The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3076. — NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1861. — PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Latest News from the Seat of Army Operations.

An Important Order from Gen. McClellan.

Strict Military Discipline to be Enforced.

Gen. Banks' Head-quarters at Sandy Hook.

Rumored Advance of the Rebels Through Leesburgh.

Important Proceedings of the Missouri Convention.

The State Officers and Members of the Legislature Deposed.

Gov. Morgan's Order for the New Levy from New-York.

The Maryland State Prisoners in Fort Lafayette.

Interesting Congressional Proceedings.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

PASSAGE OF OUR TROOPS THROUGH MEXICO.

The Mexican Congress has granted to the United States Government the right of disembarking troops at Guaymas and marching them through Sonora to Arizona.

THE POSTAL TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The Postal treaty or convention with Mexico, the consummation of which, between the authorities here, you have been advised, has yet to be ratified by the American and the Mexican Congresses. It will, therefore, be some time before this treaty goes into operation. It is understood that this arrangement provides simply for the interchange of postal facilities between the two countries on liberal terms, said facilities being based on direct, frequent and speedy communication by steam between New-York and Vera Cruz, which communication it is supposed will be established.

The following order has just been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

The General commanding the Division has with much regret observed that large numbers of officers and men stationed in the vicinity of Washington are in the habit of frequenting the streets and hotels of the city. This practice is eminently prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and must at once be discontinued. The time and services of all persons connected with this Division should be devoted to their appropriate duties with their respective commands. It is, therefore, directed that hereafter no officer or soldier be allowed to absent himself from his camp, and visit Washington, except for the performance of some public duty, or for the transaction of important private business, for which purposes written permits will be given by the commanders of brigades. The permit will state the object of the visit. Brigade commanders will be held responsible for the strict execution of this order.

Col. ANDREW PORTER, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, is detailed for temporary duty as Provost Marshal in Washington, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Col. PORTER will report in person at these head-quarters for instructions.

By command of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

(Signed) S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

A communication from the President, in answer to a resolution, transmitting a report of all the instructions given to our Foreign Ministers, in reference to the rebellion, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The bill in relation to Superintendents of the Navy-yards permitting the President to appoint Superintendents from the rank of Commanders, as well as Captains, was taken up. The bill was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. HALE, DIXON, GRIMES, and others, and was laid aside.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill supplementary to the act to increase the military establishment was taken up and passed.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, offered a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate whether the Hon. JOS. H. LANE, of Kansas, had been appointed a Brigadier-General, and if he has accepted the same. Adopted.

Mr. POWELL introduced a bill to repeal all bounties allowed to fishing vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill in relation to the Superintendents of Navy-yards, was then passed.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the bill to increase the Consular representation of the United States during the rebellion, was taken up and passed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to provide for iron-clad steamers, was taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday. The report was rejected.

Mr. THOMPSON moved to postpone it indefinitely, which was lost.

Mr. HALE moved that the Senate agree to all the amendments of the House, save the one including vessels not completed. Agreed to.

A new Committee on Conference was appointed.

The amendment to the bill to suppress insurrection, was taken up.

Mr. HALE moved to postpone it till to-morrow. Agreed to.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill, transferring the control over the District-Attorneys and Marshals from the Secretary of the Interior to the Attorney-General. Passed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Military Committee, reported a bill providing for the monthly pay of troops. Passed.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which was objected to by Messrs. LOVEJOY and WASHBURNE:

Whereas, JAMES E. HARVEY, Minister to Portugal, did, in the months of March and April last, convey confidential and important information from time to time to the rebel authorities of South Carolina, in regard to the movement of the United States Government for the suppression of the rebellion in said State; and,

Whereas, The said JAMES E. HARVEY has subsequently declared in a public communication that all of the dispatches by him sent to the rebels in South Carolina, were first shown to the Administration or members thereof; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to ascertain what members of the Administration were thus concerned in aiding and abetting treasonable communications with the rebels; and, if not incompatible with the public interests, to forthwith remove said persons from authority under him, and to recall the said JAMES E. HARVEY.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby presented to the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment Volunteers, for their alacrity and patriotism in responding to the call of the President, surmounting obstacles by sea and land, which traitors interposed to impede their progress to the defence of the National Capital.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that the retention in office here, or throughout the country, of men, of well-known secession sentiments, merits the reprobation of all loyal citizens, and here receives the reprobation of this House.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the officers and soldiers of the volunteers be paid subject to the same rules as soldiers and officers of like rank in the regular service.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, asked leave to introduce a preamble setting forth the circumstances attending the arrest and imprisonment of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, asserting that the writ of *habeas corpus* has been treated with contempt, and a military despotism established in Baltimore, and concluding with a resolution that their arrest and imprisonment were without warrant, flagrantly unconstitutional and illegal, and that they should either be released or their case remitted to the judicial tribunals for determination.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, raised the point, that this resolution was excluded under the rule for the government and the business of the session.

The SPEAKER decided that the point was well taken.

Mr. PENDLETON offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That under the Constitution the rights, powers and duties of all the States are equal; that the Union is founded on this equality; that in order to maintain the Constitution and the Union this equality must be preserved; that every honest effort to perpetuate the Union must be made in accordance with the Constitution, and with a purpose to maintain this equality; that an attempt on the part of the National Government to subjugate any of the States and hold them as territories, or as provinces, or in any position inferior to that of every other State, or to interfere with their State government, or with their domestic institutions, or to abolish or to interfere with Slavery within their limits, would be an attempt to destroy this equality, and would, if successful, subvert the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, Therefore, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that Congress does hereby solemnly declare that hostilities against the so-called Confederate States, shall be prosecuted so as to enforce obedience to the Constitution, and the laws passed in accordance therewith, and that they shall not be so prosecuted as to reduce to a position of inferiority any of the States, to interfere with the State Governments, as to abolish Slavery within their limits.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, raised the point of order, and the Speaker sustained him.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, gave notice of a bill to be offered at the opening of the next session, granting to the soldiers of the present war, bounty land-warrants on Government lands subject to entry at $1 50 per acre, and granting homesteads to actual settlers, on the alternate sections of land reserved for railroad grants, and subject to entry at $2 50 per acre.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, from the special Committee appointed last session, reported a bill restricting the franking privilege. Adjourned.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY INTO BRIGADES.

SANDY HOOK, *via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 31.

The camp here is quiet and orderly to-day. There are no indications of any rebel troops in this vicinity.

Gen. BANKS and staff are busily engaged in forming the army into brigades.

The present position was chosen in a great degree through the engineering skill of Capts. NEWTON and SIMPSON. It commands Harper's Ferry, and can easily and quickly be made almost impregnable. Our batteries are in position.

Some attention is directed to Leesburgh, in consequence of the rumored approach of Gen. JOHNSTON, with a large force. Scouting expeditions are constantly on the go, and reconnoissances are actively kept up.

The Ferry Railroad Bridge will be immediately rebuilt.

The Harper's Ferry correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes, under date of July 28:

"As usual on Sunday, we had a grand army movement. Part of the Rhode Island battery, Capt. TOMPKINS, crossed the river just at daylight, and at 8 o'clock the column was all in motion, except the Second Massachusetts, Colonel GORDON, who will stay to garrison this place for the present. The supposition is we will occupy the hills just opposite. Gen. BANKS has moved his head-quarters two miles and a half down the river. The Second Massachusetts are left to garrison and act as outposts. The out pickets and guards last night had very strict orders, as we expected an attack. Twenty-six of STEWART'S Cavalry were opposite this, in Loudon County, impressing all the men they could get. Our force was increased yesterday by four regiments, including the Twelfth Massachusetts. Some four three months' regiments time will be up this week. Gen. BANKS cannot be any more of a Christian than Gen. PATTERSON, for they start all the good work on Sunday; I suppose it is so we can make a full week. DOUBLEDAY did not receive the carriages to mount the cannon, and so he has his former complement of four guns.

The Confederates have two fortifications, one ranged along the other, and fifteen thousand men opposite the Point of Rocks, and during the night were receiving reinforcements of provisions and men. The New-Hampshire Regiment, and the Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana Regiments have arrived; also second Pennsylvania, Col. MANN, and the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. GEARY. They compare favorably with any of the three years men. Numerous reasons are given as the cause of our movement to-day. The best reason given is, that we can prevent the rebels from fording, and can hold this position with the number of men we have. It is very important that the Confederates should not have possession of the Maryland Heights. Col. BALLIER, Twenty-first Pennsylvania, returned home to-day. The Twentieth leaves to-night; the cars are now waiting. The reinforcements are being poured in here instead of Washington, indicating the importance of this move. The Second Massachusetts, being the garrison of Harper's Ferry, moved down to the Arsenal buildings. The buildings have good roofs on, and the tents are on this side of the river.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, July 29, 1861.

This appears to be an important column at present. Gen. BANKS calling for 25,000 troops. The skirmishing on either side of the river with the enemy makes some excitement, if it amounts to but little. The First Wisconsin, who are guarding the railroad and canal, killed three men on Saturday, and a horse yesterday belonging to the Secessionists.

Our troops are now all well posted on the heights and hills on the other side. The Company of the Second Rhode Island Regiment arrived this morning, and will relieve the First, and take charge of the pieces and camp equipage, as they lost five out the six of their battery at Manassas Junction.

We will not move again until we receive reinforcements, and now they come in rapidly. The time of the First Rhode Island Regiment is up, and its members are going home. There was some little skirmishing last night, but no general alarm.

GEN. PATTERSON'S DEFENCE.

When Col. BALLIER'S Twenty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived in Philadelphia on Monday night, they marched to the residence of Gen. PATTERSON, their late commander, at Thirteenth and Locust streets, and there halted. Gen. PATTERSON stepped out in full uniform, accompanied by Col. FRANK PATTERSON and other military celebrities, and made the following remarks:

COL. BALLIER, OFFICERS, AND MEN OF THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT: You are welcome home! I think I can extend to you, on behalf of your fellow-citizens of Philadelphia, an honest, heartfelt welcome. You have done your duty, and you have done it nobly. Indeed, your discipline, as directed by your excellent Colonel, has excited my admiration, and proved beyond a doubt, that American troops are the most efficient in the whole world. [Applause.]

Some sneers have been thrown upon the army of the Shenandoah, but we did our duty there. We were continually threatened with what Gen. SCOTT dislikes so much, a fire in the rear from the rebels in Maryland. The arch-traitor king at Richmond, JEFF. DAVIS, boasted that all the Southern army wanted was an open field and a fair fight. Well, my comrades, you know there were plenty of open fields before us when we crossed the Potomac, and the enemy ran before us then. He made a stand at Hainesville, where he had plenty of open fields, but he could not stand our charges. We met him again at Falling Waters, but he would not show strong battle. When we arrived at Martinsburgh, we found it a strong place, with plenty of stone walls, but the enemy had deserted it. No stand was made either at Big Spring; and at Bunker Hill, where the enemy was certainly going to give battle, we could not find him at all. [Applause.]

People may sneer at the Irish and German soldiers as much as they choose, but they are not afraid to fight. [Renewed cheering. Three cheers were given for the Sixty-ninth.]

I had at Martinsburgh about eleven thousand men and six guns. Having reconnoitered the enemy, I found his force to be about forty thousand men and sixty-eight guns. I telegraphed for reinforcements, which were sent to me, and I moved from Martinsburgh with about seventeen thousand men and twenty-six guns. At Winchester the rebels were strongly intrenched, with numerous earthworks and rifle-pits, and had some sixty-eight pieces of heavy ordnance mounted in various commanding positions, and they had felled trees over all of the roads. If I had attacked him there with my force, I would probably have been unsuccessful in dislodging him from his stronghold, and many of the brave men whom I now see before me would have been under the sod to-night.

I then marched upon Charlestown. Under the circumstances, I did the best I could, and you, men, did your whole duty, and merit my approbation. Again permit me to bid you welcome.

Three cheers were then given for Gen. PATTERSON, and three more for Col. BALLIER; the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the regiment passed in review of Gen. PATTERSON.

THE WAR ON THE KANAWHA.

RETREAT OF GEN. WISE.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, July 31.

A dispatch from Gen. COX, 29th inst., to Gen ROSECRANS, reports his arrival at Ganley Bridge. WISE was retreating on Lewisburgh, which, according to intercepted letters, is to be his rallying point. Ganley Bridge was entirely destroyed. It will require three days to construct a floating bridge.

Gov. WISE has felled trees across the road, and destroyed all the bridges. Gen. COX captured 1,000 flint-lock muskets and a small quantity of powder left by the rebels.

LATEST REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 30, *Via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 31.

Capt. KILPATRICK, formerly of Col. DURYEE'S Regiment, arrived here this morning, from New-York, with a company of 100 mounted riflemen. Cavalry has been greatly needed in this vicinity, and it is to be hoped that this branch of the service will be strengthened.

The time of the First Regiment of Vermont will expire on the 2d of August: They will probably take passage in the steamer *Spaulding* for Boston, and from that city return home.

Col. ALLEN'S examination has to-day been brought to a close. The case will be referred to the War Department at Washington. It is thought by many that the charges preferred against him will not be sustained, especially those for breaking his parole.

Gen. BUTLER, it is said, is about to make a hasty visit to Washington.

THE CULINARY WANTS OF THE ARMY.

REPORT OF MR. SANDERSON.

To the Sanitary Commission of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to your orders, I proceeded on the 13th inst., to the camp of the Fifteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. McLEOD MURPHY, by whom I was courteously received, and the culinary arrangements of the command at once placed under my direction. The various companies were found to be in a state of organization quite favorable for our instruction; and, as a general thing, the cooks quite prepared to receive it. On each day, the Colonel or one of the Staff officers, accompanied us on our inspection, and in five days such improvement was effected in the mode of preparing their food, that not only was the evidence furnished by the openly expressed satisfaction of the soldier, but in the great and marked diminution of sickness and disease.

On the 19th inst., His Excellency Governor MORGAN and the Surgeon-General, Dr. VANDERPOEL, were regaled by a collation composed exclusively of soldiers' rations, cooked in camp kettles over camp fires, and were fully satisfied, both as to the feasibility of my plan and its practical results, an opinion fully indorsed by the principal officers of the regiment, as evinced by the letter addressed by them to your Resident Secretary.

The following week, the cook who had previously accompanied me, and to whom I was much indebted for many valuable suggestions and assistance, was obliged to return to New-York, but another being at hand I commenced instructing the Company cooks of the Thirty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, and, after five days constant attendance, succeeded in producing most satisfactory results.

In both of those regiments I received the hearty cooperation of the chief officers, including the Surgeons, and had the same regard been shown by the Captains and subordinate officers, greater results might have been achieved. In the Fifteenth some of the line officers did frequently exhibit some concern for the health and comfort of their respective commands, but in the Thirty-third, with perhaps a single exception, but little thought of those matters appeared to trouble them.

In but one company of either regiment did I find the material for a company fund, all the rest, if not entirely short, being very much straitened. In the case referred to, the man in charge had been a professed cook at home, and was consequently more proficient than his fellows.

Having thus fulfilled my engagements to the State, and proven the perfect feasibility of my proposed reform, I must now rest on my laurels, and await further action on the part of those in authority. But before any beneficial effect can be lastingly produced, some glaring difficulties must be eradicated and removed.

First of all, strict military discipline, both in the officer and the private, must be immediately introduced.

Next, the gross ignorance on the part of the officers commanding companies, as to the minor details of their duty—in reference to the reception of rations, detailing Company cooks, and men to carry water for them, order and regularity in the distribution of food, the proper policing of the kitchen and its vicinity, and their personal attention in the inspection of the food, redressing wrongs, and the establishment of order—must be reformed.

Then, the ignorance and inefficiency of the Quartermasters, in many cases unavoidable, in others clearly criminal, should be mitigated and checked. Suddenly placed in positions of great trust and responsibility, and laboring under the idea that their first duty is to themselves, they find themselves embarrassed by the multiplicity and variety of their employments, and whilst striving to increase their own profits, commensurately decrease the comfort of the soldier. A few examples of stringent punishment would effectually check the operations of these gentry.

And lastly, the inexperience, improvidence and ignorance of the private should be ameliorated and removed. All, with but few exceptions, totally unused to the preparation of food, and themselves unexpectedly charged with catering for a company of seldom less than seventy persons. Unacquainted with the simplest principles of the art of cookery, and provided with the most primitive utensils, and primeval means for employing them, they must necessarily find themselves much puzzled in producing wholesome or even palatable food from the material furnished them by regulation. With the most skillful cooks, to render these greasy compounds healthful and nutricious is difficult; and even in the regular army, grease and fat are predominant characteristics, in spite of their constant experience and practice.

In amount the rations are of the most liberal character, and susceptible of much variation in the hands of a skillful cook and an experienced Quartermaster; but with the present organization of the volunteers, and the improvidence of those engaged as Company cooks, it will be found an affair of great labor to instill into them either economy or a knowledge of their business, and the benefits to be attained from a company fund, or wholesome cooking, will hardly be available until the close of the war, if then.

In the last report I had the honor to make to this Commission, I suggested some changes, and made some recommendations based on the impression that a thorough and positive reform was desired. Satisfied that such is not the case on the part of any of the constituted authorities, and quite convinced that nothing but the most insignificant changes will be countenanced by the powers that be, I would now modify my former views by gently intimating that the engagement of one good cook for each regiment might possibly be productive of some benefit. With many thanks for your powerful assistance and kindly coöperation, and trusting that the great reforms you meditate may ultimately receive that appreciation they merit, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES M. SANDERSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1861.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE STATE OFFICERS AND LEGISLATURE DEPOSED.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, July 30.

The Convention to-day declared vacant the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, by a vote of 56 to 25.

The seats of the members of the present General Assembly were also declared vacant by a vote of 52 to 28.

The Convention also adopted without material alteration the whole balance of the Report of the Committee of Eight, as heretofore reported.

The Convention will to-morrow appoint a Provisional Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State.

Judge GAMBLE, of St. Louis, JOHN B. HENDERSON and Gen. THOMAS L. PRICE are spoken of for Governor. All are Union men.

The Convention will doubtless adjourn to-morrow.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, July 31.

The Convention this morning elected HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, of St. Louis, Governor of Missouri, by 68 votes; WILLARD P. HALL, Lieutenant-Governor, by 61 votes, and MORDECAI OLIVER, Secretary of State, by 61 votes. The Opposition were excused from voting, as they protested against the power of the Convention. No votes were cast against any of the candidates.

Gov. GAMBLE will be inaugurated in the Convention, at 3 o'clock P. M.; also, the Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State. The election of Governor was received with loud applause.

The Convention will doubtless adjourn this evening or to-morrow morning.

The following is the ordinance which was passed by the Missouri State Convention on July 30:

"The people of the State of Missouri, by their delegates in Convention, do ordain as follows:

First—That the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and members of the General Assembly, be and the same are hereby vacated.

Second—A Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State shall be appointed by this Convention, to discharge the duties, and exercise the powers which pertain to their respective offices by the existing laws of the State, and to continue in office until the first Monday of November, 1861, and until their successors are elected and qualified, or until the qualified voters, as hereinafter provided, disapprove the action of this Convention.

Third—On the first Monday of November, 1861, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State, and members of the Legislature, shall be elected by the qualified voters of this State, to hold their offices during the term for which the present incumbents of said offices were elected.

Fourth—At the elections provided to be held by this Ordinance on the first Monday of November, 1861, the said elections shall be conducted in the same manner in all respects as is now provided by the general election law, shall be held by the qualified voters of the State, at the same place in the election precincts now established by law, where the elections were held for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, at the Presidential election for the year 1860; and in case any clerk shall fail to make out the proper poll-books, or in case any sheriff shall fail to deliver the same to the judges of election, then the clerks of the election may proceed to make out such poll-books.

Fifth—In case the Clerks of the several Courts, whose duty it is as now provided by law to certify and send up to the Secretary of State an abstract of the votes given at such election, or in case there should be a failure to receive such returns at the seat of Government within twenty days after the first Monday of November, 1861, the Secretary of State shall dispatch a messenger to the County not returned, with directions to bring up the poll-books authorized to be retained by the judges of election, and the Secretary of State, in the presence of the Governor, shall proceed to cast up the votes given at such election, and shall thereupon proceed to issue commissions to the candidates having the highest number of votes.

The Committee which reported this ordinance, also presented one repealing all the unconstitutional measures adopted by the Legislature, and another providing for submitting the action of the Convention to the people for ratification.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

MEXICO, Mo., Wednesday, July 31.

Brig.-Gen. POPE has issued a special order, assigning Brig.-Gen. HURLBURT to the command of the United States forces along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Col. GRANT will command at Mexico, on the North Missouri Road. Col. ROSS will occupy Mounton, and Col. PALMER will post his regiment at Renick, and Surgeon, making his head-quarters at Renick. These several districts will be divided into sub-districts, not exceeding seven miles in extent, and commanding officers are instructed to report to the district head-quarters at Mexico the names of persons suitable to be appointed Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, whose duty it shall be to protect the railroad property in their respective divisions.

Men of property and respectability, without regard to political opinion, are to be selected for positions. All illegal assemblages will be promptly broken up, and all persons taken in arms against the United States will be sent to Mexico to be disposed of by the Commanding General. No arrests will be made for opinions' sake, unless the parties are engaged in open acts of hostility or stimulating others to such acts, by inflammatory words or publications. The restoration of peace and safety to a region distracted by civil commotion, and the punishment of the infamous assassins and incendiaries infesting the country, are announced to be the mission of the forces in North Missouri.

The troops are cautioned against excesses of any kind, especially depredations on the possessions and property of any citizen of Missouri, and infractions of military discipline and good order will be visited with the greatest severity possible under the articles of war.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Wednesday, July 31.

Five companies of the First Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers, Col. SHAGER, commanding, left on the steamer *West Wind*, this morning, for St. Joseph, Mo. They took two pieces of cannon with them. The weather is intensely warm. The crops are heavy.

INTERESTING FROM THE EXTREME WEST.

BROWNVILLE, Nevada Territory, Thursday, July 25.

A large number of Indians are now on the Republican Fork and the Platte River, ostensibly upon their annual hunt, but really to fight the Pawnees.

A runner reports the Cheyennes, Arrapahoe and Kiowas nearly 6,000 strong, and the Cheyennes 3,700 in number, and the latter seeking the aid of the Pal-lawallamus and Attos.

Some political contentions have occurred in Southern Nebraska. The Secessionists have been in constant communication with the Indians of that section, and the Attos acknowledge to having been solicited to aid the Southern Confederacy. A majority of the warriors were at one time in favor of rendering the rebels assistance, but they had been dissuaded from doing so.

The settlers on the Big Blue are in great alarm, and many of them have moved away their families and stock. Scouting parties have been sent out from Kansas and some of the eastern counties of Nebraska to assist Union men, and prevent outrages by the Secessionists and Indians. Three wagon-loads of arms and ammunition are reported to have crossed the Big Blue some days ago, for parties in the interest of the Southern Confederacy.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

THE NEW LEVY OF VOLUNTEERS.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 30, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78.—The President of the United States having made a requisition on the State of New-York for 25,000 additional volunteers to serve for three years or during the war, the following regulations for their organization are hereby published:

1. There will be 25 regiments, numbered from 43 to 67, both inclusive, one of which will be organized as Artillery, with six batteries of four guns each. Detailed instructions for the Artillery will be published hereafter.

2. Each Infantry regiment will consist of ten companies, and each company will be organized as follows:

One Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two Musicians, one Wagoner, and not less than sixty-four or more than eighty-two privates; maximum aggregate, one hundred and one.

3. Each regiment will be organized as follows:

MINIMUM.

830	Company officers and enlisted men.
1	Colonel.
1	Lieutenant-Colonel.
1	Major.
1	Adjutant (a Lieutenant.)
1	Regimental Quartermaster (a Lieutenant.)
1	Surgeon.
1	Assistant Surgeon.
1	Chaplain.
1	Sergeant-Major.
1	Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.
1	Regimental Commissary-Sergeant.
1	Hospital Steward.
2	Principal Musicians.
24	Musicians for Band.
868	Aggregate.

MAXIMUM.

1010	Company officers and enlisted men.
1	Colonel.
1	Lieutenant-Colonel.
1	Major.
1	Adjutant (a Lieutenant.)
1	Regimental Quartermaster (a Lieutenant.)
1	Surgeon.
1	Assistant Surgeon.
1	Chaplain.
1	Sergeant-Major.
1	Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.
1	Regimental Commissary-Sergeant.
1	Hospital Steward.
2	Principal Musicians.
24	Musicians for Band.
1048	Aggregate.

4. There will be three dépôts at which the volunteers will assemble:

One in New-York City, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. YATES;

One at Albany, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. RATHBONE; and

One at Elmira, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. VAN VALKENBURGH.

5. When 32 or more persons shall present their application to the Commandant of a dépôt for a company organization, he will appoint an Inspector to make an inspection, and after the above number of able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 (minors having exhibited the written consent of their parents or guardians) have been inspected by him, the Inspector will certify the result thereof to such commandant, by whose order transportation to his dépôt will be provided. On their arrival there, they will be examined by the Medical Examiner of the dépôt, and quarters and subsistence will be furnished.

6. The above rule will apply to the transportation, &c., of the recruits, who may be enlisted from time to time, to complete the organization of a company.

7. When 32 or more men shall have been thus accepted by the Medical Examiner, the Commandant of the dépôt will immediately direct them to nominate, by ballot, a captain and lieutenant of the company; the remaining officers to be nominated on the completion of the company organization.

8. After an examination, as hereinafter provided (paragraph 16), of the persons so nominated as officers, the Commandant of the Dépôt will transmit the Inspection Roll, with certificates of inspection, nomination and examination, to the Adjutant General of the State. If the company thus organized shall be accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, the pay of the officers and men will commence from the date of such acceptance.

9. The company Non-commissioned officers, until the company shall be embodied in a regiment, will be appointed by the Captain; afterwards by the Regimental Commander, on the recommendation of the Captain.

10. The field officers for these regiments will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, after they shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of officers to be hereafter named, and will be assigned to the various dépôts, to superintend the organization of their regiments under the orders of the commandants of dépôts.

11. If delay should occur in the filling up of any company or regiment to the minimum standard to entitle it to be mustered into the United States service, the Commander-in-Chief will disband or consolidate the incomplete organizations, or transfer companies or accept new organizations, as circumstances may require. When companies are consolidated, the officers will be assigned according to rank, and when rank is of the same date, it will be fixed by lot. Officers rendered supernumerary by disbanding or consolidating incomplete companies or regiments, will be discharged from the service, and their pay, &c., will cease from the date of such discharge.

12. After the acceptance of a regiment, the Colonel will appoint from the company subalterns an Adjutant and a Regimental Quartermaster, who may be reassigned to companies at his pleasure.

13. The Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, after they shall have passed an examination by a commission prescribed by the Medical Department.

14. The Non-commissioned Staff will be selected by the Colonel from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment; and vacancies so created will be filled by appointment as is prescribed above.

15. The Regimental Chaplain will be appointed by the Regimental Commander, on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment is made. The Chaplain must be a regularly ordained minister of some Christian denomination, and will receive the pay and allowances of a Captain of Cavalry.

16. The Commander-in-Chief will appoint for each dépôt a Board of Examiners, to examine into the qualifications of persons nominated for company officers.

17. Field officers will be examined in the school of the company and battalion; company officers in the school of the soldier and company. Artillery officers, in addition to the above, will be examined in Artillery tactics and the other branches of that arm of the service. The Examiners will also inquire into the moral character and habits of the persons examined, and report for the information of the Commander-in-Chief. When a person designated as an officer shall be found not qualified, another nomination will be made instead. When no nomination shall be made to the Commander-in-Chief, he will fill the vacancy.

18. When regiments are duly organized according to the above regulations, they will be presented for muster into the service of the United States. Care will be taken to send one muster-roll to the Adjutant-General of the State.

19. The following extracts from General Order No. 15, from the War Department, will be deemed a part of this order:

"The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates organized as above set forth, will, in all respects, be placed on the footing, as to pay and allowances, of similar corps in the regular Army: *provided*, that their allowances for clothing shall be $2 50 per month for Infantry.

Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this plan, shall be paid at the rate of 50 cents, and if a Cavalry volunteer 25 cents additional, in lieu of forage, for every 20 miles of travel from his home to the place of muster, the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveled route; and when honorably discharged an allowance, at the same rate, from the place of his discharge to his home, and in addition thereto the sum of $100.

Any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this plan, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service, and the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances shall receive the sum of $100.

The bands of the regiments of Infantry will be paid as follows: one-fourth of each will receive the pay and allowances of Sergeants of Engineer soldiers; one-fourth those of Corporals of Engineer soldiers, and the remaining half those of Privates of Engineer soldiers of the 1st Class.

"The wagoners and saddlers will receive the pay and allowances of Corporals of Cavalry.

The Regimental Commissary Sergeant will receive the pay and allowances of a Regimental Sergeant-Major. The Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, the pay and allowances of a Sergeant of Cavalry." By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

DOINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 31, VIA NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 31.

Congress has been in secret session all day. The following has been made public: The resolution permitting the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers to be mustered into the service of the Southern Confederacy for the time agreed upon by them, when they volunteered, and be paid for services already rendered. This includes the pay of small debts from the North Carolina Military Institute.

The President has approved of the resolution making disposition of the donation made by churches on Fast Day, to relieve the wounded at Manassas Junction. The amount is $5,228 60.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 31.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 27th inst. says: "The Confederate forces have been removed forward far beyond Manassas Junction. Prisoners are still being brought in. One thousand of the enemy's dead still remain unburied.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is said positively not to be at Manassas.

It is certain that we captured 32,000 handcuffs, with which the Nationals expected to manacle our prisoners.

President DAVIS has telegraphed to a Georgia Regiment to come on, as we have captured 22,000 stand of arms.

Adjutant FAIRBANKS, of a Michigan Regiment, is a prisoner at Richmond."

The *Enquirer* proposes hanging him as a rebel Abolitionist.

Thirty gunners arrived here last night for the gun boats now ready. They leave for Cairo.

C. S. SNEAD, of this city, is manufacturing cannon for the Home Guard.

QUESTIONABLE REBEL REPORTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 31.

The *Journal* copies the following dispatch, dated Culpeper Court-house, July 27, from the Southern papers:

"A whole Indiana regiment were captured yesterday. They were caught in the mountains near Leesburgh, and were nearly starved out. We also captured yesterday Major POTTER and a party of New Yorkers."

A STARTLING FINANCIAL ITEM.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 31.

The New-Orleans State Bank declared, this evening, a dividend of 80 per cent. out of the profits for the past six months, and reserves a large surplus.

NEW OUTRAGES ALONG THE IOWA LINE.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Wednesday, July 31.

Mr. THOMPSON, the Superintendent of the Burlington and Mississippi Railroad, received a letter this evening from the station agent at Chacaqua, stating that the rebels of Missouri were within twelve miles of that place, and were burning the houses, killing the people, and asking assistance. An extra train will leave in the morning with what men and arms can be raised. Frequent reports have been received from the Missouri line that the rebels were committing similar outrages. Four regiments are encamped here, but they are without arms and ammunition.

FROM BALTIMORE.

ARRIVAL OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS AS PRISONERS.

The United States transport *Joseph Whitney*, Capt. LOVELAND, from Baltimore and Fort McHenry at 6 P. M. on the 29th, has just arrived at this port.

She brings a detachment of the Twentieth Regiment, of Ulster County, N. Y. S. M., consisting of companies A, R and G—226 men. Also, the following prisoners. RICHARD HALVES, Police Commissioner, Baltimore, J. W. DAVIS, W. H. GATCHELL, CHARLES HOWARD.

Dr. Edward Johnson, taken on board the steamer *Mary Washington*, with the "French Lady;" Samuel H. Lyon, T. C. Fitzpatrick, John H. Cusich, James E. Murphy, and Charles M. Hagelin. All of whom were landed at Fort Lafayette. The following are the officers of the detachment of the Twentieth Regiment:

Major J. B. Hardenburgh; Dr. Loughran; Capt. Steinberg, Company R; Capt. Hendrich, Company G, Lieut. Barker, Company A; Lieut. Bush, Company R, Lieut. Stevens, Company A; Lieut. Baylen, Company G; Lieut. Miller, Company G.

The term of enlistment of this regiment expired some days ago, and the men are returning home, when they will be joined by the remainder of the regiment, and mustered out of the service. They will reorganize again for the war.

THE PRIZE SCHOONER TROPIC WIND AT SANDY HOOK.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, July 31.

The schooner *Tropic Wind* has arrived off this point from Fortress Monroe, in charge of a prize crew, consisting of THOMAS F. SPENCER, Prize-Master, Surgeon LINAHAN, and ALEXANDER LOWE, of the Union Coast Guard. The *Tropic Wind* was seized, on the 29th of June, by the order of Major-Gen. BUTLER, for violation of the blockade and communicating with the enemy, after having been warned by the *Pawnee*. She had been seized once before by the *Monticello*, and taken to Washington, but was released by order of the Secretary of State; and it was under the voyage down the Potomac that she violated the blockade. The information which led to her seizure was communicated to Major-Gen. BUTLER, by two of her crew, who were free negroes, and who were induced to do it from having overheard a conversation between the Captain and mate of the schooner, in relation to the sale of themselves.

The schooner has on board the former mate, Mr. JAMES L. WILSON, of Virginia, who was a Sergeant in an artillery corps attached to the secession army. He is brought on as a witness to condemn the vessel. She has also the former crew, consisting of four free negroes, who will be wanted for the same purpose. Her cargo consists of tobacco, both manufactured and in the leaf, and is valued at $22,000, and was shipped at Richmond in May last, ostensibly for Halifax.

AN INQUIRY AFTER CHAPLAIN EDDY, OF THE SECOND CONNECTICUT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What has become of Rev. HIRAM EDDY, Chaplain of the Second Connecticut Regiment? Thousands of friends, in different parts of the country, are waiting in painful suspense for some tidings of his fate. He was last seen on the battle-field, late in the day, carrying water to the wounded. Not a nobler man was in the Army. Will his Colonel say one word for him? FRATER.

TROOPS FOR GEN. HARDEE.

We learn, authoritatively, says the Memphis *Avalanche*, that all the Arkansas State troops not now with BEN. MCCULLOCH, and not including the ten new regiments now in course of organization, have been turned over by the Military Board to Brig.-Gen. HARDEE. The ten new regiments, when fully organized, which will be in a week or ten days, are also to be turned over whenever wanted. Arkansas has nobly done her duty. With the ten regiments soon to be in the field, she will have nearly 23,000 men in active service.

[For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE CONFEDERATES.

Names of Some of the Killed and Wounded.

THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Sunday, July 21, 1861.

The severest battle that was ever fought in this country took place to-day, between the Confederates and National forces. As stated to you a few days ago, the armies had faced each other until it was evident that a collision must ensue. About 8 o'clock this morning, a part of the National forces, about 10,000 strong, commenced an attack on the Confederate troops at Stone Bridge, on the turnpike, six miles above here, numbering only 600, being the Fourth Alabama Regiment, under Col. SLOANE. Such was the suddenness of the charge, that the regiment suffered greatly, but like the immortal Spartans, they held their ground until reinforcements came up. The enemy succeeded in crossing the Run, but were forced back in the evening, and made to retreat in the utmost disorder. The Confederates had on the field about 30,000. Two intelligent prisoners, who were taken, stated that the enemy had from 70,000 to 80,000 picked troops on the ground, and yet they were forced to retreat, and leave the field to the victorious Southerners. Thank God for the bravery of our glorious Southern soldiers!

It will be impossible to give details at present. It must be confessed that the victory was the result of the most desperate, daring and dashing courage of our troops. The Fourth Alabama, Fifth Virginia and Seventh and Eighth Georgia regiments are said to have suffered most in the engagement. Among these, it is with regret we record the loss of Gen. BARTOW, of the Eighth Georgia; Gen. BEE, of South Carolina, and Maj. WHEAT, of Louisiana, all mortally wounded. The loss in killed is not very large, while quite a number are wounded. The loss of the enemy, as exhibited on the field, is immense.

SHERMAN'S battery of sixteen pieces, and a portion of the Rhode Island battery, are in our possession, and a beautiful battery it is. CUMMINGS' Virginia regiment charged first upon it, and were repulsed, when another regiment came up, shooting down every man and capturing the pieces. The Washington Louisiana Artillery took two of the pieces and immediately turned them with deadly fire upon the enemy.

It would be unjust to discriminate among the various regiments, for all did their work well. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas; Arkansas, Kentucky, and perhaps little Florida, have united their destinies this day in eternal bonds of friendship sealed in blood. May it ever continue, and strengthen as time shall pass.

It must not be omitted that Capt. DELAWARE KEMPER'S Alexandria Battery joined the conflict in the evening and did noble work, as on Thursday last, mowing *lanes* in the enemy's ranks without the loss of any of their number.

Ex-Gov. SMITH was active in the engagement with the portion of the regiment assigned to him, and elicited the warmest expressions of admiration from Gen. BEAUREGARD.

It is sad to think that the folly of our invaders has caused much grief to the firesides of Southerners, but when it is remembered that the loss is done in the glorious cause of Southern independence, it will be a lasting honor to the families of those who fall in its prosecution.

By the way, Gen. BEAUREGARD must be a man of great and active mind. He was upon the field the whole day, and planned the movements with celerity. His horse was shot from under him by a cannon-ball, which shows he was not far from the scene of battle. He was all the while perfectly calm and collected, and seemed to regard the occurrence as a mere incident of war.

Capt. MURRAY and Lieut. H. CLAY WARD, of the Fauquier Guards, lately gotten up, had an important position.

In concluding, I would state that if proper to do so, you will be furnished with details to-morrow.

It may be added, however, as a matter of interest to your readers in this section, that the Alexandria regiment, containing the Alexandria companies, Fairfax Riflemen, Warren Riflemen, Warrenton Riflemen, Emmett Guards, and some others, were engaged in skirmishing with a body of the enemy with a battery on the hill beyond Bull Run. Several of the Old Dominion Rifles were wounded, and young MCDERMOTT killed. It is said the Warren Rifles had one young man wounded, besides which this regiment escaped with little injury to-day.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is delighted with the cool, determined bravery of our Virginia forces, and glories in the Union which is formed with his native gallant South.

Several hundred prisoners of the enemy have been captured and brought to this station to-night.

P. S.—A gentleman who has just arrived from the field of the battle states that Lieut. CALEB SMITH was badly wounded in the hip, and H. CLAY WARD is probably killed. He received a deadly shot, and seems to be conscious of his condition. He bears it with fortitude and resignation.

Among the prisoners is Gen. WILCOX, late of the Alexandria National command, who was wounded and captured. Lieut. RAMSEY, of the National artillery, is killed. The whole field is covered with the dead and dying of the enemy. Blankets, hats, knapsacks, guns, pistols, &c., lie in thousands over the field. After the retreat of the enemy, the cavalry, about two thousand strong, pursued them for about six miles, cutting down and capturing all the detached parties they could find. The cavalry suffered but little loss. The prisoners all confirm the fact that the very best troops, artillery and other appurtenances of the National Government were used in the action of to-day, which were defeated and driven from the field.

Gen. BEAUREGARD commanded the Feucrate troops in person, was in the thickest of the fight, and rallied his men with an enthusiasm almost unbounded, telling them he was ready to die with them or gain the victory.

Dr. C. E. CHANCELLER was the medical director of the day, and has been doing his utmost to relieve the sufferings of the wounded.

Many trophies have been brought here, and are being sent to all parts of the country. Whole packages of envelopes, with every description of device, and franked by J. HARLAND, and other cheats, were found in the enemy's knapsacks.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

First, of the battle-ground. This was upon both sides of Bull Run,—a creek perhaps twenty feet wide, and less than as many inches deep,—and upon both sides of the road leading to Centreville. Here the enemy appeared after having paid their respects to Fairfax, and the other positions from which our forces, by previous arrangement, had fallen back, and here they encountered a Virginia Brigade, under the command of Gen. LONGSTREET, consisting of the First, Eleventh and Seventeenth Virginia Regiments, two or three companies of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment, Col. HAYS, and the Washington Artillery, of New-Orleans. The South Carolinians and other regiments which form the Advance Division, under Gen. BONHAM, were located within a short distance of the scene, ready, if necessary, at a moment's warning, to cooperate with the Confederate troops engaged.

The object of the enemy was undoubtedly to break our lines and fight the flanks. To this end, SHERMAN'S Battery was brought forward, and at a distance of a mile and a half opened a heavy but ineffectual fire, expecting doubtless to make a breach in our ranks through which their infantry might enter and open a general battle. They were gallantly encountered, however, by the Washington Artillery, with six pieces, and in the course of the action, notwithstanding the enemy had thirteen guns, served by United States regulars, the far-famed SHERMAN'S Battery was completely silenced and compelled to return. It is said, however, that we had the advantage of firing up hill, where nearly every shot took effect, whereas the shells and balls of the enemy passed entirely over the heads of our own artillerists, and buried themselves in a mound beyond. Under the cover of this fire, MCDOWELL threw forward his skirmishers, who were soon after followed by the entire attacking column. These took up their position on the banks of Bull Run and in the adjoining fields.

Our own force were stationed immediately opposite, the First Virginia Regiment, Col. MOORE, which, a portion of the day, sustained the brunt of the attack, lying flat upon their faces, and firing from the ground. It is said that at one time they were so close that the smoke from their muskets enveloped each other almost from sight, yet, strange to say, the wounds caused resulted mostly from the fallen timbers of the shells, and not from musket balls. The fight did not become general until about 11 o'clock, and did not cease till nearly 5 P. M., when the enemy finally gave way before the continued fire, and fell back in disorder, leaving the ground strewed with dead and wounded. They were thrice repulsed twice during the fight, but each time set to the work and fought with a bravery at which many of our soldiers were surprised.

Once a small party of them succeeded to cross the stream, but these were completely cut off, with the exception of one individual, who was wounded and taken prisoner. From him it is said he was a member of a Pennsylvania regiment two of whose companies were annihilated, the artillery mowing great lanes through their ranks at every shot, while the infantry supplied them with their small arms by a fire at every discharge.

The number of the enemy killed is variously estimated from five hundred to a thousand. One gentleman informs me that he counted more than two hundred bodies within the space of two acres. Certain is it that the enemy, under a flag of truce, were engaged the greater part of yesterday in digging pits and burying them ten and twenty in a bunch. A small cartload of caps and felt hats was picked up on the field since the battle, some of them riddled with balls and saturated with blood. Such was the stench of the decaying bodies, twenty-four hours after the battle, that our men in the neighborhood were obliged to go out and cover them with earth.

RICHMOND, July 25.

An intelligent and reliable gentleman from South Carolina, who had a prominent position on the battle field, says that South Carolina had seven regiments, including Hampton's Legion, in the battle.

These regiments were under a cannonade from sunrise to sunset, but being intrenched suffered but little.

Just before sundown, when the right wing of the enemy gave way, they were ordered to charge a battery on their front, which they executed in a gallant style, under the command of Gen. BONHAM, the enemy promptly retiring. These regiments suffered only slightly.

Lieut. DICKINSON, the Adjutant of the Independent Battalion from Louisiana, commanded by Major ROBT. WHEAT, is wounded by a Minie ball in his thigh, and is here well attended. He says that out of the 400 of WHEAT'S command engaged, less than 100 escaped being either killed or wounded.

Catahoula Guerrillas, belonging to the battalion, fought with desperation.

Lieut. DICKINSON thinks that a large majority of the Guerrillas were either killed or wounded. This company was commanded by Capt. BOSHONEPH. They acted as it all was at stake with them. The Captain himself was unhurt.

The Tiger Rifles, Capt. WHITE, of Kentucky, First Lieut. TOM. ADRAIN, becoming disgusted with their Mississippi rifles, (without bayonets,) when ordered to charge, threw away their rifles and charged with their knives, as the enemy say, like demons, and put all to flight before them.

A SPEECH FROM PRESIDENT DAVIS.

From the Richmond Inquirer, July 24.

A vast concourse assembled early yesterday evening at the Central Railroad Depot, to await the arrival of the train from Manassas. So great was the crowd that, in anticipation of the arrival of the wounded, it was deemed necessary by the Committee appointed to receive them to set a strong guard to prevent the pressure of the people around the train when it should arrive. By this means, the track and a considerable space on either side of it was kept clear, though the car tops, fences and all the eminences in the vicinity were thronged with the expectant crowd. At a quarter past seven, the first train arrived, bringing twenty wounded soldiers and the bodies of four of the dead—Gen. BARTOW, Col. JOHNSTON, a private of the Montgomery Guard, named JAMES DRISCOL, and, another, whose name we could not learn.

During the excitement attending the anxious inquiries after friends, and the crowding to look upon the dead and wounded, it was whispered through the crowd that President DAVIS was on the train. Immediately a rush was made in search of the distinguished statesman and chieftain, and a thousand mouths rent the air with wild huzzas as his well-known face and figure were discovered.

Though travel-worn, and evidently fatigued by the trying scenes through which he had passed in the last two days, the President could not deny the enthusiastic citizens the pleasure of hearing from his own mouth something of the glorious deeds so recently achieved by our brave and invincible patriot soldiers.

In a strain of fervid eloquence he eulogized the courage, the endurance and patriotism of our victorious troops, and to the memory of our honored dead, who shed their life's blood on the battle-field in the glorious cause of their country, he paid a glowing tribute, which could not fail to unite with tears the eyes of the least feeling among his hearers.

He pronounced the victory great, glorious and complete. He said we had whipped them this time, and would whip them as often as they offered us the opportunity. In alluding to the vastness and importance of our captures, he said we had taken everything the enemy had in the field, SIXTY pieces of splendid cannon, of the best and most improved models, vast quantities of ammunition, arms enough of various descriptions to equip a large army, hundreds of wagons and ambulances, of the most luxurious make and finish, and provisions enough to feed an army of fifty thousand men for twelve months.

The headlong retreat of the enemy he compared to the wild and hurried flight of a scared covey of partridges. He said that so great was the terror with which the repeated onslaughts of our men inspired them, that, taking wildly to their heels, they threw from them their guns, swords, knapsacks, and everything that could in any way retard their escape.

With another allusion to the glorious valor of our troops, who had accomplished this great victory, and reminding all of the great cause they had for returning thanks to Him to whom alone thanks were due for this blessing on our arms, he concluded amid the tumultuous applause of the assemblage, and was escorted to his hotel.

At 9½ o'clock a large concourse of citizens and visitors having assembled before the Spotswood House, the President was again called out, and again stirred the popular heart with his eloquent recital of the brave deeds done by our troops in the late battle. He was preceded on this occasion by Col. CURRIE, of South Carolina, (an aid to Gen. BEAUREGARD,) in a concise and eloquent speech.

This unannounced arrival of our President took the citizens by surprise. Had they known of his coming, such an ovation would have greeted his return as never before was witnessed in the Old Dominion.

Just behind the train which brought the President, there arrived a second, bringing five hundred and eighty-five Hessian prisoners, twenty-five of whom were commissioned officers, and thirty of Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves. Passengers by this train inform us that several hundred other prisoners were left at Manassas, and that our troops continue to bring them in hourly; and that many of them had come into our camp and delivered themselves up. The five hundred and eighty-five brought to this city were immediately marched to Harwood's factory.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE

The *Enquirer* collects these incidents of the engagement. It says:

"The dispatch of President DAVIS says that the severest fighting of the battle of the 21st was on our left flank. Those who gave attention to our description of the localities, in Monday's issue, will recognize the "Stone Bridge" as the scene of this terrible collision. That point, where the turnpike road crosses Bull Run, was on the extreme left of our line. The enemy made a desperate effort to carry it, and thus turn our flank—but Gen. JOHNSTON, with a greatly inferior force, repulsed their attempt—piled the field of conflict with their slain, and put them to flight, as stated in the President's dispatch.

Gov. SMITH'S regiment, the Virginia Forty-sixth, was in the thickest of the fight, and 1 of its companies suffered considerably. His own horse was struck by a ball. His Adjutant, Lieut. CALEB SMITH, was wounded. Lieut. WARD, commanding a Fauquier company, was killed, as were also a number of his men, besides others who were wounded. Col. D. C. CARRINGTON, of Washington City, formerly of Virginia, was one of the prisoners taken in the battle of last Sunday.

He returns, *involuntarily*, in humiliation and shame, to his mother State, which he left in respectability and with fair prospects. His hundreds of patriotic and influential relations in Virginia point the finger of scorn and contempt at the traitor. The capture of Col. CARRINGTON will make ABRAHAM send a new District-Attorney. His eloquence and his arms have proved alike futile against his mother State. He has disgraced himself, not her.

A Unionist of Fairfax Court-House says that when the retreating enemy passed through that village, on an occasion, by the question whether they had been defeated, they said their ears hardly enough of them left to tell the story, that it was foolish to talk about fighting the Southern soldiers; that they fought not like men, but devils. They begged for water, and betrayed every sign of extreme terror and exhaustion.

An officer of the Army, who arrived here yesterday, says that he witnessed the onset; four soldiers, the Arkansas Regiment, he believes, on the New-York Zouaves, and that it was a terrible spectacle. They threw down their guns and made the charge with their brandished bowie-knives. The Zouaves at first seemed petrified with amazement. Then, as their assailants knocked aside them bayonets and fell upon them with their furious blades, they fairly screamed with terror, and fled in the utmost consternation. They were nearly exterminated.

A carriage was taken, which our informant was told belonged to Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT. It contained a sword with his name upon it, and also his epaulettes. He is believed to have been on the ground, and to have made his escape by abandoning his carriage, and adopting some other conveyance. His carriage, when captured, was driving cautiously, perhaps to draw off pursuit from himself.

We hope the sword is the one Virginia gave him.

The arrival of the cars yesterday afternoon from Manassas drew together a vast and excited crowd. President DAVIS, who came on the train, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and delivered a stirring speech upon the glorious victory which had crowned our arms. The slain of our gallant Army, he thought, would not exceed five hundred.

A number of wounded soldiers were removed from the cars, amid the sympathies of the spectators. The brave fellows seemed to bear their misfortune with a cheerful fortitude.

A number of our slain heroes were also brought by the cars to receive from their friends the honors of sepulture. The remains of brave, and some of them distinguished, men were there. A funeral *cortege* was formed, and escorted the hearses containing the remains of Gen. BARTOW, of Georgia, and Gen. BEE and Lieut.-Col JOHNSON, of South Carolina, to the Capitol building. The sorrowing music of the martial band, the military guard of honor, with slow, measured tread, and arms reversed, and draped banners, the bell muffled, veiled by the clouds, and shedding its sublime light upon the scene, made a combination of harrowing circumstances which so belitted the occasion that it seemed as if nature had united with man in doing honor to the illustrious heroes and martyrs of their virtues, and their fame enduring as our historic records."

Col. HAMPTON, upon arriving his horse shot from under him, seized a rifle, and said: "Watch me, boys; do as I do." He then shot down successively several National officers who were leading their forces against him. Gen. BEAUREGARD then came up and said, "Take that battery." Just at that moment the flag of the legion was shot down. BEAUREGARD said, "Hand it to me, let me carry the Palmetto flag." He did so. It is the boast of the State. Col. JOHNSON, of the Legion, was slain in the onset.

The Hampton Legion promised to defend the flag presented to them by the ladies of the Palmetto State while one of them remained to stop the gush of our life. That this promise will be sacredly redeemed, no one will doubt, when it appears to be a fact that of the 800 who went into the field on Sunday, 110 sealed their fidelity with their blood, and on the list of the number of their killed and wounded, according to the unofficial reports.

This incident is related also, that during the fight a negro from Lynchburgh, named DICK LAXUNDOS, belonging to one of the officers of a Virginia regiment, shot one of the Yankees in the shoulder, and knocked down another who was accompanying him with his revolver. As they rose from the ground, the ebony patriot brought his pistol to bear upon them a second time, accompanied with the very philosophical remark: "Massa sorry to hurt you, massa, but de fact must be dis chile wants to show you to some ob de gemmen in ole Virginny. Come along, or dis nigger hurt you shuah." "Come along" they did, and the boy had the proud pleasure of delivering his prisoners into the hands of the Colonel of the regiment.

Capt. HARRINGTON, of Company G, (Col. CASH'S South Carolina Regiment,) Captured Hon. Mr. ELY, a member of Congress from Rochester District, New-York—an amateur fighter.

JESSE THRASHER, a member of the Atlanta Grays, killed three Yankees in successive shots; the last was a prominent officer, and THRASHER rushed up, took his pistol and escaped unhurt.

Col. R. T. PRESTON took Col. WILCOX of the Michigan regiment, one Captain and three privates prisoners, with his own hands.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Charleston *Mercury* has a column in mourning, out of respect to the memory of the following commanders, who fell at the battle of Manassas. We make the following extracts from its numerous obituaries:

GEN. BERNARD E. BEE.

Gen. BEE, descended from an old Carolina family of gentlemen, was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and infant son.

He entered West Point a cadet, in 1841; was made Brevet Second Lieutenant, Third Infantry, in 1845. During the Mexican War he served with marked distinction, winning two brevets before the close of the war—that of First Lieutenant, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, on the 18th of April, 1847," in which he was wounded—and that of Captain, in the storming of Chapultepec, on the 13th of September, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct." Since 1848 he acted as Adjutant, and rose to a full First Lieutenancy in March, 1851.

His achievements, since that time, in wars amongst the Indians, were such as to attract towards him the attention of his State, and in his dying hand, on the field in which he fell, he grasped the sword which South Carolina had taken pride in presenting him.

Few men of his age had attracted more attention in his profession, and such was his reputation, that President DAVIS at once raising him from the rank of Captain, appointed him a Brigadier-General in the Provisional Army.

COL. FRANCIS S. BARTOW.

In the death of this distinguished gentleman Georgia has lost one of her most gifted sons, and the South a patriot whom we can never cease to deplore.

Col. BARTOW was a young man, we would suppose scarcely over forty years of age. Yet he has been for several years in the front rank in politics, and at the forum of his native State. His was one of the commanding minds of his section.

Col. BARTOW left Georgia in command of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, a noble company of young men, composed of the flower of the State, leaving resigned from the Confederate Congress for the purpose of taking the field. He was soon promoted to the Colonelcy of one of the Georgia regiments. He served under Gen. JOHNSTON.

LIEUT.-COL. BENJAMIN J. JOHNSON.

Lieut.-Col. BENJAMIN J. JOHNSON, the second in command of the Hampton Legion, is a native of the town of Beaufort, South Carolina, and was forty-five years of age at the period of his death. His brothers reside in this State—two of whom are clergymen of the Episcopal Church—one, Rev. RICHARD JOHNSON, being the chaplain of Hampton's Legion.

Col. JOHNSON was educated at Williamsburgh, Va., and commenced life as a planter, but afterwards studied law with Col. DE TREVILLE, and came to the Bar of Beaufort, where he practiced a few years. During his residence in Beaufort he commanded the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, and was highly esteemed as an officer.

In 1838, when barely eligible in years, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from St. Helena parish, where he served many years, until he was transferred to the Senate by the same constituency.

The Richmond *Enquirer* gives the following partial list of the killed and wounded:

"The following is a partial list of killed and wounded, obtained from officers and privates at Manassas by our correspondent here:

SECOND VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Col. Nelson, mortally wounded.

Botts Grays—Private Manning, mortally wounded; Timberlake, mortally; Elsicler, mortally; Middlekoff, slightly.

FOURTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT

Rockbridge Grays—Private Goolsby, mortally; Cox, mortally; Marsteila, slightly.

Montgomery Fencibles—Lieut. Langhorn, slightly.

FOURTH ALABAMA REGIMENT.

Lieut. John Simpson, Company H, probably killed. Private James Jackson, wounded; Tom. Kirkham, wounded; Col. Jones, severely wounded; Lieut. Laws, wounded; Major Scott, wounded; Charles Wcem, wounded.

SECOND VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Capt. Roan, mortally wounded; Capt. Clarke, slightly; Capt. Chambers, killed; private Scott Dishman, killed; Palmgrate, killed; Ritter, wounded; C. Whiting, wounded; private Mead, wounded.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Sergt. Joshua Reynolds, killed, struck in forehead by a shell while giving word of command; John Payne, wounded; Cruttier, do.

HAMPTON LEGION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Col. Hampton, wounded; Lieut.-Col. Johnson, killed; Lieut. Egan, killed; private Coutre, wounded; private Bonknight, slightly wounded; private Brown, slightly.

COL. SLOAN'S FOURTH SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Corporal W. A. Young, of Capt. Hollinsworth's company, killed, and Capt. Pooler, mortally wounded.

SECOND VIRGINIA REGIMENT—COL. ALLEN'S.

E. G. Burgess, killed; Isaac N. Glaize, killed Wm. Young, killed; Lloyd Powell, killed; Capt. Clarke, Company F, wounded; Wm. Glenn, wounded; Strother Barton, wounded; Richard Meade, wounded; Wm. Hobson, wounded; Charles Mitchell, mortally wounded; —— Kidd, wounded.

THIRTIETH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Capt. Winston Radford, from Bedford, of Radford's Rangers, killed; Edley Irvin, same company, killed; Fuqua Clay, Dragoons, killed; Corporal C. Turpin, wounded

COL. CASH'S EIGHTH SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Cook, Company H, wounded; Captain Harrington, wounded; private Cook, wounded; private Long, wounded; private White, killed; private Kilsby, wounded; private Dixon, killed.

TWENTY-EIGHTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT, COL R. T. PRESTON.

Captain E. P. Hunnels and private F. Nutter, slightly wounded; Ed. Laughorne, killed; General Kirby Smith, of regular army, was only wounded and not killed as first reported.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S STAFF.

Col. Thomas, killed; Col. Mason, wounded.

GEN. BEE'S STAFF.

Col. C. H. Stephens, wounded.

SIXTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Col. Fisher, killed.

GEORGIA TROOPS—ATLANTA GRAYS.

Killed—Isaac Hammond, Frank Hammond, Smith Morton, Addison Orr, James George, James Keirshaw, W. W. Brooks, Joel Yarborough, Rubert Hamilton, George G. Rawling.

Wounded—J. B. Martin, Lieut. Hulsey, Benj. Watkins, James Adcre, John G. Rawling, Tony Anderson, Wm. Christian, Wm. Harris, David Croft, Jerry Canaucn, Lieut. Smith, Thos. Norwood, Lieut. Love, Thos. Stokes, Mr. Elliott.

ROCKWELL (GA.) GUARDS.

Killed—Thomas Kirk, James Paden and B. F. Smith. Seven wounded and missing. The majority of these casualties occurred in the attack upon Sherman's battery, when Gen. BARTOW fell. Reports say that the Eighth Georgia regiment is cut to pieces.

MACON (GA.) GUARDS.

The following is the list of killed and wounded in the Macon (Ga.) Guards—No officer was killed. Killed—Leonidas Lamar, Walter C. Allen, J. M. Jones, W. Garer. Wounded slightly—Third Lieut. E. A. Wilcox, Joseph M. Goff, George F. McLeod, Mirath Maltby, Wm. D. Woods of Fort Valley, Fifth Corporal W. F. Bliss, seriously—Charles Gamble, in both legs; Andrew McKenne, in the shoulder; Wm. Ainsworth, in the bowels. Several others were very slightly wounded, but to a degree not worth recounting.

THE WOUNDED CONFEDERATES.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of July 24, says: "In pursuance of a call made by His Honor the Mayor, a meeting of our citizens was held, yesterday evening, at 4 o'clock, to consider the best means of providing for the soldiers wounded at the late battle of Manassas. In consequence of the storm that prevailed, the meeting was not so largely attended as it would otherwise have been, but the spirit manifested was such as we have never before witnessed on any occasion. The object of the meeting having been explained by His Honor, resolutions were unanimously adopted, appointing a Committee to proceed to Manassas, and bring down such of the wounded as can leave, and another Committee to provide suitable places for them here, either in private families or in such hospitals as may be prepared for them. The meeting then adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN SCOTT

The *National Republican* charges that Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, suppressed part of the conversation which he heard between the President and Gen. SCOTT, and the substance of which he repeated in the House. It says:

"Mr. RICHARDSON, who had witnessed the action at Bull Run of July 18, and who had examined the enemy's position with a military eye, was so profoundly impressed with the hazards of a second attack, preceded by great preparations, involving time, that he felt it to be his duty to present his views personally to the President, either on the Friday or Saturday preceding the battle of July 21. He cannot have forgotten the reply he received from the President, and if he has forgotten it, others have not, to whom he has reported it.

That reply was, in substance, that *the President must leave it to Gen. Scott to determine the time and place of giving battle to the enemy.*

The President, we believe, has held no other language, from first to last, or upon any occasion.

It has sometimes been doubted whether "there is such a thing as a fact in the world," but if there is one, established beyond all possibility of controversy, it is this one, that Gen. SCOTT was not hurried a single day, by the President, into the action of July 21.

That battle was lost by the junction (unexpected to Gen. SCOTT, and for which he is not primarily responsible) of the forces of Gen. JOHNSTON with those of Gen. BEAUREGARD. There were other difficulties, but this was the turning point of the battle. Gen. SCOTT did not over-estimate the valor and efficiency of our troops, who would have triumphed over all the other obstacles, great as they were.

The charge against the President, upon which we have commented, is not one which Gen. SCOTT either has made or will make. He has disclaimed it, and it is not to him that we are replying, but to politicians like Mr. RICHARDSON, who are seeking to make party capital against the President at the expense of all fairness, unless it be true that in politics everything is fair.

THAT FLAG OF TRUCE.

The following is the correspondence referred to, as document A by JEFF. DAVIS, in his message to the rebel Congress:

JEFF. DAVIS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

RICHMOND, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

To Abraham Lincoln, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States:

SIR: Having learned that the schooner *Savannah*, a private armed vessel in the service and sailing under a commission issued by authority of the Confederate States of America, had been captured by one of the vessels forming the blockading squadron off Charleston harbor, I directed a proposition to be made to the officer commanding that squadron for an exchange of the officers and crew of the *Savannah* for prisoners of war held by this Government, "according to number and rank." To this proposition, made on the 19th ult., Capt. MERCER, the officer in command of the blockading squadron made answer on the same day that "the prisoners referred to are not on board of any of the vessels under my command."

It now appears, by statements made without contradiction, in newspapers printed in New-York, that the prisoners above mentioned were conveyed to that City, and have been treated, not as prisoners of war, but as criminals, that they have been put in irons, confined in jail, brought before the Courts of justice on charges of piracy and treason, and it is even rumored that they have been actually convicted of the offences charged, for no other reason than that they bore arms in defence of the rights of this Government and under the authority of its commission.

I could not, without grave discourtesy, have made the newspaper statements above referred to, the subject of this communication, if the threat of treating as pirates the citizens of this Confederacy, armed for its service on the high seas, had not been contained in your proclamation of the —— April last; that proclamation, however, seems to afford a sufficient justification for considering these published statements as not devoid of probability.

It is the desire of this Government so to conduct the war now existing as to mitigate its horrors, as far as may be possible, and with this intent its treatment of the prisoners captured by its forces has been marked by the greatest humanity and leniency consistent with public obligation; some have been permitted to return home on parole, others to remain at large under similar conditions within this Confederacy, and all have been furnished with rations for their subsistence, such as are allowed to our own troops. It is only since the news has been received of the treatment of the prisoners taken on the *Savannah* that I have been compelled to withdraw these indulgences and to hold the prisoners taken by us in strict confinement.

A just regard to humanity and to the honor of this Government now requires me to state explicitly that, painful as will be the necessity, this Government will deal out to the prisoners held by it the same treatment and the same fate as shall be experienced by those captured on the *Savannah*; and if driven to the terrible necessity of retaliation by your execution of any of the officers or crew of the *Savannah*, that retaliation will be extended so far as shall be requisite to secure the abandonment of a practice unknown to the warfare of civilized man, and so barbarous as to disgrace the nation which shall be guilty of inaugurating it.

With this view, and because it may not have reached you, I now renew the proposition made to the commander of the Blockading Squadron, to exchange for the prisoners taken on the *Savannah* an equal number of those now held by us, according to rank. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States.

GOL TAYLOR TO JEFFERSON DAVIS

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

To His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I left the City of Richmond on the morning of the 7th July at 6 o'clock A. M., as bearer of dispatches to His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States. At Manassas I received from Gen. BEAUREGARD a letter to Gen. MCDOWELL communicating the United States forces at Arlington. From Manassas I proceeded to Fairfax Court-house, where I was furnished by Gen. BONHAM his escort of fourteen cavalry, under the command of Lieut. BRECKINRIDGE, of the Virginia Cavalry. Proceeding on the direct road to Alexandria to its junction with the road to Arlington, I met a detachment of cavalry under the command of Col. PORTER, United States Army, about three miles from the Junction, from which place I sent back my escort. Capt. WHITTELL, United States Army, accompanied me to Arlington, where I arrived about 4 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 8th. Gen. MCDOWELL not being at Arlington, my arrival was telegraphed him to Washington City. About 9 o'clock, P. M., Col. VAN RENSSELAER, Senior Aid-de-Camp to Gen. SCOTT, was sent to receive me to Gen. SCOTT'S headquarters, where I found Gen. MCDOWELL, to whom I delivered Gen. BEAUREGARD'S letter. After reading Gen. B.'s letter, he passed it to Gen. SCOTT, who, being informed in this letter that I desired to deliver you communication in person, received it of me. After reading your communication to Mr. LINCOLN, Gen. SCOTT informed me that a reply would be returned by Mr. LINCOLN as soon as possible, and at the same time instructed me to return to Arlington with Gen. MCDOWELL, thence to proceed in the morning back to our lines, which I did, under an escort of twenty United States Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. PUTNAM. In my intercourse with Gen. SCOTT and the other officers of the United States Army, I have to say that I was received with marked consideration and attention, and with that courtesy and kindness which should ever characterize the diplomatic relations of great nations, in war as well as in peace. Understanding that the object of my mission was to deliver of your letter to Mr. LINCOLN, I have the honor to state that it was done, and subscribe myself your obedient servant.

THOS. H. TAYLOR,

Captain Cavalry, C. S. A., and Lieutenant Colonel Second Kentucky Regiment.

ENGLAND, THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

From the Toronto Globe, July 20.

The tone of the English papers received by late mails proves that the language indulged in by the Press and by the newly-fledged Ambassadors of the United States in Paris, has not been without effect. At first the sympathies of the British people were unmistakably with the North. They imagined that Mr. LINCOLN had determined to wage war against Slavery, and in heart and soul they were with him. But it was not in human nature to submit to the violent and altogether unrivalled for assaults made upon them. They saw their national character maligned; their intentions industriously and persistently misrepresented; their acts of courtesy and neutrality construed into acts of hostility. While the most odious comparisons were made between their own country and a neighboring empire, and threats were poured forth from Republican throats the most insulting that have yet met British ears. This attempt to "bully" England into becoming "the most obedient, humble servant" of the Northern States, has of course failed. The ardor of the people on behalf of the Union has been much lessened. They have been rudely rusted, but not frightened.

And now, having crowded Europe to this position, America are beginning to ask what effect the threat of the National Army will have upon European nations in general, and upon the resident of England in particular. Believing their own declarations that Great Britain is ready at any moment on which it shall appear to be politic to ally herself with the South, they assume that she will consider the favorable opportunity has now come. If so, of her mistake they will soon convince her; and forthwith they fall to talking the usual nonsense about annexing Canada and the other possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America. The course England will take may be ascertained by asking what her interests are; and we think we may say that affairs in the United States, so far as she is concerned, could scarcely be better than they are now. The Americans have kindly undertaken to solve for her the cotton problem; they are going to force her to look to other sources of supply than the South. No doubt the remedy selected will be very severe, and the operations very deep. If the distress produced by the stoppage of the cotton supply be as great as Americans with ill-concealed joy anticipate, it may be the suffering people will call upon their Government to raise the blockade. But England is not so democratic a country as the United States, and the Government would be able to resist the demand. The far-seeing statesmen who are at the head of affairs know that it is worth a severe trial to become independent of America. They remember, doubtless, the insults we have been obliged to allow to pass unresented, which, had it not been for cotton, would never have been ventured upon. And if they are patriotic as we believe them to be, they will just let their "friends" on this side of the Atlantic fight away undisturbed.

We place the fact thus plainly for the purpose of convincing Americans, as they are determined to believe England their enemy, that she is doing her very worst for the Republic by letting it alone. There is another argument which tends to the same end. The policy of the United States has been exceedingly hostile to British interests for many years. Whenever England has been engaged with any European Power in a controversy likely to result in war, America has always arrayed herself alongside our enemy. This has been done systematically. Now, surely, the citizens of the United States, bearing in mind their own intense love of country, cannot be especially indignant if Britain looks with some little pleasure on the prospect of her enemy being somewhat reduced in strength. The feeling is very natural. We do not say it is right. It is so far wrong, that no one would advocate an alliance with the South for the purpose of weakening the United States.

From the Toronto Leader, July 29.

The Home Government would have been more than usually inconsiderate had they allowed Canada to remain in a defenceless condition, in close proximity to a country struggling in the agonies of civil war. As a purely precautionary measure, without any reference to the causes or objects of the conflict, it was desirable to adopt preventive measures, looking to the possibility of trouble as a consequence of the license which obtains on the other side of the border. The provision implied no reflection upon the purposes, no slur upon the friendship of the Government at Washington. It originated in the spirit that would prompt a private citizen to watch his roof, perhaps to remove his goods, when his neighbor's house is in flames; not because he apprehends intentional destruction, but to provide for an emergency which experience has proved to be by no means uncommon.

Had any doubt existed as to the expediency of the proceeding, subsequent events would have sufficed to remove it. The constant efforts of unprincipled journalists and demagogues in New-York, and others of the Northern cities to excite afresh the long-slumbering Anglophobia, have demonstrated the fickleness of republican alliances, and the folly of reposing confidence in aught but national ability to take care of ourselves. Say what we will of the sensational tendencies of such newspapers as the TIMES and *Herald* of New-York, it is impossible to overlook the fact that they heap misrepresentation and abuse upon Britain, and upon Canada as a British Province, with a full knowledge of the temper of the people they address. Daily appeals to ignorant—we did hope exploded—antipathies fan the embers into flame; but the prejudices are there to work upon, or the efforts would be in vain. It is folly, therefore, to hold newspapers altogether responsible for the violent outbursts toward England which have of late disgraced some of the Northern communities. There is a large war heaven, which might be momentarily stirred into mischievous activity as against Great Britain, and her rulers would be derelict to duty were they to be indifferent to the signs of the times now visible in the American horizon. Liberal allowance must be made, we are aware, for American character. Barking dogs are rarely prone to bite, but they are less likely to be troublesome when they are not prepared. And though there may be small merit in the insulting threats which come from New-York, Albany and Buffalo, the only method of ensuring the harmlessness is to be prepared for the worst contingency.

We trust then that we shall see more of Sir Pulmerstonian spirit. The troops already here, although undoubtedly serviceable as a nucleus, fall short of the requirements of the country, and it is most earnestly to be hoped that they will be speedily followed by other regiments. Ten, fifteen or twenty thousand regul

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 31, 1861.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, 1862.... 96¾	20 Bank of New-York 85
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..cou. 86⅜	15 American Ex. Bank 80⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81..reg. 86⅜	50 Pacific M. S. Co s10 71
1,000 U. S. 5s, '71..cou. 79⅜	150 do........s30 71
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74..cou. 79⅜	50 do........s10 71½
1,000 Trea. 12 ₱ct. Nts 102	50 do........ 71⅝
2,000 Tre.10⅜ ₱Ct.Nts 101	50 do........b30 71⅜
5,000 Tr. 6 ₱ct. 2 yr... 96⅜	100 do........b30 71⅜
10,000 do........ 96⅜	68 Del. & H. Canal Co. 85⅜
5,000 Ill. Cl. bds 1860.. 76	50 N. Y. Central R.. c 75⅜
1,000 Ill. Reg. bds..... 76	350 do........c 75⅝
5,000 Ill. Cou. bds. 1879 79⅜	300 do........c 75¾
5,000 do........ 79	50 do........24d 75
13,000 Ten. State 6s '90 42⅜	50 do........b3 75⅜
7,000 do........ 42	16 do........ 76
2,000 Vir. State 6s.... 49⅜	10 Harlem Railroad.. 10⅝
3,000 do........ 49⅜	200 M. S. & N. I. R.... 13⅜
2,500 do........ 49	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 27⅜
5,000 Georgia State 6s. 66	100 do........ 27¼
5,000 Missouri State 6s 41⅜	25 Pan. Railroad.... 116
2,000 do........ 41⅜	200 Ill.C.R.R. Scrip... 62
4,000 Mo. 6s iss. to Han. & St. J. R.... 48	100 C. & T. Railroad 26¼
2,000 N. C. State 6s.... 60⅜	100 do........s30 26
1,000 M. C. 8 p. c. b. old 94	100 do........s10 26⅜
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M. B. 60⅜	150 do........s30 26⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R. bds.. 89⅜	300 do........ 26⅜
8,000 L.E.&W.1st M.B. 64	50 do........ 26⅜
1,000 G. & C. 2d M. B. 94	140 C.& R.I.Railroad.... 38⅜
	5 do........ 39

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6's 1867.... 86	50 Am. Exchange Bk 80
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou 86⅜	50 Hud. Riv. R.... 34
1,000 Trea.12 ₱ Ct.Nts.102	50 Mich. Cen. R....s30 41⅜
1,300 Trea.6 ₱ Ct.1Year 96⅜	100 Mch.So.&N.I. R.b20 13⅜
1,000 Va. State 6s.... 49	325 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 62
2,000 Missouri State 6s 41⅜	150 Galena & Chi. R. 61
11,000 do........ 41⅜	150 do........ 61⅜
1,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90 42⅜	200 do........b30 61⅜
50 N. Y. Cen.R..s5p&c 75⅜	300 do........s10 61⅜
50 do........opg 75	50 Clev. & Tol. R.... [illegible]
50 do........s30 75	100 Chi. & Rock I. R.... 39
100 do........opg 75⅜	

WEDNESDAY, July 31—P. M.

This has been another dull day on the Stock Exchange. The majority of the operators appear disposed to speculate for the Fall, but owing to the comparative scarcity of cash stocks on the street, they are afraid to bear the market with much energy, and the consequence is that but partial impression is made upon prices. To-day was the half-yearly closing period of New-York Central Shares, preliminary to the August Dividend. To close up outstanding contracts, and return borrowed Stock, a number of parties had to pay 76 ₱ cent. cash, while offering to sell at 75@75¼ per cent. for the reopening of the transfers on 23d August, or else seller 30 days. A difference of ½ ₱ cent. was also made between cash and delivery by certificate 3@5 days hence. After the transfers of the day were over, the Stock at the Second Board was again wanted at 75⅞@⅞ ₱ cent., deliverable by certificate and power of attorney to transfer, and for the next three weeks the dealings will go on as usual in this way. It must be understood by outside buyers, however, that unless certificate and power are specified, all contracts in the Stock run to the reopening of the transfers, and bear 6 ₱ cent. interest in the meantime. The Dividend will probably be announced in the course of next week, until which announcement at the Exchange Board, all cash purchases and time contracts carry the Dividend. The Western shares were tame in the forenoon. At the Second Board, there was an improved demand for Galena, and a little more disposition to bid for other descriptions. The State Stocks were steady in the forenoon, and Missouris firm and advancing at and after the Second Board, owing to the settled and very decided vote in the Convention superceding the rebel Government of JACKSON and his colleagues. The last price on the Street was 42½ ₱ cent. The National Stocks were not much dealt in. Prices about the same as yesterday. The two-year Treasury paper, carrying 6 ₱ cent. interest, was in demand at 96⅜@96½ ₱ cent. The general Market late in the afternoon was firm, and left off about as follows:

Central	76	Michigan Central	42
Missouris	42½	Mich. Guaranteed	27¾
Erie	24	Rock Island	39⅜
Galena	61⅝	Harlem Preferred	23
Toledo	26⅞	Panama	106½
Illinois Central	62⅜	Pacific	71⅜

Some of the City Bank shares are weaker, the bidding being about as follows to-day:

New-York	83	Merchants'	90
Mechanics'	90	Union	88
America	99	Phoenix	90
Chemical	400⅜	State of New-York	75
Commerce	75	Broadway	120
American Exchange	80⅜	Bank of the Republic	90
Corn Exchange	77	Continental	70⅜
Importers' & Traders'	82	Manufac. & Merchants'	77

In Railway Bonds the changes are not important, and the bidding is about as follows:

N. Y. Central Sixes	92⅜	M. Cen. 8 ₱ c n. f. '82	94⅜
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64	97	M. So. 7 ₱ cent. seconds	60
N. Y. Cen. Sevens, '76	100	N. Indiana firsts	78
N. Y. Cen. sevens Con., '76	102	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c.	72
		Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ cent., '75	89⅜
Erie firsts, '68	102	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	54
Erie seconds, '79	98	C. & N.W. firsts,2d scs.	37
Erie seconds, ext., '64	97⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	15
Erie thirds, '83	83¾	Han. & S. Jo'h firsts	29
Hudson R. firsts, '69	100	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	104⅜
Hud. R. secondsS.F.'85	96	N. Jersey Cen. seconds	101
Hudson R. Con., '67	77	Gal. & Chicago firsts	100
Harlem firsts, 1869-73	96	Gal. & Chic. seconds	94
Harlem seconds, '64	98	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	93
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Lake Erie & W. firsts	64
M. Cen. 8 ₱ c., 1869-72	94	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	96

There is a dull time in Money affairs even at the cheapest going rates on temporary loans and for prime discounts. A number of private lenders a[illegible]cing money with the Government for 60 days [illegible] 6 ₱ cent., and this facility for safe employment until the Fall trade appears, is about the only reliable method of getting rid of temporary balances at a fair rate of interest. After the sailing of the *Asia*, there was nothing said in Exchange.

The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	RECEIPTS. P. Week.	S'e 1st Sept.	EXPORTS FOR THE PAST WEEK. To G. B'n.	To F'ce.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61.	850	3,456,000	—	—	—
1859-60.	2,000	4,444,000	1,000	2,000	3,000
1858-9..	17,000	3,680,000	24,000	6,000	3,000
1857-8..	11,000	3,061,000	17,000	—	1,000
1856-7..	2,000	2,892,000	10,000	4,000	3,000
1855-6..	3,000	3,478,000	10,000	—	4,000

	EXPORTS SINCE FIRST SEPTEMBER. To G. B'n.	To F'ce.	To Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	2,176,000	578,000	372,000	3,126,000	57,000
1859-60	2,651,000	577,000	489,000	3,717,000	170,000
1858-9	1,965,000	429,000	541,000	2,935,000	140,000
1857-8	1,772,000	377,000	[illegible]	2,523,000	[illegible]
1856-7	1,407,000	409,000	407,000	2,223,000	85,000
1855-6	1,919,000	478,000	519,000	2,916,000	63,000

The prospects of the growing crop attract but little attention this year, owing to the more important questions now agitating the country. The mails continue very irregular, and communications with the greater part of the South is much interrupted or practically suspended. It is, therefore difficult (say Messrs. NEILL) to offer any specific remarks as to the condition of the new crop. From such accounts as have been received, however, it is generally reported to be doing well under the influence of fine weather. Seasonable rains are said to have fallen where needed, and everything presents a promising appearance. Indeed, the remarkable absence of all complaints, thus far, tends to create an impression that the accounts are rather too glowing. No definite estimate of the probable extent of next crop is yet attempted. The important question is not how much cotton will be grown this year, but "When will the crop be sent to market, and how will it be exported?" At present, it is quite impossible to say when this may be done; but the probability is that no cotton will come to port while the war and blockade last [illegible] are the factors of New-Orleans on this point, that they have unanimously requested planters not to send forward any portion of their crops while that port is blockaded, but to keep it on the plantations.

Our own Cotton market, though limited in supply, has gone ahead of the Liverpool advance so rapidly as to cause the extraordinary reversal of speculation and orders from that point *to* New-York and Boston. We are advised that several packets now on the way from England have as freight from 200 to 500 bales Cotton each for New-York account.

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has made the usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. The Bank of the Republic has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable August 12. The Long Island Bank a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on demand. The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on that day, at the office of the Company, in this City. An interest dividend on the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company will be paid at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st of August.

The work of engraving the new Treasury Bills of the Government, which is required to be done promptly, has been referred by Secretary CHASE to his Sub-Treasurer in New-York, and after duly inviting the lowest responsible proposals, and thoroughly comparing and scrutinizing prices, Mr. CISCO has entered into contracts with one of the very best Bank Note Engraving concerns in the country, who proposed very much lower terms than any other for the execution of the plates and the printing of the Bills. That a large sum of money has been thus saved to the Government over the ordinary contract system at Washington, which Mr. CHASE was unwilling, with his present limited experience, to act upon, we are abundantly satisfied, and we allude to the subject in justice to the care and integrity with which Mr. CISCO has executed this trust, but which would seem to be reflected upon by a communication in our last paper, directed against the parties selected to do the work. We shall not undertake to impeach the motive of our irate correspondent, but make bold to say that so far as he is pleased to insinuate that either Mr. CHASE or Mr. CISCO went about this duty "*sub rosa*," he is wholly mistaken, and possibly misled by some feeling of professional rivalry in the business of engraving, with which neither of these public officers could have aught to do.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote Currency and Specie thus:

BANK NOTES.

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	¼	Georgia	26
New-York State	¼	Mobile	20
East New-Jersey	¼	New-Orleans	15
West New-Jersey	½	Tennessee	26
Pennsylvania	2	Ohio & S. Bk of Indiana	⅞a1
Philadelphia	¼	Kentucky	2
Baltimore	½	Illinois and Wis	60a70
Virginia	15a20	Missouri	15a20
North Carolina	15a20	Michigan	1
S. Carolina	25	Canada	1½

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	$1 03	Guilders	39
Spanish Dollars	1 06	English Silver	4 65a4 80
Five-franc Pieces	96	Species	1 06
French Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 06	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish Silver, ₱ oz	1 19

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 81	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 96
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 81	Patriot Doubloons	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83	Gold, Am. Old	5 ₱c. prem.

The following is an official statement of the business of the past month, at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer United States, New-York:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

July 1, 1861, by Balance		$2,049,278 57
Account of Customs	$418,861 52	
Account of Patent Fees	3,765 68	
Account of Post-office Department	97,062 68	
Account Miscellaneous	20,131 75	
Account of Loans	10,390,996 79	$10,930,818 42
Payments		$12,980,096 99
Treasury Drafts	$8,946,559 50	
Post-office Drafts	128,989 72	$9,075,549 22
Balance July 31, 1861		$3,904,547 77
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$3,005,096 86	
By receipts during the month	4,290,576 71	$7,295,613 57
To Payments		4,291,843 87
Balance		$3,003,769 70
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts	$824,940 36	
By Appropriations	652,000 00	$1,476,940 36
To Payments		1,348,849 06
Balance		$128,091 30
By Receipts for Customs in July, 1861		$418,861 52
By Receipts for Customs in July, 1860		4,524,832 82
Decrease in July, 1861		$4,105,971 30
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$349,400 22
By Coin received during the Month	$8,328,603 96	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	67,455 53	$8,396,059 41
Total		$8,745,459 71
To Payments in Coin	$8,512,704 80	
To Payments in Fine Bars	66,736 36	8,579,441 16
Balance		$166,018 55
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treas'r's Office	$7,036,408 77	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	2,054,048 08	$9,090,456 85
By Fine Bars do	34,126 78	
By Unparted Bullion do	202,513 00	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	5,665,000 00	5,901,639 78
Total		$14,992,096 63
Less due Depositors		7,750,875 86
Balance		$7,241,220 77

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending July 31, 1861:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$5,600,000	
Foreign Bullion	1,600,000	
United States Bullion	1,100,000	$8,150,000

Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.

Foreign Coins	$389,000	
Foreign Bullion	12,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	15,000	
United States Bullion, (old coins)	13,000	
Lake Superior	1,000	
Washoe	20,000	$450,000
Total deposits, payable in Bars	$370,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	$8,230,000	$8,600,000
Gold Bars stamped		$2,951,577 65
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$9,854,554 89

We have been requested to call attention to the notice of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company, which appears in our advertising columns, in reference to the redemption of the Mortgage Bonds of the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Railroad Company, dated Aug. 1, 1851, and due Aug. 1, 1861.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 21 bbls. of Ashes, 8,946 bbls. Flour, 55 bbls. Corn Meal, 44,826 bushels Wheat, 47,612 bushels Corn, 10,917 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Malt, 406 pkgs. Provisions and 212 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 40 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ @$5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 883 bbls., including 631 bbls. Pots, and 252 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, at full prices. Sales 1,100 bags Laguayra, at 16c.@17c., the latter for White; and 850 bags Rio, at 13c.@14½c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of Coffee in first hands this evening, 165,304 bags, including 140,341 bags Rio, 13,460 bags Maracaibo, 7,000 bags St. Domingo, 2,282 bags Java, 717 bags Costa Rica, 600 bags Bombay, 558 bags Jamaica, and 346 bags Laguayra.

COTTON—Has been more inquired for, and prices have been well supported. Sales to-day, 1,800 bales. The business in Cotton, in this market, during the past four weeks, Messrs. NEILL, BROS. & Co. review thus: "Since our circular of the 2d inst., a steady business has been done in this market, at gradually advancing prices. The demand has been principally from manufacturers to fill Government contracts for the Army, while there has also been a speculative inquiry. The stock on hand is now reduced to a small compass; and as the quantity diminishes, holders become more indifferent about selling, even at present high rates. Prices are now higher than have been known for many years; and with the uncertainty of any further supplies from the South for some time to come, it is probable that a still higher range will be attained. In this view orders have been sent to Liverpool; and, for the first time in the history of the trade, Cotton is now being sent back to this country. It is not probable, however, that this will take place to any great extent, as the Eastern spinners hold a pretty fair stock, and of which they are using very sparingly. The sales of the past week reached about 7,000 bales, and Middling Upland, at the close, is firmly held at 16c." There is now a decrease in receipts of 988,000 bales from last year, when the crop reached 4,675,000, and of 224,000 bales from 1858-9 (crop 3,851,000.)

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅞
Middling, ₱ lb	16	16⅛	16¼	16⅜
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	16¾	17	17¼	17⅜

DYEWOODS—The demand has been mainly for Logwood, including St. Domingo, at $16, cash, ₱ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod have been scarce and in request, especially St. George's Bank, which are quoted at [illegible] ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are inactive at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been somewhat unsettled to-day. Extra State has been in good request, chiefly for export, at steady prices. The inquiry for other kinds has been restricted, though buyers have had any existing advantage. The reported sales reach 17,450 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4@$4 10; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 22½@$4 50, mainly at $4 25@$4 35; Superfine Western at $3 90@$4 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 20@$5 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 25@$5 50; Inferior extra Ohio, at $4 75@$4 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 00	@$4 10
Extra State	4 22½	@ 4 50
Superfine Western	3 90	@ 4 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 20	@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 25	@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 75	@ 4 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05	@ 6 15
Fancy Genessee	4 55	@ 4 70
Extra Genessee	4 75	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in request at steady prices. Sales 1,750 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, including superfine, at $3 90@$4, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $2 50@$3 65 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, in store, $3 for Fairfax Mills, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand has been quite limited—prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, especially by shippers, and prices have been depressed. Sales 118,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 20@$1 23; Amber do., (Winter,) on private terms, Red Western, at $1 11@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at 99c.@$1; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 80c.@98c.; Racine Spring at 93c.@96c., Northwestern Club at 90c.@93c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at 79c.@91c., and new White Delaware at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand at uniform prices. Sales 184,000 bushels, at 41c.@45½c. for poor to choice mixed Western, 38c.@40c. for damaged do.; 45½c.@47½ for Western Yellow; 47c. for Northern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in good request, at 62c.@63c. for Northern, and 46c.@48c. for Western ₱ bushel. Sales 5,800 bushels. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are in limited request, including Canadian, at 26c.@28c., Western at 30c.@32½c., and State at 32c.@33c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair supply and limited request, chiefly for local use, at 50c.@70c., for poor to prime old, and 30c.@65c. for new crop, ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been quite dull, and prices have been merely nominal.

HIDES—Continue very quiet, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Stock of all kinds 528,000 against 339,000 same date last year.

HOPS—Are in good request for home use and shipment, and desirable lots are very firm. We quote last year's crop at 10c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern continue in demand at $1 12½ ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The principal inquiry has been for Oak Tanned, which is quoted firm.

METALS—Continue very quiet at old figures.

MOLASSES—Small sales have been made, including Porto Rico at 28c., and Nuevitas at 25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in demand at $6 50, but holders claim higher rates, ₱ 280 lbs. Nothing new in Spirits Turpentine or Tar. Resin has been in good request, and sales have been made of about 5,000 bbls., chiefly common and strained at $3 62½@$3 75 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Transactions here to-day have been quite limited, though prices have not varied materially.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending July 29.

SPERM—We notice more inquiry for Sperm since our last, the demand being both for home consumption and export. The transactions for the week embrace sales of 2,064 bbls. We quote: 1,000 bbls. in parcels for export, at $1 25, and to the trade, 580 bbls. good at $1 [illegible] and 484 do. inferior at $1 20 ₱ gallon. The market closes with further inquiry. *Whale*—The transactions in Whale have been wholly for export, for which we notice sales of 400 bbls. in Fairhaven, at 41½c., and in New-London, 1,000 [illegible], at 41c. ₱ gallon—all purchased by a house in this city. *Whalebone*—We have no sales to report in this market.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm, Bbls.	Whale, Bbls.	Whalebone, Lbs
From Jan. 1 to July 29, 1861	41,629	99,730	828,300
Same time last year	48,416	115,630	1,016,800

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at advancing prices. Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $15 50 for Mess, and $10 37½@$10 75 (the latter an extreme rate) for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited request, at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 360 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9½c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ lb. Beef is salable and steady; sales, since our last, 235 barrels, at $11 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at from 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 3c.@7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 300 tcs., in lots, at $5@$6 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for, and sales have been made of 810 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@6c., with 594 boxes Havana, part at 6½c.@7⅜c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 16⅜c.@17c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of July, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "Throughout July our Wool market was in about the same state as in the month of June, with perhaps an increase in transactions; the demand continuing for wools suitable for military goods only. Our markets are so bare of the right kind of stock the manufacturers will experience some difficulty in filling their contracts. For the finer quality of goods wanted, domestic medium and good medium fleece, and super, as well as extra pulled wools, will answer; but for the lower descriptions of goods, our common fleece and No. 1 pulled, together with the various kinds of foreign wools of a similar quality are required. We learn that but little of the new clip has been bought, and what has been taken is principally of the low and medium qualities. The prices ranging from 25c.@30c., a very limited quantity has made its appearance in market. Fine foreign wools—Cape, Mestizo, Australian, &c.—all in the grease, remain neglected. The low and medium kinds of foreign have been in good demand, with an improvement in prices of 5 to 10 ₱ cent. The market, however, is almost bare of such grades as Smyrna washed, and unwashed, Mogadore, Cdigria, Sfax, East Indies, Peruvian, &c.; likewise of all black and grey wools suitable for army blankets. The present demand is likely to continue for some time for all such wools, and it will no doubt pay to import some of them. Low carpet wools have been very dull of sale; yet we understand that some 300 or 400 bales of Cordova have been disposed of for military purposes. The stock, therefore, of these wools has been considerably reduced. Accounts from European markets show, generally, a depressed state of business. At the Liverpool sales which terminated on the 2d July, about 25,000 bales—mostly East India—were offered, and 18,000 bales sold. Compared with the sales in May, there was a decline of 1d. to 2d. ₱ lb. English wools experienced a decline of full 20 ₱ cent., but from the very latest account had recovered about 5 ₱ cent. On the continent, 10,000 bales of Buenos Ayres were offered at auction. 7,000 bales sold; good Merino and Mestizo at nearly April prices, while the faulty and common kinds met with ½d. to 1d. reduction. The London sales of colonial wools commenced on the 18th of last month, when about 90,000 bales were to be offered."

PRICES CURRENT OF DOMESTIC WOOL AT NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1861.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire.

	Cents ₱ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece; Saxony fleece; Full blood fleece	34@38
½ and ¾ blood fleece; Native and ¼ blood fleece; Common fleece	28@33

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece; Saxony fleece; Full blood fleece	34@40
½ and ¾ blood fleece; Native and ¼ blood fleece; Common fleece	29@33

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece; Full blood fleece	32@35
½ and ¾ blood fleece; Native and ¼ blood fleece; Common fleece	27@31

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleeces	25@32
Unwashed	15@21

North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas.

Washed fleeces	26@31
Washed fleeces, burry	17@22
Unwashed fleeces, burry	8@14
Unwashed fleeces, less burry	14@17
Unwashed fleeces, and not burry	18@22

Texas.

Merinos, washed	25@31
Merinos, unwashed	18@22
Mixed fleeces, washed	20@26
Mixed fleeces, unwashed	14@18
Mixed fleeces, unwashed, burry	10@12

California.

Washed fleece	23@32
Unwashed fleece, fine	20@24
Unwashed fleece, medium	15@19
Unwashed fleece, coarse	10@13

PULLED WOOL.

New-York City extra	34@37
New-York City super	30@32
New-York City No. 1	24@26
Country extra	36@39
Country super	31@35
Country No. 1	25@28
Country No. 2	8@10
Lambs	26@33
Tub-washed	25@34
Western limed pulled wool	20@23

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day, at our quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9¼d.@10d., Corn, 9½d.@9¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow 30s., and, by steamer, 1,200 boxes Cheese and 200 pkgs. Butter, at 55s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bush. Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton; Hops, ½d. ₱ lb. [illegible] Cork and a market—a foreign brig, with Grai[illegible] bulk, at 12½d. ₱ 60 lbs., and a foreign bark, with [illegible] bulk, at 11½d. ₱ bush. For Havre—Wheat, (12[illegible]els,) in shippers' bags, at 18c. ₱ bush. For [illegible] bark, with Lumber, at 42s. 6d. ₱ 50 cub[illegible] latest charters, according to the *Shipping* [illegible] been: "A brig, 295 tons, from Port Ewen to [illegible]all, Coal, $6, thence from Honduras to a po[illegible] British Channel, Mahogany £3 5s.; a schooner, [illegible] bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,100; a Britis[illegible] brig, 1,600 bbls., to the Windward and back, $1,600; a British brig, 136 tons, to a Windward Island, $1,750; a bark, 343 tons, to Sagua, $1,700; a British brig from a Salt Island to New-York, 7c.; a British schooner, 110 tons, to South Side Cuba and back, $1,300; a brig, 318 tons, to Marseilles, a British schooner to Tarragona and back, and two brigs, 250 and 290 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday July 31, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

There is no improvement to notice. The market remains inactive, and sales are moderate. Our remarks of last week are quite appropriate to-day. Really good State or Western Butter is salable without much difficulty at 10c. to 12c., but the receipts of Western Butter are mostly inferior, and 8c. will buy any quantity of it. Orange County Pails are slow at the outside figures.

Orange County Pails	16	@	18
Fine State half firkin Tubs—Yellow	12	@	13
Fair State half firkin Tubs—Yellow	10	@	11
Fine Welsh Tubs	11	@	12
Fair Welsh Tubs	8	@	10
Western Reserve Choice	9	@	10
Western Reserve Fair	8	@	9
Ohio, Common to Good	6	@	8

CHEESE.

Fine Cheese are in good demand. The majority now arriving are in bad order, heated and puffed up. Such as are right sell readily at 6c.@7c.

Fine State Dairy	6	@	7
Fair State Dairy	3	@	5
Ohio Fine	5	@	6
Ohio Common	3	@	4
Nutmeg	6	@	7
Pineapple	6	@	9

EGGS.

The receipts are more than sufficient for the demand, and the market is dull at 11c.@12c. to count out.

BEANS

Are a little firmer for the best qualities.

Small Pea, Prime	—	@	1 65
Medium	1 40	@	1 50
Marrow	2 00	@	—
Kidney	—	@	2 00

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples continue in active demand at 4c.@4¼c.

Dried Apples, State and Western	4	@	4¼
Dried Apples, Southern	1	@	1½
Dried Peaches, Peeled, Bright	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled	3	@	5

POULTRY

Scarce and prices firm. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Fowls, live, ₱ lb	11	@	12½
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Chickens, Bucks Co., Spring, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Chickens, Philadelphia, ₱ lb	11	@	13

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Mercers, new	2 00	@	2 25
Buckeyes, new	2 00	@	—
Junes, new	1 75	@	2 00
Beets, new	—	@	75
Parsnips	—	@	1 00
Dykemans	1 87	@	2 00

BEESWAX

Quiet at 28c.@29c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 31, 1861.

There is a marked increase in the receipts of nearly all kinds of live stock this week. Especially is this the case with beeves and swine. The total foots up larger than any previous week since the 22d of January. These large receipts have caused a heavy decline in prices, and the supply left unsold, together with the excess bought by butchers over their real wants, is such that a limited number will suffice for next week. Beeves have come in very plentifully. Tempted by the advance of last week, drovers vied with each other, to see who would reap the greatest benefits from this advance, and rushed in with a will. They started for the West almost before the close of last market, to intercept and purchase droves before the owners should hear of the rise. Even as late as Monday they bought recklessly at Albany, at an advance of ½c. upon last week's rates, thinking the supply would be short. The figures, however, show a total of over 5,000 beeves for the week, which is the largest number since the first week in last December. Prices kept up pretty well until Tuesday, when they declined gradually until Wednesday night, the result being a loss of more than was gained at the last market, and the leaving of some 250 to 300 unsold. The average decline was ½c. ₱ lb., on an aggregate of $17,000 on the beeves sold. Milch cows sell slowly, unless driven to the surrounding country or to the City distillery stables, and there disposed of at such prices as can be obtained—usually very low. The advance of beef last week made cow dealers more hopeful; but these hopes are dispelled now....Veal Calves sell a shade better—that is more bring 4½c. and 5c. ₱ lb. this week than sold for these prices one week ago. The stock was all disposed of; general quality, good....Sheep sell at an advance of 25c.@50c. ₱ head, or 3½c.@4c. ₱ lb. live weight, and 4¼c. if extra fat. Lambs remain at about last week's prices, or a shade better. Stock well sold out....Live Hogs have declined near 1c. ₱ lb during the week. Heavy receipts have thrown more upon the market than are needed, even at the low rates given below.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,022	104	615	11,212	6,491
Previous week	3,326	87	600	11,095	2,508
Corresponding week last year	5,122	141	690	14,554	5,587

Weekly average of beeves for 1860	4,300
Weekly average of beeves for 1859	3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858	3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857	3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 23,444. Total number received the previous week, 17,616, being an increase of all kinds amounting to 5,828.

Of the 5,022 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,500 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 414 were sold at the Bergen Yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 62 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 14 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 32 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson-street.

Of the 4,500 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 239 head came from New-York, 2,846 from Illinois, 618 from Ohio, 206 from Indiana, 231 from Iowa, 231 from Kentucky, 114 from Missouri, and 15 from Connecticut.

The 4,500 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 943; Hudson River Railroad, 1,480; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 787; Harlem Railroad, 743; Hudson River boats, 530; on foot, 17.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The present has been a blue market for speculators. A little good luck last week set a portion of them wild, and they were going to make a lucky hit this time. "Everything was used up so close last week that the demand must be good next market day, and we will go in and win." They did go in, and came out wiser, but poorer. They bought heavily at Albany, paying ½c. ₱ lb. more than last week, and continued their purchases after the cattle reached here, some 500 to 600 changing hands on Monday, and several lots were disposed of to sell again as late as Tuesday. We do not believe a single lot thus bought made the owner even a very light commission, but we do know that some droves sunk from $3 to $5, and on parts of droves even $10 ₱ head, while a few holders, determined not to make such sacrifices, withdrew their cattle, and took, or sent them, into the country. A lot of splendid large, fat Kentucky Durhams were on sale, but no offers could be had at over 8½c., excepting for a few head in the early part of the market, and some of them were doubtless sold for 8c. One car-load of them were subsequently shipped to Brighton, hoping the Bostonians would be more appreciative and more generous. The Monday buyers got so badly taken in that it is to be hoped they will wait till the regular Market opens, another time, when all can see for themselves the stock to be disposed of. Most of Monday's trade was of the speculative kind, confined principally to wholesale transactions. The few butchers who bought and paid $5 per head more than they would have had to give on Tuesday and Wednesday, will hardly be caught again. We repeat that this Monday's business is a hazardous, uneven thing, as now conducted. The first-class sellers and buyers ignore it, and it is a sort of "gouge game" between those who strive to forestall the regular trade, but scarcely ever satisfactory to both buyer and seller, as such transactions should be. If a butcher is taken advantage of by those who represent that the supply is like to be very short, and he pays ½c. ₱ lb. more than he need to, quite likely he will try and find an *honest* salesman the next week, leaving the would-be shrewd broker to look up another customer.

Regular sales were made Tuesday morning under the impression that the supply was short. The facts transpiring towards noon caused an almost total stagnation of business, and by night prices had fallen to the level of that low market two weeks ago. Nor did it revive any Wednesday, the 4,500 cattle being too many to admit of a rally, or even a stand against the downward current which had so steadily set in.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	8½c.@8¾c.	None.
First quality	8¼c.@8½c.	8¾c.@9c.
Medium to good	7½c.@8c.	8c. @8½c.
Poor quality	7c. @7½c.	7½c.@7¾c.
Poorest quality	6c. @7c.	7c. @7½c.
General selling prices	7c. @8c.	7½c.@8½c.
Average of all sales	7½c.@—	8c. @—

The market closed heavily, with near 300 unsold, including several lots withdrawn and sent to grass.

The closing rates were even lower than these figures, butchers only offering 7c. for nice fat retailing steers. The quality of the cattle was really good, otherwise our general average would have been put even lower. There was nearly a uniform opinion among sellers, that the latter part of the market has not been beat in dullness—amounting to absolutely no trade at all—and low prices, this season at least. Let forwarders bear in mind that a large supply of fresh cattle will not be needed next week.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 71 Ohio steers, of good flesh, rated 7½ cwt. @ 7¾ cwt., for PETTIT & Co., at 8c.@8½c., mostly on Tuesday.

TYED & WHEELER had 124 Illinois cattle and 30 Kentucky cattle for GEO. REED. The Illinois steers would dress 7½ cwt., were a common lot, which ran out at 7½c.@8c. The Kentucky steers were a good bunch of 8¾ cwt., and averaged 8½c. at an early sale.

SHEPARD & VAIL sold for FRY & Co. 64 Illinois steers, of 6¾ cwt., at an average of 8c.; and 12 State cattle for HALL, rated 6¾ cwt., and averaged 7¼c.

MURRAY & GLOVER bought of HEATH 78 Indiana steers of 7½ cwt., strong, which retailed at 8c. Also, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 60 Illinois cattle, rated near 7 cwt., at 8c.

P. F. CARY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 32 good fair Illinois steers and oxen, rated 7¾ cwt., run out at 8c.

T. BLOOMER sold 14 country cattle on his own account, rated 8 cwt., at an average of 8½c.

A. M. ALLERTON sold, for GLENDI & MCCLUNG, 92 just commonish Illinois steers of 6¾ cwt. at 7½c.@8c.

D. S. DOTY & BRO. sold 62 Illinois steers for BENNETT—a pretty good retailing lot, of 7¾ cwt., which run out at 7½c.@8½c. Also, on their own account, 14 Illinois cattle, of 9 cwt., at 8½c.—a good car-load of nice steers.

GILLETT & TOFFEY had 61 Illinois steers for J. CRABTREE, rated 7¾ cwt., pretty good; run out at 7½c.@8½c. Also, for LACK & BRIGGS, 45 Ohio cattle, of 6¾ cwt., at 7c.@8c.; a medium lot. And 84 Iowa steers, a commonish thin cattle, of 6 cwt., which averaged 7c.

D. BARNES sold 45 good Kentucky cattle, bought of ECKSTEIN, rated 8 cwt., and retailed at 8c.

H. BARNES bought 46 prime Illinois steers, at the yards, rated 8 cwt., and run out at about 8c. for all that were sold.

W. E. DUDLEY was selling 65 fair Illinois steers for MONTGOMERY, rated 6½ cwt. or 6¾ cwt. in this market, and running out at 7c.@8c., average over 7½c.

C. W. CONOER had 94 of ALEXANDER'S Illinois cattle, a good fair lot of 7¼ cwt., which run out at 7½c.@8½c.

S. FLERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 106 Illinois cattle, some coarse, clumsy oxen, but generally a fat lot of 8 cwt., which he retailed at 7½c.@8½c., a few of the coarsest at 7¼c.

WHITE & SON, for H. R. SMITH & Co., 146 Iowa steers and oxen, a slim lot of 6½ cwt., at 7c.@8c.

HAWKHURST & WALLING sold 54 Illinois cattle, bought at the yards, a very good lot of grass cattle, rated 6¼ cwt., which were running out at 6¾c., or about $40 ₱ head, which was the cost of the lot; the tailings were losing them money.

J. H. WILLIAMS, for GLENDI & MCCLUNG, 92 common Illinois cattle, rated 7½ cwt., at 7c.@8c., and 76 Ohio steers for WELTON & WILLIAMS, a good lot, which brought 7c.@8½c. on 7¾ cwt.

D. G. DRISCOLL bought 72 prime Kentucky steers at Albany, rated 9 cwt., fat Durhams, which he was retailing at 8c.@8½c. They were really a splendid lot, the best on sale, and too good for the present market. Rather than submit to such rates the owner held on to one car-load which he was going to send to Brighton.

GEO. AYRAULT had 16 Illinois cattle for E. P. REYNOLDS. A tight bunch of fair flesh run out at $45 on about 5¾ cwt. Also, 35 for J. AYRAULT. A fair bunch from Genesee Valley, 21 of which were taken by C. SIMONDS for the Brooklyn Navy-yard, at $55 each, or near 8c. Balance hanging on.

MILCH COWS.

The cow markets were more than supplied this week. Allerton had 13, Browning 24, Chamberlin 28, and O'Brien 30—making a total of 104. A portion of the stock remains unsold, and of those disposed of, some were driven away to be peddled out among milkmen, very few of whom are sufficiently needy to induce them to visit the cow markets. Prices are low—fair cows selling at $30@$35, and prime ones at $40@$45 each. We noticed a good milker, sold with her calf, at $36, the calf being worth $3.

VEAL CALVES.

Receipts moderate, but sufficient for the wants of buyers during this warm weather, when people incline more to mutton. Prices range at 4c.@5c. ₱ lb. live weight. We saw 200 lbs. weighed out at 4½c., though a few of the best brought 5c. They were all disposed of.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Good Sheep were scarce to-day, and worth 25c.@50c. ₱ head more than a week ago. A right prime lot could be weighed out at 4¼c., and fair Sheep 4c. Market pretty good. Lambs are worth 5c.@6c. ₱ lb., or last week's rates. A prime lot might bring 6¼c., which is a little better than the former market.

BROWNING gives the following receipts: From New-York—1,399 brought in, 130 by J. Setterly; 84, R. L. Bamber; 88, A. N. Culver; 32, S. S. Baker; 25, Capt. J. Smith; 125, Crandall & Smith; 207, A. Forsbae; 97, J. J. Plattner; 108, W. H. Brown; 57, L. Hart; 134, E. Howe; 43, E. Burke; 59, J. H. Deverick; 54, A. Weeks; 39, L. Miller; 168, S. Beckwith; 9, A. Austin. From Indiana—178 by C. C. Polley. From Pennsylvania—111 by W. A. Rhodes; 181, Hesser & Myers. From Ohio—1,523 brought in, 196 by W. A. Disney; 164, A. Lantz; 199, C. C. Polley; 204, J. Salmon; 209, D. G. Morris; 195, J. T. Maxey; 174, W. W. Hand; 182, G. W. Weary. From New-Jersey—577 lambs brought in, 213 by L. Bellis; 46, E. L. Abbott; 29, H. W. Lindaburg; 53, J. A. Young; 154, G. B. Holcombe; 25, McClean; 8, W. D. Snyder; 12, G. McBride; 37, J. G. Schorup. Total, 3,961.

But few sheep broker's reports are given this week.

WM. D. BELLIS sold:

164 Ohio sheep for A. Leantz	$432 00
196 Ohio sheep for W. A. Diznoy	588 38
182 Ohio sheep for G. W. Weary	604 00
174 Ohio sheep for M. H. Hand	607 00
716	$2,231 38

Average, $3 11 ₱ head.

Also:

111 Pennsylvania lambs, for Blinco & Rhodes	$297 50
43 New-Jersey lambs, for L. Bellis	165 50
53 New-Jersey lambs, for J. A. Young	191 50
20 New-Jersey lambs, for L. Bellis	90 00
29 New-Jersey lambs, for H. W. Lindaberry	91 25
22 New-Jersey lambs, for E. L. Abbott	77 00
110 New-Jersey lambs, for G. B. Holcomb	356 99
66 New-Jersey lambs, for L. Bellis	250 00
8 New-Jersey lambs, for W. D. Snyder	25 00
25 New-Jersey lambs, for M. H. McClane	74 00
24 New-Jersey lambs, for E. L. Abbott	69 12
84 New-Jersey lambs, for L. Bellis	321 37
36 New-Jersey lambs, for J. G. Schomp	126 00
44 New-Jersey lambs, for C. B. Holcomb	149 50
675	$2,287 73

Average, $3 38.

The 20 at $4 50 each were a fine lot of fat lambs.

THOS. C. LARKIN sold:

97 lambs	$429 00	173 sheep	$595 81
84 lambs	380 00	209 sheep & lambs	613 50
74 lambs	249 00		
204 sheep	699 00	891	$2,966 31

Average $3 53.

O'BRIEN reports the following receipts: From New-York, 137, C. M. Carter; 102, Baker & Budd; 41, H. A. Lampher; 18, E. W. Vail; 63, A. B. Archer; 17, A. Thompson; 83, F. S. Hill; 78, J. Van Wyck; 51, Capt. Harden; 98, S. Day; 221, R. Bellis; 92, Bassett & Co.; 179, C. Vandusen; 55, A. Lester. From New-Jersey, 176, T. Coleman; 21, W. Wooley; 19, T. Brutton; 22, J. Stilwell; 62, R. Maberry; 24, R. Bellis. From Pennsylvania, 161, G. Hesser; 138, Myers & Hiper. From Ohio, 191, C. Arles; 202, M. Cameron; 200, B. Porter; 100, J. Estes; 201, F. Vanatta. Total, 2,782.

Sales of the following lots are reported by O'BRIEN & MCGRAW:

137 sheep & lambs	$511 00	70 sheep & lambs	$273 00
102 sheep & lambs	317 88	17 sheep & lambs	60 50
41 sheep & lambs	136 00	83 sheep & lambs	297 00
18 sheep & lambs	73 50	16 sheep & lambs	66 00
104 sheep & lambs	444 37	78 sheep & lambs	331 12
21 sheep & lambs	83 25	96 sheep & lambs	289 00
19 sheep & lambs	88 00	51 sheep & lambs	171 00
63 sheep & lambs	227 75	191 sheep & lambs	733 00
Totals	1,107		$4,102 87

Average, $3 72 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN & MCCARTY report sales of 1,674 sheep and lambs at $5,460 99, or an average of $3 28 each.

CHAMBERLIN gives receipts of 2,321 sheep and 1,290 lambs, sold, as follows, by KASE & MCPHERSON, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, W. S. Chamberlin and owners:

[illegible] sheep	$4 00	58 lambs	$4 12½
[illegible] sheep	3 75	96 lambs	4 00
406 sheep	3 50	89 lambs	3 87½
206 sheep	3 37½	70 lambs	3 75
196 sheep	3 25	131 lambs	3 62½
217 sheep	3 12½	138 lambs	3 50
325 sheep	3 00	163 lambs	3 25
210 sheep	2 87½	104 lambs	3 00
225 sheep	2 75	73 lambs	2 75
73 lambs	4 50	138 lambs	2 50
67 lambs	4 25	139 lambs	2 25

At ALLERTON'S 850 sheep and lambs were received, and sold at rates corresponding with the above.

SWINE.

Heavy receipts and low prices are reported this week. Following the 2,500 last week, at 5¼@5½c. ₱ lb., we now have 6,500 selling at 4c.@4¼c., showing a decline of 1¼c., and still falling.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs, prime	4c. @4⅜c.	5c. @5½c.
Corn Hogs, medium	4c. @4⅜c.	5c. @5¼c.
Corn Hogs, light and fat	4c. @4¼c.	5¼c.@5⅜c.
Still Hogs	3⅛c.@3⅜c.	4c. @4⅜c.

Market slow, prices steadily going down all the time.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street stables at the beginning of the week, 242 horses. No sales of first-class coach pairs were reported. Some second-class pairs were disposed of at [illegible] $500 per pair. Several very good single horses were taken at $250@$300 each, for roadsters, and four very fair single horses were bought for export at $200 each. No inquiry exists for fancy saddle horses or ponies. First-class draught horses sell very slowly, at $150@$175 each. Railroad and Omnibus Companies are buying but few horses at $100@$125 each. Government has bought the past week, 75 horses, very good quality, at $122 50, average; 15 head were also purchased for Philadelphia, to fill an order for Government, at $108 each, all coarse ones for draught. The agents are buying some mares, that measure 15 hands high, for cavalry use, being 2 inches less in height than heretofore. No demand prevails for Shippers. The total sales, for this week, amount to 104 horses, leaving on hand, this evening, 260 head unsold. At "Tattersall's" there are 28 head on hand, 4 sold, the past week. The stock on hand consists mostly of low-price work horses, suitable for Railroad, Omnibus and Army purposes. Some of the Stables have a few first-class horses, but there is no demand for them. Some dealers anticipate a good demand for stock in Cuba, this Fall, as they will not receive any from the Southern States, as heretofore.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, July 29, 1861.

BEEVES—The market opened quite active, the general impression among buyers being that the run over the Erie Railroad is unusually light—about sixty car loads. The New-Yorkers bought freely—some thought a little wildly—at an advance of nearly, if not quite, ¼c. ₱ lb. over last week's prices. Towards the close, the demand slackened perceptibly, and buyers from the East were holding out in anticipation of concessions from the advance established by the New-Yorkers. They have waited so long, however, that it is not probable they will take their usual complement. The average quality of the cattle in the several yards is good. Although the receipts for the week are comparatively light, upwards of 1,100 were held here in pasture, making the total on sale over 4,000.

FREIGHTS—From Buffalo to Albany, 27c. ₱ 100 lbs. From Albany to New-York, by railroad, 5c. ₱ 100 lbs. State cattle, from Albany to New-York, by railroad, $25 ₱ car load. By propeller, $10 ₱ car load for Western, and $1 ₱ head for State cattle. From Albany to Brighton $25 ₱ car on Western, and $40 ₱ car on State cattle.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 15 to the car.

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	2,985	3,030	3,715
Sheep	3,384	3,[illegible]28	5,216
Hogs	—	—	110

	Average weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle	3,141	101,685	[illegible]
Sheep	3,867	87,609	105,966
Hogs	316	631	[illegible]

To the receipts for the week must be added 1,182 head that were held out last week, making a total on sale 4,167.

PRICES—Have advanced ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. In most instances the sales indicate an advance of ¼c., and we alter our quotations accordingly:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premiums	—@—	—@—
Extra	4⅜c.@4⅝c.	4⅛c.@4⅜c.
First quality	3⅞c.@4c.	3⅝c.@3⅞c.
Second quality	3c. @3⅜c.	3⅛c.@3¼c.
Third quality	2⅜c.@2⅝c.	2c. @2⅜c.

SALES—Perhaps two-thirds of the cattle here have changed hands at the above quotations.

SHEEP—There is a good supply, but the demand is light, yet the market sympathizes more or less with the rise in Beef, and the price has gone up, say ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales 800 or 900 head at 3¼c. ₱ lb.

HOGS—We do not learn of any stores being on the market. Owing to the advance on fat corn-fed in New-York, last week, the price for that description has gone up to 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb., at which figures several lots have changed hands.

MILCH COWS—We hear of several sales of ordinary to good Cows and Calves at $30@$35. SAM. HOUSLEY sold six at $36 ₱ cow and calf, which he thinks is the top of the market.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 3
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. [illegible]
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. [illegible]
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. [illegible]
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. [illegible]

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1 30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF R. H. GRAY, OF COMPANY I, FOURTH Maine Regiment, who is reported to have seen Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY, of the Second Regiment New-York State Militia, in hospital at Manassas, will communicate the fact in person or by letter to his wife, Mrs. Dempsey, at No. 186 Bowery, in this City, he will be liberally rewarded for his trouble and any expense which he may incur will be cheerfully reimbursed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CATLIN'S BREATH OF LIFE.

THE BREATH OF LIFE; OR, MAL-RESPIRATION AND ITS EFFECTS UPON THE ENJOYMENTS AND LIFE OF MAN. By GEO. CATLIN. 1 Vol. 8vo. 25 Plates. Fancy Covers. 50 cents. At Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

MILITARY, ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ARCHITECTURAL, &c., &c. A large assortment, at wholesale and retail, by JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.

MURRAY'S HAND-BOOKS FOR TRAVELERS.

BLACK'S GUIDE-BOOKS FOR TRAVELERS. At Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.

MAHAN'S OUT-POST.

MAHAN'S FIELD FORTIFICATIONS. At Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.—A PUBLIC meeting will be held on SABBATH EVENING next, in Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, in relation to *Temperance in the Army*. WM. E. DODGE, Esq., will preside, and distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. [illegible] Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—AMERICA'S DREAM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One of the most conclusive indications of the vigor and effectiveness with which Gen. MCCLELLAN intends to perform the duties of his new Department will be found in the General Order, just issued by him, and which we publish this morning. He positively forbids the practice which has heretofore prevailed among both officers and men, of frequenting the streets and hotels of Washington. He denounces this practice as eminently prejudicial to good order and military discipline—contending very properly that the time and services of all persons belonging to the Army should be devoted to their appropriate duties with their respective commands. He therefore insists that hereafter no officer or private shall absent himself without a special permit from a commandar of brigade. The good effects of this order will be very soon observed in the superior discipline of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S command.

Gen. Cox, in a dispatch to Gen. ROSECRANS, announces the retreat of Gov. WISE and his command from Ganley Bridge to Lewisburgh, where he was expected to make a stand. Before his retreat he entirely destroyed Ganley Bridge, making it necessary to construct a new one before Gen. Cox's command could follow. The Governor left behind him a thousand muskets and a quantity of powder.

Gen. BANKS, who has established his headquarters at Sandy Hook, is busily engaged with his Staff in forming his command into Brigades, and otherwise putting it in a complete state of organization. The position occupied by him completely commands Harper's Ferry, and can easily be made impregnable. The batteries are already in position. The rumored approach of Gen. JOHNSTON, by way of Leesburgh, has caused considerable activity on the part of the National scouts in that direction, but nothing indicating such an approach has yet been discovered.

The news from Fortress Monroe to-day is unimportant. The rebels have apparently given up their intention of immediately attacking Newport's News. Gen. BUTLER is said to be about to visit Washington. The court-martial in the case of Col. ALLEN has been brought to a close, and [illegible] has been referred to the authorities at

Gov. MORGAN has issued a general order regarding the new levy of 25,000 volunteers from this State. One regiment is to be artillery with six batteries of four guns each. The minimum aggregate for regiments is to be 868 and the maximum 1,048. There are to be three depôts, the same as before. When 32 persons apply to the commander of a depôt for a company organization they will be inspected, and if passed receive [illegible] providing for their transportation to the [illegible] quarters and subsistence will be furnished. The company thus formed, after medical examination at the depôt, will elect a Captain and [illegible]. The remaining company Commissioned Officers are to be nominated on the completion of the organization of the company. The Non-Commissioned Officers are to be appointed by the Captains of companies. The Field Officers of the regiments are to be appointed by the Governor, subject to an examination by a Board of Officers to be hereafter named. The regiments and companies are to be consolidated and formed by the Governor. The pay of officers and men is to commence from the date of their acceptance.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were interesting, though not specially important. In the Senate, the bill permitting the President to appoint Superintendents of Navy-yards from the rank of Commander, as well as that of Captain, was passed. The bill to increase the Consular representation of the United States abroad during the continuance of the rebellion, was passed. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill to provide for iron-clad steamers was taken up and disagreed to—a new Conference being ordered. The Senate soon afterwards went into Executive session. In the House, a bill was reported from the Military Committee providing for the monthly payment of the troops. A resolution was offered by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, but objected to by Messrs. LOVEJOY and WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquiring into the truth of the assertions of Mr. JAMES E. HARVEY, Minister to Portugal, that all the communications sent by him to the South Carolina rebels were first shown to members of the Administration. A vote of thanks to the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment was passed. A resolution was adopted reprobating the employment by Government of men known to entertain secession sentiments. Mr. MAY, of Maryland, asked leave to introduce a preamble and resolution relative to the imprisonment of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, but it was decided to be inadmissible under the rules. Another resolution sought to be introduced by Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, fixing a limit for hostilities against the Rebel States, was also decided to be inadmissible. No other business of importance was done.

The Missouri State Convention is expected to adjourn to-day, the important business for which it was called together having been fully transacted. The offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State have been declared vacant, by a vote of 56 to 25, and persons have been appointed provisionally to occupy their places. The seats of the members of the present Legislature have also been declared vacant, 52 to 28. The whole of the Report of the Committee of Eight was adopted, with unessential modifications. For Governor, the Convention chose HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, of St. Louis; for Lieutenant-Governor, WILLARD P. HALE, and for Secretary of State MORDECAI OLIVER. The Minority of the Convention declined to vote on the occasion.

The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. JONES, so renowned for their gallant conduct on the 19th of April during the assault upon them while passing through Baltimore, arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, *en route* for Boston. Their reception by the citizens of New-York was very enthusiastic. They took refreshments at the Park Barracks, and embarked by the Norwich and Worcester route. A handsome reception awaits them in Worcester and Boston.

The Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. HINKS, also arrived from Baltimore yesterday morning at a very early hour, *via* the New-Jersey Railroad. They were received and escorted by the Savanth Regiment of New-York, and before their embarkation, were entertained with a collation at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. They took a steamer of the Fall River line at foot of Twenty-third-street, East River.

Capt. ASA M. COOK'S corps of Boston Light Artillery arrived in this City last night, from Baltimore. Also the Third Battalion of Massachusetts Rifles, under command of Capt. SPRAGUE. The members of both slept on board the steamship *Transport*, which brought them from Amboy, no other accommodation being provided for them. After breakfasting in the Park, the men will embark for home.

The United States transport *Joseph Whitney* arrived at this port, yesterday. She had on board, as prisoners, Richard Hallves, Police Commissioner, Baltimore; J. W. Davis, W. H. Gatchell, Chas. Howard, Dr. Edward Johnson, taken on board the steamer *Mary Washington*, the "French Lady," Samuel H. Lyon, T. C. Fitzpatrick, John H. Curich, James C. Murphy, and Charles M. Hagelin. They were all landed at Fort Lafayette. A detachment of the Twentieth Regiment, Ulster County, also arrived on board the *Joseph Whitney*.

The commander of the *A. E. Willard*, of Bangor, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports that on the 28th inst., when off New-Inlet, N. C., he saw two steamers firing at a schooner that appeared to be near the shore. At the same time a large war steamer was off shore and another coming toward them.

The prize-schooner *Tropic Bird*, from Fort Monroe, arrived here yesterday. She was seized by the United States steamer *Paunee*, June 29. She has a cargo of tobacco, valued at $20,000. The vessel and cargo are sent to this port for adjudication. She is in charge of Mr. THOMAS F. SPENCER, Prize-Master, with Sergeant LINNAHAM and ALEXANDER LOWE, of the Coast Guard. There are also on board the mate and crew having charge of the schooner when seized.

Prince NAPOLEON left for Washington last evening. He will be absent several weeks, and return *via* Niagara Falls. The ladies of the royal party remain North.

The matter of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of PUACELL MCQUILLAN, confined as a political prisoner at Fort Lafayette, was again brought up yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge BETTS, when it was ascertained that the writ was disobeyed by order of Gen. SCOTT. The Judge, therefore, after argument on the part of the prisoner's counsel in favor of ordering the execution of the writ, which he declined to do, directed an entry to be made in the minutes that a motion had been made for such order, but that he had denied it. The Judge, in the present condition of the country, was not inclined to urge a conflict of the civil and military authorities.

The Stock Market yesterday, though dull in the forenoon, closed with firmness, at 76 per cent for New-York Central, and 42½ per cent for Missouri 6 per cents. No change in money or bills on London.

Breadstuffs attracted less attention from buyers yesterday, prices of Flour and Wheat were quoted easier. Cotton was in fair demand at very full rates. Provisions were rather more sought after; Pork was dearer. A moderate business was transacted in Coffee, Sugars, Whisky, Hops, Oak-tanned Leather and Kentucky Tobacco. Rice and Resin were in good request. Hides, Metals, Oils, Candles, Hemp, Seeds and Molasses were lightly dealt in. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets exhibit important changes this week. Beeves have been in excess of the wants of butchers, the receipts being the heaviest of any week since early in December of last year, numbering over 5,000 head of generally good, heavy cattle. Prices declined through the entire market, going even below the low rates of two weeks ago. Good cattle sold at first for 8¼c., then 8c., and afterwards not at all. Some 300 were left over. Hogs, too, are very abundant, and more than 1c. lower than last week, or selling at 4c.@4¼c. ℔ lb. Sheep and Lambs are a little quicker, at slightly advanced rates. Cows and Calves unchanged.

The Other Side of the Story.

We have been listening so long to our own wailings over our disaster at Bull Run, that it may be consoling to listen to what the other side have to say about it. It is natural that the vanquished should mourn,—but let us see in what style, and with how much heart, the victors exult. We are beginning to receive the comments of the Southern Press upon it,—not their first exultations on the very eve of the victory, but their more careful and considerate rejoicings, after they had have time to measure the precise extent of their achievement.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 27th—six days after the battle—says that their loss was "four hundred killed and twelve hundred wounded, a total of sixteen hundred." The official figures will bear us out in saying that this is very nearly *twice* our loss. Our killed will certainly not exceed two hundred. This is a most remarkable fact, one which bears unequivocal testimony to the skill and valor with which our men fought. The enemy had all the benefit of intrenchments. They had been fortifying and preparing the ground for months,—it was their selected spot for a battle,—and our men had not the shelter of a single spadeful of earth, nor the benefit of the slightest knowledge of the localities. They had never seen the field before that morning. Yet they killed twice as many of the enemy as they lost of their own men. Very few parallels can be found to this in the history of war.

The *Enquirer* thus speaks of the forces engaged:

"The main battle was fought near the stone bridge over Bull Creek. Our army, like that of the enemy, was seriously engaged only on the left. The forces of the centre and right skirmished heavily, but did not close. The enemy made their attack on the left. Gen. JOHNSTON commanded there only fifteen thousand men; *the enemy brought thirty-five thousand men upon him.* It is obvious that their plan was to force the left, and then attack the centre and the right from the flank. Their troops elsewhere awaited this event, which never transpired. *Thus, only one-third of our own Army was engaged in the battle, and under desperate odds.* Well did they meet them. Neither artillery, nor the bayonet, nor the charge on charge, was of any avail against the steady valor of that army which had manœuvred so long between Winchester and the Potomac. At the close of the day the assailant was exhausted and disordered; an advance of our lines converted their vacillation to a precipitate flight."

Gen. JOHNSTON'S 15,000 constituted only *one-third* of the rebel Army actually on the field, to say nothing of the reserves within easy reach. That Army, according to the *Enquirer*, then, numbered 45,000. Gen. MCDOWELL'S force engaged, on the other hand, was nothing like the 35,000 alleged. His whole Army only numbered 33,000. Of these, 8,000 were left as a reserve at Centreville:—2,000 had been left to guard the camps:—5,000 were with RICHARDSON at Blackburn's Ford, two miles off, and had nothing whatever to do with the fight. This left only 18,000 in the action—and we believe the numbers actually engaged were less rather than more. These 18,000 drove back Gen. JOHNSTON'S entire wing, forcing them out of one battery after another, and actually beating them on their own chosen field. It was only when, exhausted themselves, and without reinforcements, they were overwhelmed by fresh regiments from the reserve, that they gave way. The *Enquirer* says our plan was to "force the left, and then attack the centre and right from the flank." This is a mistake. We had no forces left for such a flank attack. All had been exhausted in reinforcing the column by which the left was forced. If we had had reserves at the Stone Bridge, the fight would have been prolonged, though the superiority of the enemy in numbers and position would probably have insured the same result. But our flank attack was the whole attack. The others were merely feints.

The *Enquirer* makes the following comments:

"The battle of Sunday was a huge duel of the North and South. On that field the former nation had at last the occasion to make good that manace so often rapeated, that eighteen millions would always whip eight millions. Thirty-five thousand of their best troops were then routed by fifteen thousand tired Southern soldiers; and *the question of relative manhood is forever set at rest.* But the battle of Sunday does not decide the war. It presages a dire struggle soon to come. The telegraph by New-Orleans will tell SCOTT that JEFFERSON DAVIS commanded the Southern battle. Against him he is inflamed with a well known personal hatred. He will be stung by the murmurs of the North and the gloom of Washington. Of the Army just engaged he has still two-thirds, or 60,000, unhurt. The telegraph will soon bring up his reserves from Cincinnati and other places. He can control an Army of 100,000, and with it in a few days he will make a great effort to retrieve his disgrace. *His genius is unquestionable, his resources formidable,* and every nerve should now be strained to send on all our available reinforcements to the scene of action."

The *Enquirer's* apprehensions have no better foundation than its boasts. It is quite right in saying that "the battle of Sunday does not decide the war,"—nor does it decide the question of "relative manhood" in any such sense as the *Enquirer* insolently assumes. It did prove conclusively that our Northern troops are more than a match for Southern, in equal numbers and on equal ground. In not a single instance did the rebels stand a charge from Northern men. In not a single instance did they make a charge successfully upon them. Not once did even their cavalry break our lines. And in every instance where our line met the other in the open field, the Southern men were the first to break. It was only when their batteries opened upon our unprotected men, and when fresh troops came to fill the places of their broken and shattered regiments, that they had the advantage.

The *Enquirer* may rest perfectly assured that a "great effort will be made," not only to "retrieve this disgrace," but to plant the banner of the Union on the heights from which for the moment it has been repelled. The reverse of Sunday has chilled no man's hopes, and discouraged no man's heart. The pulse of the country beats higher than ever for the honor of that glorious flag, and where tens of thousands were ready before, hundreds of thousands are ready now, to face the foes who would drag it in the dust. Let the *Enquirer* rally its rebel hosts. It will need them all for the prosecution of the ignoble work on which it has entered.

The Cabinet.

It seems to be settled that the Cabinet is to remain undisturbed. The President is not inclined to change any of its members, but is determined that they shall, one and all, lend their best energies to the prosecution of the war. They shall have our most zealous support in everything they may do towards this great object. We do not in the least share the apprehensions expressed in some quarters, that it would be a dangerous movement to change a Cabinet, on the heels of a disaster. It would be no more dangerous than to dismiss a Colonel for cowardice, or to supersede a General for incompetency. When an unfit man is found in place, the most dangerous thing that can be done is to leave him there. The safest thing is to put a better man in his place. The rule applies to Cabinet officers as fully and as truly as to commanders in the field.

But we regard the President's decision in this matter as a vindication of the members of his Cabinet from the charges that have been brought against them. It is a verdict in their favor. We gladly accept it as such, and trust that the event may justify the wisdom of the proceeding. Other things being equal, it is certainly desirable to avoid changes in the *personnel* of the Government. If the men in office are as good as could be found, by all means leave them there.

We bear ready testimony to the evidences of fresh vigor and newly-developed energy which have followed the disaster of the 21st. Whatever derelictions may have been laid to their charge previous to that event, the Secretaries are resolved to leave no room for further complaint. They have taken hold of military matters as if they were in earnest. The utmost solicitude is shown to avoid the errors which proved so fatal then. Troops are to be disciplined as well as enrolled. They are to be commanded by officers who know something of military affairs, as well as of politics and law. These are hopeful symptoms and will lead to valuable results, if the path they indicate is steadily followed.

The President may rest assured of the cordial and hearty support of the country in whatever measures he may deem necessary for the vindication of the national honor, and the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws. The people never were more thoroughly united,—never more eager to give their full support to a Government which shall embody their sentiments and execute their will.

"BAR FOR THE REPORTERS."—Under this head the Philadelphia *Enquirer* has the following:

"All information in regard to the movements of the Army is to be hereafter kept most strictly private. Any reporter hereafter found in the lines, no matter how he is disguised, is to be most summarily dealt with. Civilians who are anxious to witness the next battle should also bear in mind that it will be necessary for them, in order to gratify their curiosity, to join one of the forward regiments, and shoulder a musket."

Up to the present time, so far as we are aware, the Government has never intimated a wish that newspapers should not publish "information in regard to the movements of the Army." If it had, so far as we are concerned, and we presume we may speak for others also, its wishes would have been obeyed. On the contrary, the military authorities have always afforded the utmost facilities to reporters, and have aided them in spreading before the public the information in question.

A few days before the recent advance into Virginia, an order was issued, it is true, against telegraphing to New-York any facts concerning the arrival or departure of regiments. But as the Washington papers were permitted to publish everything of the kind without the slightest restriction, the practical object of the order was not apparent.

It is the business of newspapers to collect and publish the news. It is this alone which renders them of the slightest value to the public;—and they will certainly continue to do it, so long as they have no reason to believe that they thereby injure the Government or interfere with the prosecution of its plans. The moment they receive any such information, they will be quite as ready as members of any other profession to sacrifice their own welfare for the public good. But thus far, we repeat, they have had no intimation of the sort from the Government, nor any hint, except from discontented snarlers of their own ranks, that they were injuring the cause they all profess to serve.

As to civilians on the field of battle, it is sufficient to say that no one was there except by special, express permission from Gen. SCOTT. Many were doubtless there from curiosity,—but others were present in the discharge of professional duties. It may at first sight seem desirable that reporters should not be present:—but when people reflect how little the world would have known of the battle of Bull Run but for the reporters who braved its dangers for the sake of writing its history, they will probably change their opinion on this point. We may add, moreover, speaking from our own observation and referring solely to others, that in point of courage and coolness, the representatives of the Press present at the engagements both of Thursday and Sunday, will lose nothing by comparison with those who were not "civilians."

The Health of the Army.

The Sanitary Commission, through its Secretary, Mr. OLMSTED, has made its first Report; and a very direct, explicit document it is, even if not very encouraging. The Commission wastes no words on generalties or medical and philosophical theories, but go straight to the practical matters of food and drink, night soil and drainage, clothing and cleanliness, and the other very plain conditions of a soldier's health.

The Secretary sounds no alarm, but the facts he gives us are most discouraging, and show the imminent danger, if the evils be not speedily cured, of a fearful pestilence before the Autumn passes by. In a general view, the great cause of the physical evils, now just showing themselves in our Army, is the neglect or incompetency of the company officers. They do not in the least appreciate their duty in taking care of their men. Every one knows that where a mass of men are gathered together in any service, away from the usual social influences and conveniences, there is an almost irresistible tendency towards filthiness. Individuals who would be moderately clean anywhere else, become dirty in such circumstances. All moral good personal habits are neglected, and the bad get the upper hand. There are no conveniences for washing, bathing or cleansing; no sinks or privies, or drains or baths—and the consequence must inevitably be a dreadful condition of filth, and then of disease, unless the commanding officers have the organizing talent of providing for these general wants in some simple, effective way.

Of "*personal cleanliness*," the Report says, "In but few cases are the soldiers obliged to regard any rules. Their clothing is shamefully dirty, and they are often lousy. Although access is easily had to running water, but few instances are known where any part of the force is daily marched, as a part of camp routine, to bathe. A careful daily inspection of the state of the men's clothing, is probably made in few, if any, regiments. * * * Our volunteers are in many cases really much dirtier than it can be believed they have been accustomed to be in civil life. * * * The clothing of the men is almost daily saturated from top to toe with sweat and packed with dust, and to all appearance no attempt is made to remove this, even superficially."

Of the *care of the camps*, the Report states that

"There is scarcely a pretence of performing the ordinary police duties of a military camp. Fragments of food are often left about under the bottoms of the tents, or in the camp-streets, covered with flies, and of course soon conveying a disagreeable odor; the drains are neglected so that they become mere receptacles of rubbish; the sinks are so filthy that men with diarrhœa have been made sick to vomiting by using them, and in many regiments, the discipline is so lax that the men avoid them altogether, and the whole neighborhood is rendered filthy and pestilential."

In regard to *drainage*, the camps are in general wretchedly provided; in some places none are dug; in others, no outlet is made, so that after a sudden heavy rain, it has happened that the whole camp has stood in some inches of water. One of the most important matters for a volunteer is his *clothing*. The Sanitary Commission but reecho in regard to this, what we hear from all quarters, that the supplies furnished by many of the States (especially by New-York) to their soldiers, are disgraceful to a civilized community—rotten, rusty, ill-made, of unsuitable material, and soon wearing out—while the clothes provided by the General Government are generally strong and efficient for the purpose, at the same time costing less. Any New-Yorker who has ever visited Fort Monroe, and seen the hang-dog looking soldiers in some of his own regiments, with dirty, worn, ragged clothes, and broken-out shoes, and contrasted with them the neat, trim, well-dressed regulars, will feel the force of the few words the Secretary of the Commission has given to this subject.

On the most important point to the health of the volunteers—their *food*—the Report is more encouraging than on any other sanitary feature of the camps, and in this, agrees with all the trustworthy information we can get from other sources. The Government is supplying the Army with good, generous diet, in sufficient amount, under fewer checks and forms than has ever been the case towards the Regular Army, and with a much greater variety of articles of food. We are glad to observe that many of the recommendations of this journal—no doubt equally urged by many others—as to an increased quantity of vegetable food, and a greater variety of rations for volunteers, have been adopted by the Commissary Department in practice, and have been recommended by the Secretary of War. Yet in this, there can probably be still some improvement. The prevailing diarrhœa around Washington is attributed by the surgeons to the scarcity of vegetable food—a scarcity likely to increase as the Army advances further from its sources of supply. We are aware of the difficulties of transport for the amount of vegetables necessary in such an Army, yet we believe the expense and trouble would be richly repaid in the grand result aimed at by a good Commissariat—the making each man the best posible instrument for fighting. It is a noteworthy fact in this connection, that the regiments which have been allowed to supply themselves with lager-beer or a malt-liquor, have suffered less from the want of vegetables and fresh meat, and have had fewer cases of diarrhœa than other regiments.

The Report closes by stating that the Secretary almost despairs of preventing the fearful evils sure to appear in the Army during the coming Autumn, so great is the ignorance, indifference or incompetency of many of the regimental officers.

Thus far, as we all know, and have reason to be thankful for, the health of the Army has been wonderfully good. The camps at Fortress Monroe are at one of the healthiest points in the whole Southern country; those around Washington have enjoyed a Summer, on the whole, of unexampled coolness and pleasantness. Filth and bad habits do not bring forth their fruit at once—they sow seeds merely.

September is the month for diseases, such as the Army will suffer from, to break forth; and then we may apprehend the destroying angel which Providence always sends in the trail of uncleanliness. This Commission are doing their strict duty in thus early setting forth the facts as to the sanitary condition of the Army.

Mr. OLMSTED is giving to the work all the excellent talent for organization and the practical skill which has made him so well known in the Central Park of this City. The Commission, consisting of the most earnest-minded and scientific gentlemen, laboring solely for the good of the cause, are accomplishing much in planning and advising; but the real labor to be done must be by the volunteer officers—the captains especially. If they are ignorant or careless, the people, through the Press and its ten thousand organs, should scourge them on, and make them do their duty.

The lives of our brothers and friends should not be sacrificed by the stupidity or indifference of these men. Let them look to it that the strictest Army and sanitary regulations be fully carried out in their companies.

Loyalty in Missouri.

The loyal people of Missouri have taken the State Government into their own hands. They refuse any longer to have their power wielded for their destruction. They have deposed the wretched traitor who has been waging war upon them, and doing his best to ruin the State which had made him its Governor. Gov. JACKSON is now simply a rebel in arms against his own State, and the people of that State will take good care that justice is done him.

Missouri is, and always has been, at heart loyal to the Union. If she has seemed to waver in her allegiance, it was not because the masses of her people were wanting in patriotism or fealty to the Constitution, but to the villainy of the political leaders and demagogues who for the moment had possession of the official power of the State, and used it for the promotion of their own treasonable designs.

The Missouri Convention has saved the State from a great danger. It has saved it from the ruin of all its material interests, which the plunge into secession would inevitably have occasioned, and from a desolating civil war. It has done much towards redeeming the financial credit of the State,—much towards restoring faith in its commercial honor. When the deposition of the Governor shall, as it undoubtedly will, be followed up by the appointment of a loyal successor, by the nullification of the acts of a traitorous Legislature and the expulsion of its members from the offices they have abused the Convention will have vindicated the honor of the State and placed it immovably on the side of the Union, where it legitimately belongs.

This action of Missouri, like that of Western Virginia, has a deep significance. It reveals the process by which the Union is to be finally restored to its original integrity. The loyal people of every State, and there are plenty of them, when protected by the strong arm of the nation, will follow the example of Missouri and Western Virginia. They will depose their State officers who have forfeited their trusts by their treason, and will appoint in their places men who will be true to the Constitution. This process of reorganization will go on, as the loyal forces move Southward, until treason shall have been driven into the Gulf, and the Executives of the rebel States, like the Governor of Missouri, will be exiles and wanderers from country and home.

ABOUT PRISONERS OF WAR.—The letter of JEFF. DAVIS to President LINCOLN, in regard to prisoners of war, raises a question of a good deal of delicacy, but of still more importance, and which will very speedily demand a decisive answer. He states that if the privateers of the *Savannah*, now in custody in this City, are executed or imprisoned as pirates, he will retaliate on our prisoners who may be in his hands. If, on the other hand, they are treated as prisoners of war, he is ready to regard and exchange them as such.

Davis unfortunately has it in his power to make this threat effective. He has in his hands a very large number of our prisoners, and will unquestionably retaliate upon them whatever treatment we may extend to these privateers. President LINCOLN, in his proclamation, has announced his purpose to treat all who may accept letters-of-marque and reprisal from the Confederate Government, as pirates, and the general sentiment of the public would unquestionably sustain him in so doing. It cannot be concealed, however, that the current of events may render it necessary to act with caution in this matter and not take a position which may augment greatly the horrors, great enough at best, of this civil war.

By taking and holding prisoners at all, we would seem to be recognizing the Southern States as belligerents. We do not thereby concede to them any civil rights, nor in the slightest degree commit ourselves to a recognition of their political existence. But we do concede that they are entitled to the benefit of those usages which obtain among all civilized nations in a state of war. We exchange prisoners with them: we treat their men taken in arms as prisoners of war, and not as rebels,—and we recognize the sacredness of flags of truce. We are by no means sure that we do not thus put ourselves in a position which will render it necessary to recognize their issue of letters-of-marque, so far, at least, as to distinguish it from piracy. At present, we believe, the question is pending in our courts of law; but it must ere long be regarded as a political question, and decided on considerations of public policy. We shall, undoubtedly, soon have a proposition, from one side or the other, for an exchange of prisoners; and then this matter must be finally settled.

THE NEW GENERALS.—We trust that new commanders for our armies will not be appointed solely on the recommendation of politicians, whether they be Congressmen or not. It is very well for the President to solicit their suggestions, but we hope he will not fetter himself in the slightest degree, in making his selections. While we do not suppose that a Congressman would, any more readily than any other citizen, deliberately place an incompetent officer at the head of men on the battle-field, we cannot help seeing that men in such positions are exposed to influences which warp their judgments and influence their action. They will inevitably give weight to political, social and personal considerations, which should have nothing whatever to do with the designation of officers for military commands. The list recommended for Brigadier-Generals by the delegation from this State, while, as a whole, it is reasonably good, still embraces many names of men whom we should be very sorry to see placed in any such position. Let it be understood that all favoritism,—all political preferences,—everything must give way before the supreme necessity of the country. We want men qualified to lead armies in the post of commanders. If they have this fitness, it matters little what else they lack. If they have it not, it matters little what else they have.

It will be seen, by a spirited memorial which we publish in another column, that this matter has enlisted the attention of the great body of property-holders, upon whom the burdens of this war must mainly fall. They present to the Government, in the strongest possible light, the necessity of an immediate reform in this most important matter. The memorial has already received many signatures, and is still in circulation.

THE CALL FOR THE NEW REGIMENTS.—We incline decidedly to the opinion that the whole business of enlisting volunteers should be left to the General Government, and conducted upon the same rules as govern recruiting for the regular Army. But in the absence of such a better system, we must accord entire approval to the general order in which Gov. MORGAN regulates the levy of twenty-five new regiments. The provision requiring an examination of candidates for command is especially deserving of approbation. A certain degree of military preparation is to be demanded of every one who aspires to the leadership of companies and regiments; and if the same requirement be extended to the superior officers of the brigade, we shall secure an entirely novel efficiency in our armies. It is, of course, of great importance that the examiners be men of acknowledged skill and experience. It is even more important that they be above suspicion of party bias or personal partiality. These conditions observed, we see no reason to apprehend any but the happiest results from the amended policy.

COL. MARTIN OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.—The Washington correspondent of the TIMES, in his dispatches of Tuesday, indulged in some criticisms upon the courage and conduct of Lieut.-Col. MARTIN, of the Seventy-first Regiment, as evinced by his behavior in the battle of July 21. For the justice of his remarks we were directed to appeal to the rank and file of the gallant regiment itself. This appeal we have fortunately been permitted to make. The Editor of the TIMES was yesterday waited upon by members of the corps, numbering, he should judge, one-half the entire muster-roll, while from the remainder he received written communications,—all u[illegible] in the highest laudation of their commander, not only for his unflinching gallantry throughout the fight, but for his admirable qualities as a drill-master, and his kind, attentive supervision of the welfare of his men. This testimony is unquestionable. We can only regret that our correspondent has been led into unconscious error. He has sent us the authority on which his statements were based; but in spite of its respectability it is overborne.

MORE ACTIVITY.—Nearly a month ago Gen. BUTLER took an advanced position beyond the village of Hampton, and threw up strong intrenchments. The post was a strong one and the force occupying it had only, in case of being severely pressed, to fall back across the river and avail itself of a very strong earth-work on the other side, built expressly to command the bridge. It seems, however, that a few nights since, an alarm was raised that the enemy was only two miles off, whereupon the intrenchments in advance were abandoned, the village was set on fire, and the whole force retreated in confusion across the bridge. The next morning no enemy was to be seen or heard of.

As it does not become "mere civilians" to criticise the performances of great military geniuses, we have nothing to say of this extraordinary movement. Fortunately, it needs no comment. We may express the hope, however, that Gen. BUTLER ordered our troops back into their own intrenchments, before the enemy heard of their departure.

TWADDLE.—"The constitutional rights" of the South" is still the theme of Mr. BURNETT, in the House of Representatives. Were the "South" even professing to be in the Union, this would be all very appropriate, if their rights were in danger of invasion. But with arms in their hands, in open revolt against the Government, with the avowed purpose of destroying the Constitution itself, this talk of talking about their rights under it is transparent. When the Southern States shall return, or be brought back to their allegiance, their rights will be as carefully guaranteed and respected as those of the loyal States, but until then we know of no constitutional right which such men as JEFF. DAVIS and his followers can claim, save that which guarantees to them a gallows and a halter, and with their claim to these no loyal man that we know, or have ever heard of, proposes to interfere.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Improvement in the Discipline of the Army—Military Movements Indicative of the Change of Policy Among the Rebels—Necessity of Fortifying Washington—What is Thought of Gen. McDowell—Strength of the Administration.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

The energetic representations of the New-York Press, and perhaps also the arrival of Gen. McCLELLAN, have produced some immediate reforms, the result of which is already felt by the inhabitants of this city and by the Army itself. The first and the most apparent of all has been the ridding the city of countless hands of drunken soldiers, begging, pilfering the shops and places of public resort, shouting at each other, and doing all sorts of misdeeds. Two days ago, last Sunday, was the first day, for over two months, that the peaceful citizen of Washington had dared to venture with his family down Pennsylvania-avenue, to admire, once more, the Capitol, that sanctuary of law and justice which noisy and turbulent crowds of volunteers had rendered difficult of access, and very unpleasant to visit. The streets of the city are now comparatively safe, and we may ride through them without the fear of the bowie-knife and the bullet. If this state of things continues we may still show our Capital to the foreigner without feeling the blush of shame redden our cheeks.

Whatever assurance the Administration may give concerning the safety of Washington, it is clear that it has been influenced by the warnings of the Press. The proof of this is to be found in the efforts made to secure it against a surprise. Great activity is at present displayed by the vessels and gunboats cruising on the river, and intelligence has undoubtedly reached you by this time that Gen. BANKS has withdrawn his troops to the Maryland side of the Potomac, and formed his camp in a strong position in the rear of the Maryland Heights, to which point his pickets will extend. The reinforcement of his Army has been decided upon, a fact which clearly indicates that the loyalty of the Marylanders, and the peaceful retirement of the Virginians within their own line, are objects of doubt to the Administration. If to these facts you add the falling back of Gen. BUTLER upon Fortress Monroe and the abandonment of Hampton, you will arrive at the conclusion that the rebels have entered into an aggressive policy, and that nothing would be more imprudent than to trust in their keeping behind their intrenchments. At all events, and whatever may be their intentions, it would be a grievous fault to leave Washington unfortified. Nobody knows what the eventualities of war may be, and the greatest impediment to the reconstruction of the Union would be the possession of the capital of the United States by the rebels. I hope, then, that the Administration will advise upon this, and that the places where the Potomac is fordable, and, in fact, all the weak points along or above the river, will be placed in a state of defence as soon as possible.

I see, with pleasure, that passes over the Long Bridge and through the camps, formerly given to any one who asked for them, are now only accessible to commissioned officers and to very few other persons. It is to be hoped that this measure will be persevered in. But the most praiseworthy step recently adopted is that of shutting up the soldiers in their camps, and in submitting them to strict drill from morning to night. This preliminary exercise will be followed, I hope, by manœuvring in large camps and in masses. Had our Army passed through such a training before, and participated for only a month in sham fights, the panic we deplore, and whose effects are, according to physiologists, beyond human control, would not have taken place.

You are undoubtedly aware that the conduct of the Generals who planned and permitted the battle of Bull Run, has been, and is still, the object of much criticism and censure. I do not think the time has come when a settled judgment can be given on this subject. We have not yet any authentic report of that battle, and all we possess now is merely an account of personal impressions, upon which it is impossible to form a fixed and distinct opinion. Meanwhile, permit me to say what I have heard concerning Gen. McDOWELL. Several persons to whom he communicated his plan on the eve of the fight, did not hesitate in proclaiming it one of the most complete and the best they ever saw. Gen. SCOTT himself had placed so much reliance in it that he predicted to several persons, to Senators and to Members of the House, that our troops could not fail to win the day. Such opinions, coming from so high a source, are certainly very honorable to Gen. McDOWELL, and it is very unfortunate that events have not spoken in the same way.

When a nation, aroused by some great and imminent perils, has shown a vitality commensurate with the exigencies of the situation, nothing is more fatal to its present and future interests, to its honor, and to its fame, than a slow, uncertain, unsettled policy, without character or energy. I hope the Administration understands this perfectly well. It has now the confidence of the people, and if it shows itself unworthy of it, it will not be for want of strength. All the powers of the country, the Senate, the House, Governors, and Judges, stand side by side with the people, disposed to do as much, and even more than will be required. I do not believe that any Government, not even PITT, at the time of the war against NAPOLEON, ever received as efficient and unanimous support. Such an extraordinary power is nevertheless a dangerous weapon, and ought to be handled with care. In this case, the responsibility is adequate to the granted power, and it is very natural that much having been given to the Administration, much should be expected in return. And more than this, to deceive the nation, or to fall short of its expectations, would be, in the present circumstance, a criminal act, for which the Cabinet would have to answer, not only to the present generation, but also to posterity.

The *National Intelligencer*, of this morning, has an article on our Mexican relations, which entirely gives up the Monroe doctrine. It says that if that country must lose its independence and distinct nationality, we should regard its occupation by England and France in the light of a blessing, rather than a curse to the United States.

The Maryland Legislature—Probable Secession Movements—Treasonable Newspapers—Duty of the Government, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

It is rumored that the Legislature of Maryland is about to pass a law prohibiting the use of the railroads in the State for transporting United States troops. It is also hinted that that patriotic body is meditating a downright act of secession. There can be no doubt that the secession feeling has been greatly stimulated by the recent victory of the rebels at Bull Run, and the authorities of the General Government should be on the look-out for another revolutionary movement in that State. Three or four daily newspapers in Baltimore are permitted to sow treason broadcast, and it is well known that the seed falls on a congenial soil. It would be strange if they fail to spring up and ripen into a harvest of rebellion. An intelligent Baltimorean thinks that a large majority of the population of that city is for secession, and I confess I cannot explain on any other theory the fact that the *Sun*, which is mercenary and time-serving "to" a proverb, is devoted heart and soul to the cause of the rebels. That journal has probably more readers than all the other papers in Baltimore, including its secession allies, the *Exchange* and *Republican*. Yet it from day to day assails the war, defends the rebels, covers up their shortcomings, and denounces all who would hold them up to public indignation. In a word, the *Sun* is as thoroughly devoted to the cause of treason as the Richmond *Enquirer*. It labors without ceasing to fan the flame of discontent, and to prepare the hearts of the people for rebellion. Why has this organ of treason been permitted to go forth daily to its thousands of readers? If it is lawful to arrest private individuals for the utterance of treasonable sentiments—and none but traitors at heart will question the authority—there would be a thousand-fold more justification for the seizure and imprisonment of these wholesale preachers of treason. Gen. DIX will lose his reputation for vigor if he continues to tolerate this and the other disseminators of treason.

It is believed that the movements of the rebel Army will be made in concert with the insurrectionary demonstrations of Baltimore and Maryland. If BEAUREGARD, with a large army, should cross the Potomac between the Great Falls and Harper's Ferry, while Maryland revolts and destroys the railroads, the General Government would find itself in a very embarrassing situation. It is said that the enemy is taking steps to plant batteries on the Potomac, in order to command its navigation; and if he succeeds in that design, while our communications by railroad are broken up, we shall be worse off than we were in April.

There should be no hesitation about the seizure and imprisonment of the rebel majority in the Legislature, at the first exhibition of a symptom of a treasonable purpose. It is known that these traitors misrepresent the sentiments of the people of Maryland, as expressed at the polls, and it is about time they were dispersed. It is thought that they will concoct their treason in secret session, as their Virginia and Tennessee associates did. Gen. DIX and Gen. McCLELLAN cannot be too vigilant in watching, or too energetic in suppressing, the first tendencies towards rebellion in Maryland.

I am gratified to see it stated that the lower counties of Maryland have been added to Gen. McCLELLAN's Division. The lower half of Prince George's, together with the whole of Charles and St. Mary's Counties, are hot-beds of treason and rebellion. They are as thoroughly slaveholding as Mississippi, and as hostile to the Government of the United States. They keep up a constant communication with the rebels on the opposite side of the Potomac, and they are the highway through which Baltimore traitors communicate with their friends in the rebel States. It is well known that arms and munitions of war are constantly sent South through these counties, and their mail facilities are scarcely abridged by the existence of this war. There ought to be a regiment in each of these counties, which should keep a vigilant watch over the roads, and at the same time put down the open military demonstrations of the rebels.

OBSERVER.

MAJ.-GEN. WOOL.

Why is he Not in Active Service?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am here among the mountains on personal recruiting service, "miles from a lemon," but I read the newspapers, and watch the signs of the times.

This hour of our country's trial is no time for bickerings among the loyal; and crimination and recrimination should be avoided until the great rebellion is crushed, and the life of the nation relieved from jeopardy. But there are questions of the first importance, which may not with safety be left unasked and unanswered—questions which may imply a caviling and censorious spirit towards the Administration. One of these, highly important at the present moment, has been asked a thousand times within a few days, in tones that demand an immediate answer. It is

Why has Major-Gen. Wool been so long kept from active service in the council or the field?

Were his valuable services not imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the crisis, this question might be left for future inquiry, but a point is reached in the progress of the war, when its postponement may be dangerous to the public good. It is a question to which the loyal people of the Republic have a right to an immediate and explicit answer. We have been, and still are ready and willing to furnish ample supplies of power to crush out this rebellion utterly; and we demand at the hands of the Government the employment of the most efficient instrumentalities at its command, in the use of that power, regardless of all sectional or personal prejudices. The *cause* is invested with a dignity too solemn, lofty, and sacred, to be interfered with by any selfish or narrow partisan considerations. I, therefore, as one of the loyal people, and in behalf of the loyal people, inquire of the Secretary of War, in this public manner:

Why has Major-Gen. Wool been so long kept out of active service in the council or the field?

Now that our Army, in its first prominent endeavor to strike treason and rebellion with a strong hand, has been foiled, and the loyal inhabitants of the nation grieved and mortified beyond calm endurance, that question is renewed with an earnestness that will no longer endure silence on the part of the Secretary of War, whose duty it is to answer it, either by calling Gen. WOOL into active service immediately, or by explanations that shall satisfy us.

Gen. WOOL is next in rank, services and age to the Commander-in-Chief. His mental and physical energies are equal to those of the revered Lieutenant-General, while his personal activity is much greater. His whole military life, from the battle at Queenston, in 1812, until the present hour, has no flaw. Judgment, prudence, caution, skill and bravery have been prominent in his whole career. He is as capable to-day of planning and executing military movements as he was on the field of Buena Vista, the lustre of which will forever appear in truthful history as a testimony to his genius.

From the beginning of this wicked rebellion, Gen. WOOL has comprehended the subject with the forecast and sagacity of a statesman, and he was one of the first to sound an alarm of public danger in the dull ears of the late Administration. As early as the 6th of December last, he wrote an earnest letter to Gen. CASS, then Secretary of State, saying:

"If I can aid the President to preserve the Union, I hope he will command my services. *It will never do for him or you to leave Washington without every star in this Union is in its place.* Therefore, no time should be lost in adopting measures to defeat those who are conspiring against the Union. Hesitancy or delay may be no less fatal to the Union than to the President, or your own high standing as a statesman."

He then recommended an immediate reinforcement of the forts in Charleston harbor.

"It is said," he remarked, "that to send at this time troops to that harbor, would produce great excitement among the people. That is nonsense, when the people are as much excited as they can be, and *the leaders are determined to execute their long premeditated purpose of separating the State from the Union.* So long as you command the entrance to the City of Charleston, South Carolina cannot separate herself from the Union. *Do not leave the forts in the harbor in a condition to induce an attempt to take possession of them.* It might easily be done at this time. *If South Carolina should take them, it might, as she anticipates, induce other States to join her.* * * * *

Think of these things, my dear General, and save the country, and save the prosperous South from desolation. Peaceable secession is not to be thought of. Even if it should take place, in three months we would have a bloody war on our hands."

Had the sagacious advice of the vigilant and far-seeing WOOL been acted upon, how different would have been the condition of our country to-day!

On the 31st of December, Gen. WOOL wrote another earnest and patriotic letter to a friend in Washington, which elicited a hearty response all over the loyal States.

"'So long as the United States,' he said, 'keeps possession of Fort Sumter, the independence of South Carolina will only be in name, and not in fact. If, however, it should be surrendered to South Carolina, which I do not apprehend, *the smothered indignation of the Free States would be roused beyond control.* It would not be in the power of any one to restrain it. *In twenty days, two hundred thousand men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies.* Be assured that I do not exaggerate the feelings of the people.'"

How remarkably this sagacious prediction was fulfilled, let history aver. In less than twenty days after the fall of Sumter, there were full two hundred thousand men in arms in the loyal North, for the preservation of the Union and the punishment of the traitors.

At the "ides of March" Gen. WOOL wrote as follows to Senator WILSON:

"By the Press we are informed that Fort Sumter is to be surrendered to South Carolina. I regret, greatly regret, the necessity. It is called by some a peace measure, and 'will crush out the Secessionists.' I do not so consider it. However much it may be a source of gratification to the non-coercionists, it cannot fail to stimulate the Disunionists, to make further demands of the Government at Washington. Fort Pickens is demanded. If it should be given up, why not Fort Monroe, which will be demanded; and then Fort McHenry and Fort Delaware? In such a case, in whose possession will the Capital be?

The surrender of Fort Sumter will relieve 10,000 or 15,000 troops, said to be at Charleston. The New Republic has authorized the raising of an Army of 50,000 men. JEFFERSON DAVIS said the day of compromises had passed. The Cotton States are determined never to be reannexed to the Free States unless they control. Throughout these States all is activity, energy and efficiency. To meet the preparations of the Southern States, what does the Government at Washington propose to do? Nothing but collect the revenue. That ought, and no doubt will be done, which will embarrass the Government of the New Republic. But in the meantime, what will JEFFERSON DAVIS, the friend and patron of the pirate WALKER, be doing with his Army? *He will march and seize the Capital, unless you concentrate a larger force than you have at the present time at Washington.* Can you do this? Lieutenant-General SCOTT, with a small force, by his wise and judicious arrangements, prevented the Capital from falling into the hands of the Secessionists, and secured the inauguration of the President. If Virginia and Maryland should secede, *which now appears more than probable*, the Capital, unless largely reinforced, will be taken possession of by JEFFERSON DAVIS, and his Government will be proclaimed the Government of the United States. *Under present appearances, the Capital and the Union are in great peril.* There can be no mistake in the intentions of DAVIS. *He intends to take the Capital, and will attempt it in less than thirty days, if a force sufficient to defend it is not concentrated at Washington.* * * * *The Capital as well as the Union, is in danger of falling into the hands of the rebels of the Southern States.* * * * *Jefferson Davis intends to march on the Capital.*"

Thus presciently wrote Gen. WOOL, on the 14th of March, to the Chairmen of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. But his warning voice was unheeded. The reinforcements that he recommend were not called for, and a fatal lull of security had settled down upon the Capital, when, in less than thirty days, the fall of Fort Sumter became the signal for JEFF. DAVIS to order an immediate march on Washington. Vice-President STEPHENS hurried toward Richmond with the cry: "*On to Washington!*" and the traitors of North Carolina and Virginia bade the rebel troops good speed. We all remember the few days of dreadful suspense that ensued, when the rebels of Virginia, on one hand, were opening the way for the Southern invaders, and the rebels of Maryland, on the other, were destroying every communication between the loyal North and the Capital. Then came from Washington the agonizing cry for help. The knife of the assassin was at the throat of the Nation. The patriotic Union Defence Committee of New-York put forth their energies, but they had no efficient instrumentality for the wholesome direction of those energies. At that critical moment Gen. WOOL was called to the metropolis. He fully comprehended the danger, and the necessity for immediate action. He could not communicate soon enough with his Government, so with a patriotic courage, for which the present generation and all posterity will bless him, he took the responsibility of sending power to the Capital to save the life of the nation, at the same time reminding the Committee that for that act he would probably be censured. Could they believe it? No! And yet for that act, and *that alone*, the Secretary of War, in his letter of the 7th of June, admits that Gen. WOOL was exiled! Whoever noted the services of the veteran at the time, or has read the concise narrative of them in his letter to the Union Defence Committee, published last week, will readily perceive that to Gen. WOOL more than to any other man, does the nation owe the preservation of its Capital, its archives, and perhaps its very existence; for during that week of gloom, he was the highest military officer under the Government, not actually restrained. The President, the Secretary of War, and Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, were substantially *prisoners* in the District of Columbia, cut off from all communication, except by disguise, with the loyal States, by the Secessionists of Maryland.

Surely, when the *Government* asks the people, through their representatives, to justify and legalize the assumption and exercise of powers not delegated to the President and his Cabinet, that Government should not send into exile a veteran and faithful officer for similar acts performed, like theirs, for the safety of the country in its hour of greatest peril—especially one whose past services for half a century, and prompt patriotic efforts in behalf of the Republic at the present moment, have endeared him to twenty millions of freemen. We, the loyal people, not only fully justify the acts of Gen. WOOL in connection with the Union Defence Committee of New-York, but offer him the incense of our heartfelt thanks. And we demand an explicit answer from the Secretary of War to our question, *Why has Major-Gen. Wool been kept so long from active service in the council or the field?*

A LOYAL CITIZEN.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, July 30, 1861.

Aid and Comfort for the Rebels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hear a great outcry through the Press about rebels in Washington, &c. You will have some trouble in convincing people that there is much meaning or sincerity in this, so long as there are newspapers in New-York in the pay of the enemies of the Government, and openly, boldly and defiantly advocating their cause. Not only so, but even paid by our City Government for doing so.

You blame the authorities in Washington for not arresting women suspected of aiding and comforting the enemy, while one copy of the *Daily News* give them more comfort and encouragement than all the women in Washington and Baltimore put together. I leave out the *Day Book* and *Journal of Commerce*, as they are not paid by the City authorities.

I am a Southern Union man. I dare not utter my Union sentiments south of the Potomac. Here I may talk disunion, preach disunion, I may meet the editor of the *News* or *Day Book*, and in company with the agents of JEFF. DAVIS, devise plans to divide the public sentiment of the North, all in perfect safety.

Now mark the difference; my neighbor down South is a disunionist. He can go North or South as his interests call him. I have very important interests South, all of which I sacrifice. When peace is made I dare not go South, but my rebel neighbor can go where he pleases. I know a great many who talk secession for this very reason: because it is the safe side. I say and know this to be the case. I meet these men every day. Some privately acknowledged it, though they love the Union, and would make large sacrifices to save it. This is the very thing, more than all others, that has given to Slavery its tremendous power in this country.

Now, Mr. Editor, how long do you think ordinary human virtue can stand this? For my part, I am about ready to give it up.

UNION FOR THE PRESENT.

SOUTHERN NEWS.—Superintendent HOEY, of ADAMS' Express, by his continued and successful efforts to supply us with packages of Southern papers, has placed us under a multiplicity of obligations.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Memorial from the Property-Holders in Regard to Officering the Army.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

The undersigned, on behalf of the class which is daily called upon to sustain the credit of the nation with loans and contributions, and upon whom the burden of taxation for the present war must heavily fall, feel that the time has arrived distinctly to inform the Government that the property-holders of the country are greatly alarmed at the lack of vigor and decisiveness in the control and regulation of the Army raised for the defence of our nationality and our Constitution, and that, unless an immediate improvement is effected in the discipline and ordering of the troops, the Government will experience great difficulties in obtaining the means of carrying on the war.

They complain that a suitable supervision has not been extended by Government to the officering of the volunteer forces, that the principle of allowing companies to choose their own officers, or officers their own Colonels, is fatal to military discipline; that political, local and personal interests have had far too much sway in the selection of officers; that undue laxity prevails in the control of volunteer officers by their military superiors; and that an ill-grounded apprehension of local or political censure has prevented the proper authorities from removing incompetent commanders, and from placing in responsible military positions those most capable of filling them, without regard to anything but their qualifications.

The undersigned are convinced that the local and political considerations which at other times and under other circumstances are entitled to respect, are wholly out of place at this serious and critical moment in our national history. Our existence as a nation is at stake, and our Army holds this stake in its keeping. Is this a time to gratify local pride, or personal ambition, to make political capital, or indulge professional military jealousies, at the expense of the honor of our arms, and the success of our cause? Must the educated and experienced military knowledge and skill of the country be set aside, to humor the yearnings of individual States, the aspirations of civilians, or the plans of party? The solid and thoughtful men of the country, on whom the Government must ultimately rely for moneyed support, are determined to put an end to this state of things. The demand that the right men shall be put in the right places in the Army, without regard to anything but their fitness to control our troops, and lead them to victory. They demand that neither State pride, party considerations, local wishes, nor personal feelings, shall any longer influence the authorities in military appointments. They demand that regulars shall be advanced, not because they are regulars, but because they are fit, and [illegible] when they are fit; that volunteers shall be distrus[illegible] not as volunteers, but only as inexperienced, a[illegible] when inexperienced. They demand that all other [illegible]derations shall yield to the single question of fitness. Let the Army, in all its departments, be immediately officered with sole reference to its efficiency. Do not ask well-known and superior military men to serve under half-informed and incompetent civilians. Do not promote local politicians or national politicians to military posts, while officers of vigor and experience, whose profession is arms, are left in subordinate positions. Do not hesitate to call your captains and lieutenants of the regular line to brigadier-generalships, if qualified for those posts, because it is not usual in time of peace to make rapid promotions. The country has a right at this time to the benefit of the men it has educated to military duty. The Government and Congress mistake the feeling of the nation when they hesitate to set qualification above every other consideration in the officering the Army.

We think it is due to the business and wealth of the country to urge upon the Government and upon Congress the immediate tightening of the cords of military discipline. The war is no longer to be regarded as a holiday affair. The blood of many of our citizens has already flowed, and hundreds and thousands of families are filled with intense anxiety for the evil that is to come. Let the Army, throughout its whole extent, be put upon the strictest discipline, every officer held rigidly responsible to his superior, and all the vigor and authority ever exercised in the control of the regulars be now applied to the officers and men of the volunteer force. Humanity and interest require that our Army should come completely under Army rules, that our force should be treated as United States forces, and that, to the utmost extent the distinction kept up by jealousy and pride between the volunteers and regulars should be done away with. This can only be effected by treating them alike, subjecting them to the same rigor, and holding them responsible to the same obligations. It is as much for their happiness and safety, as it is for the good of the cause and the honor of the nation, that an indulgent and exceptional policy should cease towards the volunteers. Let their officers, if negligent, be immediately subjected to court-martial, and if this be not a prompt enough tribunal, let the General-in-Chief be intrusted with even larger and more summary powers than those he exercised when in Mexico. The country can endure no further trifling, no playing at soldier, no levity in the presence of national peril and an unscrupulous foe.

The whole nation is now thoroughly aroused. It does not entertain the idea of failure in its purpose. It means to conquer Union and peace and permanent prosperity through arms. Its loyal citizens, one and all, are prepared to sustain the Government in all measures which are necessary to give immediate discipline, vigor and efficiency to the brave and noble body of troops in the field, who only need to be fitly governed and directed, with their good cause and their true hearts, to be irresistible.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizens.

The National Hymn.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing a notice in one of the papers, on Thursday, that the "National Hymn Committee" had made a selection of 15 out of 1,200 pieces sent in for the prize, and that it was suggested to give concerts in the New-York and Brooklyn Academies, for the purpose of submitting them for public criticism, I wish to say that I think such a proceeding as that would not only be unfair towards those who may be of the fifteen, but it is not carrying out their original programme. Some of the fifteen may be contributors from the City, and those who have the greatest number of friends would certainly be on hand. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest to the Committee—if they are not capable of deciding themselves—that a Committee, consisting of five of our most talented Professors of Music—providing they have not entered the list—be selected, and the fifteen pieces submitted to them for their decision, and that $100 of the amount offered by the Committee be appropriated as compensation for their services. They should be called together without knowing what the pieces were, or who they were from. If this plan is not deemed feasible, let the fifteen pieces be published in separate copies, and sold for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund. The public would then have an opportunity of deciding. The author of the *hymn* or *anthem*, which gains most in popularity during the first six months, might then be rewarded with the $500.

Yours, respectfully,

A FRIEND OF FAIR PLAY.

The Slave Trade.

CAPTURE OF THE SLAVER FALMOUTH—HER PREVIOUS HISTORY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SUMTER, OFF KABENDA, Friday, June 14, 1861.

The brig *Falmouth* has just now been seized by Capt. JAS. F. ARMSTRONG, for violating the laws of the United States. She is guilty of having been engaged in the Slave-trade, and everything on board of her we found prepared for prosecuting this inhuman traffic.

It is to be recollected that the *Falmouth* was seized once before by the U. S. ship *Portsmouth*, but our friendly and amicable Judiciary, under the noble Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, thought best to let her go. At all events, she now appears ready for another voyage. The *Sumter*, besides, has boarded the vessel at Punta da Lenha, in the Congo, and I may, in truth, state that she is the only man-of-war which has ever attempted the ascent of that river in pursuit of slavers.

No orders have arrived for the return of any of our squadron, but there are anticipations that we shall soon hear from home.

[Advertisement.]

DOWNER'S AND THE PORTLAND CO.'S KEROSENE OIL.

The undersigned have reduced the price of this celebrated Oil. J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO., Nos. 36 and 38 Burling-slip.

The Battle of Bull Run.

GRAPHIC NARRATIVE.

BARBARITY OF THE REBELS.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, ready THIS MORNING, contains:

George Wilkes' Letter from the Scene of Action; Russell's Letter from Natchez; Proceedings in Congress; A Letter from the Special Correspondent of the *Tribune*, describing the Brutalities of the Rebels, General News of the Week, &c., &c. Price, in wrappers, ready for mailing, Five Cents. Two Dollars per Annum. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $[illegible]. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the World newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,460 Post-office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, no staining the skin or injury to the hair, the ill effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Bathing Shoes for the Sea-side, all Sizes; also oil-silk caps, hats, &c. J. W. C. ANDERSON, No. 606 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GLADWIN—VORIS.—On Wednesday, July 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. G. Osborne, T. FRANK GLADWIN, of New-York, to MARY, daughter of V. S. Voris, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, July 29, of paralysis, Major THOMAS [illegible] SMITH, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 68 East 22d-st., on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALLAIRE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 31, Mrs. MARGARET M., widow of the late Anthony J. Allaire, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 169 Henry-st., on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

BUSH.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 31, of cholera infantum, SUSAN LUCRETIA, only and beloved daughter of Geo. T. and Mary E. Bush, and grand-daughter of Susan E. Willet, aged 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 299 Bowery. Her remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

LYON.—In this City on Wednesday, July 31, WILLIAM CORNELL, youngest son of James W. and Amelia Lyon, aged 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 306 West 43d-st., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

FERGUSON.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 31, ALLAN HOPPOCK, son of Dudley M. and Carrie V. Ferguson, aged 1 year 10 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his grand-father, Jacob Hoppock, No. 32 West 14th-st., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOBDAY.—On Tuesday, July 30, HIRAM WARDEN HOBDAY, aged 1 year, 10 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Lexington Lodge No. 310, F. & A. M., Water Witch Hose Company No. 8, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at No. 109 Smith-st.

DOUGLASS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 30, Mrs. NANCY DOUGLASS, aged 69 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 4 P. M., from No. 158 Sands, corner of Gold-st.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, July 31, GEORGE RUDD, son of Jeremiah and Cornelia Johnson, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 127 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

GILFILLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 30, after a short illness, WILLIAM DUDLEY, infant son of Carrie M. and William Gilfillan, M. D.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 183 Clinton-st., this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CONSTANTINE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 30, ROBERT, son of A. J. and M. Augusta Constantine, aged 6 years, 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Geo. F. Butler, corner of 3d-av. and 15th-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. this day.

HANNAH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 31, of cholera infantum, MARGARET ADELINE, infant daughter of Henry and Ann Elizabeth Hannah.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 1, at 4 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, M. McGrath, corner of 3d-av. and 53d-st., Brooklyn.

MALCOM.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, July 31, Capt. WILLIAM MALCOM, aged 84 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the New-York and Sandy Hook Pilots, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Albert C. Malcom, No. 84 10th-st., Williamsburgh, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CULVER.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, July 31, GEORGE ALFRED, youngest son of James and Martha Culver, aged 3 years 10 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 16 South 3d-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

BALCH.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, July 30, of consumption, HENRY C. BALCH, in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at Ainslie-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Ewen-st., this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Remains will be taken to Kingston, N. Y.

SMITH.—At Port Chester, on Monday, July 29, SUSAN A., wife of Edmund L. Smith, aged 43 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Port Chester, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood. Carriages will be in attendance at the New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 12½ P. M.

URNEY.—At New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, on Wednesday morning, July 31, ELIZABETH, relict of the late John Urney, aged 72 years.

Funeral at the M. E. Church, Sing Sing, this day, at 11 o'clock.

KENT.—At Phillipsburgh, N. J., on Tuesday, July 30, HENRY CABLAN, son of Charlotte Munford and Henry F. Kent, aged 11 months and [illegible] days.

His remains were taken to Trinity Cemetery.

FLOYD.—At Brimfield, Mass., on Monday, July 29, JAMES R., infant son of James R. and Caroline L. Floyd.

CLARK.—At La Porte, Ind., on Sunday morning, July 28, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James M. Clark, Mrs. SARAH, widow of Amos Clark, late of the City of New-York, in the 80th year of her age.

☞ Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 411—JULY 31, 1861.

75, 72, 12, 50, 43, 13, 63, 70, 24, 42, 26, 39, [illegible]

KENTUCKY, CLASS 412.—JULY 31, 1861.

76, 75, 73, 57, 13, 74, 3, 49, 68, 23, 21, 32, 14, 28

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LETTERS FOR SECEDED STATES CAN BE FORWARDED BY ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, by observing the following directions:

Inclose each letter in a United States Government Envelope—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will not answer. The Company will forward and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.

The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight; each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.

At points through the States where Adams' Express have no offices, mail the letter under cover to Adams' Express Company, New-York or Louisville, and inclose the amount as above.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The steamer ILLINOIS will leave Cleveland, Ohio, for Lake Superior, July 22, August 14, and August 27, at 8 o'clock P. M., and Detroit, Michigan, the following days, at 2 o'clock P. M. J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

NEW BOOKS.

WHAT IS OBJECT TEACHING?

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

PRIMARY OBJECT LESSONS,

For a Graduated Course of Development. A Manual for Teachers and Parents, with Lessons for the Proper Training of the Faculties of Children. By N. A. CALKINS. 12mo, Muslin, $1.

This work differs from other Manuals for Teachers, not only in its subject, but in another most important feature, that while it points out the course and illustrates the principles to be pursued, it proceeds by example lessons to show *what* should be done and *how* to do it, at each successive step, in developing the minds of children.

It is believed that this volume presents a practical system of early training for the young, and supplies a guide so minute and simple that any good teacher may learn from it how to apply the system under the varying circumstances in which he may be placed.

The Illustrative Lessons embrace, among others, the following subjects:

CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS, for the first steps in Observation.

Lessons for Developing Ideas of FORM, with Illustrations, teaching the use of proper terms in describing the shapes of objects.

Lessons for Developing Ideas of COLORS, NUMBER, SIZE, WEIGHT and SOUND.

Lessons for Developing Ideas of the parts of the HUMAN BODY, and their uses; for PHYSICAL TRAINING, with illustrations of Positions and Movements; for Developing Ideas of PLACE, preparatory to the Study of Geography.

ELEMENTARY READING, showing the true aims which should guide instruction in it, with a description of the several methods practiced for teaching the Alphabet, and a presentation of the *object method* of teaching reading, a new and superior system.

OBJECT LESSONS, their Nature and Design; with a Graduated Course, illustrating the successive steps for development by the true system of Object Teaching.

Lessons for the Development of MORAL IDEAS.

The whole forms the most complete, systematic and natural course of primary training that has been presented in this country. It is so practical in its plans that it must commend itself to all intelligent teachers and parents.

☞ Copies will be sent by Mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of $1.

MILITARY.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M. GARDES LAFAYETTE.

The recruiting rendezvous of this regiment is situated at Lafayette Hall. Lieut. A. VIGNOT is detailed to superintend the enlistment. Recruits will be sent to camp immediately after having been accepted by one of the Surgeons of the regiment. By order of

P. A. GRADY, Adjt. Col. R. DE TROBRIAND.

MECHANIC RIFLES.

All persons who have enrolled themselves as members of this regiment are hereby requested and ordered to report themselves at Head-quarters, Central Hall, No. 1[illegible] Grand-st., corner of Centre Market-place, to be mustered in and provided with quarters.

J. H. VALENTINE, Acting Adjutant. By order of Col. JAS. H. BULL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED an Executive Committee to facilitate the immediate raising of a regiment composed exclusively of mechanics of the City of New-York and vicinity,—the said regiment to be designated the "Mechanic Rifles,"—respectfully appeal to the patriotism and liberality of such of our fellow-citizens who are desirous of contributing pecuniary aid in crushing out this terrible and unnatural rebellion.

This regiment has now been in process of formation about three weeks, under the supervision of Col. James H. Bull, a well-known machinist and civil engineer of this City; he also comes highly recommended for military talents.

About 400 of the sturdy mechanics of New-York and vicinity have already enrolled themselves, and we feel well satisfied that a little pecuniary aid at this date will send to the seat of war in a very short time as fine a body of men as has gone forth.

Fellow-citizens, you want men to fight and put down rebellion; [illegible] which will keep them together until they are [illegible] mustered in the service of the United States.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

T. B. STILLMAN, No. 13 Broadway.
DANIEL CARPENTER, corner Broome and Elm-sts.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Mechanics' Bank.
S. V. BAGLEY, No. 8 Wall-st.
JOHN J. GORMAN, No. [illegible] Hudson-st.
S. B. ALTHAUSE, Houston corner Greene-st.
PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 Stone-st.
ALFRED SCHENCK, 26th-st. corner 1st-av.
JOHN DECKER, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.
S. V. BAGLEY, Secretary.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Treasurer.

COMPANY C, HOME GUARD, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—This Company will parade THIS (Thursday) MORNING, on Washington-square, opposite the New-York University, at 7½ o'clock precisely, to join in the reception of the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M., on their return from the seat of war. As the regimental line forms at 8 o'clock, punctual attendance is required. Members will appear in black frock-coat, white pants and fatigue caps.

JOHN L. WATKINS, Captain.
VINCENT D. BOGART, Orderly Sergeant.

COMPANY G, RESERVE GUARD, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—The members of this corps and ex-members of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, are hereby notified to assemble THIS (Thursday) MORNING at 8 o'clock at their Armory, No. 594 Broadway, in black coat, white pants, white gloves, and regimental fatigue cap with cover, to parade to receive the Twelfth Regiment on their return from the seat of war. By order.

A. R. SCOFIELD, Captain.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ATTENTION, MECHANICS' RIFLES.—Col. JAMES H. BULL.—All those having signed Capt. Johnson's Company roll-list, of the above regiment, are ordered to report THIS DAY, at Regimental Head-quarters, No. 174 Grand-st., to be mustered into quarters. Twenty-five more men are wanted to fill up this Company. Apply at Company Head-quarters, No. 63 Warren-st., New-York, and at White Plains.

D. R. JOHNSON, Captain.

NATIONAL CADETS—HEAD-QUARTERS, 69TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1861.

THE OFFICERS OF THIS REGIMENT will assemble at their Armory, Essex Market, on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 5 P. M., to transact business of importance. By order of

JAMES KELLY, Acting Colonel.
JOHN H. NUGENT, Acting Adjutant.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against contributing in aid "of the funds of the United States Guards," unless parties soliciting subscriptions are in possession of a written order from Col. Torre so to do.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE-GUARD.—TO Contractors.—Proposals will be received for four days from date for 1,000 Regimental Uniforms, as per sample. Address Col. R. D. GOODWIN, No. 596 Broadway. NEW-YORK, August 1, 1861.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

☞ Every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

HOT, HOTTER, HOTTEST!

"THE DOG STAR RAGES"—The sun pours a flood of burning rays, music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Barclay-st. to purchase ICE PITCHERS. LUCIUS HART.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing, or would take care of children; would do housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Nassau st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman who lived four years in her last place, no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, has no objection to the country, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, to do chamberwork and take care of children and do sewing, or to assist with the washing, good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 49th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 41 East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a neat, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen for three days at her last place, where she has lived for three years. Apply at No. 48 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 25 Delancy-st., first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a few months from the old country, a situation as cook; she fully understands her business in its various branches, as her testimonials will certify; to any family requiring good plain English cooking, she would be an acquisition. She can be seen at No. 265 1st-av., corner of 16th-st., first floor front room for a few days, or address J. Y., as above.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE ENglish woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly—meats, soups, games and jellies; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as cook in a private family, is competent in making bread and pastry; would assist in the washing if required; no objection to a private boarding-house or to go in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for three days, at No. 19 6th-st.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, with over two years' reference, wishes a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; she understands all kinds of cooking and baking, such as meats, soups, game, gravies and desserts of all kinds, creams, jellies, &c.; she understands the care of milk, butter, cheese, &c., if required. Can be seen at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; can give good City references from respectable families that she has lived with. Can be seen until suited at No. 115 West 2?th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook, immediately, in a good family, understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker, would assist with the washing, if required. Address C. B., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS COOK—FOR A HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE or private family in the City or country; a woman that understands cooking in all its branches, either meats or pastry, wants a situation as above. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; the advertiser has no objection to assist in washing; the best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 East 4?th-st., basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS OTHER cook in a hotel, or head cook in a boarding-house; best of reference given. Call for two days, at No. 154 West 20th-st., rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference, no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 1?4 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family, by a neat young girl; is willing to go to the country. May be seen at the house of present employer by whom she will be well recommended. No. 199 West 3?st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has best of City recommendations for her work and character. Apply at No. 132 East 2?d-st., corner ?th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 25 East 15th st., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, can give the best of City reference from her last places, and of four years standing in one family. Address or call on M. D., No. 173 West 22d-st., front room, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small family, or chamberwork; the best of reference. Call at No. 37 Stanton-st., front basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do any other employment; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. ?11 [illegible]-st., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER AND fancy sewer in general wants to go out by the day, week or month; is very competent and can cut fit all the newest patterns; is a good, quick sewer, and has no objection to travel to any of the neighboring cities; references. [illegible] Call or address [illegible] corner of 24th-st., 2d floor, back room, ring [illegible].

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, understands all kinds of [illegible] and is kind to children, and [illegible] no objection to go to the country. The best City reference. Call at No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation in a small private family to do general housework, also can wash and iron. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 32d st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room. Good City reference.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY an excellent English Protestant young woman, a situation as general housemaid, is a good cook, and a most excellent baker, makes good pies, and is a good washer and ironer, is willing and obliging, and very beautiful with her needle and kitchen; best City reference from her present employer; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call, for two days, at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A VERY neat young woman wants a situation as general housework or chamberwork and waiting, or assist in the washing, to nurse and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; best City reference; no objections to country; wages $4 or $5 per month. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, hall door.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A HARD-working young woman, with a year and nine months' reference from her last place, wishes a situation in City or country; is a splendid baker of bread and pies; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and understands the care of milk and butter; can enter her place right away. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a neat and tidy young woman, to do general housework—she is an excellent washer and ironer—or to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in the washing; can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 218 7th-av., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and assist in the laundry. Can be seen at her present situation, this day only, No. 256 West 19th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Good reference if required. Call for three days at No. 320 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do general housework or washing and ironing. No objection to go a little way in the country. Call at No. 1?1 West 24th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as general house servant; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to [illegible] work and waiting. Is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best of reference from her last situation. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, with over two years reference, wishes a situation to do general housework in City or country; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; is not afraid of work; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 4?4 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, with three years' reference, wishes a situation in City or country at moderate wages; can cook, bake, wash and iron, and make butter. Can be seen at 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishing to return to Europe would take a situation to wait on a lady or attend on children. Can be seen for one week at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., room No. 21.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable girl; or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 64 East [illegible], second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST competent woman, with first-class City reference, a situation as a first-class laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting, and makes ladies' linens and finery up most beautifully; good disposition and very obliging, wages moderate; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at 820 Broadway [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a gentleman's family; best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 401 Canal-st., near Thompson-st., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; will do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to going a short distance in the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—WANTED, by a competent tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and cook; does up linens in magnificent style; is a good baker; wages, $7. Also, thorough waitress and parlor maid; wages, $5; City or country. Call or address No. 134 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A GOOD Welsh girl wants a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Is willing to go to the country, if wanted. Good City references. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st., first floor, candy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid, in a private family; can take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 81 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen this day (Thursday) only, at place of present employment, No. 256 West 19th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young married woman; her baby is four months old. Inquire at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., over the drug store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a lady who owns a sewing machine, in a store, to sew and wait on customers; she is acquainted with making childrens' clothes; or as seamstress in a family, by the week or month, with or without the sewing machine. Inquire at No. 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, a situation as seamstress, or to take care of grown children; understands dressmaking, and can be well recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 254 4th-av., for two days. Country preferred.

A WIDOW LADY HAVING A DAUGHTER 13 years old, wishes a place for her in a good family of aged people; she is smart and intelligent; is an American, country preferred. Address No. 19 Columbia-st., corner of Vine, near the Fulton Ferry, over the butcher's shop. Can be seen for three days.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS CALL at the largest old established Office and Institute, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended to, for neat, capable, civil, active servants. A lady in attendance.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a young man, understands vegetable gardening, has the best reference from his last employer; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 6?0 Broadway, for M. W.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, as coachman and groom, he understands his business perfectly well in all its branches. Good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man wishes a situation as coachman; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 50 ?th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation with a gentleman to drive his carriage or as footman, for his board until the times get better; knows how to take care of horses, or can work in a dining-room; a good home wanted; will be found smart and willing to [illegible] and live in such a place; does not like to be idle; best City reference. City or country. Address P. A., Box No. 154 *Times* Office, for three days. Be quick.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man with three years' reference from his last employer, wishes a situation as coachman; he understands the care of horses and harness, and is a splendid driver; is also a first-rate gardener; understands the laying out of a garden and keeping everything in good order; neither smokes nor chews tobacco. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who has had experience [illegible] the old country; has the most satisfactory recommendations; will be willing to make himself generally useful; has no objections to City or country; wages to suit the times. Address J. B., Box No. 2?? *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a steady sober young man, who can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations, a situation as coachman or groom; will go at wages to correspond with the times; will make himself useful in any [illegible] way. Address W. M., Box No. 1?? *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A STOUT, HEALTHY, HONEST and sober young man wishes a situation, understands farming in all its branches, is also a good coachman, understands the care of horses and stock, and is a good plain gardener. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man who understands the care and management of horses and cattle, and understands farming in all its branches; advertiser is recently from the old country, and is anxious to be employed; will be found respectable and civil. Address M. M. B., Box No. 1?? *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife, with good reference, wishes a situation; understand farming in all its branches; is also a good coachman and good plain gardener; the wife is clean and tidy and an excellent cook, washer and ironer, as well as butter maker. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a first-class English gardener, who understands his business in all its branches, fruit, flowers, &c. Can give the best of testimonials as regards respectability and capacity. Apply at No. 1?? [illegible]-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding-house; [illegible] fully understands his business; has the best of City reference. Any communication left at No. ?? University-place for "G." will be attended to for ten days.

$20.—WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A STORE, by a steady man, has been acting as porter in a dry goods store; can produce good City reference, is willing to be useful; would give $20 to a person finding him work. Address X. Y., Box No. 2?6 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A FANCY store; wages $3 per week; clerk for a steamer; two conductor girls to travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

FARMER WANTED—A YOUNG SCOTCHman, married, just arrived in America, to take charge of a large farm in Massachusetts. For particulars, apply, until 1st October next, to E. J. MERRILL, No. 16 Wall-st.

WANTED.—1,000 AGENTS, TO SELL THE large steel plate engraving of the "Last Supper." Call or address J. LEWIS, No. ?1 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING 24 BY ?, No. 35 Park-st. (late Cross-st.) near Centre and Duane, well calculated for heavy storage or manufacturing purposes. Also, the three-story brick dwelling house, corner of Livingston and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn. They will be let low to responsible tenants if early application be made to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 3? William-st., rent office, first floor.

$250—BROOKLYN COTTAGE TO LET.—Has just been put in complete order, immediate possession given. The location is one of the best in Brooklyn. No. 1?? Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs. Apply to J. O. HOYT, corner Montague and Court-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, NEAT COTTAGES AT low rent; also several new brick houses with modern improvements, for sale or to let at low rents, and immediate possession. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 123d-st.

TO LET.—A STORE AND BASEMENT, TOGETHER or separate, corner of Bleecker and Sullivan sts., well adapted to any business purposes. Terms reasonable. Inquire of P. HANFORD, No. 1? Wall st.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the large house 3?x58 feet, No. 11 West 16th st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 1?8 Duane-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 3 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are separate. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, [illegible] with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. GATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 2 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON BROOKLYN Heights to let in a respectable private family, at $600 per annum, including breakfast, tea and lodging for one gentleman, the present occupant. Address WM. S. EATON, Box No. 6,643 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1,080 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 30TH-ST., near [illegible]-av., suitable for a small, genteel family; 12 rooms, handsomely furnished. Apply to R. C. READ, No. ?? [illegible].

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—THREE-story, high-stoop, No. 48 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th-av. Rent $??, or rent taken in board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, in suites or singly, with or without board, can be obtained by applying at No. 1?8 10th-st. To those spending the Summer in the City, this location is most desirable.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, at No. 53 East 16th-st., near Irving-place and Union Park. The location is central and quiet, and the rooms desirable for families or single gentlemen.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, for the Summer, or the ensuing season. The rooms are large and airy, with hot and cold water, bath and every convenience. References exchanged. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN DESIRE board in a private family, where home comforts may be found, at about $?? per month. References exchanged. Address LAWRENCE, Box No. 139 *Times* Office, giving all the particulars.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH board and use of bath, at No. 49 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON—NEAR WEST Point, for a family wishing a liberal table and a first-class, quiet, private home, from August until the last of October, can be secured by a responsible party wishing a home for themselves or for four children; use of a fine piano and harp, and lessons in drawing and modeling from a resident tutor, if desired. Address D. HOMER, Lower Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—A large pleasant room vacant to-morrow in Marion House, on Walnut Hill, 15 minutes' walk east of depot. Large lawn, six acres, plenty of fruit and shade; will accommodate two gentlemen or man, wife and child. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of DWIGHT BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NICE LARGE AND small rooms, with good board, may be had at Milton, Ulster Co. House large, with fine view of the Hudson River. Terms, $4 and $5 a week. Wanted, a lady to instruct in the English branches and music, one who will accept board as pay. Apply to or address L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board, on reasonable terms, near Elizabeth City, N. J. Apply to Mr. VAN SICKEL, Mulford's Station, New-Jersey Central Railroad, or W. H. DAME, No. 58 Maiden-lane.

WANTED PLAIN COUNTRY BOARD, NEAR THE WATER—By a professional man for himself, wife and three children, of 9, 4 and 2 years of age, besides attendant, an American girl of 15 years of age, a farm-house preferred, where there are no other boarders; would pay $12 per week. Address, with particulars and reference, J. O. HALSEY, No. 31 Nassau st.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—BEST LOCATION on the Hudson for shade and river view, single or suites of rooms with gas; ten trains and five boats daily, terms low. Apply to MR. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HALF WAY HOUSE, KISKATOM, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.—This favorite and beautifully situated hotel, about half way between the village of Catskill and the Mountain House, having been enlarged and entirely refitted, making it as comfortable and desirable a place of Summer resort as any in the State, will be opened for the reception of guests on the 10th day of June. Board $5 a week. Conveyances to any part of the country at fair prices. Persons desiring the comforts of a home combined with the conveniences and fare of a first-class hotel, will address D. BLOOM, Proprietor, Kiskatom, N. Y.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861, with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 600 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the valuable property now owned and occupied by William Bingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about 36 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition, also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modernized mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding school or water cure the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 2? from Syracuse, and 2? miles from Oswego. [illegible] Station on the New-York Central Road, is distant [illegible] connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address DATES & CO., No. 1?1 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement with 2? acres of land, situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Llewellyn Park, ½ mile from depot, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 Williams-st., New-York, 9 to 12 A. M.; No. 4? Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE house with good yard and garden, situated in the village of Hackensack, N. J. House contains eight rooms. Terms easy. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 2?? Greenwich-st., or of A. E. CATIN, Hackensack, N. J.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY.—A well-improved farm of from 50 to 200 acres, with good house and outbuildings thereon, and located within a few hours' ride of New-York. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,??? New-York Post-office.

FARM OF 50 ACRES, NEAR PRINCETON, New-Jersey. [illegible] house, peach and pear orchard, [illegible] acre of berries, all kinds of outbuildings and fruit; price $12,000, or exchange for a City house or smaller place near New-York. S. COCKROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A GOOD STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, or the place of a partner desiring to retire, by a business man in good standing and credit, in exchange for his farm and country seat, well stocked and in complete order, or houses in the City well rented. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 3,?50 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WESTERN LAND WANTED FOR A FIRST-class Brooklyn house. For good land at a fair price a bargain will be given. Address B. G. (the owner) Box No. 29? Post-office.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE, WITH PRIVILEGE of purchasing, or to exchange for first-class City property, a small place in Westchester County, within three miles of Harlem Bridge. An old place with from three to five acres preferred. Rent not to exceed $250. Address, stating particulars, E. H. PURDY, No. 647 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

One of the best distilleries in the West, situated about three miles north of the thriving City of Quincy, Ill. The distillery building 50x140 feet, and cattle barn 56x222 ft., built of stone. The location is on an 80-acre lot of fine land, with a never-failing spring of water, and near an inlet of the Mississippi River, navigable at all times. Connected with the distillery is an alcohol apparatus. The property cost over $40,000, but is now offered clear for $25,000, on easy terms, or would be exchanged for dry goods, groceries, or other good merchandise. For further particulars apply to
FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 19 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE, the stock and fixture of the boot and shoe store No. 332 Grand-st., near Essex Market, lately belonging to Lewis Reynolds, deceased. For terms of sale, inquire of
JAMES RIDLEY,
Administrator, &c.,
No. 69 Nassau-st.

FLOUR-MILL FOR SALE—ABOUT TWENTY miles from the City, newly fitted up and put in complete order; in a first-class grain region; dwelling, barn, three acres of land, &c.; or will exchange for a farm or Western lands of good quality. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a legitimate brokerage business, fully established, and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year, even in these hard times. Association and location unexceptional. Address BROKER, Box No. 1?0 *Times* Office.

$1,000 WANTED. TO PERFECT A PROjectile to be shot from smooth-bore guns; a new and patented idea, which promises from recent experiment, to supersede the use of all modern rifled firearms. Address H. H., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital to enter a well-paying business, well established; a young man preferred. This is a rare chance seldom offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

PARTNER OR AGENTS WANTED—OR will sell on easy terms, or exchange for real estate, or a small sound mercantile or manufacturing business, the copyright and $400 worth of stock of a splendid National Work of Art. Apply at No. 107 Broadway. Room No. 4?.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD, Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point
7:05 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point
8:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and every hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. The train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey 1:?? and 3:?? P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. H. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 1?? *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!

FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes to the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, [illegible] every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte; has overstrung bass, round corners, carved lyre and mouldings, and rounded keys, will be sold for less than one-third its value, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. Inquire in Oxford-st., first house north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

$155 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTE—Worth $300; large round corner rosewood carved moulding, 7-octave, iron frame, with all modern improvements; very little used.
J. COUENHOVEN, No. 656 Broadway, near 14th-st.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(Formerly at "The Spingler Institute,"
Union-square,)
Will reopen at
6th-av., corner 2?d-st.,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $30 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2.50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick building. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American Hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are retained during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Binloger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO receive English lessons from an American, in exchange for instruction in the French language, at any hour, day or evening. Address E. F. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPErience in teaching desires to obtain a situation as teacher of French and Spanish with the Common and Higher English studies in a school or private family as governess. The best of references as to lady-like character and capability can be given. Address M. K. L., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY of some experience in teaching, a place to reside in a school or in a private family, who is prepared to give instruction in all English branches, French and music; the most satisfactory references as to character and capability will be given. Address R. L., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, a graduate of Yale, wishes a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 88 Bridgeport, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BULLY RUN!
SEE YANKEE NOTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER
OUT TO-DAY.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 40 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET washing for ladies and gentlemen by the month or by the dozen. Washing done in the very best style for 50 cents per dozen. Best of City reference. Call at No. 101 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d av., back basement.

TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—ANY PERSON HAVing a set of patterns and flasks, for spikes and nails, to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by addressing a note to JOHN WILKINSON, 3?4 Greene-st., Jersey City.

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLASS, Machinists, Nos. 475, 477 and 479 1st av., near 28th-st., New-York, are now prepared to rifle cannon to any extent, with the greatest dispatch and in a superior manner.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF GUNNY BAGS that have been used as dunnage in vessel, bringing Peruvian Guano. Can be seen on application to R. C. WHITE, foot of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:30, 8, 10:3? A. M.; 2:30, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.

DAILY EXCURSION TO ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, ?½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 4½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COSLIER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMS, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer, J. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings. Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:25 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:50 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6:45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8:00 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7:15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at ? o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad train. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each by taking this boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos)-st. at 9½, 12¼, and 3½.

" " Spring-st. at 9¾, 12½ and 3¾.
" " Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 30th and 39th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Hancox, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAvens, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—The ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 74 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	80
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Fort Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.

GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward at old Quarantine Grounds, (Corcoran Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.) Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On the Sunday every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. Jas. A. Dumont, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7: 5 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7.50 A. M.

This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. BELLE, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock, Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, &c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS. For sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

SHIPPING.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—AN AMERIcan lady would like a situation on board of a passenger vessel, (running to Havana, West-Indies, preferred,) as head-stewardess; is familiar with sea-voyages, and will guarantee perfect satisfaction in the discharge of her superintendence and duties; satisfactory reference will be given for capacity, economy, &c. Address A. P., Box No. ?? *Times* Office.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE GREAT EASTERN,
JAMES KENNEDY, Commander,

Will positively sail from Quebec, direct for Liverpool, (unless prevented by some unforeseen occurrence,) on the morning of
TUESDAY, Aug. 6.

Passengers to be on board on the evening of the 5th.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC.

Cabin	$65 and $80.
Steerage	$30.

For passage apply to the consignees,
ALLAN, GILMOUR & CO., Quebec.
Or to their Agents in New-York,
EDMISTON BROTHERS, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Aug. 17.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.—The well-known packet ship BENJAMIN ADAMS, lying at Pier No. 30 East River, sails on the 8th of August, and the packet ship ROBERT L. LANE, lying at Pier No. ? North River, will sail on the 12th of August. For passage at the lowest rates, or drafts payable in all parts of Great Britain or Ireland, constantly for sale, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. Lott, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.

The AFRICA will sail on the 14th of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Of clothing, lace goods, furnishing goods, &c., also all the store fixtures, iron safe, desks, counters, &c., at No. 200 Bowery, near Houston-st., on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 10½ o'clock, comprising, in part, cloth, cassimere, linen and fancy coats, pants, vests, overcoats, Summer goods, shirts, drawers, collars, gloves and neckties, piece goods, broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, silks, satins, velvets, fancy vestings, linings, trimmings, &c., &c. Also, all the store fixtures, counters, shelving, glass cases, gas fixtures, cutting tables, mirrors, desks, patent iron safe, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock, at stable, No. 278 Madison-st., two bay mares, one coupé carriage, one top buggy, wagon, and single harness. (This stock is worthy of attention.)
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

BANGS & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY, AUG. 1,) AT 1 o'clock, in front of Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., a pair of bay ponies, 13 hands high, 8 years old, sound, kind and gentle; both good saddle horses, as well as in single or double harness.

ALSO,

Two new rockaways, two [illegible] buggies, three [illegible] wagons, one beautiful [illegible] phaeton, together with harness, sleighs, blankets, &c., &c., all to be sold without reserve.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SUPERB FURNITURE.—THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at store No. 4?? Broadway, will be sold a very large and desirable stock of furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of a variety of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture en suite, also rosewood armoire-à-glace, wardrobes, bookcases, étagères, buffets, extension dining tables, centre, side and sofa tables, office desks, antique chairs, Japanese tables, bronzes, &c. Sale positive, by order of Mortgagees.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE—HARDWARE.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock, a very large assortment of heavy hardware, consisting of axes, adzes, picks, spades, shovels, hoes, butts, chains, files, slates, scythe-stones, coal-hods, carriage, carpenter's tools, &c., &c. These are all fresh goods, in full packages and in shipping order.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Aug. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City insurance stocks, bank stocks and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *Courier and Enquirer*, *News*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. H. DURYEA, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, pianos, Brussels 3-ply and other carpets, wardrobes, washstands, table linen and other carpets, crockery, kitchenware, &c.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental ensigns and Standards of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations, Rogers and Marryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 1?? South-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York. Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., NEW-YORK. Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861.

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 2d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1866, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1866, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward, and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York; and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York. Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. de Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BOND-HOLDERS.—All persons holding bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & CO., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUSUN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861, all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.
W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 25 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

NEW-YORK C[illegible] RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S [illegible]

THE MORTGAGE BONDS ISSUED BY the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, dated August [illegible] and due August [illegible] assumed by this Company under the consolidation agreement, will be paid at maturity upon the presentation and surrender of the Bonds [illegible] the Manhattan Company in New-York.
J[illegible], Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTGAGE Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

$45,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved New-York City or Brooklyn property, in sums to suit applicants; also, $15,000, $10,000 and $6,000 to loan in separate sums. Apply to RATHBONE & HAVENS, or T. WETZEL, Nassau and Pine sts.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE Bonds of the NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of
M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.
July 10, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN [illegible] HOLDING MILLS, No. 75 Wyckoff-st., July 23, 1861.—The firm of LOOMIS & HORTON is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. JOHN S. LOOMIS is authorized to settle the business and receive all moneys due the firm.
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
JAMES M. MORTON.

The business will be carried on as heretofore, under the supervision of JOHN S. LOOMIS.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25, silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLIE, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 35,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities, unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the Inspector, or Inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with, and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above-named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.
jy11-tw4wS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, No. 39 Nassau-st., July 2, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for Beef," and "Proposal for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon, on Saturday, the 3d day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn,

2,000 barrels of beef,
2,000 barrels of pork.

The beef must be from well fattened cattle. The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs. The beef, pork and barrels to conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy beef and pork, and must pass the usual inspection of the Navy yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office.

N. B.—The above beef and pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within twenty days after date of notice of the acceptance of the proposal.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

CHIEF-ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 M. on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats.

The oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about (2) two bushel sacks, and to weigh 32) thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad depôt, or at foot of G-st., at the Government Wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Oats," and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant-Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all the bids which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.
D. H. RUCKER, Assistant-Quartermaster.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 5th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.
ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.
FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE. } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **BUTTER AND CHEESE,** STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—I AM DESIROUS OF CORRESPONDING with a young lady, with a view to matrimony. Am of respectable parentage. My age is 25. Also, am in good business. I hope no one will answer this for mere sport, as I am in earnest in my intentions. The young lady who answers this—if it is from right motives she does so—I am certain will never have cause to repent the act. Direct to WILLIAM, Box No. 22 Post-office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE VERY BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES SECRET DISEASES.
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, doth say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depôt, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 99 6th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 61 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCummalky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 2d floor; No. 39 South 6th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 17 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

CLEMP'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious. It heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for Impotence, Impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (44th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.—Howard Association Reports sent free to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Box.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruritus, Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of GOLD WATCH, with hair chain and solid gold seal, soldier with carbine and green stone attached. Cooper, maker: S. W. Benedict name on it, number either 32 or 34; gold open face, three-quarter plate. Left either in Room No. 12 or in the water-closet of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Apply at Tyler, Stone & Co.'s No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 34 Trinity Building.

$25.—LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, between Brooklyn City Hall and corner Broadway and Canal st., New-York, a gold watch and curb chain; watch No. 14,932. Whoever will return the same to No. 103 West 44th st., will receive the above reward.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 Times Office.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe; a pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Are all anxious to see those two renowned heroes,
WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING,
Who had the moral and physical courage to
STRIKE A BLOW FOR LIBERTY,
And rescue the schooner *S. J. Waring* from the Southern freebooters, after she had been captured by the
PIRATICAL BRIG JEFF DAVIS.

These noble heroes are holding levees daily at the Museum, relating the history of their daring exploits and exhibiting

THE HATCHET with which TILLMAN KILLED THE THREE PIRATES, the COAT OF THE PIRATICAL CAPTAIN, FIVE CUTLASSES BELONGING TO THE PIRATES, and the Secession Flag, made of the American Flag belonging to the schooner.

PROF. ANDERSON, JR.
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD,
continues his wonderful and extraordinary
FEATS OF MAGIC AND NECROMANCY
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

To be seen at all hours, every day and evening, the wonderful ALBINO SISTERS, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE COOLEST AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TO-NIGHT,
and every night till further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
OR,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the new Tableaux,
New Music, new Songs and new Dances.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT OF THE WAR DRAMA,
AMERICA'S DREAM,
OR,
THE REVOLUTION OF '61.

Tim Donnovan.......................Mr. Florence
Jerusha Sparks.......................Mrs. Florence

The piece will conclude with a
NEW TABLEAU,
THE CHARGE OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
AT
THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DEFOREST MANICE against SALLY L. HARRIS, wife of Francis L. Harris, formerly Sally L. Kane, administratrix of, &c., of Cornelius V. S. Kane, deceased, Francis L. Harris, Mary E. Gould, wife of Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Jr., Sarah D. Gould and Isaac A. Storm.—Summons—for relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of July, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, July 17, 1861.
ASHLEY & MANICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jy18-law6wTh* No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—JOHN A. FOUNTAIN, plaintiff, against CHARLES SWAN and Mary his wife, Jesse Johnson, Dennis Keeley, Elwood Taylor and Lucy Ross, defendants.—Summons for relief, (com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 21, 1861.
GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1861.
GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO.—CORNELIA M. HARTSHORN against ANDIE S. HARTSHORN. Summons for Relief. To Andie S. Hartshorn, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Cornelia M. Hartshorn, Plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Chenango, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his Law Office at Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Norwich, N. Y., July 11, 1861.
D. L. FOLLETT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy18-law6wTh* Norwich, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis, and State of New-York. Notice first published June 20, 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of the County of Lewis, at his chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., on the 2d day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
N. B. SYLVESTER,
je20-law10wTh. Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861.
WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited, and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale, and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depôt must be presented at once at this office for settlement.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster Gen.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, July 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE DOG POUND will be closed on SATURDAY, the 3d day of August next, in consequence of the exhaustion of the fund provided for destroying dogs.
By order of the Mayor.
J. C. BURNHAM, First Marshal.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 46 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that day.

By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.
JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR ETNA INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

THEIR RECEPTION IN THIS CITY.

The celebrated Sixth Regiment, of Massachusetts, whose passage through Baltimore toward the seat of Government on the memorable 19th of April was contested by the secession mob, killing and wounding several of their number, arrived here yesterday, from Annapolis and Baltimore *en route* for Massachusetts, their three months' term of enlistment having expired on the 20th of July. They have been stationed most of the time at the Relay House, where their duties have been very onerous in watching and holding in check the uneasy spirits of Maryland. Notwithstanding the heavy duties which have been required of them, the admirable location of their camp and the careful sanitary management of its officers, the regiment brings home nearly the entire number that originally made up the rolls. Five or six are on the sick list with the returning regiment, and two were left in Baltimore. They were detained in the cars at Baltimore from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. on Tuesday, on account of the accident to the train between Baltimore and Havre de Grace. In Philadelphia the Citizens' Committee gave them a good dinner, and they arrived *via* the Amboy route at 4 o'clock P. M. A large deputation of citizens greeted them on arrival, and escorted them up Broadway to the Park, where the regiment were provided a comfortable meal at the Barracks. They then formed, and marched to the foot of Vestry-street, N. R., where they took the steamer *Connecticut*, *via* the Norwich and Worcester route to Boston. They all appeared in excellent condition, and have evidently gained much in soldierly bearing during their active services in the field. They express a general determination to reënlist for the war. The same is true of the Eighth Regiment. The chief officers are as follows:

Colonel, Edward F. Jones; Lieutenant-Colonel, B. F. Watson; Major, J. A. Santell; Adjutant, A. B. Farr; Quartermaster, James Monroe, Paymaster, R. L. Plaisted; Surgeon, Norman Smith; Assistant-Surgeon, J. F. Paine; Chaplain, Chas. Babbidge; Sergeant-Major, S. W. Shattuck; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Jas. Dupee.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

ESCORT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, another of the regiments whose three months' term of service has expired, arrived from Baltimore at 12 o'clock Tuesday night, and there being no arrangements for their reception, owing to the uncertainty of the regimental movements, they bivouacked in the depot at Jersey City. At 7 o'clock they crossed to this City, and at the Park were met by the Seventh Regiment, five hundred strong, who had paraded under the Colonel's orders to receive and escort them. It will be remembered that the Seventh Regiment followed the Eighth Massachusetts to Washington, overtaking them near Annapolis, where the steamer *Boston*, on which they were embarked, grounded. At Annapolis, the Seventh divided with them their rations; they labored together in repairing the bridges which had been destroyed, relaying the tracks on the railroad, and putting the engines in running order, the Eighth furnishing the ready mechanics for this important and timely service. The Seventh preceded them in their arrival at the Capital one day, and they were both quartered in the Capitol. From these circumstances, a feeling of friendship sprung up between them, which will be of lasting duration. A detachment of Col. Cochran's Chasseurs joined the escort, and made a very creditable appearance. At the Astor House refreshments were furnished to the officers, and Mr. Baker provided a prompt and comfortable breakfast for the men in the Park Barracks. The regiment then re-formed, the Seventh taking the right of the line. Between Chambers and Leonard streets the escort drew up at present arms while the Eighth passed by, and, further on, the Eighth halted and the escort again passed in review, the guests saluting their old friends in military style. A number of citizens of Massachusetts joined the column.

After a brief halt near the New-York Hotel, where Prince Jerome Napoleon had a quiet look at the veterans, they again took up the line of march to the head of Broadway. The regiment filed through Madison-square, and entered the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where they were entertained handsomely by the Seventh Regiment. At the collation the officers of the respective regiments exchanged sentiments of the most friendly character, and recounted the trials of their first campaign. The regiment marched to the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, where a special steamer of the Fall River line was in waiting to receive them. They left about 5 o'clock P. M., for Boston.

The following is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel—Edward W. Hinks, of Lynn.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Andrew Elwell Rust, of Worcester.
Major—Ben Perley Poore, of Newburyport.
Adjutant—George Creasy, of Newburyport.
Quartermaster—E. H. Ingalls, of Lynn.
Paymaster—Rowland G. Usher, of Lynn.
Surgeon—B. B. Breed, of Lynn.
Assistant-Surgeon—W. Tapley, of Lynn.
Chaplain—G. Haven.
Company A—Capt. Albert W. Bartlett, of Newburyport.
Company B—Capt. Richard Philips, of Marblehead.
Company C—Capt. V. Martin, of Marblehead.
Company D—Capt. Geo. T. Newhall, of Lynn.
Company E—Capt. Francis E. Porter, of Beverly.
Company F—Capt. James Hudson, of Lynn.
Company G—Capt. Addison Center, of Worcester.
Company H—Capt. Frank Boardman, of Marblehead.
Company I—(Zouaves)—Capt. A. H. Deveraux, of Salem.
Company K—Capt. Richards, of Pittsfield.

RETURN OF THE THIRD BATTALION OF MASSACHUSETTS RIFLES.

This battalion, which numbers two hundred and seventy-five men, arrived in this City last night *en route* for home. It is commanded by Capt. Sprague. On Monday morning, the battalion left Fort McHenry, and it came to this City *via* the Camden and Amboy Line. The men slept on board the steamer transport, and will proceed to the barracks in the Park this morning, and partake of breakfast. In the afternoon, the battalion will proceed, if transportation can be furnished, to Massachusetts. Major Devens, who went away in command of this battalion, has not returned with it, having been elected, in Washington, Colonel of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

RETURN OF THE BOSTON LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This battery, under command of Maj. Asa M. Cook, arrived at Pier No. 1, North River, at about 10 o'clock last night. It numbers one hundred and twenty men, and has been stationed at Baltimore during the last six weeks. From Philadelphia the men came by the Camden and Amboy route. Owing to no accommodation being provided for them, the men will sleep on board the steamship transport. This morning they will march to the Park Barracks, and partake of breakfast, after which they will start for home.

MEETING OF THE THIRTEENTH AND SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 31.

The Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment arrived here early this morning. After breakfast they marched out into Washington-street, and encountered the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment returning home. Cordial greetings passed between them. The Thirteenth Regiment marched to West Philadelphia, and took the cars for Harper's Ferry.

THE NEW-YORK TWELFTH COMING HOME.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 31.

The Twelfth New-York Regiment, Col. Butterfield, left here at 7 P. M., *en route* for home. They remained with Gen. Banks, until his column was sufficiently reinforced. Their appearance is rough, from long marches and heavy duty as pickets and outposts, but all are well. Many will reënlist.

The following extract from Gen. Banks' order for their departure will show the estimation in which they are held:

"The commanding General takes occasion, upon the issue of this final order, to make acknowledgments to the regiment for the service it has rendered, and the fidelity with which it has discharged all the duties of citizen soldiers; especially in its exemplary conduct, its readiness for service, correct discipline and prompt obedience to orders."

They expect to arrive in New-York about 9 or 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, if proper transportation is provided.

RETURN OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. Butterfield, will arrive in this City at about nine o'clock. It left Harper's Ferry at eight o'clock yesterday morning, having been attached to Gen. Patterson's column. Yesterday evening the reserve corps and ex-members met at the Head-quarters of the regiment, No. 504 Broadway, and completed the arrangements of reception. Several fire companies will turn out, as also will the Ellsworth Zouaves, in order to give the Twelfth a welcome home.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SCOTT RIFLES.

This new regiment has already gone into camp at Silver Lake, Staten Island, where the men recruited are daily undergoing the routine of camp life, and a uniform system of drill and discipline. Full authority from the War Department has been received by Col. Macdonald to put the regiment into an effective condition in regard to clothing, arms, and equipments, as fast as they are mustered into service. The uniforms are ready for the whole regiment. The officers are gentlemen of education. Most of them have seen service, and their standard of excellence and proficiency in soldierly qualities is consequently high. They are especially careful in the selection of their subalterns and non-commissioned officers, and it would be well for competent men of the three months' volunteers, who have just returned, who desire to reenter the service, to present their claims for positions in this regiment without delay. Skill in the use of arms is a quality which the recruiting officers are looking to with much care in the acceptance of recruits, expert shots would be gladly accepted in the regiment.

Major John C. Henshaw, late of the United States Army, has been invited to accept the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. An experience of twenty years in the regular service, including the Florida and Mexican wars, in which he led campanies in nine different battles, would render him a valuable aid to Col. Macdonald should his engagements permit him to accept the position tendered.

The head quarters of the regiment is at No. 19 Beekman-street.

CAPT. VARIAN'S BATTERY.

As a dispatch appeared in this morning's Times unjustly reflecting on Capt. Varian, we, as members of his command, in justice to him, ask a suspension of public judgment until a statement of facts is brought forward.

G. A. DODGE,
J. E. NAIRN,
JOHN HORNBY,
WM. J. McLEAN, and 42 others.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

MUSTERING OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT OUT OF THE SERVICE.

Major Shepard, of the United States Army, mustered the Sixth Regiment, Col. Joseph C. Pinckney, out of the service yesterday. At 9 o'clock, the men began to assemble at the Armory, over Centre Market, and delivered up their arms and accoutrements, which will be handed over to the United States Quartermaster. The men then took up position on Centre-street, below Grand, and were shortly afterwards mustered out of the service of the United States. A number of them declare their intention of returning to the war in other regiments now forming.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—LAFAYETTE GUARD.

This regiment, which raised itself to its full standard when the first call for troops was made, and was not accepted, has, under the new quota, been accepted and ordered to the seat of war as speedily as possible. In order to perfect the men in drill and camp discipline, and to fill up the ranks to the maximum standard, the regiment proceeded, yesterday, to Camp Scott. At 11 o'clock, the line was formed on Broadway, opposite Lafayette Hall, and the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Col. Le Clerc, marched down Broadway to Whitehall, and embarked for Staten Island. A cavalry corps is attached to the regiment, as also, a company of Zouaves, who attracted much attention by their soldierly bearing and picturesque costume.

THE HONVED REGIMENT.

In order to conform the organization of this regiment to the general order of the Governor respecting the new levy in this State, all the officers who signed the roll, as well as those who wish to join the regiment, are requested to meet at head-quarters, No. 597 Broadway, on Saturday next, the 3d of August, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE IRA HARRIS GUARD.

Another regiment of cavalry has been accepted by the Government, and will be commanded by Col. De Forrest. All who wish to recruit will apply at the head-quarters, No. 564 Broadway.

FIRST REGIMENT UNION BRIGADE.

This regiment, under command of a graduate of West Point, has been accepted by the War Department and ordered to be mustered into service. The officers will be selected solely with regard to their capacity for instruction and command. A uniformity of discipline and drill in accordance with clearly defined principles of military law and science will characterize the entire organization. Companies, or parts of companies of not less than twenty-five men, will be received from any part of the State, but the men offered must be of good character, sound in mind and body, well formed, of good appearance, and in every way fitted to perform the duties required. Any person of unobjectionable character and capacity who shall bring twenty-five men, as above shall be entitled, when the men are accepted, to the position of Second Lieutenant, fifty men to a First Lieutenancy, and a hundred men to a Captaincy; but under no circumstances will a person be mustered into the service as a commissioned officer who does not show himself equal to the duties of his position. Head-quarters, No. 13 Broadway.

AID TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The money paid out yesterday to the families of volunteers, under the new ordinance, amounted to about $5,500. Of this sum, $3,500 was paid at No. 14 Fourth-avenue, to applicants of the Eleventh Ward, $200 at No. 16 Fourth-avenue, to applicants of the Fifteenth Ward; $1,200 at the Rotunda in the City-park, to applicants of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, and the balance at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, to applicants of the Twentieth Ward. The largest number of applicants at any one place was at No. 14 Fourth-avenue, as will be inferred from the above figures. At this office there seemed to be no end to the throng, and three times during the day the Police were obliged to close the doors against further ingress, until some of the people within could be paid off, and thus make room for others. At the several offices many women failed to get money, on account of some error in the making out of their tickets. In not a few instances, carelessness is traced to the Ward Committees, who do not use sufficient discrimination, and thus many people secure tickets who are not entitled to them according to the ordinance. To-day the Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards will receive money at their respective districts.

UNITED STATES HUSSARS.

This regiment is accepted by Gov. Morgan for the State service for three years, and will go forward to the seat of war forthwith. Col. Torre, formerly of H. B. M.'s Seventeenth Regiment, and lately connected with the organization of the original New-York British Volunteers, with all (excepting four, who compose the present British Volunteers,) his officers, are embodied in this regiment. These, with few exceptions, have seen active service in the Crimea and this country. There are still a few vacant commissions for thoroughly-drilled officers. Any such wishing to join will please make immediate application to Col. Torre, at head-quarters, No. 6 Pine-street, New-York. Men who originally enlisted under Col. Torre as New-York British Volunteers, and wish still to serve under him, are invited to report themselves at the above place.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARD.

The Continental Guard, Col. James H. Berry, was accepted by the Secretary of War on the 24th of July. An office for filling up the roll of the regiment has been opened in Room No. 7 Montague Hall, corner of Court and Montague streets, Brooklyn. Members of the Thirteenth, the Twenty-eighth, "or any other man," wishing to reënlist, can go into quarters at once, on application as above, or can have a furlough, if they so desire. A bounty of $30 is given to each soldier reënlisting, and to every full company $40 per man. Upon being discharged $100 is paid to each man.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders have been sent to the Quartermaster of the Department of Missouri, directing him to have equipments and all requisites for 20,000 men prepared by the 15th of August, and the officer replies that he can do it.

The General Order of the War Department, directing the abandonment of Forts Buchanan, Breckenridge and McLane, in the Department of New-Mexico, have been complied with, and the troops who garrisoned those forts have reported at Fort Fillmore. Over 1,200 men were to occupy quarters at the latter place. They are not to remain there permanently, however.

The Army General Court-Martial, which was in session in the Department of Missouri, has adjourned. The severest sentence inflicted was that on John Curran, a private in the First Foot, whose pay is stopped, and who is to be confined ten years, with hard labor, in the Penitentiary. There are about thirty courts-martial (volunteer) now sitting in the different Departments.

One thousand troops from New-Mexico are hourly expected at Fort Leavenworth. Quarters and necessaries are provided for them. The letter from which we get this news says that the mail which brought it conveyed to the War Department Maj. Sturgis' official announcement of his junction with the forces of Gen. Lyon.

The following is the latest report of the condition of affairs at the Boston Navy-Yard. It was sent on to Washington on Monday:

Vessels off the Yard.—Receiving-ship *Ohio*, 84 guns, has on board 760 men, all recruits; sailing corvette *Cumberland*, 24, late Commodore Prendergast's flag-ship, having poop-deck replaced by battery, and undergoing a general overhauling; *New-Orleans*, liner, 84, in ordinary, not serviceable; purchased steamer *Cambridge*, waiting to be docked and turned into a gunboat; ship *Fear Not*, being strengthened in the hull, prepatory to piercing for armament. The ships-of-war sent from this (Boston,) Yard, fully manned and equipped, within a few weeks, are as follows:

Vessel.	Tons.	Officers and men.	Guns.
Steam-frigate Minnesota	3,200	500	60
Steam-frigate Colorado	3,200	500	44
Steam-frigate Mississippi	1,698	380	11
Sailing-corvette Vincennes	700	300	20
Sailing-corvette Preble	566	300	16
Total	9,364	1,980	151

The *South Carolina*, *Massachusetts* and over a dozen chartered and purchased craft, besides these, were operated on at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

The keel of Curtis & Tilden's Boston gunboat was laid on Saturday, and 50 of her frames are up. She will be about 500 tons burden, 158 feet long, 28 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. She will be built of the best white oak, mount 12 guns, be finished by the 8th of October, and cost $55,000. Another vessel, whose description we printed last week, is building in East Boston by Mr. Paul Curtis.

It is said on good authority that Wilmington, Washington, Hereford, Beaufort and Plymouth, N. C., are not blockaded at all. The Government is about looking to this matter.

The United States steam-gunboat *Rhode Island*, 6, sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday for Fort Pickens, taking out a large amount of shot, shell, stores, provisions, reinforcements, and a large mail, for the United States vessels stationed on the Florida division of the blockade. The newly purchased store-ship *Kuhon* came over to the Yard last evening. The *Connecticut* has taken the *Rhode Island's* place at the wharf. Thousands of shot and shell are being sent from the Brooklyn Naval Ordnance Department to Boston.

A CARD FROM ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Times of this morning, in an article on the subject of Army abuses, refers to me as responsible for some which it conceives ought to be corrected.

It alleges:

1. That I have selected for the forwarding of troops "a tedious and roundabout route," the only recommendation of which is that the Secretary of War is largely interested in a certain railroad.

2. It insinuates that I have carried the same "pure, judicious discernment" into the purchase of food for the Army.

These statements are baseless in every particular. I have had no appointment from the Secretary of War. At his request, and only for the brief period following the 19th of April, (say about fourteen days,) while the Capital was in peril and communication with it cut off, I assisted to the best of my ability in forwarding troops and supplies. No troops or supplies were ever sent by me over the railroad to which the Times alludes. Since the brief period mentioned, I have had no connection with the Government in any way, direct or indirect. After the restoration of regular communications, the business of the Government, of course, resumed its accustomed channels through the Government officers, so far at least as I was concerned.

Permit me to add that I invite the closest scrutiny into any and all my dealings with the Government, or in its behalf. Your obedient servant,

A. CUMMINGS.

WORLD OFFICE, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had the pleasure of reading in your valuable columns of this morning some most sensible and just remarks about the undeserved ovations which have been bestowed on some of the New-York regiments returning from the seat of war. It is most certainly due to the brave, who have justly earned the esteem and plaudits of their fellow-citizens, to expose those who not only proved themselves cowardly, but also otherwise mean-spirited men, in accepting praise where contempt at least was their due. Knowing, however, how ready you are to do justice to all, allow me to call your attention to a young gentleman holding the post of Orderly-Sergeant in the New-York Eighth Regiment, who behaved with the most remarkable and praiseworthy bravery at the late battle at Bull Run. His name is Thomas Heiser, a son of a very highly esteemed broker in this City, H. A. Heiser, Esq. He was foremost in the fight, and *the last* to leave the field, not however without having (as witnessed by others) killed a large number of rebels, amongst which was a Colonel, and at the beginning of the battle, the Captain of his company having left, overpowered with the sun, Mr. Heiser took command, and discharged himself of the duty most creditably. Had some of his superior officers had a fraction of his gallantry, the victory would most certainly have been ours.

Hoping that you will favor me by inserting this, believe me, Most truly yours,

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1861. JUSTICE.

EXONERATION OF COL. MARTIN, OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appears in your issue of this morning, under the caption of "Special Dispatch from Washington," an insinuation that Col. Martin, of the Seventy-first, was, in the opinion of his regiment, guilty of cowardice on the battle-field, in the late encounter.

As a member of the regiment lately under his command, I assure you, Sir, that this paragraph contains the first intimation that the "majority" or the minority of the regiment have had that aught approaching to cowardice marked the conduct of our Colonel. Col. Martin was repeatedly under my own personal observation during that day; he had one if not two horses, shot under him, for anything I saw, he was just as collected as any one there present; and I remember distinctly seeing him bareheaded and dismounted with both arms in air, cheering on his men, in the thickest of the fire. If any Lieutenant "took command," it is more than I know. There was a good deal of doing the best thing you could on your own hook that day when things got in a corner. Col. Martin was enfeebled by recent sickness, and consequently exhausted by that and the want of food, and there might have been a moment when a "Lieutenant" might have become a Colonel, but I am inclined to believe this assertion on a par with the other—a vague, floating rumor, that it was as great a shame to credit as to invent. The privates accuse certain Captains and Lieutenants of sheltering themselves behind haystacks, but these accusations relate to but one or two commissioned officers: in general, these were just as fearless as any of the rank and file. I have the honor to be, Sir, yours, very obediently.

WILLIAM DUFF TELFER,
Private, Co. B, Seventy-first Regiment.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

JUSTICE TO COL. MARTIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent this morning does the Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment great injustice when he reports that the regiment was without a field officer, and that the command devolved upon a Lieutenant. As an eye-witness, permit me to say, that Col. Martin never left his regiment from the time it left Washington for Bull Run until it returned. The first volley that was fired on the field frightened the horse the Colonel was riding; becoming unmanageable he carried his rider to the rear of the column, where the Colonel threw himself off his back and returned to his regiment on foot, delaying only one moment to bid final adieu to his faithful body-servant, who was mortally wounded in the rear of the regiment. The fact that Col. Martin continued dismounted during the battle may have given lookers-on the idea that he was absent, but his own men will all bear testimony to the fact, that, except for the few moments at the beginning of the battle, he was always present, and throughout did his duty nobly.

ONE WHO WAS THERE AND SAW.

A TRIBUTE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT TO THEIR COMMANDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning the undersigned members of the Seventy-first Regiment regret exceedingly to find that the bravery of our Regimental field officers is called in question. On our personal knowledge we can most truthfully assert that there is not a member of the Seventy-first Regiment who will not cheerfully and earnestly bear testimony to the coolness, judgment and bravery of Col. Martin and Major Buckingham, as exhibited at all times during the engagement at Bull Run. Col. Martin and Major Buckingham were omnipresent during the whole affair, riding backward and forward along the whole line, encouraging the men and doing all in their power to promote the success of the National arms.

During the action, a member of Gen. McDowell's Staff, (a brother of the General,) rode up to our Colonel and complimented our corps as being one of those regiments who retired from the field in most perfect order, and while the regiment was *en route* to Washington from the scene of action, notwithstanding the confusion, noise and panic, still Major Buckingham was ever seen cheering on the exhausted troop, assisting to preserve them in close column with the same calm and deliberate bravery which had distinguished his every action during the battle. Happy to bear witness to the above, we remain yours.

Capt. B. S. Trafford, Company B; Capt. Dav. C. Meschutt, Company D; Dr. Wm. G. Tompkins, Acting-Adjutant; Lieut. D. H. Denyse, Company D. John P. Dodge, Assistant Surgeon.

Privates—Wm. M. Cole, Company D; Wm. H. Swan, Company C; R. Webber, Company C; J. W. Phelps, Company C; Wm. B. Townsend, Company F. W. B. Welles, Company C; F. W. Ward, Company F; J. S. Burger, Company C; Wm. M. Hanley, Company B.

JULY 31, 1861.

THE STUFF THAT SOME VOLUNTEER OFFICERS ARE MADE OF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The details of the disastrous record of Bull Run, are still eagerly sought after and read, and every one makes, more and more apparent, the gallantry of our troops, the needlessness of the panic, and the fact that the only victory won at all (though that was lost too soon,) was really ours. One more such (so-called) victory will undo the cause of them that "are confederate" against us. But the saddest record of the day to me—after the unwritten epitaphs of the gallant dead—is the prevalent statement of inefficient officers. The following statements, whose truth my name is good for, lightens not a little the darkness of the picture.

During the battle of Bull Run, the Third Regiment of New-Jersey Volunteers, Col. Taylor, was ordered up the road as the reserve, with orders to protect some ammunition at Burke's Station. They went readily forward, longing to get into the fight, whose distant thundering reached their ears. Among these it was necessary to detail some men to protect the ammunition; and, to his great regret, spoiling his hopes of the battle, Lieut. Edward B. Grubb, of Company C, Third Regiment, with a Corporal and twenty-five men, was intrusted with this duty.

The Lieutenant is a boy—not, I think, yet of age—a son of E. B. Grubb, Esq., of Burlington, and an Alumnus of Burlington College. He disposed his men, set out his pickets, and leaving the Corporal in charge, "turned in" for a little rest. In less than fifteen minutes came "the fleetest footed," the advance guard of the retreating army. The Corporal awoke his Lieutenant with the news. "The enemy are upon us!" In a moment he was out. Twenty of his men fell in with the troops that rushed by. He stood there, not knowing what it meant, and determined to stand his ground, come what would. The Corporal and five men stayed with him. For more than an hour the rout rushed by, still they stood firm. A little while after came his regiment, under the Lieutenant-Colonel, who ordered him to fall in with them in their retreat, as the Army was routed and the enemy in full pursuit. "No," said Lieut. Grubb, "Col. Taylor put me here, and nobody but Col. Taylor *shall take me away*." And for half an hour more he stayed, every moment looking for death. But the Colonel remembered him, and came to him; and not until he had destroyed every particle of the ammunition, did he leave his post, under the orders of his commanding officer.

By this gallant action 30,000 ball cartridges were lost to the enemy, and much other valuable ammunition, which would have fallen into their hands, destroyed.

But, best of all, it is an instance of that highest courage—strict obedience, with no thought of personal results—which deserves, and has received notice and commendation. I am very sure that, when occasion offers, we shall hear the best things of Lieut. Grubb. J.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BULL RUN FIGHT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following incident, detailed by an actor in the scene, is so creditable to the parties, particularly to the Fire Zouaves, that its insertion in the Times is asked for in consideration for the fame of the gallant men who participated in the affair:

Shortly after the Parrott rifled 30-pounder fell into the hands of the enemy, Gen. McDowell rode up, unattended by any of the officers of his staff, to the detachment of Marines under the command of Major Zeilin, and said, "Marines, I want you to bring in that gun," pointing towards the 30-pounder. At the word Major Zeilin formed his men for a charge, and rushed toward. On nearing the gun they were received by such a sheet of fire that they were compelled to retire to reform under shelter, having met with considerable loss. A second time they were led forward by their officer and repulsed in the same manner, with greater loss, and forced to seek shelter again. Here, on reforming, not more than twenty men were found available for a third attempt. While waiting for a third onset, a group of about twenty Zouaves, who seemed to take in the dilemma of Major Zeilin, ran up to him and said to him, "Come, Captain, we'll help you this time." Another charge was then made but with the same result. Many of the Marines and several of the Zouaves fell under the murderous fire. Major Zeilin himself being wounded above the elbow by a shot that tore away part of his coat over the breast.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ACT OF INJUSTICE RECTIFIED.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The general system of Washington correspondence, as represented in the New-York newspapers, is one of our greatest social evils. Nearly all the New-York reporters in Washington, with a few honorable exceptions, use their proprietors for the ventilation of their private griefs against public men. This has done much to poison and divide public sentiment in the Free States, and, in dividing it, they weaken the patriotism of the nation, and bring discredit upon the owners of the journals who permit this abuse of their columns. Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald*, is sold out continually, and is frequently rendered unpopular by the calumny of a correspondent, who vents his grief upon some public man in Washington, or by the very frequent praise of men who are odious to the community. Mr. Greeley, of the *Tribune*, and Mr. Raymond, of the Times, often find themselves in embarrassing and conflicting positions, by reason of the mendacity of those who represent them in Washington City. This practice, indeed, has become so frequent, that many men in Washington are prevented from holding any intercourse whatever with most of the correspondents of Northern and New-York journals, resident in that city.

We are led to these remarks by noticing a paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New-York Times, as follows:

"Harry Magraw, it is said, is kept a prisoner. If the rebels will only hold on to him it will be a saving to the United States. He is one of the Pennsylvania soldiers of fortune who engineered the swindling beef contract, and who has had more jobs worked through than any other man, although a political opponent of the Administration."

Mr. Raymond's confidence has been imposed upon by some correspondent. He is too much of a man to indorse a calumny so fearful in its character, and so eminently unjust to an absent and defenceless citizen. Mr. Magraw is now a prisoner in the Confederate armies. He found Gen. Cameron plunged into deep grief from the loss of his brother, and offered his services to obtain the body. The Secretary called on Gen. Scott to seek his advice as to the propriety of sending a letter by Mr. Magraw to the commander of the traitors, in furtherance of this mission. Gen. Scott replied that it was impossible for the Government to ask a favor of the rebels without recognizing them as a *de facto* Government, whereupon the Secretary replied "My brother, then, must be buried where he died." Mr. Magraw at once volunteered to go forth to Manassas, in company with two friends, on a pass from Gen. Mansfield. They determined to trust themselves inside the traitors' lines, in the belief that, their errand being one of pure mercy, they would not be detained. Col. Cameron was a native of Lancaster County, where Mr. Magraw had studied law. As a friend and townsman of the deceased he felt a strong and natural attachment toward him. His family are still living in Lancaster, and are in great agony because of his detention by Davis and Beauregard. The whole community sincerely sympathize with them on account of the disaster which befel Mr. Magraw in his efforts to serve Secretary Cameron.

In view of this statement, therefore, we wonder what Mr. Raymond thinks of the suggestion, "that if the rebels will only hold on to Mr. Magraw, it will be a saving to the United States." The statement relative to the beef contract is a lie—deliberate and foreknown. The truth is, Mr. Magraw refused an interest in this contract when it was offered to him by those who had been invited to take it by Capt. Beckwith, of the Commissary Department, because he believed that, under the circumstances, when no prospect existed of communications being opened between Baltimore and Washington, the contract would ruin all parties connected with it.

A more gallant gentleman, upright citizen, and devoted patriot than Henry S. Magraw never lived. It may be long before he returns to his family and friends in Pennsylvania, but however long he may be absent, or whatever fate may befal him, his absence will be sincerely regretted, and his return warmly welcomed.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

From the Washington Star, July 30.

The following list of prisoners belonging to the New-York Seventy-first Regiment, we obtain from Mr. Edmund A. Docharty, a member of the regiment, who being himself a prisoner at Sudley Church, (used as a hospital by the Union troops during the battle,) escaped on Friday last, and reached Washington (coming *via* Leesburgh) at 10 A. M. yesterday, viz.:

J. W. Bowers, Company F, slight wound in the leg; doing well.
Thomas Deavery, Company G, finger shot off.
—— Figersen, Company F, shot through the lung; not dead on Friday night last.
G. W. Smith, Company F, unwounded.
—— Rockerfellow, Company F, left arm amputated, (by the Surgeon of the Seventy-first,) but doing well.
T. H. H. Sands, wounded in the arm; doing well.
J. Stampler, Company F, wounded; doing well.
—— Tompkins, Company G, prisoner, not wounded
—— Whitaker, wounded; doing well.
A. A. Hyde, wounded; doing well.
Roland H. Wade, Company H, wounded; doing well.
—— Gillette and —— Noble, hospital assistants, prisoners.
—— Demorest, Company F, wounded; doing well.
Col. Slocum, of Rhode Island, lived three days, but was unconscious all the time.
Col. Cameron was shot dead in the field.
Col. Corcoran is living, wounded—but will likely recover.

Maine Regiments.—The following members of Maine regiments are in the hospital, doing well: Private W. F. Oxford, Second; privates Walker and Colligan, Fourth; and private Jos. Greasy, Third.

First Minnesota.—In Sudley Hospital—Private Straw.

Fourteenth New-York.—In Sudley Hospital—Privates Frank Richmond, Frank Head, John Hand, Stiles, Middleton and twelve others.

Seventy-first New-York.—In Hospital—Dr. Bugnett. Killed—Privates Tompkins, Lane and York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Movements of Prince Napoleon.—Prince Napoleon occupied the day yesterday in social converse with a number of our citizens, in viewing more of the sights of the Metropolis and vicinity, took dinner at the New-York Hotel, and left for Washington, under the guidance of Frederick Seward, Esq., at 6 P. M. During his stay he has visited the Central Park, the public libraries, the military camps in the vicinity, the palatial dwellings of some of our millionaires, and "done the Institutions." Steadily refusing any popular ovation, and preserving his *incog.* with the tact of a detective, he has at the same time been the recipient of much attention from those doubtless worthy of his society. So punctilious was his avoidance of ceremony that he declined to receive even the French Consulate in uniform. He has expressed himself delighted with our bay and harbor, and during the last few sultry nights has had the good sense to take his siesta on board his yacht. During the Prince's absence the yacht will remain in the harbor and be put in thorough trim for the return. The Prince was accompanied to Washington by five or six gentlemen of his suite, and the French Consul. Though he will pay President Lincoln a visit, he will be the guest of the French Minister during his stay in the Capital. He will return to this City *via* the West and the Falls, after an absence of three weeks.

Charge of Swindling.—Joseph Meyers was yesterday arraigned before Justice Steers, charged with having obtained money by false pretences. His plan was to call upon the merchants and state to them that he had a large quantity of linen in the Custom-house, upon which he was unable to pay the duty, and wished to borrow money, which he would refund as soon as the goods were released from bond. He succeeded in thus swindling the following-named parties out of the sums mentioned below, viz: Isaac Herrity, $90; Frantz Halkenber, $89; George F. Augusten, $55; Chas. Schraeder, $103; Jacob Martin, $57. Christiana Ichlasser, of No. 38 Delancy-street, made a charge against the prisoner for having stolen from her place of business the sum of $45. She states that he entered her store upon the pretence of wishing to raise money upon his bonded linen, and that while her back was turned for a few minutes he suddenly seized upon the money in a drawer, and was about secreting it on his person when she discovered him, and giving the alarm a Policeman at once came and arrested him. Justice Steers committed him to await an examination.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. There was not any business of public importance transacted. The weekly statement is as follows:

No. of emigrants arrived to July 24, 1861		49,471
No. of emigrants arrived since, to July 31, 1861	1,072	—50,543
To same date in 1860		—60,653
Number of inmates in Institution at Ward's Island, 1861, 883; 1860, 721; 1859, 716; 1858, 1094.		
Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1861		$1,221 42
Aggregate receipts to July 24, 1861	$137,769 04	
Receipts since to July 31, for commutation of passengers	5,404 72	—143,174 03
Total		$144,393 45
Disbursements as per previous account, to July 24, 1861		$127,119 04
Balance in bank		$17,276 41

Fatal Accident.—A little girl named Henrietta Gumpt, 5 years of age, climbed upon the rear part of an ice-cart which was passing through Eighth-avenue yesterday, and upon the vehicle suddenly starting, she was thrown violently to the pavement and so severely injured that death ensued soon after. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest at the residence of the child's parents, No. 222 West Thirty-ninth-street.

Fight Between Tailors.—On Tuesday evening, two tailors named Daniel Sullivan and William Story, got into an altercation at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, during which Story stabbed his antagonist several times with a large pair of tailors' shears. Detectives Eustace, Sampson and Devoe arrived at the scene in time to prevent any serious trouble, and the belligerents were locked up at head-quarters.

A Peace Company.—A company of children, for the peaceful fields of the West, will leave the City next week from the Children's Aid Society, with Mr. H. Friedgen. Poor boys, in want of homes in the country, and parents who wish to provide like places for their children, will do well to call at the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Serious Casualty.—A French woman, named Jane Young, fell from one of the upper story windows of the Alma Hotel, in West-street, on Tuesday evening, and striking upon the pavement, dislocated both shoulders, fractured one of her lower limbs, and otherwise injured herself. She was taken to the New-York Hospital, where she lies in a critical condition.

Sun Stroke.—Mary Reilly, an Irish woman, was found by the Twentieth Ward Police, lying on the sidewalk in Thirty-third street, near Eighth-avenue, in a state of insensibility. She was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where the medical attendant pronounced it a serious case of sun stroke, and considers her recovery doubtful.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Baxter and Hon. H. Allen, of Vermont; Capt. Matthews, of the U. S. Marine Corps; Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, of Poughkeepsie; Capt. Chamberlain, of Washington; Ben Perley Poore, of Massachusetts, E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia, and H. T. Harrington, of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Astor House.

Hons. Lyman Tremaine, of Albany, and A. Boody, of New-York; R. Campbell, of Bath; Prof. A. D. White and family, of Michigan, and N. Randall and lady, of Homer, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Major Kendrick, of West Point; Tyler Davidson, of Cincinnati, G. W. Pettis, of Boston; Dr. John Whitridge and Thos. Whitridge, of Baltimore, H. H. Wolcott, of Bridgeport; G. H. Thayer, of Louisville, and Mr. Probasco, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. Wm. Appleton, of Boston, and C. C. Chaffee, of Springfield, Mass.; C. M. Curry, of Boston, E. P. Rall, of St. Louis, and J. M. Billings, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. Chamberlain, of Connecticut; W. Owens, U. S. A., R. G. Cook, of Illinois; Col. Chapin, of Massachusetts; J. D. Murray, U. S. N.; S. C. Eden, of Washington, and L. S. Babbitt, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. A. Falk, of St. James College, and Miss Falk, and G. Ruardo Jova, of Cienfuegos, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Returned Troops.—The Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments were to be seen about the City yesterday, receiving the congratulations of their friends, and apparently enjoying themselves to their fullest extent. They are all in good health, but are considerably sunburnt. There was no unusual excitement, nor any disturbance in the streets, notwithstanding the large number of soldiers present. Both regiments will be mustered out of service the present week, probably on Saturday. The men very generally express a determination to return to the seat of war, and there is some talk of reorganizing the Thirteenth. If this is not done, some 200 of the men of that regiment will join the Continentals, Col. J. H. Perry.

Incendiary Attempt.—At an early hour yesterday morning, some miscreant attempted to set fire to the Clarendon Hotel on Third-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, by placing a quantity of combustible material under the building, and setting fire to it. Fortunately the fire was discovered in time to prevent a conflagration.

New-Jersey.

Compliment to Returned Volunteers.—Americus Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, of Jersey City, give a grand supper, to-night, to the members of the Second Regiment, Hudson County, who belonged to their company, and who have returned from the war. About 150 persons will participate.

More Soldiers for the War.—Another regiment, for three years or during the war, is to be formed immediately in Hudson County, under Col. Baker and officers, of Hudson County. At least eight-tenths of the men have expressed their willingness to return to the war under the officers that have commanded them for the past three months.

Fire.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 225 Grand-street, Jersey City, in consequence of a straw bed accidentally taking fire. Damage trifling.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 31.

FLOUR steady, and in fair demand. WHEAT quiet; sales, 5,000 bbls. Milwaukie Club at 83c. CORN steady, and in fair demand; sales, 55,000 bushels at 31½c. OATS, lower; sales, 7,000 bushels at 23c. WHISKY better; sales, 320 bbls. at 15½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—firm, at 10½c. on Corn, and 11½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 60,000 bushels Wheat; 347,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 44,000 bushels Wheat; 107,000 bushels Corn; 9,000 bushels Oats; 3,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 31.

FLOUR steady, and demand moderate. WHEAT dull. Holders are compelled to submit to a decline in order to effect sales. Nothing done to-day; sales last night of 3,000 bushels Winter Red Western, at $1 05, and 3,000 bushels Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN scarce and nominally unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 28c. on Flour, 7c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports* unimportant. *Canal Exports*—2,194 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 25,300 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 31.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT ½c. better, 68c.@68½c. for No. 1, 64c.@65½c. for No. 2, for store. CORN advancing—sales, 25c. for mixed, afloat. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 175,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—500 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 180,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS—5c. on Corn, 6½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York at par, currency.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 31—*In steamship Asia for Liverpool*—Vincent Garcia, Miss Anna Bloodgood, Miss Charlotte Bloodgood, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mathews, New-Granada; Mrs. C. Goodyear, child and nurse, New-Haven; Miss M. Waddell, do.; Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Ruiz, Havana; Mme. R. D. Chegary, New-York; Miss R. Ruiz, Havana; Stephen Morris, Philadelphia; Thos. J. Jasker, Jr., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. Samuels, London; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Woolley, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Schofield and maid, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Haggins, child and servant, Glasgow; H. Holthausen, Philadelphia; John Bloodgood, New-York; Jose A. Lase, Cuba; Mr. Colyar, London; Arthur Lake, England; J. Smith, Brooklyn; Mr. Desnoyers, French Consul, Mr. De Silva, Philadelphia; Geo. Jennard, Eddyville, Ky.; R. Manry, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Howard, 3 children and servant, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Spence, New-York; G. E. Bianc, France; Wm. Hemmingway, France; Angus Desomes, New-Orleans; Geo. L. Schuyler, New-York; Mr. Ruleman, do.; Henry F. Budge, Manchester; Thomas McWalter, Glasgow; Miss Eliza Powers, New-York; T. J. Armstrong, Santa Cruz; Mrs. C. S. Worrall, England; Robert Dalling, Paterson, N. J.; M. J. Butcher, England; Mr. Barclay, England.—Total, 60.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets.... 7 16 | Moon rises... 10 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 18 | Gov. Island. 4 07 | Hell Gate.... 5 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 31.

Cleared.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships M. Livingston, Samson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Hound, Nash, Shanghai, ——; Nord America, Fredericks, Bremen, ——; Parthenon, Kelly, Quebec, ——.

Bark Gazelle, Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Balkan, Owen, Cardiff, R. Irwin & Co.; Rapid, Axburg, Winga, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; East, Spates, Buenos Ayres, J. Nortoo, Jr.

Schooners Era, Sidrick, Boston, ——; B. Peck, Gardner, Boston, S. Kenny; Delina, Martia, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; A. F. Lindell, Percival, Gibraltar, F. Mioken; Plymouth Rock, Burr, Boston; H. Hudson, Lincoln, S. Kenny; Mary, Smith, Cadiz, D. C. Murray.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Joseph Whitney, Loveland, Baltimore and Fort McHenry July 29, at 6 P. M.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Poston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Thos. Sparks, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Margaret, (Br., of Sunderland,) Finley, Cadiz 46 ds., with wine, &c., to Jackson & Neill.

Brig Marian Ridley, (Br., of Harbor Grace, N. F.,) Linthorne, Barbados July 17, in ballast to Siffken & Ironside. Sld in co. with bark H. Trowbridge, for New-York.

Schr. Lane, (Br.,) Halsey, Jacmel 14 ds., with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co. June 23, in the harbor of Jacmel, Wm. Spreen, a native of Bremen, aged 21 years, fell overboard and was drowned. July 25, lat. 33, lon. 73 16, passed a whaling schr. of about 120 tons, with three boats cruising.

Schr. Eleanor, Townsend, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to M. T. Ranyeo & Co. July 21, in a squall, John Allen, seaman, of New-Haven, was knocked overboard and lost.

Schr. Eclipse, Cook, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to F. B. Small & Co. Is at Lower Quarantine. July 22, Charles Baker, steward, of New-York, died; 23d, Andrew Nichols, seaman, of New-York, died.

Schr. A. R. Willard, (of Bangor,) Corbett, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. The schr. Mohawk, of Baltimore, Staples, for New-York, sld. 2 ds. previously.

Schr. Tropic Bird, (prize,) Spencer, from Fort Monroe. Was seized by the U. S. steamer Pawnee June 22.

Schr. A. O. Hazard, Latimer, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Adelia Felsoia, Cartwright, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Ann M. Edwards, Edwards, Rondout, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Marion, Osborn, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.
Schr. Convoy, Holbrook, Rockland 6 ds.
Schr. Brandywine, Wheeler, New-Haven 2 ds.
Schr. Sultana, Fletcher, New-Haven 2 ds.
Schr. Hudson, Waterman, Rondout, for Hartford.
Schr. Fakir, Heath, Rondout, for Newport.
Schr. Zoe, Potter, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Stranger, Handy, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Abaco, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Sloop D. B. Smith, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Cold Spring.
Sloop W. Miller, Roberts, Elizabethport, for South Norwalk.

WIND—During the day from S. W., light.

Sailed.

July 30—Ships Susan Howland, Havre; St. Paul, (Fr.,) for Port-au-Prince; Plus Ultra, (Span.,) Barcelona. Barks Ahti, (Prus.,) Winsten; Peter, (Prus.,) Queenstown, Wilhelmine, (Prus.,) Glasgow. Brig Hayti, (Br.,) Aux Cayes.

July 31—Steamship Asia, Liverpool. Ships Misteriosa, (Ital.,) Genoa; Compromise, Liverpool; Columbia, do.; Kitty Simpson, Antwerp. Barks Mary Hyler, Havre; Gazelle, Barbados. Brigs Eagle Wing, (Br.,) Queenstown. Schrs. M. Platt, St. Martin's, R. M. Demill, Marseilles.

Miscellaneous.

St. Helena, June 18.—The ship Monterey, of Boston, from Sumatra with a cargo of pepper, bound to Pernambuco, has arrived here, all well. This vessel, on the 15th inst., fell in with ship Star of Boston, Pearsons, from London for Calcutta, with a cargo of railroad materials. She met with bad weather on the 3d of June, which continued off and on until the 15th, which caused the vessel to labor and leak to such an extent as to compel all hands to abandon her. She had at the time of being abandoned 5 feet of water in the hold, and the leak gaining rapidly upon her. One of the crew was accidentally killed during the gale. The crew and passengers were taken off by the Monterey. The captain, his family, servant boy, and chief mate continued on board for Pernambuco; the remainder of officers and crew remained at the Consulate, to be sent home as soon as possible.

The bark Mystic, of New-York, was wrecked in a typhoon on the coast of Chios on June 8, 1860. She was in ballast, from Macao, bound to Sangkok, Siam. The wreck was sold for a trifle, and afterwards broken up.—By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., July 16, schr. Mary Alice, Webb, sailed 3d for Guayanilla, to load for New-York; [illegible] John Beeson, for New-York, ldg.; brig Scotland, for Hartford.

At Jacmel, July 17, Br. brig Lady Chapman, of Bermuda, Cooper, for New-York, ldg., would sail in a few days; schr. Kate Sargent, of Provincetown, for Boston soon.

At Cardenas, July 21, bark Washington Butcher, for New-York for orders.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TO GARDENERS, FARMERS, ORCH[illegible] ISTS, &c.—25,000 acres of land are for sale, on Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad route, in New-Jersey, between New-York and Philadelphia, to actual settlers. Present price $10 per acre, ($3 80 cash.) Green marl, at small cost, insures good crops for five [illegible] Free passage from New-York to visitors wishing to purchase. T. DWIGHT, New-York, No. 29 Wall-st., Room No. 6.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress and light chamberwork, or chamberwork and assist with the [illegible] and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. [illegible] av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young [illegible] situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do the housework of a small private family: is a [illegible] cook and excellent laundress; best City reference [illegible] at No. 244 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., [illegible]

TO ATTEND A STORE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young lady, to attend a bakery [illegible] fectionery; has a thorough knowledge of the [illegible] three years' reference from her last place. [illegible] two days, at No. 224 Division-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and [illegible] to do the work of a small private family; has no [illegible] to go a short distance in the country; the best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] Brooklyn.

A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY W[illegible] like board in the country, [illegible] moderate price, partial [illegible] preferred. Address S. C. [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

The arrival of Prince NAPOLEON at New-York has been promptly recognized by the Administration. Hon. F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, proceeded at once to New-York, and on behalf of the President, tendered to the Prince the courtesy of an official recognition, the hospitalities of the White House, and such facilities as the Government might have it in its power to afford him during his visit. The Prince kindly accepted the tribute to his position as delicately tendered, and with many expressions of the consideration in which he held the Government and people of the United States, but in pursuance of a determination made before he left France, he declined a public recognition of his official relations to the Government of France. He, however, very cordially accepted the private hospitality of distinguished citizens of Washington, and will probably visit this city previous to the adjournment of Congress. It is his very warmly expressed desire that he shall nowhere be made the object of a popular ovation, but left entirely at liberty to travel as a private citizen. He desires to see and learn all that he can of our people our institutions, the character of our Government, and the nature of the contest in which we are now engaged with the rebels of the South. He can better do this as a citizen than as a Prince.

The French Minister, now in New-York, was the medium of introducing the representative of the State Department to the Prince. The Minister will accompany the Prince to Washington. Chevalier BERTINATTI, the representative of Sardinia, is also in New-York, to pay his respects to Prince NAPOLEON, and to the daughter of his sovereign.

During his stay in New-York, the Prince will be the guest of the French Minister.

CLEARING OUT THE REBELS.

The rebels of Virginia are doing what the loyal people of the North have found it impossible to accomplish—they are clearing out the rebels from the public service. The ordinance banishing any native of Virginia who remains in the service of the General Government, has had the effect to make several gentlemen resign who held positions in the Departments, and more will undoubtedly do so; for, notwithstanding the efforts already made, the Departments are yet filled with rebels. The Chief Clerks in the Subsistence Bureau and in the Paymaster's Department are both believed to be rebels, or traitors to the Government that employs them. They were once removed, but the heads of those Departments insisted upon their being reinstated, and it was done, though they were believed to be sympathizers with the Southern Confederacy.

VIGILANCE OF THE PICKETS.

Our pickets are becoming much more vigilant since our late disaster than they were before. They seem to realize, at last, that they are engaged in a war, and with an unscrupulous and active enemy. Our men now thoroughly scour the country, and turn up every rod of ground. The result is, that every night we capture from five to fifteen of the rebel pickets. The effect is already apparent. Instead of skulking up to our lines and jerking off sentries, the rebel patrol now maintain a respectful distance and exercise great prudence.

GEN. SCOTT'S PROPERTY.

By the Ordinance of Virginia, the property of Gen. SCOTT, in that State, was to-day confiscated to the Public Treasury. Before the State can realize it Gen. SCOTT will probably make good his title with his sword.

DROWNED IN THE POTOMAC.

Private LOGAN, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, was drowned to-day in the Potomac. He was buried by the regiment this afternoon.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES COMING HOME.

The Zouaves are to be sent home, ostensibly to Fort Schuyler to recruit, but in reality because they alone of all the regiments are so thoroughly demoralized, as to render them useless. They were paid off to-day, and will go to New-York on Friday afternoon.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

A Conference was held at the State Department this morning between the Secretary of State and the Ministers from Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia and Holland, upon some subjects presented in letters presented from the Tycoon of Japan to the President of the United States, and from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Japan to the Secretary of State, containing propositions to delay the opening of certain ports in Japan. The result has not been ascertained.

The statements of the public Press, that Gen. PATTERSON's column was not provided with wagons sufficient to make advances upon the enemy, because the Secretary of War desired that all wagons should be furnished from Pennsylvania, are without foundation in fact. Gen. PATTERSON's column was well equipped for transportation, by the Quartermaster-General of the Army, and no such direction or request was ever made by the Secretary. The War Department has not made a single contract. All contracts are made by the heads of Bureaus, or by their duly authorized officers. The contracts for extraordinary transportation at New-York in April and May last, when the Capital was supposed to be in imminent danger, were made by the Union Defence Committee, in conjunction with Gen. WOOL. The notorious contract for the steamer *Cataline*, about which so much has been said, was authorized and approved by Gen. WOOL.

Requests have been made from parties in the West that a portion of the very large amount of Army goods, for which bids will be received in New-York on the 8th of August, that they may be delivered in Cincinnati, instead of the former City. On this subject Quartermaster-General MEIGS says he desired that the advertisement for them should be so framed as to secure that object, but he did not see it in time to instruct the proper provision. He assures Hon. JOHN A. GURLEY he has no doubt an equitable and satisfactory arrangement will be made with the Western bidders.

Since the passage of the bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers, offers have already been made to supply one half that number, including, with infantry, a large proportion of cavalry and artillery. States and individuals are alike patriotic in such material tenders. As to the latter, it is required that they shall be indorsed by responsible parties, the recommendations of members of Congress having much weight with the Department. The acceptances are with the distinct understanding that the Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. One such example is already shown, the colonel not having shown a capacity for command equal to the extent of the indorsement of his friends.

In accordance with the invitation of the President, to some of the State Congressional delegations to suggest suitable officers for the higher military grades, that of New-York has agreed on the following list, from which selections may be made: John J. Peck, Lewis Blenker, Abner Doubladay, Truman Seymour Henry W. Slocum, Ward B. Burnett, R. B. Van Valkenburg, James S. Wadsworth, Abram Duryee, John H. Martindale, W. R. Patrick, John H. Velle.

Senators KING and HARRIS, and Representatives WARD, FRANK, OLIN and HIBBARD were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and present this list.

It is not true, as has been represented that the Ohio troops objected, on the night previous to the battle, to marching under Gen. SCHENCK.

In the bestowal of military honors and titles, the valuable services of Col. STONE are not overlooked, and he will, there is little, if any doubt, be promoted to a Brigadier-General.

Col. T. A. SCOTT, who has so efficiently discharged the duties of general manager of the United States Military Railroad transportation, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War, under the recent Act creating that office. Industry, business talents and courteous manners are among his qualifications for that important position.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, July 31.

Gov. GAMBLE and Lieut.-Gov. W. P. HALL were sworn and inaugurated in the Convention in the afternoon session to-day. Each made a strong Union and patriotic speech amid loud applause. After the presentation of an address to the people of the State by the Convention, it adjourned to the third Monday in December, unless sooner called together by the new Government, or is demanded by the public safety.

Three hundred kegs of powder and six pieces of cannon were captured near Warsaw yesterday, and will be sent to St. Louis.

LARGE FORCE OF REBELS AT NEW-MADRID

CAIRO, Thursday, July 31.

Five steamers arrived at New-Madrid, Missouri, yesterday, with a large number rebel troops, horses, wagons, guns and ammunition. The force at that point is reported at about 15,000.

FROM THE OSAGE INDIAN REGION.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, July 21.

The *Conservative* has advices from the Osage Indian region which state that Mr. SCHOONMAKER, the chief of the missionaries of that tribe, has been compelled to leave by Secessionists. A force of 100 men, under Judge BROWN, of Humboldt, has left Allen County for the Osage country to disperse rebels.

The *Times* says that a large body of Pawnees and Cheyennes are in the vicinity of Maysville, Marshall County, Ks., and it is thought they will inaugurate hostilities, having been tampered with by the Secessionists of that region. After the recent skirmish at Hornsinville, Mo., and the dispersion of the force, JENNISON and his men robbed some stores of clothing &c., which he distributed among the troops. JENNISON is not in the United States service, but in this skirmish acted with the Union troops.

The trial of D. R. ANTHONY, publisher of the *Conservative*, of this city, for killing R. C. SATTERLEE, editor of the *Herald*, closed yesterday. The jury were out twenty minutes—returning a verdict of acquittal.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 31.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. WM. B. GREENE, and Fifteenth, Col. CHAS. DEVANT, will leave for the seat of war during the present week. The Fourteenth is now at Fort Warren, and the Fifteenth encamped near Worcester. The official list of casualties in the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment at the late battle, was, 18 killed, 35 wounded, 34 missing.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

THEIR RECEPTION IN THIS CITY.

The celebrated Sixth Regiment, of Massachusetts, whose passage through Baltimore toward the seat of Government on the memorable 19th of April was contested by the secession mob, killing and wounding several of their number, arrived here yesterday, from Annapolis and Baltimore *en route* for Massachusetts, their three months' term of enlistment having expired on the 20th of July. They have been stationed most of the time at the Relay House, where their duties have been very onerous in watching and holding in check the uneasy spirits of Maryland. Notwithstanding the heavy duties which have been required of them, the admirable location of their camp and the careful sanitary management of its officers, the regiment brings home nearly the entire number that originally made up the rolls. Five or six are on the sick list with the returning regiment, and two were left in Baltimore. They were detained in the cars at Baltimore from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. on Tuesday, on account of the accident to the train between Baltimore and Havre de Grace. In Philadelphia the Citizens' Committee gave them a good dinner, and they arrived *via* the Amboy route at 4 o'clock P. M. A large deputation of citizens greeted them on arrival, and escorted them up Broadway to the Park, where the regiment was provided a comfortable meal at the Barracks. They then formed, and marched to the foot of Vesey-street, N. R., where they took the steamer *Connecticut*, *via* the Norwich and Worcester route to Boston. They all appeared in excellent condition, and have evidently gained much in soldierly bearing during their active services in the field. They express a general determination to reënlist for the war. The same is true of the Eighth Regiment. The chief officers are as follows:

Colonel, Edward F. Jones; Lieutenant-Colonel, B. F. Watson; Major, J. A. Santell; Adjutant, A. B. Farr; Quartermaster, James Monroe; Paymaster, R. L. Plaisted; Surgeon, Norman Smith; Assistant-Surgeon, J. F. Paine; Chaplain, Chas. Babbidge; Sergeant-Major, S. W. Shattuck; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Jas. Dupee.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

ESCORT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, another of the regiments whose three months' term of service has expired, arrived from Baltimore at 12 o'clock Tuesday night, and there being no arrangements for their reception, owing to the uncertainty of the regimental movements, they bivouacked in the depot at Jersey City. At 7 o'clock they crossed to this City, and at the Park were met by the Seventh Regiment, five hundred strong, who had paraded under the Colonel's orders to receive and escort them. It will be remembered that the Seventh Regiment followed the Eighth Massachusetts to Washington, overtaking them near Annapolis, where the steamer *Boston*, on which they were embarked, grounded. At Annapolis, the Seventh divided with them their rations, they labored together in repairing the bridges which had been destroyed, relaying the tracks on the railroad, and putting the engines in running order, the Eighth furnishing the ready mechanics for this important and timely service. The Seventh preceded them in their arrival at the Capital one day, and they were both quartered in the Capitol. From these circumstances, a feeling of friendship sprung up between them, which will be of lasting duration. A detachment of Col. COCHRAN's Chasseurs joined the escort, and made a very creditable appearance. At the Astor House refreshments were furnished to the officers, and Mr. BAKER provided a prompt and comfortable breakfast for the men in the Park Barracks. The regiment then re-formed, the Seventh taking the right of the line. Between Chambers and Leonard streets the escort drew up at present arms while the Eighth passed by, and, further on, the Eighth halted and the escort again passed in review, the guests saluting their old friends in military style. A number of citizens of Massachusetts joined the column.

After a brief halt near the New-York Hotel, where Prince JEROME NAPOLEON had a quiet look at the veterans, they again took up the line of march to the head of Broadway. The regiment filed through Madison-square, and entered the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where they were entertained handsomely by the Seventh Regiment. At the collation the officers of the respective regiments exchanged sentiments of the most friendly character, and recounted the trials of their first campaign. The regiment marched to the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, where a special steamer of the Fall River line was in waiting to receive them. They left about 5 o'clock P. M., for Boston.

The following is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel—Edward W. Hinks, of Lynn.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Andrew Elwell Rust, of Worcester.
Major—Ben Perley Poore, of Newburyport.
Adjutant—George Creasy, of Newburyport.
Quartermaster—E. H. Ingalls, of Lynn.
Paymaster—Rowland G. Usher, of Lynn.
Surgeon—B. B. Breed, of Lynn.
Assistant-Surgeon—W. Tapley, of Lynn.
Chaplain—G. Haven.
Company A—Capt. Albert W. Bartlett, of Newburyport.
Company B—Capt. Richard Philips, of Marblehead.
Company C—Capt. V. Marlin, of Marblehead.
Company D—Capt. Geo. T. Newhall, of Lynn.
Company E—Capt. Francis E. Porter, of Beverly.
Company F—Capt. James Hudson, of Lynn.
Company G—Capt. Addison Center, of Worcester.
Company H—Capt. Frank Boardman, of Marblehead.
Company I—(Zouaves)—Capt. A. H. Deveraux, of Salem.
Company K—Capt. Richards, of Pittsfield.

RETURN OF THE THIRD BATTALION OF MASSACHUSETTS RIFLES.

This battalion, which numbers two hundred and seventy-five men, arrived in this City last night en route for home. It is commanded by Capt. SPRAGUE. On Monday morning, the battalion left Fort McHenry, and it came to this City *via* the Camden and Amboy Line. The men slept on board the steamer transport, and will proceed to the barracks in the Park this morning, and partake of breakfast. In the afternoon, the battalion will proceed, if transportation can be furnished, to Massachusetts. Major DEVINS, who went away in command of this battalion, has not returned with it, having been elected, in Washington, Colonel of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

RETURN OF THE BOSTON LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This battery, under command of Maj. ASA M. COOK, arrived at Pier No. 1, North River, at about 10 o'clock last night. It numbers one hundred and twenty men, and has been stationed at Baltimore during the last six weeks. From Philadelphia the men came by the Camden and Amboy route. Owing to no accommodation being provided for them, the men will sleep on board the steamship transport. This morning they will march to the Park Barracks, and partake of breakfast, after which they will start for home.

MEETING OF THE THIRTEENTH AND SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 31.

The Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment arrived here early this morning. After breakfast they marched out into Washington-street, and encountered the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment returning home. Cordial greetings passed between them. The Thirteenth Regiment marched to West Philadelphia, and took the cars for Harper's Ferry.

THE NEW-YORK TWELFTH COMING HOME.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 31.

The Twelfth New-York Regiment, Col. BUTTERFIELD, left here at 7 P. M., *en route* for home. They remained with Gen. BANKS, until his column was sufficiently reinforced. Their appearance is rough, from long marches and heavy duty as pickets and outposts, but all are well. Many will reënlist.

The following extract from Gen. BANKS' order for their departure will show the estimation in which they are held:

"The commanding General takes occasion, upon the issue of this final order, to make acknowledgments to the regiment for the service it has rendered, and the fidelity with which it has discharged all the duties of citizen soldiers; especially in its exemplary conduct, its readiness for service, correct discipline and prompt obedience to orders."

They expect to arrive in New-York about 9 or 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, if proper transportation is provided.

RETURN OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. BUTTERFIELD, will arrive in this City at about nine o'clock. It left Harper's Ferry at eight o'clock yesterday morning, having been attached to Gen. PATTERSON's column. Yesterday evening the reserve corps and ex-members met at the Head-quarters of the regiment, No. 594 Broadway, and completed the arrangements of reception. Several fire companies will turn out, as also will the Ellsworth Zouaves, in order to give the Twelfth a welcome home.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SCOTT RIFLES.

This new regiment has already gone into camp at Silver Lake, Staten Island, where the men recruited are daily undergoing the routine of camp life, and a uniform system of drill and discipline. Full authority from the War Department has been received by Col. MACDONALD to put the regiment into an effective condition in regard to clothing, arms, and equipments as fast as they are mustered into service. The uniforms are ready for the whole regiment. The officers are gentlemen of education. Most of them have seen service, and their standard of excellence and proficiency in soldierly qualities is consequently high. They are especially careful in the selection of their subalterns and non-commissioned officers, and it would be well for competent men of the three months' volunteers, who have just returned, who desire to reënter the service, to present their claims for positions in this regiment without delay. Skill in the use of arms is a quality which the recruiting officers are looking to with much care in the acceptance of recruits; expert shots would be gladly accepted in the regiment.

Major JOHN C. HENSHAW, late of the United States Army, has been invited to accept the Lieutenant-Coloneley. An experience of twenty years in the regular service, including the Florida and Mexican wars, in which he led companies in nine different battles, would render him a valuable aid to Col. MACDONALD should his engagements permit him to accept the position tendered.

The head quarters of the regiment is at No. 19 Beekman-street.

CAPT. VARIAN'S BATTERY.

As a dispatch appeared in this morning's TIMES unjustly reflecting on Capt. VARIAN, we, as members of his command, in justice to him, ask a suspension of public judgment until a statement of facts is brought forward.

G. A. DODGE,
J. E. NAIRN,
JOHN HORNBY,
WM. J. McLEAN, and 42 others.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

MUSTERING OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT OUT OF THE SERVICE.

Major SHEPARD, of the United States Army, mustered the Sixth Regiment, Col. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, out of the service yesterday. At 9 o'clock, the men began to assemble at the Armory, over Centre Market, and delivered up their arms and accoutrements, which will be handed over to the United States Quartermaster. The men then took up position on Centre-street, below Grand, and were shortly afterwards mustered out of the service of the United States. A number of them declare their intention of returning to the war in other regiments now forming.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—LAFAYETTE GUARD

This regiment, which raised itself to its full standard when the first call for troops was made, and was not accepted, has, under the new quota, been accepted and ordered to the seat of war as speedily as possible. In order to perfect the men in drill and camp discipline, and to fill up the ranks to the maximum standard, the regiment proceeded, yesterday, to Camp Scott. At 11 o'clock, the line was formed on Broadway, opposite Lafayette Hall, and the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Col. LE CLERC, marched down Broadway to Whitehall, and embarked for Staten Island. A cavalry corps is attached to the regiment, as, also, a company of Zouaves, who attracted much attention by their soldierly bearing and picturesque costume.

THE HONVED REGIMENT.

In order to conform the organization of this regiment to the general order of the Governor respecting the new levy in this State, all the officers who signed the roll, as well as those who wish to join the regiment, are requested to meet at head-quarters, No. 397 Broadway, on Saturday next, the 3d of August, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE IRA HARRIS GUARD.

Another regiment of cavalry has been accepted by the Government, and will be commanded by Col. DE FORREST. All who wish to recruit will apply at the head-quarters, No. 564 Broadway.

FIRST REGIMENT UNION BRIGADE.

This regiment, under command of a graduate of West Point, has been accepted by the War Department and ordered to be mustered into service. The officers will be selected solely with regard to their capacity for instruction and command. A uniformity of discipline and drill in accordance with clearly defined principles of military law and science will characterize the entire organization. Companies, or parts of companies of not less than twenty-five men, will be received from any part of the State, but the men offered must be of good character, sound in mind and body, well formed, of good appearance, and in every way fitted to perform the duties required. Any person of unobjectionable character and capacity who shall tender twenty-five men as above shall be entitled, when the men are accepted, to the position of Second Lieutenant, fifty men to a First Lieutenancy, and a hundred men to a Captaincy; but under no circumstances will a person be mustered into the service as a commissioned officer who does not show himself equal to the duties of his position. Head-quarters, No. 13 Broadway.

AID TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The money paid out yesterday to the families of volunteers, under the new ordinance, amounted to about $5,500. Of this sum, $3,500 was paid at No. 14 Fourth-avenue, to applicants of the Eleventh Ward; $200 at No. 16 Fourth-avenue, to applicants of the Fifteenth Ward; $1,200 at the Rotunda in the City-park, to applicants of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, and the balance at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, to applicants of the Twentieth Ward. The largest number of applicants at any one place was at No. 14 Fourth-avenue, as will be inferred from the above figures. At this office there seemed to be no end to the throng, and three times during the day the Police were obliged to close the doors against further ingress, until some of the people within could be paid off, and thus make room for others. At the several offices many women failed to get money, on account of some error in the making out of their tickets. In not a few instances, carelessness is traced to the Ward Committees, who do not use sufficient discrimination, and [illegible] are not entitled to them according to the ordinance. To-day the Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards will receive money at their respective districts.

UNITED STATES GUARD.

This regiment is accepted by Gov. MORGAN for the States service for three years, and will go forward to the seat of war forthwith. Col. TORRE, formerly of H. B. M.'s Seventeenth Regiment, and lately connected with the organization of the original New-York British Volunteers, with all (excepting four, who compose the present British Volunteers,) his officers, are embodied in this regiment. These, with few exceptions, have seen active service in the Crimea and this country. There are still a few vacant commissions for thoroughly-drilled officers. Any such wishing to join will please make immediate application to Col. TORRE, at head-quarters, No. 6 Pine-street, New-York. Men who originally enlisted under Col. TORRE as New-York British Volunteers, and wish still to serve under him, are invited to report themselves at the above place.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARD.

The Continental Guard, Col. JAMES H. BERRY, was accepted by the Secretary of War on the 24th of July. An office for filling up the roll of the regiment has been opened in Room No. 7 Montague Hall, corner of Court and Montague streets, Brooklyn. Members of the Thirteenth, the Twenty-eighth, "or any other man," wishing to reënlist, can go into quarters at once, on application as above, or can have a furlough, if they so desire. A bounty of $30 is given to each soldier reënlisting, and to every full company $40 per man. Upon being discharged $100 is paid to each man.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders have been sent to the Quartermaster of the Department of Missouri, directing him to have equipments and all requisites for 20,000 men prepared by the 15th of August, and the officer replies that he can do it.

The General Order of the War Department, directing the abandonment of Forts Buchanan, Breckenridge and McLane, in the Department of New-Mexico, have been complied with, and the troops who garrisoned those forts have reported at Fort Fillmore. Over 1,200 men were to occupy quarters at the latter place. They are not to remain there permanently, however.

The Army General Court-Martial, which was in session in the Department of Missouri, has adjourned. The severest sentence inflicted was that on JOHN CURRAN, a private in the First Foot, whose pay is stopped, and who is to be confined ten years, with hard labor, in the Penitentiary. There are about thirty courts-martial (volunteer) now sitting in the different Departments.

One thousand troops from New-Mexico are hourly expected at Fort Leavenworth. Quarters and necessaries are provided for them. The letter from which we get this news says that the mail which brought it, conveyed to the War Department Maj. STURGIS' official announcement of his junction with the forces of Gen. LYON.

The following is the latest report of the condition of affairs at the Boston Navy-Yard. It was sent on to Washington on Monday:

VESSELS OFF THE YARD.—Receiving-ship *Ohio*, 84 guns, has on board 760 men, all recruits; sailing corvette *Cumberland*, 24, late Commodore PRENDERGAST's flag-ship, having poop-deck replaced by battery, and undergoing a general overhauling; *New-Orleans*, liner, 84, in ordinary, not serviceable; purchased steamer *Cambridge*, waiting to be docked and turned into a gunboat; ship *Fear Not*, being strengthened in the hull, prepatory to piercing for armament. The ships-of-war sent from this (Boston,) Yard, fully manned and equipped, within a few weeks, are as follows:

Vessel	Tons.	Officers and men.	Guns.
Steam-frigate Minnesota	3,200	500	60
Steam-frigate Colorado	3,200	500	44
Steam-frigate Mississippi	1,698	380	11
Sailing-corvette Vincennes	700	300	20
Sailing-corvette Preble	566	300	16
Total	9,364	1,980	151

The *South Carolina*, *Massachusetts* and over a dozen chartered and purchased craft, besides these, were operated on at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

The keel of CURTIS & TILDEN's Boston gunboat was laid on Saturday, and 50 of her frames are up. She will be about 500 tons burden, 158 feet long, 28 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. She will be built of the best white oak, mount 12 guns, be finished by the 8th of October, and cost $55,000. Another vessel, whose description we printed last week, is building in East Boston by Mr. PAUL CURTIS.

It is said on good authority that Wilmington, Washington, Hereford, Beaufort and Plymouth, N. C., are not blockaded at all. The Government is about looking to this matter.

The United States steam-gunboat *Rhode Island*, 6, sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday for Fort Pickens, taking out a large amount of shot, shell, stores, provisions, reinforcements, and a large mail, for the United States vessels stationed on the Florida division of the blockade. The newly purchased steamship *Kuhon* came over to the Yard last evening. The *Connecticut* has taken the *Rhode Island's* place at the wharf. Thousands of shot and shell are being sent from the Brooklyn Naval Ordnance Department to Boston.

A CARD FROM ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of this morning, in an article on the subject of Army abuses, refers to me as responsible for some which it conceives ought to be corrected.

It alleges:

1. That I have selected for the forwarding of troops "a tedious and roundabout route," the only recommendation of which is that the Secretary of War is largely interested in a certain railroad.

2. It insinuates that I have carried the same "pure, judicious discernment" into the purchase of food for the Army.

These statements are baseless in every particular. I have had no appointment from the Secretary of War. At his request, and only for the brief period following the 19th of April, (say about fourteen days,) while the Capital was in peril and communication with it cut off, I assisted to the best of my ability in forwarding troops and supplies. No troops or supplies were ever sent by me over the railroad to which the TIMES alludes. Since the brief period mentioned, I have had no connection with the Government in any way, direct or indirect. After the restoration of regular communications, the business of the Government, of course, resumed its accustomed channels through the Government officers, so far at least as I was concerned.

Permit me to add that I invite the closest scrutiny into any and all my dealings with the Government, or in its behalf. Your obedient servant,

A. CUMMINGS.

WORLD OFFICE, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had the pleasure of reading in your valuable columns of this morning some most sensible and just remarks about the undeserved ovations which have been bestowed on some of the New-York regiments returning from the seat of war. It is most certainly due to the brave, who have justly earned the esteem and plaudits of their fellow-citizens, to expose those who not only proved themselves cowardly, but also otherwise mean-spirited men, in accepting praise where contempt at least was their due. Knowing, however, how ready you are to do justice to all, allow me to call your attention to a young gentleman holding the post of Orderly-Sergeant in the New-York Eighth Regiment, who behaved with the most remarkable and praiseworthy bravery at the late battle at Bull Run. His name is THOMAS HEISER, a son of a very highly esteemed broker in this City, H. A. HEISER, Esq. He was foremost in the fight, and *the last* to leave the field, not however without having (as witnessed by others) killed a large number of rebels, amongst which was a Colonel; and at the beginning of the battle, the Captain of his company having left, overpowered with the sun, Mr. HEISER took command, and discharged himself of the duty most creditably. Had some of his superior officers had a fraction of his gallantry, the victory would most certainly have been ours.

Hoping that you will favor me by inserting this, believe me, Most truly yours,

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1861. JUSTICE.

EXONERATION OF COL. MARTIN, OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appears in your issue of this morning, under the caption of "Special Dispatch from Washington," an insinuation that Col. MARTIN, of the Seventy-first, was, in the opinion of his regiment, guilty of cowardice on the battle-field, in the late encounter.

As a member of the regiment lately under his command, I assure you, Sir, that this paragraph contains the first intimation that the "majority" or the minority of the regiment have had that aught approaching to cowardice marked the conduct of our Colonel. Col. MARTIN was repeatedly under my own personal observation during that day; he had one if not two horses, shot under him; for anything I saw, he was [illegible] as any one there present; and I remember distinctly seeing him bareheaded and dismounted with both arms in air, cheering on his men, in the thickest of the fire. If any Lieutenant "took command," it is more than I know. There was a good deal of doing the best thing you could on your own hook that day when things got in a corner. Col. MARTIN was enfeebled by recent sickness, and consequently exhausted by that and the want of food, and there might have been a moment when a "Lieutenant" might have become a Colonel, but I am inclined to believe this assertion on a par with the other—a vague, floating rumor, that it was as great a shame to credit as to invent. The privates accuse certain Captains and Lieutenants of sheltering themselves behind haystacks, but these accusations relate to but one or two commissioned officers; in general, these were just as fearless as any of the rank and file. I have the honor to be, Sir, yours, very obediently.

WILLIAM DUFF TELFER,
Private, Co. B, Seventy-first Regiment.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

A TIBUTE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT TO THEIR COMMANDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning the undersigned members of the Seventy-first Regiment regret exceedingly to find that the bravery of our Regimental field officers is called in question. On our personal knowledge we can most truthfully assert that there is not a member of the Seventy-first Regiment who will not cheerfully and earnestly bear testimony to the coolness, judgment and bravery of Col. MARTIN and Major BUCKINGHAM, as exhibited at all times during the engagement at Bull Run. Col. MARTIN and Major BUCKINGHAM were omnipresent during the whole affair, riding backward and forward along the whole line, encouraging the men and doing all in their power to promote the success of the National arms.

During the action, a member of Gen. McDOWELL's Staff, (a brother of the General,) rode up to our Colonel and complimented our corps as being one of those regiments who retired from the field in most perfect order, and while the regiment was *en route* to Washington from the scene of action, notwithstanding the confusion, noise and panic, still Major BUCKINGHAM was ever seen cheering on the exhausted troop, assisting to preserve them in close column with the same calm and deliberate bravery which had distinguished his every action during the battle. Happy to bear witness to the above, we remain yours.

Capt. B. S. Trafford, Company B; Capt. Dav. C. Meschutt, Company D; Dr. Wm. G. Tompkins, Acting-Adjutant; Lieut. D. H. Denyse, Company D. John P. Dodge, Assistant Surgeon.

Privates—Wm. M. Cole, Company D; Wm. H. Swan, Company C; R. Webber, Company C; J. W. Phelps, Company C; Wm. B. Townsend, Company F; W. B. Welles, Company C; F. W. Ward, Company F; J. S. Burger, Company C; Wm. M. Hanley, Company B.

JULY 31, 1861.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ACT OF INJUSTICE RECTIFIED.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The general system of Washington correspondence, as represented in the New-York newspapers, is one of our greatest social evils. Nearly all the New-York reporters in Washington, with a few honorable exceptions, use their proprietors for the ventilation of their private griefs against public men. This has done much to poison and divide public sentiment in the Free States; and in dividing it, they weaken the patriotism of the nation, and bring discredit upon the owners of the journals who permit this abuse of their columns. Mr. BENNETT, of the *Herald*, is sold out continually, and is frequently rendered unpopular by the calumny of a correspondent, who vents his griet upon some public man in Washington, or by the very frequent praise of men who are odious to the community. Mr. GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, and Mr. RAYMOND, of the TIMES, often find themselves in embarrassing and conflicting positions, by reason of the mendacity of those who represent them in Washington City. This practice, indeed, has become so frequent, that many men in Washington are prevented from holding any intercourse whatever with most of the correspondents of Northern and New-York journals, resident in that city.

We are led to these remarks by noticing a paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New-York TIMES, as follows:

"HARRY MAGRAW, it is said, is kept a prisoner. If the rebels will only hold on to him it will be a saving to the United States. He is one of the Pennsylvania soldiers of fortune who engineered the swindling beef contract, and who has had more jobs worked through than any other man, although a political opponent of the Administration."

Mr. RAYMOND's confidence has been imposed upon by some correspondent. He is too much of a man to indorse a calumny so fearful in its character, and so eminently unjust to an absent and defenceless citizen. Mr. MAGRAW is now a prisoner in the Confederate armies. He found Gen. CAMERON plunged into deep grief from the loss of his brother, and offered his services to obtain the body. The Secretary called on Gen. SCOTT to seek his advice as to the propriety of sending a letter by Mr. MAGRAW to the commander of the traitors, in furtherance of this mission. Gen. SCOTT replied that it was impossible for the Government to ask a favor of the rebels without recognizing them as a *de facto* Government, whereupon the Secretary replied: "My brother, then, must be buried where he died." Mr. MAGRAW at once volunteered to go forth to Manassas, in company with two friends, on a pass from Gen. MANSFIELD. They determined to trust themselves inside the traitors' lines, in the belief that, their errand being one of pure mercy, they would not be detained. Col. CAMERON was a native of Lancaster County, where Mr. MAGRAW had studied law. As a friend and townsman of the deceased, he felt a strong and natural attachment toward him. His family are still living in Lancaster, and are in great agony because of his detention by DAVIS and BEAUREGARD. The whole community sincerely sympathize with them on account of the disaster which befel Mr. MAGRAW in his efforts to serve Secretary CAMERON.

In view of this statement, therefore, we wonder what Mr. RAYMOND thinks of the suggestion, "that if the rebels will only hold on to Mr. MAGRAW, it will be a saving to the United States." The statement relative to the beef contract is a lie—deliberate and foreknown. The truth is, Mr. MAGRAW refused an interest in this contract when it was offered to him by those who had been invited to take it by Capt. BECKWITH, of the Commissary Department, because he believed that, under the circumstances, when no prospect existed of communications being opened between Baltimore and Washington, the contract would ruin all parties connected with it.

A more gallant gentleman, upright citizen, and devoted patriot than HENRY S. MAGRAW never lived. It may be long before he returns to his family and friends in Pennsylvania, but however long he may be absent, or whatever fate may befal him, his absence will be sincerely regretted, and his return warmly welcomed.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Baxter and Hon. H. Allen, of Vermont; Capt. Matthews, of the U. S. Marine Corps; Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, of Poughkeepsie; Capt. Chamberlain, of Washington; Ben Perley Poore, of Massachusetts; E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia, and M. T. Harrington, of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Astor House.

Hons. Lyman Tremaine, of Albany, and A. Boody, of New-York; R. Campbell, of Bath, Prof. A. D. White and family, of Michigan, and N. Rancall and lady, of Homer, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Major Kendrick, of West Point; Tyler Davidson, of Cincinnati; G. W. Pettis, of Boston; Dr. John Whitridge and Thos. Whitridge, of Baltimore; H. H. Wolcott, of Bridgeport; G. H. Thayer, of Louisville, and Mr. Prebasco, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. Wm. Appleton, of Boston, and C. C. Chaffee, of Springfield, Mass.; C. M. Curry, of Boston; E. P. Rall, of St. Louis, and J. M. Billings, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. Chamberlain, of Connecticut; W. Owens, U. S. A.; R. G. Cooley, of Illinois; Col. Chapin, of Massachusetts; J. D. Murray, U. S. N.; S. C. Eeon, of Washington; and L. S. Babbitt, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. A. Falk, of St. James College, and Miss Falk, and G. Kuardo Jova, of Cienfuegos, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RETURNED TROOPS.—The Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments were to be seen about the City yesterday, receiving the congratulations of their friends, and apparently enjoying themselves to their fullest extent. They are all in good health, but are considerably sun-burnt. There was no unusual excitement, nor any disturbance in the streets, notwithstanding the large number of soldiers present. Both regiments will be mustered out of service the present week, probably on Saturday. The men very generally express a determination to return to the seat of war, and there is some talk of reorganizing the Thirteenth. If this is not done, some 200 of the men of that regiment will join the Continentals, Col. J. H. PERRY.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—At an early hour yesterday morning, some miscreant attempted to set fire to the Clarendon Hotel on Third-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, by placing a quantity of combustible material under the building, and setting fire to it. Fortunately the fire was discovered in time to prevent a conflagration.

New-Jersey.

COMPLIMENT TO RETURNED VOLUNTEERS.—Americus Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, of Jersey City, give a grand supper, to-night, to the members of the Second Regiment, Hudson County, who belonged to their company, and who have returned from the war. About 150 persons will participate.

MORE SOLDIERS FOR THE WAR.—Another regiment for three years or during the war is to be formed immediately in Hudson County, under Col. BARLE and other [illegible] County. At least eight-tenths of the men [illegible] willingness to return to the war under the officers that have commanded them for the past three months.

FIRE.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 225 Grand-street, Jersey City, in consequence of a straw bed accidentally taking fire. Damage trifling.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—Prince NAPOLEON occupied the day yesterday in social converse with a number of our citizens, in viewing more of the sights of the Metropolis and vicinity, took dinner at the New-York Hotel, and left for Washington, under the guidance of FREDERICK SEWARD, Esq., at 6 P. M. During his stay he has visited the Central Park, the public libraries, the military camps in the vicinity, the palatial dwellings of some of our millionaires, and "done the Institutions." Steadily refusing any popular ovation, and preserving his incog. with the tact of a detective, he has at the same time been the recipient of much attention from those doubtless worthy of his society. So punctilious was his avoidance of ceremony that he declined to receive even the French Consulate in uniform. He has expressed himself delighted with our bay and harbor, and during the last few sultry nights has had the good sense to take his siesta on board his yacht. During the Prince's absence the yacht will remain in the harbor and be put in thorough trim for the return. The Prince was accompanied to Washington by five or six gentlemen of his suite, and the French Consul. Though he will pay President LINCOLN a visit, he will be the guest of the French Minister during his stay in the Capital. He will return to this City via the West and the Falls, after an absence of three weeks.

Arrest for Libel.

ALBANY, Wednesday July 31.

Mr. J. C. CUTLER, editor of the *Express* of this city, was arrested to-day for an alleged libel, on a warrant sworn out by Capt. J. W. HANCOX, of the steamer *North America*. Mr. CUTLER charged the Captain with uttering strong secession sentiments, and declares he will justify all he published, and more too. The case is to be examined Monday.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 31.

FLOUR steady, and demand moderate. WHEAT dull. Holders are compelled to submit to a decline in order to effect sales. Nothing done to-day; sales last night of 3,000 bushels Winter Red Western, at $1 05, and 3,000 bushels Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN scarce and nominally unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 28c. on Flour, 7c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports* unimportant. *Canal Exports*—2,194 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 25,306 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 31.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT ½c. better, 68c.@68½c. for No. 1, 64c.@65¼c. for No. 2, for store. CORN advancing—sales, 25c. for mixed, afloat. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 175,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—500 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS—5c. on Corn, 6½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York at par, currency

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 31—*In steamship Asia for Liverpool*—Vincent Garcia, Miss Anna Bloodgood, Miss Charlotte Bloodgood, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mathews, New-Granada; Mrs. C. Goodyear, child and nurse, New-Haven; Miss M. Waddell, do.; Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Ruir, Havana; Mme. H. D. Chegary, New-York; Miss R. Ruir, Havana; Stephen Morris, Philadelphia; Thos. J. Jasker, Jr., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. Samuels, London; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Woolley, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Schofield and maid, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Haggins, child and servant, Glasgow; H. Holthausen, Philadelphia; John Bloodgood, New-York; Jose A. Lase, Cuba; Mr. Colyar, London; Arthur Lake, England; J. Smith, Brooklyn; Mr. Desnoyers, French Consul; Mr. De Silva, Philadelphia; Geo. Jennard, Edyville, Ky.; R. Maury, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Howard, 3 children and servant, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Spence, New-York; G. E. Blanc, France; Wm. Hemmingway, France; Angus Dessomes, New-Orleans; Geo. L. Schuyler, New-York; Mr. Ruleman, do.; Henry F. Budge, Manchester; Thomas McWalter, Glasgow; Miss Eliza Powers, New-York; T. J. Armstrong, Santa Cruz; Mrs. C. S. Worrall, England; Robert Dalling, Paterson, N. J.; M. J. Butsher, England; Mr. Barclay, England.—Total, 60.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 56 | Sun sets ..... 7 16 | Moon rises. . 12 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 18 | Gov. Island. 4 07 | Hell Gate.... 5 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 31.

Cleared.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships M. Livingston, Samson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken, Houud, Nash, Shanghai, ——; Nord America, Fredericks, Bremen, ——; Parthenon, Kelly, Quebec, ——.

Bark Gazelle, Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Balkan, Owen, Cardiff, R. Irwin & Co.; Rapier, Axburg, Winga, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; East, Spates, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.

Schooners Era, Sldrick, Boston, ——, B. Peck, Gardner, Boston, S. Kenny; Dwina, Martin, St. Johns, P. I., Nevius & Son; A. F. Linneil, Percival, Gibraltar, F. Minken; Plymouth Rock, Burr, Boston, H. Hudson, Lincoln, S. Kenny; Mary, Smith, Cadiz, D. C. Murray.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Joseph Whitney, Loveland, Baltimore and Fort McHenry July 29, at 6 P. M.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Thos. Sparks, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Margaret, (Br., of Sunderland,) Finley, Cadiz 46 ds., with wine, &c., to Jackson & Neill.

Brig Marian Ridley, (Br., of Harbor Grace, N. F.,) Lintborne, Barbados July 17, in ballast to Slifken & Iroe side. Sld. in co. with bark H. Trowbridge, for New-York.

Schr. Lane, (Br.,) Halsey, Jacmel 14 ds., with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co. June 23, in the harbor of Jacmel, Wm. Green, a native of Bremen, aged 21 years, fell overboard and was drowned. July 25, lat. 33, lon. 73 15, passed a whaling schr. of about 120 tons, with three boats cruising.

Sloop W. Miller, Roberts, Elizabethport, for South Norwalk

WIND—During the day from S. W., light.

Sailed.

July 30—Ships Susan Howland, Havre; St. Paul, (Fr.,) for Port-au-Prince; Plus Ultra, (Span.,) Barcelona. Barks Abtl, (Prus.,) Winsten; Peter, (Prus.,) Queenstown; Wilhelmine, (Prus.,) Glasgow. Brig Hayti, (Br.,) Aux Cayes.

July 31—Steamship Asia, Liverpool. Ships Mississippi, (Ital.,) Genoa; Compromise, Liverpool; Columbia, do.; Kitty Simpson, Antwerp. Barks Mary Hyler, Havre; Gazelle, Barbados. Brigs Eagle Wing, (Br.,) Queenstown. Schrs. E. Platt, St. Martin's; R. M. Demill, Marseilles.

Miscellaneous.

ST. HELENA, June 18.—The ship Monterey, of Boston, from Sumatra with a cargo of pepper, bound to Pernambuco, has arrived here, all well. This vessel, on the 15th inst., fell in with ship Star of Boston, Pearsons, from London for Calcutta, with a cargo of railroad materials. She met with bad weather on the 3d of June, which continued off and on until the 15th, which caused the vessel to labor and leak to such an extent as to compel all hands to abandon her. She had at the time of being abandoned 5 feet of water in the hold, and the leak gaining rapidly upon her. One of the crew was accidentally killed during the gale. The crew and passengers were taken off by the Monterey. The captain, his family, servant boy, and chief mate continued on board for Pernambuco, the remainder of the officers and crew remained at the Consulate, to be sent home as soon as possible.

The bark Mystic, of New-York, was wrecked in a typhoon on the coast of China on June 8, 1860. She was in ballast, from Macao, bound to Bangkok, Siam. The wreck was sold for a trifle, and afterwards broken up.—By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., July 16, schr. Mary Alice, Welsh, to sail 21st for Guayanilla, to load for New-York; bark John Berson, for New-York, ldg; brig Scotland, for Hartford.

At Jacmel, July 17, Br. brig Lady Chapman, of Bermuda, Cooper, for New-York, ldg., would sail in a few ds.; schr. Kate Sargent, of Provincetown, for Boston soon.

At Cardenas, July 21, bark Washington Butcher, for New-York few orders.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TO GARDENERS, FARMERS, ORCHARDISTS, &c.—25,000 acres of land are for sale on the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad route, in New-Jersey, between New-York and Philadelphia, to actual settlers. Present price $[illegible] per acre, Green sand marl, at small cost, insures good crops for five years. Free passage from New-York [illegible] wishing to purchase. [illegible] Wall st., Room No. 6.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress and light chamberwork, or chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 123 5th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable [illegible] young woman, a situation [illegible] to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; [illegible] reference [illegible]

TO ATTEND A STORE.—A SITUATION wanted [illegible]

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, [illegible] has no objection to go a short distance in the country [illegible] reference [illegible] Brooklyn.

A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY WOULD like board in the country [illegible] moderate prices [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3077. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from Western Virginia.

Gen. Wise Driven out of the Kanawha Valley.

Precipitate Flight from Gauley Bridge.

His Command Completely Surrounded.

Important Orders Issued by General Scott.

Great Caution to be Observed in Searching for Arms and Making Arrests.

The Rebels Desecrating Mount Vernon.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Reported Advance of Johnston by Way of Leesburgh.

TREASURES PERFECTED BY CONGRESS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress have unanimously recommended the President to appoint Gen. CADWALADER to a position according to his rank and achievements as a soldier. If Gen. CADWALADER'S services at Baltimore are to be the standard of his merits, I am afraid the President will not give the General a very elevated place.

ILLNESS OF MR. BUCHANAN.

Ex-President BUCHANAN is so ill that he is obliged to forego his customary visit to Berkely Springs.

GEN. SCOTT'S ORDER.

Gen. SCOTT has issued a general order commanding our troops in all cases to respect the tomb of WASHINGTON and the grounds of the Mount Vernon estate, should the operations of war require them to act in that vicinity. He says that the estate has already been overrun by bands of rebels.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The debate in the Senate to-day, between BRECKINRIDGE and BAKER, of Oregon, was very exciting. The Ex-Vice-President undertook to demonstrate that the President "was assuming powers not expressly nor implicitly given him by the Constiintion and the laws," or rather made a speech for the benefit of his rabel associates of the Confederate States. Senator BAKER undertook to refute his arguments and diaprove his statements, and was most succeasful, overwhelming BRECKINRIDGE, and showing his disunion proclivities and his sympathy with the traitors of the South.

FOR THE WOUNDED AND SICK.

The Union Defence Committee of New-York have placed a large amonnt of wines, liquors and hospital stores at the dispoal of the Medical Bureau of the Army, for use of the Government aospitals.

IMPORTANT ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

There are private edvicea here which state that JUAREZ, under a threat of impeachment for the McLean-Ocampo Treaty, haa been forced to resign the Presidency, his resignation to take effect on the 23d ult. Gen. ORTAGA, who waa elected Judge of the Supreme Court, (Vica-Preaident,) on the 28th June, with the view of giving him JUAREZ' place, refused to take the oath under the Constitution of 1857, alleging aa a reaeon that this Constitution was not strong enough to enable him to govern the country. He was then appointed Commander-in-Chief of tha Army, and aubaequently waa invested with plenary powers as Provisional Dictator, his office to commence on the abdication of JUAREZ, the 23d of July.

It is further said that all partiea have united in calling Gen. COMONFORT, who is now in Brownsville, to return and assure the President. It is then proposed to revise and amend the Constitution of 1857.

Such advicea as the above are certainly here, but how they came, or how much reliance can be placed on them, I cannot positively state.

You can rely on the truth of what I telegraphed to you yesterday relative to the permission granted by Mexico for our troops to pass through Mexican territory, to attack the Southern Confederacy on the Mexican side. This is surprising to many, for it was not supposed that Mexico would so palpably commit herself in our domeatic struggle, which thia act most asauredly doea; and in consequence, armies of varicua nationalities may be found contending on Mexican soil before this contest is over. One result may be counted upon as certain, namely, the extinction of Mexican nationality.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The following orders have just been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12.—Searches of houses for arms, traitors or spies, and arrests of offanders in such matters, shall only be made in any Department by the special authority of the Commander thereof, except in extreme cases admitting of no delay.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjotant-General.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 13.—It has been the prayer of every patriot that the tramp and din of civil war might at least spare the precincts within which repose the sacred remains of the Father of his Country, but this pious hope is disappointed. Monnt Vernon, so recently consecrated anew to the immortal WASHINGTON by the ladies of America, has already been overrun by bands of rebels, who, having trampled under foot the Constitution of the United States, the ark of our freedom and prosperity, are prepared to trample on the ashes of him to whom we are all unduly indebted for these mighty blessings. Should the operations of the war take the United States troops in that direction, the General-in-Chief does not doubt that each and every man will approach with due reverence, and leave uninjured not only the tomb, but also the house, the groves and walks, which were so loved by the best and greatest of men.

By command, WINFIELD SCOTT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Up to noon to-day, no official verification of the reputed fight at Bullitown had been received here. The rumor of Gen. WISE retreating is confirmed, but under what circumstances is not stated.

It is said that the new Brigadier-Generals will be selected by the President only as their services may be absolutely needed.

A misapprehension exists as to the practices and powers of the Select Committee (Mr. POTTER, Chairman) to examine into the loyalty of Government employes. They have in no instanee directed the arrest of any one. In eases where the evidence is satisfactory to them, they report the fact to the proper authority, and there the function of the Committee ends.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF THE REBEL FORCES.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Thursday, Aug. 1.

No important movements have yet taken place.

An additional force has been sent to guard the ford at Herper's Ferry. On Tuesday night it was reported that considerable bodies of rebel foragers were within six miles of the Ferry, which gives rise to the suspicion that a much larger body is nearer us than Leesburgh. Some think that Gen. JOHNSTON'S army is on the move northward.

Three brigades of the Shenandoah column have already been formed: the first is to be commanded by Col. GEORGE H. THOMAS, the second by Col. J. J. ABERCROMBIE, and the third by Col. CHARLES J. STONE. Other brigades are forming.

The Massachusetts Thirteenth Regiment is at Hagarstown, and is expected here to-night. The Fifth Connecticut Regiment arrived here this morning.

There is much disaffection in Col. MANUS' regiment, of Pennsylvania, (reserve.) A large number was missing at the roll-cell, yesterday morning, and during the day about 300 more of them refused to be sworn in. The men assign various causes for refusing to serve. Some say they have not been armed as promised by the State authorities, and others that there has been a scarcity of food from the want of experience in their commissariat. But the real cause is believed to be a want of confidence in their officers, to which may be added the aspirations of the subordinates for higher grades. Col. PORTER, of the Staff, at the instance, it is presumed, of the Commanding-General, addressed them last night in a patriotic strain, but the disaffection, apparently, still exists. This is the only known instance of any dissatisfaction in this army. The health of the column is good.

Scouts frequently bring in evidences of secession combinations in this section of Maryland, as well as frequent communications with the rebels in Virginia. Stringent measures have been instituted to stop such correspondence, if it really exists, and also to break up such organizations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH, SANDY HOOK, Md., Wednesday, July 31.

The number of troops is being duly augmented by the arrival of new and well-disciplined regiments, and in the meantime the Commanding General and Staff are busily engaged in organizing the Army into brigades and divisions. With the exception of occasional music by some of the bands, and the rumbling of the heavily-laden Army trains, the camp is as quiet apparently as a country village on a rainy Sabbath. Few incidents transpire worthy of notice. Reconnoitering parties and scouts are on the alert at all hours, and it is impossible for the enemy to arrive in any force near enough to threaten us without giving us timely notice.

The Commissariat and Quartermaster's Department are efficiently officered, and active preparations are progressing.

Capt. MCMULLIN'S Rangers, whose term does not expire till the 13th prox., are quartered in the orchard at Gen. BANKS' head-quarters, and appear to stand in high favor with the new commander and his staff.

Col. GAADT'S splendidly equipped regiment are about one hundred yards distant, with Col. MANN'S Regiment on their left.

In the rear of these, in a delightful grove, are the National cavalry and the First City Troop. The latter are all well and in excellent spirits, and expect to return on the 13th of next month. Some of them will reënlist, and others have been tendered commissions in the regular army.

The Rhode Island Artillery, which fought at Bull Run, arrived here this morning with a full battery. They are just being placed in position near the Head-quarters.

The point formerly occupied by the Kentucky Rifle Regiment on the Maryland side, opposite Harper's Ferry, is now garrisoned by our troops.

The works commenced by the former occupants are now being completed, and its approaches are well fortified. A cobweb pyramidal observatory, say fifty feet high, has been erected on the pinnacle surmounted by the Stars and Stripes.

There are but few of the three months men now left in this column, but troops for the war continue to arrive in large numbers.

There is no regular Post-office at Sandy Hook. Letters addressed to the officers and men of the regiments now stationed here would reach them with greater certainty by being sent to Knoxville, two miles below us.

The rumors of the approach of Gen. JOHNSTON towards Leesburgh has induced Gen. BANKS to keep up a sharp lookout in that direction. From indications, it is presumed his force is not of the extraordinary dimensions as at first reported.

Although it is presumable that the rebel pickets range the hills opposite us, they have not yet made their presence manifest.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The Eighth Regiment was mustered out of service this afternoon, and the companies, several of which belong in Essex County, departed for home, where a cordial public reception will be given them by the local authorities.

Col. HINKS made a feeling and eloquent speech to the regiment before separating.

Shortly before 5 o'clock the Sixth Regiment arrived, having made a long stop in Worcester, where a salute of cannon, an enthusiastic reception by the people and authorities, and a bountiful dinner welcomed the soldiers.

At the Boston depot the regiment was met by the second battalion, and escorted to the Common. Much interest has been felt in this regiment, as it was the very first in the country to start for the protection of Washington, and their reception was of the marked, heartfelt character which both the gallant Sixth and the citizens of Boston will long remember. After partaking of the collation, the regiment was furnished with quarters in the city for to-night, and will leave for Lowell to-morrow. It is understood that they will be mustered out of service in the morning.

FROM THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

Advance of Gen. Cox's Brigade—Precipitate Flight of the Rebels—Burning of the Steamer Julia Maffitt—Rebel Intrenchments—Our Entrance into Charleston, &c.

Special Correspondance of the New-York Times.

"UP THE KANAWHA," FIFTEEN MILES FROM GAULEY BRIDGE, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

From the date of this letter you will perceive that the Brigade of Gen. Cox is steadily advancing up the Valley of the Kanawha. After a delay of eight or ten days at Camp Pocatallico, which seemed inexplicable to those not in the confidence of the General, an order was issued Tuesday evening to prepare two days' rations, and be ready to march at 4 o'clock the following morning. Owing to a dense fog which arose soon after nightfall, and the unavoidable delay incident to striking tents, it was 8 o'clock Wednesday before the Army took up its line of March. The main column followed the turnpike, which leaves the Kanawha above the month of Pocatallico Creek, while the fleet of Government steamers, under the command of the affable Commodore BELKNAPP—who is the *beau ideal* of a gentlemanly skipper, although a fresh water "salt"—cautiously felt their way up the stream, the Twelfth Ohio Regiment clearing both banks as the vessels advanced.

Nothing of moment occurred to the main column until they arrived in the vicinity of Tyler Creek, two miles below Charleston, where our skirmishers suddenly came upon a party of rebels, who had just prepared a smoking supper, to which our boys helped themselves, inasmuch as the enemy fled to the hills and they did not like to see it spoil. About this time another party of our men discovered a steemboat "hugging the coast," a mile or two lower down, which was recognized as the *Julia Maffitt*, a vessel known to have been pressed into the rebel service. A piece of rifled cannon was at once unlimbered, and sent a ball crashing through the frail craft, which caused the rebels on board to scamper up the bank in the most laughable manner. Some one, however, tarried long enough to apply the torch to the boat, which no doubt contained a portion of the rebel stores, and in a few minutes she was enveloped in a sheet of flame. Could our General now have thrown a force across the river the retreat of a portion of the rebels at least would have been cut off; but this was impossible, and so they escaped to Charleston.

We were well aware, before leaving Camp Pocatallico, that the enemy had strongly intrenched themselves on Tyler Mountain, and it was to offer them fight at this point that the advance was made; but our brave boys were again doomed to disappointment. The mountain was innocent of rebels, although they could not have abandened it many hours.

The steamers did not join the main column till noon of Thursday, their advance having been retarded by reports of rebel fortifications on the right ascending bank. The stories of our scouts proved true, for as the boats passed up in the morning, a rifle-pit, fully one fourth of a mile in length, was plainly seen, not more than fifty yards from the bank; but, like that at Tyler mountain, it was deserted.

A junction of our forces having now been effected, the army at once moved on to Elk River, which debouches into the Kanawha at Charleston, where the army encamped for the night. We would have crossed the stream at once, and marched through the town the same evening, but for the fact that the rebels had partially destroyed the beautiful suspension bridge which spans Elk River at this spot, rendering it unsafe for passage. Not content with burning a portion of the flooring, they nearly severed the strands which support the structure, and did their work, too, in the most bungling manner. A more shameless piece of vandalism I never witnessed. While the army slept, a company of sappers and miners repaired the damage, and yesterday the army, nearly five thousand strong, marched through the streets of Charleston.

Kanawha County, of which Charlestoo is the shire town, gave a large majority for the Union when the vote on the secession ordinance was taken, and I have no doubt the friends of the Union still outnumber its enemies two to one. The secession element, however, is active and working, while the Unionists are generally passive, and greatly disinclined to take up arms in behalf of their principles. The heresy of States rights affects even those who will not consent that a State has any rights which conflict with the welfare of the whole. An intelligent and wealthy gentleman who had an interview with Gen. Cox some days ago, said: "I am a Union man, always was, and always expect to be. I have battled the monstrous doctrine of secession with all my might; but I would sever my right arm from my body before I would raise it against Virginia." Thus you see why it is that a few rebels, even in this part of the country, have been able to accomplish so much. The professed friends of the Union would offer little or no resistance to the lawless acts of those in open rebellion, lest they should be thought enemies of the State. They have permitted themselves to be disarmed, and their property to be pressed into the rebel service, without so much even as a protest. Of course, since WISE and his "Legion," as it is called, commenced their work of desolation in this fertile valley, a protest would have availed them nothing; but early in the Summer, when they knew themselves to be largely in the majority, they are said to have been as inactive as they are now. How much they have suffered for the want of such a leader as FRANK P. BLAIR or JOHN S. CARRILL, they themselves can best tell. There is hardly a farm in the valley from which a horse or a wagon or army subsistence has not been taken by WISE and his men, who have not so much as given them worthless State scrip in return. They seem to have acted upon the principle—

"That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

A prominent dry goods merchant of Charleston said to me yesterday, "I have not enough muslin in my store to make a shirt. The rebels forced my doors yesterday as they fled, and helped themselves to what they wanted." I afterward found that others were served in the same way. These innumerable acts of lawlessness, you may rest assured, have not done the rebel cause any good.

The entrance of our army into Charleston was the occasion of considerable rejoicing. Here and there could be seen a grum-looking face, but the prevalence of a Union feeling was unmistakable. The Stars and Stripes once more fluttered in the breeze, ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and nearly everybody seemed glad that the day of their deliverance had come. Some of our men, however, were uncharitable enough to say they had no doubt WISE was just as cordially received, and that the sympathies of the Charlestonians were with the "upper dog in the fight." In the language of EMERSON, "I cannot tell; I think not."

For the last thirty miles, we have had unmistakable evidences of a hasty flight on the part of the "Legion." At one place we found a considerable quantity of provisions, clothing, camp kettles, and about thirty flint-lock muskets, partially destroyed by fire; at another, an iron 6-pounder; and at a third, about fifty tents and tent poles, a lot of medical stores, cartridges, and other weighty matter which had been cast aside because it retarded their flight. We have also captured all the official correspondence of the Kanawha division of the rebel army from April to July, a number of company muster rolls, and a quantity of private letters, which the owners would no doubt like to be in possession of once more. It is said by the people on our line of march that WISE received orders from Gen. LEE, a day or two ago, to hasten out of the valley, or MCCLELLAN would cut off his retreat. This is partially confirmed by a letter found this morning, dated "Charleston, July 24," which the orthography and chirography show to be genuine. It is from a young man in the Legion to his sister in Eastern Virginia, and says the Army is pushing for Covington; that the hills here are swarming with Yankees, and that they feel it their duty to defend their own part of the State first. If WISE'S retreat is not cut off by a portion of MCCLELLAN'S command, we shall not have a fight in the Kanawha Valley. The Virginians are too fleet for us to overtake them. Moreover, their ranks are rapidly thinning by desertions, and they do not feel themselves able to fight us, even with the choice of position. I shall accompany our troops to Gauley Bridge, and possibly to where a junction is made with the column from Laorel Hill, and if there be no battle by that time, I think I shall return.

I cannot close this letter, already too long, without saying a few words concerning this division of the grand Army of the Union. The men have no confidence whatever in their leader, and are already to a state of insubordination. An indignation meeting was held this morning, and more than half the brigade threatened to return. They finally determined to go on until they met ROSECRANS, who is said to be leading the MCCLELLAN division, and there insist upon being transferred to his command. Last night our men were encamped between two high hills, and most of them compelled to sleep on the bare ground, although their tents were in wagons hard by. If WISE had attacked us last night with five hundred men, our rout would have been complete. *Not a picket was thrown out.* This system of carrying on a war in an enemy's country, and especially when the enemy is thought to be only a few miles in advance, is certainly a novel one, and original with Brig.-Gen. COX, who, perhaps, has adopted it as the speediest way of winning his spurs. OCCIDENT.

WISE'S FLIGHT FROM GAULEY BRIDGE.

WASSINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The War Department has received the following, direct from Gen. ROSENCRANS, by telegraph:

THURSDAY, Aug. 1.

Gen. Cox reached Gauley Bridge on the 29th ult. Gov. WISE fled without fighting, destroying the bridge to prevent pursuit. We have captured 1,000 muskets and several kegs of cannon powder. Many of the inhabitants of that section, who have hitherto been strong Secessionists, denounce Gov. WISE for the wanton destruction of property, and were abandoning him and his cause. His Western troops are rapidly disbanding their forces. The Valley of the Kanawha is now free from rebel troops.

GOV. WISE COMPLETELY SURROUNDED.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Aug. 1.

Lieut. BURGESS, of the Seventh Regiment, and the Cleveland *Plaindealer's* correspondent writing from Bullstown, Va., under date of July 28, says that Gen. TYLER reached Bollitown that day and found that the rebels had fled. Gen. TYLER advanced to Flatwoods, but the rebels still fled, hearing there that Gen. Cox had driven Gov. WISE from Charlestown. Gen. TYLER considered Gov. WISE completely surrounded.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION AGAINST THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 31, *via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 1.

Lieut. ASHLEY left the Fortress yesterday on an expedition, with 300 men and several pieces of artillery, on board the propellers *Cadwalader*, *Fanny* and *Adriatic*. Their destination was up the Bay. They have not yet been heard from.

Prof. LA MOUNTAIN made a balloon ascension this morning. He attained an elevation of 1,000 feet, and was able to observe a circuit of 30 miles in diameter, making some useful observations as to the position of the enemy.

No traces of the Confederates are seen in the vicinity of Hampton, which is a perfect picture of a deserted village.

JOHN TYLER'S house is occupied by a large number of contraband.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Col. EMORY, of the Third (new) Regiment of United States Cavalry, has taken ground to form a camp for his men, adjoining Pittsburgh, Pa., where his head-quarters have been located by the War Department. Five recruiting offices are open for the organization of the regiment, but it proceeds very slowly. The officers are all on hand, of course. A letter from the Colonel to the authorities, asking power to buy horses and begin drill at once, is under consideration. The camp of the Third is in "Linden Grove," near Oakland, and a little outside of Pittsburgh.

The reports received from the United States sailing frigate *St. Lawrence*, 50, which sailed from Philadelphia for the blockading service, announces the seizure of the brig *Herald*, loaded with stores, and bound to Liverpool, England. The steam gun-boat *Albatross*, 6, of the Chesapeake Division, which is expected at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for repairs, reports the recapture of the schooner *Enchantress*, of Newburyport, Mass. The schooner is also expected here.

We have twice published lists of vessels chartered and purchased by the United States Government. Annexed is an alphabetical table of merchant ships now in the employ of, or owned by, the Navy Department, so far as their names can be obtained up to this day. Gun-boats have an asterisk (*) attached to their names:

1. Albatross.*	54. Lexington.
2. Adriatic.*	55. Locust Point.
3. Alabama.	56. Monticello.
4. Anthracite.	57. Montgomery.
5. Adger, James.	58. Massachusetts.*
6. Amanda.	59. Mount Vernon.*
7. Brazilera.	60. Maryland.*
8. Baltic.	61. Mississippi.
9. Boston.	62. Matanzas.
10. Badger.	63. Merion.
11. Brune, J. W.	64. National Guard.
12. Benton.	65. Nahuan.
13. Black Diamond.	66. Nashville.
14. Baltimore.	67. New-York.
15. Coyler, R. R.*	68. Ocean Queen.
16. Conestega.*	69. Penguin.*
17. Connecticut.	70. Pemberly, Georga.
18. Columbia.	71. Petapsco.
19. Coatzacoalcos.	72. Patron.
20. Cambridge.	73. Pawlus.
21. City of New-York.	74. Philadelphia.
22. Cadwallader, F.	75. Putnam Geaaral.
23. Chesapeake.	76. Quaker City.*
24. Cahawba.	77. Resolute.*
25. Dornie.	78. Reliance.
26. Dawn.*	79. Rhode Island.
27. Daylight.*	80. Roanoke.
28. De Soto.	81. Ronan.
29. Daniel Webster.	82. Spaulding, R. R.
30. Empire City.	83. South Caronna.
31. Elizabeth.	84. Stars and Stripes
32. Eureka.	85. Star of the West.
33. Freeborn.*	86. Star of the South.
34. Franklin.	87. Sparks, Joseph.
35. Fanny Gardiner.	88. Swan, Thomas.
36. Fanny.	89. Sophia.
37. Florida.	90. Satellite.
38. Farmer.	91. S. R. Hall.
39. Fear Not.	92. Tyler, A. O.
40. Floyd.	93. Three others in Cincinnati.
41. Gerushock.	94. Treatwo.
42. Georgia.	95. Union.
43. Gem of the Seas.	96. Uncle Ben.
44. Huntsville.	99. Vandalbilt.
45. Hearit, T. B.	100. Valley City.
46. Herschell.	101. Wanderer.
47. Hale, A. B.	102. Woodworth, W.
48. Illinois.	103. Woodhull.
49. Ironsides.	104. Whilden, W.
50. Jersey Blue.	105. Woodward.
51. Kuhn.	106. Young Rover.
52. Keystone State.	
53. Kill Von Kull.	

There are about 40 others, whose names will be printed when they are obtained.

Orders were received at the head-quarters of the Army in this City, yesterday, from the Secretary of War, calling for several companies of United States Regulars. In compliance with it, 240 unattached recruits were mustered on Governor's Island and dispatched to the seat of war. They are to fill vacancies in the United States forces caused by the battle of Bull Run.

A detachment of United States Cavalry (onmounted) will leave the Hudson-street rendezvous to-day for the dépôt at Carlisle, Penn., where they will be provided with horses and general equipments. They will be immediately attached to regiments in active service—probably the gallant Second—in Virginia.

The United States steam gun-boat *Iriquois*, 6, which returned some time since from the Mediterranean squadron, and subsequently from an unsuccessful search for the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard last evening. She is to be employed on the coast, assisting the blockade fleet, and looking after the interests of American commerce.

The *Pampero* and *Kuhn*, vessels lately chartered or bought by the Government, have arrived at the Navy-yard.

Capt. ISAAC T. DOUGHTY, late executive officer U. S. Marines, at Portsmouth, N. H., reported for duty yesterday, to Maj. BROOKS, at the Brooklyn Barracks. Capt. DOUGHTY was some time since ordered from this station to replace Capt. DULANEY, who has been also sent back to his original post. A Summer "cruise" served both.

The United States vessels *Vixen*, *Varina* and *Crawford* are anchored off the Battery.

The steam corvette *Richmond*, 14, has got her armament on board, and will probably sail on Saturday. The *Harriet Lane* is taking in her battery. An addition to the *Richmond's* marine guard will be made to-day. The *Connecticut*, *Potomac*, *Brandywine*, *Richmond*, *Harriet Lane* and *North Carolina* are in the stream.

The Cincinnatti gun-boats *Lexington*, *A. O. Tyler* and *Conestoga* have at last got down to Lower Albany, thanks to a rise in the water at Portland Bar. It is said that they are to be equipped at New-Albany.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, Aug. 1.

Scouts just in report that JEFF. THOMPSON, with 500 rebels, are encamped thirty miles south of Bird's Point. There are 3,000 between Charleston and New-Madrid, and 7,000 at the latter place.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 1.

A dispatch from Nashville, to the *Courier*, says that Ban. MCCULLOUGH has defeated Col. SIGEL in Southern Missouri, killing 9,000 and losing 600. The report is not believed at the *Courier* Office.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 29th, says that a Pennsylvania Regiment had been captured by the Confederates.

H. K. STEVENSON, in a card to the Nashville *Union*, this morning, says Judge CATRON will not undertake to hold the Federal Court at Nashville again, no matter what may occur.

DEPARTURE OF THE ONONDAGA COUNTY CAVALRY.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The Onondaga County Cavalry, Capt. MOSCRELL, departed for Washington at 10:20 to-night, to join Col. VAN ALLEN'S Cavalry Regiment. The company is eighty strong, and is composed of the very best material. A young bride, Mrs. Cook, accompanies them as Daughter of the Regiment.

OUR WOUNDED AT MANASSAS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 1.

A letter has been received here from a young Philadelphian, HARRY ROCKAFELLOW, of the New-York Seventy-first, who was wounded and captured in the late battle, which seems to give assurance that Sudley Hospital was not burnt, and that he is treated kindly.

THE PRIZE BRIG HERALD.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The prize brig *Herald*, with a cargo of naval stores and tobacco, from Beaufort, S. C., bound to Liverpool, and which was captured by the frigate *St. Lawrence* on the 16th of July, has arrived here.

ARRIVAL OF THE VIXEN.

VESSELS ASHORE NORTH OF CAPE HENRY.

The United States Surveying schooner *Vizen*, PHELPS, arrived yesterday from the capes of Virginia, where she has been engaged in surveying. On July 26, twenty-five miles south of Cape Henry, spoke the United States sloop *Dale*, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads. Between Cape Henry and ten miles south of that point, saw eleven vessels ashore, five of which were ships. They had all apparently been put ashore recently, and were more or less stripped.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON.

Recent trials, by order of the Government, of WIARD'S steel rifled cannon, served with HOTCHKISS' shot and shell, have resulted in demonstrating the great superiority of both the gun and projectiles. So satisfactory, indeed, were these trials that orders have been given for seven thousand of the shot and shell for the State of Ohio, while Mr. WIARD has received orders for a large number of his rifled cannon—six to fifty-pounders for the Navy, and six and twelve-pounders for the field service—also several batteries for the State of Illinois.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A Card in the TIMES of this morning, inserted, doubtless, with the best intention, but without my knowledge or consent, gives me undue credit, and, by implication, does injustice to my superior officers.

The statement that the Captain of my company was overpowered with the heat is correct, but both he and my Lieutenants acted in every respect as officers and soldiers should. The First Lieutenant was wounded by the explosion of a shell, and was carried from the field in consequence, and the Second Lieutenant was disabled in the first charge made. As the next in rank, it was then my duty to take command.

I have no recollection of having killed a rebel Colonel, as "Justice" affirms, nor do I know that a "large number" of the enemy fell by my hand, although I of course did all in my power to thin the ranks of the Secessionists. THOS. R. HUSTED,
Orderly Sergeant in Eighth Regiment.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 1.

CAPT. E. L. VIELE.

Among the nominees for a Brigadier-Generalship was mentioned, yesterday, JOHN H. VIELE. Capt. E. L. VIELE is the gentleman talked of.

THE FIRST ORDER OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.

HEAD-QUARTERS DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, July 27, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In accordance with General Order No. 47, of July 25, 1861, from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Division of the Potomac, comprising the Military Departments of Washington and Northeastern Virginia. Head-quarters for the present at Washington.

The following named officers are announced upon the Division Staff:

Brevet Major S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major J. G. BARNARD, Corps of Engineers.

Captain S. VAN VLIET, Assistant Quartermaster.

Captain H. F. CLARKE, Commissary of Subsistence.

Major W. F. BARRY, Fifth Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General U. S. Army.

(Official.) S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ILLINOIS ACTIVE.

The Chicago *Journal*, of July 26, says: More than forty companies have been tendered the Governor for the United States' service, since Tuesday morning last. At least thirty thousand men, besides those in the field, are now organized in this State, and anxious to "go to the wars." Egypt is rising *en masse*. Gentlemen were in Springfield, yesterday, tendering troops, not by companies, but by whole regiments. They report that more than half the men in that region are ready to enlist, and if the other half are required they will be ready.

[*For other Rebellion News see Third and Eighth Pages.*]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The English Press on the President's Message.

Interesting Parliamentary Proceedings.

Health of the Emperor Napoleon Improving.

A New Levy for the French Navy Ordered.

The Attempt on the Life of the King of Prussia made by a Political Lunatic.

The Difficulty Between the Spanish and Haytian Governments.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, which left Liverpool on the 20th at about 8½ A. M., and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 21st July, passing Cape Race on Sunday evening last, whence a brief summary of her news was forwarded, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Kangaroo* arrived at Queenstown shortly after noon on the 18th July, and at Liverpool on the 19th.

In the House of Commons on the 18th, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that most satisfactory accounts had been received from Mr. BRUCE, the Ambassador to China, reporting that the mission had been received at Peking in the most friendly manner, and that its relations with the authorities gave a satisfactory prospect of establishing commercial intercourse with China on a much better footing than has hitherto existed.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave some explanations as to certain charges which he had brought on a former occasion against the Grand Duke of Modena, and which he had been requested by the Marquis of NORMANBY to withdraw. He regretted that these charges had been construed in a more severe light than he had intended, but he could not withdraw the main principle of the statement he had made.

Mr. DISRAELI rose to a point of order, and objected that Mr. GLADSTONE was using arguments which could not be replied to, as there was no motion before the House.

The Speaker said there was no objection to a personal explanation, but a controversy on this occasion would be irregular and inconvenient.

The subject was then postponed.

The Bunkruptcy bill, as amended by the House of Lords, was taken up, and after considerable debate, the amendment striking out the appointment of a Chief Judge in Bankruptcy was disagreed to by a majority of 44.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th, the subject of Poland was debated, and hopes were generally expressed that the Russian Government would deal liberally by the Poles. Government promised to produce the correspondence of 1831-32 with Russia on Polish affairs.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th, Mr. CONINGHAM again presented the petition of Mr. O'MALLY IRWIN, charging Mr. LEVER and others with fraud in the matter of the Galway contract.

Mr. LEVER indignantly denied the imputation, and courted an investigation.

The petition was received by a majority of 21, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KINGLAKE put some questions to Government, relative to rumors of the intended cession of the Island of Sardinia to France.

A general debate ensued, in the course of which Lord JOHN RUSSELL spoke in strong terms against any such project, the realization of which would terminate the alliance between France and England, and could not be permitted without the general concurrence of Europe. He, however, had faith in Baron RICASOLI'S statement, that Italy would not cede another inch of ground.

The extraordinary affray in London between Mr. ROBERTS and Major MURRAY, at the apartments of the former, had resulted in the death of Mr. ROBERTS; and Major MURRAY, although progressing favorably, was not out of danger. The cause of this mysterious affair remained a mystery, and as Mr. ROBERTS was unconscious some time before his death his deposition could not be taken.

Mr. EDWIN JAMES, the well-known barrister, and Ex-Member of Parliament, had been formally disbarred by the benchers of the Inner Temple, London, on account of the scandal which he has recently given rise to.

The prosecution in the case of the Baron VIDIL, charged with an attempt to kill his son, had been withdrawn, the son refusing to give evidence. It was not known whether the Crown would prosecute.

Letters from Vichy report the Emperor still looking poorly, but, nevertheless, deriving benefit from the waters of that place.

M. DE ST. GEORGE, formerly Director of the Imperial Printing Office, and whose disappearance, on account of heavy embarrasaments, has been already reported, had been appointed French Consul in Australia.

M. EDGAR NEY had been sent on an extraordinary mission to Berlin.

The Paris *Pays* asserts that there is no truth in the reports that the French Army at Rome is to be increased.

The Light Cavalry at Paris were being practiced in the rapid establishment of telegraphic wires during a supposed engagement. The wires are fixed to lances.

The *Moniteur* contains a report addressed by the Minister of Marine to the Emperor, which is followed by an Imperial decree approving of the conclusions of the report, and ordering a levy of men for the Navy as follows: First, from among those sailors who have not yet served the State; those sailors who have not yet served the State; Second, in case of an insufficiency, from among the class who have served the shortest time of their period of service.

Another decree establishes bounties for those sailors who re-enter the Navy after their period of service has expired.

There were rumors of the pay of Senators being raised from 30,000 to 50,000 francs.

The Bourse was inanimate and drooping. Rentes closed 67.75.

The Count SAN MARTINO had left Naples.

The *Nationalities* asserts that when King VIC-

tor Emanuel had read the Emperor Napoleon's letter, he said:

"I am happy to see that my august ally approves the line of policy which my Government has followed. The good news which you bring will fill all true friends of Italy with joy."

The Consistory which was to have been held at Rome on the 15th, had been postponed till the 23d of July.

A Vienna telegram of the 18th, confirms the statement that Baron Vay and Count Szeesen had tendered their resignations, and that the same had been accepted. It further says: "Count Forgach has been appointed Chancellor of Hungary. The Constitution of February is maintained. The Imperial rescript, in reply to the address, will be dispatched to Hungary to-morrow."

Further particulars relative to the attempt on the life of the King state that Oscar Berker, the man who fired the pistols, is supposed to be a political lunatic. He twice saluted the King on the promenade without any notice being taken of him. He passed the King a third time, and rushing at him, fired two shots in quick succession. One bullet penetrated the collar of the King's coat and tore his cravat, causing a slight contusion in the neck of His Majesty.

Madrid journals state that the Spanish squadron at St. Domingo had received orders to present itself before Port-au-Prince, to demand immediate satisfaction from the Haytian Government for the invasion of the territory of St. Domingo, and, in the event of its being refused, to blockade that capital.

The Queen had arrived at Valladolid, and been warmly received.

Hopes were entertained that the plot of the late insurrection at Loja would be discovered.

FROM PARIS.

How the President's Message Was Received—The French Journals—Compliment to Mr. Burlingame—Cassius M. Clay—French Finances.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, July 19, 1861.

The Americans in Paris—the few Secessionists excepted, of course—are delighted with the President's Message, and with the measures he recommends. The talk of compromise, brought out by the last two steamers, produced a painful impression, and the more so, as it gave rise to many erroneous and ill-sounding comments in the French Press.

The manner in which the *Moniteur* notices the Message is worthy of a passing remark. The entire Message has not yet been received; we have only a short *résumé* of the telegraph. But to this was appended the exact words pronounced by the President on the subject of foreign relations, as follows:

"The extreme moderation of the Government lasted so long that several foreign Powers had already made arrangements in view of a speedy dissolution of the Union; but now I am happy to state that the sovereignty and the rights of the United States are everywhere respected by the foreign Powers."

All the other papers published the dispatch thus; but the *Moniteur*, when it arrived at this last part of the dispatch, said, "and then the President adds some appreciations on the position of foreign Governments on the subject of the American dispute." Does the *Moniteur* mean by this that perhaps Mr. Lincoln is mistaken?

Last week the telegraph brought the statement that the southern portion of California was preparing to withdraw from the Union, and thereupon one of the French writers hostile to the Union drew the attention of his readers to the extraordinary fact "that California, a Free State, was about to join the Southern Confederacy." He then goes on to depict the wide-spread difference of opinion which exists throughout every portion of the country, and at last arrives at the verdict that "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

The *Pays*, the journal of M. de Cassagnac, has dwindled in circulation to a point which forebodes a speedy death, or some change of a violent nature, which may serve to resuscitate it. How much of this decline in the popularity of the paper is to be attributed to its rampant doctrines in favor of American Slavery we have no means of knowing; but one thing is certain, the preaching of these unnatural doctrines in its columns and the decline of its popularity were coincident.

Since M. de Cassagnac's advent on the *Constitutionnel*, that paper seems to be falling into the same unhappy mistakes on the American question as did the *Pays*. No French paper now labors so hard for the cause of the Slave Confederacy as the *Constitutionnel*; no paper publishes so many school-boy falsehoods, so many threadbare Southern arguments, as this paper. It is true all its articles affect an unimpeachable impartiality; but this renders only the more striking the want of dignity, the absolute littleness of the system. For although nine out of every ten readers of the paper are probably opposed to the Slave Confederacy and do not desire its success, they may yet not take deep enough interest in the matter to look beyond the surface, and thus their opinions may become biased. M. Grandguillot, the able Editor of the paper, whose sympathies are entirely with the American Government in this quarrel, was lately remonstrated with for having thus abandoned his American columns to the Philistines of the South, when he replied, "Oh, I haven't time to attend to American affairs; I give that up entirely to the gentlemen charged with that department." But, M. Grandguillot, if you don't wish to see your paper compromised in its dignity, if you don't wish to see it pass over, soul and body, to the defence of a system abhorred by nine out of every ten of your readers, you had better look a little to your American columns.

The *Moniteur* publishes this morning the speeches made by Mr. Carl Schurz and the Queen of Spain, on the occasion of the reception by her Majesty of the American Minister. These speeches contain nothing remarkable beyond an apparent sincerity in the warm expressions of friendship of the two Powers to each other. The length of the Queen's speech, however, as well as of that she delivered on the occasion of Mr. Preston's retirement, is quite unusual among European monarchs.

Mr. Burlingame, who is still in Paris awaiting his instructions for the China mission, has had quite a compliment paid him for his liberal opinions. The Committee of Roman citizens, who brought to Paris the mammoth petition to Napoleon in favor of making Rome the Capital of the new Kingdom of Italy, learning that Mr. Burlingame was in Paris, asked to wait upon him in a body, to tender him their thanks for his defence of Italy and Italian independence. Mr. Burlingame did not deem it proper to receive these gentlemen in an official way, but replied that he would be glad to see them all as individuals.

Mr. Faulkner, late American Minister to France, who is still at Paris, says that he considers his political position the most anomalous on record, for he is claimed by four Governments: the Government of the United States, the Government of the Confederate States, the Government of Eastern and the Government of Western Virginia, while two opposing armies are marching around his farm. Mr. Faulkner lives at Martinsburg. He sails by the *Fulton* on the 23d, and it is to be hoped that by the time he arrives home the said farm will have passed under the undisputed jurisdiction of the good old Union.

Mr. Clay, American Minister to Russia, feels hurt at the attacks that have been made upon him in the American papers, because, in his indignation at the misrepresentations of the English Press, he wrote a letter to the London *Times* in defence of his country. Mr. Clay very justly feels that his long life of exertions in favor of the free soil cause, and the laudableness of his intentions, ought at least, even if his letter had been an error, to have secured for him more delicacy of treatment at the hands of his friends of the American Press.

The French financial world is falling to pieces. Since the Mires explosion we have had two other Swartwouts: M. de St. Georges, Director of the Imperial Printing Office, and now M. Calley de St. Paul, a heavy Bourse operator, and father-in-law of Gen. Fleury.

Malakoff.

FRENCH VIEWS ON SECESSION.

Interesting Discussion in the Paris Society of Political Economy, on the Nature and Prospects of the Secession Movement—Views of Mr. John Mill, M. Laboulaye, M. Wolowski, and Others.

The last number of the *Journal des Economiste* contains a report of a conversation in the Paris Society of Political Economy on the "Economical Effects of Secession in the United States." Mr. John Stuart Mill, one of the most distinguished thinkers and ablest writers of the age, happened to be in Paris and took part in the conversation, which was shared by M. Laboulaye, author of an excellent book on the United States, (*Historie Politique des Etats Unis*,) which is not as well known as it should be; M. Garnier, M. Wolowski, and other distinguished Economists and Publicists. We translate the conversation, from which the American reader will see both the limitations of the thoughts of even the best foreign observer, on the American question, and at the same time how warmly they sympathize with the cause of the Republic:

M. Joseph Garnier did not think that the separation of the Northern and Southern States would be so great a misfortune as it had been considered when treating of the dissentions between the two sections of the Republic. It is well-known that when the Union was formed, there were but three millions inhabitants; there are now over thirty millions, and it is very possible that a combination that was highly advantageous at the end of the last century may not be at all suitable at the middle of this. It would, therefore, have been more rational on the part of the North had it propsed a public discussion of the question of separation and had a vote of the Southern population, rather than to have acted by force after the manner of European Governments, and drowned protests in blood. Such a course would have been more glorious to the States of the North in general, and Mr. Lincoln in particular, than the arming of militia and the combat that must ensue. It would, moreover, have been a fine lesson for Europe, which stands in great need of the like. Even supposing that the North prove victorious, the hatred of the South will only be the more intense and the more fruitful in dissensions. Less than ever will the States of the South be united with those of the North. If a servile insurrection should take place, it would be for the present generation the worst possible solution of the question of Slavery, on account of the horrors which both whites and blacks would undergo. If, as is more probable, a compromise is brought about after various engagements, such compromises will be made on the backs of the blacks, whose chains will only be riveted the closer, and at the sacrifice of commercial liberty, for which the Southern States will make concessions to those of the North. If, on the other hand, they had proceeded by way of regular discussion through the vote of the population of the South, either secession would not have taken place, and things would have remained in their old condition, with a new impulse in favor of emancipation; or else secession would have taken place, and in that case the South would in a short time have been obliged of its own accord to proceed to emancipation in order to avoid the danger of a slave-rising, as also in order to render agricultural labor more profitable. Secession, moreover, will put an end to that *amour propre* which plays a great part in this affair, and which is one of the causes of the resistance of the slaveholders, who are not willing to give in to the men of the North; for all experience proves that every manifestation in the North results in an insurrection, and an increase of oppression in the South.

M. Laboulaye, (member of the Institute,) said it was very true that people always treated as a crime on the part of the victim the interest which others take in him, and that it would always be proved that those who suffer are wrong, while all the virtues are on the side of the oppressors. However it might be, M. Laboulaye did not think that silence had ever profited oppressed classes. As to the effects of secession, M. Laboulaye examined what its bearings would be on Slavery. He showed that Slavery was only possible while the Slave States were backed up by the Union, which surrounded them like a protecting wall. But when the Northern States should no longer stand sentinel, it would be impossible to sustain Slavery with frontiers so extended and so easy to cross, such as those along the Ohio, for example. Secession, therefore, cannot but weaken Slavery, and awaken in the slave the love of liberty.

M. De Lavergne, (member of the Institute,) would like, if such of the members as were most familiar with matters in the United States would reply to these two questions: *Why do the Southern States so ardently demand separation? Why do the Northern States refuse it?* It seems, indeed, as though both acted against their interests. The Southern States, in separating, expose themselves to an almost inevitable servile war, and renounce that forced protection with which the rest of the Confederation covered them. The Northern States, on the other hand, in accepting secession, would free themselves from a gangrened member, and would get rid of that complicity with the odious institution of Slavery which has hitherto dragged them into so many sad and mortifying concessions: they would become at once more free and more really powerful. The Anglo-Saxon race has the reputation of having a very clear idea of its own interest; but in this case it seems wholly to overlook it. Whether the North masters the South, or the South masters the North, either would probably be very much embarrassed with its conquest. Everything, therefore, leads us to conclude that after a great many threats the end of the whole matter will be a compromise.

M. Laboulaye replied that the question of M. de Lavergne is to-day in everybody's mouth. It is evident that the South cannot but lose by secession, and we can't see what interest the North can have in forcibly retaining States that wish to separate; but in the life of societies, as in that of individuals, ideas, passions, good or bad, are often as powerful as interests. Since the day that the North abolished Slavery, since the West was inundated with free populations, the South has felt that in order not to be overwhelmed in the Confederation, it was necessary, at all hazards, to maintain and to *propagate* Slavery. Hence an ambitious policy, steadily pursuing for thirty years this single object. Hence the conquest of Texas, and the introduction of slavery on free soil; hence the Cuban expeditions and the fillibustering of Walker. Hence also, the successive invasion of the Presidency and the Administration by Southerners. A slave policy has ruled the Republic, and, as Channing foresaw, it has lowered the United States in the estimation of Europe. This slave policy produced the fugitive slave law which puts the Free States at the service of the South; it dictated the Dred Scott decision, according to whose teaching the slave is a thing which the proprietor can transport everywhere with him. It was Slavery entering in detail into a free country. The nomination of Mr. Lincoln was the protest of public honesty against these shameless usurpations. Why does the North not separate? Why? Because the South is the land of Washington—it is the soil of the old Colonies. For eighty years they have shared the same life, the same interests, the same country. Not in a day are such ties to be broken. *Besides the North does not believe that the people of the South really wish separation.*

Thus far the secession leaders have not dared to appeal to universal suffrage. There might be more than one regret and more than one repentant return. Europe, whose judgment has such weight in the New World, needs to form a clear idea as to this great question. Its moral sanction may turn the scale. On the side of the South is *Ambition*; on the side of the North is *Patriotism*; it is the last struggle of Freedom and Slavery.

M. Clamageran said his convictions had been too well expressed by M. Laboulaye, for him to need to take advantage of his turn.

M. Villiaume thought that, in an economic aspect Secession, with which the Union is menaced, could [illegible] humanity; for the South would either be conquered or prove the conqueror. In the first case Slavery would be abolished; in the second case the South can only triumph by purchasing the connivance, or at least the neutrality of its unhappy slaves—that is by mitigating their present and future lot. But who doubts of the victory of men who abhor Slavery, over those who are vile enough to sustain it? The men of the North will call the slaves to liberty in this sacred war; they will give them arms and a leader, and then their barbarous masters will be reduced to beg for mercy.

Mr. John Stuart Mill sustained the observations of M. Laboulaye. The question between the North and South of the American Union is a question of passion and not of economical interest or of political interest rightly understood, whatever may be the motive urged on either side. What is now passing there has taken place many a time before in Europe in circumstances of similar gravity. The Southern States are mastered by a passion which blinds them and prevents them from weighing their true interests and the dangers which threaten them. *They are in a frame of mind which is the result of Slavery. These men, accustomed to exercise a daily despotic power over their fellows, cannot bear control, criticism or resistance. They draw a blind confidence from their heated and unruly tempers, and they so exaggerate their strength as really to imagine that they can bring the North to terms. Such is always the effect of the exercise of absolute power over one's fellow man.* The passion which inspires the North is born of nobler and worthier sentiments. They wish to preserve to the Republic the prestige which it has enjoyed up to the present time, and they think that the maintainance of political bonds with the Southern States is necessary for the preservation of this prestige. It is on patriotism that they rely to effect this object.

FROM LONDON.

Dull Times—The Queen's Health—Discouraging Prospects—Lord Palmerston's Policy—Another Reform Bill Expected, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, July 20, 1861.

The papers announce every day the departure of more distinguished persons from London. The Park is not so full every afternoon as it was a month ago. Tradespeople are selling off their stock for what it will bring, and complain bitterly of the badness of the season.

The Queen's state of mind, which, if not insanity as has been said, is, at all events, morbid and unhealthy, has checked all sorts of display. It is not that anyone feels so deep a grief for the Duchess of Kent as to prevent them from enjoying themselves or from wearing new clothes. On the contrary, I fancy there are very few English subjects who troubled their heads about the matter, and there are not many whose happiness would be much disturbed by the state of the Queen's health. But Her Majesty is the first lady in England, and at the head of society, so that she has a great power to encourage or discourage gaiety and display. This year she has discouraged it, and consequently all the world has been contented with the smallest quantity of new clothes, furniture, equipages, and other necessities of society, until the London tradespeople are half-ruined. Besides this, nearly all their American patronage is cut off, and an enormous quantity of gold, that would have been spent here, has been drawn off to New-York; so that there are few shops in London which are able now to reckon up any respectable balance in their favor on closing their accounts up to the 1st of July.

Nor is the future prospect at all encouraging. In America, matters may be expected to mend towards Autumn. It is contrary to all reason and experience that trade should continue there absolutely stagnant for more than six months, especially since we have no lower deep possible beyond our present one. Advices already speak very encouragingly of some branches of trade, and as matters begin to grow accustomed to the new state of the country, the improvement will become general. Here, on the contrary, the pressure is yet to come; for between now and Midwinter, the stock of cotton on hand must be exhausted, mills must begin to discharge hands and work on short time, traders who have done poorly during the last six months must contract their expenses. Until February trade will be dull under any circumstances, and this prospect will cause a universal contraction. Still, I do not believe there will be more than a sharp temporary pressure here, for the nation is immensely wealthy and has so large a reserved fund to fall back on when its receipts are cut off, that it would need a frightful pressure indeed to shake it seriously. The efforts to obtain cotton from other regions than from our Cotton States have been great, and will probably be to a certain point successful; at least a supply may be obtained large enough to tide over the Winter, and by next Spring a portion of our cotton will probably find its way over here, even if we are not by that time in possession of the whole supply. By that time, too, we may expect a revival of the American trade which will be felt in England. In short, it seems likely that the shock of our civil war will be considerably softened by the time it reaches these shores, and if so, we may dismiss all fears of English interference with our blockade, while England will be only too glad to find herself next year independent of our cotton. I only repeat to you the optimist's view of affairs. There is here also, it is fair to say, a pessimist party, who are by no means so sanguine.

Lord Palmerston and his party belong, of necessity, to the optimists, and he is said to be meditating a stroke which looks as if he felt some confidence in his security, so far as external affairs go. What the circumstances of it are, I do not know, nor does any one, further than rumor goes. But it has been evident for some time that this Parliament is beyond curing. The Ministry have demoralized it. There were days, and there will be again if a strong man rises, when Parliament did not dare treat with anything but respect, a Ministerial measure. Even on the smallest measures the Ministry were supreme and ought to be. The instant their orders were disobeyed, they threw down their badges of office and gave way to some other class of men, who maintained the dignity of rulers of the nation with the same punctilious pride. It is not many years since Lord Palmerston himself would have retired on a tenth part of the provocation he has received this Spring. But the present Ministry is a loose and unhomogeneous body, made up of many different and unsympathizing sections; supported by the questionable aid of the radicals, and yet, under the aegis of Lord Palmerston's conservatism, controlling a certain proportion of Tory strength. No one strong will rules the Cabinet. No one decided character is stamped on the measures which it brings forward. Not seldom the Ministry itself is divided in opinion as to the advisability of its own propositions, and again and again it has happened that the Ministerial bench has gone into the lobby divided, and perhaps a majority voting against itself; a sight that would have made some Premiers stare and gasp. The evil has reached such a point that the authority of the Government is disregarded; its measures contemptuously rejected or mutilated in their most essential points, and it has had absolutely to yield to this spirit of insubordination rather than adopt any active means of correcting it. The story is now, however, that this state of things is to last no longer. Lord Palmerston is going to bring forward a measure next Spring, by which he is to stand or fall. This measure is said to be the long-expected Reform bill; on it, the present Parliament is to be dissolved, and a new one chosen, and on the new elections the fate of the Ministry will depend.

But this is not all. The story goes still further, that the character of this new bill is not to be so liberal as a part of Lord Palmerston's colleagues could wish. Hence, symptoms of disintegration are already showing themselves in the Cabinet. To this cause the step of Lord John Russell is attributed, in accepting the degradation of a Peerage. Lord John no doubt takes this step knowingly, and means to intimate to the world that he sees no longer any prospect of serving his country usefully in his old sphere. The days of the great Whig chief are numbered. In quitting the House of Commons, he announces his intention to quit active public life, and we may expect to hear before long that he has laid down the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The late death of his brother may have had some influence to this result, for while the Duke of Bedford lived, Lord John wielded the family influence and was sure of a support that was more than merely moral. The present Duke does not, it is said, follow his father's example, and Lord John is not wealthy enough to maintain his position as leader of the Whigs without such powerful aid. His peerage will probably be accompanied by a pension. If the political reason given for his step be true, it is likely that next Spring will see a reconstruction of the Cabinet, a dissolution of Parliament, and very possibly a return of the Tories to power. It is hardly possible that the present Ministry should drag on another year in their present disjointed condition, and yet it is hard to see how any homogeneous Cabinet can be formed, capable of commanding the general sympathy of the nation. Mr. Gladstone is distrusted and unpopular with the landed interests. He is considered flighty and unreliable, as well as too deeply mixed up with the Radicals. There is no leading man except Lord Palmerston, who commands general support, and he is old and cannot last forever.

It is not likely that these changes, if they take place, will affect our interests at all. Both sides protest the greatest good will towards our Government, and will, no doubt, make their protestations good, unless the insurgents get the better of us. A change of Ministry now-a-days is a small affair, and does not involve any great change of policy at home or abroad, for the Tories are forced to be liberal in office, as the Liberals are forced to be conservative. This state of things cannot last forever, however, and there must come a time some day when the lines will be drawn tight again, and party spirit rise.

There is already great bustle about filling up the seats now about to come into the market. Lord John represents the city, and two or three rivals are already disputing over his succession. One of them is the Lord Mayor, and I fancy he will stand a good chance. Then it is rumored that Mr. Gladstone means to give up the University of Oxford, which he now represents, and take one of the new seats which has been given to Lancashire. As it seems to be acknowledged that next Spring will see a general election, these changes create little interest, though it is said that Lord John's colleagues are not much pleased at his taking just this moment for his peerage, as it embarrasses them in the Commons.

As usual, the Commons waste valuable time in scolding at Napoleon, and last night Sir Robert Peel, in the course of what we should call a short speech, managed, with real English tact, to insult every nation he spoke of. The best joke is, that the English don't know how offensive their manner is, and would protest warmly against being called insulting. In the same way, the *Times* protests against the President's hint that England at one time did not sympathise with the integrity of our Union, and yet, at the same breath says that we shall ultimately have to let the South go, and we should do it now, if we followed their (the *Times'*) advice. Generally, indeed, the President's Message has been caviled over and carped at, in the true newspaper style.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN EUROPE.

THE PRESS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WILL THE LOVE OF THE UNION STAND THE TEST OF TAXATION?

From the London Times, July 18.

"The President's Message is strongly warlike. He calls on Congress for 400,000 men and $400,000,000." Such is the last news from the United States, and *it does not look like flinching, or even like a disposition to limit the objects of the war to the recovery of National property.* It is a straightforward and old-fashioned appeal to the loyalty and pugnacity of the majority of Northerners against the fears and scruples of some and the pockets of all. Such appeals have been addressed too often by monarchs to their subjects where dynastic interests were at stake, but *we had been led to believe that they could never be heard with patience in an assembly of Republicans.* However, we have now an American war budget of European proportions. Nor is this the worst. The old European resource of borrowing is to be freely employed, a national debt is to be created, and the interest of this as well as the current expenses of the year are to be met, not by a sweeping income-tax, but by heavy Customs duties, aided by "light direct taxation." All this is a sad blow to our veneration for American institutions. It seems to show that the Yankees are men of like passions with ourselves, that *they are not only capable of going to war for an idea, and that a sufficiently impracticable one, but of stinting themselves and charging their posterity for the gratification of their martial ardor.*

It is a momentous epoch in the life of a nation, as well as in that of an individual, when receipts and payments no longer balance each other as they once did, and dealings with the money-lender first enter as elements into both sides of the account. Experience shows us that this method of eking out an income recommends itself with fatal facility, and soon becomes almost a necessity. The sum which the Secretary of the United States Treasury now proposes to raise by a loan is trifling compared with the total amount of our national debt, but it is about equivalent to that which the wars of William III. and of the Spanish Succession entailed on this country, and at which Swift and his cotemporaries stood aghast. It is more than thrice as much as the whole annual revenue of the United States a few years ago, and more than five times as much as the entire outstanding public debt of the Union at the same time. Moreover, the enormous burden of taxation involved in this financial scheme will not be borne, as before, by thirty-four States, but in the first instance by those, and those only, that still remain faithful to the Washington Government. Nor must we forget that the productive powers of this residue will be seriously impaired by the subtraction of 400,000 able-bodied men from agriculture and manufactures. It remains to be seen how the public spirit of the North will respond to the very severe test to which it will now be subjected, and whether the passionate desire to maintain the integrity of the Union will be supported by the patient self-sacrifice that can alone reconcile a commercial people to the prospect of war prices and diminished wealth. It is so difficult to follow the rapid transitions of public opinion in America, that we can hardly guess the reception which the Republican Chancellor of the Exchequer will receive from the Democrats. Before Congress separated in the Spring, nothing seemed more certain than that active coercion of the South would not be attempted. Mr. Lincoln all but committed himself to this course, and the attitude of the Press and the party leaders of the North was such as to inspire foreigners with the belief that the secession was accepted as irrevocable. All of a sudden the capture of Fort Sumter fired the dormant patriotism of the Northern towns; volunteers were hurried off from New-York and Boston, foreign nations were abused for not falling in heartily enough with the National enthusiasm, and civil war was organized on a really grand scale. *This time no one can doubt the sincerity of the sentiment.* But, then, it seems to have been taken for granted that the issue would be decided in a single campaign. Even Gen. Scott did not discourage this anticipation, and up to the present we suspect that the most [illegible] the war party have counted on the South being subjugated or conciliated, somehow or other, before the end of the summer. The imposition of taxes on articles of universal consumption, reaching every household, will put the matter in a new light, and may, perhaps, lead them to reconsider their repudiation of any compromise.

The military movements hitherto reported are ludicrously disproportioned to the magnitude of the result to be achieved. The skirmish at Great Bethel was a very trifling affair, except so far as it must have shaken the confidence of the National troops in their officers. It is one thing to drive the "rebels" from the south bank of the Potomac, or even to occupy Richmond, but another to reduce and hold in permanent subjection a tract of country nearly as large as Russia in Europe, and inhabited by Anglo-Saxons. We have never questioned the superiority of the North for purposes of warfare, but no war of independence ever terminated unsuccessfully, except where the disparity of force was far greater than it is in this case. Besides, so far as we can at present judge, the Southerners are more earnest and unanimous, and more deeply pledged to their cause than their opponents, with all their ostentation of Union, can possibly be. So long as the slaves remain faithful the Southerners can give their personal services with less difficulty, and the further they are driven back the more they fight on their own ground, and the greater the difficulties of their enemy. But it is idle to multiply reasons for concluding that this controversy must ultimately be settled by some other arbitrament than that of arms. A victory on either side in the battle which was expected when the last telegrams were dispatched might give the victorious party an advantage in negotiation, but it could no more turn the scale than the Battle of Edge-hill determined the fate of the English Civil Wars. In those days there was but one way of deciding a difference of principle, and the cost or probable duration of a contest was the last thing thought of. Perhaps we have grown wiser, or, perhaps, we have only learned the worldly prudence of calculating beforehand the objects to be gained by an indefinite expenditure of blood and treasure. At all events, mere animosity is no longer a *casus belli* in Europe, and the present relations of Austria and Hungary show how possible it is for the most vital internal questions to be discussed between two powerful sections of the same empire without actual bloodshed. *But, of course, after the rebukes we have received from our Transatlantic relations we know better than to quote this old-world example for the guidance of a dashing young nation with its wild oats still to sow.* Austria is almost bankrupt, while the Union is as flush of money as a State with the wealth of a first-rate Power which has hitherto been content with a small establishment must needs be. Heavy taxation will be a new sensation, and no one will pay more for excitement and novelty than a genuine American.

THE CRISIS A TRIAL OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

From the London Times, July 19.

President Lincoln's second Message altogether confirms the impression produced by the first. It is an unpretending and business-like justification of his past policy, and invites Congress, without circumlocution, to provide "the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one." Homely in language and somewhat apologetic in tone, it shows the same clear though not very comprehensive appreciation of the point at issue and the same tenacity of purpose which has characterized Mr. Lincoln's manifestoes. We can imagine the kind of State paper in which Pitt or the First Napoleon would have proclaimed the motives and objects of an European war. But neither the unflinching egotism of the one, nor the majestic argument of the other would have suited the temper of the American public. They regard the war as their own in a sense which can hardly be intelligible to the subjects of the most limited monarchy. * * *

What are these objects, after all, that transcend the paramount importance of preserving peace between neighbors and brethren? This is a point on which the President's Message, with all its elaborate refutation of secession theories, throws very little light. One thing is clear, and that is that Abolitionism has little or nothing to do with it. The word "Slavery" does not occur in this document, and the social question is entirely merged in the constitutional. In fact, if we are to take Mr. Lincoln as our guide, *the English Tories have not greatly erred in regarding the American crisis as a supreme trial of Republican institutions.* He expressly declares it to be so, and, though he describes the object of that form of government in some vague and high-sounding phrases equally applicable to any other, it is well that the people of the United States should be jealous for the honor and integrity of their Constitution. The absurdity of maintaining that the instrument of confederation contained provisions for annuling itself has been amply demonstrated, but what follows? Certainly not that it must be enforced at all hazards—at the risk of ruining those interests which it was designed to secure, of estranging forever those States which it was designed to unite, of bringing into discredit those principles of which it was the earliest embodiment. We cannot think that Mr. Lincoln rises to the height of this practical, but not less lofty argument. He clings to the shadow of consistency by reverting again and again to the legal merits of the question, and animadverts with commendable smartness on the pecuniary malversations of the seceding States, and on the arts of the agitators who "sugar-coated have been drugging the minds of their section for more than thirty years;" preaches the duty of demonstrating to the world, and that, too, by rushing into war, that "ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets;" and makes several very effective retorts upon Mr. Jefferson Davis. He even persists in dealing with a movement which has given birth to a Constitution, a commercial system, a vast army, and unbounded aspirations, as a half-hearted demonstration forced on the good people of the South against their will, and doubts "whether there is to-day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except, perhaps South Carolina, in favor of disunion." We will not say that this is mere trifling, but we do say that it goes some way to show that *Mr. Lincoln and his advisers do not feel the full force of those considerations which have long absorbed all others in the minds of European observers.*

There is one negative feature in this Message which we must not pass over. It contains none of the harsh recriminations against foreign Powers that we had some reason to apprehend, and which, proceeding from an official source, might have impaired, though it could not destroy, the sympathy that we have never ceased to feel for the United States. The President attributes the temporary partiality of Europe for the South—of which we first learnt the existence from American journals—to the extraordinary forbearance of his own Government, leading to an impression "that the early dissolution of our National Union was probable." We are quite ready to admit this or any other imaginary interpretation of an imaginary fact, and even to accept with a good grace the charitable concession of a New-York cotemporary, which perceives "an improved disposition in England," so long as we are not forced to quarrel with one friend because we will not quarrel with another. We have not returned railing for railing, for we respected the sensitiveness of patriotism in the presence of an overwhelming danger. We comment upon the acts of American statesmen as we should comment upon those of our own, though with greater caution and reserve; and when we prefer a frank recognition of Southern Independence by the North to the policy avowed in the President's Message, it is solely because we foresee, as bystanders, that this is the issue in which, after infinite loss and humiliation, the contest must result.

THE WAR ONE FOR LIBERTY.

From the London News, July 19.

President Lincoln's Message sets at rest, with the simplicity of an unchangeable resolve, many idle rumors of a compromise between the so-called State rights of a rebellious minority, and the fundamental principles of National union and National sovereignty which Washington bequeathed to the people of the United States as "sacredly obligatory on all," as "the main pillar in the edifice of real independence," as the support of tranquility at home, of peace abroad, of safety, of prosperity, of liberty itself. Is that goodly fabric of self-ruling freedom to remain one nation, or to be split up into as many mutually destructive tyrannies as the terrorism of rapacious minorities may establish by virtue of a pretended right of secession? Mr. Lincoln shows that the malignant *fallacy of the rebel leaders means nothing more or less than the destruction of the National Union.* This was in fact the very fallacy against which Washington prophetically warned his fellow-citizens in his farewell message. And if the National Union of thirty-four, instead of thirteen States, is now assailed by a fatal combination of internal enemies, so much the more heinous is the sophism. The message of the President plainly treats the war, which a league of parricides has provoked, as a struggle for National existence.

It seems impossible that this plain, unvarnished speech of the Republican President should not sink deep into the hearts and consciences of a people possessed of any moral sense, of any reverence for the memory of the great founder of their liberties, of any hopes or interests beyond the passions or the appetites of the hour. And President Lincoln bears proud and solemn witness that in truth "the plain people" know well that "this is essentially a people's contest." The secessional oligarchy deliberately "press out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people." Their elections are held in military camps, their state papers are eloquent on the rights of minorities. On the side of the Union the struggle is felt to be one for "maintaining in form and substance of Government" under which the condition of the whole people has been elevated and improved beyond example in the world. And this is how the largest army of volunteers ever known, and comprising [illegible] of which every common soldier is a man of high culture and attainments, has rushed to the standards of the Union. If some officers in the land and sea services have deserted their colors, they were the creatures of favor or of fortune; of the common soldiers and sailors not one has failed for a moment in loyalty, even in the face of treacherous commanders. With such support as this, President Lincoln is prepared to prove that "those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion." There is not a free people, or a people aspiring to freedom throughout the world, [illegible] Saxon blood in its veins—that is not concerned in the momentous crisis, which, the President of the United States describes, in the simplest words, as "a great lesson of peace, teaching men that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take by a war." No lesson, it should be remembered in England, can be more conservative, in the best and only true sense, than this.

The American civil war, then, is a *question of extending the area of Slavery, of reviving the Slave-trade; but it is more than all this for the New World, and for the Old; it is a question, indeed, of "peace, safety and prosperity," nay, of National existence, to that American Union which the genius and goodness of a Washington created for an example.* But for all free peoples it is a question of upholding the eternal principles of liberty, morality and justice. War in such a cause, though it be civil war, may perhaps, without impiety, be called

God's most perfect instrument
In working out a pure intent.

THE CHARACTER OF THE CONTEST—REPUBLICANISM AND SLAVERY.

From the Manchester Examiner, July 20.

The Message of the President of the United States, republished *verbatim* in our yesterday's issue, is a manifesto of extraordinary interest. It excels in this respect the Inaugural Address of the 4th of March, just in proportion as the [illegible] with which it deals transcend in importance the first unsteady and uncertain movements which followed immediately upon the declaration of Southern independence. Then there was no serious anticipation of war. It was not believed that the South would be mad enough to precipitate hostilities; the new President felt himself bound to exhaust every pacific resource before committing the country to a tremendous struggle, and, in such a posture of affairs, the North displayed an indifference which looked like apathy. It was half imagined that if rebellion put on a bold front, the Government might give way, and prefer a compromise, or even a peaceable secession of the South, to the risks and costs of an armed contest. The aspect of the question is now entirely changed. The attack on Fort Sumter dispelled all doubt as to the sentiments of the North, and left the Government the simple alternative of either succumbing to a popular revolution which would have swept them clean out of Washington, or taking energetic steps to save the Union. There has since been ample time for all that was merely effervescent in public enthusiasm to settle down; and within the last few weeks the idea of a compromise has been suggested by the double-tongued gentry at New-York, who give their huzzas to the Union and their prayers to the rebels; but the North adheres with unflinching pertinacity to its first resolves. *The President's Message is in entire harmony with the voice of three-fourths of the nation.* It declares that the rebellion must and shall be put down. There are no second thoughts, no symptoms of vacillation, no traces of misgiving, not a whisper of compromise, not a word about the duty of moderation. The pith of the whole message is embodied in one request—give me 400,000 men and $400,000,000; give me that at least, more if it should be wanted, and when I ask it. Hence the only remaining element of uncertainty disappears. President Lincoln recognizes the magnitude of the contest, and means to show himself equal to it. Undoubtedly he deserves our admiration. He displays at least the pluck and mettle of his race. *Whether he lose or win, he at least will have entitled himself to the homage which is paid to men who, in the most difficult emergencies, show themselves capable of the grandest resolves.* Whatever may be the result of the struggle now pending, there can be no doubt that President Lincoln has taken the only course which was compatible with his duty and his reputation. Saving every assertion which may be hazarded as to the rights of the South, or even the inexpediency of the war, it is nevertheless true that, if the chief magistrate of the Union had counseled compromise, or had he faltered before a movement which threatened with partition the grandest republic of all time, *the whole world would have derided his pusillanimity.* He would have been set down as the first milk-sop of the age. Even his critics would scorn themselves if they could imagine that they would have done less than he has done had they been in the same position. Half measures and a half-and-half reputation are impossible in such emergencies. The man who has to deal with them must be either very great or very little. President Lincoln has chosen the better part for himself, and we believe also for the interests of the nation. *It is right, at all events, that the integrity of a great commonwealth should not exist at the mercy of a few politicians skilled in stump oratory, and that secessionist tendencies elsewhere should be nipped in the bud by a lively perception of the obstacles to their development.*

The motives which sustain and actuate Mr. Lincoln in his arduous position are of no common order. In his view, the struggle now going on involves the settlement of a question which affects the prospects of freedom throughout the world. "We are forced to ask," he says, "is there in all republics this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a government, of necessity, be too strong for the liberties of its own subjects, or too weak to maintain its own existence?" The case is neatly put; but, in justice to republican principles, we are compelled to remark that we cannot accept it as entirely accurate. True, the United States is a Republic, and the question at issue concerns the power of the Government to put down rebellion, and so save the Republic from partition; but we maintain that, *even if it were to fail, no inference unfavorable to the principles on which it is founded could be fairly drawn.* A powerfully disturbing cause is present which robs the experiment of its universal character. The real issue is not whether Republican institutions possess the elements of permanency, but *whether the existence of Slavery can be reconciled with free institutions of any sort.* The United States had a weakness in its Constitution from the beginning. Side by side with the maxim that all men are born equal, the maxim of Democracy, there was found a short clause (Art. iv., sec. 2) about "persons held to service," which, though not a recognition of Slavery in express terms, is so practically, especially as interpreted by another clause, (Art. 1., sec. 2,) which provides that, for purposes of representation and taxation, the population of a State shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons three-fifths of those who are not free—a provision which virtually established an oligarchy in the Slave States and made Slavery a political power. Instead of declaring that Republicanism is a failure because it cannot live bound hand and foot to this loathsome corpse, we ought to marvel that it has retained its vitality so long. The present struggle is a proof of the energising power of free institutions. The disease might have proved fatal, but liberty is strong, and can throw it off. Light and darkness, God and Belial, are not more opposed than Freedom and Slavery, and the present struggle is merely a healthy effort to cut the bonds of the unnatural alliance which has existed between them. The constitutional question which Mr. Lincoln raises cannot be fairly tried till this incumbrance is got rid of. *First make freedom the common right of all men, whether white or black,* and only when this condition, without which there can be no genuine republicanism, has been

established, shall we be in a position to test the longevity of republican institutions.

A TORY PROTEST AGAINST THE WAR.

From the London Morning Herald, July 20.

We lay down the President's Message with a strong feeling of disappointment. It is far from equal to the occasion. Mere awkwardness of style and form we take no account of. The age of cultivated American statesmanship has long passed away. The refined intellect of the United States now shuns political life. It would have been absurd to expect from a man who has passed the best part of his life in the backwoods and the wooden capital of a new State the elegance and lucidity which distinguish the State papers of the first fifty years of the Union. But we looked for a distinct enunciation of the policy which the President proposes to pursue towards the seceded States, and an authoritative exposition of these relations with foreign Powers which have been so grossly misrepresented by the American Press. The information afforded on these points is of the scantiest and vaguest character. Instead of frankly stating what he wishes and what he proposes to do, Mr. LINCOLN indulges in a rhetorical exercitation in which he refutes the secession doctrine very much to his own satisfaction and to very little useful purpose. It is easy to show the logical absurdities to which the principle contended for by the Secessionists would lead them; but the question has now passed altogether out of those narrow limits. It is no longer a single State claiming for itself the right to determine whether the Constitution has been violated, or whether its peculiar institutions are threatened. The kind of argument in which Mr. LINCOLN indulges was well enough when South Carolina first seceded, and if followed up by energetic measures would doubtless have brought back that State to the Union. But now we have more than a third of the States which composed the Union declaring their withdrawal from it, and the dispute ceases to be one as to the true interpretation of the Constitution and the *status* of each State, and assumes something of the character of a legitimate struggle for independence. It matters very little now which side reads the Constitution right. The question is not now one of technical right or wrong, but of practical policy. Can the North conquer the South? and if it can, would it be worth its while to do so? The rebellious Colonies and the English Government both thought themselves right in 1776, and both in some respects were right. The grievances of the South may be much smaller than those sustained by their fathers at the hands of the British Government, but they have undoubtedly as strong a desire to escape from their connection with the North as the original thirteen States had to throw off the British yoke. If the Federal Government has reason to believe that at a slight expenditure of blood and money it can bring back the seceded States to the Union, and do it, moreover, in such a manner as to make them prosperous and contented members, it is right to undertake the war; but unless it has well-grounded expectations of this sort a vigorous prosecution of the contest is both a blunder and a crime.

COMMENTS ON THE BUDGET OF SECRETARY CHASE.

From the London Times.

It is curious to observe the different light in which the old question—out of which of the national pockets the money is to come—presents itself to different nations. The English theory is that, apart from class interests, the method of indirect taxation is most convenient for ordinary purposes, and that an Income-tax is peculiarly available, if it should not be absolutely reserved, for such emergencies as war. The American opinion seems to be the other way, if we may judge of the sentiments of an audience by the arguments addressed to them by a speaker who knows them well. Mr. CHASE balances, after the fashion of writers on political economy, the rival merits of the two systems so attractively personified by Mr. GLADSTONE, and pronounces unhesitatingly in favor of that which passes for the less popular. In flat defiance of the doctrines of Free Trade, he pronounces import duties the staple source of national revenue, and treats Excise duties, no less than direct taxes on income, as questionable expedients. It is but fair to add, however, that special reasons exist in America for preferring, in the case of National taxation, those taxes which can be readily assessed and levied by National officers. The inquisitorial character of Excise is very much aggravated when it is collected by the agents of an authority to which the contributors yield but a partial allegiance, and the difficulties of apportionment and valuation in and between the various members of the American Union make a tax on real and personal property a much less simple thing in the United States than it has become, to the sorrow of some of us, in these islands. It is easy to see, moreover, that neither of these two instruments of taxation could be made to reach the seceded States; whereas the Unionists believe that, with a superior navy, they may place the South in the dilemma of either being deprived of all foreign produce, or of receiving it at an increased price after it has passed the floating Custom-houses of the Union. But Mr. CHASE does not stop here. He advises the Government to close by blockade those Southern ports where the collection of customs is seriously disturbed, and thus to divert trade into those channels where it can be mulcted for the benefit of Northern revenue. By these means he calculates on raising the same sum in import duties as heretofore, viz.: $30,000,000, to which must be added $20,000,000 from the new taxes on tea, coffee and sugar, and $7,000,000 from other modifications of the tariff; $3,000,000 more are to be obtained from sales of public land and miscellaneous sources. The remaining $20,000,000, required to complete the moderate sum of $80,000,000 proposed as the limit of taxation for the current year, will have to be made good by the Excise or a light Income-Tax, as "the superior wisdom of Congress" may determine. But the Secretary suggests other ways of meeting the drain of war, of which the confiscation of Secessionists' property will probably be the most popular, as the prospective reductions of official salaries and the retrenchments in administrative expenses are the least exceptionable.

We cannot follow Mr. CHASE through the various alternatives of a national loan, a loan to be open to foreign capitalists, or an increased, but redeemable, paper currency. It requires a deeper knowledge of American character than any but a native can possess to judge between these various ways of borrowing. We can quite understand the prudence of opening a subscription for a "national loan" in the first instance. We know how much the readiness with which a similar loan was taken up in France strengthened the hands of its Government. Considering the immense wealth of the Northern States, we should hardly have doubted that the whole would be negotiated at home, if Mr. CHASE had not evidently laid his account for part of it to be contracted in this country, since he provides for its being "issued in the currency of Great Britain," and for the interest being payable in London. There is something amusing in the pains which the Secretary takes to make the whole transaction agreeable to all parties, and Mr. GLADSTONE might envy the ingenuity with which he utilizes the Post-offices as the depositories of installments, fixes the rate of interest at "7.3.10. *per centum*," because it admits of calculation by the day, proposes that each note should have the amount of interest "for specified periods engraved on the back," and indemnifies the Government for its generosity in offering such liberal terms by depriving these notes of the privilege of being receivable for public dues. It is gratifying to find that Mr. CHASE expresses the greatest anxiety to maintain the public credit of the Union, and deprecates any fiscal manœuvres which might shake the confidence of Europe in its solvency or good faith. The caution is not unnecessary, and there are, perhaps, some who will hesitate to trust in time of war, and for purposes of unproductive investment, a Federation of States, several of which in their individual capacity repudiated a debt in time of peace and prosperity. It was then that SYDNEY SMITH was provoked into saying, "The Americans have cut themselves off from all resources of credit," and predicted that they could never draw the sword for want of the power to borrow a shilling. The belief has, so far, been falsified, and so long as trade and manufactures flourish in the North, the sinews of war will be forthcoming. But if the contest should prove more tedious than Mr. LINCOLN seems to expect, it cannot be paid for out of revenue or even out of the private capital of the country. The aid of foreign loans must be invoked, and the negotiators will not fail to demand either very high interest or such security as it will be difficult for a Confederation of an uncertain number of States to supply.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Saturday, July 20.

To-day M. MIRES lodged an appeal against his trial.

The loss by the fire in the property rooms of the Grand Opera House, is estimated at 1,000,000 francs. The performances will be interrupted, as the scenery of the pieces to be played this season were in the Opera-House itself. Six persons were injured at the fire.

PESTH, Saturday, July 20.

The *Reiter Lloyd* of to-day says Counts APPONYI and MAILATH will for the present remain at their posts.

Count FORGACH, the new Chancellor of Hungary, has declared to the Council of the Aulic Court his determination to act according to the wishes of the nation, and to the Constitution.

A circular to the Osberg Paure is in course of preparation, urging them to act in concert, in accordance to the Constitution.

LONDON, Sunday, July 21.

The *Observer* says Lord JOHN RUSSELL will retain in his Earldom the name of RUSSELL. He has not the slightest notion of giving up public life.

Sir G. LEWIS will take the War Office, Mr. CARDWELL will have the Chancellorship of Lancaster, Mr. FORTESCUE will be Secretary for Ireland, and Lord HARTINGTON will fill Mr. FORTESCUE's office. It is understood Lord PALMERSTON will represent the Foreign Department in the House of Commons.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 20.

Count MORITZ ESTHERHAZY has been appointed Minister without portfolio.

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

Interesting Accounts from the Side of the Rebels—The Movements of Johnson's Division—Its Part in the Battle.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

MANASSAS, Va., Monday, July 22.

Sunday, July 21, will ever be a memorable day in the annals of America. Next to the sacred Sabbath of our Independence, it will be the eventful era in the history of Republican Governments. The military despotism of the North, proud, arrogant and confident, has been met in the open field, and the true chivalry of the South, relying only upon the justness of their cause, though comparatively weak in numbers, have gained a victory that in completeness has never been paralleled in history since the American Continent first dawned from its ocean-girt womb upon the eyes of the longing discoverer. But the victory has been dearly won—purchased, indeed, with the heart's blood of thousands of the bravest and truest men of the Confederate States. But this blood will not only cry aloud to the heavens for vengeance, but so fructify the soil of the South that here more than elsewhere will ever bloom and blossom the glorious tree of liberty.

It was not the good fortune of your correspondent to be in the engagement, that portion of Gen. JOHNSTON's Army to which the Kentucky battalion is attached having been detained at Piedmont by a railroad accident. We reached the field of battle just as the victory had been gained, and only had the mingled satisfaction and sorrow of joining in the huzzas and uniting in the sad lamentations.

The battle opened on Sunday morning, about 5 o'clock, near Bull Run, some four miles from Manassas Junction, the Nationals advancing *with an immense column, 54,000 strong*, under Gen. MCDOWELL. The engagement was not general, the artillery only playing at intervals, until 7 o'clock, when the firing of cannon and musketry became very hot and the action was fairly opened. Here an unfortunate mistake for a time threw our line into confusion. The Yankees, infamous in their tricks of war as well as trade, advanced a large column headed by the Confederate flag, and when within fifty yards opened a deadly fire upon the Fourth Alabama Regiment. *This caused a retreat, which the South Carolina observing, they opened upon the Alabamians, thinking them enemies, and nearly decimating their ranks.*

About the same time, Gen. BEAUREGARD heard heavy firing several miles to the right, and immediately went with our main body to the scene of supposed conflict. But this was another decoy. The Yankees had sent a large quantity of ordnance with only men sufficient to man the guns, so as to distract the attention of our forces from the main point of attack. Quickly discovering the ruse, BEAUREGARD double-quicked his troops to the former battle-field from which we had been driven back some two miles. Now came the tug of war.

The fortunes of the day were evidently against us. Some of our best officers had been slain and the flower of our army lay strewn upon the field, ghastly in death or gaping with wounds. At noon the cannonading is described as terrific. It was an incessant roar for more than two hours, the havoc and devastation at this time being fearful. *McDowell, with the aid of Patterson's division of twenty thousand men, had nearly outflanked us, and were just in the act of possessing themselves of the railway to Richmond. Then all would have been lost. But most opportunely, I may say Providentially, at this juncture, Gen. Johnston, with the remnant of his division—our Army, as we fondly call it, for we have been friends and brothers in camp and field for three months—reappeared and made one other desperate struggle to obtain the vantage ground.* ELZEY's Brigade of Marylanders and Virginians led the charge, and right manfully did they execute the work. Gen. JOHNSTON himself led the advance, and wild with delirium, his ten thousand advanced in hot haste upon three times their number. Twice was SHERMAN's Battery, that all day long had proven so destructive, charged and taken, and our men driven back. The third time, Virginians, Carolinians, Mississippians and Louisianians, captured the great guns, and maintained their position.

About the pieces the dead and wounded lay five deep, so protracted and deadly had been the struggle. Now hope again dawned upon us, and just as the tide seemed turning in our favor, another good omen illuminated the fortunes of the day that at times seemed so ill-starred. Riding in a half column along our lines was a single horseman with hat in hand, waving to the men and speaking brief words of encouragement. By intuition all knew it was President DAVIS, and such a shout as made the welkin ring arose—a shout of joy and defiance. The President had just arrived by special train from Richmond, and Providence seemed to be with us again. The contest was no longer doubtful. As I heard one of the officers say, our men could have whipped legions of devils. The word "Onward!" was given, *Davis bareheaded in the van*. No more lingering or dallying. It was a grand and sublime onset of a few determined sons of liberty against the legions of despotism. The lines of the enemy were broken, their columns put to flight, and until after dark the pursuit was continued. The rout was complete. Off scampered the Yankees, throwing away guns, knapsacks, clothing, and everything that could retard their progress. Thus was the day won, and the long bright Sabbath closed, a lovely full moon looking down calmly and peacefully upon the bloodiest field that the Continent of America ever witnessed.

Our loss is fully two thousand killed and wounded. Among the killed are Gen. Bee, of South Carolina; Gen. E. K. Smith, Gen. Bartow, of Georgia; Col. Moore, and all the Alabama field officers; Col. Fisher and the North Carolina field officers; Adjutant Branch, of Georgia, and a host of other leading men.

Thomas G. Duncan, of Nelson County, Ky., was in the fight, and shot through the left shoulder. His wound is not dangerous.

Col. Barbour, of Louisville; Capt. Menifee and Shelby Coffee, of Kentucky, were in the hottest of the fight.

We took thirteen hundred prisoners, sixty pieces of artillery, ten thousand stand of arms, and an immense amount of baggage.

This is a sad day. The rain is pouring in torrents. The killed and wounded are being brought in by hundreds, and a gloom pervades all hearts, that even the sense of our great victory cannot relieve.

SE DE KAY.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 29.

The trains which reached this city yesterday evening from Manassas bring rumors of strange and tremendous import. Gentlemen direct from the late battle-field assure us that it is reported and believed in the neighborhood of Manassas, that on Tuesday the National troops, who had retreated to Alexander after their defeat, *fell to fighting among themselves, and that, after great numbers had been slain, the remainder took up their line of march for Washington.*

A special train was started from Manassas Junction yesterday morning, freighted with over two hundred of our wounded troops, who had been struck in the late battle. They were distributed at the various stopping-places along the line of the railroad, in the neighborhood of their homes, and a number were transferred to the train going westward towards Staunton. Between thirty and forty were brought on to this city and properly cared for and disposed of by the Relief Committee. Among the number of our wounded we were delighted to recognize Private MASSENBURG, of the Thomas Artillery, whom some of our papers has so ruthlessly slain. Mr. MASSENBURG, though painfully wounded in the back of the neck by a fragment of shell which knocked him flat on his face, was in fine spirits.

The remains of Lieut. EDGAR MACON, of the same company, were brought down to Orange County Court-house, and there delivered to his friends to be interred in the family burying ground. Lieut. MACON was a native of Orange, and a grand nephew of President MADISON.

Two cars in this train were appropriated to *the transportation of wounded Yankees, twenty-three in number, the majority of whom belonged to Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves.* There were among them, however, a great variety of uniforms. One fellow, with bright red pants and blue jacket, told us he belonged to the Fourteenth Regiment of New-York Militia. They were all wounded in the most horrible manner, and as their wounds had received no attention, they were in a truly pitiable condition.

Their friends having run off and deserted them—they had lain on the field just where their injuries were received until picked up by our troops, and our surgeons being more than busy attending to our own wounded, their cases were, of necessity, postponed till after arrival in this city. The most of them had been shot in the lower extremities. One fellow had both of his legs crushed, and several had one leg broken. One of the Zouaves present a most dreadful spectacle. A rifle ball entered just below his right eye. His whole face and head were so swelled and distorted by inflammation that it is no great stretch of language to say that "his own mother would not have known him."

From another of ELLSWORTH's Zouaves, whose leg had been shattered by a musket bullet, but who seemed at the time to be suffering little pain, we derived considerable information. He was a very intelligent fellow and disposed to talk. *He told us that there were not ten Zouaves in the regiment of a hundred and fifty who did not rejoice when Ellsworth was killed; that he was one of the most brutal and tyrannical men that ever lived; that he never issued an order without accompanying it with an oath or a kick.*

On inquiring at what time during the action he was hurt, and by what regiment the Zouaves were opposed, he said he had been wounded during the second hour of the battle, and was captured by and carried to the rear of the Second Regiment of the South Carolinians. This regiment it was, he reports, that annihilated the Zouaves. He said that he *had been but a few moments behind the South Carolinians before he was fully convinced that the Yankees could never whip these people.* He says that no description could do justice to the coolness and nonchalance of the Palmettos during the most terrible carnage of the fight.

He says that, as the wounded fell and were borne to the rear, though they in many cases must have been suffering agony, they jested and laughed as though nothing had happened, and they were in the midst of peace and security.

One demure-looking fellow seemed to think his fate an uncommonly hard one, as the moment he arrived on the field, before he had even cocked his gun, a bullet struck him full in the belly, and passed entirely through him.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

Enough has already transpired to cause every Southern heart to pulsate with exultation, and every Southern hamlet to ring with shouts of rejoicing. The excitement here on the day of the battle was most intense. Large throngs crowded around the bulletin-boards of the various newspaper offices, eager to catch each word of the glad tidings as some strong-lunged man read them aloud. The feeling increased during the day, and did not culminate until past midnight, when the crowds at the newspaper offices gradually dispersed to collect again in groups on the corner of the streets to exchange congratulatory greetings on the success of our arms, and to praise the gallant men who had laid down their lives in defence of Southern soil. I passed by the telegraph office in the small hours of the morning, and a crowd still lingered there talking about the glorious event. Several ladies were there with their friends, waiting to hear more. They had husbands, or fathers, or brothers—perhaps lovers—on the field. The click, click of the instrument might that moment be recording the death of a loved one. Few eyes closed in quiet rest that night.

The reception of the news of the victory afforded a fine opportunity of observing the 'stuff' of the people. Had the same cause been furnished the Yankees for rejoicing, they would immediately let off squibs, lit up Chinese lanterns, had a tar and turpentine procession, and got their dishwater politicians to blow and spout. The cheerful faces that greeted you at every step, and the active preparations being made for the reception of the wounded, not only from our own but from the enemy's ranks, alone indicated the grand event. This is gratifying, intimating, as it does, a substratum of earnestness in the people which no reverses can effect and no misfortunes destroy.

But few details have yet been received of the fight at Manassas. It is known that JOHNSTON's Division sustained the brunt of the action, and that his men behaved with a gallantry that will sustain their names in honor. After all their long marches and countermarches, advances and fallings back, they at length had an opportunity of facing the foe, and joyfully they availed themselves of it. From the execution the command did, it is presumable the Kentucky boys had a hand in the matter. It is reported the New-York Fire Zouaves was a portion of the force attacking JOHNSTON's Division, and that they fought desperately, climbing upon the heaps of their slain in the very faces of our men. A proof of their valor is furnished in the fact that out of nine hundred of them that entered the battle, only two hundred and fifty were left to retreat. The "retiring movement," as the Yankees call it, was accomplished in "double quick" time. The attempt to rally them at Centreville and Leesburgh, the latter place twenty miles from the scene of action, was ineffectual, and thousands of them crossed the Long Bridge over the Potomac into Washington, running over the sentinels with alarming precipitancy. Of course no one will impute their "retiring movement" to cowardice on their part. They only, like Gen. PIERCE at Bethel, lost their "*presence of mind.*"

Pay of the Surgical Staff of the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A proposition has been made to increase the pay of the soldiers from $11 to $15 per month. There are worse paid men in the Army than the privates, and these are the medical men. The Assistant Surgeon upon entering the regular or volunteer corps get $53 33 per month, which with rations, servant's pay, horse and forage, amounts in the total to $120 83 per month. If of five years' service, the total is $137 50 per month; if of ten years' standing, it is $173 50 per month. A Surgeon of less than ten years is in the aggregate $167 50 per month; if of ten years' service the full pay is $223 per month, while the pay of the Surgeon General is but $2,740 per annum. Is it any wonder then if our volunteer corps should be badly provided with medical men? Is it not almost a necessity, that with rare instances those willing to accept this post will be the young and inexperienced, those who have no expenses of family, or those older who have from intemperance, incapacity, or some fault, failed to obtain the practice to which their age would otherwise entitle them? There are, we know, rare exceptions, men who have from patriotic enthusiasm left a lucrative business at home and joined the one month or three months volunteers; some professors desirous of practical knowledge of military surgery which they had long taught theoretically.

But the fact is, that the best men will not, because they cannot afford it, enter a service which does not give a decent living to themselves and families; which compels them to send the latter to live in cheap country places, deprives their children of fitting opportunities for education and entrance into the world, and renders their own life one of constant deprivation and corroding care. Just think of it. The highest limit attainable by all save the Surgeon General, even after forty or fifty years constant service, with little honor and much hardship, privation and responsibility, in battle and pestilence upon the frontier with Indians for companions, the highest attainable sum for the support of self, family and all else that may devolve upon him is the sum of $223 per month, most of which is in rations, etc., and necessarily eaten up, the actual pay being but $80 per month! This is most disgraceful. NAPOLEON knew that LARRY was worth a battalion; for the soldiers felt that if he was present to attend to them, they would not die of wounds, and in consequence fought the more fearlessly. There should be higher grades in the medical corps. The Regimental Surgeon should have an advanced pay when made a Brigade Surgeon, and, again, another advance when made a Division Surgeon, and this pay should compare with the pay of the commanding officer. While a Colonel's pay is from $218 to $235, according to the corps, a Brigadier-General's, $323 50; a Major-General's, $469 per month, the Surgeon's pay remains at $223 per month. There are few that will deny that the education and talents required to be a Surgeon capable of directing the medical staff of a division is inferior to that required for a Major-General, yet this recognition is not made, where it most satisfactorily might be, in dollars and cents.

In another particular the medical staff might be materially advanced, and that is by making all the Assistant-Surgeons, advanced students without or with a merely nominal pay, say $10 per month, but with rations, &c. These Surgeons to be the same as the "dressers" in the civil hospitals, paying tuition to the surgeon under whom they may be, and preferred, after subsequent examination, especially eligible, as regular officers in the Army.

The increased expenditure in this direction would be a most economical one, we are persuaded. Were there opportunities for promotion there would be greater zeal in the discharge of the duties of the individual; there would no longer be the disgraceful necessity of having a body of laymen to oversee the work of the professional man, whose duty it is to see that the camp is kept clean, proper food given, &c.

Poor pay will get poor results, whether in medical men, strictly fighting men, or in clothing, food, munitions, &c. We trust the suggestions we have made, after much deliberation, will not pass unheeded.

MEDICUS.

The Sanitary Care of the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in the NEW-YORK TIMES a letter from Miss HARRIET MARTINEAU, in which she insists on the necessity of a Sanitary Department for an army, and points out some of its appropriate duties.

I do not doubt that, as she says, the English army has of late years derived incalculable benefit from the existence of such a department, a department which provides for the health and comfort of troops in all those matters which are not under the direct charge of other organizations, and which smooths over the injurious delays which often arise out of the rigor of official forms.

The fact is, that under our present system a large army is like a great city which receives water through a single pipe, and its food over a single bridge. Under certain circumstances, things may go on well, and supplies pass from hand to hand according to the prescribed routine; but let some accident happen, or the demand be rapidly increased, and great suffering becomes inevitable. Something is wanted here, and, according to Miss MARTINEAU, is partly supplied in the English army, which shall be to the ordinary channels of army business what anastomotic vessels are to the circulation of the human body, vessels which have appropriate functions of their own, and which can beside supply the functions of others in case of accident.

We have in the title of Aid-de-Camp the relics of an old organization in the French army, which in a modified form might be made to meet our own present wants.

The Aids-de-Camp were originally Aids of the Marshals of the Camp, officers whose duty it seems to have been to see to the proper arrangement of encampments and quarters, and to the condition of the troops in them.

With us Marshals of the Camp and their Aids might have assigned to them important duties, which no one else has the power to discharge.

The Camp Marshal should, upon the arrival of troops in his district, see that they are conducted to their proper quarters, camp or bivouac; that they have food, and, if necessary, fire; that the sick and wounded are duly cared for, and that means are taken to protect the health of those who are well.

If men come in as stragglers or fugitives, he should have authority to form them into temporary organizations, to draw supplies for them from the nearest available source, and to assign them to the command of proper officers, until they can be transferred to their respective regiments.

On the field of battle he should see that the regiments have food and water before going into action, and that proper refreshments are distributed whenever they become necessary.

There are many other important duties for a Camp Marshal and his Aids, which will readily suggest themselves, and it may be finally remarked that they should have charge of the sanitary arrangements of the Army, and of the issuing of those supplies which are of an exceptional character, and do not form a part of the regular allowance of the troops, or which it is necessary to give out in an irregular manner. It is meant, of course, that the authority of the Camp Marshal should be exerted for the obtaining of these supplies, rather than that he should have in charge the actual machinery of distributing them.

It is certainly much better to create a department which will meet the exigencies of war than to stand crying about red tape because the officers of the departments already existing, will not exercise functions which the law has not assigned to them, and assume responsibilities which they are positively debarred from incurring.

E.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 29, 1861.

Col. Henderson not a Secession Agent at London.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was shown an article cut from one of your impressions of last month by Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & Co., stating that Col. HENDERSON was acting as rebel agent in Europe for the purchase of arms, and that Messrs. PEABODY & MORGAN were his bankers, and had paid out large sums for him. As we are unable to find your informant, we have to request you to make denial of the statement. Messrs. PEABODY & Co. wish me to inform you that they do not know any person of that name but myself, and that I have no credit with them; and I have to say, in addition, that I am acting as Inspector of Ordnance here for the United States War Department, having been commissioned to purchase rifled cannon for the use of the United States Army. My shipments of war material have been wholly to New-York, and to parties on whom no suspicion has ever been raised as to their loyalty. The article referred to is calculated to do injury to innocent parties, and we have to request that you give us the benefit of your columns to make a denial. Yours truly,

JAMES HENDERSON.

No. 29 FINSBURY-CIRCUS, LONDON, July 16, 1861.

PAY OF CENSUS-TAKERS.—The following letter will relieve the minds of anxious officials:

CENSUS OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 23, 1861.

HON. S. S. COX, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON—*Sir:* In reply to your several applications in behalf of Assistant Marshals who were employed in taking the census in Ohio, I have the honor to inform you that all the Assistants in the United States, numbering between 4,000 and 5,000, have received their first one-half payment, and some 1,300 their second one-half payment; but, owing to the disturbed condition of the National finances, we are often compelled to suspend payment for a time for want of funds. As fast as money can be obtained, it is my custom to remit final payments to Assistants in the precise order wherein their returns were made, and this is done without regard to solicitations. Exception is sometimes made in cases of extreme urgency, but only in such. Where Assistants may have facilities for borrowing on the strength of their claim, I am always willing to make a statement of their account, which, when assigned, (accompanied by the receipt supplied by this office as to form,) for value received, will be paid to the assignee. If our requisitions upon the Treasury could be met promptly, all the Assistants would be paid in a few weeks, but delayed as we necessarily are, some months must elapse before all these accounts are settled. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

J. C. G. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 1, 1861.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81 con. 86¾	50 Pacific M. S. Co. 71½
5,000 U. S. 5s, 1865 85½	100 Reading R. s10 36¼
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, cou. 80	50 M. S. & N. G. S. [illegible]
3,000 Trea. 6 ₱ Ct. 2 year 96¾	100 do. [illegible]
23,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90 43	100 do. [illegible]
6,000 Va. State 6s. s15 49½	200 Mich. Cen. R. 42½
21,000 do 50	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 63
5,000 N. C. St. 6s. s6 61	100 do s10 63
8,000 do 61	100 do 63¼
2,000 Missouri State 6s. 43⅛	100 do 63½
33,000 do 43¼	150 do 63⅛
61,000 do 43½	150 Gal. & Chicago R. 62⅞
1,000 M. 6s iss. H. & St. J. R. 46½	50 do 62¾
9,000 Louisiana St. 6s 60	300 do b30 62⅞
1,000 do s5 59¾	300 do 62[illegible]
1,000 Cal. State 7s 76½	100 Clev. & Toledo R. 27[illegible]
5,000 Hud. Riv. 3d M B 80	800 do 27½
1,000 M. C. 8 p. c. b. old 91	200 do s30 27⅞
1,000 M. S. 2d M. ass'd 50	200 do 27⅛
7,500 Ill. Cen. R. bds. 90	100 do s10 27⅜
1,000 C. & Tol. S. F. B. 74	200 do b10 27¾
5 Metropolitan Bank. 89	700 Chi. & R'k Island R. 40
50 N. Y. C. R. p & c. 76¼	50 do 39¾
50 do opg 75¾	10 Warren Railroad 74
250 do p & c 76⅛	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6's 1865 88	20 Pacific M. S. Co. 71¾
17,000 U. S. 6s, '81..con. 86¾	50 Canton Company 9
25,000 do 86¾	50 do 9¼
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81..reg. 86½	250 N. Y. Central R. opg 76
10,000 do s10 86¼	150 Erie Railway 24
2,000 Trea. 12 ₱ ct. Nts. 102	250 Har. R. R., prefer'd 25¼
19,000 Tr. 6 ₱ ct. 2 yr. 96½	400 Mch. So. & N. I. R. 14
5,000 N. C. State 6s 61	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 63½
9,000 Ten. State 6s '90. 43	50 do 63¼
12,000 do 43½	100 do s30 63⅛
1,000 La. State 6s 60	100 do s30 63½
1,000 Vir. State 6s 50	300 Galena & Chi. R. 62⅞
5,000 do s30 49	100 Clev. & Tol. R. b30 27¾
2,000 Missouri State 6s 43¼	200 do b10 27¾
5,000 do 43⅛	200 do 27¼
32,000 do 43½	100 do b30 27⅞
2,000 City 6s, 1887 96½	100 Chi. & Rock I. R. 40

THURSDAY, August 1—P. M.

The month of August opens on an improved Stock Market. The accounts in the morning Press from our Army near Washington and its new administration under Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the subsequent advices of the success of the Union forces in Western Virginia, had a perceptible influence on speculation, while the market was materially strengthened by the action yesterday of the Missouri State Convention and consequent rapid rise in the 6 ₱ cent. Stock of that State. The Stock sold up to 44 ₱ cent., as against 41⅞@½ yesterday forenoon, and the rise influenced the demand and price for the other Border State Stocks, so that Tennessees also brought 44 ₱ cent., Virginias 50, Louisianas 60, and North Carolinas 61 ₱ cent. The supplies from the Western Bank Departments of all these Stocks have materially fallen off this week, and the impression is that nearly the whole of the vast amount of Missouris, &c., held for the basis circulation in Illinois and Wisconsin, have been distributed through this Market to substantial hands, and what is most singular in the movement is, that the heaviest purchases of Tennessees, Virginias and North Carolinas, have been made for Southern account, reversing the order which it was at one time feared would send such quantities *from* the seceding States for the object of realizing ready cash through the New-York Stock Exchange. Some parcels of Virginias and Tennessees have also been taken for English account, as a mere speculation, at low figures, to be returned on the Market when a round profit is made practicable. Among domestic Northern buyers, the distribution of Missouris has been the most general, the belief gaining ground that the State is not only loyal, but will ultimately be brought exclusively under free labor, the present negro population bearing the proportion of only ten ₱ cent. to the total census.

While the State Stock list was supported by Missouri six ₱ cents, the Railway Shares were made buoyant at the close of the day by the determined firmness and advance of New-York Central, which is 1 ₱ cent. higher for the reopening of the transfers on the 23d inst., than at the Second Board yesterday, and ½ ₱ cent. higher on the Stock deliverable by certificate. The market this afternoon stood 76⅛@76¼ ₱ cent.; Rock Island rose to 41 ₱ cent.; Toledo to 28¼; Michigan Guaranteed to 29½, Galena to 62⅞; Illinois Central to 64, and Reading to 36¼ ₱ cent. Erie shares of the new corporation were done at 24 ₱ cent. Only one transfer per day, as under the New-York Central rule, is to be allowed on the same certificate of the new Erie shares, after the regular opening of the books, which will be about 1st September. The General Market at 5 o'clock left off buoyant, and on several descriptions a further advance was had, as follows:

Central	76⅜	Rock Island	41
Missouris	44⅛	Illinois Central	64⅛
Tennessees	44	Galena	63
Toledo	28½	Reading	36½

The bidding for the City Bank shares were about the same as yesterday, viz:

Merchants'	90	Mechanics'	90
America	100	Phœnix	90
Mech. & Traders'	100	Commerce	76½
American Exchange	80	Hanover	65
Metropolitan	88	Corn Exchange	79
Continental	70	Importers' & Traders'	82
Manufac. & Merchants'	77		

In Railway Bonds the actual business to-day was not important. The bidding generally firm. The August interest on all the mortgages of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Company was promptly provided for to-day.

N. Y. Central Sixes	92½	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	72½
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64	97½	Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ cent., '75	90
Erie firsts, '68	102½	Ter. H. & Al. firsts, 7 p. c.	60
Erie seconds, '69	98	Ter. H. & Al. s., 8 p. c., '90	20
Erie seconds, ext., '74	95	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	84
Erie thirds, '83	83	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d se's	37½
Erie fourths, '80	71½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	15
Hudson R. firsts, '69	101½	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	101½
Hud. R. seconds S. F. '85	95	Gal. & Chicago firsts	96½
Hudson R. thirds, '75	80	Gal. & Chic. seconds	94
Harlem firsts, 1869-73	96	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	93½
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Lake Erie & W. firsts	60
M. Cen. 8 ₱ c., old	94	Lake Erie & W. seconds	28½
M. Cen. 8 ₱ c. n. f. '82	95	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	95
M. So. firsts	70	Del., L. & W. seconds	86½
M. So. seconds	61	Lack. & West Bs	8
M. So. Assent. B's	50	Clev. & T. firsts, S. F.	73½
N. Indiana R. firsts	77		

In regard to the future of Money affairs we remark in the proceedings of Congress to-day an important amendment to the Sub-Treasury law of 1846, for facilitating the negotiation of the Loans of the Government, by which the peremptory deposit of Gold in the Sub-Treasury by solvent Banking Corporations who may subscribe to any of the Public Loans of the United States is dispensed with. The proceeds of such Loans may remain with the Banks to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States until drawn out in the ordinary course of disbursement. The amendment will supersede a vast amount of trouble and annoyance in transferring Gold to the Sub-Treasury; besides providing against any inconvenience to the Money Market which might grow out of large temporary accumulations of Gold in the Sub-Treasury. The importance and influence of the measure cannot yet be determined, as no official copy of the Supplemental Loan Bill upon which it has been engrafted, has been received.

To-day $200,000 additional was placed by Money-lenders with the Government, on 60 day Treasury Notes, at 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The net disbursements of the Sub-Treasury were $288,000, reducing the balance to $6,948,915.

The United States Trust Company to-day declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., and after carefully scaling the whole of the Public Stocks and other securities held by the Company down to the lowest market values, the surplus profits undivided are equal to 20 ₱ cent. on the capital. The Manhattan Bank has declared a dividend of 4 ₱ cent. payable 16th August. The Oriental Bank a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable Aug. 10. The coupons due Aug. 1, on the bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad (Stonington) will be paid by M. MORGAN & SON.

The latest London quotations for American Securities by the *Africa* are as follows:

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₱ cent., 1874.	72 @ 74	
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent.	43 @ 45	
Erie shares, ex. ass. Scrip	22 @ 23	22¾
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Preference.	41 @ 43	42
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½ @ 2½	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., 1876	77 @ 79	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	82 @ 84	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	39 @ 38 dis	39½
Do. do. all paid	59 @ 61	
Mich. Cen. Con., 1869, 8 ₱ cent.	80 @ 82	
Do. S. F'd. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M., 1882	84 @ 86	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1885.	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1883.	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. (S. F'd.,) 1876	90 @ 92 x c.	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Con. Bds., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	69 @ 71	
New-York & Erie 1st M. 7 ₱ ct., 1867	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	90 @ 92	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₱ cent., 1883, assented	76 @ 78	77½
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent., 1865.	98 @ 100	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₱ cent., '72	96 @ 98	
Pensylvania Central Bonds 1st Mort. 6 ₱ cent. convertible.	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₱ cent., sterling	80 @ 82	
Do. $50 shares	34 @ 36	
Philadelphia and Reading $50 shares	18 @ 20	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 17th of July, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,363,112	Increase	£38,918
Public deposits	2,946,205	Decrease	309,408
Other deposits	13,317,958	Decrease	596,640
Gov't securities	9,535,202	Decrease	81,000
Other securities	19,534,290	Decrease	366,301
Notes unemployed	4,913,935	Decrease	350,005

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,447,860, being an increase of £290,365, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,578,143 showing a decrease of £96,156 when compared with the preceding return.

The Specie List of the *Africa* is as follows:

Giro & Francea	£195	Walsh, Carver & Chase	£664
Henry Stockher	165	Nesmith & Sons	339
Abm. Bell's Sons	2,300	J. B. Freeman & Co.	247
Wm. Ropes & Co.	2,600	F. McDonald & Co.	252
Isaac Jeans & Co.	1,400	F. Skinner & Co.	664
V. Azarian & Co.	970	Jos. Warton	500
Otis Rich	490	Wm. McLean	1,000
W. B. Cooper, Jr.	830	FROM HAVRE.	
A. M. Seixas	970	Poirier & Co.	$40,000
Howes & Crowell	1,100	Bailen & Sander	52,000
Brett, Son & Co.	750	W. Scball & Co.	f.150,000
Order	778		

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, per steamers *City of Glasgow* and *New-York*, sailing on Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861, are as follows:

London—60 days' sight	107¾ ₱ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108½ ₱ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 25c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 21¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	40¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco	35¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	41c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix-dollar	77¾c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 202 bbls. of Ashes, 17,420 bbls. Flour, 132 bbls. and 50 bags Corn Meal, 42,536 bushels Wheat, 141,913 bushels Corn, 11,440 bushels Oats, 664 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,559 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 50 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 400 bags Rio, at 14c.@14½c.; and a cargo of St. Domingo, (6,000 bags,) on terms not ascertained, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—The demand has been moderate to-day; prices have favored sellers. Sales 800 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Middling, ₱ ℔	16½	16½	16½	16¾
Middling Fair, ₱ ℔	16¾	17	17¼	17¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, and prices have been generally depressed. The receipts have been fair. The export demand has been restricted. The principal holders have been reluctant to make important concessions to buyers. The reported sales reach 12,650 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4@$4 10; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 20@$4 30, mainly at $4 25@$4 30; Superfine Western at $3 90@$4 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 20@$5 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 25@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 75@$4 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 00 @ $4 10
Extra State	4 20 @ 4 30
Superfine Western	3 90 @ 4 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 20 @ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 25 @ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 75 @ 4 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds.	4 90 @ 5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05 @ 6 15
Fancy Genessee	4 55 @ 4 70
Extra Genessee	4 75 @ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75 @ 6 75

Southern Flour is in less request, yet is steady. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 00@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is moderately inquired for, including superfine, at $3 90@$4, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $2 50@$3 65 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal less sought after, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, in store; $2 85, from dock, for Fairfax Mills, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant, and desirable lots have been held with more firmness to-day, but the demand, especially from shippers, has been restricted. Sales 134,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 17@$1 24; Amber do., (Winter,) at $1 15; Red Western, at $1 10@$1 14; very superior Green Bay Club at $1 05; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 80c.@$1; Racine Spring at 94c.@97c.; Northwestern Club at 91c.@93c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 72c.@92c.; White Canada on private terms; very poor Red do. at 85c.; and new Red Delaware at $1 18 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good demand but at easier prices. Sales 158,000 bushels, at 41c.@45c. for poor to prime, and 46c. for very choice mixed Western; 38c.@40c. for damaged do.; 44c.@47 for Western Yellow; 47c.@48c. for Northern Yellow, and 52c. for Southern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and steady, at 62c.@63c. for Northern, and 46c.@48c. for Western ₱ bushel. Sales 5,400 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are quiet, including Canadian, at 26c.@28c.; Western at 30c.@32c., and State at 32c.@32½c. ₱ bushel. The following is the estimate of the Secretary of the Board of Trade of Chicago, of the amount of flour and grain in store in that city, July 29:

Flour, bbls	9,656
Wheat, bush	274,462
Corn, bush	1,345,217
Oats, bush	258,501

HAY—North River is quiet, yet steady, at 50c.@70c., for poor to prime old, and 30c.@65c. for new crop, ₱ ℔.

HOPS—Continue in good request for home use and shipment at steady prices. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ₱ ℔.

LUMBER—Has been rather more sought after during the past week, and sales have been reported of 900,000 feet Eastern Spruce and Pine, at, according to lengths and sizes, $9 50@$11 ₱ thousand feet; also, 11,000 feet Piles, at 4c., cash, ₱ foot. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "The receipts of Lumber are light, but more than the present demand requires. The sales of the week have been small, and mostly in small lots for immediate use, though some shipping orders have been in market, and one considerable sale of Clear Pine has been made to Philadelphia. Prices of some kinds of Lumber are considerably reduced. Dealers are inclined to make concessions on large transactions, even from the low prices now prevailing. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	132,574,762	29,900	49,353	54,507,887
1860	148,671,600	24,992	31,954	52,861,279
1861	79,633,780	18,174	32	57,006,376

The receipts for the three months show a falling off in Boards and Scantling fully equal to one-half, as compared with last season. There is an increase in Staves and a slight diminution in Shingles."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, have been quite limited, including small lots of Porto Rico, at 29c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 21c.@22c. ₱ gallon. Stock on hand, this morning, 14,456 hhds. and 4,312 bbls., including 7,577 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 6,306 hhds. Porto Rico, 661 hhds. Clayed Cuba, 870 bbls. New-Orleans, and 3,442 bbls. Cuba Muscovado.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, partly for Government use, at advanced prices. Sales have been reported of 1,350 bbls., in lots at $15 75@$16 for Mess, and $10 62½@$10 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Stock in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 54,998 bbls., against 66,026 bbls. on the 1st of July, 1861, and 62,874 bbls. 1st of August, 1860. Cut Meats continue in limited request, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Lard is in demand at steady rates; sales 325 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9½c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ ℔. Beef is unaltered; sales, since our last, 200 barrels, at $11 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Stock, 24,327 tcs. and bbls., against 38,400 tcs. and bbls., July 1, 1861, and 28,909 tcs. and bbls. Aug. 1, 1860. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at from 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is quiet at 3c.@7c. ₱ ℔. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, July 31, reviewing the business of the week, says: "Provisions dull; the demand has been limited, and the market feels heavy. The reverses of our troops had a depressing influence on the market. Bacon Shoulders sold at 5c., and bulk do. at 4c., to the extent of 250 hhds., all in small lots. Bacon Sides at 6½c.@7¼c., the latter for clear. We did not hear of any sales of Bulk Sides. Nothing done in Mess Pork: it was held at $14 50, with some inquiry at $14@$14 25. The news from New-York was more favorable at the close. About 2,300 kegs Lard sold at 8½c., and 400 tcs. at 8c., and at these rates there has been a fair demand for strictly Prime, and not much to be had. A portion of the sales were made, delivered at Terre Haute, Ind. Butcher's Lard sells at 6c., buyers furnishing packages."

RICE—Sales have been made of 200 tcs., in lots, at $5 37½@$6 ₱ 100 ℔s. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. have prepared the following statement of the *Stock of Rice in New-York, Aug. 1:*

	1860.	1861.
Carolina, tcs	5,475	4,923
East India, bags	——	3,344

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate, and sales have been reported of 864 hhds., including Cuba, at 5¼c.@6c.; Porto Rico, at 6c.@6½c.; and New-Orleans, at 6¼c.; with 40 boxes Havana, at 5½c.@7c. ₱ ℔.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Aug. 1.

	1860.	1861.
Cuba, hhds	76,448	56,432
Porto Rico	9,868	6,823
New-Orleans	600	2,512
English Islands	376	670
Texas	45	—
Total hhds	87,337	66,737
Total boxes	24,718	22,512
Total bags	110,536	191,449
Melado, hhds	8,266	7,781

TALLOW—Sales 24,000 ℔s. at 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been in light supply and moderate request at buoyant prices. The business of the past month, Mr. M. RADER reviews thus: "Were it not for a very active export demand for Kentucky Leaf, we should lack subject for a report; as for other sorts, we have no inquiry at all. The manufacturing business of Cigars seems to be nearly entirely suspended, so that our excessively low stocks of Spanish Leaf in first hands hardly decrease, and whilst prices in Cuba are very high and firm, scarcely former prices can be realized here. The sales of Kentucky Leaf have been very large, principally for Spain, Germany and the Mediterranean, and the receipts of the month foot up full 13,000 hhds., about one-third of which were reshipped direct. In the face of such large receipts, holders are asking advanced rates, which has had the effect of checking larger transactions for the last few days; the principal buyers showing a determination to purchase only at previous rates. Our present quotations are: Lugs, 6c.@6½c.; low Leaf, 7c.@7½c.; good, 8c.@9½c.; fine, 10c.@12½c.; heavy shipping Leaf is held very firmly at 6½c.@7c. for Lugs; 8c.@9½c. for good; 10½c.@12½c. for fine, and 13c.@14c. for Clarksville selections. In Seed Leaf there is but little doing; fillers and ordinary grades are mostly all sold, and the tidings from abroad being not very encouraging, the export inquiry is very light, and none of any consequence for home use."

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse, in July:

	Ky.	V. & N.C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock July 1, 1861, hhds	14,258	853	39	—	15,150
Received since	6,865	30	12	—	6,907
Total	21,123	883	51	—	22,057
Delivered since	2,286	67	40	—	2,393
Stock Aug. 1, 1861	18,837	826	11	—	19,674
Stock Aug. 1, 1860	13,173	1,434	5	1	14,613

Messrs. J. McJ. BENSEL & Co. report the business at their warehouse during the month of July thus:

	Hhds.
Stock of Kentucky on hand June 30, 1861	1,898
Kentucky received since then	712
Total available supply	2,510
Delivered in July	219
Stock on hand July 31, 1861	2,291

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in July

	Havana.	Cuba.	Segars.	Yara.
Stock July 1, 1861, bales	1,934	101	60	55
Received since	146	—	—	157
Total	2,080	101	60	212
Sales to July 31, 1861	133	—	—	—
Stock Aug. 1, 1861	1,947	101	60	212

WHISKY—Sales 950 bbls. at 16¾c.@17c., chiefly at 16¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners have made some slight concessions to shippers, and business has been brisker. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d., Corn, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow 30s., and, by steamer, 10,000 bush. Wheat, in steamers' bags at 14d. ₱ bush., with 600 boxes Cheese and 300 pkgs. Butter, at 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bush. Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton; Hops, ¾d. ₱ ℔. For Cork and a market, a bark, with Corn, in bulk and ship's bags, at 11½d., and a foreign ship, with Wheat, (24,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 12d. to England, or 13d. to the Continent of Europe. For Havre—Wheat (12,000 bushels) in ship's bags, at 18c. ₱ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—TEMPTATION—THRICE MARRIED—GOOD FOR NOTHING.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Official advices have been received in Washington from Gen. ROSECRANS, which fully confirm the reports previously received, that WISE and his command had precipitately fled from Gauley Bridge eastward, after destroying the bridge to prevent pursuit. One thousand muskets and several kegs of cannon powder were left behind. Gen. ROSECRANS also says that many of the inhabitants of that region who have heretofore been strong Secessionists, have been converted to Unionism through the excesses of the rebel troops, who are now entirely cleared out of the Kanawha Valley. And if the latest dispatches which reach us are true—and we see no good reason to doubt them—WISE and his whole command are likely to fall into the hands of our forces. This would indeed be a triumph which would go far to efface the memory of Bull Run. He is stated to have retreated from one point to another, pursued continually by our troops, until he is at last in a position where it will be impossible for him to escape.

Two important general orders have just been issued by Gen. SCOTT. The first, which has probably been called out by some indiscretion in the matter of searches for arms in suspected houses, directs that all searches for arms, traitors, or spies, and arrests of offenders, in any military department, shall only be made by authority of the Commander of the department, except in cases of urgent necessity. The second order announces the desecration of Mount Vernon by the bands of armed rebels, and expresses the hope of the Commander-in-Chief that should the operations of the war take our troops in that direction, every possible respect will be paid to the sacred precincts.

Judging from all accounts which reach us, there appears to be little doubt that a large rebel force is again in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry—probably with a view to holding in check the column of Gen. BANKS, but possibly with the purpose of making an attempt, should circumstances favor, to cross the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, between Harper's Ferry and Washington. Considerable bodies of rebel foragers have already approached within six miles of the head-quarters of Gen. BANKS, which is considered a certain indication that Gen. JOHNSTON'S Army is nearer to the Potomac than Leesburgh. Meantime, Gen. BANKS is busily engaged in the organization of his column, three brigades having already been formed, and placed under the command respectively of Col. THOMAS, Col. ASHCROMBIE and Col. STONE. Gen. BANKS has also instituted stringent measures to prevent communication between the Secessionists of Maryland and the rebels in Virginia.

The success of the recent expedition from Fortress Monroe to Back River, in which several rebel sloops and schooners were captured, with considerable property of value, has indnced the fitting out of another one for some point up the Chesapeake Bay. The expedition, consisting of three hundred men and several pieces of artillery, under command of Lieut. ASHLEY, left the Fortress on the propellers *Cadwallader*, *Fanny* and *Adriatic*, on Tuesday, and had not been heard from at last accounts. LA MOUNTAIN, the balloonist, made an ascension of about a thousand feet on Wednesday, and made some useful observations of the positions of the rebels. No force was seen in the vicinity of Hampton.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were of an extremely interesting character. In the Senate, a number of important bills were passed—among them the one making appropriations for fortifications, the one to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces, the one reducing Consular fees on vessels running to or between foreign ports, and the one to punish fraud in making contracts with the Government. The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill for the better organization of the Army was agreed to, and the bill thus passed; and the same action was taken on the Loan bill. These two important measures now only await the signature of the President to become laws. The bill for the suppression and punishment of Insurrection was then taken up, and discussed until the adjournment. It was bitterly opposed by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who denounced it as an atrocity of the worst character. A motion to postpone its consideration, however, was negatived, 28 to 16, though the matter was not finally disposed of. In the House, a bill was reported from the Naval Committee, and passed, which authorizes additional enlistments in the Navy for three years or for the war. A bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed, which appropriates $100,000 for field fortifications for the defence of Washington. A bill from the Committee on Commerce was passed, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to employ additional revenue vessels. Mr. FENTON, of New-York, offered a preamble and resolution, making inquiry of the President relative to the detention of Congressman ELY among the rebels as a prisoner. The rest of the session was occupied in a discussion growing out of a personal explanation made by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, in answer to an article published in the Albany *Evening Journal*, written by THURLOW WEED. He denied the truth of the charges of Mr. WEED, that he had, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, urged premature action on the part of Gen. SCOTT. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, also explained that he did not, in his remarks, a few days ago, intend to be understood that Gen. SCOTT had accused the President of forcing him to fight the Battle of Bull Run against his better judgment. And the House adjourned.

The Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. BUTTERFIELD, reached home last evening by the Camden and Amboy route. The ovation tendered to them by the citizens and firemen was one of the most hearty and enthusiastic which has greeted the return of the New-York regiments.

The Twentieth Regiment, New-York State Militia, returned from their three months' service yesterday, passing through this City on their way home to Ulster County. Most of the men express a willingness to reënlist.

Yesterday evening the First Maine Regiment arrived in this City from Washington. The men were marmed, having delivered their rifles to the Sixth Maine Regiment, which had arrived at the Capital before they left. At the Park Barracks the men partook of supper and slept; this morning they will leave for home.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st of July, arrived at this port yesterday. A summary of her news had been previously received, by telegraph from Cape Race. We give, however, a very full budget of correspondence and extracts from our foreign files, which will be found more than usually interesting.

Our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City informs us that the Government is making preparations to withdraw the United States troops entirely from Cedar Valley reservation, and to dispose of all the Government property there. An auction sale commenced at Fort Crittenden on the 15th of July, to continue from day to day until all the effects were sold. Whether Fort Scott was also to be sold out in the same fashion was not known, but the presumption is that it was not, as proposals were invited for supplying that post with oats and hay for the Winter. The departure of the troops from Fort Crittenden was expected to affect business very unfavorably. The first daily mail stage for California passed through Great Salt Lake City on the 11th of July, and continued regularly afterwards, East and West. A war was expected between the Shoshones and the Cheyennes, in consequence of an attack of the latter upon a party of the former on the Sweetwater, in which several were killed.

There was a buoyant Stock market yesterday, and a rise of 1@1¼ per cent. on speculative descriptions,—New-York Cantral, 76¾; Missouris, 44½@¾ per cent.

The demand for Flour was restricted yesterday, and prices were depressed. Wheat was less plenty and was held with more firmness, though the inquiry was less active. Corn was freely purchased, but at easier rates. The principal business in Provisions was transacted in Pork, which advanced. Cotton and Rice were in request at rising prices. Moderate sales of Sugars, Hops and Tobacco were reported. Coffee was rather more sought after. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

The Battle of the 21st.

We copy from the New-Orleans *Delta* a very interesting letter from Richmond on the battle at Bull Run. It adds not much to our knowledge of the actual facts of that engagement, but some of the views which it presents are forcible and striking.

The letter, in the first place, confirms to the fullest extent all that we have hitherto said about the superior strength of the enemy in numbers and in position. The writer does not believe that JOHNSTON'S presence, with his division of 20,000 men, was necessary to a victory. On the contrary, he speaks of that number as only a small part of their whole force, and of the defences of the position as sufficient to have resisted an attack of 70,000, which he supposes to have been the strength of the assailing force. "But a *small portion* of our forces at and near Manassas Junction," he says, "were actually engaged. He does not believe that Gen. SCOTT ordered the attack upon that point, in the deliberate exercise of his judgment, for it was a fatal departure from a wise military policy. The writer's remarks on this point are worthy of careful attention.

In regard to the future movements of the Confederate Army, this writer reveals the fact that the counsels of their leaders are divided. A part of them insist upon the necessity of offensive policy, including an immediate advance upon Washington, while others oppose this, and advocate a purely defensive policy, as most likely to produce a mollifying effect upon the Northern mind. We agree with the writer in regarding all such expectations as utterly vain. Unquestionably the capture of Washington would exasperate public sentiment throughout the North to a much higher degree of intensity than it has yet reached. But it is not enough already for all practical purposes. The North has, as this writer says, "explicitly, in word and act, challenged to a fight to the death." The people of this country do not intend that this Union shall be destroyed, this Government which our fathers framed be overthrown, until it has been proved by actual experiment that they are not able to prevent it. They regard it as the most solemn of duties to put forth every possible effort,—to strain every nerve,—to do whatever men can do to protect their country and the world from so great a disaster. They will perform this duty to the utmost of their ability. If they succeed, they will find their reward in the work accomplished. If they fail, they will be held guiltless by the world and by their posterity.

We do not understand on what grounds the Secessionists can have hoped for a reaction in their favor in the Northern States. They can scarcely be so stolid as to give a moment's heed to the gabble of the *News* and *Day Book*, or even to the more weighty assurances of the *Journal of Commerce* on this subject. They have the clear, explicit, unmistakable announciations of President LINCOLN'S Message on this subject. They have seen with what unexampled and marvelous unanimity the utmost of his demands were surpassed by Congress. And if they have paid the slightest attention to the Northern Press, they must have seen that this prompt alacrity, in placing the whole wealth and strength of the nation at the President's command, for the suppression of this rebellion, has lagged behind the impulse and resolution of the great mass of the people. They may rest assured that this high tide of patriotic fervor will know no "retiring ebb" until the utmost power of the nation has been brought to bear upon this gigantic rebellion. The President will receive the hearty support of the nation in whatever measures he may employ for its suppression, and until our ability to suppress it has been thoroughly and effectively tested and found to fail, the leaders of secession may dismiss all hope of changing the sentiment of the people of the North and West.

THE WAY THEY DO THINGS IN VIRGINIA.—The rebel Congress at Richmond have been sitting with closed doors for the last ten or twelve days. Whether the room in which its deliberations are held is darkened or not, we are not informed, but we respectfully suggest, that out of regard for the proprieties and fitness of things, it should be. When we remember how miserably Virginia has been duped, how she has been made the [illegible] of treason, been compelled to bear the burdens of the rebellion—to suffer the desolation of a war not legitimately her own; how the Cotton Confederates have managed to place her in the front of the battle to be crushed between the opposing forces, whoever may conquer in the strife, we confess that we cannot see how her "chivalrous sons" can with complacency, and in the broad daylight, look in the face the conspirators who in the furtherance of their own selfish schemes betrayed her to her ruin. South Carolina may well strut her brief hour in Richmond, for the triumphs of duplicity are hers. The homes of her people are away from the alarms and horrors of war. But the deep humiliation, the sense of degradation which should be felt by the "nursery of statesmen," "the mother of Presidents," at being thus compelled to lower her crest and veil her honors before the flaunting glories of the pigmy State, one would suppose would induce her to hide her bluehes and her shame by the darkening of windows as well as the closing of doors.

No Time for Peace.

The secession organs in the City tell us of numerous meetings held in various quarters in support of a *peace* policy. Where they are held, or by whom they are attended, these journals do not inform us. So far as we know anything of them they are secret,—and are attended only by a very small number of political wire-pullers, who are anxious to make some issue by which their old party organizations can be revived. What degree of success is likely to follow their efforts, they will soon be in a position to ascertain.

It is not easy to imagine any condition of affairs less propitious to such a movement than the present. If the Union armies had achieved a victory over the rebels, there would be some sense, and some manliness, in proposing a peace. But on the heels of defeat, such a suggestion is merely pusillanimous. Those who talk of peace now, without any further effort to vindicate the honor of the country, simply propose that the country should acquiesce in its disgrace. They ask us to accept the defeat of the 21st as a final definition of the relations of the two sections,—that we should acknowledge the Richmond *Enquirer's* construction of it as deciding the "relative *manhood*" of the people of the North and South respectively. Now that we are beaten, they propose peace. It would not be easy for craven cowardice to go further.

We beg these gentlemen to make their meetings public. Let the country hear what they say, and see what they propose to do. Let us know who the men are thus anxious to sit down "infamous and contented,"—thus eager to accept a thrashing as their just desert at the hands of their Southern masters. They might be useful in one way if not in another. The country would gladly exchange a regiment of them for a handful of the brave fellows who are wounded and prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

This is no time to talk of peace. Every dictate of interest and every sentiment of honor alike require that the defeat of the 21st should be avenged. The whole country, as one man, demands it;—and no man can stand a moment before the indignation of the people, who advocates anything else. Whatever may be the final result of the war, it must not end here. Whether we are hereafter to be two nations, or one,—we must understand each other better than we do now. We must remove the misconceptions to which the affair at Bull Run has given rise. When that is done, it will be time enough to see what shall be done next.

The country has just one duty now, and to that everything else must be made to bend. We must reverse the verdict of the 21st. We must meet the enemy and come off victorious. We must inflict upon the head of this rebellion a blow which will demonstrate our power, and vindicate our martial prowess. To yield now would be simply to invite insult, not only from the South, but from every Power on earth. To sue for peace now would be merely to confess a fixed and settled inferiority, while we should wear, as a brand of dishonor, through all coming time. The people abhor the thought of such degradation. If it comes at all, it must come only after every nerve of the nation has been strained to avert it. The people are for war. They are ready to make all the effort it requires,—all the sacrifices it demands, and to incur all the hazards which it involves. But nothing but war,—strenuous, energetic and resolute,—a war which shall develope our strength and give us victory, will meet the necessities of the country, or satisfy the just expectations of the American people.

A WORD OF CAUTION.—Are not our many-headed friends of the *Tribune* overdoing the thing a little in the matter of modesty? We can make all possible allowance for the awkwardness of wearing tights for the first time in public,—but the *Tribune's* contortions seem needlessly painful. It may very well forego its old style of dictating to everybody, and denouncing with unmeasured virulence all who did not instantly obey its commands. But there certainly can be no necessity for solemnly abjuring every morning the right of expressing any opinion whatever, on any subject of the slightest interest to the community.

Up to a very recent date, the *Tribune* scouted the idea that it was not to express its opinions fully and freely concerning every public man and every public act; and it earned a good deal of credit for the fearlessness, if not for the discretion, with which it exercised this self-assumed censorship. But now the *Tribune* "wishes it to be distinctly understood that, so far as we are concerned, we admit that *every General or other commanding officer engaged* in that deplorable battle *did his entire duty as a strategist and a hero*, and that no blame, whatever, should be attached to any one." This, it seems to us, degrades the functions of the Press a good deal more thoroughly than the old habit of universal denunciation for which the *Tribune* has exchanged it. A newspaper may as well be muzzled, or suppressed outright, as thus to abdicate the very first duties which belong to the profession.

The *Tribune* is very anxious to "banish all further bickerings and personal controversies until the honor of the nation is retrieved." This is all very well. But our [illegible] should begin further back. He should not have admitted into his columns the very bitter and unjust attack upon Gen. SCHENCK, which elicited the reply against which the *Tribune* protests. So far as we had an opportunity of judging, Gen. SCHENCK behaved throughout the day with entire self-possession and the most conspicuous courage. He held from first to last the position assigned him by his superior officer,—and this certainly was all that could be asked at his hands.

The New State Government of Missouri.

The Missouri State Convention has passed an ordinance declaring the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, and members of the General Assembly, vacant. It has also proceeded to fill the first three by the provisional appointment of HAMILTON R. GAMBLE to be Governor, WILLARD P. HALL to be Lieutenant-Governor, and MORDECAI OLIVER to be Secretary of State.

The *personnel* of this Provisional State Government is all that could be desired by the Union men of Missouri, even those that are most persistent opposers of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration. HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, the new Governor, is one of the best known and most eminent citizens of Missouri. He is a resident of St. Louis, a lawyer by profession and practice, having long stood at the head of the Bar in the State, and having been elected with great unanimity to the Supreme Bench, where he served several years, with distinction and acceptance. He was a Whig in the past of undeviating faith, then an American, and in the last campaign a Unionist supporter of BELL and EVERETT. Judge GAMBLE has never affiliated with the Republican Party, but was an advocate of Judge EDWARD BATES' nomination and election to the Presidency by any party that was willing to support him, because he believed him to be a sound National man. With these views he would have advocated Judge BATES' election, though the latter should have obtained the Chicago nomination. All this might be explained, however, by the fact that Judge (now Governor) GAMBLE is a brother-in-law of Judge BATES.

WILLARD P. HALL, who is elected Lieutenant-Governor, is a citizen of St. Joseph, a Democrat, who has represented Missouri frequently in Congress. His abilities are first-rate, his personal respectability very high in Missouri, and he was a strong contestant for the Democratic nomination for Governor, at the time when C. F. JACKSON, the present fugitive Governor, was nominated.

MORDECAI OLIVER, the Secretary of State, was a resident formerly of Clay County, lying on the north side of the Missouri River, near the Kansas border. Liberty, the County seat of Clay County, will be remembered for the violations of the United States Arsenal there, in the Kansas troubles, and more recently by Secession plunderers. Mr. OLIVER represented his District in Congress, as a Whig, about eight years ago; but when the American Party came up, Mr. OLIVER acted with the Democracy of Missouri, and, so far as we know, still counts himself one of them. But he has proved himself an unswerving Union man.

The passage of the ordinance that reorganizes the Missouri State Government, was by a vote of 56 to 25—or more than two to one. On the selection of the officers of the Provisional State Government, about twenty of the members declined to vote, on the ground that they believed the Convention to be transcending its authority, and they could not give countenance to its action by participating in and recognizing the elections as valid. But this fraction of the Convention are held not to represent the people of their own Counties; and so far as concerns one at least, URIEL WRIGHT, of St. Louis, who was elected as a Unionist, but is now a rank Secessionist, we know this to be true.

These new officers chosen for the Missouri State Government are to hold their places till the first Monday in November, 1861, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified, or until the people at the polls on the first Monday of November, 1861, shall disapprove entirely the action of the Convention in attempting to supersede the old and treasonable State Government; as the Convention in its extreme folly and abnegation of all self-respect, has provided may be done. Knowing so well, as this Convention did, the constitutional regularity of its call and the supreme powers with which it was invested, the utter anarchy of the State at present, and the desperate villainy of the Secessionists who control numerous and populous portions of the State, it is surprising that its intelligent and patriotic members ventured upon any such experiment as submitting their obviously necessary action to the bullying and ballot-stuffing propensities of the "border ruffians" and rebels. It would not be at all surprising, even with a majority of three-fourths of the lawful citizens of Missouri sustaining the action of the Convention, to find bogus poll-books, under the manipulations of unscrupulous secession judges and clerks, presenting an emphatic condemnation of the discreet action of the Convention. In that event the State would relapse into the anarchy that now prevails, and which furnishes an example of lawlessness and irregularity in the administration of a State never before witnessed in the American Union. For what greater achievement could the revolutionists of Missouri hope for than to have the State thrown into new and violent civil commotions by an apparent, however unreal, triumph of the secession party over the Union voters at the polls?

But assuming that the honesty and good sense of the people of Missouri shall escape the gins and nets so carefully allowed to be set for them, and that they shall ratify the proceedings of the State Convention, we think the nation may be congratulated on the first step towards peaceful, constitutional reform in the State of Missouri.

If the people of the State generally shall acquiesce in this action of the Convention, we may look for speedy peace and quiet there. The State Government, if loyal and efficient, can be infinitely more serviceable in the suppression of disorders than the National Government; and in the palpable demonstration of the purpose of the people of the State to remain in the Union, Ben McCULLOCH'S invasion of the Southwest can only exasperate Missourians, not profit the Confederate cause.

If Gen. FREMONT shall wisely coöperate with the new State Government of Missouri, all the troops of that State, and of Illinois and Iowa, now occupied in binding the hands of the Secessionists—a force of almost 20,000, under the commands of LYON, SIGEL and POPE—may be released for operations down the Mississippi upon Memphis and New-Orleans. And Missouri, and chiefly St. Louis, by becoming a peaceful place of business again, may, in the fitting out of the great armies to be employed in the West, have a rich and long-continued trade, and get back much of the prosperity that anarchy and misrule have lost to that unhappy people.

Uniformity in Uniforms.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that thousands of troops are being marshalled for the defance of the Union, the matter of similarity of uniforms presents itself as exceedingly important. At present each regiment seems to exercise its own taste, and sometimes lack of taste, in the selection of its uniform, causing our Army somewhat to resemble in its varied colors the vagaries of a May-day fantastic company. The ragged and faded dress of returned volunteers shows that in *material* the mistake has sometimes been as great as in *colors* and styles.

There should at once be a Commission appointed to examine and decide on the best uniform, taking into consideration the availability of the required material, style, trimming, &c., and all volunteers should be required to be clothed in accordance therewith, as the regulars are clothed in the Army gray. Perhaps, as this war will be fought in a warm climate, a lighter uniform might be provided for the volunteers than that used in the regular service.

At present there is no way of distinguishing our troops at a distance by their uniform. For instance, the Second Mississippi Regiment are uniformed exactly like one of the Minnesota regiments, occasioning a mistake in the late battle,—it is true, in our favor. But the mistake of Col. BENDIX'S New-York Regiment in firing on Col. TOWNSEND'S Albany Regiment at Little Bethel, and the attack of the New-York Fourteenth on the New-York Eighth at Bull Run, from inability to distinguish friend from foe, show the evils of the present lack of system. The labor of inspection of uniforms would be much lessened by this change, and it certainly seems a matter of sufficient importance to secure the attention of our careful and efficient War Department, by whom, as we are informed, "no proper safeguard is omitted."

Respectfully, W. A.

This is a matter of very great importance, and deserves attention. On the field of battle, especially where large numbers are engaged, and the field is somewhat extended, it is impossible to distinguish friend from foe, except by their uniform, and too many instances have already occurred in which the most serious mistakes have been made in this respect, to justify any further delay in giving it attention. It is well known that there are very many regiments in the Rebel Army whose uniforms are precisely like those of regiments in our own. This must inevitably lead to blunders involving serious loss of life, as indeed it has done in several cases already.

The Government should provide against a recurrence of these dangers without delay. We see no reason why all the armies of the Union should not wear one uniform,—precisely the same in its main features, and varied, if necessary, in some minor respects, so as to distinguish the soldiers of the different States. The present utter confusion in the dress of the troops not only prevents them from making the imposing appearance on parade which they might otherwise do, but is certain to involve consequences of the most disastrous kind.

Romance Among the Rebels.

The rebel accounts of the battle of the 21st continue to be exceedingly interesting,—and we accordingly continue our extracts from them. Some of the Munchausenisms which they embody are excessively ludicrous. One of these rebel *raconteurs* reports that a certain Pennsylvania regiment was mowed down "*by acres*" by their artillery. Another writer describes the onset of McDOWELL'S column "54,000 strong,"—and a third speaks in thrilling terms of the narrow escape they had from being outflanked when "PATTERSON'S division of 20,000 swept in to the aid of the General in command." As PATTERSON'S division came no nearer the field than Harper's Ferry, the deliverance of the rebels was not nearly so miraculous as it seemed.

These men, however, seem to have found their match in some of ours, whom they hold as prisoners. One of the Fire Zouaves is apparently determined to fool them to the top of their bent. They acknowledge their indebtedness to him for much "valuable information." One of the items with which he delighted them was that ELLSWORTH was "one of the most brutal and tyrannical men that ever lived,—that he never issued an order without accompanying it with an oath or a kick." As ELLSWORTH was a very small man, almost effeminate in look and in manner, and the exact reverse of what he is here described to be, it is easy to see the peculiar kind of joke that our Zouave friend is playing off upon the secession gentry. He smoothes their complacent feathers most beautifully, by vivid descriptions of the terrific gallantry of the Palmetto chivalry. He "had been but a few moments *behind* them," he says, "when he was fully convinced that the Yankees could never whip these people." How came he behind them at all?

If we could whisper in the ear of our secession friends, we would caution them against believing everything that their Yankee prisoners tell them, especially if they wear red shirts. They are a romance-loving race, and will take great delight in "stuffing" the chivalry to their hearts' content. When they have recovered and returned home, we shall hear the other side of the story.

A TIMELY REFORM.—The presence of field and company officers thronging the hotels and saloons of Washington, has been one of the evidences of the lack of that strictness of discipline which is an absolute essential to the effectiveness of an Army in a time of war. It appeared as though many of these gentlemen regarded their duties as consisting, to some extent, at least, in wearing a uniform and enjoying themselves at their leisure, indulging in the pleasures of Washington, while their men remained without drill and without instruction in the business for which they were enlisted. The drudgery of camp-life, its labors and its cares, they seemed to regard as belonging to the common soldiers exclusively, while they themselves were to be permitted to lounge away the hours in any manner most agreeable to themselves. Gen. McCLELLAN, we are glad to see, has put an end to this, by the issue of a General Order to the effect that, hereafter, no officer or soldier be allowed to absent himself from his camp, or visit Washington, except for the performance of some public duty, or for the transaction of important private business, and that only by the written permit of commanders of brigades. This reform will add greatly to the effectiveness and discipline of the Army, and relieve the citizens of Washington from a vast deal of uneasiness to which they have of late been subjected.

Panics in Armies.

From the Commercial.

But the most remarkable case of panic is of such recent occurrence that it must be familiar with most intelligent people. At the battle of Solferino, a French corps of fifteen thousand picked troops ran some fifteen miles back to Brescia, because five straggling Austrian hussars suddenly appeared on the road, their object being to surrender themselves as prisoners to the French. A graphic description of this most disgraceful affair was published at the time, from the pen of H. J. RAYMOND, of the TIMES, who saw the panic.

This is not quite accurate, though the facts of the panic illustrate forcibly the *Commercial's* statement, that even the best troops are liable to precisely such sudden stampedes as often seize upon horses on our Western plains. The French who fled in the panic on the day after Solferino, were not "picked troops," but were mainly teamsters, men left to guard the baggage, drivers of ammunition wagons, &c. Indeed, the officers and men who were with about thirty of the *caissons*, were the first to lead off in the stampede,—and it was by them that the alarm was communicated to the great mass in the rear. The cause of the panic was the sudden appearance, within the lines of the French camp of a whole squadron of Austrian dragoons, who had lost their way in seeking their own camp. The alarm was mutual, for they ran as fast as the French. But these ammunition wagons, and thousands who accompanied them in their flight, did not stop until they had reached Brescia, fifteen miles distant.

Raw troops are unquestionably much more subject to such sudden alarms than those who have seen service, for the simple reason that they are less accustomed to the incidents of the field, and less in the habit of obeying orders, in spite of their own opinions and feelings. It was not at all to the discredit of the great body of our troops that they should have stampeded at Bull Run;—the discreditable fact in the case was, that their officers made little or no effort to allay their fears and arrest their flight. This must be remedied hereafter.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—In offset to our reverse in Eastern Virginia, our success in the Western portion of the State continues uninterrupted, both in respect to the progress of our arms, and in the still more important particular—the progress which the Wheeling Government is making in extending the area of the territory acknowledging it. Gen. Cox's column has reached the junction of the Gauley and Greenbrier Rivers, in pursuit of WISE, who is fleeing with a routed and disorganized and rapidly diminishing force. Wherever Gen. COX appears, he is hailed as a deliverer by nearly the entire population. By the successes of COX, McCLELLAN and ROSECRANS, the rebels have been driven from all Virginia west of the Alleghanies, a territory embracing fully one-third the area of the State, and nearly one-third the entire white population. This population is now actively coöperating with the National forces. But as great as this success has been, it is but a stepping stone to still more important movements. Gen. ROSECRANS is now moving southward for the purpose of forming a junction with Gen. COX. When this is accomplished, their united command will have nearly reached the frontier of East Tennessee, the people of which are thoroughly loyal, and are earnestly reaching out their hands for aid. The moment this aid is extended, the people there will assume the same position that those of Western Virginia did to the Eastern—either assume to be the Government *de facto*, or set up an independent State. The possession of East Tennessee will give us that of the line of railroad which the rebels rely upon almost solely as the means of maintaining their communications. It is most fortunate for us that the mountain fastnesses of the Alleghanies, for nearly their whole extent, are filled by a free and loyal population. It is the only portion of the South that would be difficult to subdue.

FEMALE SPITE IN WASHINGTON.—The Charleston *Mercury* contains this paragraph:

"The women in Washington, it is said, are almost all Secessionists, and in private, among the permanent residents of Washington and Georgetown, hatred to the existing Government and sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS are freely-expressed feelings. The wife of a well-known Senator, though not the representative of a Slave or secession State, makes her home the rendezvous of rebels."

It is on record that CICERO used to employ women to ferret out information as to the doings of the conspirators. This kind of work is peculiarly congenial to that love of political intrigue which characterizes the female mind, and there is no doubt the rebels are working it to advantage. Having free access to the society of the loyal citizens of Washington—to the levees and public receptions of the President and the members of the Cabinet—being permitted to visit the camps of our soldiers, and to come and go at their pleasure, they keep posted in regard to the position and strength of our army, the intentions of the Government, and everything of interest to the rebels. Of course they have it in their power to keep them thoroughly advised of our plans and movements, and of these opportunities they take the best possible advantage. No mistaken magnanimity should prevent the authorities from putting this dangerous class under strict police.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—Everything indicates that the Government is thoroughly in earnest in its determination to give our troops tried and experienced officers. Preference will always be given in appointments to men who have seen service, and the more scars they can show the better is their chance of high command. Under this stimulus we may look for the appearance of an entirely new set of men at the head of our armies. Even our amiable old friend of the *Herald* has been roused into unwonted activity, and is busily engaged in raising a Plum Gut Brigade, which he proposes to command in person. If there is a short cut out of danger, he is just the man to find it,—while the bare sight of his scars will infuse infinite ardor into the souls of those of his heroes who can get into his rear, where alone they will be visible. We understand that Brig.-Gen. BENNETT has already applied to Gen. WOOL

JOHN GRAHAM, J. W. HALE and others, for certificates of wounds recived in service, and that he has a chart of Plum Gut engraved on vellum and superbly mounted. The Secretary of War will please make out his commission.

Vigor of the Rebels.

The following ordinance has been passed by the Legislature of Virginia:

1. *Be it ordained*, That any citizen of Virginia holding office under the Government of the United States after the 31st of July, 1861, *shall be forever banished from this State, and is declared an alien enemy*, and shall be so considered in all the Courts of Virginia.

2. Any citizen of Virginia who may hereafter undertake to represent the State of Virginia in the Congress of the United States, in addition to the penalties of the preceding section, shall be deemed *guilty of treason, and his property shall*, upon information by the Attorney-General, in any Court of this Commonwealth, *be confiscated to the use of the State.*

We have nothing to say against the justice of such a proscription. We cite it merely to show that Virginia is *in earnest* in the war she is waging for the destruction of the Union, and that she has the courage to do whatever the attainment of her object may require. She knows that war is a stern and bloody business,—that it has little respect for private rights of any kind, and that enemies must be punished with the most relentless rigor if their power for evil is to be destroyed.

We submit that the enactment of such a law calls for corresponding action on the part of our Government. It is quite time that the property of men in rebellion against the Union should be confiscated, and that they should be subjected to serious disabilities and penalties for their crimes. There may be some difficulty in framing a law which shall meet all the requirements, and avoid the embarrassments of such a case; but the principle of the law is just, and should be embodied in practical legislation.

TREASURE TROVE.—It is amazing how much "spoils" the rebels bagged after the fight at Manassas. The Richmond *Whig* says that "among the items not previously mentioned are 600 tents and 7,000 axes." As all the tents were left behind in camp, and as there were not probably 500 axes in the whole Army, the *Whig's* story seems slightly improbable.

THE RIVAL MILITARY ROUTES TO WASHINGTON.—As many slurs have been cast on the War Department for sending troops to Washington by way of Harrisburgh, it is but fair to this route to say, that it is claimed to have great advantages as a military route. Though considerably longer than the direct route through Philadelphia, yet it may be better for all that, if, as claimed, regiments can be transported, together with the heavy loads of freight essential to their efficiency, without change of any sort, and placed in Washington a very few hours behind the time in which regiments without these impediments can be taken by the other routes. The ferries over the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, and the break or gauge at Philadelphia, are defects in the direct route from which the other is free. Our military authorities should look at the merits of the two routes, and select the best, or give to each the business for which it is best adapted. It makes no difference in cost which way the troops go, the charges being the same.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Auction Sale of United States Property—The End of the Utah Expedition—Cedar Valley to be Entirely Evacuated—Bad Effect on Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, July 15, 1861.

"Finis" to the "Utah Expedition" may now be very aptly placed, for the end thereof is certainly come. The public of this Territory is advised that on to-morrow commences a public auction sale, at Fort Crittenden, (Camp Floyd,) which is to continue from day to day till the whole is sold. "The whole" consists of all the fort materials, appurtenances, embellishments, &c., and includes hay, straw, grain, wood, coal, stationery, means of transportation, building materials, medicines, mechanics' and farmers' tools and implements, a running grist-mill and mill privilege, public buildings, quarters, storehouses, stables, provisions, groceries, beef cattle, and miscellaneous stores. No reserve. Terms cash.

Thus it is clear that Cedar Valley Reservation is to be entirely evacuated. Whether Fort Scott (Bridger) is to share the same fate, is not yet so apparent. But proposals are still publicly invited for supplying that post with 600 bushels of oats and 80 tons of hay for the coming Winter.

As to the recent contracts entered into by merchants here for supplying Fort Crittenden with large amounts of hay, straw, grain and wood the coming Fall, why of course the contractors will claim strong damages from Government for the failure on its part.

The departure of the troops will affect Utah merchants (merchant here is the generic name of all people that do live by trading) rather unfavorably. The soldiers will not be customers, and no money will be spent by quartermasters as heretofore. Emigrants and the mail passengers, agents and employes, will be the only remaining El Dorado for Salt Lake folks.

But the Army sale will undoubtedly make rich, comparatively, many a saving soul in this region who has yet got a "bit of cash" left in the corner of some old stocking, by enabling him to buy, perhaps for "an old song," various useful stores, which he will be certainly able to retail to his poorer "brethren," by and bye, at two or three hundred per cent. advance on the prime cost to him, as in certain sales at Camp Floyd, when good mules fetched $60 a span, wagons $20 each, harness for a span $9, and other things in proportion.

The Army certainly enriched this community immensely in the years '58–'59, for never, since the settlement of the Great Basin, were the Mormons better off for money, clothes, groceries, cattle, mules, wagons, and the good things of life in general, than in those two years, perhaps—though I am by no means assured of that—with the single exception of the time of the height of the California gold fever, ten or a dozen years ago. But then there were comparatively few people here to share in the "leeks and onions." As the Army made "this people" rich in its advent, so a due regard to preserving the unities will dictate that it complete the good work at its exit.

There is one thing, though, to be said, and that is, that the Utah blacksmiths have been supplied for the last three or four years with iron from the ponderous tires of the freight wagons which have poured into this territory in these years, and they will soon be pinched for material, as the manufacture of iron is not a successful fact here at present.

Brennan's paper mill commenced running a few days ago, and I suppose the Salt Lake newspapers will shortly appear, like the ideal Mormon nation, entirely clothed in "homespun."

The first daily mail-stage arrived from the east on the 11th, loaded with passengers. Since then the stages east and west their daily course have run.

The first telegraph pole in this city was erected on the 9th, and since that time others have been put up for several miles south of the city.

The days for the past week have been hot, and some of the nights hot, too, while several of the evenings have been cloudy and very windy. On the evening of the 12th, a decent thunder shower fell. The thermometer rests at about 100° in the shade on the hottest days, and about 80° on the hottest nights, though as a general thing the nights are very much cooler. The great comet still exhibits himself, though ascending higher in the heavens, and becoming less distinct each successive night.

It is strongly reported that WASHEKEEK, Shoshone Chief, is preparing his warriors for a fight with the Cheyennes, in return for their attacking a Shoshone party at the Sweetwater, and killing several chiefs, WASHEKEEK's son among the rest. WASHEKEEK's present rendezvous is at or near Bear River Lake. He greatly desires to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Bannacks and the Utes.

Immigrants from the East to the West continue to fill our streets and stir trade a little. Some of their camps towards the north end of this valley have been a little troubled at night, by persons supposed to be anxious to obtain horses without the consent of the owners thereof. A few shots have been exchanged, a few horses are missing, and a suspicious character arrived at his home one night with a hole in his hide.

Immigrants can buy flour here at $3 50 per hundred, and oats at $1 25 or less per bushel, considerably lower than they expected.

THE RETURNING TROOPS.

RETURN OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

OVATION BY THE FIREMEN AND CITIZENS—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

The Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. BUTTERFIELD, arrived by the Camden and Amboy route at 7 o'clock last evening. This regiment was one of the first to march to the defence of the Capital, and has been one of the hardest worked and most active of the three months regiments in service. It has been stationed at Washington, Arlington Heights, Georgetown, Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry, and they were marched into Virginia, occupying Charlestown, Bunker Hill, and other points, in conjunction with PATTERSON's Division. They have borne the toils and hardships of camp-life like true soldiers, and it was generally remarked that they were greatly improved in appearance as compared with their condition and discipline when they embarked on the *Baltic* three months since.

Extensive arrangements were made to give them a grand reception, the firemen of the City taking a prominent part in the ovation. During the afternoon the friends of the regiment, among whom were throngs of well-dressed ladies, assembled in Battery-place, filling up the street, while the Battery and Castle Garden were crowded with spectators impatiently awaiting the arrival of the steamer. A large body of Police occupied the pier, a few officials only being admitted inside the gates. At 7 o'clock the boat was seen approaching the landing, the regiment, with their bayonets bristling in the setting sun, being drawn up in line on the hurricane deck and along the guards. Loud cheers now burst forth from the people on the balconies of Castle Garden, and the crowd upon the Battery caught up and swelled the sound with many thousand voices. The Home Guard fired a roaring salute, which was continued until the boat had reached her pier.

Several wounded soldiers were the first to land, and as they hobbled ashore upon their crutches, they were immediately surrounded by sympathetic crowds. One of these was W. F. FRANKFORD, of Company F, Fire Zouaves, who was wounded in the leg at Bull Run. A gentleman slipped a dollar into his hand, with a hint to the policemen to send him home in a carriage. A. G. HOWARD, First Sergeant of Company B, Second Vermont Regiment, and H. K. AUSTIN, of Western Vermont, Company I, both wounded in the knee, also came with the regiment.

The appearance of Col. BUTTERFIELD, mounted on his fine charger, was the signal for enthusiastic cheers, which were gracefully acknowledged.

The regiment having formed on the pier, the gates were opened, and they emerged into Battery-place amidst enthusiastic cheers, the crowd pressing forward to catch a glimpse of familiar faces in the line. The escort, consisting of the Home Guard, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, and a company of Juvenile Zouaves, led the way through the Battery, and into Bowling-green, the escort being drawn up and saluting as they passed. The column finally got into line and proceeded up Broadway, being greeted with immense outbursts and clapping of hands along the route. As the regiment approached St. Paul's Church, the excitement became intense. The tramp of the marching column with its own band and drum corps in full play, the band upon the balcony of Barnum's Museum playing the "Star Spangled Banner," the screams of the steam whistle of Engine No. 38, and the shouting of the multitude, created a scene of wild excitement which has seldom been equaled. Throughout Broadway the hotels and more public edifices were thronged with spectators, who cheered and waved their welcome to the returning soldiers. TIFFANY's and BALL, BLACK & Co. hung out their flags and waved them from balcony and window. At the New-York Hotel a considerable gathering of persons was noticed on the balcony, but they studiously avoided making any demonstration of pleasure or satisfaction. They stood as still as statues, and were as silent as the grave. The contrast was so conspicuous as to attract the attention of the regiment.

The Fire Companies made a very creditable turnout. The following were paraded along the line of march. Steamers No. 2, 38, 42 and 47; Engine Companies 11, 16, 21, 23 and 30; Hook and Ladder Companies, 12 and 15; Hose Companies 6, in line, 7 and 25.

The regiment passed around Union-square, and were halted and dismissed on the west side. Rousing cheers were given for Col. BUTTERFIELD and other officers.

The regiment will mostly reënlist for the war.

RETURN OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

The Twentieth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. G. W. PRATT, arrived in this City, *en route* for home, yesterday morning. Companies A, G and K came on the steamer *Whitney*, under command of Major HARDENBERG, bringing the prisoners of war from Baltimore. The remaining six companies arrived *via* the Camden and Amboy route, and the regiment united at the Park Barracks, where they dined, at 3 P. M. During the three months of their service, the Twentieth have been doing duty entirely in Maryland, guarding the Annapolis and Washington Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Baltimore Custom-house, and other points of equal importance. Their services have been valuable. They have been well treated, and enjoyed excellent health, and most of the men express a willingness to reënlist under the same Colonel. The men are ruddy and healthy, and well drilled, and will prove a valuable addition to the three years' volunteers. Arrangements were made for the regiment to leave by the 6 o'clock boat for Rondout, and be mustered out of the service on the way. Extensive preparations are being made to give them a splendid reception by the citizens of Ulster County, from among whom they were recruited, after most of them had become exempt on account of seven years' militia service.

GALA DAY IN FREEHOLD, N. J.

RECEPTION OF COMPANIES G AND F OF THIRD REGIMENT.

Companies G, Capt. MOUNT, "Monmouth Guard," of Freehold, and F, "Ocean Guard," of Long Branch, arrived at Freehold by railway at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, and were enthusiastically received at the dépôt by a large number of citizens and several military companies, among which were the Monmouth Guard and the Union Zouaves, headed by Brig.-Gen. HAIGHT and Colonels PARKER, PATTERSON and BENNET. They were accompanied by the Trenton Cornet Band, and marched from the dépôt to the business part of the town, where the people were out in force to bid them welcome. Flags were hung across the street from the Court-house and American Hotel, bearing the mottoes "Welcome, noble Sons of Monmouth," and "Welcome, Defenders of the Flag." The companies were marched and countermarched through Main-street, and drawn up in line in the Court-House yard, where they were welcomed by a patriotic speech from AMOS RICHARDSON, Esq., Principal of the Academy, which was responded to by the Band playing "Hail Columbia." Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. ROSE, of the Methodist Church. Three cheers were given at the mention of the name of Dr. EDWARD F. TAYLOR, of Middletown, who, though not connected with any of the regiments in the recent fight, went to the field and was taken prisoner, while voluntarily attending to the wounded. After the prayer the companies partook of a bountiful collation spread by the ladies in the Court-house yard. A well-executed drill, according to HARDEE, was then gone through with by the Freehold Company, the Long Branch boys having left their guns at Trenton. The Third Regiment were in Gen. McDOWELL's Division, and at the time of the battle were advancing as convoy to the baggage in the reserve.

RETURN OF THE FIRST MAINE REGIMENT.

This Regiment, Col. N. J. JACKSON, which has been stationed at Meridian Hill, near Washington, arrived in this City last evening. On its way through Baltimore it was cheered most lustily, and every ostentation of favor was exhibited. Upon arriving at the foot of Cortlandt-street, the men were marched to the Park Barracks and partook of supper. This morning the Regiment will leave on one of the Fall River boats for home. All of the men seem in the most excellent spirits, and the majority of them expressed their intention of reënlisting for the war. Before the men left Washington the arms, which were Minié rifles and accoutrements were handed over to the Sixth Maine Regiment, which was only armed with the old flint-lock musket, altered to percussion cap.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SECOND NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT PREPARING AGAIN FOR THE WAR.

This fine corps, which has just returned from the seat of war, under the command of its gallant commandant, Col. HENRY M. BAKER, will be mustered out of the service to-day, at the Hudson House in Jersey City, when the men will be paid off. Now that the three months' service has expired, the Second will be again newly organized, to proceed to the scene of action, and the great body of the corps will join the three-years volunteers of the present great Army now assembled at Washington, Virginia, &c. The regiment will be 1,000 strong, and the men are a fine set of able-bodied, athletic young soldiers.

They were among the first of the troops who opened up the way to Alexandria and the Arlington Heights, and shared in the arduous duties of the New-York Seventh and the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves. They will make one of the five regiments which Gov. OLDEN has been called on by the Government to supply, in addition to those already raised.

Previous to returning again to share in the glories of the battle-field, they will be entertained at the Hudson House in Jersey City, for which a subscription has been set on foot, and which Mr. S. A. FRENCH and Mr. JOHN McGUIGAN are taking an active part in raising. Since their return their conduct has been very exemplary, and they only regret that they were not permitted to take their share in the late sanguinary battle at Bull Run. Their gallant conduct was much spoken of by the President, as well as that of the other New-Jersey troops; and their loyalty and attachment to the Union and Government of the United States are too well known to require any further comment.

FIRST REGIMENT GERMAN BLACK SHARP-SHOOTERS.

The Colonelcy of this regiment has been accepted by Mr. EUGENE A. KOZLAY. Recruiting is going on rapidly at the Tivoli Garden, in Avenue A, and at Lincoln Hall, Houston-street. The number of men already enrolled is over two hundred, and the corps can be seen drilling every day at Tompkins-square. The officers are all military men, and have seen active service in Europe. One Company from Albany, one from Newark and one from Boston will join the regiment. The name of the regiment is very familiar to Germans, and the Colonel is well-known for his energy and military talent, having distinguished himself as an able officer in the Hungarian Army on the battle-fields of Capolna, Comorn, Nard Carlo, Solnock, etc. Mr. ALEXANDER HOOH, who has acted many years with distinction as officer in both the Austrian and Hungarian Armies, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

The schooner *Tropical Wind*, laden with tobacco, was delivered over to the Prize Commissioners yesterday. This is the vessel that was seized some time since and taken to Washington, where she was subsequently released and left to continue her voyage to Halifax. Instead of proceeding on her voyage, she hovered along the Virginia coast, touching at several places, and, as is supposed, holding communication with the enemy. She was finally seized a second time, by order of Gen. BUTLER, and sent to this port.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

On Saturday morning this gallant regiment will be mustered out of the service of the United States. The ceremony will take place at 10 o'clock.

THE UNITED STATES GUARDS.

This regiment will form the first of the Union Brigade, under command of Col. EDWARD L. VIELE. This organization is progressing most satisfactorily. Every officer has been educated in the profession, and the men are being carefully selected.

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION GUARD

The Board of Officers of this regiment met at No. 458 Broome-street, yesterday, Lt.-Col. ACKERMAN in the chair, and transacted business of importance connected with the regiment. The reports of the different Captains proved that the regiment is about 1,600 strong, and is progressing finely. Col. BRANLIK, an old veteran, is expected to-day from Washington, and will assume immediate command. Quartermaster WILD and Commissary PEARCY deserve all credit for their exertions in behalf of the regiment. The men are quartered and fed in the Park barracks.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT IN THE FIELD AGAIN.

A member of the Brooklyn Thirteenth, lately returned from the war, informs us that the regiment has been canvassed, and that 600 of the men are ready to return and serve for three years, or as long as required.

ODD FELLOWS' DONATION TO THE VOLUNTEER FUND.

The Howard Lodge, No. 60, I. O. O. F., have made a donation of $1,000 to the Volunteers' Family and Fund Bonds of the City of New-York. This is a very timely gift, and, as the members say, will be a much better investment, in the relief it will afford to needy families, than if lying in a bank drawing but a small interest. The example is an excellent one.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—From the report of the Committee of the Whole, made up for the two weeks ending Aug. 1, it appears that 536 persons have been transferred from the City Prisons to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, of which number 178 were males, and 358 females. A leave of absence of one week has been granted to each keeper, with the understanding that but one keeper shall be absent at the same time. Several employes, who joined military companies, have returned to the City, and resumed their positions. In the case of inmates who are in receipt of aid from the fund for families of volunteers, the Warden has been instructed to obtain the amount, and transmit it to the Commissioners to await their decision as to the ultimate disposition of it. The enlargement of the building for lunatics is progressing under the direction of the Warden of the Penitentiary and by the inmates of that institution. At Ward's Island, sixty-eight acres of land are under cultivation. Drs. COAN and SMITH have been appointed Assistant Physicians on Randall's Island during the absence of Drs. CHALMERS and MARSHALL. The receipts for the two weeks amount to $423 33. The weekly statement shows that the number of inmates in the various Institutions, July 27, was 8,250; during the week 2,211 were admitted, 50 died, 1,697 were discharged, and 395 were sent to Blackwell's Island.

OUTRAGE BY A CLERK OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—ELLEN O'BRIEN, a woman in delicate health, whose husband is a soldier in one of the City regiments at the seat of war, was complainant yesterday, before Judge CONNOLLY, against GEORGE GRISCOM, a clerk at the Volunteer Family's Relief Office in Fourth-avenue, whom she charged with having assaulted her in an aggravated way. She alleged that on Wednesday afternoon she went to the Relief-office, where she found a number of other persons who awaited aid from the authorities. As quickly as opportunity offered she presented her ticket to the accused, who rudely informed her that she had come to the wrong office, and must apply next door. Being greatly fatigued, she sat down on a chair to rest, when GRISCOM immediately approached and thrust her forcibly from the office, striking her and tearing her dress as he did so, and finishing the assault by kicking and choking her. A warrant was given Officer COLFAX for the arrest of the accused, who was yesterday brought to Court, and required to furnish bail for trial in the sum of $500. It is said that instances of brutal treatment by the employes in the Relief-office toward the applicants for aid are of quite frequent occurrence.

VIOLENT ASSAULTS.—THOMAS BURNS, a peddler, was committed for trial yesterday by Justice OSBORN, in default of $1,000 bail, charged with felonious assault. He had been quarreling with CHARLES SMITH, a laboring man, residing at No. 149 Cherry-street, on Wednesday night, and stabbed him in the side with a cheese knife. The wound is a severe one. The prisoner stated that he used the knife in self-defence.... Two laborers, JOHN HAGGERTY and CORNELIUS SHEA, living at No. 28 Madison-street, became angry with each other on Wednesday night, and SHEA stabbed HAGGERTY in the side with a dirk-knife. The assailant was committed to answer by Justice OSBORN, and the injured man was sent to the New-York Hospital.... THOMAS DALTON and JOHN SCOTT, both of whom live at the tenement house No. 196 East Sixteenth-street, engaged in a desperate fight on Wednesday night, in the course of which DALTON's leg was fractured by a blow or a kick of his antagonist. SCOTT was held to answer the assault.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A SICK MAN.—Coroner JACKMAN, yesterday, held an inquest at the foot of Delancey-street, upon the body of LIEBNE SCHAFFER, a German, 57 years of age, lately residing at No. 160 Second-street, whose death had resulted from drowning. Deceased was a shoemaker, but for nearly two months past had been unable to pursue his business in consequence of feeble health. Recently his friends believed him to be of unsound mind, and his actions were watched to some extent. On Monday morning, however, he managed to slip away from home unobserved, and no tidings could be obtained of him. Yesterday his remains were found as before stated. There is no doubt that the poor man committed suicide, from the fact that he was found tightly clutching a carpet-bag, one handle of which was passed over his arm, and within it were two flat-irons, which were probably intended to sink the body. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

A DANSEUSE BURNED TO DEATH.—On Wednesday night, while the performances were in progress at Canterbury Hall, Broadway, a shocking casualty occurred, resulting in the death of Mme. MOLNEY, principal danseuse at the establishment. While dancing, robed in the gauzy dress worn by persons of her profession, she incautiously approached too closely to the footlights, and in a second her garments were ablaze. Her shrieks alarmed the actors, who hastened to her relief, and some persons from the audience also sprang to her aid. Before the flames could be extinguished, however, she was fatally burned. Everything was done to assuage her sufferings which medical skill could offer, but she experienced little relief, and yesterday afternoon she expired at her rooms in the Smithsonian House. Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

BOYS DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—On Monday evening, JAMES BURTON, a lad residing with his mother at No. 48 Greenwich-street, was drowned while bathing at the Battery. The body was not recovered at the time, but yesterday a successful effort was made to bring it to the surface by firing cannon near the spot where it sank. An inquest will be held in the case to-day.... The body of another lad was also yesterday recovered in the North River, near the foot of Thirty-fourth-street. The deceased was about 7 years of age, and named JOHN H. MADDEN. He was drowned while bathing a few days since. The remains were taken to the residence of the parents, No. 269 West Thirty-fifth-street, and an inquest will be held to-day.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.—JOHN SMITH, an habitual drunkard, left his lodgings, No. 9 Frankfort-street, on Wednesday evening, while suffering from an attack of *mania a potu*, and attempted to put an end to his existence by stabbing himself in the abdomen. The wound is a severe one, and SMITH is under treatment at the City Hospital.... A young man, living at No. 144 Charles-street, named PAUL SOSIVENER, retired early on Wednesday evening, but arose again at 12 o'clock, and going to the foot of West 10th-street, jumped into the river to drown himself. He was rescued in an exhausted state by a Ninth Precinct Policeman. The cause of the young man's eccentricity is not known.

PROBABLE INFANTICIDE.—Early yesterday morning a countryman from Jersey found a new traveling bag on the front steps of No. 86 Barclay-street, which seemed to be well-filled with clothing. Rejoicing at his good fortune, the Jerseyman trudged on until he reached a secluded place, when he stopped to examine his treasure. His horror may be imagined at the discovery, after the removal of many swathins, of a dead male infant, which probably had been murdered and disposed of thus by its guilty parents. The Coroner will investigate the case.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.—Yesterday was the anniversary of Negro Emancipation in the British West Indies, and was observed in the customary manner, though with somewhat less display than usual, by the colored population of this City and Brooklyn. In the afternoon there was quite a large collection of colored people at Myrtle-avenue Park, Brooklyn, who were regaled with speeches, singing, and other accompaniments of an anniversary pic-nic.

The colored citizens of Flushing, to the number of 500, assembled in Parson's Grove, and listened to ovations, music, and spent the day in a very agreeable manner.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—On Wednesday night CORNELIUS A. AMBROSE, a native of this City, 22 years of age, jumped into the water at Pier No. 38 East River, and was drowned. Deceased had been living for some time at No. 1 Bayard-street, but none of his acquaintances knew him intimately, and the motive which prompted him to commit suicide is not known. The body has not been recovered.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.—This Committee are engaged in settling up their accounts, and preparing a report of their transactions to submit to the Common Council. It was their intention to present the report at the next meeting of the two Boards, on Monday next, but it is doubtful whether it will be ready in time.

Chamber of Commerce.

The monthly meeting of this body was held yesterday, Mr. PERIT in the chair.

Mr. JOHN EWEN, President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and Mr. ROBERT H. McCURDY, of No. 45 Park-place, were elected members of the Chamber.

Capt. MARSHALL, on behalf of the Committee on Harbor Defences, stated that the Governor had taken the subject into consideration, and had ordered an inspection by competent engineers.

Mr. OGDEN presented the following memorial relative to European mail service:

To Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General of the United States:

The undersigned, members of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, respectfully represent, that it is for the interest of the commercial community of this City that the mails from this country to Europe be transmitted by the steamers of the Ocean Steamship Company, which make their passages in the shortest time and with the greatest certainty.

They therefore respectfully request that the Postmaster-General of the United States will cause such mails to be transmitted by the steamers of whichever company is able to make the most expeditious as well as reliable mail service.

After some discussion the paper was laid on the table.

Mr. A. H. LOW offered the following:

Whereas, The Government of the United States is engaged in a contest for the suppression of rebellion, and for the maintenance of the integrity of the Union, which is destined to make a large demand upon the pecuniary resources of the country, and the demand must chiefly be met by means of repeated loans,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Chamber, the success of the proposed loans will depend upon the enactment by Congress, now in session, of revenue and internal tax bills adapted to the existing emergency; and that if the Government should succeed in procuring money without making wise provision for the reimbursement of principal and interest, it will be upon terms discreditable to the nation and prejudicial to the national interest.

It was in view of the reluctance of many members of the Senate to pass the Tax-bill now before them, that he (Mr. LOW) offered his resolution. There seemed to be a much greater willingness to spend the public money than to be taxed for its repayment, and he hoped that this expression of opinion, going from the Chamber of Commerce, would stimulate Congress to pass a bill that would establish the national credit.

Mr. LATHERS approved of the motion, and wished to amend by appointing a Committee of Five to present the resolution, and aid Congress in the supervision of any bills before them for revenue and internal tax. In the hurry of legislation he feared a great many crudities would be incorporated in the measures now before Congress. It was proposed to impose an Income tax—a measure never resorted to, even in England, except as a last resort. He considered that that bill, as reported, would work a great injustice to the mercantile community, and to those who depended upon their salaries for a support, while (as evidently was intended) it would free the Western lands and property generally in the interior.

Mr. PHELPS doubted the policy of sending Committees to Congress, except on important subjects, and such as were intimately connected with the business of the Chamber. When too frequently sent, they lost their force, and were not well received.

Mr. LOW thought that if the Chamber could not give a free expression of opinion on subjects so important to commercial interests, it had better disband. The Chamber of Commerce, representing the commercial community, should say to Congress that if they wanted an extraordinary amount of money, there must be some measures passed that looked to the payment, and thus support conservative action on the part of the Government.

Mr. JONATHAN STURGES hoped the resolution would pass, for the purpose of encouraging Congress to pass the Tax bill.

Mr. BLOODGOOD said this was an eventful moment in our history, and we should live or die by our valor and money. With all respect for the gentlemen composing the Government, he did not think they were more learned or careful than men not in the Administration; nor did he think the exertions of the Chamber of Commerce would fall to the ground. He had studied its history, and always found that the merchants of New-York had been foremost in support of every project for the glory and interest of the country. Whether received well by politicians at Washington or not, New-York was the bank from which the money must come, and why should not those who were ready to sacrifice lives and fortunes be heard? He thought that the merchants ought to express themselves freely.

The amendment by Mr. LATHERS was lost, and the resolution by Mr. LOW was carried.

A resolution by Capt. MARSHALL was adopted, urging Congress to pass a tariff bill that shall be productive of revenue only, ignoring all protective features.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Viscount de Beaumont, bearer of dispatches from the French Government to Washington; Hon. Lyman Tremaine, of Albany; Col. R. L. Beker, of Connecticut; E. M. Gilbert, of Utica; H. E. Astley, of Rio de Janeiro; C. T. Robinson and family, from Paris; H. F. Martin, of England; and W. F. Leach, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Viscount St. Amph, and H. J. Ashburnham, of England, H. Le Note, of Havre, France; Derrick Lane, of Troy; C. A. Smith and A. A. Cobb, of Boston; C. E. Williamson, of St. Louis; E. L. Llewellyn, of Virginia; J. A. Clark, of New-Orleans; and G. H. Rae, of Indiana, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Capt. W. H. Mallory and Capt. Dodge, of the U. S. A.; F. L. Monroe, of Boston; Elias Davis, of Maryland; W. E. McArthurs, of Pennsylvania; R. H. Netherland, of Louisville; Sam. Law, of New-York, and A. J. Thayer, of Oregon, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major F. Robie, of the U. S. A.; Rev. B. Griswold, of Baltimore, and A. H. Newell, of Detroit, Mich., are at the Astor House.

Gen. Plana and servant, of Cuba, are at the New-York Hotel.

Sig. P. Brignoli, of New-York; Rev. A. J. Hoffman and lady, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Capt. Leber, Capt. Isaacs, Lieut. Arthur and C. Kemp, of New-York, are at the La Farge Hotel.

How to Solve the Slavery Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are right—the "*Nigger*" is both the remote and proximate cause of our present National disease.

Which fact being patent to all political Doctors—what are the indications to be fulfilled in the treatment of the case? First, remove the cause, and the disease is cured. But how, asks the sick man, is this to be done? I will tell you. Let the Commanding General who advances on Manassas Junction lay out his plan of attack, by regular approaches, lines of circumvallation, trenches, zig-zags, earth-works, &c., and at the head of one hundred thousand men, at a proper stand-point, erect a liberty-pole, beat the drum, and declare, as a military necessity, *freedom* to all the "*Niggers*" in *Eastern Virginia*, and let them shovel dirt for liberty and protection.

They will require no electric telegraph to circulate your proclamation—but will at once flock to your standard, excavate your trenches, dig your long lines of circumvallation, erect your earth-works and mount your batteries with a will.

White men, and especially soldiers, should not be required to perform this labor. They should be distributed along the lines of your works, as sharp-shooters, artillerists, &c., to protect your laborers as they advance towards the masked batteries of the rebels at the Junction.

In this method of treating our present National disease, you strike a double blow at all traitors and rebels who would overthrow the Constitution and the laws. The great battle of our nation's life and liberty is to be faught on the "sacred soil" of Virginia. In this manner we are *sure to win*, and other portions of our infatuated nation will shrink from the contest, having no desire to see this course of treatment applied to them.

A skillful surgeon amputates a hand or an arm to save the life of his patient, and so would I in like manner, to save all the institutions of our great nation, proclaim freedom to negroes in Eastern Virginia, thereby destroying all her material power and energy for evil.

AN ALEXANDER STEPHENS DEMOCRAT, AND A PRO-SLAVERY MAN.

[Advertisement.]

DOWNER'S AND THE PORTLAND CO.'S KEROSENE OIL.

The undersigned have reduced the price of this celebrated Oil. J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO., Nos. 36 and 38 Burling-slip.

Dr. Tumblety's Pimple Banisher.—Price $1 per bottle. Sent by mail or express to any address. Office No. 499 Broadway.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies for the Country.—Handsome Gaiter Boots, at 12s.; Slippers and Ties, 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Boys,' Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Warranted. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of Hair and Whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

White Canvas Army Shoes for Soldiers, Policemen, Ball Clubs. The most cool and comfortable shoe made, at LANDON'S, No. 440 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DONOHUE—MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 30, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, JAMES DONOHUE to KATE MARTIN, daughter of Thomas Martin, Esq., both of this City.

JENKINS—MACY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 1, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. George J. Geer, CHARLES S. JENKINS, of Jersey City, to CARRIE E., daughter of Charles B. Macy, of this City.

BEEKMAN—WALLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 1, at Grace Church, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Mr. B. F. BEEKMAN, of this City, to CARRIE A., daughter of Alfred Waller, Esq., of Brooklyn.

PINCHOT—SHELDEN.—In Carmansville, N. Y., on Monday, July 29, by Rev. Mr. Hempstead, EDGAR PINCHOT, of New-York, to MARIE A. SHELDEN.

GOLDING—BAQUET.—In Burlington, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 1, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. William Croswell Doane, B. D., J. THORN GOLDING, of Perth Amboy, N. J., to MARGUERITE LOUISE, daughter of C. Baquet, Esq., LL. D., of former place.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 31, Mrs. MARGARET M., widow of the late Anthony J. Allaire, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 169 Henry-st., on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

LYON.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 31, WILLIAM CORNELL, youngest son of James W. and Amelia Lyon, aged 1 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 306 West 43d-st., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

FERGUSON.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 31, ALLEN HOPPOCK, son of Dudley M. and Carrie V. Ferguson, aged 1 year, 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his grand-father, Jacob Hoppock, No. 32 West 11th-st., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PUSSEDU.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 1, MARY, widow of Pasquale Pussedu, a native of France, aged 61 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 196 Prince-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

HOLMSTROM.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 31, at his residence, No. 147 East 25th-st., ALEXANDER HOLMSTROM, aged 58 years.

His body will be removed from thence this (Friday) morning, the 2d inst., at 7 o'clock, to Rockville Centre, L. I., for burial.

JACKMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 1, ANDREW R. JACKMAN, only child of Edward and Amelia Jackman, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 67 Avenue D, at 3 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, without further invitation.

PATTEN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 31, WILLIE, only son of W. H. and Mary A. Patten, aged 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) Aug. 2, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 56 West 28th-st.

DUCKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 31, MARY ELLA, daughter of B. Ducker, aged 5 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, this day, (Friday,) at 10 A. M., at No. 138 East Broadway.

COOPER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 1, CATHERINE AUGUSTA, wife of T. Colden Cooper, of this City, and daughter of Aronet Richmond, of Tremont, Tazewell County, Illinois.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 1, Mrs. MARY OSBURN LAWRENCE, relict of the late Alexander Lawrence, in the 65th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Saturday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 182 West 30th-st.

WOODHULL.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 1, Mr. ALBERT C. WOODHULL, only son of the late Albert Woodhull, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his late father, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the deceased, No. 40 9th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 1, of congestion of the brain, SUSAN A., wife of Charles W. Carpenter, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 216 Atlantic-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

MIDGLEY.—At Bay Ridge, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 1, EDWARD JOSEPH, son of Benjamin S. and Sarah M. Midgley, aged 9 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 4 P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Isaac E. Bergen, Bay Ridge, without further notice.

GREASON.—At Fairmont, Westchester County, on Wednesday, July 31, INA MARY GREASON, youngest daughter of John and Mary A. Greason, aged 5 years, 2 months and 11 days.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment this day. (Friday,) Aug. 2.

WRIGHT.—In Verona, Essex County, N. J., July 31, at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. L. Goble, Miss MATILDA WRIGHT.

Her remains will be taken to Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Goshen, Orange County, papers please copy.

HEALY.—In Keyport, N. J., on Fourth day, Seventh month, July 31, EDWARD HEALY, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Friends' Meeting-house, in 20th-st., near 3d-av., in this City, on Seventh day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 412—AUG. 1, 1861.

55, 26, 32, 14, 39, 25, 60, 43, 17, 5, 43, 28, 65.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 414—AUG. 1, 1861.

36, 29, 47, 2, 23, 55, 74, 6, 45, 4, 68, 28.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW BOOKS.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

READY TO-DAY.

Stedman's celebrated letter reprinted from the *World*.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

BY

EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Army Correspondent of the New-York *World*.

Elegant pamphlet, 44 pages. Price 10 cents.

Mr. Stedman's admirable letter from the battle-field is, by all odds, the most graphic and complete that has anywhere appeared. The preparation, history and incidents of the day are narrated with a distinctness and intensity unequaled.

The large daily, semi-weekly and weekly editions of the paper in whose columns it was printed are completely exhausted, leaving countless orders unfilled; and its republication in a more permanent form is loudly demanded.

*** Copies sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 10 cents, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

MILITARY.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

GARDES LAFAYETTE.

The recruiting rendezvous of this regiment is situated at Lafayette Hall. Lieut. A. VIGNOT is detailed to superintend the enlistment. Recruits will be sent to camp immediately after having been accepted by one of the Surgeons of the regiment. By order of P. A. GERDY, Adjt. Col. E. DE TROBRIAND.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED an Executive Committee to [illegible] immediate raising of a regiment composed [illegible] mechanics of the City of New-York and vicinity [illegible] said regiment to be designated the "[illegible]" [illegible] respectfully appeal to the patriotism and liberality of such of our fellow-citizens who are desirous of contributing pecuniary aid in crushing out this terrible and unnatural rebellion.

This regiment has now been in process of formation about three weeks, under the supervision of Col. James H. Bull, a well-known machinist and civil engineer of this City; he also comes highly recommended for military talents.

About 400 of the sturdy mechanics of New-York and vicinity have already enrolled themselves, and we feel well satisfied that a little pecuniary aid at this time will send to the seat of war in a very short time as fine a body of men as has gone forth.

Fellow-citizens, you want men to fight and put down rebellion; we want money to make the men comfortable, which will keep them together until they are regularly mustered in the service of the United States.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

T. B. STILLMAN, No. 13 Broadway.
DANIEL CARPENTER, corner Broome and Elm sts.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Mechanics' Bank.
S. V. BAGLEY, No. 8 Wall-st.
JOHN J. GORMAN, No. 617 Hudson-st.
S. B. ALTHAUSE, Houston corner Green-st.
PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 Stone-st.
ALFRED SCHENCK, 26th-st. corner 1st-av.
JOHN DECKER, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.
S. V. BAGLEY, Secretary.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Treasurer.

EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T. WASHINGTON GRAYS, NEW-YORK, August 1, 1861.

COMPANY F.—THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified to assemble at head-quarters, Centre Market, on FRIDAY, 2d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. in full fatigue dress, to be mustered out of the service of the United States. Each member will deliver to the Orderly Sergeant all property belonging to the New-York State or the United States Government, and see that he is credited for the same. By order of LEANDER BUCK, Commandant. EDWARD HENNESSY, Orderly Sergeant.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies. Instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is dragged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON.

Ship owners and others can procure these admirable guns and projectiles, "shot and shell," with promptness, of any required size, by addressing NORMAN WIARD, No. 136 East 33d-st., New-York; or HENRI L. STUART, same place.

These guns, of any required calibre, can be furnished with carriages of an improved and greatly superior structure, adapted to navy or field service, as may be required.

ARMY CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS,

Are respectfully notified that I have ready for delivery a pamphlet containing a full copyrighted list of Government Proposals for Army supplies, opened July 29 and 30, at the office of Major Vinton, one copy of which will be sent pre-paid to any interested party on the receipt of price, $1. Number limited. Apply to or address F. S. HOFFMANN, (at J. M. Bradstreet & Son's Commercial Agency,) No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

Proceedings Supplemental—What Constitutes a Place of Business.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Bellknap vs. *Hasbrouck*.—In 1846 a decree was obtained in this case for a deficiency upon the foreclosure of a mortgage upon property in the County of Ulster, and the decree was docketed in that county. An execution was issued in 1847 to the Sheriff of said county, but no return appeared to have been made by the Sheriff, upon such execution. A second execution was issued, without leave of the Court, in the month of May last, to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and returned unsatisfied. Upon these proceedings an order was obtained for the examination of the defendant, upon supplementary proceedings, before said Justice. The affidavit of the plaintiff set forth that the defendant had a place of business in the City of New-York. It was shown by the defendant, upon the hearing, that he did not live in Ulster County at the time when the first execution was issued to that county; and that at the time the last execution was issued, he resided in the County of Kings; that he was a weigher, attached to the New-York Custom-house, having a place of business for the deposit of Government tools used by him, and desk-room, where he received orders and communications, but that his general duties were performed upon the docks of said City, wherever the discharging vessels might lie. The Justice held that the plaintiff should show either that the first execution had been returned unsatisfied, or that the second execution had been issued, by leave of the Court, in order to form a foundation for these proceedings. He also held that the proof of the transaction of business at certain places, as above set forth, did not sufficiently show that the defendant had a "place of business" in said county, within the meaning of the statute.

Daniel Marvin, counsel for plaintiff; Geo. Thompson, counsel for defendant.

Attorney's Lien for Costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Jane McKenzie vs. *Alexander McKenzie*.—This was a proceeding on the part of the attorney for the plaintiff to compel the receiver appointed in this action to pay him his fees out of moneys received during the progress of the action. It appears that the parties had originally had a difficulty respecting certain conveyances of land by the defendant to the plaintiff. Subsequently, they became reconciled, and the plaintiff reconveyed the disputed property to the defendant. The attorney for the plaintiff alleges that the settlement was made by collusion, and with intent to deprive him of his costs. The Judge held that the lien of the attorney cannot accrue until a final judgment has been entered in the case, and then only upon the property of his client. By the settlement in this case, the plaintiff had admitted that there was no property belonging to her. In the absence of any proof of collusion or fraud, the motion must be denied, without costs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Elisha Bloomer* vs. *Benjamin W. Tucker*.—Report confirmed; order to be entered that Bloomer pay the amount reported due, $500, with costs of reference and $10 costs of the motion.

William Duden et als. vs. *Samuel A. Beekman et als.*—Motion to strike out answer of Samuel A. Beekman and Henry Moore as sham, granted with $10 costs.

Francisco Panage vs. *Charles V. Mapes*.—Motion denied with $10 costs of opposing.

Aaron A. DeGraw vs. *William Boardman*.—Motion is denied without costs.

BARNARD, J.—*Henry G. Wheaton* vs. *Elisha Ruckman*.—Motion granted. Costs to abide event. Reference to A. B. Tappan, to hear and determine.

In the matter, &c., of the Mayor, &c. of New-York, relative to opening Central Park.—Motion to confirm report of Referee granted.

Personal.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who has been traveling through Pennsylvania, writes: "A neighbor of Mr. Buchanan was in the cars. He represents that the Ex-President has been long dangerously sick from sheer exhaustion. He has little sympathy from his fellow-townsmen, who upbraid him as being the author of all our National troubles. He is obliged to hear much that must wound him, and letters by the basket full are sent to him full of abuse and calumny, and so much so that while he was so sick his friends would not allow him to see any letters unless they knew where they were from. Miss Lane is represented as making herself agreeable to all who call, and keeping open house to all who come to Wheatland, with that same grace that made her so popular at the White House.

Obituary.

Mr. T. G. Ridout, a prominent citizen of Canada, died at his place of residence, in Toronto, on July 29. He was born in Sorel, C. E., in 1792, took part in the war of 1812, and has been for a number of years Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)...5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

T. S., FORESTHILL, COUNTY OF KENT, ENGLAND.—You are earnestly entreated to communicate with your unhappy wife and family, or to Messrs. Forester & Goddard, Private Inquiry Office, No. 8 Danes Inn-st., Clements-strand, London, England.

BOAT LEAVES AT 7 P. M. A. C. W.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CATLIN'S BREATH OF LIFE.

THE BREATH OF LIFE; OR, MAL-RESPIRATION AND ITS EFFECTS UPON THE ENJOYMENTS AND LIFE OF MAN.

By Geo. Catlin.

"No person on earth who reads this little work will condemn it. It is only a question how many millions may look through it and benefit themselves by adopting its precepts."—*The Author.*

"To keep the mouth closed is good for the lungs; good for the nostrils, through which you are then obliged to breathe, good for the teeth, good for the throat, good for character, in fact, good for everything. This is no joke. This is serious truth. Reader, try it."—*Christian Inquirer.*

1 Vol. 8vo. 25 Plates. Fancy Covers. 50 cents.
At Wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

MILITARY, ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL, ARCHITECTURAL, &c., &c. A large assortment, at wholesale and retail, by
JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.

MURRAY'S HAND-BOOKS FOR TRAVELERS.

BLACK'S GUIDE-BOOKS FOR TRAVELERS.
At Wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.

MAHAN'S OUT-POST.
MAHAN'S FIELD FORTIFICATIONS.
At Wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, &c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions, Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of, 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, SMART, capable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is exceedingly fond of children, and a good seamstress; will do housework if required; is very willing and obliging, kind disposition; best references; no objections to country; wages, $4 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing, or would take care of children; would do housework in a small private family, has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, has no objection to the country, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 41 East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE English woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly—meats, soups, games and jellies; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to the country, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; can give good City references from respectable families that she has lived with. Can be seen until suited at No. 115 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ORDER cook in a hotel, or head cook in a boarding-house; best of reference given. Call for two days, at No. 154 West 20th-st., rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family, by a neat young girl, is willing to go to the country. May be seen at the house of present employer (by whom she will be well recommended), No. 199 West 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the work of a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 Navy-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has best of City recommendations for her work and character. Apply at No. 131 East 22d-st., corner 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a most respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, and a good washer and ironer is willing and obliging, and desirous of pleasing her employer. City reference. No objections to country. Wages $5 or $6. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with seven months' reference, wishes a situation as cook; or will do general housework; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and is a splendid washer and ironer; can do up a gentleman's shirt in style. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation in a small private family to do general housework; also, can wash and iron. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room. Good City reference.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation to do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 53 West 25th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL highly recommended girl from the north of Ireland, a situation as housemaid or children's nurse; is quick with the needle; makes shirts, children's clothes; wages $6, City or country, in a respectable family. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and assist in the laundry. Can be seen at her present situation, this day only, No. 256 West 19th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, with over two years' reference, wishes a situation to do general housework in City or country; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is also a first-rate washer and ironer, is not afraid of work; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishing to return to Europe would take a situation to wait on a lady or attend on children. Can be seen for one week at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., room No. 21.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable girl; or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; best of City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 261 East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a gentleman's family; best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 401 Canal-st., near Thompson-st., third floor, back room.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a capable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting in the neatest manner; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as nurse; one who perfectly understands taking care of children; no objection to go in the country; would do chamberwork and waiting; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 24th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid, in a private family; can take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 81 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen this day (Thursday) only, at place of present employment, No. 256 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a lady who owns a sewing machine, in a store, to sew and wait on customers; she is acquainted with making childrens' clothes; or as seamstress in a family, by the week or month, with or without the sewing machine. Inquire at No. 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as seamstress, or to take care of grown children; understands dressmaking, and can be well recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 254 4th-av., for two days. Country preferred.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress and light chamberwork, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 123 5th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

TO ATTEND A STORE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young lady, to attend a bakery or confectionery; has a thorough knowledge of the business; three years' reference from her last place. Inquire, for two days, at No. 224 Division-st.

AS CITY AND COUNTRY SERVANTS, COOKS, GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—Situations are wanted for several very superior domestics, 3 American and 4 German servants; will be found reliable and competent. Also the attention of families requiring English and Irish servants is respectfully solicited, as they will find at our establishment a very large selection at very moderate wages. Also a large number of very nice girls, lately arrived, that will hire for $3 and $4 per month. HENDRICKSON & CO., No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
N. B.—The largest and most replete establishment in the city. Conducted by American gentlemen.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., employers will find a large selection of German, American, Irish, &c., help for City and county, at the lowest wages. The proprietor being in the business for 8 years, conducts the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Especial and careful attention given to orders by mail; circulars sent on application. H. V. RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS CALL at the largest old established Office and Institute, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended to, for neat, capable, civil, active servants. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS BUTLER, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY, well-conducted young man, wants a situation as butler or in-door servant in a private family; can be highly recommended by the last family he has lived with in this City as butler; his discharges will show he fully understands his duties, and will be found civil, obliging and most respectful; and, if required, understands the care and management of horses and carriages, driving, &c. Address T. M. M., No. 900 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver, has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, as coachman and groom; he understands his business perfectly well in all its branches. Good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man wishes a situation as coachman; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 59 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man with three years' reference from his last employer, wishes a situation as coachman; he understands the care of horses and harness, and is a splendid driver, is also a first-rate gardener; understands the laying out of a garden and keeping everything in good order; neither smokes nor chews tobacco. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer and vegetable gardener, by one who understands farming in all its branches. Call or address, for two days, M. D., at No. 161 Hudson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who has had experience in this and the old country, has the most satisfactory recommendations; will be willing to make himself generally useful; has no objections to City or country; wages to suit the times. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SINGLE MAN WISHES TO get a situation for the country, to do work on a farm; understands all kind of work on a farm, the care of horses, driving, or working in a garden, is willing to work and make himself generally useful. Wages will be moderate. Address M. C., Box 191 *Times* Office, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AS FARMER.—A STOUT, HEALTHY, HONEST and sober young man wishes a situation, understands farming in all its branches, is also a good coachman; understands the care of horses and stock, and is a good plain gardener. Apply at No 77 Bleecker-st, three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man who understands the care and management of horses and can drive, and understands farming in all its branches, advertiser is recently from the old country, and is anxious to be employed. will be found respectable and civil. Address M. M. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A Frenchman and his wife wish situations, the man understands farming and the care of horses; is a good driver and is a good carpenter; can build fences, the wife is good cook, baker, washer and ironer, she is a good dairymaid; both are willing to make themselves useful; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND PORTER.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young man, recently from Ireland, as porter and groom, can take care of horses; understands his business thoroughly; has had seven years' experience in the care of fine carriage horses, and has satisfactory testimonials from his former employer. Address, for two days, J. F., Box No 191 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A FANCY store; wages $9 per week; clerk for a steamer, two conductors, four girls to travel. Apply at No 7 Chatham-square.

FARMER WANTED—A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, married, just arrived in America, to take charge of a large farm in Massachusetts. For particulars, apply, until 1st October next, to E. B. MERRILL, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING 24 BY 80, No. 35 Park-st., (late Cross-st.,) near Centre and Duane, well calculated for heavy storage or manufacturing purposes. Also, the three-story brick dwelling house, corner of Livingston and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn. They will be let low to responsible tenants if early application be made to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., rear office, first floor.

$250—BROOKLYN COTTAGE TO LET.—Has just been put in complete order; immediate possession given. The location is one of the best in Brooklyn. No. 168 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs. Apply to J. O. HOYT, corner Montague and Court-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, the second floor of a private house, with all the modern improvements, gas, bath and pantries. Rent moderate. Apply for two days, at No. 177 East 5?th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET—A NEAT, GENTEEL THREE-STORY high basement house, all in order, and can be occupied at any time, neighborhood first class; rent cheap to a first-class tenant. Address H., Box No. 374 Post-office, for information.

TO LET—A STORE AND BASEMENT, TOGETHER or separate, corner of Bleecker and Sullivan sts., well adapted to any business purposes. Terms reasonable. Inquire of P. HANFORD, No. 17 Wall-st.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the large house, 23x58 feet, No. 11 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to E. TWELBY, No 126 Duane-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD, DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADISON av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 20TH-ST., near 4th-av., suitable for a small, genteel family, 12 rooms neatly furnished. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 56 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Rent $625, reserving one room for a gentleman with breakfast.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(Formerly at "The Spingler Institute," Union-square,)
Will reopen at
5th-av., corner 34th-st.,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Fall Term begins Aug 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are retained during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Blainger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT $2 50.—WRITING, 20 LESSONS; BOOKkeeping, $5 per month, or $10, lessons unlimited; writing and arithmetic, $10 per quarter, 78 lessons each. Juveniles, during vacation, $3 per month, 26 lessons.
N. B.—No vacation at PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn Open for instruction every day and evening.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO receive English lessons from an American, in exchange for instruction in the French language, at any hour, day or evening. Address E. F. C., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPErience in teaching desires to obtain a situation as teacher of French and Spanish with the Common and Higher English studies, in a school or private family, as governess. The best of references as to lady-like character and capacity can be given. Address M. Y. L., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY of some experience in teaching, a place to teach in a school or in a private family; she is prepared to give instruction in all English branches, French and music, the most satisfactory references as to character and capability will be given. Address R. L., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, a graduate of Yale, wishes a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 886 Bridgeport, Conn.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TEREY & DELLA TORRE, No. 166 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting of the corps will be held, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of A. DALLY, Colonel.
I. M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.—A PUBLIC meeting will be held on SABBATH EVENING next, in Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, in relation to *Temperance in the Army*. Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., will preside, and distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, in suites or singly, with or without board, can be obtained by applying at No. 120 10th-st. To those spending the Summer in the City, this location is most desirable.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, at No. 63 East 16th-st., near Irving-place and Union Park. The location is central and quiet, and the rooms desirable for families or single gentlemen.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, for the Summer, or the ensuing season. The rooms are large and airy, with hot and cold water, bath, and every convenience. References exchanged. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN DESIRE board in a private family, where home comforts may be found, at about $60 per month. References exchanged. Address LAWRENCE, Box No. 139 *Times* Office, giving all the particulars.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH board and use of bath, at No. 49 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON—NEAR WEST Point, for a family wishing a liberal table and a first-class, quiet, private home, from August until the last of October, can be secured by a responsible party wishing a home for themselves or for four children; use of a fine piano and harp, and lessons in drawing and modeling from a resident tutor, if desired. Address D. HOMER, Lower Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—A large pleasant room vacant to-morrow in Marion House, on Walnut Hill, 15 minutes' walk east of dépôt. Large lawn, six acres, plenty of fruit and shade; will accommodate two gentlemen or man, wife and child. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of DWIGHT BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NICE LARGE AND small rooms, with good board, may be had at Milton, Ulster Co. House large, with fine view of the Hudson River. Terms, $4 and $5 a week. Wanted, a lady to instruct in the English branches and music, one who will accept board as pay. Apply to or address L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY WILL find a comfortable home, at very low terms, at Bergen Heights, two miles from Jersey City Ferry, the rooms are nicely furnished; fine play-grounds for children; good table, and fresh milk, vegetables, etc.; terms, from $3 50 to $4 per week. Address A. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board, on reasonable terms, near Elizabeth City, N. J. Apply to Mr. VAN SICKEL, Mulford's Station, New-Jersey Central Railroad, or W. H. DAME, No. 58 Maiden-lane.

WANTED PLAIN COUNTRY BOARD, NEAR THE WATER—By a professional man for himself, wife and three children, of 9, 4 and 2 years of age, besides attendant, an American girl of 16 years of age; a farm-house preferred, where there are no other boarders; would pay $12 per week. Address, with particulars and reference, J. D. HALSEY, No. 31 Nassau st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A COUPLE MORE GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, at a beautiful country residence, one hour from the City. Plenty of milk, vegetables, &c. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 64 Irving-place.

BOARD ON EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON —one hour by boat or cars, a private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or a small family, for the balance of the season. House spacious, and pleasantly situated. Address WASHINGTON, Box No 185 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST QUALITY BOARD and rooms, at moderate prices, may be obtained at a country farm-house, in Connecticut. Apply or address to D. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn., or at No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—BEST LOCATION on the Hudson for shade and river view, single or suites of rooms with gas; ten trains and five boats daily; term, low. Apply to MR. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOEMANS, Yonkers.

A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY WOULD like board in the country, convenient to the City, moderate price, partial board for the husband. Yonkers preferred. Address S. P. M., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BOARD IN A private family, on the Hudson River Railroad, for above Washington Heights, for a few persons. Address .... New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land, situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from dépôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

CHEAP RENTS.—ECONOMY OF EXPENSES IN New-York living—Two country houses to let, furnished or unfurnished, 22 miles per ferry from New-York; rent nominal, if the tenant is trustworthy and respectable, during war-times, agreeing to take care of 32 acres of land, stables, farm, out-buildings, &c. Inquire at No. 834 Broadway, or No. 47 Amity-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 48 Main-st, Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE house with good yard and garden, situated in the village of Hackensack, N. J. House contains eight rooms. Terms low. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., or of A. F. FATIN, Hackensack, N. J.

FARMS.

TO GARDENERS, FARMERS, ORCHARDISTS, &c.—25,000 acres of land are for sale, on the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad route, in New-Jersey, between New-York and Philadelphia, to actual settlers. Present price $10 per acre. ($3 50 cash.) Green sand marl, at small cost, insures good crops for five years. Free passage from New-York to visitors wishing to purchase. T. DWIGHT, New-York, No. 29 Wall-st., Room No 6.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY.—A well-improved farm of from 75 to 100 acres, with good house and out-buildings thereon, and located within a few hours' ride of New-York. Address M., with full particulars, Box No. 2,622 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, or the place of a partner desiring to retire, by a business man in good standing and credit, in exchange for his farm and country seat, well stocked and in complete order, or houses in the City well rented. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 1,750 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR WILL BE EXCHANGED for desirable Brooklyn property or a good mortgage for about $2,500, a lot on the west side of 35th-st., near 3d-av., in this City. About $1,000 cash will be paid on the exchange if required. Address Box No. 1,716 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WESTERN LAND WANTED FOR A FIRST-class Brooklyn house. For good land at a fair price a bargain will be given. Address B. G., (the owner,) Box No. 289 Post-office.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe; a pair of bay carriage horses 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25.—LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, between Brooklyn City Hall and corner Broadway and Canal-st., New-York, a gold watch and curb-chain; watch No. 14,932. Whoever will return the same to No. 103 West 42d-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST.—A GOLD CHASED BRACELET, WITH "Minnie" engraved inside. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 163 Broadway.
BALDWIN & DUNLAP.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:30, 8, 10:15 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6 45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.

DAILY EXCURSION TO ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3 30 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 50 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.
Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6 30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7 35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6.35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7 55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6 45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8 05 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7:15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.
" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.30 A. M., 1, 3, 4:15, 5 15, 6:15 P. M.; Pack-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M., 1.30, 3:15, 4:15, 5,15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:
To Long Branch and Branchport and return........$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return 80
To Patterson's Grove and return 50
To Port Monmouth and return 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.
GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward, at old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.
To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.) Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M to 7 P. M.
On fine Sundays every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. Jas. A. Dumont, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7. 5 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:20 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7.45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

SUNDAY BOAT—WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos and 30th sts., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock, Yonkers at 5½ o'clock.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

Chambers & Fairchild, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE—HARDWARE.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock, a very large assortment of heavy hardware, consisting of axes, adzes, picks, spades, shovels, hoes, butts, chains, files, slates, scythe-stones, coal-hods, cordage, carpenter's tools, &c., &c. These are all fresh goods, in full packages and in shipping order.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. Hall. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—AN AMERICAN lady would like a situation on board of a passenger vessel, (running to Havana, West-Indies, preferred,) as head-stewardess; is familiar with sea-voyages, and will guarantee perfect satisfaction in the discharge of her superintendence and duties; satisfactory reference will be given for capacity, economy, &c. Address A. P., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.
Cape May, cabin $2 00
Philadelphia, cabin 2 00
Philadelphia, steerage 1 50
The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROCKER, Commander.
One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100, second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.—The well known packet ship BENJAMIN ADAMS lying at Pier No. 38 East River, sails on the 8th of August, and the packet ship ROBERT L. LANE, lying at Pier No. 6 North River, will sail on the 12th of August. For passage at the lowest rates, or drafts payable in all parts of Great Britain or Ireland, constantly for sale, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7 15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7 55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8 30 A. M., Hunter's Point.
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9.00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10 00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2 45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4 55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	5 30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7.00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8 45 and 9 45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4 15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6.45 and 8 15 A. M., and at 2 15 and 3 30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7 45 and 8 45 A. M., and at 5 45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare, 50 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11 25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10.45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 3 30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4 25 and 5.25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4.25 and 5:25 P. M., for Sufferns at 4.25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 29, 1861.
The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward—at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 5th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 30, 1861.

THE MORTGAGE BONDS ISSUED BY the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, dated August 1, 1851, and due August 1, 1861, assumed by this Company under the Consolidation Agreement, will be paid at maturity upon the presentation and surrender of the Bonds at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COATES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. New-York, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTGAGE Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

$45,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved New-York City or Brooklyn property, in sums to suit applicants; also, $15,000, $10,000 and $5,000 to loan in separate sums. Apply to RATHBONE & HAVENS, or T. WETZEL, Nassau and Pine sts.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE Bonds of the NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of E. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 46 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York, [illegible]

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA [illegible] New-York, July 29, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company amounting to [illegible] will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, New-York, Aug. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 62 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STEEL GUNS
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S,
Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLASS [illegible], Nos. 476, 477 and 479 1st-av., near 29th-st., [illegible] are now prepared to rifle cannon to any extent [illegible] dispatch and in a superior manner.

[illegible] FOUNDERS.—ANY PERSON HAVING [illegible] for spikes and nails, to [illegible] by addressing a note to [illegible], Jersey City.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

jy13-law4wS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, No. 34 Nassau-st., July 27, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for Beef," and "Proposal for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon, on Saturday, the 3d day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn,

2,000 barrels of beef,
2,000 barrels of pork.

The beef must be from well fattened cattle. The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs. The beef, pork and barrels to conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy beef and pork, and must pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office.

N. B.—The above beef and pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within twenty days after date of notice of the acceptance of the proposal. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

CHIEF-ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 M. on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats.

The oats to be of the first quality, and put up in stout (2) two-bushel sacks, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad dépôt, or at foot of G-st., at the Government Wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Oats," and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant-Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all the bids which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant-Quartermaster.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the [illegible] day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons more or less best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City. Also about fifty tons more or less the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn. The delivery to take place between 1st day of November 1861 ending with the 1st day of April, 1862, inclusive. The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.

[illegible], No. 5 Dey-st.,
SAMUEL THOMPSON, No. 37 Beekman-st.,
JAMES [illegible], No. 54 Nassau-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next at 3 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. [illegible], in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, } Committee on Building and
OWEN KINNEY, } Furniture of the Board of
WALTER ROCHE, } Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 59 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. F. PERKINS, Secretary.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—I AM DESIROUS OF CORRESPONDING with a young lady, with a view to matrimony. Am of respectable parentage. My age is 25. Also, am in good business. I hope no one will answer this for mere sport, as I am in earnest in my intentions. The young lady who answers this—if it is from right motives she does so—I am certain will never have cause to repent the act. Direct to WILLIAM, Box No. 220 Post-office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 378 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $30, silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $4, silver, $1.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages. At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD.

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING
HOW LONG STANDING
HOW LONG STANDING
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE, Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Dépôt, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it, no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.: Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 61 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumnisky, cooper, No. 215 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices, at No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B. —Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.—Howard Association Reports sent free to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

CLEMP'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC-PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruritus Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,

One of the best distilleries in the West, situated about three miles north of the thriving City of Quincy, Ill. The distillery building 50x140 feet, and cattle barn 66x222 ft., built of stone. The location is on an 80-acre lot of fine land, with a never-failing spring of water, and near an inlet of the Mississippi River, navigable at all times. Connected with the distillery is an alcohol apparatus. The property cost over $48,000, but is now offered clear for $25,000, on easy terms, or would be exchanged for dry goods, groceries, or other good merchandise. For further particulars apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE, the stock and fixtures of the boot and shoe store No. 332 Grand-st., near Essex Market, lately belonging to Lewis Reynolds, deceased. For terms of sale, inquire of JAMES GRIDLEY, Administrator, &c., No. 49 Nassau-st.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH A capital of $1,000, in a profitable and respectable business already established. An intelligent man, of good habits and business capacity, will find this an excellent opportunity. For particulars, address HORTICULTURE, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FLOUR-MILL FOR SALE—ABOUT TWENTY miles from the City, newly fitted up and put in complete order; in a first-class grain region; dwelling, barn, three acres of land, &c.; or will exchange for a farm or Western lands of good quality. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

$1,000 WANTED, TO PERFECT A PROJECTILE to be shot from smooth-bore guns; a new and patented idea, which promises, from recent experiment, to supersede the use of all modern rifled firearms. Address R. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital to enter a well-paying business, well established; a young man preferred. This is a rare chance, seldom offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The two lions and heroes of the day are
WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING,
Who killed the three pirates, and
RESCUED THEMSELVES AND THEIR VESSEL,
which the pirates had captured. Everybody is anxious to see them, and hence they are
HOLDING LEVEES DAILY AT THE MUSEUM,
Where thousands of curious people are visiting them.
PROF. ANDERSON, Jr.,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD,
continues his wonderful and extraordinary
FEATS OF MAGIC AND NECROMANCY
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening, the wonderful ALBINO SISTERS, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE COOLEST AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TO-NIGHT,
and every night till further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
OR,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the new Tableaux,
New Music, new Songs and new Dances.

WINTER GARDEN.

BENEFIT OF MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
THREE PIECES.
TEMPTATION.
O'Bryan, (an Emigrant)............Mr. Florence.
THRICE MARRIED.
Carlotta, (assuming four characters,) with songs and dances............Mrs. Florence.
Virian Ripple............Mr. Florence.
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Nan, (the good for nothing,)............Mrs. Florence.
Tim, (her father)............Mr. Florence.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

THE REBELLION AND THE WAR.
EVERY EVENING, DE CORDOVA'S NEW POEM, WITH DISSOLVING VIEWS.
Admission 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
GEORGE CHRISTY and his Incomparable Troupe
APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reëngagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!

IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S

NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte; has overstrung bass, round corners, carved lyre and mouldings, and rounded keys; will be sold for less than one-half its value, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. Inquire in Oxford-st., first house north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

$155 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTE—Worth $300; large round corner rosewood carved moulding, 7-octave, iron frame, with all modern improvements; very little used.
J. COUENHOVEN, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE B. BLAKE, John R. Blake, Gamaliel Bradford and Stanton Blake, plaintiffs, against D—— B. SEXTON, Edward M. Livermore and Isaac Livermore, defendants. To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 41 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 15th day of April, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, June 10, 1861. WILLIAM G. STERLING, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1861. WILLIAM G. STERLING, jy12-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—THEODORE J. MERCIER, Plaintiff, against VICTOR GIROUD and PETER GIROUD, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant, Victor Giroud: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 26th day of June, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Yonkers, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty-three cents, with interest from the 19th day of September, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, June 20, 1861. J. P. SANDERS,
je28-law6wF* Plff's Att'y, Yonkers, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted, or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this dépôt must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster-Gen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, both of the City of New-York, and José Baró, of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, have formed a limited partnership under the name of HERQUES & MASERAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of conducting and transacting in the City of New-York a general commission mercantile business and all things appertaining thereto, in which all the parties interested are the said Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, who are the general partners, and the said José Baró, who is the special partner; that said José Baró has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) as capital towards the common stock, and that said limited partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, 1861, and is to terminate on the 1st July, 1866.
R. HERQUES,
A. MASERAS,
JOSE BARÓ.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.
July 10, 1861.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

The arrival of Prince NAPOLEON at New-York has been promptly recognized by the Administration. Hon. F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, proceeded at once to New-York, and on behalf of the President, tendered to the Prince the courtesy of an official recognition, the hospitalities of the White House, and such facilities as the Government might have it in its power to afford him during his visit. The Prince kindly accepted the tribute to his position so delicately tendered, and with many expressions of the consideration in which he held the Government and people of the United States, but in pursuance of a determination made before he left France, he declined a public recognition of his official relations to the Government of France. He, however, very cordially accepted the private hospitality of distinguished citizens of Washington, and will probably visit this city previous to the adjournment of Congress. It is his very warmly expressed desire that he shall nowhere be made the object of a popular ovation, but left entirely at liberty to travel as a private citizen. He desires to see and learn all that he can of our people our institutions, the character of our Government, and the nature of the contest in which we are now engaged with the rebels of the South. He can better do this as a citizen than as a Prince.

The French Minister, now in New-York, was the medium of introducing the representative of the State Department to the Prince. The Minister will accompany the Prince to Washington. Chevalier [illegible], the representative of Sardinia, is also in New-York, to pay his respects to Prince NAPOLEON, and to the daughter of his sovereign.

During his stay in New-York, the Prince will be the guest of the French Minister.

CLEARING OUT THE REBELS.

The rebels of Virginia are doing what the loyal people of the North have found it impossible to accomplish—they are clearing out the rebels from the public service. The ordinance banishing any native of Virginia who remains in the service of the General Government, has had the effect to make several gentlemen resign who held positions in the Departments, and more will undoubtedly do so; for notwithstanding the efforts already made, the Departments are yet filled with rebels. The Chief Clerks in the Subsistence Bureau and in the Paymaster's Department are both believed to be rebels, or traitors to the Government that employs them. They were once removed, but the heads of those Departments insisted upon their being reinstated, and it was done, though they were believed to be sympathizers with the Southern Confederacy.

VIGILANCE OF THE PICKETS.

Our pickets are becoming much more vigilant since our late disaster than they were before. They seem to realize, at last, that they are engaged in a war, and with an unscrupulous and active enemy. Our men now thoroughly scour the country, and turn up every sod of ground. The result is, that every night we capture from five to fifteen of the rebel pickets. The effect is already apparent. Instead of skulking up to our lines and jerking off sentries, the rebel patrol now maintain a respectful distance and exercise great prudence.

GEN. SCOTT'S PROPERTY.

By the Ordinance of Virginia, the property of Gen. SCOTT, in that State, was to-day confiscated to the Public Treasury. Before the State can realize it, Gen. SCOTT will probably make good his title with his sword.

DROWNED IN THE POTOMAC.

Private LOGAN, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, was drowned to-day in the Potomac. He was buried by his regiment this afternoon.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES COMING HOME.

The Zouaves are to be sent home, ostensibly to Fort Schuyler to recruit, but in reality because they alone of all the regiments are so thoroughly demoralized, as to render them useless. They were paid off to-day, and will go to New-York on Friday afternoon.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

A Conference was held at the State Department this morning between the Secretary of State and the Ministers from Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia and Holland, upon some subjects presented in letters from the Tycoon of Japan to the President of the United States, and from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Japan to the Secretary of State, containing propositions to delay the opening of certain ports in Japan. The result has not been ascertained.

The statements of the public Press, that Gen. PATTERSON's column was not provided with wagons sufficient to make advances upon the enemy, because the Secretary of War desired that all wagons should be furnished from Pennsylvania, are without foundation in fact. Gen. PATTERSON's column was well equipped for transportation, by the Quartermaster-General of the Army, and no such direction or request was ever made by the Secretary. The War Department has not made a single contract. All contracts are made by the heads of Bureaus, or by their duly authorized officers. The contracts for extraordinary transportation at New-York in April and May last, when the Capital was supposed to be in imminent danger, were made by the Union Defence Committee, in conjunction with Gen. WOOL. The notorious contract for the steamer *Cataline*, about which so much has been said, was authorized and approved by Gen. WOOL.

Requests have been made from parties in the West that a portion of the very large amount of Army goods, for which bids will be received in New-York on the 8th of August, may be delivered in Cincinnati, instead of the former City. On this subject Quartermaster-General MEIGS says he desired that the advertisement for them should be so framed as to secure that object, but he did not see it in time to instruct the proper provision. He assures Hon. JOHN A. GURLEY he has no doubt an equitable and satisfactory arrangement will be made with the Western bidders.

Since the passage of the bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers, offers have already been made to supply one half that number, including, with infantry, a large proportion of cavalry and artillery. States and individuals are alike patriotic in such material tenders. As to the latter, it is required that they shall be indorsed by responsible parties, the recommendations of members of Congress having much weight with the Department. The acceptances are with the distinct understanding that the Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. One such example is already shown, the Colonel not having shown a capacity for command equal to the extent of the indorsement of his friends.

In accordance with the invitation of the President, to some of the State Congressional delegations to suggest suitable officers for the higher military grades, that of New-York has agreed on the following list, from which selections may be made: John J. Peck, Lewis Blenker, Abner Doubleday, Truman Seymour, Henry W. Slocum, Ward B. Burnett, R. B. Van Valkenburg, James S. Wadsworth, Abram Duryee, John H. Martindale, W. R. Patrick, John H. Velie.

Senators KING and HARRIS, and Representatives WARD, FRANK, OLIN and HUBBARD were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and present this list.

It is not true, as has been represented, that the Ohio troops objected, on the night previous to the battle, to marching under Gen. SCHENCK.

In the bestowal of military honors and titles, the valuable services of Col. STONE are not overlooked, and he will, there is little, if any doubt, be promoted to a Brigadier-General.

Col. T. A. SCOTT, who has so efficiently discharged the duties of general manager of the United States Military Railroad transportation, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War, under the recent Act creating that office. Industry, business talents and courteous manners are among his qualifications for that important position.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, July 31.

Gov. GAMBLE and Lieut.-Gov. W. P. HALL were sworn and inaugurated in the Convention in the afternoon session to-day. Each made a strong Union and patriotic speech amid loud applause. After the presentation of an address to the people of the State by the Convention, it adjourned to the third Monday in December, unless sooner called together by the new Government, or is demanded by the public safety.

Three hundred kegs of powder and six pieces of cannon were captured near Warsaw yesterday, and will be sent to St. Louis.

LARGE FORCE OF REBELS AT NEW-MADRID

CAIRO, Thursday, July 31.

Five steamers arrived at New-Madrid, Missouri, yesterday, with a large number of rebel troops, horses, wagons, guns and ammunition. The force at that point is reported at about 15,000.

FROM THE OSAGE INDIAN REGION.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, July 21.

The *Conservative* has advices from the Osage Indian region, which state that Mr. SCHOONMAKER, the chief of the missionaries of that tribe, has been compelled to leave by Secessionists. A force of 100 men, under Judge BROWN, of Humboldt, has left Allen County for the Osage country to disperse rebels.

The *Times* says that a large body of Pawnees and Cheyennes are in the vicinity of Maysville, Marshall County, Ks., and it is thought they will inaugurate hostilities, having been tampered with by the Secessionists of that region. After the recent skirmish at Hornsinville, Mo., and the dispersion of the force, JENNISIN and his men robbed some stores of clothing &c., which he distributed among the troops. JENNISIN is not in the United States service, but in this skirmish acted with the Union troops.

The trial of D. R. ANTHONY, publisher of the *Conservative*, of this city, for killing R. C. SATTERLEE, editor of the *Herald*, closed yesterday. The jury were not out twenty minutes—returning a verdict of acquittal.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE WAR

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 31.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. WM. B. GREENE, and Fifteenth, Col. CHAS. DEVANT, will leave for the seat of war during the present week. The Fourteenth is now at Fort Warren, and the Fifteenth encamped near Worcester. The official list of casualties in the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment at the late battle, was, 18 killed, 35 wounded, 34 missing.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, August 1.

Mr. GRIMES gave notice that he should introduce a bill, declaring unconstitutional the Act making retrocession of a part of the District of Columbia to the State of Virginia.

On motion, Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the organization of the volunteer militia, which was postponed till the first Monday in December.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to take up the resolution of inquiry in reference to the sending of arms to the State of Delaware. He said that Delaware was as loyal as any State in the Union, but persons attempted to make it appear that there were disloyal men there.

The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill making appropriations for fortifications.

The bill provides for $100,000, and also prohibits flogging in the Army. Passed.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States, was taken up and passed.

Mr. HALE offered a joint resolution authorizing an examination by a Board of Naval officers of James projectile for rifled cannon. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill reducing Consular fees on vessels running to or between foreign ports. Passed.

The bill to punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts for the Government, which was returned from the House with amendments, was taken up.

Mr. WILSON moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the former amendments of the House were agreed to. He said he thought the bill was calculated to do injury to and hamper the operations of the Government.

After some discussion, Mr. WILSON withdrew his motion and the bill passed.

Mr. WILSON made a report from the Committee on Conference on the bill for the better organization of the Army. After some discussion, the report was agreed to and the bill was passed.

The bill for the suppression of insurrection was taken up.

Mr. COWAN moved that it be postponed till December.

Mr. BAYARD thought that was the best disposition that could be made of the bill. He thought it unconstitutional.

Mr. HARRIS also spoke in favor of its postponement, and thought it very important. The bill was too important to be matured this session in the temper of the Senate and the temperature of the place. He was inclined to think that necessities of a case gives military commander all the power needed.

Mr. BROWNING agreed in favor of the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he should vote for its postponement. He was glad to see the Senate at last pause before one bill. He wished it were published in every newspaper in the country. He thought it would meet universal condemnation. He thought this would abolish all State Government and destroy the last vestige of political and personal liberty.

Mr. TRUMBULL contended that some bill of the kind was necessary from the exigencies of the times. The Constitution is in danger, and we have voted men and money to carry on the war to save the Constitution. And how can we justify ourselves without maturing a bill so much needed? Give the bill the go-by, and let the Constitution be violated every day, because we would not pass it, but leave the military to do as they please without restriction.

The motion was further discussed.

Mr. FESSENDEN made a report from the Committee on Conference on the Loan bill.

The report was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

The consideration of the Insurrection bill was resumed.

Mr. COLLAMER contended, that as we were in a state of war, the President and Government be invested with certain powers under the laws of the war, and if going by the bill to authorize all the acts necessary, then this bill was not the beginning; and if only to authorize a part, that would imply that the other portion was equally necessary and not authorized by the rights of war, and to be derived from what is known as the laws of war in the world, and ought not to be legislated about by Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied, contending that the power was in Congress, and had been exercised many times.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said the drama was beginning to open, and the Senators who are urging on the war are quarreling among themselves. The Senate had already passed a General Confiscation bill, and also a General Emancipation bill. The Police Commissioners of Baltimore were arrested without any law and carried off to an unknown place, and the President refuses to tell the House what they were arrested for and what has been done with them. Yet they call this Liberty and law! The Senator from Illinois (BROWNING) said he (BRECKINRIDGE) assailed the President with severity, if not malignity. In the midst of events he could not cherish personal animosity, and for the President he never did. On the contrary, he thought more highly of him than he did of many of his counsellors. He believed him to be an honest man: trampling the Constitution under foot for good motives from evil counsellors. But the proceedings of Congress far eclipsed anything the President had done, and the President's acts sink into nothingness before the absolute outrages on personal liberty perpetrated by Congress. It is evident that the Constitution is to be laid aside, and he wanted the country to know the fact. The fact is, we are on the wrong tack, and the people are beginning to see it. Nothing but ruin to the North and South follows war. Let Congress pause and respond to the uprising all over the country for peace. War is final dissolution. If we go on twelve months, we shall have three Confederacies instead of two. He knew he was uttering sentiments which nearly all sneered at, but he was willing to abide by the final judgment of history.

Mr. BAKER asked what parts of the bill were unconstitutional.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said all were so atrocious that he could not particularize.

Mr. BAKER referred to the first section, and said it was not unconstitutional for the President to declare a military district in a state of insurrection.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said that the President had no authority to declare a State in insurrection.

Mr. BAKER contended that the President had the right to declare a district in insurrection, whether in a State or two States. When the civil power was overthrown, the President must call on the military to preserve the Government. The only thing the President can do is to advance armies and put down rebellion. The Senator from Kentucky stands up bravely, and speaks the sentiments which he holds, but what are they but comfort and spirit to the enemy? What are they but brilliant words polished with treason, even in the very Capital of the Confederacy. What would the Senator have us to do? Would he yield to treason? There was nothing left for us but to go forward. What would have been thought of a Roman Senator who declared for peace when Carthage was advancing on Rome. The Senator near me says he has been hunted from a Tarpeian Rock. Mr. BAKER contended that the North and East would never falter, but would give all its blood and treasure to support the Government, and he foretold a brilliant future for the Republic.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he should detain the Senate but a moment. He said the Senator seemed to forget that the Government was one of delegated powers, and asked what he would have done. He would have the war stopped. He thought constitutional liberty would find a grave in war. He would prefer to see the States reunited on the principles of our fathers rather than anything, and if he could do it he would consider the sacrifice of his life nothing. The Senator says I am speaking brilliant treason. He was not aware of it. He believed he was speaking for the good of the country. He was speaking by the indulgence of no man, but by the guarantee of the Constitution. The Senator asks what would have been done to the Roman Senator; and another Senator, whose courage is overrated, says he would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock. If we ever have a Tarpeian Rock, and a victim is wanted, it should be the man who, according to the measure of his intellect, has been the chief author of the present public misfortune. He and men like him had brought the country to the present condition. He replied with the indignation he ought to feel at such an insult on the floor of the Senate. The opinions entertained were his own, and they were honestly entertained. He believed they were the opinions of his State, and he repeated, that if the State decided to go into the war, he would no longer represent her in the Senate.

Mr. BAKER said—Leave him to settle the question with his State.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said—The Senator from Kentucky seems to forget that one of the forms of the Constitution is that of a guarantee for a republican form of government for every State. When South Carolina sets up a military despotism, the Government is bound to aid the loyal citizens in establishing a free Government. He declared that this was not a war of subjugation at all, but contended that Virginia was showing the true mode of a reconstruction of the Government. He wanted to have all pettifogging on constitutional points stopped when armed rebels are threatening the Capital.

A motion to postpone was lost, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Harris, Howe, Johnson of Maryland, Kennedy, Latham, Peck, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury and Thompson—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hall, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morrill, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson—28.

After further discussion, the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill which was passed, authorizing additional enlistments in the Navy, for three years or during the war, so as to place it in complete efficiency for active service.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill which was passed, appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for field fortifications for the defence of Washington.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Conference on the Supplemental Loan bill, made a report explaining that the disagreements of the two Houses have been compromised by striking out 9 per centum in certain cases, and substituting 6; also modifying the Sub-Treasury act, so that instead of gold and silver being immediately paid into the Treasury as now required, the money derived from the loan may remain in solvent banks until it shall be drawn out in pursuance of law.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, inquired whether the Committee retained the duties from tea, coffee, sugar, &c., as a pledge for the loan.

Mr. STEVENS replied that the Senate would not consent to that, and that rather than lose the bill, the Committee had agreed to abandon that clause.

The report was adopted by 83 against 34.

The Senate bill appropriating ten millions for the purchase and manufacture of arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores, was passed.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to suspend part of the operations of the act of March, 1845, relative to revenue cutters and steamers, so as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to apply so much of the appropriation for the collection of the revenue to the charter or purchase of vessels for the revenue service. Passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of Aids-de-Camps, in addition to those now allowed by law, by the President, on the recommendation either of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT or of the Major-Generals, was passed.

The Speaker appointed as the Committee on the part of the House to examine and report as to the compensation of all officers of the Government, with a view to retrenchment, Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, Olin, of New-York, and Allen, of Ohio.

The bill was passed appropriating $300,000 for the purchase of ordnance for the use of the Navy; $12,000 for the completion of the Charlestown (Mass.) barracks, and $30,000 for the purchase of the right to manufacture and use COSTIN's night signals. The Secretary of the Navy is also authorized to change the names of such vessels as he may purchase for the Navy.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, offered the following:

Whereas, It is currently reported that the forces now in rebellion against the Government have certain prisoners in their possession, and among them ALFRED ELY, one of the members of this House; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish this House with any information he may have in his possession on the subject.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, rising to a personal explanation, read some remarks of THURLOW WEED against him (F. P. BLAIR,) and his brother (MONTGOMERY BLAIR,) the Postmaster-General, derogatory to them in connection with the war. As to the latter (MONTGOMERY BLAIR,) that gentleman could take care of himself. Although he (F. P. BLAIR,) differed from Gen. SCOTT with reference to the conduct of the war, their personal relations were of the kindest character. He (F. P. BLAIR,) showed that it was absurdly charged by THURLOW WEED, that he (BLAIR,) as Chairman of the Military Committee had emasculated the bill reported by Senator WILSON for an increase of the Army. Mr. BLAIR said that the charge was entirely untrue, as the records show. He had seen himself gazetted, and the endeavor to cast imputations upon him, because he, with others, had demanded a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the attempt was also made to render them responsible for the disaster at Bull Run. This came with an ill-grace from THURLOW WEED, who was here with members of a Committee, urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, and declaring that he and the gentlemen accompanying him represented the entire people of New-York, and came here to infuse vigor into the Commanding General. If was safe for him (BLAIR) to make a stump-speech, as he was charged, when Mr. WEED himself, who was an original compromise man, came here to urge a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. BLAIR then referred to Mr. RICHARDSON's repetition of the conversation between Gen. SCOTT and the President relative to the late battle, and involving the responsibility of the fight.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, remarked that he had endeavored to report that conversation honestly, and if anything then escaped his memory, the members of this House, who were present on the occasion, ought to have corrected him.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, as one of the gentlemen alluded to, said he did not understand his colleague (RICHARDSON) as saying that Gen. SCOTT imputed that he had been forced by the President to fight the battle.

Mr. RICHARDSON did not think his language had been fairly construed if it was supposed that he had said or intimated that Gen. SCOTT implied that the President had forced him into the movement.

Mr. BLAIR alluded to this matter for a double purpose. He understood that Gen. SCOTT did, in that conversation, exonerate the President from having any part in forcing him to the battle.

Mr. RICHARDSON repeated that he did not understand Gen. SCOTT as implying that the President forced him to fight the battle.

Mr. BLAIR replied that was the very essence of the matter. The President should retain the confidence of the people of the country, but this he could not do so long as it is held out that the President forced Gen. SCOTT to fight the battle against his will. But as the President did not take the responsibility of forcing a battle before the troops were ready, he will still retain, as he deserves, the confidence of the people.

Mr. BLAIR then alluded to the recent article in the New-York TIMES, which essayed to give Gen. SCOTT's plan of the campaign. Although he did not profess having a military knowledge, he could see that such a plan contained the seeds of fatal disasters to the country. It was just such a programme as the Confederates desire, and he did not believe that it was Gen. SCOTT's plan.

Mr. RICHARDSON, in further explanation, said it was, the other day, no part of his purpose to make any assault on the President.

Mr. BLAIR reminded the gentleman that he said Mr. LINCOLN was an honest man if let alone, but that the President was surrounded by wily politicians, against whom he (RICHARDSON) feared the President had not the courage or will to stand.

Mr. RICHARDSON replied that his remarks on that occasion were not as well expressed as they ought to have been. If his meaning was misunderstood because his language was unhappily chosen, he regretted it. Adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE THREATENED ATTACK ON BIRD'S POINT—INTENTIONS OF THE REBELS, AND THE MEASURES TAKEN TO THWART THEM—THE CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 28, 1861.

It really seems as if Missouri was never to enjoy a moment of repose. No sooner had Col. SIEGEL driven the enemy from the soil of Missouri in the southwestern part of the State, than the northern branch of the rebellion broke out and spread with fearful rapidity along the lines of the Northern Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads. And now, when our troops are slowly withdrawn from the north,—although the spirit of insurrection there has by no means been suppressed as yet,—we receive the news of a serious demonstration of the enemy's forces on Bird's Point, or more probable on Pilot Knob, with a view to an attack on St. Louis. In former letters, I repeatedly pointed out the possibility to land forces from Tennessee at some Point below Bird's Point, and either attack that place, which then was but poorly fortified, or pass it and march the troops straight into the heart of Missouri. It seems that this has now been done, probably upon the representations of Gov. JACKSON, who left Arkansas for Memphis some two weeks ago. What number of troops Gen. PILLOW has detached upon this expedition is not known; but it is unquestionably of a very serious nature, and if but momentarily successful, will inflict a blow upon Missouri, from the effects of which it will take her long years to recover. Flushed with the late victory at Manassas, and the successful escape of Gen. HARRIS from the clutches of our ten thousand soldiers in Northern Missouri, the rebels throughout the State await but the signal of another victory to rise once more and lay waste this whole unhappy country under fire and the sword. It is fortunate that Gen. FREMONT arrived at the very moment when his presence was most needed. Energy of character and prompt decision are the very qualities we have missed in our military commanders since Gen. LYON left for the southwest. Gen. FREMONT will have many opportunities to show that he is possessed of them. Immediately upon receipt of the news that disturbances threatened southeastern Missouri, Gen. FREMONT ordered two regiments of Home Guards to proceed to Pilot Knob, at the terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad. One of these regiments, Col. GRATZ BROWN's, only arrived here two days previous from Springfield, but was, nevertheless, prompt to respond to the order. Two hundred left St. Louis to-day, and the balance of the regiment will follow to-morrow morning. Col. KALLMAN's Regiment left this evening. Pilot Knob is at present guarded by the Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Col. BLAND. At Cape Girardeau, Col. MARSH is still quartered with his regiment of Illinois Volunteers.

Gen. WATKINS, the leader of the rebel forces in the southeast, is at or near Mount Pleasant, with about two thousand men under his command, and will most likely try to affect a junction with the Tennessee troops below. Six companies of Col. MULLIGAN's Chicago Irish Brigade are now on their way to meet him and engage his forces before they join the Confederates. Col. MULLIGAN has had one encounter already, with a band of several hundred Secessionists whom he met at Hickory Hill, fifteen miles south of Jefferson City. Several shots were fired on either side, but "nobody hurt." Col. MULLIGAN took some twenty prisoners, however, and sent them back to the capital.

This has been a very lively day for a Sunday—troops coming and going all the time to the strains of martial music or the beating of the drum. At 9 o'clock in the morning, two trains came in on the Northern Missouri Railroad from Mexico, bringing the Twenty-fourth Illinois Regiment, Col. FREDERICK HECKER. After marching through the principal streets of the city, the regiment went into quarters at Apollo Garden, but will encamp to-morrow on the Fair Grounds, two miles west of the city. One hour later, the steamer *City of Louisiana* brought the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Col. TURCHIN, from Hannibal. These troops are now quartered at the Arsenal. Another steamer, from Cairo, brought five companies of paid-off three months volunteers, from the Eighth and Ninth Illinois Regiments. Most of the men will remain here, and re-enlist for three years. Yesterday evening, the Seventeenth Illinois Regiment, Col. ROSS, arrived from Warrenton on the Northern Missouri, and took up their quarters on the grounds near the depot. Most of these troops will probably be ordered shortly to the southern part of the State, either to repel the invasion of the Tennessee troops, if our forces at Bird's Point should prove insufficient for the purpose, or to reinforce Gen. LYON, who has now an Army of at least twenty thousand opposed to him, on the Arkansas border. A small skirmish has taken place between Gen. SWEENEY's command and an advance guard of the enemy, on the former's taking possession of the little town of Forsyth, in Taney County, on the very edge of the Arkansas border. The rebels fled at the approach of our forces, but not before having fired on our cavalry, three of whom were wounded. In the pursuit that followed, four of the rebels were killed, and several wounded. Our troops captured a lot of blankets, provisions, and camp-equipage, found stored away in the court-house of the little town, and two tons of lead. One of the rebels killed in the skirmish was a Capt. JACKSON, said to be another one of the many relatives of the murderer of Col. ELLSWORTH.

The debate in the State Convention on the report of the Committee of Seven, will commence to-morrow, when a violent discussion may be expected to take place. This report has been modified, essentially from the first copy, which was recommitted to the Committee, as Mr. H. R. GAMBLE had been added to the Committee, after the report was written, and the Committee wished to obtain the views of Mr. GAMBLE on their report, before finally submitting it to the action of the Convention. The modified report differs tion of the Convention to a vote of the people for approval; in that it changes the time of the election for from the first copy: in that it submits the ac- a new Government from August, 1862, to November, 1861; and in leaving the Supreme Court of the State in its present condition; in not extending the functions of the Judges, nor increasing their number. The two first modifications, I think, are altogether for the worse, and give evidence of a want of firmness in the members of the original Committee, which will cast a shadow on the bright hopes their first report was calculated to awake. An election in our State as soon as November, will not pass off without wholesale murder in every district of the State. It will arouse all the passions and hatred of former days, and result in a bloody insurrection. Nor can a fair vote be obtained, unless we have troops at every poll to protect Union men in the exercise of their rights. The original report of the Committee was in all respects adequate to the necessities of the occasion, and ought to have been left untouched. The modified report is nothing but a compromise between the Union men and traitors. A few days will show whether it is likely to be adopted.

At the capital all is quiet. Col. STEVENSON is chief commander, and gives universal satisfaction. The Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteers still occupies Boonville; and the Sixth of the St. Louis Home Guards, Col. STIFEL, guards Lexington. But a most deplorable state of affairs reigns north of the Missouri River. That part of the State is at present occupied by nearly ten thousand of our troops, stationed as follows: at St. Charles, under Brig.-Gen. POPE, 1,500 Illinois volunteers; at Mexico, Col. GRANT's Illinois Regiment; at Hudson, the junction of the Northern Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads, three Illinois regiments under Brig.-Gen. HURLBUT; at Renwick Station, Col. PALMER's Regiment of Illinois volunteers; at Palmyra, Col. SMITH's Illinois regiment. Two Iowa regiments along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

But all these troops are not able to repress the disturbances of the rebels, in their present shape of guerilla warfare, or rather of irregular assassination. Gen. POPE has consequently determined not to employ the military any more in hunting down the rebels, unless the latter should reassemble in sufficiently large numbers to make it worth while. The protection of the Northern Missouri Railroad he has turned over to the most rabid Secessionists along the road, warning them beforehand that he should hold them responsible for any damage done to the road with their property and even their lives. The wisdom or folly of this policy events must prove. But it certainly is a shame and disgrace, that with all these troops close at hand, and 3,000 more from St. Louis sent to Callaway County for the express purpose of capturing the assembled rebels under Gen. HARRIS, this robber-chieftain was allowed to escape with 500 of his men across the Missouri River, to join MCCULLOCH or Gen. WATKINS, while the balance of his corps returned to their homes, unpunished, still living, to perpetrate fresh crimes anew. These escaped rebels, who, after destroying all the railroad property they could lay hands upon, and killing off numbers of our soldiers from their secret ambuscades, who could just as well as not have been surrounded while they formed an army, and shot down by our cannon, until not a man of them was left to pursue still further his career of crime, are now scattered upon their farms, where our soldiers cannot reach them, are laughing at the idle foolishness of our military manœuvres, and ready at any moment to take their guns into their hands again, and assassinate passing strollers who may be suspected as Union men, or shoot from behind a ditch upon squads of our soldiers who may chance to pass their way.

It is idle to think we can ever gain peace while these men are living. It is folly to continue our war upon treason, if we cannot make up our minds to deliver the traitors into the hands of the executioner. The sympathy with crime, the laxity of punishment, which is the curse of the present generation, must be wiped out of our national character, or the crime of treason will infect every household, and make a civil Government forever impossible. To a looker-on from abroad it will seem as if the Union cause was making rapid progress in our State. But it is not so. When the Secessionists found out that treason was not punished as a crime, they ceased to regard it as a crime; and many, who would never have shouldered the musket against the Union forces, if the halter had stared them in the face, as the certain punishment of their share in the rebellion, are now active and bitter in the cause of treason. Northern Missouri is swarming with these men, some of them farmers, others their workingmen—or pretending to be so—horse thieves, cut-throats and perjured prisoners, whom our generous officers allowed to escape, after compelling them to go through the form of an oath. They have their spies in all the cities, where troops are stationed, to warn them when danger threatens. When they know that squads of soldiers are likely to pass a certain road, they make it their day's business to club together, as if going upon a hunting expedition, conceal themselves in some favorable position, and kill as many as they possibly can. When the soldiers search the neighborhood no armed men are found to be near, and only in the distance you can perceive some very industrious farmers intently occupied upon their fields. Of course these industrious farmers have their hands and faces rather stained, as if with powder, but who can say that this is not owing to the dust of the fields in which they work. This state of things is becoming so insupportable, that even the *Democrat* has at last summoned up courage enough to utter a growl at the laxity of our military leaders, and to demand a general disarming of all the citizens of the State. But this is a policy which cannot well be inaugurated, except under martial law,—the only radical cure for the disease of which our State is suffering, but very untasteful to our military men, who, strange to say, are far more averse to it than the citizens, who know that no other policy will so speedily bring back peace and security to their lives and property. The truth is, that old spirit of *laissez faire*, and trusting to Providence for a happy end to our troubles, without any exertion of our own, is still hard at work, and cripples all the promptings of energy. If our cause is just, God surely will lead it to a happy end, and why then should we so disarrange all our notions of comfort and ease as to take the lives of these rebels, some of whom are indeed nice fellows enough, and can drink a gin cocktail with all the grace of a gentleman. Well, time is a great teacher, and even the disaster at Manassas will, perhaps, have taught us already that we must only rely upon our own exertions for the good or evil which we intend to bring forth, and that to hope from chance is sometimes a very great crime.

AN INTERESTING SOUTHERN EXPOSITION OF THE BATTLE OF THE 21ST.

From the New-Orleans Delta July 27.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, July 22, 1861.

It would be a very difficult task to resume the various accounts current in this city and along the railroad to Manassas, of the great battle which was fought on the 21st inst. in the vicinity of Manassas Junction and Centreville, and to reduce them to an orderly and consistent shape. Indeed, the *rationale* of few of the world's memorable battles has been fully comprehended or stated, except after years of calm reflection and diligent investigation by the historian, the statesman and the strategist. It was sixteen years before the Romans acquired a wholesome knowledge of the strategy of HANNIBAL. The same period was scarcely adequate to instruct the Generals of Austria, Russia, England and Prussia in regard to the secret of NAPOLEON's success. It need not be surprising then if the Confederate victory of the 21st shall long remain a dark, dreadful mystery to our enemies, and if numbers of our own people shall for some time entertain most fantastic and illogical notions concerning it. To one, however, who has been closely observing military operations on the Potomac for two months past, there is no reason why such a result, though so full of glory and so profoundly gratifying, should appear either surprising or mysterious.

I will not here recapitulate details which have been given you by telegrammic correspondents. I possess no facts of importance touching the actual battle beyond those which have been communicated to you through the telegraph. But information from that source is confined almost exclusively to a brief statement of results, leaving the reader to get at causes and consequences as best he may. The preliminaries of the present battle as well as its probable consequences are of the utmost interest, and to them I shall mainly address myself.

Two weeks ago it was evident that both JOHNSTON and PATTERSON were influenced, in their manœuvres, by considerations connected with the line of Manassas. JOHNSTON desired to occupy PATTERSON in the Shenandoah valley, and PATTERSON desired to occupy JOHNSTON in the same region. Each aimed to force the other into a position from which it would be impossible to extricate himself and participate in operations between Washington and Manassas Junction. In this game PATTERSON was outgeneraled. JOHNSTON excelled his antagonist alike in boldness and caution, in vigilance and activity. Keeping his communication with the Manassas line intact, he could not be deceived by PATTERSON's feint demonstrations, but just so soon as the latter had fallen back towards the Potomac, he set out at once, from Winchester, to join Gen. BEAUREGARD's column near Manassas Junction, marching 18 miles to Strasburgh, and proceeding thence, about 50 miles, by railroad. He arrived not an hour too soon, with 20 regiments. His men had one night to rest before waking to meet the bloodiest fury of the battle, on the left of Stone Bridge.

I will not say that Gen. JOHNSTON's presence was absolutely necessary to turn the scale in our favor. *I firmly believe that Gen. Beauregard's force was considerable enough, its disposition skillful enough, its defences strong enough, its men and officers determined enough, to administer a signal repulse to the entire mass of the largest army which Gen. Scott was able to send against him from Washington.* But it would have been by a victory bought at a terrible sacrifice of what the South should most assiduously economize, the precious lives of her noble defenders. As it was, one of the most brilliant victories of the age was achieved with a loss of life almost incredible, when the weight of the enemy's column and the length of the battle are considered. The enemy seemed to stake the issue of the day on turning our flank on the left. It was then that JOHNSTON, after having baffled PATTERSON, as BLUCHER baffled GROUCHY, did more than was done by BLUCHER at Waterloo. The centre led by DAVIS, the right commanded by BEAUREGARD, did the rest. The enemy was exhausted, appalled, tumultuously routed by the irresistible resistance, the deadly fire, the terrible charges with which their attack was met. *And yet but a small portion of our forces at and near Manassas Junction were actually engaged.* Perhaps there were at no time as many as twenty thousand of them under fire or in sight of the enemy, while it is probable that *double that number of the enemy's total army of about seventy thousand were brought into action.*

It is rumored, and believed by many persons, that Gen. PATTERSON and Gen. SCOTT were on the field of battle. But neither, in my opinion, was present. It would certainly have been very strange in Gen. PATTERSON to come upon the field without any portion of his command, and there is no reason for believing that any portion of his command was engaged in the battle or near at hand. As for Gen. SCOTT, though the movement against Gen. BEAUREGARD may have been made according to his order, I doubt whether that order was given in accordance with his deliberate views of policy. Precipitated into the measure, as I believe, by the clamor of the politicians at Washington, and by the blood-thirsty rage of the Black Republican Press, he was quite willing to remain at a distance, and leave the immediate responsibility of failure, if the measure should fail, with his subordinate officers, while ready to appropriate the credit of success to himself, if the measure should succeed. It is not easy to believe that Gen. SCOTT, if left to pursue his own plans, would stake the issue of a campaign on a battle fought under the circumstances of that of the 21st. Two months ago he committed a mistake in halting at Alexandria, after crossing the Potomac, instead of pushing forward briskly toward Richmond. But that mistake sprang from excess of prudence, and it is not reasonable to deduce from such a mistake another arising from the opposite fault of rashness. *For rash it certainly was to attack Gen. Beauregard on ground which he himself had selected and elaborately fortified.* Political considerations must have prevailed over military considerations when Gen. SCOTT consented to the attack, without the support of MCCLELLAN from the west and of PATTERSON from the north. It was a fatal departure from the anaconda policy which he had previously been pursuing. The consequence is, the backbone of the serpent is broken. The advance of MCCLELLAN's column in Western Virginia is rendered inconsequential, and if it advance far into the mountains, its destruction is inevitable; while BUTLER at Fort Monroe is constrained to moderate his exorbitant military ambition to the humble office of performing garrison duty.

Opinions differ here materially as to what will or should be the war policy of the Confederate Government after the Manassas victory. Many think that the victory should be instantly followed up by a dash upon Washington and a rush into Maryland. They say that we have forborne from the aggressive long enough to convince the most stupid and most deluded of the Northern people that we did not aim at conquest; that we had no wish to destroy the National Capital, or to overturn the Government which they were supporting, but that our only desire was to be let alone and to live under a Government of our own choice. It is time now, they think, to set about conquering a peace by carrying the war into the enemy's country, since it is evident we cannot secure peace by scrupulously remaining within our own. There are others, however, who argue that it is best to prove at once our forbearance and our invincibility, by pausing after every victory and giving the enemy an opportunity to profit by the "sober second thought." These last are for letting Washington alone, and advancing no further than the Potomac, from the belief that an attack upon the National Capital and an invasion of territory beyond the limits of the Confederate States *would cause the same universal outburst and uprising in the North as was witnessed on the capture of Sumter.* Such views are plausible, but they are totally without practical value. The North has explicitly, in word and act, challenged to a fight to the death, and forced us to the deadly issue. It has shown no repentance under frequent failures to overpower us in battle; and much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the encouragement of partial successes. We must disable it from harm, or put our power to do so beyond question, before it will be ready either to tender or accept the olive branch. *The enemy's people, in my opinion, will be far from satisfied with their trial of strength on the 21st.* They will impute the defeat to anything but intrinsic superiority in our Army. They can call SCOTT a dotard, MCDOWELL an incapable, PATTERSON a coward, and distributing the responsibility for the defeat among the three, confidently predict a different result under the generalship of MCCLELLAN. Be it so. Let them bring their highest military genius, their choicest soldierly prowess against us, and we need have no misgivings of the final event. Yesterday thousands of our soldiers were but striplings: on the 21st thousands of them were heroes, and another battle will find thousands of them hardy and invincible veterans. Nor need we fear that our Generals will fail us. DAVIS, BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON—it cannot be said of them, to-morrow or the next day, that their spirit has abated and their vision dulled—that they have

—— hearts worn out with many wars,
And eyes grown dim with gazing on the pilot stars.

D. C.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 1.

FLOUR unsettled; sales at $4 25@$4 75 for Fancy, from Spring Wheat. WHEAT dull and supply light. Chicago Spring No. 1 held at 85c., with buyers at 80c.; no sales. CORN scarce and market quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Flour, 27c.@28c.; Wheat, 8c.; and Corn, 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—8,300 bushels Wheat, 36,600 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—16,300 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. *Lake Imports for July*—11,150 bbls. Flour, 884,878 bushels Wheat, 1,087,052 bushels Corn, 36,260 bushels Oats, 5,300 bushels Barley, 90,020 bushels Rye. *Imports since Opening of Navigation to Aug. 1*—78,300 bbls. Flour, 1,168,966 bushels Wheat, 2,442,796 bushels Corn, 106,223 bushels Oats, 47,692 bushels Barley, 135,103 bushels Rye, 25,802 bushels Peas, 47,474,000 feet lumber.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 1.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull only sale 6,500 bush. Red Winter at 95c. CORN shade easier, less active demand; sales 50,000 bush. at 81c.@81½c. Other grains quiet and no sales. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; 10½c. on Corn; 11½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—8,200 bbls. Flour; 72,000 bush. Wheat; 8,000 bush. Corn; 31,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—500 bbls. Flour; 58,000 bush. Wheat; 108,000 bush. Corn, and 3,000 bush. Oats. *Lake Imports to Aug. 1*—650,856 bbls. Flour; 8,527,884 bush. Wheat; 7,686,453 Corn; 981,208 bush. Oats; 100,160 bush. Barley; 196,408 bush. Rye. *Canal Exports for same time*—160,406 bbls. Flour; 7,779,670 bush. Wheat, 5,764,315 bush. Corn; 832,471 bush. Oats; 74,068 bush. Barley; 157,400 bush. Rye.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 31.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT ½c. higher, 68½c.@69c. for No. 1, 65c.@66c. for No. 2, in store. CORN quiet—sales, 25c. for mixed, afloat. *Receipts*—20,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 168,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—4,600 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 133,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS—Steady. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Passengers Sailed.

In brig Addy Swift, for St. Thomas—Mr. Richard Hassell, wife and child.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 1—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool*—Thos. J. Holman, Mrs. Baker, child and servant, Miss M. A. Boardman, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. L. J. Wiley, Mrs Ralli, 2 children and nurse, E. S. Bayliss, S. F. McMaster, F. Jordi, J. W. Taylor, H. J. Nett, Mr. Poppe, D. L. Ross, J. Lamb, Viscount de Beaumont and servant, C. T. Robinson, C. Church, Mr Mensing, W. W. Waxfield, H J. King, Dungey, S Phillips, Sampson, D. H Wickham, Anderson, B. Condit, Hope, G. W. Young, Lord St. Asaph and brother, Hastley, F. H. Inloes, W. B. Lyle, W. Davies, Lieut. Rossander, Rev. G. O. Barnes, lady and child, H. Frank, H Gray, Mr. Cannon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 57 | Sun sets.... 7 15 | Moon rises... 12 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 19 | Gov. Island. 5 06 | Hell Gate ... 6 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 1.

Cleared.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ships Monsoon, Loring, Hong Kong, C. B. Fessenden; M. Evans, Warner, London, Morgan & Wiley.

Bark Lamplighter, Thompson, Gibraltar, B. F. Small.

Brigs Vidar, Olsen, Newfy, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; S M. Newhall, Payson, Aux Cayes, H. Becker; C. H. Samson, (Br.,) Thomson, Tobasco, B. F. Small; West, Rogers, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr

Schooners Fairfax, Mott, Georgetown, Merrill & Abbott; Model, Avery, Deal Island; Wm Starrs, Halifax, James Hunter & Co, John Nelson, Nelson, St. John; Phebe Elizabeth, Smith, Boston

Arrived.

U. S. surveying schr. Vixen, Phelps, Capes of Virginia, where she has been engaged surveying. July 26, 25 miles S. of Cape Henry, spoke U.S. sloop Deal, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads. Between Cape Henry and 10 miles S. of that point, saw 11 vessels ashore, 5 of which were ships; had all apparently been put ashore recently, they were all more or less stripped.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool, via Queenstown 21st, at 4 P. M., with mdse and passengers and £36,000 in specie on freight to E. Cunard. July 20, passed ship North America, bound out, same day, saw ship Brewster, bound out; same day, saw Br. ship Ocean Bride, bound in, in tow, dismasted. 21st, at 9.15 P. M., passed steamship Europa, bound in. July 31, 10:40 P. M., exchanged signals with the Asia, hence.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Dalzell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner

Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse to J & N Briggs

Bark Harvest Home, Berry, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co. Was bound to Liverpool, put into this port in distress, having had 4 seamen die during the passage, and others now sick. Is at Lower Quarantine.

Schr Lizzie Russell, (of Baltimore,) Todd, Aspinwall June 17, via San Blas July 8, with cocoa-nuts to Bandy & Everett. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr Mary E. Pierce, Wyman, [illegible] 12 ds., with sugar to Robert & Williams. Is at Lower Quarantine.

Schr H. C. Brooks, (Br.,) White, Windsor, N. S., via Bridgeport 2 ds., in ballast, to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr Maria Jane, Crosby, Eastport 8 ds., with plaster to master

Schr Peter B. Anderson, Brewer, Portland, with stone for Albany.

Schr Samuel Gillman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Crowell, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to R Irvin & Co.

Schr. Boston, Haskell, Rondout, with coal, for Portsmouth

Schr Jane, Borham, Marblehead, with fish.

Sloop Fashion, Young, Providence 2 ds.

SAILED—Steamship North Star, for Aspinwall.

WIND—During the day from W. N. W. to S., and light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 31—Arr. barks Azor, Fayal; Whistling Wind, Cadiz; Ethan Allen, Cronstadt; brigs E. W. Parker and Laurilla, Cape Haytien.

Miscellaneous.

DETROIT, July 29—The propeller Buckeye, from Oswego to Chicago, while lying at the dock yesterday, took fire. She was pumped full of water, and is but slightly damaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The ship Moonlight, from Hong Kong, arrived to-day, reports having been ashore May 19, on Selma Island, but received no damage.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

FOR SALE.—AN OYSTER AND DINING SALOON, with bar attached, in a good business place. Will be sold cheap, as the owner has other business to attend to that calls him out of the City. Call at No. [illegible] until sold. A good chance for a business with a small capital. Rent cheap. Apartments to live in. No agents need apply

AUCTION SALE—ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 265 East 11th-st., near Avenue C, two horses and carts, two sets of harness, two fly-nets, feed and feed-boxes, and route of bakers and grocers for empty barrels, the property of the late Thomas Mitchell. By order of J. M. LOCKWOOD, Trustee.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, FROM A COACH, IN going from 31st-st. and 4th-av. through the [illegible] and the Bowery, a BLACK TRUNK, marked Mrs. C. L. Fitch. The finder, by bringing it to the St. Nicholas Hotel, will receive the above reward.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

GEN. PATTERSON'S DERELICTION.

The official dispatches to Gen. PATTERSON will show that the entire blame for the defeat of our forces at Bull Run is due entirely to his neglect of positive orders. He was directed—first, to engage and defeat JOHNSTON; second, if unable to engage JOHNSTON, to get between him and Manassas, and prevent a junction of his forces with BEAUREGARD'S; third, if unable to fulfill either of these orders, he was to harrass JOHNSTON in front, and keep him before Winchester; fourth, if he could do neither of these things, then he was to make all haste to Washington, and join McDOWELL, as soon as JOHNSTON could join BEAUREGARD. It will be seen that Gen. PATTERSON disregarded each of these orders, and that had he obeyed either he would have prevented the disaster at Bull Run, and at once have utterly destroyed the rebellion, or removed the seat of war beyond the confines of Virginia.

A RETURNED PRISONER.

Mr. CHARLES BYNG, who was taken prisoner by the rebels at Bull Run, returned to Washington this evening via Richmond, Frederick and Baltimore. He represents that he was let off easily, being furnished by BEAUREGARD with passes through the rebel lines, and directed by him to return by Richmond to avoid the danger of being caught in skirmishes between pickets. Mr. BYNG tells the remarkable story that he saw no troops at or near Richmond, and no signs of fortifications or attempts at works of defence. He does not explain very clearly why he was permitted to escape, while others were retained, nor how he has passed the last twelve days. He says he was only twenty-four hours at Manassas, and but three or four hours at Richmond. When he was here before he was supposed to be in complicity with the rebels, and it is now believed that during his absence he has been giving and receiving information. Mr. BYNG says that Col. CORCORAN is in Richmond, and not wounded, though suffering from indisposition.

A DISPATCH FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

The following dispatch was received here direct from the Capital of the Rebel Confederacy. It was directed to a friend resident in this City:

RICHMOND, Aug. 1, 1861.

I am here a prisoner. ELY, ARNOLD HARRIS and McGRAW are also here.

Signed, CALVIN HEUZEN.

PATROL DUTY.

The head-quarters of the Third Infantry have been established in F-street in Washington. Hereafter detachments from this regiment will perform patrol duty and preserve order.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Prince NAPOLEON will arrive at Washington to-morrow afternoon by the regular train. He declined a special conveyance tendered.

ILLNESS OF MR. BATES.

Attorney-General BATES is indisposed. He took a severe cold at the *levée* on Tuesday evening.

GOVERNMENT SALARIES.

The Treasury Department has given notice that hereafter all salaries of Government employes will be paid in Treasury Notes.

GEN. LEE GAVE IT UP.

The Government has reliable information that at one time during the Battle of Bull Run Gen. LEE threw down his sword, and declared the battle lost.

DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. FITZ HENRY WARREN desires it to be understood that he dissolves his connection with the *Tribune* as its correspondent at Washington, because of the late decision of its responsible Editor not to publish criticisms on Army movements.

SUPPLY STEAMERS.

The Navy Department has made arrangements for sending supply steamers along the coast from New-York to Texas. A steamer will leave every two weeks, taking out ice, fresh meats, vegetables, etc. By this arrangement, regular communication will be maintained with the blockading squadron, and such fresh provisions will be furnished as will prevent sickness and scurvy.

FIELD PIECES LOST.

The official reports show that we lost twenty-five field pieces—one a large Parrot 30-pounder.

VISIT TO THE WOUNDED.

President LINCOLN, Secretary SEWARD and young Mrs. FRED. SEWARD visited the United States General Hospital at Georgetown yesterday afternoon. Their kind words and cordial manner cheered many a wounded and sick soldier. They were pleased at the sight of the snow-white beds, wide, airy rooms and thorough appearance of comfort in this hospital.

Gov. MORGAN, Gov. SPRAGUE and other distinguished gentlemen have lately visited this establishment. Gov. MORGAN has delegated Col. BRADFORD to visit the hospitals and provide the New-York patients with whatever is needed by them. The President yesterday shook hands with a great many poor wounded fellows.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, August 1.

Mr. GRIMES gave notice that he should introduce a bill declaring unconstitutional the Act making retrocession of a part of the District of Columbia to the State of Virginia.

On motion, Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the organization of the volunteer militia, which was postponed till the first Monday in December.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to take up the resolution of inquiry in reference to the sending of arms to the State of Delaware. He said that Delaware was as loyal as any State in the Union, but persons attempted to make it appear that there were disloyal men there.

The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill making appropriations for fortifications.

The bill provides for $100,000, and also prohibits flogging in the Army. Passed.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States, was taken up and passed.

Mr. HALE offered a joint resolution authorizing an examination by a Board of Naval officers of James' projectile for rifled cannon. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill reducing Consular fees on vessels running to or between foreign ports. Passed.

The bill to punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts for the Government, which was returned from the House with amendments, was taken up.

Mr. WILSON moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the former amendments of the House were agreed to. He said he thought the bill was calculated to be injury to and hamper the operations of the Government.

After some discussion, Mr. WILSON withdrew his motion and the bill passed.

Mr. WILSON made a report from the Committee on Conference on the bill for the better organization of the Army. After some discussion, the report was agreed to and the bill was passed.

The bill for the suppression of insurrection was taken up.

Mr. COWAN moved that it be postponed till December.

Mr. BAYARD thought that was the best disposition that could be made of the bill. He thought it unconstitutional.

Mr. HARRIS also spoke in favor of its postponement, and thought it very important. The bill was too important to be matured this session in the temper of the Senate and the temperature of the place. He was inclined to think that necessities of a case give a military commander all the power needed.

Mr. BROWNING agreed in favor of the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he should vote for its postponement. He was glad to see the Senate at last pause before one bill. He wished it were published in every newspaper in the country. He thought it would meet universal condemnation. He thought this would abolish all State Government and destroy the last vestige of political and personal liberty.

Mr. TRUMBULL contended that some bill of the kind was necessary from the exigencies of the times. The Constitution is in danger, and we have voted men and money to carry on the war to save the Constitution, and how can we justify ourselves without maturing a bill so much needed? Give the bill the go-by, and let the Constitution be violated every day, because we would not pass it, but leave the military to do as they please without restriction.

The motion was further discussed.

Mr. FESSENDEN made a report from the Committee on Conference on the Loan bill.

The report was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

The consideration of the Insurrection bill was resumed.

Mr. COLLAMER contended, that as we were in a state of war, the President and Government be invested with certain powers under the laws of the war, and if going by the bill to authorize all the acts necessary, then this bill was not the beginning, and if only to authorize a part, that would imply that the other portion was equally necessary and not authorized by the rights of war, and to be derived from what is known as the laws of war in the world, and ought not to be legislated about by Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied, contending that the power was in Congress, and had been exercised many times.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said the drama was beginning to open, and the Senators who are urging on the war are quarreling among themselves. The Senate had already passed a General Confiscation bill, and also a General Emancipation bill. The Police Commissioners of Baltimore were arrested without any law, and carried off to an unknown place, and the President refuses to tell the House what they were arrested for and what has been done with them. Yet they call this Liberty and law! The Senator from Illinois (BROWNING) said he (BRECKINRIDGE) assailed the President with severity, if not malignity. In the midst of events he could not cherish personal animosity, and for the President he never did. On the contrary, he thought more highly of him than he did of many of his counsellors. He believed him to be an honest man: trampling the Constitution under foot for good motives from evil counsellors. But the proceedings of Congress far eclipsed anything the President had done, and the President's acts sink into nothingness before the absolute outrages on personal liberty perpetrated by Congress.

Gentlemen mistake when they talk about the Union. The Union is only a means of preserving the principles of political liberty. The great principles of liberty existed long before the Union was formed. They may survive it. Let gentlemen take care that they do not sever all that remains of the Federal Government. These eternal principles of liberty, which lived long before the Union, will live forever somewhere. They must be respected. They cannot, with impunity, be overthrown, and if you force the people to the issue between any form of government and these priceless principles of liberty, that form of government will go down. The people will tear it asunder as the irrepressible forces of nature rend asunder all that opposes them. The Senator from Vermont declares that this conflict must be carried on under the rules of war, and admits that some things must be done contrary to the Constitution. I desire that the country should know the fact that constitutional limitations are no longer to be regarded, and let the people once get the idea that this is a war, not under the principles of the Constitution, but a conflict in which two great people are against each other, for whom the Constitution is not, but for whom the laws of war are, and I venture to say that the brave words we hear now about subjugation and conquest, treason and traitors, will be glibly altered the next time the Representatives of States meet under the dome of the Capitol. Then if the Constitution is really to be put aside, and the laws of war are to govern, why not act upon it practically. I do not hold that the clause of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to declare war applies to any internal difficulties; nor do I believe that the Constitution of the United States ever contemplated the preservation of the Union by one-half of the States warring on the other half. It provides for putting down insurrection, but it does not provide for the raising of armies by one-half of two political communities of this Confederacy for the purpose of subjugating the other half. If this is a case of war, why not treat it like war? Practically it is treated so. The prisoners are not hung as rebels. It is a war, and, in my opinion, not only an unhappy war, but an unconstitutional war. Why, then, does the Administration refuse to send or receive a flag of truce, and all those acts which might at least ameliorate the unhappy condition in which we are placed? So much, then, we know. We know that admitted violations of the Constitution have been made, and are justified, and are, by legislation, proposed still further to confer the authority to do acts not authorized or warranted by the Constitution. We have it openly avowed that the Constitution, which is a bond at least between those States that adhere to it, is no longer to be regarded as that bond of Union. It is not enough to tell me that it has been violated by seceded States. It has not been violated by those States that have not seceded, and if the Constitution is thus to be put aside, these States may pause to inquire what is to become of their liberties. Mr. President, we are on the wrong track and we have been from the beginning, and the people are beginning to see it. We have been hurling hundreds to death. The blood of Americans has been shed by their own hands, and for what? They have shown their prowess and bravery alike, and for what? It has been to carry out principles that three-fourths of them abhor. For the principles contained in this bill, and continually avowed on the floor of this Senate, are not shared, I will venture to say, by three-fourths of your Army. I said, Sir, we have been on the wrong tack. Nothing but utter ruin to the North, to the South, to the East and to the West will follow the prosecution of this contest. You may look forward to innumerable armies and countless treasure to be spent for the purpose of carrying on this contest, but it will end in leaving us just where we are now, for, if the forces of the Union are successful, what on earth will be done with them after they are conquered? Are not gentlemen perfectly satisfied that they have mistaken a people for a faction? Have they not become satisfied that it is necessary to subjugate, conquer, even to exterminate a people? Don't you know it? Don't everybody know it? Does not the world know it? Let us pause, then, and let the Congress of the United States respond to the uprising feeling all over this land in favor of peace. War is separation, in the language of an eminent Senator, now no more. It is disunion,—eternal, final disunion. We have separation now, and it is only much worse by war, and the utter extinction of all those sentiments which might lead to reunion. But let the war go on, and soon in addition to the moans of the widows and orphans all over this land, you will hear the cry of distress from those who want for food, and the comforts of life. The people will be unable to pay the grinding taxes which a fanatical spirit will attempt to impose upon them. Let the war go on, and the Pacific slope, now doubtless devoted to the Union, when they find the burdens of taxation greater than the burden of separate condition, then they will separate. Let it go on, until they see the beautiful pictures of the Confederacy beaten out of all shape and comeliness by the war, and they will turn away in disgust. Fight for twelve months, and this temper will develop itself. Fight for twelve months more, and you will have three Confederacies instead of two. Fight for twelve months more, and you will have four. But I will not enlarge upon this. I am quite aware that what I say will be received with sneers of disgust by gentlemen from the North-west and the East, but the future will determine who is right and who is wrong. We are making a record here. I am met by the sneers of nearly all those who surround me. I state my opinions with no approving voices, and surrounded by scowls; but the time will come when history will put her private seal upon these proceedings, and I am perfectly willing to abide her final judgment.

Mr. BAKER asked what parts of the bill were unconstitutional.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said all were so stricken that he could not particularize.

Mr. BAKER referred to the first section, and [illegible] was not unconstitutional for the President to declare a military district in a state of insurrection.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said that the President had no authority to declare a State in insurrection.

Mr. BAKER contended that the President had the right to declare a district in insurrection, whether in a State or two States. When the civil power was overthrown, the President must call on the military to preserve the Government. The only thing the President can do is to advance armies and put down rebellion.

But now, when an advancing Army of traitors is within twenty miles of the Capital, and we can almost hear the sound of their guns, the Senator from Kentucky gets up and contends that we ought to send out a flag of truce and sue for peace, and justifies their action. What are his eloquent words? Are they not intended to give aid and comfort to the enemy? Are they not words of brilliant and polished treason, even here in the very Capitol of the Confederacy? What, Sir, would have been thought in another Capitol, and in a more martial age, if a Senator as brave, dignified, and eloquent as the Senator from Kentucky had risen in his place, surrounded by all the illustrations of Roman glory, and declared that the advancing HANNIBAL was just and right, and that Carthage ought to be dealt with on terms of peace? What would have been thought if, after the battle of Cannæ, a Senator had risen in his place and denounced every fresh levy of troops, every expenditure of treasure, and every measure full of recollections of the old glory?

Mr. SUMNER, (in his seat, sotto voce)—He would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock.

Mr. BAKER—A Senator near me, better acquainted than myself with ancient lore, tells me that he would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock, and what a commentary upon the indulgence of our American institutions are the speeches which we hear here. I ask the Senator to reflect, if his words are not giving aid and comfort to the enemy. If his predictions are not to give them hope, every word thus uttered falls like a note of inspiration upon every Confederate ear. Every sound thus uttered is as a word of fire from his lips, kindling a triumph in the foe which determines him to advance.

For me, I have no such words to utter. For me, amid temporary defeat, disaster and disgrace, there is but one word for me, that word is for bold—forward—determined war, according to the laws of war, by armies, by military commanders clothed with every power, and advancing with all the past glories of the Republic urging them on to conquest. I do not stop to consider whether this is a war for subjugation or not. It is for compulsory obedience, not to the will of any one man, not to the will of any one State, but for compulsory obedience to the Constitution of the whole country.

Mr. BAKER proceeded, contending that there was no desire to compel anything but obedience to the Constitution, no attempt to force the South to yield to anything to which we do not yield ourselves. It is only to bring them back to all the privileges and blessings they ever have had under the Constitution. It is simply a war to restore what was as it was, and no man of the North or the East had any idea of subjugating the South to anything else; and the Senator from Kentucky persistently, not to say wilfully, misrepresents the North when he attempts to teach any other doctrines to the Confederates of the South. And this threat about men and money amounts to nothing. He knew something of the State of Illinois, and he knew she would never falter; and California would be true to the Union with her blood and her treasure. There may be a few men there who would rather "reign in Hell than serve in Heaven," but the idea that her people would fail the Government in its hour of trial were false in sentiment, in fact, and the Senator was entirely mistaken. But what would the Senator have us do? Submit to the rebels—give way to treason? No, Sir; a thousand times no, Sir. We will rally the loyal people of the whole country, and they will pour forth their treasure, their money and their men without stint and without measure, and the most peaceful man in the Senate may stamp his foot on the floor and bring forth legions of armed men. Shall one battle determine the fate of the empire, or a dozen, or the loss of one hundred men or one thousand, and one hundred millions of dollars? In ten years' peaceful progress we can restore it all again. There will be some graves wet with the tears of affection, and some privation, some want of luxury—and that is all. But we have the country, the whole country, the Union, the Constitution, and a free Government. With peace, then, will return all the blessings of civilization and of order, and the path of the country will be a career of greatness and glory, such as in olden times our fathers saw in the dim vision of the years that were to come, and such as would have been ours to-day, had it not have been for that treason for which the Senator has too often apologised.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—I shall detain the Senate but a few moments, Sir. I have tried on more than one occasion, in parliamentary and respectful language, to express my opinions in regard to the character of our National system, and the relations of the States to the Government. They differ entirely from those entertained by the Senator from Oregon. He evidently regards this as an original Government and not a delegated Government. The Senator says, what will you have us do? I will not progress southward and invade the country. You cannot war upon them in the name of the Constitution. I have already intimated what I would have you do. I would have you stop the war.

We can do it. I have tried to show that there is none of that inexorable necessity to continue this war, as the Senator seems to suppose. I do not hold that constitutional liberty upon this continent is bound up in this fratricidal, devastating, and horrible contest. On the contrary, I fear it will find its grave in it. The Senator is mistaken in supposing we can reunite these States by war, and that twenty millions of people on one side can subjugate twelve millions on the other. If conquered they will have to be governed as Territories, or, as the Senator from Vermont says, as rebellious Provinces. I would prefer to see these States reunited on constitutional principles to any other object which could be offered to me in life, and, Sir, to restore them upon the principles of our fathers, the sacrifice of my life would be nothing. But I infinitely prefer to see a peaceful separation of these States, than to see an endless, devastating war, at the end of which I see the grave of all personal and political liberty. The Senator asks, if a Senator of Rome had uttered these things, what would have been done? The war between Rome and Carthage was altogether different from the war between the different parts of this country. But I would have said, rather than avow the principle that one or the other must be subjugated, let Carthage live and pursue her policy, and let Rome live and pursue hers. The Senator says my words are but brilliant treason, and attributes it to the character of our Constitution, that I am allowed to utter them upon the Senate floor. Mr. President, if I am speaking treason, I am not aware of it. I am speaking what I believe to be for the good of the country. And by whose indulgence am I speaking? Not by that of any man, but by the guaranties of the Constitution, which seems to be so little respected here. And, Sir, a Senator on this floor, whose courage has yet to be tested, has said that in Rome I would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock. Sir, if ever we have a Tarpeian Rock, and a suitable victim is needed, it will be that man who, according to the measure of his intellect and heart, has been the chief author of the public misfortune. He, and the men like him, have brought the country to this condition of things, and I reply with all the just indignation which I ought to feel at such an insult offered on the floor of the Senate by a Senator in his place. But I shall not longer detain the Senate. My opinions are my own, and they are honestly entertained, and I do not believe I have uttered one opinion here in regard to this contest that does not reflect the judgment of the people I have the honor to represent. If they do, I shall find my reward in the fearless utterance of their opinions. If they do not, I am not a man, Sir, to cling to the forms of office and the emoluments of public life against my convictions and my principles; and I repeat what I said the other day, that if indeed the Commonwealth of Kentucky, instead of attempting to mediate in this unfortunate struggle, shall throw her energies into the strife to maintain the policy of the National Administration in what I believe to be a war of subjugation, she may take her course. I am her son, and shall share her destiny. But she will be represented by some other man on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. BAKER said—Leave him to settle the question with his State.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said—The Senator from Kentucky seems to forget that one of the forms of the Constitution is that of a guarantee for a republican form of government for every State. When South Carolina sets up a military despotism, the Government is bound to aid the loyal citizens in establishing a free Government. He declared that this was not a war of subjugation at all, but contended that Virginia was showing the true mode of a reconstruction of the Government. He wanted to have all pettifogging on constitutional points stopped when armed rebels are threatening the Capital.

A motion to postpone was lost, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Harris, Howe, Johnson of Maryland, Kennedy, Latham, Peck, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury and Thompson—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hall, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morrill, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson—28.

After further discussion, the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill which was passed, authorizing additional enlistments in the Navy, for three years or during the war, so as to place it in complete efficiency for active service.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill which was passed, appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for field fortifications for the defence of Washington.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Conference on the Supplemental Loan bill, made a report explaining that the disagreements of the two Houses have been compromised by striking out 9 per centum in certain cases, and substituting 6; also modifying the Sub-Treasury act, so that instead of gold and silver being immediately paid into the Treasury as now required, the money derived from the loan may remain in solvent banks until it shall be drawn out in pursuance of law.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, inquired whether the Committee retained the duties from tea, coffee, sugar, &c., as a pledge for the loan.

Mr. STEVENS replied that the Senate would not consent to that, and that rather than lose the bill, the Committee had agreed to abandon that clause.

The report was adopted by 83 against 34.

The Senate bill appropriating ten millions for the purchase and manufacture of arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores, was passed.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to suspend part of the operations of the act of March, 1845, relative to revenue cutters and steamers, so as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to apply so much of the appropriation for the collection of the revenue to the charter or purchase of vessels for the revenue service. Passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of Aids-de-Camps, in addition to those now allowed by law, by the President, on the recommendation either of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT or of the Major-Generals, was passed.

The Speaker appointed as the Committee on the part of the House to examine and report as to the compensation of all officers of the Government, with a view to retrenchment, Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, Olin, of New York, and Allen, of Ohio.

The bill was passed appropriating $300,000 for the purchase of ordnance for the use of the Navy, $12,000 for the completion of the Charlestown (Mass.) barracks, and $30,000 for the purchase of the right to manufacture and use CAUSTIN'S night signals. The Secretary of the Navy is also authorized to change the names of such vessels as he may purchase for the Navy.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, offered the following:

Whereas, It is currently reported that the forces now in rebellion against the Government have certain prisoners in their possession, and among them ALFRED ELY, one of the members of this House, therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish this House with any information he may have in his possession on the subject.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, rose to a personal explanation in reference to a charge made by THURLOW WEED, in his newspaper correspondence, to the effect that the Postmaster-General and his brother, FRANK P. BLAIR, had been most violent opponents and defamers of Gen. SCOTT, and had been instrumental in forcing Gen. SCOTT to the battle of Bull Run. He said that, as to the charge against himself, he considered it trivial and absurd. It was one which was infinitely more derogatory to Gen. SCOTT than it was to him or anybody else. No man is fit to command the Army of the United States who could be driven into a battle against his own best judgment. Mr. BLAIR referred to Mr. RICHARDSON'S statement of the remarks made by Gen. SCOTT in reference to his (Gen. SCOTT'S) responsibility for the battle of Bull Run, and quoted a portion thereof, called for by the intervention of Mr. WASHBURNE, to show that, while Gen. SCOTT exonerated the President from all participation or blame in reference to the battle referred to, he had not relieved the Cabinet from having forced him to fight that battle. Now, as far as the gentleman had gone, he had reported that conversation correctly, but that which he left unreported, gave a very different aspect to the conversation from that which it really bore.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, who also was present, stated that Gen. SCOTT not only declared that the President had been kind to him, but he absolutely denied the idea that Mr. LINCOLN had forced him to fight the battle. Gen. SCOTT, at that conversation, had gone on to say that he had never served any President with greater pleasure than he had served President LINCOLN.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, desired to say that he had called on the gentlemen, the other day, who were present with him, and who had heard that conversation, as witnesses to deny or avouch the correctness of his statement. If anything had escaped his memory in reference thereto, these gentlemen ought to have corrected him.

Mr. BLAIR did not distinctly hear the statement made by Mr. RICHARDSON, but he had heard it from others, and knew exactly what had taken place, and now he called upon Mr. WASHBURNE to bear him out in what he asserted, that Gen. SCOTT negatived the idea that the President had forced him into the battle. Now he would ask the gentleman (Mr. WASHBURNE) whether Gen. SCOTT, in answer to the President's inquiry, did not at the time negative the idea that the President had forced him into that fight?

Mr. WASHBURNE certainly understood from Gen. SCOTT, in that conversation, that he fully relieved the President from having in any way forced him to fight the battle of Bull Run.

Mr. RICHARDSON said Mr. WASHBURNE was present, the other day when he made his first statement.

He did not intend to raise the issue that Gen. SCOTT intended to imply that Mr. LINCOLN had forced him to fight that battle.

He did not think to imply so was a fair construction of what he had said, for he gave, as near as possible, the language of both the President and Gen. SCOTT.

Mr. WASHBURNE had merely understood, from what was said by his colleague (Mr. RICHARDSON) the other day, that Gen. SCOTT had negatived the idea that he had been forced by the President into the forward movement that ended so disastrously.

Mr. BLAIR said that was the manner in which he also understood the facts. Yet, that was not the facts as gathered from the language of the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. RICHARDSON.) My statement the other day appeared satisfactory to all my colleagues, who were present at the conversation referred to. I did not then, nor do I now, intend to charge that Gen. SCOTT, even by implication, declared that President LINCOLN had contributed to force him into the battle of Bull Run.

Mr. BLAIR referred to the matter for a double purpose. The gentleman's (Mr. RICHARDSON'S) remarks were reported to the effect that Gen. SCOTT wished to pay a personal compliment to Mr. LINCOLN, but that he (Gen. SCOTT,) did not exonerate the Cabinet.

Mr. RICHARDSON did not understand Gen. SCOTT to imply, nor did he mean to be understood as implying, that the President had forced him to fight that battle.

Mr. BLAIR—That is the very essence of the matter. I say further, that after the President had information that Gen. JOHNSTON had escaped from Gen. PATTERSON, and had joined Gen. BEAUREGARD, he went to Gen. SCOTT, on Friday evening, and suggested the propriety of waiting until Gen. PATTERSON'S corps could come up and reinforce the Army before Manassas, but so firmly fixed was Gen. SCOTT'S determination to attack the enemy there, that the President's suggestion was disregarded. My principal purpose in making this statement is, that the President may retain the confidence of the country, which he cannot do if he is held out as interposing and forcing the Commanding General to fight a battle against his will. I do not care for the attacks made on me, and dragging me into the great contest. I feel I have no business in it at all. My stump speeches are as nothing, and no high officer could have paid any regard to them. I have read an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, in which Gen. SCOTT is made to say that he was ordered by his superiors to make the attack. He could not have said any such thing. He has no superior but the President, and the President gave no such order, as is conclusively proved by his own words. The TIMES article also lays down what it calls Gen. SCOTT'S plan of the campaign, to raise and bring one great Army here to defend Washington, and prepare another Army at St. Louis, which was to be idle till frost time—in other words, till the cotton crop had forced itself out of our ports, and broken up our blockade. I do not believe that was Gen. SCOTT'S plan, and I do not think he has promulgated his plan. If it was his plan, gentlemen, without arrogating to themselves superior military knowledge, might well dissent from it, for it would be disastrous to our country in the relation which it would bring about between the people of the Northern and Southern States and between our Government and foreign Governments, and between the Union and disunion men in the Border States. That is the plan which the Confederate authorities are in favor of. Their desire is to make the whole of this war within the Border States, and escape themselves scot free. They wish to enjoy entire quietude, in order to raise their cotton, that they may hold it out to a foreign Power as a motive to break up our blockade. They wish, also, to intrench themselves in these Border States, where they can get plenty of subsistence, and wring a reluctant support from the Union men of those States. Alexandria and Fairfax Counties gave an immense Union vote when the question was submitted to them, and would have also given a Union vote on the secession ordinance but for the bayonets of the rebel troops. So it was in Tennessee. Any such plan as that imputed to Gen. SCOTT would leave all the Union men of the Border and Southern States at the mercy of the rebel army. Besides, if we had remained idle for such a period of time, you would have proclaimed to the world that you could not enter those States to put down rebellion, and the Governments of Europe would be justified in acknowledging the independence of these States.

Subsequently Mr. RICHARDSON rose to a personal explanation. He presented the point that the statement he made the other day had been assented to. He did not make any assault upon the President of the United States, nor was that any part of his purpose. He wished his countrymen to have confidence in some of our public men, and that the public mind should centre round some point, so as to preserve this Government. To assail the Chief Magistrate of the country would have been in violation of his purpose and solemn duty.

Mr. BLAIR again called attention to these words of Mr. RICHARDSON: "ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a very honest man if let alone, but he is surrounded by wily politicians, and has not the will or the courage to stand up against them."

Mr. RICHARDSON confessed that his language was unhappy, and that his idea might have been better expressed. He had intended to refer to that class of politicians headed by Mr. GREELEY, who were urging "Forward to Richmond."

Mr. BLAIR—And "General GREELEY," as he is called, has had the manliness not to go whimpering around the country and laying his faults on other people.

Mr. RICHARDSON accorded credit to Mr. GREELEY for that. If his statement the other day was not correct he regretted it, but he presumed that as it was not dissented from by those who were present, it was satisfactory to them all.

Adjourned.

AN INTERESTING SOUTHERN EXPOSITION OF THE BATTLE OF THE 21ST

From the New-Orleans Delta July 27.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, July 22, 1861.

It would be a very difficult task to resume the various accounts current in this city and along the railroad to Manassas, of the great battle which was fought on the 21st inst. in the vicinity of Manassas Junction and Centreville, and to reduce them to an orderly and consistent shape. Indeed, the *rationale* of few of the world's memorable battles has been fully comprehended or stated, except after years of calm reflection and diligent investigation by the historian, the statesman and the strategist. It was sixteen years before the Romans acquired a wholesome knowledge of the strategy of HANNIBAL. The same period was scarcely adequate to instruct the Generals of Austria, Russia, England and Prussia in regard to the secret of NAPOLEON'S success. It need not be surprising then if the Confederate victory of the 21st shall long remain a dark, dreadful mystery to our enemies, and if numbers of our own people shall for some time entertain most fantastic and illogical notions concerning it. To one, however, who has been closely observing military operations on the Potomac for two months past, there is no reason why such a result, though so full of glory and so profoundly gratifying, should appear either surprising or mysterious.

I will not here recapitulate details which have been given you by telegraphic correspondents. I possess no facts of importance touching the actual battle beyond those which have been communicated to you through the telegraph. But information from that source is confined almost exclusively to a brief statement of results, leaving the reader to get at causes and consequences as best he may. The preliminaries of the present battle as well as its probable consequences are of the utmost interest, and to them I shall mainly address myself.

Two weeks ago it was evident that both JOHNSTON and PATTERSON were influenced, in their manœuvres, by considerations connected with the line of Manassas. JOHNSTON desired to occupy PATTERSON in the Shenandoah valley, and PATTERSON desired to occupy JOHNSTON in the same region. Each aimed to force the other into a position from which it would be impossible to extricate himself and participate in operations between Washington and Manassas Junction. In this game PATTERSON was outgeneraled. JOHNSTON excelled his antagonist alike in boldness and caution, in vigilance and activity. Keeping his communication with the Manassas line intact, he could not be deceived by PATTERSON'S feint demonstrations, but just so soon as the latter had fallen back towards the Potomac, he set out at once, from Winchester, to join Gen. BEAUREGARD'S column near Manassas Junction, marching 18 miles to Strasburgh, and proceeding thence, about 50 miles, by railroad. He arrived not an hour too soon, with 20 regiments. His men had one night to rest before waking to meet the bloodiest fury of the battle on the left of Stone Bridge.

I will not say that Gen. JOHNSTON'S presence was absolutely necessary to turn the scale in our favor. *I firmly believe that Gen. Beauregard's force was considerable enough, its disposition skillful enough, its defences strong enough, its men and officers determined enough, to administer a signal repulse to the entire mass of the largest army which Gen. Scott was able to send against him from Washington.* But it would have been by a victory bought at a terrible sacrifice of what the South should most assiduously economize, the precious lives of her noble defenders. As it was, one of the most brilliant victories of the age was achieved with a loss of life almost incredible, when the weight of the enemy's column and the length of the battle are considered. The enemy seemed to stake the issue of the day on turning our flank on the left. It was then that JOHNSTON, after having baffled PATTERSON, as BLUCHER baffled GROUCHY, did more than was done by BLUCHER at Waterloo. The centre led by DAVIS, the right commanded by BEAUREGARD, did the rest. The enemy was exhausted, appalled, tumultuously routed by the inflexible resistance, the deadly fire, the terrible charges with which their attack was met. *And yet but a small portion of our forces at and near Manassas Junction were actually engaged.* Perhaps there were at no time as many as twenty thousand of them under fire or in sight of the enemy, while it is probable that *double that number of the enemy's total army of about seventy thousand were brought into action.*

It is rumored, and believed by many persons, that Gen. PATTERSON and Gen. SCOTT were on the field of battle. But neither, in my opinion, was present. It would certainly have been very strange in Gen. PATTERSON to come upon the field without any portion of his command, and there is no reason for believing that any portion of his command was engaged in the battle or near at hand. As for Gen. SCOTT, though the movement against Gen. BEAUREGARD may have been made according to his order, I doubt whether that order was given in accordance with his deliberate views of policy. Precipitated into the measure, as I believe, by the clamor of the politicians at Washington, and by the blood-thirsty rage of the Black Republican Press, he was quite willing to remain at a distance, and leave the immediate responsibility of failure, if the measure should fail, with his subordinate officers, while ready to appropriate the credit of success to himself if the measure should succeed. It is not easy to believe that Gen. SCOTT, if left to pursue his own plans, would stake the issue of a campaign on a battle fought under the circumstances of that of the 21st. Two months ago he committed a mistake in halting at Alexandria, after crossing the Potomac, instead of pushing forward briskly toward Richmond. But that mistake sprang from excess of prudence, and it is not reasonable to deduce from such a mistake another arising from the opposite fault of rashness. *For rash it certainly was to attack Gen. Beauregard on ground which he himself had selected and elaborately fortified.* Political considerations must have prevailed over military considerations when Gen. SCOTT consented to the attack, without the support of MCCLELLAN from the west and of PATTERSON from the north. It was a fatal departure from the anaconda policy which he had previously been pursuing. The consequence is, the backbone of the serpent is broken. The advance of MCCLELLAN'S column in Western Virginia is rendered inconsequential, and if it advance far into the mountains, its destruction is inevitable; while BUTLER at Fort Monroe is constrained to moderate his exorbitant military ambition to the humble office of performing garrison duty.

Opinions differ here materially as to what will or should be the war policy of the Confederate Government after the Manassas victory. Many think that the victory should be instantly followed up by a dash upon Washington and a rush into Maryland. They say that we have forborne from the aggressive long enough to convince the most stupid and most deluded of the Northern people that we did not aim at conquest; that we had no wish to destroy the National Capital, or to overturn the Government which they were supporting, but that our only desire was to be let alone and to live under a Government of our own choice. It is time now, they think, to set about conquering a peace by carrying the war into the enemy's country, since it is evident we cannot secure peace by scrupulously remaining within our own. There are others, however, who argue that it is best to prove at once our forbearance and our invincibility, by pausing after every victory and giving the enemy an opportunity to profit by the "sober second thought." These last are for letting Washington alone, and advancing no further than the Potomac, from the belief that an attack upon the National Capital and an invasion of territory beyond the limits of the Confederate States *would cause the same universal outburst and uprising in the North as was witnessed on the capture of Sumter.* Such views are plausible, but they are totally without practical value. The North has explicitly, in word and act, challenged to a fight to the death, and forced us to the deadly issue. It has shown no repentance under frequent failures to overpower us in battle, and much less has it exhibited magnanimity under the encouragement of partial successes. We must disable it from harm, or put our power to do so beyond question, before it will be ready either to tender or accept the olive branch. *The enemy's people, in my opinion, will be far from satisfied with their trial of strength on the 21st.* They will impute the defeat to anything but intrinsic superiority in our Army. They can call SCOTT a dotard, McDOWELL an incapable, PATTERSON a coward, and distributing the responsibility for the defeat among the three, confidently predict a different result under the generalship of MCCLELLAN. Be it so. Let them bring their highest military genius, their choicest soldierly prowess against us, and we need have no misgivings of the final event. Yesterday thousands of our soldiers were but striplings; on the 21st thousands of them were heroes; and another battle will find thousands of them hardy and invincible veterans. Nor need we fear that our Generals will fail us. DAVIS, BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON—it cannot be said of them, to-morrow or the next day, that their spirit has abated and their vision dulled—that they have

—— hearts worn out with many wars,
And eyes grown dim with gazing on the pilot stars.

D. C.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

EXEMPT MEMBERS OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—A meeting of the former members of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. WOOD, was held on Wednesday evening at the City Armory, to organize an association for the purpose of looking after the interests of the active members of the Regiment and their families. Among other ex-members present there were Brig.-Gen. Crooke, Col. Jesse C. Smith, Col. Samuel Graham, Col. Milford, Capt. Burnett, Capt. Baldwin, and Lieut. McClosky. Col. SMITH was called to the Chair, and Sergeant A. B. LINDSAY acted as Secretary.

Gen. CROOKE briefly stated the object of the meeting, and explained many ways how such an organization might be useful. It is proposed to keep the organization constantly in communication with the regiment, so that it will be of benefit both to the members thereof and their friends at home. On motion, it was agreed that an organization of the ex-members of the Fourteenth Regiment should be formed, to be entitled, "The Association of the past and exempt members of the Fourteenth Regiment," the object of which should be to aid the Fourteenth Regiment, whereupon the following officers were elected:

President—Col. JESSE C. SMITH.
Treasurer—Col. WILLIAM MILFORD.
Secretary—Sergt. A. B. LINDSAY.
Executive Committee—Capt. William Burnett, No. 19 Henry-street; Lieut. Isaac D. McClosky, No. 94 Fulton-street; Lieut. Wm. Morris, No. 59 Pearl-street; Sergt. Roberts, No. 274 Hudson-avenue; Capt. McGrath, No. 264 Grand-street, E. D.; Col. Jesse C. Smith, No. 113 Willow-street; Sergt. Lindsay, No. 145 Court-street.

Any person requiring the assistance of the Association can apply to either of the members of the Executive Committee. The Association, after voting to attend the funeral of a member of Company I, to-day, who died at Arlington Heights, adjourned to Thursday evening of next week.

Dr. J. P. COLGAN, of Myrtle-avenue, having received a commission as Surgeon in the Mozart Regiment, Col. RILEY, now stationed at Alexandria, left for the scene of his labors yesterday morning.

A portion of the Continental Guard, Col. J. H. PERRY, went into camp near Fort Hamilton yesterday. It is expected that another detachment of 400 men from the interior of the State, for this regiment, will join their comrades in camp within a few days. Hereafter recruits, as soon as enrolled, will be sent into camp.

Col. GRAHAM, of the Seventieth Regiment, has gone actively to work to comply with the requisition of the War Department to furnish a cavalry regiment of 1,000 men in twenty-one days. He has now 300 men.

The friends of GEORGE W. SMITH, Seventy-first Regiment, who reside in this City, received a letter from him yesterday. They had supposed he was dead, but it seems that he is a prisoner in the hands of the rebels and acting steward in a Hospital at Sudley Farm, near Bull Run. He writes that there were at first 14 members of the Seventy-first at Sudley Farm—two sound and the balance wounded.

Gen. SWEENEY in Missouri, is a resident of Brooklyn. He served as Lieutenant in the First Regiment New-York Volunteers in Mexico, and lost an arm at the battle of Chepultepec. Upon his return from Mexico he was appointed a Lieutenant in the regular Army.

Accident to the Steamer Metropolis.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The steamer *Metropolis*, from Fall River for New-York, got disabled last night, soon after leaving Newport, by an accident to her machinery. She was met by the *Bay State*, with the Eighth Regiment on board, and towed back to Fall River. The accident involved no danger whatever to the passengers.

Prince Napoleon in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, August 1.

Prince NAPOLEON arrived here last evening, and is stopping at the La Pierre House. He visited Girard College and Cherry Hill Penitentiary to-day. He will leave for Washington to-morrow.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 1.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 78; Reading Railroad, 16⅝; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½; Exchange on New-York par a 1-10 discount.

Passengers Sailed.

In brig Addy Swift, for St. Thomas—Mr. Richard Bassell, wife and child.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 1—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool*—Thos J. Holman, Mrs. Baker, child and servant; Miss M. A. Boardman, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. I. J. Wiley, Mrs. Ralli, 2 children and nurse; [illegible] Saville, F. McMaster, F. Jordi, J. W. Taylor, H. J. Nott, Dr. Poppe, D. L. Ross, J. Lamb, Viscount de Beaumont and servant, C. T. Robinson, T. Church, Mr. Meising, W. W. Waxfield, H. J. King, Duggey, S. Phillips, Sampson, D. H. Wickham, Anderson, [illegible], W. Young, Lord St. Asaph and brother, Hastley, F. H. [illegible], W. B. Lyle, W. Davies, Lieut. Rosander, Rev. G. O. Barnes, lady and child, H. Frank, H. Gray, Mr. Cannon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 57 | Sun sets .... 7 15 | Moon rises ... 12 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook .. 4 19 | Gov. Island .. 5 06 | Hell Gate ... 6 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... THURSDAY, Aug. 1.

Cleared.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.
Ships Monsoon, Loring, Hong Kong, C. B. Fessenden; M. Evans, Warner, London, Morgan & Wiley.
Bark Lamplighter, Thompson, Gibraltar, B. F. Small.
Brigs Vidar, Olsen, Newry, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; S. M. Newhall, Payson, Aux Cayes, H. Decker; C. H. Sampson, (Br.) Thomson, Tobasco, B. F. Small; West, Rogers, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr.
Schooners Fairfax, Holt, Georgetown, Merrill & Abbott; Model, Avery, Deal Island, [illegible]; Halifax, James Hunter & Co., John Nelson, Nelson, [illegible]; Phebe Elizabeth, Smith, Boston.

Arrived.

U. S. surveying schr. Vixen, Phelps, Capes of Virginia, where she has been engaged surveying. July 26, 25 miles S. of Cape Henry, spoke U. S. sloop Seal, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads. Between Cape Henry and 10 miles S. of that point, saw 11 vessels ashore, 5 of which were ships, had all apparently been put ashore recently, they were all more or less stripped.
Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool, via Queenstown 21st, at 4 P. M., with mdse and passengers and £35,000 in specie on freight to E. Cunard. July 20, passed ship North America, bound out, same day, saw ship Brewster, bound out, same day, saw Br. ship Ocean Bride, bound in, in tow, dismasted. 21st, at 9.15 P. M., passed steamship Europa, bound in. July 31, 10.40 P. M., exchanged signals with the Asia, hence.
Steamer J. B. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Dalzell.
Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm Dalzell.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. & N. Briggs.
Bark Harvest Home, Berry, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar, &c. to H. B. Brookman & Co. Was bound to Liverpool, put into this port in distress, having had a seaman die during the passage, and others now sick. Is at Lower Quarantine.
Schr. Lizzie Russell, (of Baltimore,) Todd, Aspinwall June 17, via San Blas July 8, with cocoa nuts to Hendy & Everett. Left no Am. vessels.
Schr. Mary [illegible], Wyman, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Robert & Williams. Is at Lower Quarantine.
Schr. H. P. Brooks, (Br.) White, Windsor, N. S., via Bridgeport 2 ds., in ballast, to J. S. Whitney & Co.
Schr. Maria Jane, Crosby, Eastport 5 ds., with plaster to master.
Schr. Peter B. Anderson, Brewer, Portland, with stone for Albany.
Schr. Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse to S. W. Lewis & Co.
Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.) Crowell, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to R. Irvin & Co.
Schr. Boston, Haskell, Rondout, with coal, for Portsmouth.
Schr. Jane, Borham, Marblehead, with fish.
Sloop Fashion, Young, Providence 2 ds.
SAILED—Steamship North Star, for Aspinwall.
WIND—During the day from W. N. W. [illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 31—Arr. barks Azor, [illegible], Whistling Wind, Cadiz; Elban Allen, [illegible]; brigs B. W. Parker and Laurilla, Cape Haytien.

Miscellaneous.

DETROIT, July 29—The propeller [illegible], from Oswego to Chicago, while lying at the [illegible], took fire. She was pumped full of water, and is but slightly damaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9—The ship [illegible], from Hong Kong, arrived to-day, reports [illegible] May 19, at Seal Island, [illegible].

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS [illegible] every box and package for the [illegible] of the public [illegible] selected to their [illegible] new style SILVER GLOSS STARCH.

FOR SALE—AN [illegible] DINING SA[illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALE—ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 255 East 14th-st., near Avenue A, two horses and carts, two sets of harness, two [illegible], bread boxes, and counter of bakers and grocers, [illegible] empty barrels, the property of the late Thomas Mitchell. By order of [illegible] M. LOCKWOOD, Trustee.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, FROM A COACH, IN going from 31st-st. and 4th-av. through the 3d-av. and the Bowery, a BLACK TRUNK, marked Mrs. C. A. Fitch. The finder, by bringing it to the St. Nicholas Hotel will receive the above reward.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3078. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN ON MONDAY.

All the Men and all the Money Voted that are Required.

THE TARIFF REVISED.

Thanks of the Nation to the Nation's Soldiers.

Gen. McClellan's Head-quarters Established.

The Confidence Reposed in Him by the Men.

A Military Execution at Alexandria.

The Rebels Threatening Bird's Point and Cairo.

Five Thousand of Them but Thirty Miles Distant.

Arrival of Gen. Fremont at Cairo with Reinforcements.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

The Prince NAPOLEON reached Washington this evening. He passed from the dépôt to the carriage of Count MERCIER, the French Minister, and was at once driven to the residence of that gentleman. The Prince was accompanied by five members of his suite, who are the guests of the French Secretary of Legation. The Prince, as I have before said, will rigidly adhere to his determination not accept any public recognition of his position.

SECRETARY CAMERON GONE HOME.

Secretary CAMERON left Washington for his residence in Pennsylvania, this morning. He is overworked, and remains away until Tuesday, in the hope that a brief relaxation from the cares of his Department will restore him to health. In his absence, the duties of the department will devolve upon Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT, the Assistant Secretary, appointed under the late law. Mr. SCOTT is gifted with a rare methodical energy, that enables him to comprehend and execute with remarkable facility.

A BAVARIAN VISITOR.

Admiral KOLRUSTAN, of the Bavarian Navy, is on a visit to Washington. He comes for the purpose of holding an official interview with the President before he returns to Bavaria.

COL. BAKER'S REGIMENT.

Col. BAKER'S California Regiment was reviewed by the President to-day. The gallant Colonel was warmly complimented for the stalwart men whom he has enlisted in his command, and the soldierly bearing he has infused through the regiment during the brief time it has been in the service.

THE PATROL.

The substitution of infantry for cavalry patrol has had a good effect. The Patrol now penetrates the bar-rooms and restaurants, and lugs out the officers in the hotels as well as the men on the streets.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

Gen. McCLELLAN has taken a house on the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Nineteenth-street, where he has established his head-quarters. You would be astonished to see what confidence he has infused in the people and the troops.

WILL ADJOURN ON MONDAY.

Both Houses of Congress will adjourn on Monday. There will hardly be a quorum in the House, but the session is through with, except that the Senate has some nominations to confirm, which must be passed before the session closes.

A MILITARY EXECUTION.

The execution of MURRAY, of the Second New-Hampshire, at Alexandria, to-day, will exercise a wholesome restraint upon the lawlessness of the soldiers. He committed an assault upon a woman, killing her. For this he was tried by a Court-martial, found guilty, sentenced and executed within ten days.

GONE TO RELIEVE OUR WOUNDED.

Two ladies passed into the rebel camp to-day. They went to convey hospital stores and other necessary articles to our wounded, now prisoners in the rebel hospital. The ladies were sisters, one married and one single, and were prompted to this mission solely by a desire to carry relief to our suffering men. Heroism has no higher type.

THE SUCCESS OF OUR PICKETS.

Our pickets are becoming remarkably successful in capturing rebel scouts. We pick up a half dozen per night, on the average.

RIGIDITY OF DISCIPLINE.

An instance occurred this evening, showing the unrelenting vigor of the discipline now being enforced. Major WORTH, of the regular Army, was met by the infantry patrol, who demanded to see his pass. Being unable to show the necessary document, the officer of the patrol told him he must arrest him. Major WORTH significantly rolled up his sleeves, and said "he proposed to discuss that." The officer very coolly told him he must discuss it elsewhere, and forthwith made him march off with the file. Of course, one such example does a great deal to impress upon the privates the justice of the rigid rules prescribed for their control.

ANOTHER REBEL FLAG OF TRUCE.

Another flag of truce was received at Col. McCUNN'S head-quarters, at Bailey's Cross-roads, last night. It was ostensibly from Gen. JOHNSTON, addressed to Gen. McDOWELL, and brought by Lieut. HANGER, of the Georgia Volunteers. Of course, the contents of the communication are unknown. Some surmise that it is a pretence to make our officers think JOHNSTON is at Fairfax, when he is really at Winchester, while others believe that the flag covered an attempt to gain information. I presume, however, that it was really an inquiry as to a transaction that occurred on one of the outposts since the last battle. Our pickets one day hung two effigies, dressed in uniforms found in the camps deserted by the rebels at Fairfax, when we first advanced. The rebels reported at Richmond that we had hung two prisoners of war, and it seems likely that the rebel Government has made this incident the subject of an inquiry or remonstrance.

MOUNT VERNON.

Mr. WM. H. MORRELL, a British subject, having a passport from Lord LYONS, *visé* by the Secretary of State, yesterday visited Mount Vernon, escorting Lady GEORGIANA FANE and Mrs. CLIFFORD, also British subjects. Mr. MORRELL and his party passed uninterrupted to the Mount Vernon estate, which they found in the quiet possession of the keeper. They saw no evidence that the rebels had occupied the place, and did not see an armed man after they left the National lines. After fully gratifying their curiosity, the party returned to Washington this afternoon.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

The appropriations thus far made by Congress amount to about $240,000,000.

The Secretary of War has asked for $20,000,000 more, on account of volunteers now being mustered into service. A bill for that purpose will probably be passed to-morrow.

It appears by an examination of the two volunteer bills, that one thing supplemental to the other, that the President has power to call 1,000,000 men into the field, although that extent of authority was not, it is believed, designed. It is not thought, therefore, that more than 500,000 men will be accepted.

Congress will probably adjourn Monday, the public business having nearly all been transacted. A number of members will leave for home to-morrow.

The flag of truce brought from Gen. JOHNSTON to Gen. McDOWELL is said to be chiefly relative to the exchange of prisoners. It certainly was not in connection with the affairs of State.

The new Provost Marshal, Col. PORTER, is rendering efficient service in gathering the few remaining stragglers from the Army.

The effects of Gen. McCLELLAN'S recent order relative to discipline are everywhere apparent.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, Aug. 2.

The execution of private WM. MURRAY, of Company F, Second New-Hampshire Regiment, for the murder of MARY BUTLER, on Saturday last, took place this afternoon. In order that his fate might be a warning to all evil-disposed soldiers, the scaffold was erected upon the walls of Fort Ellsworth, affording an unobstructed view to all. All the regiments encamped in the vicinity of Alexandria were present, and notwithstanding 20,000 persons witnessed the execution everything passed off without unnecessary excitement. The culprit ascended the scaffold with a steady gait, he made no allusion to his guilt, but called upon his friends to sustain his family in their hour of trial.

The private residence of SAMUEL JOHNSON, a Lieutenant in the Confederate Army, and located on the other side of Hunting Creek, was burned on Saturday afternoon.

Private KEETH, of Company E, Seventeeth New-York Regiment, stationed at Fort Ellsworth, was shot dead on Wednesday evening by Capt. STONE, of the same regiment. He was riotous, and committed an assault and battery upon the Captain.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Friday, Aug. 2.

A gentleman just from Lexington, Mo., states that one of the oldest citizens in Lafayette County, JOS. S. LIGHTNER, was shot in attempting to pass the guard put out by Col. WHITE'S command. The citizens of Lexington and vicinity are much excited over his death.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Aug. 2.

Gen. SWEENEY has returned from Forsyth.

Gen. LYON has officially expressed his high appreciation of the generalship displayed by Gen. SIEGEL in the battle near Carthage, and of the soldierly qualities of his officers and men in that engagement.

Col. CORTEA has been released on taking the oath of allegiance.

BEN. McCULLOCH and Gov. JACKSON having devasted the country where they are encamped, are slowly moving northward in three divisions for the better subsistence of the troops. We are quietly awaiting their approach, our troops being ready for a battle. The unfavorable news from Virginia has impressed them with a fresh desire to recover in the West whatever prestige may have been lost in the East. Gen. LYON'S command is now only 6,000 strong, a considerable number of the three months' men having gone to St. Louis to receive their pay, and be mustered out of service—a great many of whom will, undoubtedly, reënlist and return here soon.

The most outrageous falsehoods are being circulated in Arkansas and Texas to induce men to enlist in the rebellion.

UNIONISTS DRIVEN OUT OF TEXAS AND ARKANSAS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, Aug. 2.

Hundreds of people are coming to this State almost daily, who have been driven out of Texas and Arkansas by the rebels. They represent that if the National Government would send a force of arms to arm the people, more than one-half in both States would fight for the Union.

The strength of the Missouri State forces north of us is stated to be about 7,000, including 2,500 Arkansas troops. There are nearly 300 doing military duty in one of BEN McCULLOCH'S regiments.

THE OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 2.

The steamer *Wilson Small*, from Pocomoke River, reports that the three gun-boats sent from Fortress Monroe were anchored off the mouth of the river yesterday. They had been six miles up the river and communicated with the people, informing them that they were there to prevent contraband goods from being sent to the eastern shore of Virginia. They also landed at Shelltown, Md., and found that the report of a battery being erected there was false.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

The British brig *Herald*, which was captured July 16 and taken to Philadelphia, for attempting to run the blockade, as reported yesterday, cleared from Boston, May 27, ostensibly for Turk's Island, but was then chartered by parties in New-York for Beaufort, N. C., with the intent to try the experiment of running the blockade.

It is well known in this city and in the City of New-York that other British vessels have left these ports within thirty days for Wilmington and other ports in North Carolina, to take cargoes for England and the British Provinces.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

REBELS ASSEMBLING AT NEW-MADRID.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Aug. 1.

Scouts who have just returned from the South, report that the rebels at New-Madrid are well armed and well drilled, and that they have very fine batteries of 10-pound field pieces, which are officered by foreigners. They have also two regiments of cavalry well equipped. Gen. PILLOW, who is in command, promised Gov. JACKSON to place 20,000 men in Missouri at once. He has issued a proclamation, full of wind and bombast, to the people of Missouri, declaring his intention to drive the invaders from the State and enable her people to regain those rights so ruthlessly taken away by the forces who march under banners inscribed with "Beauty and Booty" as the reward of victory. He says that he will show no quarter to those who are taken in arms against the State.

GEN. FREMONT AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 2.

Gen. FREMONT and Staff, and a fleet of eight steamers, and four regiments of infantry; also several detached companies of infantry, and two companies of light artillery, all equipped, arrived here at 5 P. M. They were enthusiastically received by the soldiers and citizens. A salute was fired by the battery and Fort Prentiss. The troops were landed at Bird's Point, swelling the force at that camp to about 8,000. No news from the rebel camp to-day.

The steamer *S. P. Cherry*, running in connection with the Nashville and Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was seized at Columbus, Ky., yesterday, by the rebels from Tennessee.

REBEL FORCE BELOW BIRD'S POINT.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 1.

JEFFERSON THOMPSON'S force, thirty miles south of Bird's Point, is 5,000, instead of 500, as reported last night.

CAIRO TO BE ATTACKED.

An allusion was made in the New-Albany *Ledger* on Friday to information which had been placed in its possession, to the effect that the railroads of Western Tennessee had been taken possession of by the authorities for the purpose of conveying troops towards Cairo. The editor has intelligence, which he believes to be entirely authentic, confirming that of Friday. Twelve thousand troops have already crossed the Mississippi to New-Madrid, where they are to be joined by others from Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, numbering in the aggregate 50,000 men, well supplied with artillery. These troops are to make a speedy attack on Cairo, now almost bare of troops, in consequence of the expiration of the term of the three months' volunteers; and it is believed by them that the entire force of Gen. PRENTISS will be easily captured, and the war thus transferred to the Ohio River border and Missouri. It is also rumored to be a part of the plan of the rebels, simultaneously with the attack on Cairo, to make an assault on Arlington Heights, capture Washington, push on to Baltimore, and establish the head-quarters of the Army in that city. This intelligence comes from a source that will not permit the editor to disregard it. It is quite certain that the rebels, discovering our weak points, are determined, while their troops are yet flushed with the victory at Manassas, to make a bold stroke to transfer the seat of war from their own to our soil.

REBEL EXPEDITION UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

SIX STEAMBOATS FULL OF TROOPS LEAVE RANDOPH, TENN.

Editorial Correspondence of the Memphis Avalanche.

RANDOLPH, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

Amid much bustle and confusion I endeavor to write you a few lines. A day of more general sorrow was never witnessed in Memphis than that of Friday. The levee was thronged with the mothers, wives and sisters, the fathers, brothers and sons of our brave volunteers, and the parting—it may be forever—was in the greatest degree sad. The Memphis Independent Dragoons, Capt. McDONALD, were upon our boat; and the men, so gay and spirited in this city, wore faces of melancholy throughout the trip, nor have they yet entirely recovered their wonted light-heartedness.

Many citizens of Memphis, who had friends among the fleet, accompanied the expedition this far. Among these are Ex-Mayor BAUGH, Tax Collector JOHN NEWSOME, Alderman GRANT, and many others. Mr. F. M. COPELAND attached himself to the Independent Dragoons, and was ready to march at two hours notice.

It is evident that there is an important movement on foot. Gen. PILLOW and Staff are along. Col. McGOWAN, it is rumored, will command a Brigade. He is an old United States soldier, a native Tennessean, and probably sacrificed as much as any man in the Confederate service, in resigning his position. The utmost confidence is placed in his abilities.

Our fleet consists of the *John Simonds*, Captain J. FRANK HICKS, SQUIRE BELL First Lieutenant, and D. C. CHAMPLIN Second Lieutenant—the old Memphis favorite—boat and crew; the *Alonzo Child*, Capt. DE HAVEN; Clerk, McBRIDE; the *W. M. Morrison*, Capt. SMITH; *New Falls City*, Capt. O. H. GREENLAW; the *E. Howard*, whose Captain I do not know; and the *Grampus*, Capt. MARSH MILLER. I have just ascertained that the *Grampus* will lead the way, the *Alonzo Child* will follow, then will come the *Simonds*, the *Falls City*, *Howard*, &c.

It is understood that several regiments will join us from Union City, at some convenient point above. From Randolph, the Tennessee Mounted Rifles, Capt. WHITE; the Memphis Light Dragoons, Capt. LOGWOOD, and Capt. HAYWOOD'S Cavalry Company, besides the Independent, are already embarked, and are "on their way to glory." Capt. LOGWOOD'S Company, as every one knows, is one of the most efficient ever organized, as are the other cavalry companies, but I cannot refrain from remarking particularly, the Independents. They are composed of gentlemen, who have left their homes and business to fight the battles of their country at their own expense. Their horses, arms, uniforms, etc., belong to them, and they are probably the best equipped company in the service, if I except the Adams Troop.

Col. PRESTON SMITH'S and Col. J. V. WRIGHT'S Regiments leave here with us. The boys are remarkably healthy, and are as anxious to see the enemy as they are their wives and sweethearts. If they don't take Bird's Point or Cairo, it will be because they are not afforded an opportunity.

I have been furnished a horse, through the kindness of Capt. CHARLES MAY, one of the Lieutenants of the Independents and if I ain't in the "advance guard," it will because the charger wants to "advance backwards." The Independents will be "put through," on account of their term of service.

Col. WALKER'S is the only regiment left here. The men are sorely disappointed at not being permitted to share in the expedition. They expect to be relieved in a few days, as I am informed, and will follow us.

Our friend J. G. BARBOUR, the Orderly Sergeant of the Independents, is the life of the company. Always *au fait* in the courtesies of life, he now surpasses himself. CHAS STEINKUHL is self-constituted Quartermaster of the company, and having taken lessons from RAMSAY & Co., he is unexcelled.

The bell for our departure has rung, and I must quit. Look out for stirring news shortly—and believe in the indomitable bravery of our boys.

GEN. FLOURNOY SICK.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 1.

Gen. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas, and of the Confederate Army, is sick at his brother-in-law's house, and is not expected to live until morning. This is the hottest day of the season, the mercury, this afternoon, reaching 97°.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A detachment of United States troops arrived here yesterday from Buffalo, where they were enlisted for general service in the Army of the United States. On their arrival here they were sent over to the head-quarters of the recruiting service in the Department of the East, on Governor's Island.

The United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, late of the revenue service, was completed at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Thursday evening, and has been thoroughly overhauled, and had her armament increased since her arrival here, which was necessitated by the vigorous nature of her service on the Potomac. She will sail to-day.

The United States steam-corvette *Richmond* will have all her preparations for sea finished this evening, and will haul down to the Battery, to await sailing orders from the Navy Department. The *Richmond* has 320 officers and men, and a guard of marines.

The chartered vessel *Nightingale* has taken the *Harriet Lane's* berth at the Navy-yard. Some of the coal placed on board the chartered ship *Kuhn* had to be removed, to make room for provisions.

The Quartermaster of the Department of Missouri, acting for the United States Government, has chartered the steamers *Undine*, *Reliance*, *Florence*, and *J. H. Done*, for the transportation of United States troops.

One of the Staff Paymasters at the War Department in Washington has been sent to Boston to assist in paying off the Massachusetts three months troops. He was to return to the National capital immediately.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE BROOKLYN.

HOW THE SUMTER WAS SUFFERED TO RUN THE BLOCKADE—INEXPLICABLE CONDUCT OF CAPT. POOR—CAPTURE OF THE PILGRIM, ETC.

UNITED STATES STEAM-SLOOP BROOKLYN,
OFF MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

Sunday last, the 7th inst., as the following will vividly show, was a day pregnant with misfortune for us. It was then the pirate *Sumter* escaped us, and that, too, by our own injudicious management. Now, as there is the greatest probability that this steamer, manned, as she is, by a band of cut throats, will capture, rob and sink or burn some of our merchant vessels, laden with valuable cargoes, I imagine it will be nothing more than fair if the *manner* of her escape is put upon record in your journal; so here goes: At daybreak on the morning of Sunday, the lookout discovered a vessel in the offing, acting very suspiciously, and leading us to believe that she would run the blockade if an opportunity was given her. We duly got under way and went in pursuit of her. She kept standing off, and led us a merry chase of some 15 miles from our anchorage; but finally overhauling her, we found her to be an English bark in ballast from some port in Spain, and bound for New-Orleans. We warned her not to attempt to enter.

During this chase, it was reported to our captain that, taking advantage of our absence from Pass-a-l'Outre, a steamer was making its way down the river with terrific speed. Instead of continuing to follow the confounded old bark, upon the reception of such important intelligence, we should have ignored her presence, and, instantly putting about, hastened back to the river with all possible speed, for it had been universally known for a long time that the secession man-of-war steamer *Sumter* was lying at the head of the Pass, awaiting an opportunity to pass us and escape, that she might be at large upon the high seas, to plunder and murder indiscriminately. But no! our captain did not seem to discern the necessity of such an action, but kept our vessel steaming on, until, overtaking the bark, he simply ordered her off, as stated above. 'Tis true, in doing this we were performing our duty to the very letter; but it was of minor importance when compared to the interception of a vessel, notoriously a pirate.

When we returned, it was reported to us that the *Sumter* had already succeeded in crossing the bar, and at this moment, our captain, as if awakening from sleep, ordered us to carry all the steam possible and crowd on all sail, and start in pursuit of the fugitive. This order had hardly been carried into effect, when a terrible squall came up, and it continued with such severity for a while we could not see the length of our ship ahead of us. For fear of grounding, we lessened our speed, and eventually stopped altogether, remaining so until the squall had passed. Much to our chagrin, we then saw the *Sumter*, a very great distance ahead of us, and going through the water like a witch; we continued the chase, but she slowly increased the distance between us, it being a dead calm after the squall, and we could not use our sails. Had our vessel been in as good a condition as she was at the commencement of this cruise, instead of the miserable state she is now in, we could have caught her easily under steam alone. Still we kept on, and at 4 P. M. we were gladdened by the wind coming around fair, and freshening every moment. We made all sail, until the spars and masts cracked and groaned under their burden, and we were rewarded by the fact that we were rapidly gaining upon the *Sumter*, which caused us to feel elated, as we argued it would be a "nice job," if we could succeed in trapping the pirate. Suddenly, at this juncture of affairs and the very turning point in our favor, Capt. POOR ordered the ship to put about, to abandon the chase, and return to our anchorage. Amazement was depicted upon the countenance of every man on board, and as a matter of course the greatest and most bitter indignation prevailed, because of this action. It was so uncalled for, so inexplicable, that wonder and scorn were the predominant feelings manifested. Again, it was the opinion of every man on board our ship that it was our imperative duty to follow this pirate to the lower regions, if necessary for her capture, and let the blockade go, as the damage this one piratical vessel will do to our commerce, if let alone, will be incalculable.

The *Sumter*, it is reported, carries nine guns of large calibre, some 200 men, and is very fast. She is the propeller *Habana*, her name afterwards changed to *Alfonzo*, built in 1857 by Messrs. C. H. & W. M. CRAMP, of Philadelphia. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft of water, 9 feet 6 inches; 500 tons burden. Thus it will be observed that with the large crew and heavy guns she is reported to have, she will prove a most formidable privateer.

Our very discreet Captain, (that is, he thinks himself such, but a great many others do not,) disregarded all advice from his officers, and, intrenching himself behind his official position, would not venture an explanation or an excuse for his action, but deliberately returns to the blockade and lets the pirate run, to destroy millions of dollars worth of property, whereby the raising of the blockade for a few days would have amounted, comparatively, to nothing. And further, it was only after the repeated requests and urgings of all the officers, that Capt POOR concluded to send notice to the flag-officer of the squadron at Pensacola, informing him of the escape of the *Sumter*. I repeat it, that had it not been for the repeated urgings of our officers, we would have gone back to our old anchorage, from which place there is no manner nor chance of communication with Pensacola.

However, after the representation of the officers in question, a boat was sent up to the gun-boat *Massachusetts*, dispatching her to the flag-officer with the information of the *Sumter's* escape. We learned subsequently that the *Niagara* had gone in pursuit of her; we hope soon to overhaul her; yet, in the meantime, I repeat, she may capture millions of dollars' worth of property, sink and burn at pleasure, and all this must be suffered, owing to Capt. POOR'S very *poor* judgment in the matter.

He has had command of this ship some two months, but we have hopes that before the expiration of the same period of time some change may occur. Capt. POOR was transferred from the *St. Louis* to the *Brooklyn* at the time Capt. WALKER was ordered home—he being invalided. You may have heard of this same Capt. POOR and the *St. Louis* before; if you have not, most of the Southern journals have, and that is something. Our humble opinion in this matter is simply this, and we think it is shared by the majority of the officers and crew: *Capt. Poor had no business to take this ship so far from the bar that he could not get it back again in time to prevent any vessel from coming out the river, most especially when he positively knew the Sumter lay but a few miles up the river, waiting any chance to get out and escape.* Here we drop the matter, but we hope it will have the attention it merits.

On Saturday night last a boat with an armed crew was sent from our vessel some miles up the river to the telegraph station, and when it returned it brought away the telegraphic instruments and a portion of the wire in use at the station. We think this an important movement, as it cuts off all communication from the City of New-Orleans with the heads of several passes to the ocean.

Yesterday we captured the bark *Pilgrim*, of New Orleans, hailing from Bordeaux with a valuable cargo of wines, brandies, &c., &c., consigned to parties in the City of New-Orleans. She attempted to run the blockade at the South Pass, but did not succeed, and got caught for her trouble. She leaves to-day for Key West with a prize crew, under the command of our master, CLARK, for trial. I presume she will be condemned and her cargo confiscated.

Everything in New-Orleans is in a shocking condition; the yellow fever has broken out amongst the troops and citizens, so we learn, making affairs assume a melancholy aspect.

Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG'S troops are suffering in the same manner, and it is reported they are leaving Pensacola daily.

The latest journals from New-York are of the date of the 20th ult. The news they contain keep our spirits up; we think this necessary, as we have none to pour down; and we are awfully in want of fresh provisions.

A few days since the bark *Simoda* arrived from Rio Janeiro, laden with 6,000 bags of coffee. She was unfortunate enough to get aground, but got off the following day without damage, and sailed for New-York. This makes some 11,000 bags of coffee the City of New-Orleans has been deprived of lately.

The oath of allegiance was administered to our crew on Sunday last; every man on board unhesitatingly took it, proving that every heart that beats among the crew is a loyal one. All honor to them.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK FIFTH MILITIA REGIMENT.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE—RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

The Fifth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. SCHWARZWAELDER, which has finished the term of its three months' service, arrived home in this City yesterday morning, and was received with a cordial welcome. During its absence, the regiment has been doing duty at Annapolis, at Washington, at Martinsburgh and other points, but has not been engaged in any of the more serious skirmishes of the campaign. On Wednesday night, however, as they came through Baltimore, they were near being in the same predicament as the Massachusetts Sixth. It had been at first determined to come by way of Philadelphia, but, as no cars were ready on that route, the regiment was marched to the Central Railroad dépôt, in order to come *via* Harrisburgh. The line of march was, unfortunately, through the Sixth Ward, a strong secession district, resembling much the Sixth Ward of this City in general reputation. As they passed through the streets cheers for JEFF. DAVIS were raised, insults heaped upon the "d—d Dutchmen," as they were called, and at last a stone was thrown. Of all these things, with true German forbearance, the regiment took no notice. The insults and the stone-throwing continued, however, until finally the advance halted, and the men were brought in compact position. A few muskets were discharged, and soon the general order was given to "load." Many of the best citizens of Baltimore interceded, and begged that the mob should not be fired upon. They protested that the insults were the work of a few rowdies, and not the sentiment of the people. A few shots were, however, fired at one house from which the most stones had been thrown, and the aggressors disappeared with astonishing celerity. Both previous and subsequent to this, the reception was pleasant, and the regiment left Baltimore without further collision. At Elizabethport, however, another slight difficulty occurred, owing to a young Baltimorean, named HENSEL, insulting Capt. MEYER, of Company D, being taken into custody, and subsequently shot while endeavoring to escape. The culprit has a severe wound in the leg. The regiment was expected to arrive here on Thursday evening, but the large escort was doomed to disappointment. Yesterday morning, however, undaunted by the delay, several hundreds of the friends of the regiment were on hand to do escort duty, while thousands of wives, mothers, sisters, and children, joined the moving throng that followed the line of march through Broadway, the Park, Bond-street, Bowery and Grand-street, to Essex Market, where the Armory is located. The men are in excellent condition, and visibly improved in drill and in health by their absence. They express a liking for the service, and will—a majority, at least—reënlist for the war. They fully sustain the high reputation which has been obtained by our German citizens during the present national crisis.

THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT AT HOME.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 2.

The Twentieth Regiment, Ulster Guard, N. Y. S. M., Col. G. W. PRATT, arrived here this morning, their term of service having expired. They were received at the landing by the military, firemen, and a very large concourse of citizens of Rondout and Kingston. The regiment was mustered out of the service this morning. They will reenlist, it is said, for the war.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SIXTH.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

The returned Sixth Massachusetts Regiment left for Lowell this forenoon, where arrangements have been made for giving them a magnificent reception. The regiment has been mustered out of service, and will, after the Lowell reception, disperse to their homes. It is understood that a large portion will soon reënlist for the war.

MAJOR COOK'S BATTERY.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

Maj. COOK'S light battery arrived to-day and encamped a short distance from the city. To-morrow a grand public reception awaits them.

Capt. DODD'S Rifle Corps arrived home to-day, and met a cordial reception.

OHIO TROOPS ARRIVED AT HOME.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 2.

The four Cincinnati companies of the Second Ohio Volunteers arrived here this morning from Washington. Their reception was the grandest demonstration ever witnessed in Cincinnati. The Home Guards, Covington and Newport reserve of the Militia, and Independents, of Cincinnati, were out in large force, and escorted the volunteers through the principal street to Eighth-street Park, where they were welcomed home by Judge STORER in an eloquent address, and then partook of a banquet provided by the citizens. All along the line of march the streets were densely crowded, and the enthusiasm unbounded. The volunteers were completely covered with the bouquets and wreaths which were showered upon them.

The city is gaily decorated with flags, and business almost entirely suspended.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The money distributed to the families of the Volunteers at the several offices of the Committee, averages daily about $5,000. The present paying-out process was suggested by the City Comptroller, and is superior to the old system in many respects, besides facilitating business and giving satisfaction to the aided parties. Yesterday the office at No. 14 Fourth-avenue, redeemed the largest number of tickets. No more money will be paid out till next Tuesday.

CITY RELIEF LOAN.

The subscriptions to this loan, at 3 o'clock yesterday, amounted to $227,800, leaving a balance of $272,200 to be taken.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This Regiment, leaving on Tuesday next, will be addressed for the last time by Rev. CHAS. CRAUDER GOSS, in the tent on Union-square, at 3½ o'clock Sunday afternoon. Mr. GOSS will also preach to the families of volunteers at Astor-place, at 5½ o'clock.

THE FREMONT REGIMENT.

Gov. MORGAN has already accepted this regiment, and it is now being rapidly organized. Col. RUDOLPH ROSA, who has received the sanction of Gen. J. C. FREMONT to name it after him, is a gentleman who has received a military education in Germany, and is considered, by military men, a most efficient officer. At present, the men already enrolled are quartered at Elm Park, and are rapidly becoming proficient in drill. The whole of the men constituting this regiment will be Germans, and it is anticipated that the Fremont Regiment will be one of the best that has left this City.

GEN. YATES' DEPARTMENT.

The annexed orders have been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 320.—Pursuant to Paragraph 16 of General Orders No. 78, Col. W. W. [illegible] and Col. HENRY P. MARTIN are hereby appointed a Board of Examiners for the Dépôt of Volunteers in the City of New-York, to examine into the qualifications of persons nominated for company officers in the volunteer force called for by the proclamations of the Governor, dated July 25, 1861.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Ass't Adj't-Gen.

A STRANGE PLACARD.

Yesterday morning the inhabitants of New-York were much surprized to find the following bill posted on different boardings and brick piles in the City:

"The people awake! Enemies at home wearing the mask of peace, (masks of the golden cross,) as well as open foes, must be struck down. Be not deceived! The freedom of the Press is subordinate to the interests of a nation. Let the three Southern organs issued in this City beware, or editors will be assigned to them to preserve the public welfare. From this date the authority of the people organizes a new system of legislation suited to the time. Politicians will not be permitted to injure the general cause in pursuit of ambitious ends. The rights of our soldiers will be protected. Disappointed demagogues will be forbidden to aggrandize themselves at their expense. The District-Attorney is expected to exercise his power. Traitors, male and female, are marked. Their names enrolled. Not one shall escape. Southern sympathizers are directed to leave the State. One will! One way! One country! We have begun to act. From the league of loyalty.

THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

God save the Republic."

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT TO BE MUSTERED OUT OF THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. T.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41.—The regiment will parade in full uniform, fully armed and equipped, to be mustered out of the service of the United States, on Monday, Aug. 5, at 10 A. M. Regimental line will be formed on Union-square, right on Fourteenth-street, at 10 A. M., precisely. Field and staff will appear mounted. They will report to the Adjutant, on the ground, five minutes before 10. Non-commissioned staff and band will report at a quarter before 10.

The companies will report promptly on the ground, twenty minutes before the hour of formation.

The companies will assemble at their respective armories at 8¼ A. M. Roll calls at 8¾ A. M., precisely. By order of Col. BUTTERFIELD.

FRED. T. LOCKE, Adjutant.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M. MUSTERED OUT OF THE U. S. SERVICE.

This regiment, Col. LYONS, was mustered out of the service of the United States, yesterday, by Major SHEPARD, of the U. S. Army. The men formed in line on Grand-street, and after answering to their several names they were dismissed, and no longer considered a part of the National Army.

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF FIRE ZOUAVES.

This regiment now has its City head-quarters at No. 564 Broadway. Orders have been received to hurry on to Washington, and the men are being mustered in and uniformed immediately. Some more good and able-bodied men are yet wanting to fill up the regiment. Those wishing to go must apply at once at the head-quarters.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

A meeting is to be held on Sabbath evening in Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square, in relation to the prevalence of intemperance in the army.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

It has been reported in many of the public prints that Capt. HARROLD, of the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, had been Court-martialed for cowardice. Subsequent information from the regiment assures us that the report was untrue. The Captain still remains with his command, in Virginia, and is stated by his men to have behaved most gallantly at the battle of Bull Run.

THE UNION GUARD.

This organization is progressing favorably. Major JAMES M. TURNER has resigned his position of Major of the First Regiment New-York State Volunteers, (now at Newport's News,) and has accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of this Regiment. Col. JOACHIMSEN is exerting his best energies to complete his command with every prospect of speedy success. Soldiers in this regiment will participate in all advantages which the Government holds out to volunteers. Capt. AUSTIN KENNEY, during the absence of the Colonel, will attend to regimental business at Head-quarters, No. 302 Broadway.

THE CAMERON RIFLES.

It has been stated that the Second German Rifle Regiment, Col. A. J. BETGE, has been rejected by the Secretary of War. This is entirely incorrect. Four hundred men of this regiment were mustered into the service yesterday afternoon, and two hundred more will be sworn in, in a day or two.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

This regiment, now quartered at the Quarantine Barracks, is rapidly progressing towards completion. Col. LE GAL, late of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, has been appointed Colonel. Under his direction, there is no doubt that the Clinton Rifles will soon be in a position to take the field. J. AUGUSTUS PAGE is the Lieutenant-Colonel.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO COL. BERDAN'S REGIMENT.

The following further subscriptions have been received by the undersigned, on account of Col. BERDAN'S Regiment of Sharp-shooters:

George S. Robbins, $20; Stanton Blake, $10; Tappan & Starbuck, $25; J. Atkins & Co., $25; Walsh, Carver & Chase, $25; H. H. Warren, $25; Jacob Harren, $25; George Warner, $1; Brown Bros. & Co., $100; James Brown, $50; Grinnell, Minturn & Co., $50.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The returned Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments have not yet been mustered out of service. The men report each day at the Arsenal.

The Twenty-eighth will be mustered out of service on Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for which purpose the members are ordered to assembled at Union Hall in full fatigue uniform—Field and Staff mounted.

The charges against Col. SMITH are to be fowarded to Gov. MORGAN, and a trial by court-martial will be ordered.

Gen. SWEENEY, now in command in Missouri, is a resident of Brooklyn. He was a Lieutenant in the Mexican War, and lost an arm at the battle of Chepultepec. On his return from Mexico, he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Regular Army.

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Aug. 2.

The entire force of the reserve regiments of Pennsylvania is placed under the command of Gen. McCALL, by order of Gen. McCLELLAN. Eleven thousand of the reserves have been sent forward. There is only remaining a regiment of infantry with artillery attached. The latter comprise 48 guns, partially rifled, and range from 32-pounders to 6-pounders. The first battery goes South on Sunday in command of Lieut.-Col. CAMPBELL. A cavalry regiment is almost ready; the men are in camp, and as soon as they are mounted they will be sent to join the main body.

MOVEMENTS OF MISSOURI TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 2.

Col. SOLOMON'S Regiment, and part of Col. SIGEL'S arrived from the southwest yesterday. The balance of Col. SIGEL'S Regiment and two or a regiments will probably arrive to-day. These troops will be disbanded here, their time having expired; but nearly all the two former regiments will reënlist for the war. Efforts are being made to continue the organization of the Reserve Corps of St. Louis Home Guards beyond the time of their regular enlistment.

THE ENCHANTRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 2.

The steamer *Albatross* arrived to-day with the schooner *Enchantress*, before reported as recaptured while in charge of a privateer prize crew.

GEN. WHEAT.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of July 25, publishes this dispatch:

MANASSAS, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

Maj. WHEAT'S condition this morning is critical. Send his mother on. C. M. PILCHER.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT.

Correspondence of the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MANASSAS, Monday, July 22, 1861.

Yesterday, the 21st day of July, 1861, a great battle was fought, and a great victory won by the Confederate troops. Heaven smiled on our arms, and the God of battles crowned our banners with laurels of glory. Let every patriotic heart give thanks to the Lord of Hosts for the victory He has given His people on His own holy day, the blessed Sabbath.

Gen. JOHNSTON had arrived the preceding day with about half of the force he had, detailed from Winchester, and was the senior officer in command. He magnanimously insisted, however, that Gen. BEAUREGARD's previous plan should be carried out, and he was guided entirely by the judgment and superior local knowledge of the latter. While, therefore, Gen. JOHNSTON was nominally in command, BEAUREGARD was really the officer and hero of the day. You will be glad to learn that he was this day advanced from a Brigadier to the rank of a full General.

At half-past six in the morning, the enemy opened fire from a battery planted on a hill beyond Bull Run, and nearly opposite the centre of our lines. The battery was intended merely to "beat the bush," and to occupy our attention, while he moved a heavy column toward the Stone Bridge, over the same creek, upon our left. At 10 o'clock, *another battery* was pushed forward, and opened fire a short distance to the left of the other, and near the road leading north to Centreville. This was a battery of rifled guns, and the object of its fire was the same as that of the other. They fired promiscuously into the woods and gorges on this, the southern side of Bull Run, seeking to create the impression thereby, that our centre would be attacked, and thus prevent us from sending reinforcements to our left, where the real attack was to be made. BEAUREGARD was not deceived by the manœuvre.

It might not be amiss to say that Bull Run, or creek, is North of this place, and runs nearly due East, slightly curving around the Junction, the nearest part of which is about three and a half miles. *The Stone Bridge is some seven miles distant, in a northwesterly direction, upon which our left wing rested.* Mitchell's Ford is directly North, and distant four miles, by the road leading to Centreville, which is seven miles from the Junction. On our right is Union Mills, on the same stream, where the Alexandria and Manassas Railroad crosses the Run, and distant four miles. *Proceeding from Fairfax Court-house, by Centreville, to Stone Bridge, the enemy passed in front of our entire line, but a distance ranging from five to two miles.*

At 8 o'clock I reached an eminence nearly opposite the two batteries mentioned above, and which commanded a full view of the country for miles around, except on the right. From this point I could trace the movements of the approaching hosts by the clouds of dust that rose high above the surrounding hills. Our left, under Brigadier-Generals EVANS, JACKSON and COOKE, and Col. BARTOW, with the Georgia Brigade, composed of the Seventh and Eighth Regiments, had been put in motion, and was advancing upon the enemy with a force of about 15,000, while the enemy himself was advancing upon our left with a compact column of at least 50,000. His entire force on this side of the Potomac is estimated at 75,000. These approaching columns encountered each other at 11 o'clock.

Meanwhile, the two batteries in front kept up their fire upon the wooded hill where they supposed our centre lay. They sent occasional balls, from their rifled cannon, to the eminence where your correspondent stood. Gens. BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON and BONHAM reached this point at 12, and one of these balls passed directly over and very near them, and plunged into the ground a few paces from where I stood.

At 12½ JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD galloped rapidly forward in the direction of Stone Bridge, where the ball had now fully opened.

The artillery were the first to open fire, precisely at 11 o'clock. By half-past 11, the infantry had engaged, and there it was that the battle began to rage. The dusky columns which had thus far marked the approach of the two armies, now mingled with great clouds of smoke, as it rose from flashing guns below, and the two shot up together like a huge pyramid of red and blue. The shock was as tremendous as were the odds between the two forces. With what anxious hearts did we watch the pyramid of smoke and dust! When it moved to the right, we knew the enemy were giving way; and when it moved to the left, we knew that our friends were receding. Twice the pyramid moved to the right, and as often returned. At last, about 2 o'clock, it began to move slowly to the left, and thus it continued to move for two mortal hours. The enemy was seeking *to turn our left flank*, and to reach the railroad leading hence in the direction of Winchester. To do this, he extended his lines, which he was enabled to do by reason of his great numbers. This was unfortunate for us, as it required a corresponding extension of our own lines to prevent his extreme right from outflanking us—a movement on our part which weakened the force of our resistance along the whole line of battle, which finally extended over a space of two miles. It also rendered it the more difficult to bring up reinforcements, as the further the enemy extended his right, the greater the distance our reserve forces had to travel to counteract the movement.

This effort to turn our flank was pressed with great determination for five long, weary hours, during which the tide of battle ebbed and flowed along the entire line with alternate fortunes. The enemy's column continued to stretch away to the left, like a huge anaconda, seeking to envelope us within its mighty folds and crush us to death; and at one time it really looked as if he would succeed.

The moment he discovered the enemy's order of battle, Gen. BEAUREGARD, it is said, dispatched orders to Gen. EWELL, on our extreme right, to move forward and turn his left or rear. At the same time he ordered Gens. JONES, LONGSTREET, and BONHAM, occupying the center of our lines, to coöperate in this movement, but not to move until Gen. EWELL had made the attack. The order to Gen. EWELL, unfortunately, miscarried. The others were delivered, but, as the movements of the centre were to be regulated entirely by those on the right, nothing was done at all. *Had the orders to Gen. Ewell been received and carried out, and our entire force brought upon the field, we should have destroyed the enemy's Army almost literally.* Attacked in front, on the flank and in the rear, he could not possibly have escaped, except at the loss of thousands of prisoners and all his batteries, while the field would have been strewed with his dead.

Finding that his orders had in some way failed to be executed, Gen. BEAUREGARD at last ordered up a portion of the forces which were intended to coöperate with Gen. EWELL. It was late, however, before these reinforcements came up. Only one brigade reached the field before the battle was won. This was led by Gen. E. K. SMITH, of Florida, formerly of the United States Army, and was a part of Gen. JOHNSTON's column from Winchester. They should have reached here the day before, but were prevented by an accident on the railroad. They dashed on the charge with loud shouts and in the most gallant style. About the same time Major ELZEY coming down the railroad from Winchester with the last of JOHNSTON's brigades, and hearing the firing immediately quit the train and struck across the country, and encountered the extreme right of the enemy as he was feeling his way round our flank, and *with his brigade struck him like a thunderbolt, full in the face.* Finding he was about to be outflanked himself, the enemy gave way after the second fire. Meanwhile BEAUREGARD rallied the centre and dashed into the very thickest of the fight, and after him rushed our own brave boys, with a shout that seemed to shake the very earth. The result of this movement from three distinct points, was to force back the enemy, who began to retreat, first in good order, and finally in much confusion. At this point the cavalry were ordered upon the pursuit. The retreat now became a perfect rout, and it is reported that the flying legions rushed past Centreville in the direction of Fairfax, as if the earth had been opening behind them. It was when Gen. BEAUREGARD led the final charge, that his horse was killed by a shell.

We captured 34 guns, including Sherman's famous battery, a large number of small arms, 30 wagons loaded with provisions, &c., and about 700 prisoners. Among the latter were Gen. BURNSIDES, of the Rhode Island Brigade, Col. CORCORAN, of the New-York Irish Zouaves, Hon. Mr. ELY, Member of Congress from New-York, Mr. CARRINGTON, of this State, a nephew of the late WILLIAM C. PRESTON, who had gone over to the enemy, and 32 captains, lieutenants, &c. We came near bagging Hon. Mr. FOSTER, Senator from Connecticut.

The official report of the casualties of the day have not yet come in, and consequently it is impossible to say what our loss is. I can only venture an opinion, and that is, that we lost in killed, wounded and missing, about 1,500—of which about 400 were killed. The enemy's loss was terrible, being at the lowest calculation 3,000.

Thus far I have said [illegible] of the part taken by particular officers and regiments, for the reason that I desire first to obtain all the facts. Nor have I said anything of the gallant Seventh and Eighth Regiments of Georgia. This part of my story is most melancholy. It may be enough to say that they were the only Georgia regiments here at the time, that they were among the earliest in the field, and in the thickest of the fight, and that they received the praise of the whole army, from Gen. BEAUREGARD down. Col. GARTRELL led the Seventh Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. GARDNER the Eighth, the whole under the command of Col. BARTOW, who led them with a gallantry that was never excelled. It was while the Eighth was ordered to take one of the enemy's strongest batteries that it suffered most. It was a most desperate undertaking, and followed by the bloodiest results. The battery occupied the top of a hill on the opposite side of Bull Run, with a small piece of woods on the left. Descending the valley along the Run, he proceeded under cover of the hill to gain the woods alluded to, and from which he proposed to make a dash at the battery and capture it. On reaching the woods, he discovered that the battery was supported by a heavy infantry force, estimated at 4,000 men. This was turned upon the Eighth Regiment, which was in the van, with terrible effect. Indeed, he was exposed on the flank and in front to a fire that the oldest veterans could not have stood. The balls and shells from the battery and the bullets from the small arms literally riddled the woods. Trees six inches in diameter, and great limbs were cut off, and the ground strewn with the wreck. It became necessary to retire the Eighth Regiment, in order to re-form it. Meanwhile, Col. BARTOW's horse had been shot from under him. It was observed that the forces with which his movement was to be supported had not come up. But it was enough that he had been ordered to storm the battery; so, placing himself at the head of the Seventh Regiment, he again led the charge, this time on foot, and gallantly encouraging his men as they rushed on. The first discharge from the enemy's guns killed the regimental color-bearer. BARTOW immediately seized the flag, and again putting himself in the front, dashed on, flag in hand, his voice ringing clear over the battle-field, and saying, "On, my boys, we will die rather than yield or retreat." And on the brave boys *did go*, and faster flew the enemy's bullets. The fire was awful. Not less than 4,000 muskets were pouring their fatal contents upon them, while the battery itself was dealing death on every side.

The gallant Eighth Regiment, which had already passed through the distressing ordeal, again rallied, determined to stand by their chivalric Colonel to the last. The more furious the fire, the quicker became the advancing step of the two regiments. At last, and just when they were nearing the goal of their hopes, and almost in the arms of victory, the brave and noble BARTOW was shot down, the ball striking him in the left breast, just above the heart. Col. BARTOW died soon after he was borne from the field. His last words, as repeated to me, were: "They have killed me, my brave boys, but never give up the ship—we'll whip them yet." And so we did!

The regiments that suffered most and were in the thickest of the fight, were the Seventh and Eighth Georgia, the Fourth Alabama, Fourth South Carolina Hampton's Legion, and Fourth Virginia. The New-Orleans Washington Artillery did great execution.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 26.

We have conversed with a very intelligent gentleman, who, on Monday last, rode over a considerable portion of the battle-field of the previous day. The location of the scene of the fiercest strife is somewhat different from the general idea.

On the turnpike road, which, coming through Centreville, crosses Bull Run at the Stone Bridge, and at a point about a mile and a half west of said bridge (on the opposite side from Centreville) a two-story stone building stands on the northern margin of the road. The turnpike is also crossed here by a road which runs northwest to Bull Run, about two miles distant, and southwest to Manassas Junction.

The enemy, in their flanking movement, marched up Bull Run, several miles above the Stone Bridge, before crossing, and then advancing, met our troops in the vicinity of the stone building above noted. It was in this locality the battle raged for ten hours. On the one part, the Northern legions and their numerous batteries, SHERMAN's among them, thundered against our columns; and on the other, the heroic JOHNSTON and his gallant band performed prodigies of valor.

On the hills and behind the hills in the rear of the stone house, and in the vales and on on the hills in front, on both sides of the turnpike, and on both sides of the cross-road, the battle raged and roared, receded and advanced with furious pertinacity. Two o'clock came, and happily brought reinforcements to our greatly outnumbered but undaunted soldiers. Against a great disparity of numbers they had held the battle in even scale. Now, though still outnumbered, they drove their enemy over the hills and across the Run, and took their batteries and chased them down the road to Centreville, and to Fairfax, and beyond Fairfax. Night closed down upon the fugitives and pursuers and stopped the slaughter.

The stone house above noted was, it will be seen, not far from the centre of the scene of the shifting battle, though the ground lay mainly on the east side, towards the Stone Bridge. The visit of our friend on Monday morning revealed much that was horrifying. The stone building had been appropriated as a hospital for the enemy's wounded. The enemy's Generals had been invited by Gen. BEAUREGARD to send Surgeons and attendants to administer to their relief. In this building were thirty-two wounded, many of them dreadfully mangled by cannon shot. There was but a single Surgeon, and he was young and apparently inefficient. Men lay on the floor with their clotted wounds still undressed. Some had died and not been removed. On the roadside, a few hundred yards from the hospital, two severely wounded Northern men who lay there, begged our informant to report their cases to their Surgeon, and asked to be taken to the hospital. He did so. The Surgeon said his officers had sent him no help. He was there alone. The wounded then in the hospital had all been brought in, he said, by the Confederate men.

Over the hill, behind this hospital, lay a few of our dead, who had not yet been gathered up. The slain of the enemy lay in heaps on all sides. By the highway and in the fields, heaped here and scattered there, he saw them at every turn.

Our own hospital was on the road from the Stone house to Manassas. The supply of surgeons there was excellent, and they were busily engaged in their humane services. A number of wounded enemies, who had been gathered here, were not neglected. Indeed, the only murmur our informant heard was from some of our own sufferers, who conceived that the care of the enemy interfered too much with attention to themselves.

Between Stone Bridge and Centreville the scene presented is indescribable. Within a distance of three miles your correspondent saw scattered every article that could possibly enter into the composition of a well equipped Army—blankets, shoes, Havelocks, cartridge boxes, caps, knapsacks, equipments, muskets, canteens by the thousands, axes, medicine chests, grape shot, percussion caps, powder boxes, and even several hundred handcuffs, which were intended to be used upon their prisoners, when they got them. One of the most valuable captures was a batch of papers, specification and drawings, evidently the property of a General officer, relating to the movements of the Federal Army. Among other facts, it was stated that the attacking force would consist of fifty-three thousand, and the list of regiments engaged was enumerated.

SCOTT expected to march upon our left wing, turn it with ease, get to the rear of our little Army, and, with his overpowering forces, surround and cut us to pieces. Several letters, found upon the field and along the line of retreat, state this fact in plain words. Others, which I have read, request of distant communications after Sunday next, to mail future correspondents to Manassas or Richmond, as the case may be.

The same gentleman, from whom I have gathered the above details, states that the time of several thousand of the volunteers expired on Saturday, but they were informed that they couldn't be paid off until the following Monday, and would not then be discharged, unless they participated in the forward movement of Sunday. Thus forced into battle and defeated, it is no wonder that when they retreated, they went straight to Washington and demanded their wages, that they might return to their homes.

Our men have not yet completed the burial of the enemy's dead, and they yet remain by scores upon the field where they fell, black, mangled putrifying masses of what was once humanity, filling the atmosphere with stench.

It is worthy of note, in this connection, that many of the bodies had lying near them a pile of crackers and a cup of water, which had been left by our countrymen as sustenance until they could be removed from the field.

We have several surgeons who are prisoners, but they refuse to do anything whatever for their wounded comrades. They have thus imposed upon us the duty not only of administering relief to the living, but of performing the offices of humanity for the dead.

The prisoners appear to be perfectly satisfied with their treatment, and frankly acknowledge that we have thus far had the advantage of our enemy in success as well as magnanimity. Among others captured was a color guard of six Yankees, including a lieutenant. The fellow had fought bravely, and was finally obliged to yield to his antagonists, yet such was the courtesy with which he was treated, that with tears in his eyes he acknowledged his gratitude and his foolishness in taking up arms against those who had been his brothers. He said he deserved shooting, and would rather die than live in the presence of men who were acting to him the part of brothers, while he was playing the part of a fratricide.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 26.

Two trains arrived in this city yesterday evening from Manassas, bringing together one hundred sick and wounded soldiers, among whom were ten or a dozen Yankees. The only thing particularly noticeable among our wounded is the frequency of wounds in the lower extremities, the feet and legs.

Many of the committee who were sent up to see after the wounded returned in the last train yesterday evening. They represent the country for miles beyond Bull Run as thickly strewn with the unburied dead of the enemy.

Yesterday, for the first time since the last battle, the Yankees sent up a flag of truce and the very inadequate force of twenty-five men to bury their slain, and these declined attempting the office, alleging that the state of putrefaction in which the corpses were found to be rendered it impossible. And there these many hundred uncared for corpses must lie festering under the sun and poisoning the breeze, until our Generals can find the time to have them sunk beneath the soil they came to conquer.

The portion of the battle-field, perhaps, more thickly strewn than any other with the Yankee dead, is said to be the locality occupied by the Rhode Island [illegible]'s battery. This battery, whose guns were even finer than the famous Sherman's battery, was planted on the top of a considerable eminence, up which our troops had to toil in their attack. *Heaps of dead men and horses now encumber the ground where, on Sunday morning last, all was life and animation and hopeful confidence.*

To the right of this locality, and on the same eminence, stands a small wooden house, torn and riddled on every side by the bullets of both parties. At the time of the battle, it was occupied by a very old and bedridden woman and her daughter, who was also no longer young. When the fight began in their vicinity the daughter fled, leaving her mother, unable to move from her bed in the second story, where [illegible] during the day she was shot and killed.

FAIRFAX [REOCCUPIED.]

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Monday, July 22, 1861.

Once more we are free. Laus Deo, after a reign of terror for five days since the enemy entered, we, the citizens of this place, have been under a *surveillance* which we could scarcely brook, but, thanks to Almighty God, we are once more free.

Col. TERRY, the gallant Texan, this morning, with a detachment of Capt. WHITEHEAD's Rangers, from Amherst, entered our village. Soon he, with his own unerring rifle, shot away the stars and stripes, (which the Lincolnites had placed upon the cupola of the Court-house,) once the emblem of freedom, but now a standard under which men are fighting who do not recollect, if they ever knew, the associations connected with it, and have by their acts converted it into the ensign of dishonor and degradation.

The gallant Colonel soon found the Stars and Bars, which the gallant South Carolinians had given to a little boy of the village, and it was raised upon the flag staff which they had erected at their head-quarters in the village, and from which had floated the banner, amid the rolling of drums and the shouts of our citizens. Col. TERRY was accorded the privilege and honor of driving the first nail into our flag which affixed it upon the pole they had raised, Senator THOMAS the second honor, and Messrs. CHICHESTER and GRINNELL the next.

I wish I had time to tell you of the outrages they committed, upon entering this place; but let it suffice to say, that almost every house was entered, and the whole property, of every description, entirely destroyed.

The house of our Senator, H. W. THOMAS, seemed to be the especial object of their hate. They mounted the fences of his beautiful inclosures, yelling like fiends, and soon entered his house and entirely demolished everything of value in it. The houses of poor widows and other citizens shared the same fate.

Germantown, a village composed of mechanics entirely, was burned, and all the neighboring farm-houses despoiled and pillaged; but, thank God, we begin to see the end.

Every lawyer's office and store was entered, libraries and private papers entirely defaced and destroyed, and you may well imagine the joy we experienced when we saw the gallant Colonel enter in pursuit of the demons. I have not time to write more now, but more anon.

P. S.—I open to say that the gallant Colonel is now in possession of the flag they raised upon the Court-house, and the very large flag which they boasted was to wave over Manassas.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The Northern part of the State at present presents no serious difficulties. Gen. POPE, by prompt and judicious measures, has insured the protection of the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads. There will be constant troubles in many of the Northern counties, but it is not apprehended that they will amount to anything so serious as to require the operations of any considerable number of troops. The bridges and tracks of the railroads have been placed in the keeping of the leading and property-holding Secessionists, Gen. POPE giving them to understand that he would hold them strictly responsible for their protection, their property and even their lives paying the forfeit if the destruction or hindrance of these important thoroughfares should occur. The wisdom of this proceeding is apparent to every one. Gen. POPE also wisely says it is out of the question to fight those guerrilla parties of rebels with the regular soldiers. The Home Guards and Union men, who are largely in the majority in the country, must protect themselves against them. Whenever the rebels collect in numbers sufficient to justify operations against them by a large body of troops, an expedition will be promptly undertaken. It is the duty of Union men everywhere in the State to organize and fight the rebel scoundrels after their own fashion, and not be overawed in any instance by their blustering or their devilish atrocities.

In the Southwest, Gen. LYON holds the rebel forces under Gens. RAINS and PRICE, and the invaders under McCULLOCH, in check, by his position at Springfield. He has under him a force of from seven to ten thousand men, which is now well provisioned, and provided with abundant ammunition. This force is being rapidly increased under the direction of Gen. FREMONT, and in a few days an army of from twelve to fifteen thousand men, of the best material in the country, well armed, plucky and strengthened by the prestige of former successes, will be ready for offensive operations against the rebel minions who have devastated the Southwest. The command of Gens. PRICE and RAINS, at last accounts, were in the extreme corner of the State, just within the border line, numbering about twelve thousand men. The forces of McCULLOCH just over the line number about the same. Both may be increased to an aggregate army of 30,000 men, against whom Gen. LYON, with his 15,000, may proceed in perfect confidence of success. From numerous reliable sources we learn that the condition of the rebel forces is bad. Their subsistence is scanty, their equipments poor, the *morale* of the men low. Their inability to cope with even five or six to one against the National troops, was shown in the battle at Carthage. With an army of even 40,000 ragamuffins and bushwhackers they will not attack Gen. LYON. When, on the other hand, he shall be ready to attack them, we shall have no apprehensions as to the result.

In Southeast Missouri there is some serious trouble brewing. The news from Cairo is to the effect that Tennessee and Kentucky troops have landed upon our territory, a short distance below that place, and are menacing Bird's Point and Cairo.

At the same time Gen. WATKINS, one of Gov. JACKSON's Brigadiers, is concentrating large bodies of rebels at a point somewhat west of Cape Girardeau, threatening a movement towards Ironton and Pilot Knob, with ultimate designs upon St. Louis. It seems to us that no attack upon Cairo or Bird's Point is contemplated, those points being too watchfully guarded and fortified, and too easily accessible for reinforcements. If the rebels have the temerity to make a demonstration on that quarter, the country may feel easy as to the result. In some parts of the land they have fought bravely behind their fortifications and masked batteries, but have yet to try their mettle in the fair open field and in the "imminent deadly breach." In anything like an equal fight they must go down before the sturdy Illinoisans and Missourians, like grass before the mower's scythe. If we are correct in our conjecture that there will be no attack upon Cairo or Bird's Point, it seems probable that efforts will be made to form a junction of the Tennessee and Kentucky troops with the forces under WATKINS, and with an army of ten, fifteen or even twenty thousand men, an attempt will be made to march northward upon Jefferson City or St. Louis. This, we believe, is the dear wish and promise to his rebel fellow-citizens of the vaunting Col. BOWEN, for whose attenuated neck the halter is so impatient. It is the cherished hope also of the hundreds of rotten-hearted Secessionists who remain in our city. One can see it in their faces and overhear it from their street corner coteries. Its folly and utter recklessness are amazing. Its miserable futility, if we mistake not the signs of the times, will be fully demonstrated before the lapse of many more days.

It is comforting and assuring to every loyal heart that whatever the future has in store for this or the other portion of the State, or for the whole Commonwealth, her destiny is in the hands of so able a soldier, and so pure a patriot as Gen. FREMONT. Since his arrival in our city a few days ago, his remarkable energies of character have been directed to a study of the situation of Missouri, and the military resources of his Department, with a view to a vigorous prosecution of the war within her borders. The wonderful activity in the various Army departments under his control, and the rapid and continuous motion of large bodies of troops through and past the city during the past three days, show the promptitude and decision of a master mind, and give note of a dreadful preparation to the enemies of the Government. The situation of Missouri is more absorbingly interesting to-day, than it has been in all the eventful and exciting past.

GEN. FREMONT ACTIVE.

The following General Orders have been issued by Major-Gen. FREMONT:

HEAD-QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, MO., July 25, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In compliance with General Orders No. 40, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 3, 1861, the undersigned assumes command of the Western Department.

The following officers are officially announced as constituting the Staff of the Commanding General:

Capt. J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Brevet Major J. McKINSTRY, Assistant Quartermaster.

Surgeon S. G. I. DECAMP, Medical Director.

Lieut.-Col. T. P. ANDREWS, Deputy Paymaster-General.

JOHN C. FREMONT, Major-General United States Army, Commanding.

HEAD-QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, July 26, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—Commanding officers of Volunteer Troops and Reserve Corps in this Department will, without delay, forward to these head-quarters a return of their respective commands, stating their time of service, and accompanied by a minute report of their condition, respecting arms and equipments, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and means of transportation. The report will state the sentiments of the people among whom the troops are stationed, the nature and condition of the country in which they may be operating, its healthfulness, what supplies it will furnish, the distance from and means of communication with these head-quarters.

By order of Major-Gen. FREMONT.

JOHN C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEN. POPE'S PROCLAMATION.

The *Telegraph* has briefly sketched the accompanying document:

HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT NORTH MISSOURI, ST. CHARLES, July 23, 1861.

An investigation of the circumstances attending the difficulties along the line of the North Missouri Railroad, and the wanton destruction of bridges, culverts, &c., makes it manifest that the inhabitants of the villages and stations along the road, if not privy to these outrages, at least offered no resistance to them, and gave no information by which they could have been prevented, or merited punishment inflicted upon the criminals.

I desire the people of this section of the State to understand distinctly that their safety and the security of their property will depend upon themselves, and are directly and inseparably connected with the security of the lines of public communication.

It is very certain that the people living along the line of the North Missouri Road can very easily protect it from destruction, and it is my purpose to give them strong inducements to do so.

I therefore notify the inhabitants of the towns, villages and stations along the line of this road, that they will be held accountable for the destruction of any bridges, culverts or portions of the railroad track within five miles on each side of them.

If any outrages of this kind are committed within the distance specified, without conclusive proof of active resistance on the part of the population, and without immediate information to the nearest commanding officer, giving names and details, the settlement will be held responsible, and a levy of money or property sufficient to cover the whole damage done will be at once made and collected.

There seems to be no method of enlisting the active agency of the citizens along the line of this road for the protection of a public work in all respects so beneficial to them, except by making it their very evident personal interest to do so, and I desire them to understand that they will be compelled to pay in full of property or money for any damage done in their vicinity.

It has been impossible heretofore even to ascertain the names of the criminals engaged in this kind of work, although they were well known to everybody in the neighborhood.

If the people who claim to be good citizens choose to indulge their neighbors and acquaintances in committing these wanton acts, and to shield them from punishment, they will hereafter be compelled to pay for it, or, if they disapprove, their objections must take more tangible form than mere words.

It is not to be expected that the General Government will occupy a large force merely to protect from the people of this part of the State a work built for their own benefit, or to defend from outrages and hostility communities which encourage violations of all law by giving no information and by offering no sort of resistance.

I therefore expect all law abiding citizens at once to take measures to secure the safety of the North Missouri Railroad in their vicinity, and I notify all others that upon the safety of the road depends the security of their own property and persons.

To carry out the intentions set forth above, divisions and subdivisions of the road will be made as soon as practicable from these head-quarters, and superintendents and assistant superintendents appointed by name, without regard to political opinions, who will be held responsible for the safety of the railroad track within their specified limits.

They will have authority to call on all persons living within these limits to appear in such number and at such times and places as they may deem necessary to secure the object in view.

I expect all good citizens who value peace and the safety of their families and property, to respond cheerfully to this arrangement, and to assume to themselves the care and protection of their own section.

JOHN POPE, Brigadier-General U. S. A., Commanding in Northern Missouri.

THE WAR FLEET.

The Missouri *Republican* of June 30 says:

"A good deal of excitement was created on the landing yesterday morning, by the extensive preparations made by the Government for transporting troops by steamboats.

The following named boats were chartered by the Government for this purpose: *G. W. Graham*, Capt. JOHN A. SCUDDER; *New War Eagle*, Capt. H. L. WHITE; *Empress*, Capt. E. W. GOULD; *Hawk Eye State*, Capt. R. C. GRAY; *Northerner*, Capt. ——; and the *Denmark*, Capt. ROBINSON. The *Hawk Eye State*, *Northerner* and *Denmark* were afterward released from the service. The *City of Alton* also came down from Alton to load with troops, &c.

The *City of Louisiana* left for Cairo loaded with troops on Sunday night, and the *D. A. January* passed down from Quincy at 6 o'clock yesterday morning bristling with bayonets. It is understood that the boats chartered this morning, together with the *City of Alton*, are to leave with troops for Cape Girardeau and Bird's Point this evening. We also understand that there are several thousand troops at Hannibal, to be transported to Cairo, and that some of the steamers named will be sent up the river after them.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

VIGOROUS DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

There has been unusual activity at Fort Leavenworth for the past two weeks. Bombs are being manufactured and tested—cannons are being mounted and their efficiency tried—trains of wagons fitted out and loaded—in fact, the fort looks as busy as a beehive. Since the arrival of the news of the great battle in Virginia, activity has been redoubled. Breastworks are being thrown up all around the fort, and mounted with howitzers. Apprehensions of an attack being felt, and the garrison of the fort not being very large, Capt. PRINCE, the commandant, has resolved to swear several hundred of the citizen soldiers, or militia, into the United States service. Last night, Company A, of the Home Guards, under Lieut. ABERNATHY, were sworn into the United States service for thirty days, and marched up to the fort. This is the crack company of Kansas, being composed of the best men in Leavenworth. The French Zouaves, under Capt. BLACK, the Shields Guards, Capt. WIESMAN, and the German Rifles, Capt. HAUSGEN, have also gone to the fort, and been sworn in for thirty days.

A large detachment of regulars, consisting of one thousand men, are hourly expected at Fort Leavenworth, from New-Mexico. They have been on the route for a long time, and are past due. When they arrive the services of the militia at the fort will probably be dispensed with.

Fort Leavenworth is now in a condition to resist any attack that could be made on it. The fort is situated on a high bluff, on the Missouri River, three and a half miles above Leavenworth, and an equal distance below the town of Weston, Mo. The cannon command all the roads leading to the fort, and patrols guard the landing for miles up and down the river.

Capt. PRINCE, the commandant, is every inch a soldier, and possesses the confidence of the men and the community.

The news of the great battle in Virginia between Generals McDOWELL and JOHNSTON, produced the most intense excitement in Leavenworth. The people here have looked with more eager interest to the seat of war in Virginia, than they have in other sections, for the reason that at no time do we feel entirely secure from invasion, and that a reverse in the East to the Union forces would be promptly followed by an invasion of Kansas. When the result of the battle became known, the timid began to predict the most disastrous results to Kansas. We have, however, not yet been invaded, and as the details come in less sickening than the first reports, the timid gain courage, and realize that our neighbors of Missouri are perfectly willing to let us alone.

A call for a meeting at Stockton's Hall, last night, was numerously signed yesterday by our prominent citizens of all parties. The meeting was held as per call, and was decidedly one of the largest ever held in Kansas. Hundreds went away from the hall unable to gain admission. Judge W. C. McDOWELL, Democrat, presided. Speeches were made by Hon. SAMUEL A. STINSON, Col. VAUGHAN, Judge JOHNSON, and Hon. THOS. P. FENLON. Resolutions sustaining the Union, and in view of these troublesome times, urging every man in Kansas to join some military organization for home protection, were adopted.

The regular United States troops, and the First and Second Kansas Regiments, all under command of Maj. STURGIS, U. S. A., effected a junction with Gen. LYON at Grand River, Mo., last Monday. Gen. LYON's force is now about 8,000 men. He continues his march southward.

There was much indignation in Kansas, recently, caused by the whipping of some of the volunteers in Major STURGIS' command. Eight of the men were tied to cannons and severely whipped with ropes and lashes. "The officers of the Army justify the proceeding on the ground that the parties whipped committed very flagrant and heinous outrages, and richly merited the worst of punishment, but others allege that the whipping was merely for the crime of stealing a few onions from the gardens while the troops moved along. Be this as it may, most of our people were very much exasperated about the affair, more especially those who knew the parties castigated.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 20.

We obtain from an officer of Gen. GARNETT's command the following statement:

"Of the recent events at Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain, it appeared that Gen. GARNETT occupied the western slope of Laurel Hill, distant about fifteen miles from Beverly, with about three thousand men and five pieces of artillery. Col. PEGRAM was at Rich Mountain, with, as his note on the morning of the fight states, less than twelve hundred effective men and four pieces of artillery; his whole force being less than sixteen hundred. Gen. McCLELLAN, of the United States forces, had in front of Laurel Hill seven regiments, or about six thousand men, and six pieces of artillery, and in front of Rich Mountain nine regiments, or seven thousand men, and not less than twelve pieces of artillery. This statement of the force of the enemy is taken from the statement of two prisoners—one taken at Laurel Hill, on the evening of the 10th inst., and one at Rich Mountain, on the morning of the 11th instant.

The prisoners taken at Rich Mountain further stated that Gen. McCLELLAN had arrived in camp, in front of Rich Mountain, and had ordered an attack for the next day; that Gen. ROSECRANS had, on the morning of the 11th, started with a division of the Army by a circuitous route to attack PEGRAM in the rear. This information was sent by Col. PEGRAM to Gen. GARNETT, with a further statement that he had requested Col. SCOTT, then near Beverly with his regiment, to occupy a point on the route by which Gen. ROSECRANS was expected to advance.

As soon as Gen. GARNETT received the communication from Col. PEGRAM, he directed Col. SCOTT, by a written order, to move to the point indicated by Col. PEGRAM, and defend it at all hazards. Fearing that this order might be misunderstood, Gen. GARNETT had a diagram made of the different positions, with repeated orders to Col. SCOTT to move to the point indicated by Col. PEGRAM, and block the path by which the enemy must advance, and if forced back, to block the road behind him and dispute every inch of it. In the meantime, PEGRAM had stationed 300 men and one piece of artillery on the top of the mountain. He was soon attacked in this position by Gen. ROSECRANS, the fight lasting for nearly three hours, although the enemy numbered ten to one of our men, but, as must have been expected, the enemy at last triumphed over the little band of heroes who occupied the hill, and the command at Rich Mountain found itself surrounded by a force of 3,000 in rear, and 5,000 in front, and about half the number were compelled to surrender—the remainder escaped, and are now at Monterey.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Gen. PEGRAM, Capt. DELAGNIER, and the officers and men under them. If in every contest our men are actuated by the same spirit, there can be no doubt of the result.

It was generally believed by the officers of Gen. GARNETT, that if Col. SCOTT had gone to the rescue of Col. PEGRAM's little band, the result would have been different. His reasons for not doing so may hereafter prove solid, and his course justified, but there can be no doubt of these facts—that he did not support Col. PEGRAM, that he did not dispute the possession of the road with the enemy, and that he did not block the road.

As soon as the news of the result of the engagement at Rich Mountain was made known to Gen. GARNETT, he at once determined to retreat to Huttonsville, *via* Beverly. On the route he learned that Col. SCOTT had passed Beverly, and was *en route* to Huttonsville, without having blockaded the road to Rich Mountain, by which the enemy must advance. He at once sent forward a party of mounted men to perform that work. This order was misunderstood, and the road was blockaded from Beverly towards Laurel Hill, and from Beverly towards Huttonsville. On arriving to within about four miles of Beverly, and once past that point, with the road open, and the whole command would have been safe, Gen. GARNETT heard for the first time of the misunderstanding of his order, and that the road from Rich Mountain, only seven miles from Beverly, was open. After a moment's consideration, he determined to avoid Beverly, and, by a circuitous route, enter Hardy County by the Northwest Turnpike, and thence to Petersburgh, Franklin and Monterey.

In order to do this he had to pass within seven miles of West Union, near Oakland, and within seventeen miles of the railroad. At the point where the road we took struck the Northwestern Turnpike it was confidently expected that we would be attacked; but Gen. GARNETT wisely considered it better to run the risk than, by attempting to pass by Beverly and cut out the road, to invite an attack from McCLELLAN, with four times our number.

On the second day of our retreat, in the morning about 7 o'clock, on the 13th inst., the enemy, about 3,000 strong, and several pieces of artillery, attacked our rear as we were leaving camp. The skirmishing in our rear lasted from that time till 1½ o'clock P. M., when Gen. GARNETT was killed. The enemy did not attack at all after his fall. Our loss consisted of four companies of the Georgia Regiment missing—supposed to be prisoners—and about twenty killed and wounded. One piece of artillery was abandoned, the horses having been killed and the tongue broken, it was spiked and upset. About fifteen of the baggage wagons were used, with the approval of Gen. GARNETT, to block the mountain road and prevent the passage of the artillery of the enemy.

This it undoubtedly did, as no more shots were fired from their artillery, and their infantry did not pursue but a short distance. In this skirmish the enemy must have lost in killed and wounded, as many, if not more than 20. Had it not been for the fact that our force of less than 3,000 men had to be divided to resist the attack in rear and meet the anticipated one in front, we could have turned upon Gen. MORRIS and whipped him.

With the exception above mentioned, and with the loss of a great deal of baggage, the command of Gen. GARNETT reached Petersburgh on the evening of the 16th, many hungry and needing rest, but capable of taking the field again in a few days. The greater portion of the command was expected at Monterey on the 19th.

Gen. HILL, who was stationed at Red Hill, on the Northwestern turnpike, with a large National force, retreated on Gen. GARNETT's approach, notwithstanding he had been placed there to cut off the latter's retreat.

Up to the time of leaving Laurel Hill, we had lost but one man killed and three wounded, while the enemy had lost twelve killed and as many wounded.

THE EXPEDITION ALONG THE KANAWHA.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 29.

The United States Government steamer *Dunleith* and the Parkersburgh packet *Logan*, both arrived yesterday afternoon, and brought further intelligence from Gen. COX's command. Charleston, it will be remembered, is situated in the angle formed by the confluence of the Elk and Kanawha Rivers, precisely as Newport is situated in the angle formed by the Ohio and Licking Rivers. Gen. WISE, the old fire-eater, had a portion of his troops strongly intrenched at "Two Mile Creek," where he evidently intended to give the main battle. These intrenchments were so formidable that our troops could not have carried them without great loss had they not been abandoned with precipitation on Wednesday afternoon. So precipitate was the flight of the rebels that they left a large portion of their camp equipage, including tents, guns and knapsacks, a prey to the approaching Nationalists. It seems to have been a fact known to all the National Army, that WISE had been ordered to make every exertion to escape from Charleston, lest he should be caught between the fires of ROSECRANS and COX. The rebels burned the bridge at Elk River, behind them, which required twenty-four hours to reconstruct. WISE hurried up his cakes with amazing rapidity, leaving that welcome thing, a good supper, ready cooked, for his enemies to eat. Among the good things he left behind, was one of the two cannon, the carriage of which Capt. COTTER banged to pieces at Scarey Creek. It had been nicely fixed with new wheels, and was put into active service by its captors immediately. The inhabitants of that country say that on Tuesday WISE swore "by God" that "the Stars and Stripes shall never wave over this town again." On Wednesday he was keen for the fight, exclaiming "The enemy are on us, why the [supply a strong adjective] don't you pack my wagon." As soon as the bridge could be rebuilt, COX pushed on after him, and when our informant left on Friday morning, was already twelve miles beyond Charleston, on his track. While Col. NORTON was a prisoner WISE called on him and asked if he believed the reports of McCLELLAN's victories, and upon being told that they were undoubtedly true, and that he, NORTON, had seen the official report, he replied, "Well that will change the character of our operations here." On Tuesday, the day before the retreat, Capt. JENKINS sent a flag to Gen. COX, requesting a conference to arrange for the exchange of prisoners, the object being to exchange Col. NORTON for Major PATTON, a valuable Confederate officer. As both these officers are on parole, and Col. NORTON is unable by reason of his wounds to take the field, the Confederates would have gained one valuable officer by the trade. The flag was not allowed to pass the pickets, COX returning an answer that he would be prepared in a few days to treat for an exchange of prisoners. Probably he hoped by that time to have a better stock of the articles to go into business on.

Col. GUTHRIE's command had united with COX, as we have before stated, having met with nothing to justify the apprehensions felt here for their safety.

From another source the *Commercial* has this additional information:

Mr. GIBNER, of this city, left Charleston, on the Kanawha, on Friday afternoon, and arrived here Saturday evening. He reports that Gen. COX proceeded with great caution from Poco, and was considerably delayed by burnt bridges, which he was compelled to replace. The enemy were scattered about Charleston and vicinity in considerable numbers, but fled without firing a gun. Our troops sent several volleys after them, killing a few, and Capt. CARTER, of the Cleveland Artillery, fired one shot into the rebel steamer *Julia Moffit*, which caused her boilers to explode, and she burned to the water's edge. The rebels, under WISE, were strongly fortified below Charleston, but they evacuated their position, and left considerable plunder behind them, which was taken by COX's troops. They retreated to Gauley Bridge, thirty-eight miles above Charleston, where it was supposed they would give battle. The position is formidable, and if they have had time to fortify it, it will require hard fighting to drive them out. Gen. COX was pursuing them, cautiously but steadily, to prevent them from establishing themselves too strongly. His rear column moved from Charleston for Gauley Bridge at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. Mr. GIBNER says that WISE's Army was about 4,000 strong, but his troops were greatly demoralized, and he thinks 500 men must have deserted before they reached Gauley. Gen. COX had four regiments, the Eleventh and Twelfth Ohio, and the two Kentucky regiments, Col. GUTHRIE having joined him, besides a company of cavalry, CARTER's battery of two guns, and the Ironton Artillery of two guns, making a force of 3,600 men. Capt. J. H. LANE, of this city, and his company of mechanics were infinitely serviceable to Gen. COX in rebuilding bridges. The General is extremely cautious in moving through the country, sending out scouts and skirmishers constantly in advance to prevent surprises. Mr. GIBNER thought that a battle probably took place at Gauley Bridge yesterday. We are informed, however, that WISE retreated, although our information is not definite. He informed the people of Charleston that he was ordered to retire immediately to Eastern Virginia. Meantime, an expedition consisting of three regiments, under Col. TYLER, of the Ohio Seventh, had moved from Weston to cut off the rebels at Gauley. If they retreated from that position it is probable that both COX and TYLER are pursuing them. The Twenty-first Ohio [illegible] to Gauley Bridge because their time had expired.

THE COST OF THE WAR

LETTER FROM HON. A. S. WHITE, OF INDIANA.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Notwithstanding the scenes of the last three months, I doubt if the people realize the scope and magnitude of the question involved in the present rebellion. When they reflect that besides the stagnation of industry and the destruction of commerce, it occasions an actual drain on our treasury of a million of dollars a day, they may well inquire where are the resources to come from? Without an adequate current revenue the credit of the Government must soon fail—bonds and treasury-notes become worthless and unsalable. Hitherto we have seen nothing but the "pomp and circumstance of war." The material energies of the nation have been proved, but money—the sinews of war—is now to be furnished. We begin now to taste the first fruits of the rebellion—and it will be strange, passing strange, if the very ordeal we are entering does not dry up every ingredient of false sympathy, suicidal feeling and misjudged mercy. Look at our enemy. To accomplish their ends they staked everything on the hazard of a die—fame, country, honor. With their ports closed against commerce, no revenue; without money, without credit or any financial resources, they have an immense Army in the field, and an imperfect civil establishment, which together would take for their support the energies of the richest Government in Europe—they are moved by the convulsive frenzies of desperation. How they maintain their vast military establishment is well known. It is by forced loans and impressment—by seizing on supplies and quartering on the citizens near their line of march, and by loans compelled by secret terror or open force. Terrible as their pillage and retaliation upon the loyal sections would be if victory should perch upon their standard, their march is no less desolating over their own [illegible] and in their own country, and, if peace were now to ensue, years would not now requite them for the ravages of months.

We cannot put forth the necessary energies to repel and subdue such a desperate conspiracy without a revenue for a war establishment of the largest proportions. We must resort to direct taxation in the judgment of the best financiers, or our credit will utterly fail. Our soldiers must not be paid in Continental money or worthless rags. The inevitable effect also of the depreciation of Government securities would be the destruction of all the currency of the country. Our citizens have then to elect between direct taxation on the one hand (twice before in our history resorted to) and the utter prostration of values and of property on the other—stagnating trade and rendering every product unsalable. And if the sinews of war fail, the military spirit will fail with it.

The fearful responsibility Congress has now to meet, in the shape of a bill imposing a direct tax of thirty millions on land and slaves,—of which the share of Indiana is one million three hundred thousand—and a specific internal tax on excise, and certain articles of luxury, calculated to raise say ten millions. This (with our diminished income from customs) will, it is thought, so brace our credit as to enable us on good terms to negotiate our war debt of four or five hundred millions; to put down rebellion speedily, and by a restoration of peace and prosperity obviate the further necessity of a direct tax.

I know how odious is a grinding and heavy taxation, but let the object be considered, as well as the irreparable loss and sacrifice of an opposite policy, and our peaceful citizens will not revolt at the sacrifice, while our noble volunteers are at the same time pledging their lives to the cause. With both it is the price of our liberty and our country.

In Congress the weak-kneed will dodge the question, while the selfish politician, right or wrong, will vote against the tax. A few of the more hopeful among the patriotic members will postpone the evil day, and try our exhausted credit a little longer. For myself, discarding all personal consequences, and appealing to the patriotism and the intellect of the country, I shall vote to sustain the Government and clothe it with the necessary power to put down at once and forever this rebellion, which, if it erects its crest over our capitol, farewell not only to liberty and security, but to every social right which a freeman holds dear.

The bill was under consideration to-day, but, as the details require careful attention, was laid over.

Now that the *sting* of the serpent begins to be felt, the people will naturally inquire, Where is his death? Where the security against his resurrection? I invoke no horrors, no barbarisms in the conduct of this war; but after all its costly sacrifices, when peace is made, let us see to it that it is not delusive, and that the *causes* of the rebellion be forever removed.

Yours, truly, A. S. WHITE.

LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

The following is the special report of Mr. POTTER, from the Committee to inquire into the retention of disloyal employes by Government:

The Committee appointed to investigate, ascertain and report to the House the number of persons, with the names thereof, now employed in the several Departments of the Government, who are known to entertain sentiments of hostility to the Government of the United States, and who have refused to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, beg leave to report in part to the House as follows:

The Committee have given to the inquiry all the attention which their limited time and the pressure of other duties would allow, but have as yet scarcely advanced beyond its threshold. They have, however, examined a large number of witnesses, and have no hesitation in saying that the testimony adduced has been of such a character as to fully justify the action of the House in the premises, and to show the imperative necessity of the investigation which has been instituted.

The Committee, though prepared to believe that the popular conviction in respect to the general unsoundness of the Departments in the particular referred to was well founded, yet must confess that they have been astonished at the number and aggravation of the well-authenticated cases of disloyalty to the Government which, in the course of their investigation, have been brought to their notice.

That persons should be thus disloyal to a Government which has confided to them its sacred trusts, in whose employ they have found support for themselves and families, and to which their fidelity is due by every consideration which appeals not only to the honor of the public officer, but to the honesty of the man; and that such persons should be retained in office, and in some instances retained where the facts have been brought to the knowledge of those who have the power of removal, must be the occasion of profound grief and humiliation to every patriotic and loyal heart; and their retention in office, especially in the present critical condition of the Government, can be justified by no assumed necessity or convenience of the public service, and may well excite the honest indignation of the country.

The Committee, while prepared to make these general statements, which are concurred in by every member of the Committee, find that it will be impossible to complete the work assigned to them, and make a report thereof within the probable limits of the present session. They therefore ask leave to sit during the recess of Congress, and ask the adoption of the accompanying resolutions.

JOHN F. POTTER, Chairman.

Resolved, That the Select Committee of five, appointed by the Speaker under a resolution of the House adopted July 8, 1861, to ascertain and report to the House the number of persons, and the names thereof, now employed in the several departments of the Government, who are known to entertain sentiments of hostility to the Government of the United States, and those who have refused to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, be authorized to sit and take testimony during the recess of Congress.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be directed to attend in person, or by his assistant, the sittings of the Committee, and serve all subpœnas which the Committee may deem necessary, and [illegible] attendance of witnesses.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House, during the recess of Congress, is hereby authorized and directed to issue subpœnas, upon the request of the Committee, in the same manner as during the session of Congress.

ENGLISH SHOES FOR THE SOUTH.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says:

"We mentioned some weeks since that EDWARD DALY, of Charleston, S. C., left for Liverpool in the steamer from Quebec, intending to buy shoes for the Southern army and for the people at large. A gentleman who went over in the same steamer, informs us that Mr. DALY has a contract to furnish 80,000 pairs of shoes for the Southern troops, at $2 25 per pair, and that he has placed it in England at rates which insure him a profit of about 80 cents per pair. Our informant states that business there is receiving an impetus from the large orders for dry goods, boots and shoes, trunks, &c., which are being given by Southern merchants, several of whom are in England, purchasing goods for cash. Mr. DALY buys men's russet brogans for 75c., men's Congress boots, oak leather and sewed, at $2, ladies' Congress boots at 90c. to $1 12, and other goods in this line in proportion. They are paid for by drafts on FRAZIER, TRENHAM & Co., of Liverpool. The prices, it will be seen, are remarkably low, especially for sewed russet brogans, but the gentleman from whom we get our information says he was present, and in several instances saw the goods purchased. A line of steamers, intended to run between Liverpool and Charleston, S. C., is nearly ready; the first vessel is advertised in the Liverpool papers to leave August 15, (the time has since been extended, we believe, to Sept. 15,) and when our informant left, it was actually loading with these goods. How they are to elude the blockade is not stated; but it is probable that the Southerners who have been unsparing in their promises of direct trade, and have depicted its advantages to Englishmen in glowing colors, expect aid from thence to insure the safe carriage and delivery of their purchases. Whether these anticipations are well grounded or not, they correspond with the very sanguine expectations of Southern men in other respects. At any rate, goods to the amount of a million and a half of dollars have been purchased by Southern merchants for cash, and a portion of them are loading in swift sailing steamers, by which means they may, perhaps, expect to run the blockade, if the privilege of going in under British guns is denied them."

FIVE MORE REGIMENTS FROM NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark *Mercury*, of July 31, says:

"We are authorized to say that the Governor has received a requisition from the General Government for five additional regiments, numbering 1,040 each, for the war. These regiments will be organized under General Orders No 15, and formed and equipped as soon as possible, in the following manner:

1. The three months' men, just mustered out of service, will have the preference, if tendered in time.
2. A company will be accepted as such—and the company officers selected by it will be commissioned if adjudged qualified by a Board of Examiners appointed by the Governor, and if approved by the Governor.
3. We are informed that the three months' men who volunteer in a company will be entitled to a bounty from the General Government of forty dollars each.
4. Each volunteer under this requisition, on being honorably discharged, will be entitled to a bounty of $100 from the General Government, and the families of widowed mothers dependent on the volunteer are by the existing law of the State entitled to [illegible] per month—and single men, [illegible]
5. The regimental officers will be appointed by the Governor.
6. Each regiment is entitled to a [illegible] musician's pay.
7. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Southern privateer—three times. The [illegible] for the attacking schooner, when the pirates ran and got away. There was no damage done."

CALIFORNIA.

What is Wanted of the State?—The Crops—Flagging the Churches—Dr. Scott in Hot Water—Gov. Nye in transitu—National Officers and Appointments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 1, 1861.

What would you have of California to testify her loyalty to the Union? We are quite aware that words are cheap; that resolutions are easy; that big demonstrations and eloquent speeches among a folk who run to eloquence, naturally cost nothing but an inconsiderable bill for the hire of musicians, a small lumber item and a holiday; that silk flags sent to fighting regiments don't amount to anything. We would like to have a hand in the affair that occupies your attention. We would like to figure in the history of the crushing out of the great rebellion. Not that peace does not suit us a world better than war, nor that we have not ample occupation for our time, money and men. But when it is all over, we don't want any suspicion of sneakishness about our coast. What would you have of us? Men? Say the word, and the desert to the East will be "all on a crawl" with regiments heading for the Texas border cavalry. There are thousands of native Californians who were born on horseback, whose legs crook naturally around the saddle, whose feet are more at home in the stirrups than on the soil, and the slightest intimation that their apparition would be agreeable would bring you an army of centaurs. Money? Say so, and the hat will go around in the churches, the theatres, the business streets, with results that would not shame us. I tell you that California will be happy to render into works her brave words for the Union, if only she can learn what is expected or desired of her. There is just wind enough of secession here to keep aglow our patriotism. But not knowing what you want, we have to take it out in talking, and keep about our usual business, marrying, naming the babies, eating strawberries and early peaches, making fun of the office-seekers, and flagging the churches.

The crops are prodigious. Not from any quarter do we hear any croaking—evidence strong enough to kiss the Bible on that everywhere they are heavy. The farmers are getting through with their barley harvesting and the wheat is about ready. The straw is not in excess,—that is a great comfort, making the cutting easy. You know the custom is to stack the grain in the field, thresh it there, dispatch to the landings for a market, and burn the straw. What to do with the accumulations of the cattle yards is a good deal of trouble. Nobody thinks of manuring the fields, and many who have been contending that the straw should be permitted to lie on the surface and ploughed under next Winter, are retreating from the doctrine, suspecting that the course makes the land too porous and likely to feel earlier than it would the drought. The mould is so thick that for years to come all that will be necessary to keep up the fertility of the fields will be to plough a little deeper.

With the abundant crops, fruit more plenty and cheap than ever, and cattle seeking the shambles at rates that we marvel if they can be remunerative to the raisers, we have all the conditions that make living low in the mines; so the miners prosper, for there is always gold enough, and the production of it is in direct ratio to the number that are seeking it. Perhaps we cannot be in a better business than making bread and meat cheap and gold plenty.

Still the news that the Pony brings twice a week is the text of all men's thoughts. There is quite a rage for flagging the Churches. The Old School Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. ANDERSON's) began it; then followed the Unitarian, (STARR KING's;) then the Congregationalist, (Mr. LACKY's;) then the New School Presbyterian (Mr. WILLEY's,) and so they go. It was at first a question of taste, and there were two sides to it; but seeing that traitors work on the sly, and might do mischief under cover of conservatism on matters of taste, the Churches avoid the appearance of evil and hurry up the flag. There is a good deal of this sort of work laid out for the coming week. None of the Catholic houses of worship have yet displayed colors, nor have the Synagogues, nor has Dr. SCOTT's (Old School Presbyterian) Church.

Dr. SCOTT (formerly of New-Orleans, you know) manages to keep in hot water, as usual. In his congregation there are a great many ardent Republicans, and very few who are not pronounced Union men. But if there is a meeting-going man in town who has brothers in JEFF. DAVIS' army, and who thinks that the disciples, when they reported their Master as saying, "I came not to bring peace but a sword," misunderstood and misreported him, he goes to Dr. SCOTT's Church. The Doctor, early in the history of the rebellion, used to pray "for all in authority, whether Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Governors," &c. The language, his Union-loving hearers said, must include JEFF. DAVIS; but they thought so highly of their pastor that for weeks they swallowed it, and hoped he would weary of the empty and offensive form. In his preaching he stuck to Ahab and Isaiah, and the men that lived before the flood, and hurt no man's feelings. But in his *Pacific Expositor* for July the Doctor put his foot into it again. In a little paragraph about "Chaplains," he leaves the inference that "our armies" are engaged in Florida and Alabama as well as in the North. In another, he says, the New School Presbyterian Assembly, which "is strongly Anti-Slavery and Abolition, and somewhat given to meddling with politics, adopted a resolution strongly condemnatory of the Southern States, and declaring that no blood or treasure is too precious to be devoted to the perpetuity of *Mr. Lincoln's Government*." In another he says: "The Northern and Eastern religious newspapers and pulpits have almost all indorsed the *coercive war of the Administration on the South*: and not only indorse it, but urge it on in the most emphatic terms. The pulpits of this city have to some extent followed this *unholy* example. We think this is not the Gospel of the Sermon on the Mount. For ourselves, we must say we are altogether opposed to the war, and see nothing in it but evil—evil from beginning to end—if it ever should have an end, and evil ever afterwards." Now it is not in the nature of humanity to stand such talk, even from one in sacred cloth, in such times as these, and his people are right huffy about it. They pay him $10,000 a year, give him a house, and all that, and they don't think he ought to touch them on the raw so persistently, because they have forborne with him. Yesterday a good many ladies were in his congregation sporting the red, white and blue on their bonnets; and in little knots, after service, men who pride themselves on their coolness, talked over the absolute necessity of hanging a flag over "Calvary." The Doctor had wisely omitted on that day the "*all* in authority, whether Presidents," &c., from his prayer, which was written and read with great deliberation. He wouldn't fancy being requested to secede from his devoted church. I presume he will offend no more against the patriotism of his congregation, and confine himself more closely than ever to Ahab, and Daniel, and Ahasuerus.

On Friday evening last, at Mr. WILLEY's church, there were interesting services held, in accordance with the recommendation of the Presbyterian (N. S.) Assembly, that the day be set apart for an occasion of prayer for the nation. The attendance represented most of the churches in the city.

Gen. NYE, Governor of Nevada, who arrived by the last steamer from Panama, is waiting for the next steamer, when, with good luck, he will have a shift of clothes. His trunk, unfortunately for him, did not leave New-York when he did. But that insured his tarry with us for ten days, and we have taken toll of him. On Saturday night the Republicans had a meeting to ratify their State ticket, and Gen. NYE was induced to speak. The house was crammed in every corner—the largest house in the city—and the audience as pretty a one to address as ever was gathered. The Governor was happy, and as merry as a governor may be. It was not quite such a speech as he made in Brooklyn, at the dinner to the well-behaved Republican local members of Congress, and of the Legislature in 1859—that was not to be expected. But it was an easy, rambling, Scriptural exhortation, with mirth enough to spice it; and when it was ended, Music Hall rang with cheers for Gen. NYE. He is to address the Mechanics' Institute one night this week, and probably we shall get a Fourth of July speech out of him—after which he will proceed to Nevada.

The war between the Superintendent (STEPHEN's) of the Mint and some of the newly appointed officers rages fiercely yet, but the public interest is not in jeopardy. On Saturday the old Melter and Refiner, and the old Coiner, turned over the silver and gold that was in their keeping to their successors, and the bars and coin tallied to a dollar with the call of the books. So the outs go out with credit, and the incomers start fair. But Mr. STEPHENS is doing by them just what he did by the new Treasurer, appointing political friends to places under these new heads of departments, that they cannot employ to advantage and safely. EDWARD HARTE, who used to write brisk letters from Washington to the NEW-YORK TIMES, I suspect, has been appointed book-keeper by Mr STEPHENS in the Assayer's Office, and the place is no sinecure. It is presumed that some of our new National officers will travel with headless necks after the Senate meets again.

Mr. RANKIN has about completed his Custom-house appointments, but the results are not all known, and the swearing of the disappointed is postponed until the list is complete.

We are having fine weather though the afternoons are rather dusty. GLAUCUS.

Revelations of the Campaign—Southern Traps and Northern Brigadiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the culminating of the great rebellion in actual war, the Northern mind has been constantly exercised, and the Northern nerves tried by the peculiar mode of warfare adopted by the Southern rebels, and by its unexpected success thus far. Indeed, the very mention of a "masked battery" bids fair to become a bugbear to Northern ears, and the name BEAUREGARD a goblin to frighten children with. But enough has been already revealed in the campaign to show that their success has resulted, paradoxical as it may seem, from the extreme simplicity—even juvenility—of their tactics—as a mere tyro in chess will sometimes, by the very absence of intelligent plot or scientific design, for several moves utterly disconcert a skillful and practical player. His game is simply not "according to HOYLE."

So on the great belligerent chess-board a few moves have been made, and Southern vaporing, aided by blissful ignorance, has been an overmatch for Northern intelligence, coupled with honest but misplaced Northern credulity. A single instance will illustrate—*ab uno disce omnes*: a detachment is dispatched on special service; it is forwarded to a certain point by rail. By every military principle no opposition should be encountered before reaching that point. But presto! on turning a curve in the road, a masked battery opens point blank upon them! How strange! It is not "according to HARDEE!" A quick retreat is beat, and the detachment, though crippled, is brought successfully out of the *trap*—successfully—and why? Simply because the rash gunners, with their artillery, were retreating in hot haste in the opposite direction, knowing that a dozen infantry on their flank would capture both guns and men; while our honest Brigadier brought off his whole battalion without striking a blow—not dreaming that the chivalry would "place in position" a "masked battery," and serve it without the proper sustaining force! Thus was exhibited the strange anomaly of the weaker party beating the stronger, while neither could claim the victory, as both ran from the field in opposite directions—their ludicrous situation being revealed only when too late for either party to improve the advantage against the other!

As the smoke of the conflict rolls off from the battle-field of Bull Run, and reveals the plan of the great fight, it brings to our view notable instances of this mode of warfare still practiced too successfully upon our unsuspecting Generals. Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK tells us in his official report: "Col. McCOOK advanced along the road, which we found to be a narrow track through a pine wood, thick and close with under-growth, and flanked on either side by ambuscades of brush-work, which were now, however, abandoned." That these "brushworks" were thrown up with design is evident enough from our knowledge of the tactics of the rebels, but that they were "abandoned ambuscades" is not so apparent. Our engineers found extensive intrenchments thrown up around Fairfax Court-house, but their experienced military eye could detect no evidence of their ever having been occupied by the formidable armament whose existence had been industriously heralded on our side of the lines, and whose grim visage had loomed up in the distance to the terror of our too-susceptible Brigadiers. Yet there was design in the construction of those mock-intrenchments, and their design was probably fully accomplished in their timely abandonment. So these "brush-works" which, to the suspicious eye of our Western Brigadier, were "abandoned ambuscades," may have fulfilled their design in quite another way. To say nothing of the improbability of an ambuscade on either side of a narrow track, with a thick tangle-wood forest behind them and "brush-work" in front, awaiting the approach of a division in force, composed of every arm in the service—the sequel, and the manner in which this Southern country is occupied by the natives would both indicate a different purpose.

The Southern highways are emphatically *forest* roads. The traveler may journey many miles, from county to county, and from court-house to court-house, through a seemingly primitive forest, passing only at long intervals a dilapidated cabin or deserted wagon-shed, giving one unacquainted with Southern *institutions* the impression of an uninhabited wilderness, while really he is passing through a region as thickly settled as the average of Southern country. If he will take one of the obscure bridle-paths which at short intervals he may observe shooting off from the main road, and follow it a hundred yards or so through the woods, he will come out upon a "clearing," occupied by a log-cabin and a corn-patch, and so on through other belts of forest to similar clearings in frequent succession, occupied in like manner by cabins and corn-patches, where generation after generation of "poor white trash," as the aristocracy of the negroes call them, have been reared in blissful ignorance of any "higher power" than the Slave power, or any higher object in life than "hog and hominy."

Through such a country our troops were doubtless marching in the vicinity of Bull Run. Hence these "brushwork" blinds, of no account for defence, would, in the plans of the rebels, serve a good purpose in shutting out from sight any bridle-paths and cartways through this tangle wood forest, which, to a wide-awake commander, might suggest the sending out of reconnoitering parties, or even the making a *détour* in force from the main road—a contingency which the sequel shows was no part of the programme in the reception which our rebel hosts had in store for us. "For," says our General's official report, "reaching the head of this narrow road, where it opened upon the stream, Col. McCOOK found the battery to be a strong earthwork immediately opposite and commanding the outlet from the wood, the distance across to the enemy's battery being about 350 yards." And again: "In the meantime the enemy discovering our presence and position in the wood, and evidently having the exact range of the road we were occupying, opened on us a heavy fire of shells and round and grape shot." The "exact range" for the guns had evidently been previously obtained by actual trial, and all was held in readiness for the appearance of our deluded troops. This disposition of things seems to one unsophisticated in *Hardee's Tactics*, a trap, and the arrangement of the road to this opening a blind decoy, simple in its design, but successful in its result.

But one other element need enter into this *exposé*, and that comes from a South-side view of the subject. Is there anything in the education or training of the *chivalry* which leads their minds,—instinctively, as it were,—to this semi-Indian mode of warfare, so peculiar—*per se*, as JOHN TYLER would say—to themselves? Now, Southern boys are all *trappers*, and no one ought to know better than Gen. SCHENCK that this early education is not lost upon them when they have become men. Almost as soon as they can distinguish between a persimmon and a potato, the boys commence to entrap birds in their "figure-of-fours," and as they grow older they enter upon the chase on a larger scale. One favorite sport is to "drive" partridges, and such birds as will run for cover without taking wing. For this object they construct, in the ordinary trail of the birds, a "wattling" hedge of platted brush, forming a long lane, wide at the mouth, and contracting to a point at the remote end. The birds unsuspectingly enter this lane, and running from side to side for cover, approach the narrow end to find themselves at the mouth of an open net, into which they hurriedly rush and are caught. Whole bevies of partridges and quails are thus caught in their innocent search for cover, while flocks of wild turkeys are led into the trap by following too blindly the lead of a conceited and over-confident turkey-gobbler.

This may seem a boyish game to be played by full-grown men in time of war; but its simplicity is for a time its success, and these Southern "trappers" have of late but too successfully verified, in the case of some of our newly-fledged and over-confident Brigadiers, the old adage that "men are but boys of an older growth."

ONE WHO KNOWS THE SOUTH.

Extensive Jail Delivery.

DESPERATE ATTACK OF THE PRISONERS ON THE DEPUTY-JAILOR.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 29.

Last evening, about half-past six o'clock, almost all of the prisoners confined in the County Jail of this city made their escape. The manner in which they did so is as follows: At that hour the deputy-jailor goes round to the cells, removing the buckets with which the occupants are supplied. In accordance with his usual custom, he was doing so last night, and had reached the last cell, on the third floor, in which prisoners were confined. The occupants of this, three in number, were ULYSSES HARRISON, a murderer, ALECK McBRIDE and BRYAN MALONE, two equally desperate characters.

When Deputy BUTTON set the door slightly ajar to receive the bucket, the villains immediately wrenched it wide open, and springing out felled the Deputy to the floor, one of them hitting him with a soda bottle on the forehead, inflicting a fearful wound. They then struck him several times in the face, and gagged him with a large bone, the strings attached to which were drawn painfully tight around his neck; then tying his hands behind him with a rope, they placed him, drenched in blood, in their cell, and locked the door, having first obtained possession of the keys. Proceeding over the entire jail, they unlocked every cell and let out the occupants, after which, unfastening the outside door, they all rushed into the yard, expecting to pass through the office entrance to the street. The negro assistant, however, discovering them coming, locked the door, and put the key in his pocket. Finding themselves stopped in that direction, they at once turned, and, running up some stairs at the back of the office, got on to the roof, and from there jumped to the pavement, the building being very low. The whole number that escaped was twenty-eight. All that wished to go did so, only those remaining who had little to fear, or chose rather to obtain their liberty in a legitimate manner. After getting into the street the prisoners scattered in all directions, and with marvelous rapidity disappeared from sight in alleys, basements of buildings and the distance. Every prisoner being released and able to gain his liberty or not, as he chose, of course those whose imprisonment was of any importance, such as murderers and thieves, made their escape, and are now at liberty. Three only that made the attempt were retaken, one of whom was NEWKIRK, charged with larceny. When the flight of the prisoners was discovered, Mr. GUYON, keeper of the calaboose, at once went into the jail and called to Deputy BUTTON. Receiving no answer to his repeated shouts, he concluded the officer had been killed and commenced a thorough search, finding him at last in the cell where he had been locked, covered with blood and suffering intense agony from the painful gag placed in his mouth. The prisoners having taken the keys with them, Mr. GUYON was obliged to break in the door with an axe to extricate the wounded man. His injuries, although of a painful character, are not at all dangerous. Jailor RODERMAN was absent from town at the time of the occurrence. The attempt, which resulted so successfully, had been carefully planned and prepared beforehand, the rope used to tie Mr. BUTTON being made from the shirts that they wore, while the gag was carefully prepared in a manner to make it the most effective. All the police that could be gathered were at once dispatched in pursuit of the fugitives, and it is probable that many of them will be retaken to-day. The following are their names and the crimes with which they were charged, furnished us by the Clerk of the Criminal Court:

Ulysses Harrison, murder, ten years to penitentiary; Alex. McBride, grand larceny, three do.; Henry Dugan, murder, not tried; Michael Lyons, petit larceny, two months county jail; Wm. S. Williams, burglary and larceny, not tried; Emanuel Wise, counterfeiting gold coin; Richard M. Post, robbing mail; Wm. Patterson, grand larceny, not tried; H. St. Clair, forgery, not tried; Wm. Blomburg, forgery, not tried; John Clancey, assault to kill, not tried; Hugh McDonald, burglary and larceny, twelve years penitentiary; Patrick Hughes and Thomas Mulhall, robbery, not tried; Thomas Cars, grand larceny, six months county jail; Patrick McFaddin, *alias* Fox *alias* Williams, forgery, not tried; John B. Bates, grand larceny, two years penitentiary; Geo. Colvis, grand larceny, three do.; Jas. C. Carroll, burglary and larceny, not tried, Chas. Harris *alias* Slevin, grand larceny, not tried; Mich'l Kennedy, wife poisoner, not tried; John Rose, witness from House of Refuge; Dick White, Washington county, (safe keeping;) John Howard and Jas. Sullivan, burglary and larceny, not tried; Peter Fenlon, grand larceny, not tried; Jas. Baccigalupo, burglary and larceny, twelve years penitentiary; John Harrison and Wm. Thompson, grand larceny, not tried; James Clark, robbery, not tried, caught after scaling the wall; John Zehn, grand larceny, two years penitentiary; Frank Newkirk, grand larceny, not tried.

This unfortunate occurrence, which has set loose upon the community such a large number of desperate criminals, shows plainly the unfitness of the jail, in its present condition, for the purposes which it has to serve. Among the most important improvements needed are some that would do away with the present old-fashioned method of constantly opening the doors for the passage of baskets, and similar articles.

The Case of Mr. Hurlbert.

From the London Telegraph.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 5, 1861.

I have a curious piece of history to tell you respecting a gentleman somewhat widely known in the literary circles of London—Mr. W. H. HURLBERT. A native of Charleston, South Carolina, and a graduate of Harvard University, Mr. HURLBERT completed his education in Germany. After spending some time in England, where he formed a wide acquaintance and won some celebrity by his contributions to the Quarterlies, he returned to this country to pursue his favorite profession—journalism. He was connected with the TIMES of this City, and was known as the most brilliant and facile writer connected with the City Press. Here, too, his great social qualities secured him a very wide and warmly-attached circle of acquaintances. At the opening of the last Presidential campaign, Mr. HURLBERT espoused the cause of Mr. DOUGLAS with great warmth; and, in consequence of this fact, dissolved his connection with the TIMES, which was a leading Republican paper. When the idea of secession was first broached, he fell in with it warmly; and, deprived of the opportunity of explaining his views through the newspaper press, published one or two pamphlets warmly espousing the cause of the South, and arguing eagerly in favor of the recognition of the Confederate States. Finally, it is said, fearful that he had so far involved himself as to have become an object of suspicion, Mr. HURLBERT thought it expedient to seek an asylum in the section which he had so warmly defended. He went to Richmond, and thence traveled further South. It soon became known that an ex-editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES was journeying through the Southern States, and immediately he became an object of suspicion. Vigilance committees were notified of his coming as he went from point to point, and on reaching Atlanta, Ga., he was placed under arrest. A lively interchange of telegrams with Richmond ensued; and, although Mr. HURLBERT had friends at Court in the person of the Confederate Attorney-General and the Assistant Secretary of State, he was held a close prisoner, and taken to the capital, where he was thrown into the same jail which held several prisoners of war of by no means so refined a culture as himself. When first arrested he claimed to be bearer of dispatches to the French Consul at Charleston, but that gentleman denied all knowledge of him, and this plea did not save him. What his ultimate fate will be there is much anxiety to learn. Notwithstanding his Southern birth and proclivities, he has been an uncompromising enemy of Slavery, urging its abolition very frequently and plainly, and the knowledge of this fact which will doubtless be developed will not tend to secure him a fair or unprejudiced hearing. It is not impossible that some of your readers may yet be able to say that the Southern rebels hanged an acquaintance of theirs on suspicion that he was a spy. Notwithstanding the harm which Mr. HURLBERT has worked the North, there is a feeling of anxiety here regarding the ultimate disposition which may be made of him. Should Mr. DAVIS and his coadjutors be deluded into the belief that he is not really what he asserts himself to be, they may hold him as a hostage for the safe release of Marshal KANE, of Baltimore. There was a suspicion here some months ago that Mr. HURLBERT furnished the London *Times* with some of the data which started that journal in its course of hostility to the Union. If this fact should be established in the course of the investigation which his case must receive, it would procure him a speedy release from durance, and make a permanent residence in the Confederate States desirable.

LAW REPORTS.

The Defalcation of the Union Bank.

SUPREME COURT.

Before G. C. Goddard, Referee.

The Union Bank, of the City of New-York, vs. *Jacob S. Mott, et al.*—This cause, which has been before Special and General Terms, in such a variety of phases, has, at length, been decided by the Referee.

The action was brought to recover $97,254 90, and interest, from Feb. 9, 1851, for overdrafts on the bank, made, it was alleged, in collusion with the bank's bookkeeper, Benjamin K. Brotherson, who, by false entries on the books of the bank, managed to conceal the deficit.

The Referee finds that the bank is not entitled to recover, and gives judgment against the plaintiff for costs.

Samuel A. Foot, for plaintiff; David Dudley Field, for defendant; Garrett S. Mott, Luther R. Marsh, for defendant, Jacob H. Mott.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in the following indictment:

The United States vs. *Daniel Domi.*—An indictment for passing a counterfeit quarter-dollar.

Judge BETTS said to the jury that he would allow them to control their own business in the main: that they had already had a long term, and the Court would not compel them to remain in session if there was no business for them.

The Foreman said there were one or two matters still pending, and they had concluded to adjourn for a fortnight to accommodate the District Attorney, who was absent.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday next.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Simon Mussince et al.* vs. *Charles Stillman et al.*—Settled.

Henry A. Frink vs. *William Morrison, Jr.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, of opposing without prejudice to the right of the applicant to institute an action and obtain an adjudication of his rights as against the judgment in question.

John W. Button vs. *H. H. Cohen et al.*—Injunction dissolved, and motion for receiver denied, in case the defendant Cohen within ten days execute and file a bond, with two sureties in $10,000, to be approved by a Justice of this Court, conditioned for the payment of the judgment which may be recovered against him in this action. If such bond be not so filed, then the motion is denied, and a reference is directed to appoint a Receiver and take security; $10 costs to the prevailing part on each motion to abide the event of the action.

Thomas Galway vs. *The United States Steam Refining Sugar Company et al.*—Unless the defendant comply with the conditions mentioned in the opinion, the judgment is vacated, and attachment to issue to answer for the contempt, bailable in $1,000, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...AUG. 2, 1861.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	86¾	100 Erie Railroad	25¾
20,000 do	87	100 do	26
6,000 do	87⅛	50 do	26⅛
5,000 do s7	87⅜	50 Hudson River R.s30	34⅝
5,000 T. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	87¼	20 do	34⅝
20,000 do	87¼	50 do	34½
2,000 Trea. 10 ⅌ c. Nts.	100¼	100 do b10	34½
3,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	90½	250 Harlem R. Pref.	26
2,000 Mich. 6s	80½	50 do	20¼
27,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	44⅜	300 Reading R.	37
5,000 do s30	44	200 do	37¼
2,000 Va. State 6s	50⅛	300 do b15	37¼
15,000 Va. 6s, Large Bs.	47	1500 do s10	37⅛
3,000 Georgia St. 6s	67	700 do s10	37
2,000 N. C. State 6s	61	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	30
2,000 Mo. State 6s	44⅜	50 do	29½
123,000 do	44⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. S. s30	64
20,000 do b10	44½	100 do s10	64⅛
2,000 do	44¾	150 Galena & Chic. R.	63⅝
5,000 do s30	44¼	100 do s10	63⅛
4,000 Louisiana State 6s	60⅛	250 do	63⅝
1,000 Erie 2d M. Ex. '79	96	100 do b30	63⅝
3,000 Erie R. R. 4th M. B.	73	100 do s10	63⅛
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	60	100 do s10	63⅜
13,000 G.&C. 1st M. ex. int	76½	10 do	63⅛
50 Union Bank	89	5 Cleve.,Col & Cin. R.	94⅛
30 Bank of S. of N. Y.	75	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	29
10 Bank of Commerce	78	260 do	28¾
5 Metropolitan Bank	89	100 do b15	29
20 Continental Bank	70	100 do	28¾
30 Nicaragua Tran Co.	2	100 do s60	28¾
175 N. Y. Cen. R. & c.	76⅜	100 do	28⅞
200 do ....opg.	76¼	5 Chic. & R. I. R.	41
250 do ....p.&c.	76¾	100 do	40⅞
100 do s30	76⅛	200 do s30	40⅛
10 do	77	50 do b30	41
100 Mich. Cen. R.	42¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	87⅝	50 N. Y. Central R. p&c	76⅝
10,000 do	87⅝	150 do ....p&c	76⅝
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	87⅝	24 Erie Railway Pref.	44⅛
2,000 Trea. 12 ⅌ c. Nts.	102	20 Hudson River R.	34⅛
1,000 Trea. 11 ⅌ c. Nts.	100¾	55 do	34
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s	75	60 Harlem R.	10⅛
4,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	61	18 Panama Railroad	107
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	90½	250 Gal. & Chi. R.	63
2,000 Ten. State 6's, '90	43⅞	100 do s10	63
5,000 do	43⅞	200 do	63⅛
1,000 do	43⅞	50 do b30	63
5,000 Missouri St. 6s. b10	43¾	100 do ....buw	63⅛
27,000 do	43¾	30 Clev. & Tol. R.	28⅞
5,000 do b10	44	300 do	28¾
21,000 do	43⅞	100 do b10	28⅞
10,000 do b30	43⅞	100 do s60	28
1,000 Del. L.&W. R. 1st M	96	100 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	40
35 Pacific M. Stm. Co.	73⅛	50 do b30	40
50 do	78¾	50 do s30	39⅞

FRIDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The important modification of the Sub-Treasury Law, noticed yesterday as being engrafted on the Supplemental Loan bill in Congress, has been agreed to by both Houses, and the bill is now the law of the land. We rejoice that through the present trial of War it is so. The Banks of the large cities and the solvent Banks of the interior, who make themselves lenders to the Government are quite as capable and deserving depositories of the Treasury accounts as the branch offices of the Department itself. But aside from this equitable consideration, it is every way desirable that the War negotiations of the Government should be conducted, and the disbursement of the proceeds of such negotiations made, with as little disturbance to the Money Market and as light a movement of Bullion as practicable. The facts that the entire operation inward and outward is made within a circuit of two or three hundred miles of New-York, and that most of the Money disbursed finds its way back to this common centre in a very short period, render it easy to conduct the business, in a large measure, through the Banks without even the temporary transfer of ten, fifteen, or twenty millions at any one time in Gold to the Sub-Treasury; such transfer adding nothing to the credit of the Government, while endangering the quiet steadiness of the Money market to its own detriment as a borrower.

The exact provisions of this Supplemental Loan bill, and the shape which the Tariff and Tax bills will ultimately take in Congress, are not yet known. That they will satisfy *all* parties we have scarcely a hope; but that they will be such as to abundantly conserve the credit of the Government, and guard the Treasury against the rapacity of money-lenders, we have every confidence. Nor will it be anything to the prejudice of the Loan bill that it recognizes the solvent Banking institutions of this City and of the interior as part of the convenient machinery of the Government, as well in disbursing as in lending Money for the use of the Treasury. The change may not suit the extreme notions of some of our *Bullion* theorists, but will, at least, protect the Treasury from the exorbitant *shaves* to which the violent and heavy movement of Bullion in a season of War would inevitably subject it.

The Stock Market was further advanced in prices to-day, nearly the whole list round. The Government Stocks rose ½@1 ⅌ cent. Treasury paper was in demand at 96¼@96½ ⅌ cent., and interest, for the large bills, and 96½@97½ for the small bills, having two years to run. The State Stocks rose rapidly at the early Board to 44½ ⅌ cent. for Missouris; 50½ for Virginias; 44½ for Tennessees and 61 for North Carolinas. In the afternoon the large advance since day before yesterday in Missouris and Tennessees brought in sellers, and the price fell off ½@¾ ⅌ cent. The Railway Share list was higher, without inducing anything more than a moderate supply of Stocks either for cash or on contract. The speculative sellers on the War prospects, who operated with some freedom a few days ago at lower figures than the present, appear to have lost confidence in their theory of an early decline, and some of them are said to have reversed their movement. The market for New-York Central since the closing of the transfers for the August dividend, has gone up 1½ ⅌ cent., and nearly all the Western shares have followed in about the same proportion. Erie shares are 2@2½ ⅌ cent. up since day before yesterday. Pacific and Panama are also 2@2½ ⅌ cent. better than early in the week. The general dealings at the Second Board and after were not so strong as in the forenoon, the market ultimately closing steady, about as follows:

Central	76⅜	Missouris	43¾
Erie	26	Tennessees	43⅞
Galena	63⅛	United States 1881	87⅝
Rock Island	40	Panama	107
Toledo	28⅞	Pacific	73¾
Illinois Central	64		

The bidding for City Bank shares improved under the modification of the Sub-Treasury law by Congress:

Manhattan	114	Merchants	89
Mechanics	92½	Union	89
Chemical	400½	State of New-York	75
Commerce	78	Mechanics Bank'g Ass'n	80
Ocean	70	American Exchange	75
Hanover	68	Metropolitan	87
Shoe and Leather	85	Corn Exchange	74
Continental	70	Importers' & Traders'	80
Park	87	Manufact'rs & Merch'ts	77

The holders of Railway mortgages continued indifferent sellers, and the bidding prices are steady:

N. Y. Central Sixes	92	Lake Erie & W. firsts	62
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64	95½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	95
N. Y. Cent Sevens, '76	96	Clev. & T. firsts, S. F	73
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, convertible, '76	102	M. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., old	94
Erie firsts, '68	102	M. Cen. 8 ⅌ c n f. '82	95
Erie seconds, '59	98	M. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	61
Erie seconds, ext., '79	96	M. So. 7 ⅌ c. Assent. B's	50
Erie thirds, '83	83½	N. Indiana R. firsts	76
Erie fourths, '80	82⅜	N. I. R., Gosh. L., '68	70
Hudson R. firsts, '89	100	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	73
Hud. R. seconds S.F. '85	95	Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ cent., '75	90
Harlem firsts, 1869-73	92	Ter. H. & Alton seconds, 8 ⅌ c., '70	20
Harlem seconds, '64	91	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80⅜
N. J. Cent. seconds	100	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d se's.	37
Gal. & Chicago firsts	96½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	16
Gal. & Chic. seconds	94	Han. & St. Jo firsts	25
Chi. & Rock I. firsts	93		

The Foreign Exchange market for the mail to-morrow is less firm for Merchant bills, which have been done from 107½ down to 106½ ⅌ cent., according to the credits drawn against. Bankers' continue steady at 107½@107¾ ⅌ cent., with a fair business in choice names for the present mail. Francs are f.5.26¼@f.5.23¾ for Bankers and f.5.30 @f.5.27½ for Merchant bills.

The California steamer to-day brings the expected double remittance of gold, which left San Francisco on July 1 and July 11. The following are the consignees:

SPECIE LIST BY NORTHERN LIGHT.

J. G. Parker & Son	$16,000	J. Heller & Bro	$19,664
John Sinclair	5,000	Scholles Brothers	39,250
Naylor & Co	11,581	C. C. Baker	19,266
W. F. Weld & Co.	17,500	Baker & Morrill	14,938
J. H. Cogbill	6,940	R. Patrick	131,500
John Jones	3,000	Luther Lapham	10,257
Jas. Patrick & Co.	20,000	De Witte, Kittle & Co.	54,400
H. Stybing	1,500	W. T. Coleman	109,700
J. B. Budd	2,200	G. B. Chase	20,000
J. A. McGaw	2,500	American Ex. Bank	83,000
H. L. Goodwin	3,000	C. H. Grant & Co.	16,226
Rosenfeldt & Bro.	27,000	Roberts, Morrison & Co	14,000
Z. Einstein & Bro.	11,000	P. Naylor	20,000
Hodge & Wood	2,000	Inman, Bonel & Co	17,500
H. Cohn & Co	23,500	A. W. Canfield	8,800
Howland & Aspinwall	6,939	M. C. Hawley	9,000
Jas. T. Haywood	3,000	Jennings & Brewster	18,000
Turner Bros.	2,000	Wm. Selligham & Co	55,000
J. Lee & Co	2,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	29,400
Jas. Hunter & Co.	12,000	Neustadter Bro.	37,950
Order	50,263	C. H. Mallory	14,000
R. S. Wade	7,000	C. W. Crosby	10,700
S. G. Reed & Co.	22,295	J. B. Newton	22,679
R. Meader & O. Adams	16,600	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	31,294
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	62,769	Metropolitan Bank	185,944
Frank Baker	26,000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	61,125
Wm. Heller	13,400	Wells, Fargo & Co.	661,500
A. Rich	9,500	B. Howard & Sons	760
Wells, Fargo & Co.	$538	G. Herschfield	1,000
Jas. Alexander	1,000	J. H. Colton	240
Russel H. Hoadley	500	F. Thelssotte	1,590
Colgate & Hoffman	4,200	H. G. Clay	200
S. L. Isaacs	1,703	Negriti & Lioni	200
Handy & Everett	1,505	J. H. Pearson & Co	1,400
Ribbon & Munoz	4,952	Strout Bros.	200
Horace Ripley	750	D. Guldmeister	1,750
Total			$2,128,248

The Oriental Bank has declared a half yearly dividend of 3 ⅌ cent. The Beekman Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., payable on demand. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent., payable on the 7th inst.

The following quotations for out-of-town Bank Notes are from Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	Mobile	20
New-England	1-5	New-Orleans	15
New-Jersey	⅛@¼	Illinois and Wis	25@65
Philadelphia	¼	Ohio and Indiana	1
Interior Pennsylvania	1⅛	Kentucky	2@3
Baltimore	⅜	Free Indiana	5@20
Maryland	1⅛@3	Tennessee	20@25
Virginia	15	Michigan	1
North Carolina	15	Canada	1⅛
S. Carolina & Georgia	25		

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$4,210,028	$2,841,629	$478,138
Thrown on market	4,255,958	2,974,390	366,035
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	71,782,984	63,362,667	31,515,606
Thrown on market	71,208,602	68,134,876	28,419,307

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	480	$151,154	322	$99,824	179	$54,170
Mf. of Cot'n	89	18,729	260	42,483	136	27,134
Mf. of Silk	91	59,427	48	63,009	11	11,367
Mf. of Flax	124	23,674	14	2,054	58	7,687
Miscellan's	62	11,948	53	5,736	9	45
Total	846	$264,832	697	$213,306	393	$101,203
		213,306				264,832
Total entered		$478,138	Total marketed			$366,035

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 2, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 41 bbls. of Ashes, 10,356 bbls. Flour, 211 bbls. and 50 bags Corn Meal, 29,430 bushels Wheat, 60,626 bushels Corn, 3,054 bushels Rye, 20,395 bushels Oats, 1,350 bushels Malt, 136 pkgs. Provisions, and 300 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales have been made of 2,800 lbs. Western Yellow at 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet at previous prices, including Adamantine at 16½c.@17½c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 558 bags Jamaica at 16c.; 3,000 bags Rio at 13c.@14¼c.; and, in addition to the cargo of St. Domingo reported in our last, 500 bags of the same kind to-day at 14c.@14½c., now held at 14¾c.@15c. ⅌ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in demand at 17½c., and held at 17¾c.@18c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet but very firm. Sales 550 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	13¼	13⅜	13½	13¾
Middling, ⅌ lb.	16¼	16⅜	16½	16⅝
Middling Fair, ⅌ lb.	16¾	17	17⅛	17¼

DYEWOODS—Sales 150 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $16 ⅌ ton. Stock of all kinds on hand, 4,985 tons, including 90 tons Logwood, 1,096 tons Fustic, 3,326 tons Limawood, 300 tons Barwood, 134 tons Camwood, and 39 tons Sapanwood.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A brisk inquiry prevails to-day for State and Western Flour, especially extra State which is wanted by shippers, and prices of which are a shade firmer. The receipts have been limited, and holders less eager to realize. The reported sales reach 33,650 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 05@$4 12½; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 25@$4 50, mainly at $4 25@$4 35, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $3 95@$4 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 22½@$5 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 25@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 75@$4 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 05 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 05	@$4 12½
Extra State	4 25	@ 4 50
Superfine Western	3 95	@ 4 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 22½	@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 25	@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 75	@ 4 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10	@ 6 [illegible]
Fancy Genessee	4 55	@ 4 70
Extra Genessee	4 75	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is more active, and is steady. Sales 1,900 bbls., at $5@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@[illegible] for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine, at $3 90@$4, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 25@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,500 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 25@$3 65 for fine and superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, in store; [illegible], from dock, for Fairfax Mills, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited request, at unaltered prices.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been reported in the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $2 45@$2 50; Bunch do., at $1 40@$1 50 ⅌ box; and Currants, at 6c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, to-day, chiefly by shippers, at firmer prices. Sales 175,000 bushels, including very poor (smutty) White Canadian at $1 15; White Western at $1 20@$1 25, Amber do., (Winter,) at $1 16@$1 16½; Red Western, at $1 13@$1 16, chiefly at $1 15@$1 16; very choice Green Bay, $1 08; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 01@$1 02: Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 82c.@$1; Racine Spring at [illegible]; Northwestern Club at 92c.@95c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 74c.@93c.; new White Delaware at $1 23; new Red do. at $1 20; and poor White California at $1 10, ⅌ bushel. Corn is doing better. Sales 122,500 bushels, at 41c.@46c. for poor to prime mixed Western; [illegible] for damaged do., 46c.@48c. for Western Yellow; 47c.@49c. for Northern Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in demand at 63c. for Northern, and 46c.@48c. for Western ⅌ bushel. Sales 11,700 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in request, including Canadian, at 26c.@28c., Western at 29c.@31½c., and State at 31c.@32c. ⅌ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending July 21, 1861?

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	21,070	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	328,961	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	1,057,542	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	62 659	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	4,277	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	2,875	—

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to July 21:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	684,147	238,742	[illegible]
Wheat, bush	6,161,709	2,166,348	[illegible]
Corn, bush	12,272,931	10,864,265	[illegible]
Oats, bush	654,258	671,320	[illegible]
Rye, bush	243,557	76,606	[illegible]
Barley, bush	319,884	202,729	134,214

The Chicago *Tribune*, July 31, remarks: "During the past week a large quantity of rain has fallen, accompanied with severe storms, which in some places has laid the ripening crops, but without any material damage. The weather has been moderately warm, and to-day it is decidedly hot, but clear and dry. The Winter Wheat throughout the Northwest is all harvested, and in many sections of the country Spring Wheat has been cut as well as Oats. With regard to the yield of Wheat this year, accounts differ very materially; but this much is certain: it has not been damaged to any great extent, either by rust or blight, and the probability is, that there will be nearly if not quite an average crop. The Winter Wheat is threshing out well, and we see accounts from sections where it will average twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre—in other places fifteen to twenty bushels. The quality, too, is excellent. The Corn crop looks well and promises a great yield in the central and southern portions of Illinois; while the northern part of the State and in Wisconsin it is thriving, though somewhat late. The Oat crop is good, but the breadth sown was less than last year. Barley is also light, but looks well."

Receipts of Breadstuffs by Lake at Buffalo in July:

Flour, bbls	196,117	Rye, bushels	93,188
Corn Meal, bbls	2,571	Barley, bushels	67,275
Wheat, bushels	1,973,056	Oats, bushels	387,946
Corn, bushels	3,176,355		

HAY—North River Continues quiet, yet steady, at 50c.@70c. for poor to prime old, and 30c.@65c. for new crop, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand for home use and moderate request for shipment at uniform prices. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c. and crop of 1859 at 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb. *London Hop Market, July 20*—From some districts the plantation accounts are still very unfavorable, but, on the whole they are more satisfactory than for some time past. All kinds of Hops are in limited request, yet prices rule about stationary—duty, £100,000.

IRON—Has been dull and nominal, as previously represented.

LEAD—Small sales have been reported, at unchanged prices.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for common, and 85c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—The business at Chicago during the week ending July 30, the Chicago *Tribune* reviews thus: "The Lumber market continues quiet, and there is no material change in prices in the various yards in the city. Common qualities of Lumber sell freely at $7@$7 50, principally the inside figure for boat loads. The receipts of Lumber were light, and the market quiet. The demand by country dealers is more active, and cargoes may be quoted firmer; but without any advance. In Shingles there is a firmer feeling. A cargo of Kalamazoo A sawed was sold at $2 12½, and a cargo of Manitowoc shaved at $1 75 for No. 1 and $3 for A. Lath is steady at $1 ⅌ thousand by the cargo.

Receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, &c., at Chicago:

	Week ending July 27.	Cor week 1860.	Cor week 1859.
Lumber, feet	4,462,356	5,873,400	9,792,[illegible]
Shingles, No.	450,000	1,603,000	[illegible]
Lath, pieces	665,000	984,000	1,900,000
Timber, feet	40,000	86,000	120,000
Posts, No.	4,000	1,200	—

NAVAL STORES—Resin continues in good demand at rising prices. Sales, since our last, 4,000 bbls., chiefly common at $3 87½@$4 12½, chiefly at $4 ⅌ 310 lbs., but including 700 bbls. No. 1 at $5@$6 ⅌ 280 lbs. Tar and Turpentine remain as last noticed.

OILS—The principal business has been in Fish Oils, including Crude Sperm at $1 22@$1 25, and Crude Whale at 40c.@45c. ⅌ gallon. Olive and Linseed Oils have been inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, and prices have exhibited less firmness. Sales have been reported of 800 bbls., lots at $15 [illegible] for Mess, and $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard continues in demand at steady rates; sales 280 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9½c., the latter rate for very choice, ⅌ lb. Beef is in request at previous prices; sales, since our last, 235 barrels, at $11 50 @$12 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$6 62½, for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Butter is salable at from 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 3c.@7c. ⅌ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn:

PORK.	Aug. 1, 1861.	July 1, 1861.	Aug. 1, 1860.
Clear	2,692	3,402	870
Mess	26,019	29,342	33,194
Thin Mess	875	1,049	732
Prime Mess	20	173	1,116
[illegible]	28	13	11
Prime	14,413	18,215	20,916
Rumps	1,757	1,954	760
Refuse Mess	1,038	1,542	117
Do. Prime	147	198	[illegible]
Other refuse	1,604	1,309	[illegible]
Uninspected	6,410	8,828	[illegible]
Grand Total	54,998	66,026	62,874
BEEF.			
Repacked Mess	9,868	13,647	7,771
Do. Chicago do	9,711	16,118	[illegible]
Railroad Beef	99	77	[illegible]
Refuse Mess	409	595	863
Refuse Prime	....	....	23
Other Refuse	1,007	1,124	791
Tcs. Prime Mess	610	1,208	1,603
Country Mess	1,758	2,364	3,357
Country Prime	612	730	1,467
Uninspected tcs	....	....	4
Uninspected bbls	193	2,537	[illegible]
Grand Total	24,327	38,400	[illegible]

RICE—Sales have been made of 285 tcs., in lots, at $5 25@$6 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—There were 2,000 bags Calcutta Linseed disposed of on private terms, ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 600 boxes Castile, at from 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,654 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5½c.@6c., but including Porto Rico at 6½c.@6¾c., and New-Orleans at 6½c.; also 283 boxes Havana on private terms, per lb.

TEAS—The demand has been somewhat brisker, and prices have favored sellers.

TIN—A moderate inquiry prevails for Banca at 26½c.@27½c., and for Straits at 24½c.@24¾c., ⅌ lb., holders, however, are asking higher prices.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in active request for export, and prices are very firm; sales 573 hhds. at 6½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.; 42 cases Seed Leaf also changed hands at 6c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 37,000 lbs. at 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 950 bbls. at 17c., and 150 hhds. Drudge, at 17c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been depressed and rates have declined slightly. We quote For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 8½d.@9½d. ⅌ bush.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ⅌ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ⅌ bbl., Grain, 9d.@10d. ⅌ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ⅌ bbl., Grain, 9½@10d. ⅌ bush., Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ⅌ tc., Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ⅌ ton; Hops, ¾d. ⅌ lb. For Cork and a market—Two brigs, with Wheat, in bulk, at 12d., and a bark, with do., at 12½d. ⅌ bush. For Plymouth—A bark, with Wheat, in bulk, at 11½d. ⅌ bush. For Havre—Flour, (1,800 bbls.,) at 70c. ⅌ bbl., and Wheat, (23,000 bush.,) in shippers' bags, at 18c.; also, by foreign vessels, two cargoes of Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 19c.@21½c. ⅌ bush. For Rotterdam—Flour, (1,500 bbls.,) at 4s. ⅌ bbl. For Antwerp—Wheat, (30,000 bush.,) in shippers' bags, at 11d. ⅌ bush.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—TEMPTATION—THRICE MARRIED—GOOD FOR NOTHING.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DR. CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL PORM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

Newspaper Trains.

A special newspaper train will leave on Sunday morning, at an early hour, for New-Haven, stopping at all the stations. The TIMES, containing the latest intelligence from the seat of war, can be had from news-agents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No military movements are reported as having taken place in the vicinity of Washington. Gen. MCCLELLAN has established his head-quarters in the city, and is rapidly bringing order out of the chaos which followed the disaster at Bull Run. The chain of pickets has been extended up the Potomac, and now reaches to those of Gen. BANKS, and other important measures have been adopted, calculated to give assurance of the safety of the Capital.

According to reports which reach us through our dispatches and the Western papers, some twelve thousand troops have already crossed the Mississippi River to New-Madrid, Mo., with a view to making an attack on Bird Point, and subsequently upon Cairo. The Railroads of Tennessee are said to have been taken possession of by the Tennessee authorities, in order that the transportation of troops may be facilitated. At New-Madrid these troops are to be joined by others from Arkansas and Missouri, swelling the number, it is expected, to an aggregate of fifty thousand men. The National scouts report at Cairo that the rebels already assembled at New-Madrid are well armed and drilled, and have good artillery, besides two regiments of cavalry. Gen. PILLOW is in command, and has issued a bombastic address to the people of Missouri, declaring his intention to "drive the invaders from the State." The rebels evidently mean mischief in that direction, though Gen. FREMONT, it will be seen, is taking active measures to counteract it. He, yesterday, reached Cairo in person, with considerable reinforcements.

The object of the expedition from Fortress Monroe, mentioned yesterday, is now explained. The three propellers proceeded to the Pocomoke River, up which they proceeded some six miles and communicated with the people, informing them that they were there to prevent the transportation of contraband goods to the Eastern Shore of Virginia. A landing was subsequently affected at Shelltown, Md., to ascertain the truth or falsity of the report which represented that a battery had been erected there. No battery was found. The steamers are now anchored off the mouth of the Pocomoke River.

From our correspondent on board the United States steam sloop *Brooklyn*, blockading the mouths of the Mississippi, we receive the first reliable account of the manner in which the privateer *Sumter* was allowed to run out into the Gulf of Mexico. The *Brooklyn* at the time was engaged in chasing a British bark, but her commander received warning that the *Sumter* was coming out, and might have prevented her, or perhaps have effected her capture. Instead of this, however, he continued in chase of the bark, and allowed the privateer to run out. The *Brooklyn* subsequently followed her, and would certainly have overtaken her: but, much to the surprise and chagrin of all on board, she was put about by order of Capt. POOR, and proceeded back to her cruising ground. Our correspondent comments, with much severity, upon the conduct of Capt. POOR—and certainly, if his representations are correct, it seems difficult to account for it. He is stated to have acted in the matter directly contrary to the advice of all his officers. The *Brooklyn* captured, on the 9th of July, the bark *Pilgrim*, of New-Orleans, with a valuable cargo of wines, brandies, &c., consigned to parties in New-Orleans.

Congress yesterday did a great deal of important business, and placed legislation in such a state of forwardness as will probably enable one branch to adjourn to-day. In the Senate, the bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase additional vessels for the Revenue service was passed. The bill authorizing the construction of twelve small side-wheel steamers for the blockading service was passed. The resolution approving the acts of the President elicited considerable discussion, but was not finally disposed of. A bill making additional appropriations for the Army—among them $20,000,000 for raising and organizing the volunteers—was passed. The vote by which the bill to punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts was passed, was reconsidered, and the bill was laid on the table. The Senate soon afterwards went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned. In the House, a resolution was introduced by M. COX and passed, which conveys the thanks of Congress to the officers and soldiers of the Army, and the sympathy of the nation for those who suffered bereavment in the late battle. Another resolution provides for the adjournment of the House to-day—the Senate to remain in session as long as it may be necessary. A substitute for the Senate bill providing for the confiscation of rebel property was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, and provoked considerable discussion, and was finally rejected. Mr. BINGHAM then proposed an amendment to the original bill, restricting its operations to the present rebellion, which was also rejected. After refusing to lay the bill on the table, the House recommitted it to the Judiciary Committee, 69 to 48. Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Conference on the Tariff and the Direct Tax bills, made a report explanatory of the modifications made, which was agreed to, and the bills stand passed. An abstract of the principal modifications will be found in our report of the proceedings. A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed, which provides for the punishment of persons recruiting for service against the Government in any State or Territory.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. SCHWARZWAELDER, arrived home yesterday morning, and met an enthusiastic welcome. Many of the members will reenlist for the war.

By the steamship *Fulton*, which passed Cape Race yesterday morning, we have advices from Europe three days later. She left Southampton on the 24th ult. An advance had taken place in both American Securities and Consols. The latter were quoted at 90@90¼ for account. In the London Discount Market the minimum rate was 6½ ₱ cent. A further advance had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton Market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. The political intelligence by this arrival is generally unimportant. Spain had recognized the Kingdom of Italy so far as to send a representative to the former Court of FRANCIS II. A Liberal demonstration had taken place in Warsaw, which does not seem to have been interfered with by the soldiery or the police. Large crowds assembled before the residence of the British Consul, crying "Long live Queen VICTORIA," and deposited bouquets, in gratitude for British sympathy for Poland. A rescript from the Emperor of Austria had been read in both houses of the Hungarian Parliament, in which he denied about all the Hungarians demand. The reactionists and the brigands were giving considerable trouble in Italy.

The steamship *Northern Light* reached this port yesterday, having left Aspinwall on the 25th ult. She brings the mails and passengers from California, and upwards of two millions in treasure. The news from California has been anticipated, but we receive later and interesting advices from New-Granada and the South Pacific. Reports relative to the progress of MOSQUERA are again conflicting, and it seems to be uncertain whether he has gained possession of Bogota, as before reported, or whether he has been repulsed, and forced to fall back on Tunja, some ninety miles distant. MOSQUERA had, however, issued a proclamation declaring that the blockade was only a paper one, and inviting commerce. From Chili, we learn that PEREZ, the Government candidate, has been elected President. Spain has recognized the independence of Bolivia, by ratifying the treaty of 1847. In Nicaragua, a new era in commerce has been marked by the exportation of the first lot of native cotton—thirty bales, raised by an American named JOHN E. RUSSELL. During the coming season it will probably be extensivaly cultivated, as the seed has been widely distributed.

The Stock Market was again firm yesterday, with a further advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on Government Stock, and 1 ₱ cent. on State Stocks. The Railway Shares were 76¼@76¾ for New-York Central, and 26 for Erie. Exchange 107½@107¾. No change in Money.

A brisk demand prevailed for Flour, Wheat and Corn, yesterday, at firmer prices. The decline in rates on freight encouraged shippers to buy freely. Provisions, Cotton, Whisky, Rice, Dry Goods, Cod Fish, Raisins, Currants, Tallow and Tobacco, were in moderate request. A fair business was transacted in Soap, Sugars, Coffee, Hops and Teas. Resin was actively sought after, and was advancing. Metals, Hemp, Hides, Seeds, Spices, Candles, Dyewoods, Foreign Liquors, Lime and Whalebone were quiet. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Peace with Rebellion.

The *Journal of Commerce* seizes upon the present opportunity to propose a settlement of the dispute between the Union and its foes. It demands an armistice of three months, and a Convention of delegates from all the States, to agree, upon some basis, either of preserving the Union or of separating. For the sake of its preservation, it recommends additional guarantees, such as may satisfy the South, that their rights will not be assailed.

This is precisely such a proposition as JEFF. DAVIS himself might be expected to make. It embodies thoroughly the ideas and hopes of the Secessionists, and comes at precisely the moment which they would select for opening negotiations. We are unwilling to regard the *Journal of Commerce* as the conscious agent of these men,—as their mouth-piece and representative in making this proposition. But whether consciously or not, it is doing their work. It is speaking their thoughts—uttering their wishes—pressing their hopes and schemes on the attention and favor of the public. It has the same view of the value of the Union—the same indifference to its preservation—the same low estimate of its sacredness and worth which they exhibit. And it advocates their cause with far greater effect than it could do if it were an open and avowed accomplice in their treason.

The *Journal of Commerce* seems to consider *peace*,—however secured and on whatever terms enjoyed,—as the one thing needful for a nation. It is ready to sacrifice everything to peace,—to make any conditions, however humiliating, in order to secure it, and to accept any position for the nation, no matter how degrading, for the sake of avoiding the sacrifices and dangers of War. This is an ignoble view of national duties and of national honor. No nation that should act upon such a basis could maintain itself for a single generation among the other nations of the earth. The people who regard *peace* as the supreme object of their ambition,—and who are ready to make any sacrifice to maintain it,—are ready to become the slaves of any power which may think it worth while to reduce them to subjection. Peace can always be secured, if we will stoop low enough. No nation need ever be at war, if it will only submit to whatever insults and injuries other nations may find it their interest to inflict. But the nation that does not even struggle for its rights,—that sits down passive and supine under whatever attempt may be made to crush and disgrace it,—has already survived every sentiment that can ennoble existence.

It is the *people* of this country, quite as much as their Government, that are now on trial. Whether the Union shall be preserved or not, is a question of secondary importance. What we want first of all to know is, whether the people have the manly virtue, the self-denying courage to *fight* for their Government,—or whether they prefer the selfish enjoyments of peace to the blessings which they have inherited from their fathers. No nation deserves a government, that will not fight for it. No nation is fit for liberty,—no nation deserves a place among the recognized powers of the earth, that is not ready to meet in the battle-field every foe who would overthrow and destroy the Government which embodies their sovereignty and secures its supremacy. And the trial of self-defence is one which, sooner or later, comes upon every nation. There is not to-day a single Power in Europe which has not, more than once, been compelled to pass through the fiery furnace and fight, in a life and death struggle, for its own existence. They are all to-day the nobler and the greater for the struggle. Are we beneath them in courage? Or is our Government alone, of all the Governments on earth, the one not worth fighting for? There never has been, from the beginning of the world to the present day, a Government which half so well deserved the utmost of human effort, for its preservation, as this—never one which the great mass of the people were so profoundly interested in shielding from destruction as ours.

The *Journal of Commerce* would have us accept the battle of Bull Run as a final and decisive test of the "*relative manhood*" of the two sections. Because we were beaten then, it would have us sit down in abject subjection forever after. It urges peace on the basis of this defeat,—peace on a basis which involves our acknowledgment of inferiority, and which would give our conquerors a perfect right to impose their will upon us for the future. The country is not ready for such a humiliation. It would spurn with contempt such a suggestion, if it were to be made by the chosen leader of the rebels himself:—it will scout it with loathing when made by his craven-hearted apologists here at home. There are many things which our people prize beyond peace:—and national honor and self-respect are among them. They will sacrifice everything else,—wealth, ease, life, whatever material goods may be at their command,—for the vindication of their honor and the preservation of their own regard. No nation has ever yet grown great but through the stern discipline of war. Ours, young as it is, and pampered by prosperity as it has been into half-forgetfulness of the conditions of greatness, will not shrink from the needed lesson. We may have storms and sufferings of various sorts in prospect. We may have a long contest,—reverses even, disaster upon disaster, which shall call forth all the manly spirit of our people, and lead them, slowly and sadly, up the steep and perilous heights of national honor and renown. For all this they will be prepared. As the necessity for it dawns gradually upon them, they will welcome it, as among the inevitable concomitants of growth and power,—and with every year and every month they will become equal to the work which it demands. We cannot cast the horoscope of the future. We know not what trials or what perils its impenetrable curtains may shut from our view. But whatever else they may reveal, we trust and pray that they may never unveil a disgraceful peace, or a dishonoring compromise with treason and rebellion.

The New Tariff—The Direct Tax—The Income Tax—Virtual Repeal of Sub-Treasury Law.

The first of August, 1861, will be a memorable day in the fiscal history of the United States. It records the passage through both Houses of Congress, within a few hours, of four measures of fundamental importance, each of them well entitled to the most careful and deliberate examination. Such is the hot haste under which they have been passed through Congress, and so imperfect the telegraphic communications, that it is next to impossible to state their provisions with any reasonable approach to accuracy. We learn enough, however, to know that each of them is of vital concern to the country. It has not been thought necessary to afford our moneyed classes, or property-holders, or the public Press of this City, any opportunity whatever of examining any of these measures before their passage. And even now it is difficult to ascertain precisely the contents of the laws actually passed. From the best lights we can obtain, we suppose the general results to be as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of Congress informed them that the public service would require $320,000,000 in addition to existing appropriations;—that of this sum $240,000,000 should be raised on loan, and $80,000,000 by increased customs or by taxation. He stated as a fundamental necessity for sustaining the public credit that a sufficient portion of this $80,000,000 should be pledged to the payment of the interest and gradual redemption of the principal of the public debt, including the proposed loans of $240,000,000. Members of Congress responded at once, in very patriotic speeches, to this call of the Secretary, announcing in swelling phrase, that not only two hundred and forty millions, but four hundred or even five hundred millions should be raised if necessary. Loan bills were accordingly pushed through both Houses, providing for two hundred and fifty millions to be borrowed, one hundred millions at twenty years, another hundred at three years, and the remaining fifty millions on Treasury notes.

The House of Representatives, sustaining the conservative policy of the Secretary, and anxious to secure the highest market price for these large amounts of stock, introduced a specific clause into the proposed loan law by which they pledged certain revenues to the payment of the debt. The Senate, for reasons which we will not now discuss, struck out the clause, so that the bill was passed without it, and on discovering this important omission, very earnest appeals were made to Congress by experienced bankers and others in this City, to restore the clause if possible; and it was proposed to do so, by inserting it in a supplemental bill, which had become necessary to modify certain provisions of the law. The two Houses having disagreed on certain provisions of this supplemental bill, it was left to a Committee of Conference. Mr. STEVENS, from that Committee, yesterday reported to the House, in answer to Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of this City, who had advocated the pledge of revenues, as recommended by Secretary CHASE, "that the Senate *would not consent to that*, and that, rather than lose the bill, the Committee of Conference had agreed to abandon that clause."

His report was then adopted by the House, and the bill was passed without the pledge, by 82 to 34. The character of the loan, as standing on the naked, unsupported credit of the Government, and any consequent depreciation in market price, whatever it may be, is, therefore, wholly due to the Senate.

At this stage of the matter it was, that a fundamental change was made, without beat of drum or notice to the country, by which the Sub-Treasury policy, established with so much care by Mr. VAN BUREN, and sustained by all his successors, was virtually thrown to the winds. This skillful *coup d'état*, totally revolutionizing the long-settled policy of the country, was effected by simply providing:

"That the proceeds of the loan," (being this mere trifle of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars,) "instead of being immediately paid into the Treasury in gold and silver, as now required, the money derived from the loan may remain in *solvent Banks* until it shall be drawn out in pursuance of law."

It is just possible that these avails may be drawn from these solvent Banks in gold and silver, but we will hazard the conjecture that the Banks will prefer to pay them in their own notes, and that the greater part of the immense disbursements of the Government will not be paid in gold and silver at all. The Secretary will, doubtless, exert his best powers to select only solvent Banks to discharge this immense office of safely keeping these enormous amounts. If the Banks selected should chance to be very numerous or widely scattered, or if any considerable number of them should find it inconvenient to pay over these avails in gold and silver, we shall not be greatly surprised if some of the States in which they are situated should permit them to suspend a duty so difficult of performance.

We will only add, that if the war is to be carried on with paper money not redeemable in gold and silver, it will certainly cost vastly more than if paid in coin. Whether the Government itself, in such a state of things, will deem it necessary to pay its own obligations in gold and silver, the future will disclose. We only say, that this fundamental change in the public depositary will be regarded as a feature of some importance, especially if the stock is to be offered in any large masses in foreign countries.

And next, as to the revenues themselves, with which the interest is to be paid.

The House at first proposed a Direct Tax of thirty millions, but in view of its operating unequally on the interior States, in its necessary distribution under the Constitution by population only, the amount was reduced to twenty millions, and an income tax was laid on the proceeds of all kinds of property, professions, trades or occupations, exceeding $600 yearly. The House also made some increase on the existing Tariff—and had taxed tea, coffee, and sugar.

The Senate, before receiving this bill, had discussed a measure of their own, mainly advocated by Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, and had come to the conclusion to add *ten per cent.* (with some unimportant exceptions) to the present Morrill Tariff—with a provision that except on certain articles no impost should exceed *fifty per cent. ad valorem.*

Mr. SUMNER, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, deemed it his duty to expostulate against this addition to the Morrill tariff, as being already so objectionable to England and France; for which suggestion he was stoutly rebuked in debate by Mr. FESSENDEN, and the tariff portion of the bill thus increased accordingly passed the Senate. They also adopted 5 per cent. as the rate to be levied on all incomes above $1,000, excepting income derived from the public debt, which was fixed at 2½ per cent. The measure thus strangely compounded of the original Senate bill and of amendments to the House bill, was sent yesterday to the House. A Committee of Conference was immediately raised, and resulted in the compromise stated more particularly in our telegraphic report, so that the final result now seems to be a bill embracing the new Tariff—the Direct Tax and the Income Tax—in which the Tariff stands increased as above stated. The Direct Tax is fixed at twenty millions, and the Income Tax at *three* per cent. on the excess of all incomes over $800, but raising it to *five* per cent. on incomes received from property held in this country by citizens of the United States residing abroad.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, asked for a single day's delay, to enable the bill to be printed and more carefully examined by the members, but Mr. STEVENS could not agree to the delay, and the bill was accordingly passed yesterday, by 89 to 39.

It will not be surprising if the bill, at some future time, should require some amendment. It has, however, but few details, as the whole power of regulating all the details of the collection of the Income Tax is committed by the law to the Secretary of the Treasury. It could hardly be left to better hands.

We complete this historical statement of these measures, which we believe to be accurate in the main, by adding that the large amount thus extracted from incomes permitted a reduction on coffee from five to *four* cents a pound, and on sugar from two-and-a-half to *two* cents,—a modification which will doubtless be acceptable to many of our countrymen, and particularly to consumers in the Western States.

Gen. McDowell.

Very high expectations are entertained by the people from the accession of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN to the command of the forces at Washington. He brings energy, experience, a resolute character, and above all, the *prestige* of brilliant success, to the enlarged field on which he is to act hereafter,—and these are the qualities which command and deserve the confidence of the public. We share these hopes to the fullest extent,—and trust that every possible facility which the Government, as well as the people, can afford, will be given him in the discharge of his duties.

Much of the praise bestowed upon Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN seems, however, to involve what we consider a very unjust disparagement of Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL, whose command is to be absorbed in that of his superior officer. GEN. MCDOWELL, it is true, lost the battle of the 21st—but there is not an officer in the American service who, under the same circumstances, could have escaped the same result. The battle was planned with admirable skill and was fought with unquestionable ability and courage, on the part both of Commander and men. Gen. MCDOWELL has received, as he deserves, the highest encomiums for the high military skill evinced in his plan of turning the enemy's flank under cover of two feigned attacks upon his front; and its failure was due, not to any lack of vigor or ability on his part, but to the treachery which made the enemy acquainted with its details, in the first place; and next, to the overwhelming superiority of the rebels, in numbers and position.

There is not a more thorough soldier in the service than Gen. MCDOWELL—nor was there one who on that disastrous day behaved with steadier courage, or labored with more untiring assiduity, to win success for the Army under his command. The battle was determined upon against his convictions of policy; but when commanded to fight, he did everything that man could do to secure a victory. That he failed was certainly a misfortune—but it certainly should not be visited upon him as a fault.

Our Interests in Mexico—A Gleam of Sunshine.

Amid the unusual obscurity that hangs over the political horizon of our country, we think a bright ray can be discerned in a quarter that relates to our interests in Mexico. We refer, in the first place, to the fact given us by our Washington correspondent, that a Postal treaty or convention with Mexico has been concluded between the Administration in Washington and the Mexican Minister at that point.

This Postal treaty with Mexico may, at this moment, appear unimportant in a political sense, a slender thread in the great net-work of commerce—an insignificant piece of by-play altogether, in the grand tragic drama now passing before our eyes. But ere the *dénouement*, this postal arrangement with Mexico will prove to be some of the most important material used in the working up of the plot.

A mere postal treaty between the two countries, defining the rights and privileges of the parties without means of communication, or facilities for exercising those rights and privileges, would be useless. The important signification of this treaty is, therefore, what we understand to be a fact, that it will lead to the establishment of direct, frequent and rapid communication by steam between New-York and Vera Cruz.

The political and commercial advantages that are sure to flow from the establishment of such communication between New-York and Vera Cruz can scarcely be over-estimated. This line of communication ought to have been in full operation years ago, and if the attention of our legislators had been given more to the creation of such facilities for the extension of our commerce and industry, and less to the everlasting negro, we might have escaped the great national evil that is now upon us.

England owes her present prosperity, strength and stability, to a careful fostering of that great commercial policy which we have almost totally neglected. What a lesson the contemplation of England's commercial steam marine affords us! The Great Republic, so boastful of its commercial enterprise, has never had a line of steamers to a foreign port on this continent, excepting the line from New-York to Aspinwall. Now, while in the midst of a fierce civil war, though the times appear to be anything but propitious for the inauguration of measures for the extension of our commerce, still, no opportunity to that end should be lost, particularly in the direction of our next neighbor, Mexico.

Another important fact in our relations with Mexico is, that the Mexican Government has accorded to the Government of the United States the right to land troops at Guaymas, Sonora, and pass them through Mexican territory to Arizona.

The significance of this permission on the part of the Mexican Government we are not at the present moment prepared to state, because we are not yet informed of the precise nature of the request, or the stipulations under which it was granted.

It is well known that PESQUEIRA, Governor of the State of Sonora, has, either with or without the approbation of the General Government of Mexico, granted to Americans the right of transit for goods through the port of Guaymas and the State of Sonora to Arizona. Furthermore, the McLane-Ocampo Treaty gave to the United States the right of way for troops, munitions of war, &c., as well as merchandise, through the State of Sonora to Arizona. This had reference to supplying Arizona with troops for the protection of the country against Indians. If the permission of the Government of Mexico now accorded to the United States to pass troops through the State of Sonora has reference to Indian matters in Arizona simply, it is but the granting of a privilege long desired by our Government. But if this permission is given to pass United States troops, munitions of war, &c., through Mexican territory, for avowed hostile purposes against the Southern Confederacy, which in all probability is the case, Mexico at once becomes a participant in our civil struggle, and this friendly act towards the United States on the part of the Mexican Government must be considered and treated as a *casus belli* by the Southern Confederacy.

Should this view of the matter prove correct, it is not difficult to perceive that new and important complications will arise, the results of these complications, tending, it would appear at first sight, in favor of the North. The first result would, doubtless, be an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the United States and Mexico, and the inauguration of a border warfare extending from Brownsville, in Texas, to the Pacific, between Mexico and the Southern States. How much this state of affairs would tend to complicate us further with certain European Powers, who already have heavy claims on Mexico, and are preparing to lay heavy hands on that country, the developments of the future can only disclose.

It must be conceded, however, that the opening of steam communication between the North and Mexico, simultaneously with the manifestation of a decided disposition on the part of Mexico to take sides with the North, are events fraught with the highest consequences, out of which some good, we trust, will come to our common country.

THE WAR ELEMENT OF THE WORLD.—Europe has to-day under arms four millions of soldiers! And although the programme that was to have made this a battle Summer has been entirely changed, even in peace it seems as though the major portion of the social forces were destined to be absorbed in purely destructive purposes. Europe is covered with citadels and armed to the teeth. Every day new engines of destruction are invented. Fleets are multiplied; ships are covered with armor; floating citadels and batteries are built to move on the water. England, for the first time in her history, has girt herself round with fortresses. Germany, the philosophic Germany, Switzerland, the neutral and pacific, are perpetually drilling their citizens in the exercise of arms. As for France, she has, within the last ten years, doubled her war taxes, as England has, during the same period, doubled hers. France borrows untold millions for war; and England does the same. Austria borrows. Russia borrows. Piedmont borrows—all borrow for war—even the Turk *wants* to borrow. Amid all this, suppressed mutterings of pent-up thunder rumble round the horizons of the European nations.

AN APPRECIATIVE NOTICE.—Our neighbor, the scarred old veteran of the *Herald*, is not successful in his efforts to command public admiration for his exploits. One of the leading English journals speaks thus disrespectfully of his recent performances:

"It is impossible to conceive anything in a deeper *mire of contempt* than the New-York *Herald*. After having been obliged to turn suddenly round on the question of civil war, and to cry halloo to the vengeful pursuers of its own party, it now lights upon a rascality very obvious, but *too shameful for any other creature to adopt*, the patching up of the quarrel by a war with Great Britain.

We do not think too highly of American society, but we should hold it a bitter injustice to identify its opinions, or even its honor, with the scoundrelism of the New-York *Herald*. We would say no serious word that could induce our countrymen, now, in the agony of the Republic, to resent this poor malice, that would be venomous if it could. *We would only hold up to the disgust and derision of mankind that organ of the American Press that affects to lead the opinion of New-York.* The slaves of dynastic tyranny are miserable and degraded enough, but this pander to a mob quite redeems their subservience by the infamy of his baseness. The best excuse that the poor wretch can have is that he cannot expect anyone to pay heed to his suggestions, ruinous as they are atrocious. *He is but a stage villain, clumsy in his art; and when you kick him off, wash the paint from his face, and strip him of his tinseled rags, he is only a harmless beggar.*"

This is a poor return for our neighbor's long and zealous labors to amuse the public. But it is the common fate of harlequins and clowns to be hissed off the stage as soon as they get old and clumsy. Possibly our neighbor may do better in his new *rôle*. Let him organize the Plum Gut Brigade, and take the field as soon as possible. He may win new laurels, and he certainly cannot tarnish his old ones.

LETTERS FOR THE SOUTH.—We find the following in the *Journal of Commerce*:

"At home all who are not hopelessly beyond the reach of intelligence, have found out that the United States mails have no communication with the South. Meanwhile there is considerable friendly correspondence going on between citizens of hostile States through the medium of the express companies."

We should like to know whether there is any sort of Government supervision of this correspondence, or whether any letter that may be sent through these express companies is delivered as a matter of course. There has been great complaint against newspapers for publishing facts important to the South concerning the movements of our armies. But all such complaints are idle so long as this channel of communication is left open. What is to hinder any secession agent in Washington from sending every day, through the express companies, which make it their business to carry letters South, full and minute reports of everything done at head-quarters? This matter, in our judgment, deserves more attention than it has received.

TIME FOR ARGUMENT PASSED.—We are constantly in the receipt of able and well-written articles on the illegality and unconstitutionality of secession. We must decline publishing them, simply because all further argument on that subject is a waste of time and words. The people have made up their minds upon it, and neither need nor wish any additional argument. They see a large and formidable portion of the people waging war on the Government—bringing every possible energy they can command to bear for its destruction. It needs no reasoning to prove that this is a crime, and must be treated as such. If the rebels had appealed to reason in support of their claims, they would have been met on the same ground. But they have discarded argument and appealed to force, and all that remains is to meet them on their own ground, and with their own weapons.

CAPT. VARIAN'S BATTERY.—In another column we publish a card from Capt. VARIAN, who commanded the battery attached to the Eighth Regiment of New-York State Militia. It is called out by a paragraph in our Washington correspondence of a few days since.

Capt. VARIAN relieves himself entirely from the odium of having insisted on withdrawing from the Army on the eve of an engagement: and his subordinate officers have the manliness to acquit him by assuming all the responsibility themselves. It is shown that Capt. VARIAN did all in his power to induce the men to remain, and we believe that it was mainly through his exertions and those of Gen. MCDOWELL, Major WADSWORTH and others, that all but 20 or 25 of them consented to remain and share the perils and toils of the next day.

THE BLOCKADE.—We are glad to see indications that the Secretary of the Navy is using all possible diligence in providing for a still more effective blockade of the Southern ports. In addition to the vessels of the Navy, he has already secured sixty or seventy vessels belonging to the mercantile marine, and assigned them to this duty. We understand that steps are actively in progress still further to increase their number. We trust that there will very soon be no reason to apprehend complaint from any quarter that the blockade is not effective.

Amusements.

STATEN ISLAND.—Another of the fine series of concerts now being given at the Hotel St. Julien, Grant-street, Staten Island, takes place to-night. The programme contains a Quartette by R. SCHUMANN; the famous Serenade by SCHUBERT, sung by Signor LOTTI; a fine Concertante for violin and violincello, played by Messrs. NOLL and BERGMANN; a couple of solos by Mr. MARIS; the trio in E flat by BEETHOVEN, and a romanza from the opera of "Martha," sung by Signor LOTTI.

FINAL DISPOSAL OF THE FAMOUS DIGHTON ROCK.—At a late meeting of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, of Copenhagen, over which King FREDERICK III, of Denmark, presides, a warmly worded motion, Mr. NIELS ANDERS, of Fall River Mass., (apparently a Scandinavian, originally,) was read, by which, "in consideration of his esteem for Prof. C. C. RAFN, editor of the *Antiquitates Americanæ*, one for the Royal Society of Antiquaries in Denmark, to does give, grant and convey unto the said Professor and Royal Society, the rock commonly called Dighton Rock, and the piece of ground on which said Rock lies, in the said County of Bristol," its title to the above is said to be good. Though this is in effect a confirmation of the great Monitor Doctrine, the question is one that will probably be interesting to Archæologists, more than it will to the public at large. The first named rock has been the subject of many learned disquisitions since Dr. Cotton MATHER, in 1712, published his copy of the inscription down to the present time. It is situate on Assonet Neck, east side of Taunton River, about 38 miles from Boston, and has been, and is covered with an Indian [illegible] of an irregular character, and it is this [illegible] the puzzle. The Copenhagen antiquarians, who go in for the Scandinavian discovery of the New-England coasts (Vinland?) by the Northmen of the Ninth Century, will have it that it is Runic. But since Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT's interpretation no one can doubt that it is simply aboriginal Indian. It is not probable that the United States will go to war with Denmark on this score, though it would be more fitting that this curious inscribed rock should have remained in the possession of some of our American societies.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Treason Among the Government Employes—Religious and Social Influences—The New Military Appointments, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

The statement made in the House yesterday by Mr. POTTER, the Chairman of the Committee authorized to ferret out treason in the various Departments of the Government, will astonish the country. He is not yet ready to report in full, and will not be for a week or two to come, but he informs the House that his Committee have already ascertained that a large number of persons who still find employment in the various Departments of the Government have refused to take the oath of allegiance! The statement would be deemed incredible if it proceeded from a less respectable and responsible source, so contrary is it to all experience that the rulers of a nation should intrust the execution of their administrative orders to subordinates whose sympathies are with the public enemy, and who will not condescend to compromise their consciences or disguise their proclivities by taking an oath of fealty.

In vain is it alleged that the services of these men are for the present indispensable, in consequence of their knowledge and experience. It were far better to let the business of the Departments stop than to intrust its performance to unfaithful hands, which are ready at any moment to betray the country and its interests to the public enemy. But this alternative is not presented. There are scores of intelligent business men who would be glad to accept employment from the Government, and who would in a very little time be able to perform their duties as well as the secession spies who are now in office. The heads of Departments pay but little respect to the dignity and importance of the stations they fill when they tell us that the subordinate places, down to the grade of messenger and copying clerk, required knowledge and experience, while the high offices they occupy may be executed by any tyro.

But if the Administration be culpable in retaining men who disdain to take the oath of allegiance, it is grossly inconsistent in turning out many good men who took it in good faith. There are many such cases, and I doubt not that the experience and knowledge of these dismissed loyalists have been as useful to the Government as that of the fortunate Secessionists who have been retained.

I believe that it will be found, on investigation, that the retention of traitors in office has been brought about by religious and social ties, which are often stronger than the bonds of party, or even of allegiance to country. The ministers of religion in this city wield an immense influence upon any Administration that may be in power. For, whichever political party turns up, the clergy are sure to be in favor. Whether it be Whigs, Democrats or Republicans that reside in the White House, and administer the affairs of the several Departments, they, with their wives and daughters, their cousins, uncles, aunts, nephews and nieces, are still Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists, Catholics or Unitarians, and the popular parson—most parsons are popular, especially with the ladies of their congregations—is just as influential as ever. Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones and Mr. Johnston, with their large and interesting families, have long been most acceptable and useful members of his congregation, and their removal from office is no more to be thought of than their summary execution. The whole society is brought to bear upon the Secretary, whose family belongs to the same church and worship while in Washington in the same house, and the result is a suspension of the axe of proscription for weeks or months, by which time the social and religious bond of fraternity has become so closely knit together as to defy all assaults. There are clergymen in Washington whose influence is more potent and more effective than that of any Congressman. Their zeal is that of the good shepherd in defending his flock from prowling wolves, and they will assail a Secretary with an amount of influences perfectly irresistible.

To these religious influences, the mere social ties of neighborhood, friendship, and relationship are auxiliaries, while those powerful mystic organizations, the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Temperance Societies, are covertly pulling their hidden wires. All these subtle forces run counter to the political current, and in some instances they are to be found sheltering persons of very doubtful loyalty under the shadow of their wings. I by no means intend to charge upon any of these church, social, or fraternity influences, an interference to the honor and welfare of the country, but then they have known Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones so long, and formed such intimate ties of friendship with his family, that they are perfectly willing to trust him. He has his prejudices and predilections, but he has given an assurance that he is a friend of the Union, and his word is his bond.

As a general rule, these religious and social influences do great good, since their tendency is to blunt the axe of political proscription, and to foil the malice of partisan rancor, while they save many men to the public service whose qualifications should entitle them to permanent employment. But no such considerations can be entertained when it is a question of loyalty to the form of Government under which we live. If the office-holder or the office-hunter acknowledges only a qualified allegiance to the Government, that fact is of itself a sufficient ground for his exclusion, though his capacity for usefulness were unrivaled.

It may be hoped that the Senate will maturely consider the numerous military appointments which will go before it for consideration. No sickly tenderness to the feelings of the appointees should screen their pretensions to military knowledge and capacity from the most rigid scrutiny. It may seem harsh to reject the claims of a respectable man of patriotic impulses, but it were great cruelty to intrust him with a command for which nature and education have given him no qualifications. The sad experience of Bull Run will cause the country to be intolerant of the ill-timed forbearance of the Senate, as it regards military confirmations. OBSERVER.

The Real Nature of the Contest—Incidents and Anecdotes of the Battle at Bull Run.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1861.

Some few well-intentioned, but timid men, who see in the late Bull Run rout an absolute destruction of the prestige of the nation, and who wish to recognize the Confederate States of America, to save any further effusion of blood, should bear in mind that in the long run, money settles the question in war, as it does in almost everything else. Take the State of South Carolina. She can possibly bring into the field 17,000 men. It costs the American soldier, North or South, or it costs their respective Governments, $1,000 per annum to keep him properly fed, equipped and ready for action. The estimate for the Palmetto State alone will be $17,000,000 a year. Can a State which has only about 350,000 whites bear this expense? Can she raise the wind by State bonds, Confederate States of America bonds, or any other bonds, domestic or foreign? What is true of South Carolina is true of the rebel States. At the North we have more men, more money, and more credit. It is a question of time alone. How long that time may be none but Omnipotence can answer.

Individual instances of heroism and pluck are constantly brought to my notice. In the West Point class of this year there was a promising youth named AMES. He was ordered to report himself to the artillery branch of the service. Attached to SHERMAN's battery, he won the encomiums of veterans by his nerve and extraordinary coolness, as well as by the accuracy of his aim. In the early part of the engagement a Minié tore through his thigh within a hair's line of the great femoral artery. It went through the other leg, too,—the latter a mere flesh wound. The right leg bled profusely, but although he was urged to leave the field three different times, he refused. In the meanwhile, two other shots went through the sleeves of his loose blouse, slightly touching the skin at each time, and finally a piece of shell tore away the entire lower part of the skirt of his garment, without injuring him in the least. All this time he was sitting on the caisson bleeding, but still directing the gunners, his only safeguard a handkerchief tied around the wounded leg. At the last retreat he was hurried into an ambulance, faint and weak, but calm and collected. The country must remember this young hero.

Capt. TOM ALLEN, of the Wisconsin Second, when his men were beginning to flee, and when a troop of Confederate horse attempted to seize their flag, shouted out, "Boys, rally and save your standard!" Fifty did so, emptied a good number of saddles, and were saved from disgrace by one cool man. I became acquainted with this officer on the march from Centreville. He was one of the few who brought in his regiment to Fairfax in good style, and bivouacked them in the old Court-house, giving them an hour's rest. I saw a young corporal of this regiment at Centreville mounted on a splendid "Black Horse" charger. He came to Capt. ALLEN with tears in his eyes, and said, "Cap, I'd rather be shot than go back to Washington thus. Take my horse, and let me avenge this foul disgrace of our flag."

A schoolmaster of the Maine Fourth reached here yesterday. He reports that up to last Saturday many of the dead were still left on the battle-field. He was wounded in the right breast, but only slightly. When this class of prisoners were sent to Richmond, he pleaded weakness and was allowed to stay behind at Sudley Church Hospital. Winning the confidence of the hospital guard, he asked permission to "air his legs," and thus tried his strength. He came back the first day, but the second time he made rapid tracks for the Potomac, and came in just above the Chain Bridge. JASPER.

Late from Japan.

INTERESTING SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Correspondence of the Alta Californian.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Monday, May 20, 1861.

It is rumored that the Japanese merchants are endeavoring to induce their Government to allow them to carry on direct trade with Europe and China, either in their own or foreign bottoms.

The Cabinet of Yedo has been memorialized thereon and the matter referred to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty the Tycoon, in celebration of his having been recognized and confirmed as their lawful Prince by the Princes of the Empire, entertained [illegible] of Yedo at a dinner on the 2d inst. On this occasion the guests presented a petition, praying for the reduction of the prices of cereals, which were then higher than they had ever before been known in the country. The Tycoon promised to see what could be done, and after due inquiry into the monopoly of the grain holders, prices were suddenly reduced from famine rates to a lower level, which has given the greatest satisfaction throughout the country.

Last month the Prince of Mito received a mandate to put down the disorderly characters of his Territory, and immediately march with six or eight hundred men at arms for the suppression of these Lonins, who have been disturbing the country for some time past.

The latest political news of importance is that two Ambassadors have been appointed to Europe for the purpose of inducing the Treaty Powers to waive the opening of the ports of Yedo and Osaka. Trade at the port has been flat for the last fortnight, both for imports and exports.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire broke out about ten o'clock on Thursday night in the works of the Empire Oil Company, in Smith-street, near the creek, the cause being an explosion of the vapor or gas emanating from one of the stills in which the oil is boiled. There were at the time about four thousand gallons of oil on the premises, which getting ignited rendered useless all the efforts of the firemen to subdue the flames, until the building, stock and machinery were completely destroyed. The loss amounts to about $25,000, which is only partially covered by insurance. Another fire broke out about 12½ o'clock on Thursday night in the soap manufactory of WALSH & BROS., at the foot of Rush-street, and before the flames could be extinguished, the building and stock were damaged to the amount of about $5,000. Engine Companies Nos. 9 and 6, while going to the fire, raced on the railroad track on Division-avenue, and when on the downward grade near the foot of the street, Engine No. 9 attained such speed that the members were unable to control it and had to let go, when the engine struck against the house of a man named SELLERS, at the foot of the street, instantly killing Mrs. SELLERS, who was standing on the stoop. Engine No. 6 also ran over a man, who was seriously if not fatally injured, and several other persons. The whole matter will be investigated by the Coroner and Fire Marshal.

Jersey City.

FIRE ON A BARGE AND YACHT—NARROW ESCAPE OF POWDER SLOOPS.—About 12 o'clock this (Friday) morning, a fire, from some unknown cause, broke out on the barge *Poughkeepsie*, which was lying in the basin at the long dock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. The boat was immediately cast loose and floated a short distance, where she soon became enveloped in flames. Upon the arrival of the Jersey City and Hoboken fire companies, the barge was towed nearer to the dock, in order that the engines might play upon her. In doing so, she came in contact with a fine schooner-yacht, the *Astrea*, belonging to Dr. ACKERMAN, setting her on fire and damaging the rigging and upper works to the extent of $500. The hands on the yacht were compelled to jump into the water, and were taken ashore by a yacht. The barge also came very near two powder sloops, partially loaded, but they were got away in safety. Finding that the flames could not be subdued, the barge was towed on to the flats, and burned to the water's edge. The name of the owner, and the extent of the loss, could not be ascertained.

ROBBED WHILE BATHING.—On Thursday evening, while HENRY E. HAWKEY was bathing at the long dock, and while some distance from the shore, three men suddenly came up, and seizing his pantaloons, in which was $75, ran away. He subsequently recovered the pants, but the thieves made good their escape with the money.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Sprague and Major Tompkins, of Rhode Island; Mr. Crother and J. R. Miller, of Virginia; T. Ewing, of Ohio, J. B. Stone, of Rhode Island; J. Lord and lady, of California; H. Hubbard and lady, of California, and F. Clark, of Rochester, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. Washburn and H. H. Strickland, of Maine; P. H. Watson, of Washington; D. A. Goddard, of Massachusetts; Dr. Wickersham, H. T. Rockwell, Geo. W. Parmenter, J. F. Prag, E. T. Wilson, and J. C. A. Dexter, of Boston, and R. A. Hudson, of Indiana, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

P. Hoeneib, Secretary, and Viscount de Beaumont, Assistant Secretary of the French Legation, and Madame Mercier, wife of the French Minister, from Washington, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Keys and Lieut.-Col. Porter, from Alexandria, Va.; Col. Johnson, of California; Capt. Lunt, of New-York; E. B. Cooper, of Michigan; and P. H. Orna, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. H. D. Stover, of Washington; Capt. W. A. Ellis and F. A. Roberts, of the United States Army, are at the La Farge House.

Capt. Adams, of the U. S. A.; C. De Malons, of Paris; G. W. Alexander and S. W. Palm, of St. Louis; L. J. Baker, of California; A. T. Ridgley, of the U. S. A., and G. Bailey and G. F. Pettinos, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

C. R. Roche, of Washington; Dr. Hartshorn, of Philadelphia, E. W. Brush, of Baltimore, and E. W. Sedgwick, of Lenox, are at the Brevoort House.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of LIEBERTICK, KANE & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, up to July 19:

H. A. Stone and family, Geo. B. English and family, Felix Gelin, James D. Davis, Jas. S. Talbot, Dr. Gould and lady, T. Blankorkeck, H. Gibney and lady, S. A. Burrill and lady, of New-York. Col. J. E. Caven, H. C. Covert, of South Carolina. R. B. Woodward and family, Edward G. Buffum, of San Francisco.

A BOSTON SHIP WRECKED, AND CREW ATTACKED BY PIRATES.—The China mail to-day brings advices of the loss of the ship *Alfred Hill*, of Boston, Capt. Morse, which left this port on the 5th of February for Hong Kong. She was wrecked on Prata Shoals, May 25. A letter from Hong Kong says the crew left the ship in their boats, and when off the coast of Hainan, they were attacked by pirates, but finally a bargain was made with them that they should convey the shipwrecked mariners to Hong Kong, and receive in return $1,800 as ransom money. Accordingly, the officers and crew of the *Alfred Hill* were all safely landed at Hong Kong. The *Alfred Hill* was a good ship of 553 tons, built in Chelsea, in 1854, and was owned by Mr. J. C. Lemon, of this city. She had on board a valuable cargo of drills and other merchandise. The ship and cargo are heavily insured in State-street.—*Boston Journal, July* 30.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$2,128,242 IN TREASURE.

The Revolution in New-Granada.

The First Cotton Crop in Nicaragua.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on July 25, with 122 cabin and 260 second cabin and steerage passengers, and $2,128,242 23 in treasure, arrived at this port this morning.

The Overland Mail and Pony Express have anticipated the California advices brought by the *Northern Light*, but through our correspondents at Panama we have interesting intelligence from the Pacific Coast.

Our dates from Carthagena are to July 5, at which time it was uncertain whether MOSQUERA had beat the Government forces and got possession of part of the Capital, as had been reported, or whether he had himself been defeated and fallen back on Tunja, ninety miles from Bogota. Gen. MOSQUERA had issued a proclamation, declaring that the blockade of the ports was only one of paper, and that they were open to commerce.

In Cauca, ARBOLEDA with a force of 1,300 men was seriously annoying MOSQUERA.

Dates from Valparaiso are to July 2, and from Lima and Callao to July 14.

In Chili, Don JOAQUIN JOSE PEREZ, the Government candidate, had been elected President, as the Liberal charged, because there was no freedom of ballot.

Bolivia was quiet. Spain had recognized her independence by ratifying the treaty of 1847. No further fears were entertained of war with Peru.

Some disturbances were occurring in Peru in connection with the election of a Vice President, but nothing serious was apprehended.

Honduras and Guatemala were quiet. On June 1, the Bay Islands were turned over to Honduras by Great Britain.

The first cotton exported from Nicaragua,—30 bales,—was shipped by the Railroad Company's steamer *Columbus*, on its last trip to Panama, before the sailing of the *Northern Light*, by Mr. JOHN E. RUSSELL, an American. His success gave every reason to hope that a large crop would be produced next year, as the seed had been widely distributed.

NEW-GRANADA.

Progress of the Revolution—Conflicting Reports—Gen. Mosquera Troubled with a Fire in the Rear—The Arrest of Col. Joseph Scott.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

Since my last the British steamship *Plantagenet* has arrived from Carthagena, having left that port on the 5th inst. Reports by her are very conflicting as regards the revolution. There is no doubt that Gen. MOSQUERA, after a fight with the Government forces on the 13th of June, got possession of a portion of Bogota, the capital, and it was thought he would be in full possession in a day or two more. But reports now say that on the 16th MOSQUERA was defeated, and had fallen back on Tunja, ninety miles distant. This the Liberals, or Mosquera Party here, look upon as a hoax, yet the Conservatives feel positive it is true. Of course, we must await the next steamer, due here on the 4th, for the facts.

Gen. MOSQUERA has issued a proclamation, stating that all the ports of New-Granada, both on the Atlantic and Pacific side, are open to commerce, both domestic and foreign—or, in other words, that the Government's blockade is merely a paper one—and to this document is appended the certificates of a dozen or so Consuls at the different ports, that there is no military or naval hindrances against commerce.

Gen. HERRAN has published a letter, addressed to the Acting President of the Confederation, recommending the Government to offer compromises to the Revolutionary Party, so that the difficulties may be settled without further bloodshed.

In the State of Cauca, in the south, Gen. ARBOLEDA, who invaded it from Panama, in behalf of the actual Government, seems to be giving the Mosquera Government a good deal of trouble. He is said to have about 1,300 men, with which he proposes to follow up the rear of MOSQUERA, and, it is reported, he met with considerable success in several contests with the revolutionists. ARBOLEDA, it will be recollected, claims to have been elected President of the Confederation for the next constitutional term of four years.

In Panama, we have but little of interest. The passengers by the *Sonora*, who left San Francisco on the 1st of July, and who have been detained here ten days by the accident to the *Champion*, have all enjoyed good health, and go home to-day on the *Northern Light*. I believe the Vanderbilt Company paid all their reasonable expenses while here.

The United States war steamer *Saranac* is still in port. Commander MIDDLETON left Panama on the 23d instant, on the steamer *St. Louis*, to take command of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, at San Francisco. The United States brig-of-war *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall. The British screw-frigate *Mersey* left Aspinwall on the 23d for Jamaica.

Capt. JOSEPH SCOTT, Agent for the Vanderbilt steamers, was arrested and imprisoned, a few days ago, for refusing to pay the "Commercial tax" assessed by the Government of this State on foreign vessels. He was released in a couple of hours, however, on giving recognizances for his appearance at Court. It is not true, as reported, that he was released on the demand of the Commander of the United States brig *Bainbridge*. It was brought about by the unofficial representations made to the Prefect by Commander CARPENTER, of the United States storeship *Falmouth*, and Col. TOTTEN.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Election in Chili—The Independence of Bolivia Recognized by Spain—Disturbances in Peru—The First Cotton from Nicaragua.

PANAMA, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

The British steamship *Cloda* brings dates from Valparaiso to July 2, and from Lima and Callao to July 14. From Central America our dates are from Guatemala to the 8th inst., Nicaragua to the 12th, and Costa Rica to the 17th. The news from both sections is of but little importance.

CHILI.

On the 25th June the election for Presidential electors took place in Chili. There is no doubt that Don JOAQUIN JOSE PEREZ, the Government candidate, is elected. The Liberals charge that there was no freedom of ballot at the polls, and they consequently abstained from voting. The Chambers are occupied with the project of a South American union between Chili, Peru and Ecuador, which is the same in effect as the treaty of September, 1856, signed by the Plenipotentiaries, but rejected by Peru and Ecuador.

The Bank of Concursos, projected by Mr. JACKSON, of the firm of ALSOP & Co., is about to be organized.

Horse railroads are to be established in Valparaiso.

The Chilino war-steamer *Esmeralda* had returned from her third unsuccessful voyage in search of the new island reported to have been discovered by the captain of the *Rosas*.

BOLIVIA

Congress was discussing the new Constitution. The country was quiet. Ex-Presidents CORDOVA and Gen. SANTA CRUZ are allowed to return to the country. The treaty with Spain, made so long ago—in 1847—has at last been ratified by the former, Spain recognizing the independence of Bolivia. There is no longer any expectation of a war with Peru.

PERU

On the 14th of July, an election was held for Vice-President—Gen. PEREZ being the Government candidate, and Gen. LEVALLA the candidate of the people. Some disturbances were taking place in consequence, at Lima, at the time the steamer left. Three men who attacked a police station had been killed, but it was supposed the trouble would be suppressed by the Government without any further serious difficulty.

Trade was very dull at Callao. The amount of guano in course of shipment was very small. In the month of June, only seventeen vessels of all nations left the Chinchas with 10,647 tons of guano, of which but 549 tons went to the United States.

ECUADOR.

This Republic was tranquil. When the steamer touched in, ashes had been falling over the city of Guayaquil several days, indicating that some volcanic action had taken place at a distance.

HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.

The revolutionary disturbances in Honduras had been suffocated, and the Governments of Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua had taken measures to prevent armed expeditions from passing from those States into Honduras. On the 1st June the Bay Islands were formally turned over by Great Britain to Honduras, without any disturbances. In Salvador there is nothing new.

NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

The Government of Nicaragua have declared Realego a port of deposit, and is about to establish warehouses there for the reception of merchandise. Another decree establishes the value of the South American ounce or doubloon at $15 60. The "cut money" of Salvador, which circulates extensively in Nicaragua, will only be received in future at a discount of 25 per cent. The first cotton exported from Nicaragua—30 bales—was shipped by the Railroad Company's steamer *Columbus* this trip to Panama, by Mr. JOHN E. RUSSELL, an American. Mr. RUSSELL has distributed an immense quantity of cotton seed over the country, and next year quite a large quantity will be raised.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Chinandega with much *éclat* by the Americans. They were joined by most of the foreigners in town, and the civil, military and church authorities participated in the festivities. The American and Nicaragua flags were hoisted over the town.

In Costa Rica another "contract" has been made with a Belgian company, to build a road from San José, the capital, to the Atlantic. Of course the road will not be made, and Costa Rica commerce will still pass over the Isthmus of Panama for Europe and the United States.

The income of the Treasury in Costa Rica for the present year is calculated at $936,505, but it costs a large part to collect it. The population of Costa Rica is only about 160,000.

The State Educational Association.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 2.

The State Association closed its annual session here last evening. It was largely attended by distinguished educators from this and other States. Radical educational reforms were lengthily discussed. A resolution was unanimously passed, declaring that in the present desperate struggle for national existence and freedom which the Government is waging against treason and disunion, the teachers of the State of New-York are ready to sustain the Government to the utmost extent of their ability. JAMES CRUIKSHANK, of Albany, was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.

From Jefferson City, Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 1.

The Missouri and Western Telegraph Company commenced taking down their wires west of this place, this morning, owing to the disturbed state of the counties between this and the Kansas border. It is the Company's property which is being rapidly destroyed by lawless persons who roam unrestrained throughout that portion of the State. Dispatches going to Kansas City, Missouri, and to points in Kansas and Nebraska, will go hereafter *via* Quincy, with but little delay.

Death of Hon. Wm. Dimmick.

HONESDALE, Pa., Friday, Aug. 2.

Hon. WM. H. DIMMICK, ex-member of Congress, died to-day at noon.

AN ELOPEMENT TRAGEDY.—A young man, named PRATT, about eighteen years of age, and a Miss VANDERWERKER, sixteen years old, who were uncle and niece, eloped from Rome, N. Y., to New Ashford, Mass., last June, says the Boston *Journal*, and were married.

The father of the girl, who had discovered their whereabouts arrived at New-Ashford last night, declaring that he would have his daughter. She went up stairs, and five minutes afterwards the misguided couple were found with their throats cut, and so closely clasped in each other's arms that three men could hardly separate them. The woman was dead, but PRATT still lingers.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—*Le Journal de Quebec* of Tuesday, says that the number of visitors to the big ship, up to that time, amounted to over 15,000. Above 100 first-class state-rooms have already been engaged for Europe.

[Advertisement.]

DOWNER'S AND THE PORTLAND CO.'S KEROSENE OIL.

The undersigned have reduced the price of this celebrated Oil. J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO., Nos. 36 and 38 Burling-slip.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S Purifying and Strengthening Pills you can endure all these, and still retain good health. Only 25 cents per box.

The Tribune's War Maps.
LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Now Ready, EXTRA TRIBUNE, containing the various Maps published in THE TRIBUNE since the commencement of the War. It also contains a list of the killed and wounded in the late battle, so far as ascertained. Price five cents. Three dollars per 100. Terms cash. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Dr. Tumblety's Pimple Banisher.—Price $1 per bottle. Sent by mail or express to any address. Office No. 499 Broadway.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,460 Post-office.

Mess Chest,
Containing Fine Plated Ware, Table Linen, Cutlery, &c., complete for fifty persons.
Will be sold for $300.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
For Family and manufacturing use.
No 495 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. Tumblety's Pimple Banisher.—PRICE, $1 per bottle, sent by mail or express to any address. Office, No. 499 Broadway.

White Canvas Army Shoes for Soldiers, Policemen, Ball Clubs. The most cool and comfortable shoe made, at LANDON'S, No. 449 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BENNET—SCRIBNER.—On Wednesday, July 10, at the parsonage of Trinity M. E. Church, by Rev. Geo. S. Hare, Mr. JOHN BENNET, of this City, to Miss SUSAN E. SCRIBNER, daughter of the late Stephen Scribner, of Westchester County, N. Y.

SNYDER—BAIN.—In Kinderhook, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 25, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. F. T. Tiffany, of Trinity Church, Claverack, assisted by Rev. P. Thomas, Rector of the parish, ISAAC V. A. SNYDER to MARY HELEN, only child of the late John Bain, all of Kinderhook.

PINCHOT—SHELDEN.—In Cannonsville, N. Y., on Monday, July 29, by Rev. Mr. Hempstead, EDGAR PINCHOT, of New-York, to MARIE A. SHELDEN.

DIED.

PUSSEDDU.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 1, MARY, widow of Pasquale Pusseddu, a native of France, aged 61 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 196 Prince-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WOODHULL.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 1, Mr. ALBERT C. WOODHULL, only son of the late Albert Woodhull, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his late father, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the deceased, No. 40 9th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KNEELAND.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 2, HENRY KNEELAND.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

LAWRANCE.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 1, Mrs. MARY OSBURN, widow of the late Alexander Lawrance, aged 65 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, James and Alexander Lawrance, and of her son-in-law, John Orser, Esq., also of her brother-in-law, John M. Lodewick, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 127 West 20th-st., without further invitation.

COOPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 1, CATHARINE AUGUSTA, wife of T. Colden Cooper, of this City, and daughter of Arunet Richmond, of Tremont, Tazewell County, Illinois.

The funeral will take place at the residence of Wm. Q. Staples, No. 33 Bond-st., at 11 A. M. this day.

MACKEY.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 2, ROBERT V., youngest son of Robert V. and Eliza J. Mackey, aged 2 years, 11 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, No. 131 Suffolk-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment on Sunday morning.

GILHOOLY.—In this City, ANN GILHOOLY, widow of the late Andrew Gilhooly, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 68 Cliff-st. The friends of her family, and of her sons, M. J. Gilhooly and Thomas H. Gilhooly, are invited to attend.

MASON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 1, ARTHUR L., son of Geo. W. and Frances S. Mason, aged 4 months and 15 days.

MIDGLEY.—At Bay Ridge, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 1, EDWARD JOSEPH, son of Benjamin S. and Sarah M. Midgley, aged 9 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 4 P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Isaac E. Bergen, Bay Ridge, without further notice.

BRANDT.—At Newtown, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 2, CARL EDWIN, son of Carl and Isabel M. Brandt, aged 4 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MCCARTY.—In this City, THOMAS MCCARTY, aged 39 years.

His remains will be taken to New-Brunswick this morning by the 11 o'clock train from Jersey City.

New-Brunswick papers please copy.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 1, of congestion of the brain, SUSAN A., wife of Charles W. Carpenter, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 215 Atlantic-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

WISKEMANN.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Friday morning, of inflammation of the bowels, Mr. PHILIP WISKEMANN, aged 41 years.

The friends of the bereaved family are requested to attend the funeral, from the German Evangelical Church, corner of 6th and Garden sts., at 2 o'clock, this (Saturday) afternoon, without further invitation.

HEALY.—In Keyport, N. J., on Fourth day, Seventh month, July 31, EDWARD HEALY, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Friends' Meeting-house, in 20th-st., near 3d-av., in this City, on Seventh day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

ASPINWALL.—At Nyack, on Wednesday, July 31, ROBERT MAXWELL ASPINWALL, son of James S. and Margaret Aspinwall, of this City, aged 18 months.

ALBRO.—At White Plains, on Thursday, Aug. 1, at the residence of his brother, Wm. H. Albro, STEPHEN V. ALBRO, of this City, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the First Methodist Church, White Plains, this day, (Saturday,) the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The cars leave 26th-st. station at 11 o'clock, returning at 6 and 7 o'clock P. M.

DERBY.—At Sheffield, Mass., on Sunday, July 28, SARAH CAROLINE, wife of Lyman Derby, and daughter of Rev. Isaac Orchard, of this City, aged 30 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 415.—AUG 2, 1861.
37, 75, 22, 47, 56, 64, 8, 1, 69, 32, 57, 4, 29.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 416.—AUG. 2, 1861.
28, 14, 35, 25, 67, 64, 10, 29, 33, 60, 27, 73, 62.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON.
Ship owners and others can procure these admirable guns and unequaled projectiles, "Hotchkiss' shot and shell," of any required size, with promptness, by addressing
NORMAN WIARD, or HENRY L. STUART,
No. 136 East 33d-st., New-York.
Those guns can be furnished, with carriages of an improved and greatly superior construction, adapted to Navy and field service.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c., the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c., the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c.; the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c., the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c., the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c., the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c.; the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c., the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c., the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c.; the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c.; the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c., the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c., the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c.; the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c., the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c.; the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c.; the Commencement of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

LETTERS FOR SECEDED STATES CAN BE FORWARDED BY ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, by observing the following directions:

Inclose each letter in a United States Government envelope—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will not answer. The Company will forward and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.

The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight; each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.

At points through the States where Adams Express have no offices, mail the letter under cover to Adams Express Company, New-York or Louisville, and inclose the amount as above.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer BREMEN, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per the GLASGOW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

NEW BOOKS.

NEARLY 3,000 COPIES HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE.
THE UNITED STATES IN 1861.
By Count GASPARIN. 1 vol. 12mo. Price 75 cents.
"A most extraordinary book. It gives the fullest and most complete discussion of the causes which led to the great uprising of our people, the nature of this crisis in our history as a nation, and its probable issues."—*N. Y. World.*

LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT.
By J. T. HEADLEY. 1 vol. 75 cents.
"A full and authentic biography, with a faithful and graphic description of the brilliant battles in which Gen. Scott has been engaged."
Agents will find a ready sale for these books.
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

GREAT RUSH FOR THE NEW NOVEL
PHILIP THAXTER.
THE PUBLISHERS ANNOUNCE
that so quickly has the first edition of this capital novel been exhausted, they have been unable to supply the trade with it for several days past.
A NEW EDITION,
however, is expected from the printer's this morning, when all can be furnished with this
SUPERB NEW NOVEL
BY
AN UNKOWN AUTHOR.
PHILIP THAXTER.
One volume, cloth bound. Price, $1.
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

MILITARY.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.
GARDES LAFAYETTE.
The recruiting rendezvous of this regiment is situated at Lafayette Hall. Lieut. A. VIGNOT is detailed to superintend the enlistment. Recruits will be sent to camp immediately after having been accepted by one of the Surgeons of the regiment. By order of
P. A. GRADY, Adjt. Col. R. DE TROBRIAND.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED an Executive Committee to facilitate the immediate raising of a regiment composed exclusively of mechanics of the City of New-York and vicinity,—the said regiment to be designated the "Mechanic Rifles,"—respectfully appeal to the patriotism and liberality of such of our fellow-citizens who are desirous of contributing pecuniary aid in crushing out this terrible and unnatural rebellion.

This regiment has now been in process of formation about three weeks, under the supervision of Col. James H. Bull, a well-known machinist and civil engineer of this City, he also comes highly recommended for military talents.

About 400 of the sturdy mechanics of New-York and vicinity have already enrolled themselves, and we feel well satisfied that a little pecuniary aid at this time will send to the seat of war in a very short time as fine a body of men as has gone forth.

Fellow-citizens, you want men to fight and put down rebellion, we want money to make the men comfortable, which will keep them together until they are regularly mustered in the service of the United States.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned.
T. B. STILLMAN, No. 13 Broadway.
DANIEL CARPENTER, corner Broome and Elm sts.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Mechanics' Bank.
S. V. BAGLEY, No. 8 Wall-st.
JOHN J. GORMAN, No. 617 Hudson-st.
S. G. ALTHAUSE, Houston corner Green-st.
PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 Stone-st.
ALFRED SCHENCK, 25th-st. corner 1st-av.
JOHN DECKER, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.
S. V. BAGLEY, Secretary.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Treasurer.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogues, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—COMMANDANTS of Companies in Twelfth Regiment, with their first Sergeants, will report to the Adjutant, at No. 38 East 30th-st., at 8 A. M. TO-DAY, (Saturday,) without fail.
By order of COL. DANL. BUTTERFIELD.
FRED. T. LOCKE, Adjutant.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.—THE ENROLLED members of Capt. Robertson's Company are requested to muster at the Mercer House, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, to be inspected and sworn into the United States service, and forwarded to quarters on Staten Island.
JAS. ROBERTSON, Captain.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is for is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

This Extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles, at 25 c., 50 c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 150 gallons of the Beer. General depot, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

A HEAVY ROBBERY.—A gentleman named BENJAMIN HALLOCK, who has been engaged in buying cattle for the past five years, from the West for New-York City, was robbed of $3,500 in the sleeping-car of the Great Western Railway, on Tuesday night. He got on board the train at Suspension Bridge, and immediately procured a berth and turned in. He left the car three or four times during the trip, in order to obtain refreshments, and he is most positive that the money was taken while in the car, for upon leaving London station, and when lying in his berth awake, he had his hand upon his wallet, which he carried in his pantaloons pocket. As the train neared Chatham station he awoke, and to his alarm, found that his money was gone. Search was at once instituted, but it proved fruitless. Upon the train's arrival at Windsor yesterday morning the railroad officials were immediately placed in possession of the particulars, but they have not yet succeeded in getting on the track of the guilty parties.—*Detroit Free Press, Aug. 1.*

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *New-York*, close to-day (Saturday) at 10:30 A. M.

The Mails for Ireland, per *Glasgow*, *via* Queenstown, close at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

The Mails for Havana, Key West, and Fort Pickens, per *Marion*, close at 3 P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

SAFETY OF JACOB C. STAMLER.—JACOB C. STAMLER, of 71st Regiment N. Y. S. M., reported killed, is a prisoner at Manassas, and was seriously wounded; is doing well. So says a dispatch received at the house of an associate. JOHN C. STAMLER.

T. S., FOREST HILL, COUNTY OF KENT, ENGLAND.—You are earnestly entreated to communicate with your unhappy wife and family, or to Messrs. Forester & Goddard, Private Inquiry Office, No. 8 Danes Inn-st., Clements-strand, London, England.

J. J. WILL BE AT THE PLACE APPOINTED Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

CONTENTS OF No. 1,689, (AUG. 2.)

I. LEADING ARTICLES: The Latest War News; Confidence Renewed; Confiscation; News from the Other Side; Editorial Paragraphs.
II. NEWS SUMMARY.
III. GEN. McCLELLAN: What his Men Say of Him; Col. Lander; Incidents of their Victorious Virginia Campaign.
IV. FROM CALIFORNIA: Summary of the Latest News by Pony Express.
V. THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN: Graphic Narrative, Barbarity of the Rebels; Miscellaneous Incidents.
VI. THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION: Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.
VII. FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND: Correspondence of the *N. Y. Tribune.*
VIII. FROM WASHINGTON: Suspicious Movements on the River; Flatboats Gathered at Aquia; Large Force of Rebels at Hand; The Pawnee on the Lookout; Later from Kanawha Valley; Gov. Wise still Running.
IX. ARRIVAL OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.
X. INFORMATION FROM THE ENEMY: Return of One of the Captured; His Experience Among the Rebels; The Force of the Enemy; Strength of his Position.
XI. FROM EUROPE.
XII. LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH.
XIII. THE SILVER CORD: By SHIRLEY BROOKS.
XIV. BARCHESTER TOWERS: By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
XV. FROM WASHINGTON: Correspondence of the *N. Y. Tribune.*
XVI. THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: By WILLIAM H. RUSSELL.
XVII. POLITICAL.
XVIII. PERSONAL.
XIX. CITY NEWS.
XX. MISCELLANEOUS.
XXI. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
XXII. WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.
XXIII. COMMERCIAL MATTERS: Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain, and Cattle Markets, specially reported for the N. Y. Tribune.

TERMS—One Copy for one year, $3. Two Copies, one year, $5. Five Copies, one year, $11 25. Ten Copies, to one address, $20.
For a Club of Twenty, we send an Extra Copy.
For a Club of Forty, we send the Daily Tribune gratis.

THE N. Y. DAILY TRIBUNE, $6 per annum.
THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2 per annum.
For Club Terms, see THE TRIBUNE of any date.
Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

A SURGEON'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN. Letter from Prof. FRANK H. HAMILTON. See AMERICAN MEDICAL TIMES of this week. BAILLIERE BROTHERS, No. 440 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ABOUT APRIL 22, 1857, PER MAIL, CERTIFICATE No. 9905, Aug. 28, 1854, for 75 shares, No. 23480, April 27, 1857, for 7 shares, No. 1872, July 20, 1857, for 11 shares, No. 299, April 27, 1857, ½ share for $50 (fifty dollars,) of New-York and Erie Railroad Company Stock, in name of E. Gamage. The finder will please return the same to A. GAMAGE, No. 74 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, August 2, 1861.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, FROM A COACH, IN going from 31st-st. and 4th-av. through the 3d-av. and the Bowery, a BLACK TRUNK, marked Mrs. C. A. Fitch. The finder, by bringing it to the St. Nicholas Hotel, will receive the above reward.

LOST.—A GOLD CHASED BRACELET, WITH "Minnie" engraved inside. The finder will be suitable rewarded by leaving it at No. 152 Broadway.
GOLDING & DUNLAP.

LOST—BANK-BOOK, NO. 26,353, OF THE "BANK for Savings, in City of New-York;" the finder will please leave the same at the Bank, or at No. 54 7th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 766 Broadway, near 9th-st. Sole-leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling. Paris-made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies and gentlemen's use.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 60 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—ANY PERSON HAVING a set of patterns and flasks, for spikes and nails, to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by addressing a note to JOHN WILKINSON, 194 Greene-st., Jersey City.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in imparting instruction in the English branches, French and Music, is desirous of a position as Teacher; in a family preferred; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, a graduate of Yale, wishes a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 886 Bridgeport, Conn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.—A PUBLIC meeting will be held TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, in Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square, to aid in the prevention and suppression of intemperance in the Army. W. E. DODGE, Esq., will preside, and Dr. MARSH will make statements relative to what has been done in supplying sixty regiments with tracts, and what more is demanded. Rev. Mr. WILLETS, of Brooklyn, and a gentleman direct from the Army, will address the meeting. A full attendance is hoped for.

THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open during the month of August. The Pastor, Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, will Preach each SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Chapel of Rutger's Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., and in the Church on Carmine-st. in the Afternoon of each Sabbath, at 4 o'clock. There will be no Afternoon Service at the Chapel. The Rev. S. W. BAILEY will preach in Carmine-st. in the Morning.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton-sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., 3½ o'clock, P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENteenth-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park.—Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Seats free. Friends and strangers are invited.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—"REBELLION A BLESSING," will be the subject in the Anderson Tent, on Union-square, by Rev. CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS, at 3½ o'clock. Preaching at Astor-place, by the same, at 5½ o'clock. Volunteers' families, with the public generally, are invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 12th-st.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS will preach at 10½ o'clock, on *The Difference Between the Moralist and the Christian*; and at 7¾ o'clock, on *The Saint in Glory*. Baptism after the morning sermon, and communion at 3 P. M. Seats free.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach to-morrow, Sunday, Aug. 4, in Trenor Hall, 34th-st., corner Broadway, at 10½ A. M., and at 8 o'clock P. M. Evening subject—*Plain Thoughts Brought from the War, or the Causes of Our Late Defeat and its Lessons.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. The rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

S. S. SNOW, PRECURSOR OF THE COMING Savior, will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. N. B.—Mr. SNOW foretold the present civil war, its causes and results, fifteen years ago.

PROF. MATTISON (FORMER PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st.) preaches regularly in the new Chapel, 41st-st., near 6th-av., every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

REV. JOSEPH HARTWELL, OF ILLINOIS, will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE REV. FRANCIS MANSFIELD WILL preach in St. Peter's Church, (West 20th-st.,) to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, when a collection will be made in behalf of the Charity Fund of the Association, connected with the parish.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st. Preaching, TO-MORROW, by Rev. J. A. CRAWFORD, of Ohio, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH in the Laight-st. Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7¾ o'clock in the EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. E. T. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 7¾ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. A. McKEAN, of Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are welcome.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

One of the best distilleries in the West, situated about three miles north of the thriving City of Quincy, Ill. The distillery building 56x140 feet, and cattle barn 66x222 ft., built of stone. The location is on an 80-acre lot of fine land, with a never-failing spring of water, and near an inlet of the Mississippi River, navigable at all times. Connected with the distillery is an alcohol apparatus. The property cost over $48,000, but is now offered clear for $25,000, on easy terms, or would be exchanged for dry goods, groceries, or other good merchandise. For further particulars apply to
FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE, the stock and fixtures of the boot and shoe store No. 332 Grand-st., near Essex Market, lately belonging to Lewis Reynolds, deceased. For terms of sale, inquire of JAMES GRIDLEY,
Administrator, &c.,
No. 59 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—AN OYSTER AND DINING SALOON, with bar attached, in a good business place. Will be sold cheap, as the owner has other business to attend to that calls him out of the City. Call at No. 74 West-st. until sold. A good chance for a business with a small capital. Rent cheap. Apartments to live in. No agents need apply.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH A capital of $1,000, in a profitable and respectable business already established. An intelligent man, of good habits and business capacity, will find this an excellent opportunity. For particulars, address HORTICULTURE, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS OF A large grocery and provision store, would exchange for City or country property not incumbered with mortgage. Address, by post, G. H. P., No. 45 Greenwich-av. Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE—AN APOTHECARY'S STORE, COMpletely furnished, and located in a flourishing town in the vicinity of New-York, together with a good Doctor's practice, if desirable for the purchaser. Terms very low. Address G. R., Box No. 260 New-York Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital to enter a well-paying business, well established; a young man preferred. This is a rare chance, seldom offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, by PEED & COLE, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 120 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, comprising the entire stock of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture, of a first-class City manufacturer.
J. W. HIGGINS, Deputy Sheriff.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, table linen, sewing machines, kitchen ware, &c.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF fine household furniture, THIS DAY, at S. & J. BOGART'S Auction Rooms, No. 1 North William-st., corner of Frankfort. Sewing Machines, &c., &c., on Monday.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STEEL GUNS
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO'S,
Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLASS Machinists, Nos. 475, 477 and 479 1st-av., near 29th-st., New-York, are now prepared to rifle cannon to any extent, with the greatest dispatch and in a superior manner.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—DR. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, SMART, capable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, is exceedingly fond of children, and a good seamstress, will do housework if required, is very willing and obliging, kind disposition; best references, no objections to country, wages, $4 per month. Call at No. 420 Broadway, hall-door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtions wanted by two young women, the cook is a Scotch girl, she is a good cook, and will assist in the washing; the other is a good chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business, both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a most respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, is a good baker of bread, biscuit, and a good washer and ironer, is willing and obliging, and desirous of pleasing her employer. City reference. No objections to country. Wages $5 or $6. Call at No. 420 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with seven months' reference, wishes a situation as cook, or will do general housework, is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and is a splendid washer and ironer, can do up a gentleman's shirt in style. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a well-disposed, trustworthy Scotch girl, a situation, in City or country, can do general housework well, and not afraid to work, would do the chamberwork and washing if required; has the best of reference. Apply at 378 6th-av., wages low to a nice family.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a German girl, a situation to do all kinds of work, is a good washer and ironer; would prefer an American family. Apply at No. 109 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant woman, a situation to do the housework of a small private family, has good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 83 West 25th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENteel highly recommended girl from the north of Ireland, a situation as housemaid or children's nurse, is quick with the needle, makes shirts, children's clothes, wages $5, City or country, in a respectable family. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for three days.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, by a capable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, understands fine washing and French fluting in the neatest manner, has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as nurse, one who perfectly understands taking care of children, no objection to go in the country, would do chamberwork and waiting, has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 24th-st.

AS LADIES' OR CHILDREN'S NURSE.—Situation wanted, by a respectable, middle-aged Scotchwoman, either as ladies' or children's nurse, and to do plain sewing, is well qualified and fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at No. 318 9th-av.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS CALL at the largest old established Office and Institute, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended to, for neat, capable, civil, active servants. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS BUTLER, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY, well-conducted young man, wants a situation as butler or in-door servant in a private family, can be highly recommended by the last family he has lived with in this City as butler; his discharges will show he fully understands his duties, and will be found civil, obliging and most respectful, and, if required, understands the care and management of horses and carriages, driving, &c. Address T. M. M., No. 900 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver, has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer and vegetable gardener, by one who understands farming in all its branches. Call or address, for two days, M. D., at No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS FARMER.—A SINGLE MAN WISHES TO get a situation for the country, to do work on a farm, understands all kind of work on a farm, the care of horses, driving, or working in a garden, is willing to work and make himself generally useful. Wages will be moderate. Address M. D., Box 194 *Times* Office, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A Frenchman and his wife wish situations, the man understands farming and the care of horses; is a good driver and is a good carpenter, can build fences, the wife is good cook, baker, washer and ironer, she is a good dairymaid; both are willing to make themselves useful, wages no object. Can be seen at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener, can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful, the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND PORTER.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young man, recently from Ireland, as porter and groom, can take care of horses, understands his business thoroughly, has had seven years' experience in the care of fine carriage horses, and has satisfactory testimonials from his former employer. Address for two days, J. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte; has overstrung bass, round corners, carved lyre and mouldings, and rounded keys; will be sold for less than one-half its value, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. Inquire in Oxford-st., first house north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

$155 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTE—Worth $300, large round corner rosewood carved moulding, 7-octave, iron frame, with all modern improvements; very little used.
J. COUENHOVEN, No. 856 Broadway, near 13th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches, German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are retained during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT $2 50.—WRITING, 20 LESSONS. BOOKkeeping, $5 per month, or $10, lessons unlimited, writing and arithmetic, $10 per quarter, 72 lessons each. Juveniles, during vacation, $3 per month, 26 lessons.
N. B.—No vacation at PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Open for instruction every day and evening.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18, continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO receive English lessons from an American, in exchange for instruction in the French language, at any hour, day or evening. Address E. F. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 663 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARDING.—ONE LARGE, OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with good board in a private family, about 1½ hours sail from New-York. Location healthy and pleasant. Good bathing near the place. Terms moderate. The steamer *S. V. Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily for Glen Cove at 4 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted. Apply to Mrs. SAUNDERS, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY WILL find a comfortable home, at very low terms, at Bergen Heights, two miles from Jersey City Ferry; the rooms are nicely furnished; fine play-grounds for children; good table, and fresh milk, vegetables, etc., terms, from $3 50 to $4 per week. Address A. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A COUPLE MORE GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, at a beautiful country residence, one hour from the City. Plenty of milk, vegetables, &c. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

BOARD ON EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON—One hour by boat or cars. A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or a small family, for the balance of the season. House spacious and pleasantly situated. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST QUALITY BOARD and rooms, at moderate prices, may be obtained at a country farm-house, in Connecticut. Apply or address to D. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn., or at No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, ON TOWN or country, near or far, a nice room, with good board, in a private family, for a French gentleman. Apply, stating terms and particulars, to B. D. P., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BOARD IN A private family, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, not above Washington Heights, for a few persons. Address Box No. 4,060, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR the water, for a lady and four children. Address N. J., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, in suites or singly, with or without board, can be obtained by applying at No. 199 10th-st. To those spending the Summer in the City, this location is desirable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN willing to room together can have the comforts of a pleasant home, with a family of three persons; location on the line of the Fulton-avenue cars, and within easy walking distance of the ferries. References required. Address B. M. T., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, for the Summer, or the ensuing season. The rooms are large and airy, with hot and cold water, bath, and every convenience. References exchanged. Apply at No. 81 Henry-st.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH board and use of bath, at No. 49 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References given and required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2¾ acres of land, situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from depot, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

CHEAP RENTS.—ECONOMY OF EXPENSES IN New-York living—Two country-houses to let, furnished or unfurnished, 22 miles per ferry from New-York; rent nominal, if the tenant is trustworthy and respectable, during war-times, agreeing to take care of 32 acres of land, stables, farm, out-buildings, &c. Inquire at No. 326 Broadway, or No. 47 Amity-st.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, A VERY pretty, well-built, commodious cottage, near the City, pleasantly accessible in less than an hour; situation beautiful, elevated and healthy, and neighborhood unexceptionable, 12 rooms; price $3,600. Inquire at No. 76 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE house with good yard and garden, situated in the village of Hackensack, N. J. House contains eight rooms. Terms low. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., or of A. E. FATIN, Hackensack, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE THOUsand acres of choice land, in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich. Two hundred and fifty acres, in one body, lie 6 miles from the thriving town of Kalamazoo, and less than 3 miles from Oshtemo Depot, with excellent roads to both points; has an abundance of water, and plenty of pine, oak and maple timber, with a beautiful site for building; an outlay of $5 per acre will bring this tract up to from $30 to $40 in value per acre. One hundred and sixty acres lie within 10 miles of Kalamazoo, on a good road, has two fine, never-failing streams on it, is well timbered, and lies well for cultivation. Five hundred acres, in one body, lie 12 miles from Kalamazoo, and is a very handsome tract, being well timbered with oak, black walnut, beech and maple, and is well watered, having on it a small, clear and deep lake, filled with fish. To any person who desires a home in Michigan, a growing and healthy State, this is a desirable investment. The whole tract will be sold for $12,000. Apply, by mail, Box No. 338 Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE OR WILL BE EXCHANGED for desirable Brooklyn property or a good mortgage for about $2,500, a lot on the west side of 35th-st., near 3d-av., in this City. About $1,000 cash will be paid on the exchange if required. Address Box No. 1,716 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING 24 BY 80, No. 35 Park-st., (late Cross-st.,) near Centre and Duane, well calculated for heavy storage or manufacturing purposes. Also, the three-story brick dwelling house, corner of Livingston and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn. They will be let low to responsible tenants if early application be made to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 59 William-st., rear office, first floor.

CHEAP STORES AND HOUSES IN BROOKLYN—TO BAKERS.—Four new Stores (in block of eight) on Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, corner of Ryerson st.—one with large Oven for bakery. Houses in various parts of Brooklyn, from $100 to $350 per annum. Apply at Office No. 1, over Fulton-Bank, New-York, at 12 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, the second floor of a private house, with all the modern improvements, gas, bath and pantries. Rent moderate. Apply for two days, at No. 177 East 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET—IN A FIRST RATE SITUATION IN Broadway, a fine room 25 feet by 90, admirably suited for any business purpose, with a good commodious residence attached, suitable for a good sized family. Apply to W. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NEAT, GENTEEL THREE-STORY high basement dwelling, all in order, and can be occupied at any time; neighborhood first class; rent cheap to a first-class tenant. Address H., Box No. 374 Post-office, for information.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 6th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 20TH-ST., near 4th-av., suitable for a small, genteel family; 12 rooms neatly furnished. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Rent $625, reserving one room for a gentleman with breakfast.

TO YACHT OWNERS.—WANTED TO BUY, the hull of a vessel from 20 to 50 tons. Apply to J. LUCEY, No. 24 Platt-st., New-York City.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.
Saturday Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1.30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.
Returning, will leave as follows:
Roslyn, 6:30 A. M. — Sands' Point, 7 35 A. M.
Glen Wood, 6:35 A. M. — Great Neck, 7 55 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M. — Whitestone, 8 05 A. M.
Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves West 11th (Amos-st.) at 9½, 12¾, and 3¼.
" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st. EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 8 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., omitting 8 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4.30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4.15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9 15, 11 A. M.; 1.30, 3:15, 4:15, 5.15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Hendden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:
To Long Branch and Branchport and return $1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return 60
To Patterson's Grove and return 50
To Port Monmouth and return 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.
GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward, at old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.
To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing, for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.)
Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.
On fine Sundays every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season.

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7 5 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8.10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7.30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7 45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9 00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7 50 A. M., excepting Fridays, when she will make an early trip, leaving 10th-st., 4 30 A. M.; Peck-slip, 4 50 A. M.; 30th-st., 5 20 A. M.; Spring-st., 5 40 A. M.; Pier No. 4, 6 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT—WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos and 30th sts., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock, Yonkers at 5½ o'clock.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾, Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY.—A well-improved farm of from 75 to 100 acres, with good house and out-buildings thereon, and located within a few hours' ride of New-York. Address M., with full particulars, Box No. 2,622 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, or the place of a partner desiring to retire, by a business man in good standing and credit, in exchange for his farm and country seat, well stocked and in complete order, or houses in the City well rented. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 1,760 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH A few acres of land; must be on the water, Sound preferred, and a reasonable distance from the City. Price not to exceed $5,000. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 4163 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—AN AMERICAN lady would like a situation on board of a passenger vessel, (running to Havana, West-Indies, preferred,) as head-stewardess; is familiar with sea-voyages, and will guarantee perfect satisfaction in the discharge of her superintendence and duties, satisfactory reference will be given for capacity, economy, &c. Address A. P., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. — AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. — CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. — AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, — NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.
Cape May, cabin $2 00
Philadelphia, cabin 2 00
Philadelphia, steerage 1 50
The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROCKER, Commander.
One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin .... $75 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London .... 80 | Steerage to London 33
First Cabin to Paris .... 85 | Steerage to Paris 38
First Cabin to Hamburg .... 85 | Steerage to Hamburg 35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.—The well known packet ship BENJAMIN ADAMS, lying at Pier No. 28 East River, sails on the 6th of August, and the packet ship ROBERT L. LANE, lying at Pier No. 6 North River, will sail on the 12th of August. For passage at the lowest rates, or drafts payable in all parts of Great Britain or Ireland, constantly for sale, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 282 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point.
9.00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1.00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4 55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
6.00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6 00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7.00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 121 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8 45 and 9.45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4 15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8 15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3.30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7 45 and 8 45 A. M., and at 5-45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6. P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:
FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M. | 7 25, 11 25 A. M. and 3.55 and 5.25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 15 P. M. | 10 40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4 30 P. M. for Syosset; 5 30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 4 30 and 5 30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 4 30, 5.30 and 6 30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 15 and 9 15 A. M. and 4 25 and 6 25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4.25 and 6.25 P. M.; for Suderns at 4.25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. P. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861.

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof, and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward—at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election in 1862, will be held at the office of the Company, 23d st. and 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1861. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 P. M. By order of the Board.
August 1st, 1861. GEO. G. PETERS, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COATES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. [illegible] William st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 20 MORTgage Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE Bonds of the NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of
M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed until that day.
By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERbocker Stage Company have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent., payable to the stockholder on and after the 9th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed. GEO. C. PETERS, Treas.
August 1, 1861.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HORSES FOR SALE.—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe, a pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.—PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 10th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons more or less of the same size above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.

ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs., and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean; of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the Inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions advertised, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.
jy13-lawtw6

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, No. 34 Nassau-st., July 2, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for Beef," and "Proposal for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon, on Saturday, the 3d day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn,
2,000 barrels of beef,
2,000 barrels of pork.

The beef must be of corn well fattened cattle. The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs. The beef, pork and barrels to conform as near as possible in quality to the standard sample of Navy beef and pork, and must pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office.

N. B.—The above beef and pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within twenty days after date of notice of the acceptance of the proposal. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, corner of the 7th-av. and 35th-st., until 12 o'clock Noon, of the 8th day of August, instant, for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements and equipments for the volunteer troops of this State:
25,000 Cartridge boxes.
25,000 Cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
25,000 Waist belts and plates.
25,000 Cap pouches and picks.
25,000 Gun slings.
25,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
25,000 Haversacks, (enameled cloth.)
2,000 Non-commissioned officers and musicians sword and waist belts complete.
2,000 Non-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords.
1,000 Axes and helves.
1,000 Hatchets complete.
400 Pickaxes and handles.
500 Spades.
3,500 Camp kettles.
7,000 Mess pans.

All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined. One-third of each of the articles must be delivered at the State Arsenal in this City within fifteen days from the date of the contract, and the remaining two-thirds within twenty days thereafter, all to be subjected to inspection before being accepted.

The proposals will state the price at which each of the articles will be furnished, as well as the place of business of persons making proposals, and all bidders are requested to meet at the Commissary General's office, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the 9th inst., to learn to whom the contracts are awarded, the successful bidders to give at once full and ample security for the faithful discharge of their obligations.

All proposals should be addressed, "To the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, New-York City," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements and Equipments." The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids, if, in his judgment the public interest require it.

As the contracts which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be upon account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government to meet them.
BENJAMIN WELCH, JR.,
Commissary General.

CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place 120,000 twenty thousand bushels of oats.

The oats to be of the first quality and put up in about (2) two-bushel sacks, and to weigh 32 thirty two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad depot or at foot of 6th-st., at the Government Wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bid to be indorsed "Proposals for Oats," and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant Quartermaster reserves the right to reject the bids if they may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.
D. H. RUCKER, Assistant-Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 9, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIIth Ward.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu. Describe symptoms in all communications. Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No 51 1st-st., Williamsburgh, Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor, No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. [illegible] Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies are the unfailing reliance. Price $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.—Howard Association Reports sent free to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies. cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9; as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide (40th edition, 400 pages, 130 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice, quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, to be had of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 6 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 627 Broadway, (up stairs,) New York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Der Reform, Despatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and General Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

CLEAR'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages, contains nothing injurious. It heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first sexual surgeon living, continues the Cure of Diseases and Debility at his offices, No. 606 Broadway. His new book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Box	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomacache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding, or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruritus, Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty-five vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.
AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
je8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New York, Jan. 18, 1861.
CATHARINE MARSHALL, Administratrix.
ja19-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of business, Nos. 16 and 18 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 25, 1860.
JOEL D. CORRELL, Administrator.
a17-law6m*

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE.

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

NERVOUS HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A Single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The two lions and heroes of the day are
WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING,
Who killed the three pirates, and
RESCUED THEMSELVES AND THEIR VESSEL,
which the pirates had captured. Everybody is anxious to see them, and hence they are
HOLDING LEVEES DAILY AT THE MUSEUM,
Where thousands of curious people are visiting them.
PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD,
continues his wonderful and extraordinary
FEATS OF MAGIC AND NECROMANCY
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening, the wonderful ALBINO SISTERS, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE COOLEST AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TO-NIGHT,
and every night till further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
OR,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the new Tableaux,
New Music, new Songs and new Dances.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
THREE PIECES.
TEMPTATION.
O'Bryan, (an Emigrant) ....Mr. Florence
THRICE MARRIED.
Carlotta, (assuming four characters,) with songs and dances....................Mrs. Florence
Virian Ripple....................Mr. Florence
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Nan, (the good for nothing,) ....Mrs. Florence
Tim, (her father) ....Mr. Florence
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
GEORGE CHRISTY and his Incomparable Troupe
APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reengagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM,

No. 720 Broadway.
DE CORDOVA ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR.
With Dissolving Views,
EVERY EVENING.
Admission 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones.
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston.
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond.
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes.
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew B. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orison Blunt.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 493, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 12.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election shall without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County, [illegible] a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding [illegible] having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers [illegible] to insert the advertisement unless [illegible] JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, if the Assembly concur, That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force after the adoption of this amendment to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

THE CREDITORS OF VOLNEY ELLIOTT are hereby notified to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 25th day of September, as a dividend will then be made of all funds in their hands.
PRATT & MITCHELL,
Assignees of VOLNEY ELLIOTT,
No. 231 Washington-st.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depot must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster Gen.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from the 5th to the end of August.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, both of the City of New-York and José Baro, of the City of Havana, island of Cuba, have formed a limited partnership under the name of HERQUES & MASERAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of conducting and transacting in the City of New-York a general commission mercantile business and all things appertaining thereto. In which all the parties interested are the said Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, who are the general partners, and the said José Baro, who is the special partner; that said José Baro has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) as capital towards the common stock, and that said limited partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, 1861, and is to terminate on the 1st July, 1866.
R. HERQUES,
A. MASERAS,
JOSÉ BARO.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.
WILLIAM TRACY.
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE.
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD.
July 10, 1861. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A. F. A.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMbers of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 3, are well aware, notice that their meetings, until further notice, will be held in Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on the second and fourth THURSDAYS of every month, commencing Aug. 8, 1861. By order,
GILBERT P. ROBINSON, W. M.
GEORGE R. ROWAN, R. S.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—I AM DESIROUS OF CORRESponding with a young lady, with a view to matrimony. Am of respectable parentage. My age is 25. Also, am in good business. I hope no one will answer this for mere sport, as I am in earnest in my intentions. Any young lady who answers this—if it is from right motives she need not fear—I assure her she will never have cause to repent the act. Direct to [illegible] Box No. 229 Post-office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, presented resolutions of the Legislature of New-Jersey, commending the course of the Governor of the State, and the action of the President, in defending the Constitution and Union, and recommending a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced a bill declaring unconstitutional, and repealing the act retroceding Alexandria to Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill relating to the Revenue Service was taken up. It provides that the Secretary of the Navy may charter or purchase additional vessels for the revenue service. Passed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill authorizing the construction of twelve small side-wheel steamers. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing an increase of the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers. Laid over.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the resolution to pay the widow of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was read and agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, moved to take up the resolution for adjournment. Agreed to.

Mr. SIMMONS moved to amend so as to permit the House to adjourn Saturday, and the Senate when the President should direct afterwards. Laid over.

Mr. SIMMONS moved that the Senate meet hereafter at 11 o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill relative to appeal in certain California land-claims. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON moved to take up the resolution approving the acts of the President.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the resolution would not be taken up, but that they would consider the bill which they had up yesterday.

Mr. MORRILL did not think the passage of the resolution approving the acts of the President specially necessary. He thought the acts of the President needed no such justification. He (MORRILL) believed that each and every act of the President was legal and valid. If he had time he could demonstrate the constitutionality of the acts of the President, which have been arraigned day after day in the Senate.

Mr. WILSON's motion was agreed to.

Mr. POLK said there seemed to be some inconsistency. At the early part of the session the Senate refused to postpone the resolution for a day to allow him to speak.

Mr. MORRILL said he should take care of his own constituents. He was ready to vote at any time, and if he had time he would reply to the argument of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he did not believe the Senate ever intended to take a vote on the resolution. He thought Senators were willing to let it have the go-by.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee. Lost—yeas, 17, nays, 23.

Mr. SHERMAN said he believed the President had a right to issue his proclamation of April and to blockade. He did not believe the President had a right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, or to increase the regular Army, yet he believed the President did right, and approved of what he did, but could not, in his place, say all the acts of the President were strictly legal.

Mr. HOWE said he should vote for the resolution on the assumption that the acts of the President were not legal. His approval and admiration of those measures were in exact mathematical proportion to the extent that the acts were violative of existing law. The war was commenced, not with any idea of securing independence, but with the idea of subjugating the independence of the whole country. The rebellion has spread far beyond the seven original States. What could the President do except what he did? He referred somewhat at length to the various acts of the rebellious States, and to the conduct of the former President, who, he said, let the country go to ruin with not even the decency to run away. The new President could not follow such an example. If the President had done the acts under the Constitution and By-laws, it would have been well, but if he had stepped clear outside of them and did brave battle for the Constitution, and thus saved all in the Constitution, then that was the act of a hero. The President also suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*. He thought the existence of the country demanded its suspension. If he did not do that as a faithful magistrate, at least he did it as a brave one. When disregard of a form is necessary to save the essence of the whole, then form must give way to substance. What Senator will say the President willfully erred in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus?* He thought it due the President that the legislative branch of the Government sustain the acts of the President. He admired them the more because they involved to the President's hazard.

Mr. THOMSON said he approved of all the acts but the one authorizing the Lieutenant-General to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. On this ground he could not vote for the resolution, though he approved of the other acts of the President.

Mr. SIMMONS, by consent, made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill.

The bill reported by the Committee of Conference is essentially the Tariff bill. The ten per cent additional is stricken out.

The duty is raised on spirituous liquors and silks.

The income tax is placed at three per cent. on over $800.

The duty on Sugar is 2 cents; on Coffee 3½ cents, and on Tea 15 cents. Twenty millions direct tax.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked to make a privileged motion, and moved to reconsider the vote by which the Loan bill was passed, as there was a section which repealed the Sub-Treasury system. Lost.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE wished to make a personal explanation. In yesterday's debate the Senator from California asked what would be done with the Roman Senator, &c., and another Senator answered that he would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock, and he (BRECKINRIDGE) made a sharp reply. This morning he discovered he had been entirely mistaken, and it was the Senator from Maine (FESSENDEN) who made the remark. He desired to explain that he had no unkind feelings toward the Senator from Maine, and he did not mean to say anything unkind in any way toward him. He made this acknowledgment without any intimation from or to the Senator from Maine.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference on the tariff bill.

Mr. POWELL said he had voted against all bills to carry on the war, and he should vote against this bill.

Mr. WILKINSON said he did not see how money imposed by direct tax in the State of Minnesota could be collected, as there was not any money there.

Mr. McDOUGALL said he should vote for it as a war measure.

Mr. KENNEDY said, as a war measure, he should vote against it. His State was for peace.

Mr. CARLILE said he had been instructed to vote any amount of men and money to carry on the war to save the Government, therefore he should vote for the bill.

Mr. THOMPSON said he would vote cheerfully for the bill as a war measure. He was in favor of carrying on the war to crush out rebellion.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, said he should vote for the bill to carry on the war.

The report was agreed to, Yeas 34; Nays 8, as follows: Messrs. Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Latham, Polk, Powell and Saulsbury.

Mr. LATHAM said if his vote was necessary to pass the bill he would have voted for it, but as it was not, he voted against it because he disapproved of its provisions.

The joint resolution from the House, expressing sympathy with the bereaved families and friends of the soldiers who have fallen in defence of the Republic, was taken up and passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill making certain additional appropriations.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment appropriating $20,000,000 for the collection and organization of the Volunteers, provided for in the bill to increase the Army. Agreed to.

The appropriation for night signals for the Navy, was reduced from $30,000 to $20,000, and the bill passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to reconsider the vote on the bill to prevent fraud on the part of officers making contracts.

Considerable discussion followed by Messrs. McDougall, Trumbull, Fessenden, Powell and Browning.

Mr. POWELL objected to its reconsideration.

Mr. McDOUGALL said he supposed the Senate would not take the counsels of the Senator, whose right here was questioned.

Mr. POWELL—Who questions my right?

Mr. McDOUGALL—I question it.

Mr. POWELL—You question it? What right have you to question it?

Mr. McDOUGALL—I will state

Mr. SHERMAN called the Senators to order. The President said such discussion was out of order, and must cease.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to, and the bill laid on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the bill providing for the payment of the expenses of the Investigation Committees. Agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the memorial, &c., of F. P. STANTON, of Kansas, and a report.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, asked that the papers before the Committee, and also the answer of the President to the resolutions of the Senator from Indiana, asking whether he accepted a Brigadier-Generalship, be printed with the report of the Committee. He wanted the people of Kansas to know that their representative here has done nothing to cast a shadow on his right to a seat in the Senate. The people of Kansas had chosen him and rejected his opponent, and if the Senate ratify the report of the Committee, and foist in one whom the people of Kansas rejected, the people of Kansas would protest against his giving up his seat for a Brigadier-Generalship. He moved to recommit the report to a Committee.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said it was a simple question of fact. If the Senator was a Brigadier-General, he could not be a Senator according to the Constitution. He thought they had better print the report of the Committee; then if the Senator wanted the papers printed he could have them.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

On motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio, it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that we acknowledge the faithful services and loyal devotion of our soldiers, who have fought and fallen in defending our flag and in vindicating the supremacy and majesty of the Republic. Whether successful, or compelled by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy to resign a victory already won, their graves are honored, and history invests their names with unfading renown; and while the National Legislature expresses the sympathy of the nation for their bereaved families and friends, we commend to a generous people, and to the Army which is now eager to renew the contest with unyielding courage, the imperishable honor of their example.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, offered the following:

Resolved, That the House, provided the Senate consent, adjourn to-morrow (Saturday) at 12 o'clock, and further that the House consent that the Senate may adjourn at such time as they may determine for that purpose.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING briefly explained that the Constitution permitted such an arrangement, and said that the Committee on Ways and Means have only one more bill to bring forward.

After a debate, on motion of Mr. HUTCHINS, the resolution was tabled.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for the Senate bill, to confiscate the property used for insurrectionary purposes.

The substitute was rejected.

Mr. BINGHAM offered an amendment to the original bill subjecting all property employed in resistance to the laws of the United States to capture wherever found, and that it is the duty of the President to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned. He explained that the Senate bill applied to all insurrections, while his amendment restricted the provisions of the bill to the present insurrection.

That part of the bill to discharge slaves who are engaged in aiding or promoting insurrection, gave rise to considerable debate.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, said that it had been conceded for a long time that the National Government has no power to legislate on the subject of Slavery within the States. The absence of all power to legislate in time of peace must be considered as an absence of power at all times. Constitutional power does not come and go with a change of circumstances.

Mr. McCLERNAND, of Illinois, inquired whether the ownership of a horse found in the service of the enemy could not be confiscated.

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied: Here you are making a positive law affecting slave property.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, reminded the gentleman (CRITTENDEN,) that he (KELLOGG,) had suggested an amendment to say in effect we are not seeking the institution of Slavery. Horses, houses, lands, mules, camels, yea, the right of one arm to the service of another, can be confiscated, when used for purposes of rebellion, as a punishment for crime, apart from the law by which such descriptions of property are held.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, resuming, contended that such a law as that now proposed would be violative of the principles of the Constitution. If he repeated, Slavery could be abolished in time of war, it could be abolished in time of peace. Ought they to pass such a bill which would only tend to stimulate and irritate those against whom we are now contending to greater violence and resistance. He was not here to plead for slaveholders, but for his country, with an honest and sincere heart. He, therefore, earnestly appealed to gentlemen to pause and reflect before consummating this act. The eyes of the world are upon us. It is not by such measures as this that peace is to be secured, but by a very superior power to operate against those now in resistance to the Government.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table. Motion lost by Yeas 57; Nays 71.

Mr. BINGHAM's amendment or substitute was rejected.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, thought the whole policy of the bill was wrong. It was necessary for them to determine whether those now in rebellion against the United States are public enemies, to be treated as such, or as citizens who, while subject to all the penalties which attach to treason, shall likewise have the benefits and charities of the Constitution, however criminal they may be. He denied the correctness of the principles of the bill, and concluded his remarks by offering an amendment, providing, among other things, that no seizure of property shall be made except by warrant, in the ordinary way, and on probable cause.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, would yield to no man in devotion to the Union, and had no desire to outlive it. If it goes down in blood let his blood go down with those who fall. He complained of the remarks of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which placed him (DIVEN) in an attitude in no way enviable—putting those who opposed the bill as being against the seizure of rifled cannon and munitions of war, with which the enemy is fighting this nation. He would vote against the bill, while he was in favor of resorting to all means known to civilized warfare for putting down this rebellion. But rifled cannon and ammunition were not to be seized by civil process. The passage of this bill would not promote the success of our army. Its effect would be disastrous. All of us Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and many other communities, mercenary men, informers, may bring a charge of treason against any man to deprive him of his property.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, thought in times like these the laws of war were to govern their action. Those who have repudiated the Constitution and trampled it under foot are estopped by every principle of municipal and common law from invoking the principles of that instrument. Those who applied these doctrines here were the advocates of the rebels—he meant in a legal point of view. He (STEVENS) denied that they have any standing in court who are the counsel of those who deny the Constitution is in force.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, inquired whether the gentleman (STEVENS) meant to say that during the existence of the rebellion Congress has a right to pass an unconstitutional act?

Mr. STEVENS replied that it was a constitutional right, according to the law of nations, in a time of war, to confiscate the rights and property of every rebel. Every publicist agrees that a nation has a right to strip the enemy of every dollar, to do everything to weaken his hands, instead of putting him to death. When slaves are confiscated and made free, God forbid that they should be returned to their masters. He did not say that the war was made for this purpose. Those who made the war should be asked for what purpose it was. If the whole South were laid waste to save the Union from destruction, so let it be. If the Government was not strong enough, the people were, and would take care that this war should be prosecuted until peace was restored. He believed, however, that the Government was competent for this important work. If the war should be continued, every bondman belonging to a rebel should be called on to aid in its prosecution with a view to a restoration of the Union. He (STEVENS) now moved the previous question.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, rising to a privileged question, wished to know whether the gentleman (STEVENS) meant to say that those who opposed this bill were the advocates of rebellion?

Mr. STEVENS made no reply.

On motion of Mr. PENDLETON, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary by 69 against 48.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Conference, made a report on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Tariff and Direct Tax bills. He explained that the Committee took up the House Revenue bill as the foundation of the conference. They have reduced the duty on coffee from five to four cents a pound; on cocoa from five to three cents a pound; on sugar from two and a half to two cents a pound; on chicory to two cents a pound, and on ground chicory from four to two cents a pound. They added so much of the Tariff bill of the Senate as referred to liquors, adding twenty-five cents to the duty on brandy, making it $1 25 per gallon; on other liquors and wines they added ten cents *ad valorem*, and on imported and distilled liquors fifty cents. The Committee next took up the House bill providing for a direct tax. The members representing the Senate Committee were of opinion they could not get along without uniting the two bills. They, therefore, took up the Direct Tax bill as the House passed it, with unessential alterations, and then the income tax proposition of the Senate. This income tax was not as burdensome as that of the House. The House had proposed an income tax on six hundred dollars, while the Senate placed the amount at not below eight hundred dollars, with a tax of three per cent. per annum. Where the income tax is derived from persons residing abroad, but drawing money from their property in this country, the tax is to be five per cent. per annum. The Committee thought it right that this class should bear more of the burdens than those who spend their money in this country. The Committee have also provided that in the States which assume to collect the direct tax, there shall be none of the machinery for that purpose by the House, besides so large a number of persons is not to be appointed to collect the tax. The Secretary of the Treasury is to appoint one assessor and collector in each State where the Federal Government collects the taxes, and the latter is to appoint assistants, but the compensation is not to exceed $2,500 for the principal and $1,200 per annum for the assistants on the whole, though by this joint arrangement they lose $4,000,000. The machinery is simplified and the expenses of collection much reduced. He had no doubt that the bill would be more satisfactory to the country.

In answer to a question Mr. STEVENS said 10 per cent. had been added on silk goods.

Mr. WYCKLIFFE wanted the consideration of the report postponed till to-morrow, in order that, in the meantime it might be printed, so that the members might examine it.

Mr. STEVENS could not agree to that as a quorum might not be present to-morrow.

Mr. WYCKLIFFE—Why, BEAUREGARD will not be here to-morrow.

The report of the Committee on Conference was concurred in—89 against 39.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to punish certain crimes. It proposes that recruiting in any State or territory for service in an armed hostility against the United States, be considered a high misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of from $200 to $1,000, and imprisonment of from one to five years. It punishes similarly, but not to such an extent, those who thus enlist, and those who, by words, writing or publication, encourage enlistment.

The bill passed, and subsequently the House adjourned.

CAPT. VARIAN'S BATTERY—NOTE FROM CAPT. VARIAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justice to my command, as well as to myself, I feel it a duty to correct the statements of the dispatch published in your paper of Wednesday. The injustice done to men who have so faithfully performed their duty throughout the term of their enlistment, should not be left as a stigma on those nobly serving the censure. Your correspondent, not satisfied with the accusation of cowardice, charges the battery with the meanness of "making their own colors a target, and popping them with the pistols they had never yet fired at a foe." Now, Sir, I ask the privilege of stating the facts as to the service performed by my battery, at the same time accepting whatever there may be of censure, for what we may not have done.

From the time of our arrival at Annapolis we were in advance, and it is not true that we "had never yet fired our pieces at a foe."

Not long after our arrival at A. we were sent to take the freight ship at Mill Creek; this we accomplished, together with a detachment of the Thirteenth Regiment and some sailors, after a pretty severe skirmish with a body of the enemy who were in charge of it.

After doing duty at and about Annapolis some four weeks we were sent to Arlington. Every night our battery being further advanced than the outer pickets of the U. S. Army, excepting at those advances of Cavalry.

During the whole of this time, my men slept on the ground beside their pieces, and our duty was of the severest kind. A portion of the battery was then sent to Falls Church, some five or six miles in advance of our Army, which position we held on constant and active duty some four weeks. Our duty at this time called for unceasing diligence, and whenever or wherever we were ordered my men went willingly and cheerfully, and if the post of danger is the post of honor, the battery certainly occupied a secondary position to none in the field; and up to the day of expiration of our term of service we received constant praise from our commanding officers.

Ten days before the expiration of our term of service, at the request of my officers, and chiefs of pieces, who always quartered and voted with the officers, I called upon Gen. PORTER, commandant at the brigade to which I belonged, and informed him of that fact.

Gen. PORTER asked me "If we are on the eve of a fight, will you then insist upon being sent home?" My reply was, "No, Sir." He then answered, "Capt. VARIAN, I have never known an instance of a corps being detained beyond the expiration of their time, and you may depend on being relieved as soon as your time is up." I reported this to my officers, who were well satisfied.

On Wednesday before the Bull Run fight, we dispersed the enemy at Fairfax Court-house.

On Friday night I ascertained to my surprise that a portion of my men intended demanding their discharge on the following day. I immediately went in and remained among them most of the night, trying to induce them to stay. The subject was, however, left over till morning, when I again appealed to them, using all my influence and power to have them extend their term of service for five days. Seventeen, however, refused to remain, and represented that some of their families were in want; that they had done their duty faithfully and without complaint, and were entitled to their discharge. To this I replied that I would then give them an order on Capt. PHILLIPS and the Eighth Regiment Relief Committee in New-York to provide for their families; that I would authorize the Committee to use my name for the sum of $2,500, and I would have it so arranged that in case I did not return, it should be paid out of my estate. Sergeant KEARNY was the only one who responded, and he said that after what had been said he felt it his duty to remain, although he had previously made up his mind to go home.

I then went with a Committee to consult with Col. KEYS, stating that I had promised the company should be relieved on the 20th. I found the Colonel engaged, and before I had an opportunity to speak with him, I was ordered to get into line as quickly as possible for review by the Secretary of War and Gen. McDOWELL. After the review, as the Secretary of War and the General reached the right of the battery, they halted and called me to the front. The General asked me when our time was out. I answered, "To-day, Sir." He then asked, "What do you intend to do?" I replied that I thought a number of my men would go home, but I thought I could keep enough to work the battery for five days more.

On my return to my command, I reported my interview with the Secretary of War and Gen. McDOWELL, and again pledged myself to their discharge in five days. I then asked all to step forward who were determined to go home, when twenty-two or twenty-three came forward, seventeen of whom, after further persuasion, still insisted upon going. These I ordered by themselves. I then called on Gen. McDOWELL and reported the result, when he directed me to keep these men by themselves and allow no communication with the other men. They were soon after provided with transportation to Washington.

I then ordered the detachments to fall in for the purpose of reorganizing them, but waited an hour for some who were absent on leave. None of the officers or chiefs had spoken, except Sergeant KEARNY, and I had every reason supposed, and had all reason to believe, that they gave their entire assent to the arrangements. While waiting for the absentees, the chief of one of the pieces made a remark, to the effect that he did not want to remain longer. One of the officers also made the same remark, adding that it was only on account of their love for me that the men were willing to remain. That they were out of their time and expected to go home, and if I kept them and they got into a fight, I would be held responsible to their families at home.

I then called the officers and chiefs of pieces together, and with the exception of Lieut. SMITH, they decided on going home. I have since ascertained that there was a conversation of three from among the officers and men relative to their previous determination.

This appeared to have completely changed the feeling of the command, so that I gave up all hope. I called upon Col. KEYS, in company with my officers, and made a statement of the case. Col. KEYS appealed to them without altering their determination, when he directed me to make a written request for a discharge, which, after being sent to Gen. McDOWELL, he ordered us to be honorably discharged and mustered out of the service, and to deliver our guns, &c., over to the Ordnance Department. The statement of your correspondent, that we desired to carry the guns back with us, is without foundation in truth. I ask and invite the closest investigation as to all matters contained in this statement, and as to my conduct during the entire term of my service.

The many acts of kindness and words of commendation I received from my superior officers, gave me at least the hope that I had done some acceptable service to my country. J. M. VARIAN, Captain.

CARD FROM THE OFFICERS.

The undersigned officers and chiefs of pieces have read the above statement of Capt. VARIAN and certify to the entire truth of the same, and they fully and entirely free him from all censure, from any act of the Battery demanding their discharge.

Signed:

STEPHEN H. CORNELL, First Lieutenant.
EDWARD C. BYRNE, Second Lieutenant.
JOHN V. CARPENTER, Second Lieutenant.
JAMES E. SMITH, Second Lieutenant.
WM. ARNOUX, First Sergeant.
J. W. BOWNES, Second Sergeant.
A. VANDERBECK, Third Sergeant.
W. F. MARTIN, Fourth Sergeant.
EDWARD KEARNEY, Fifth Sergeant.
GEO. W. ANDARIESE, Sixth Sergeant.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT MANASSAS

REPORTS OF A RETURNED PRISONER.

From the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1861.

Mr. JULIUS BING, a German by birth, a British subject by naturalization, and a *litterateur* by profession, arrived here to-night by the 6 o'clock Alexandria boat, from Manassas Junction *via* Richmond and Fredericksburgh. His story is so interesting that we give it with unusual fullness.

Mr. BING went over to Bull Run on the morning of the battle in a carriage with Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut, and Representative ELY, of New-York. In the *mêlée* of the retreat, he became separated from his companions, and was making his way through the woods when he came suddenly upon a party of rebel soldiers, who took him prisoner.

Luckily he soon encountered two old social acquaintances, Col. LAY, son-in-law of Judge CAMPBELL, who was formerly one of Gen. SCOTT's aids, but is now Colonel of an Alabama regiment, and in some position on Gen. BEAUREGARD's Staff, and Major McLEAN of Maryland.

They promised him an early presentation at headquarters, but he was taken to the Junction in a wagon with other prisoners, and spent the night in the rain with them under a leaky shed, BEAUREGARD not being accessible before morning.

On Monday he was taken before BEAUREGARD, whom he describes as a man on the best terms with the privates of his Army, joking and talking with them quite as freely, at least, as with his officers, and enjoying little better accommodation than the common soldiers. At headquarters he found a number of gentlemen and officers whom he knew personally or by reputation. Among them were Senators Clingman, Chesnut and Mason; Extra Billy Smith, Col. Miles, of South Carolina, and Col. Jordan, formerly of the War Department.

This last-named gentleman boasted that he had received, before the attack at Bull Run, a cipher dispatch from some well-informed person within our lines, giving full details of our movement, including a description of the plan of battle, the time at which operations would commence, and the number of our troops.

Mr. BING assured Gen. BEAUREGARD that he was a naturalized Englishman, and requested that the privilege of a neutral might be accorded him, and that no more such questions as had been put him by inferior officers, respecting Washington and the National Army, might in future be asked, to which BEAUREGARD consented on the same grounds. Mr. BING requested to be released, and Senator CLINGMAN, whose influence it seemed to be to fawn upon Gen. BEAUREGARD, assured him that he was a harmless writer, given to science.

At first an arrangement was made to take Mr. BING as a passenger on an ambulance wagon to Centreville, but subsequently withdrew his permission on the plea that it would be dangerous, as there might be a great deal of hard fighting. Perhaps he had heard what an officer said, who casually remarked that some time since, and not long after a British subject left Richmond, the National War Department received the most correct intelligence it ever had, touching the numbers and disposition of the Southern forces.

Finally, on Wednesday night, Mr. BING started in charge of a railroad conductor, who frequently reminded him that he carried a revolver. The only incident of the journey was at Gordonsville, the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and Virginia Central Railroad.

Here three several mobs, inspired by three different causes, gathered about the traveler in succession. The first, learning that he had breakfasted with BEAUREGARD, who had hospitably entertained him during his stay, took him for a friend of the General, and insisted upon a narrative of the battle. The second, learning that he was a prisoner, were possessed with a desire to examine "a Yankee," and some were for hanging or shooting him. A third took him for a spy, some one having observed that he seemed to look closely at the bridge toward which he walked while waiting for the train, and all threatened death seriously.

He hit upon a plan of escape, which proved successful. The conductor was to telegraph BEAUREGARD, who was to send word to Richmond whether or not his signature, which was doubted, was genuine, and meantime the conductor was to be responsible. That worthy made significant gestures toward his prisoner with his revolver, which satisfied the crowd.

At Richmond, the conductor gave him in hand to a policeman, who was convinced of his honesty by the recognition of an officer whom he had met at Manassas, and insisted upon letting him go. Mr. BING refused at first, but finally was prevailed upon to consent, making an appointment for the evening, and promising to introduce his new friend to a Richmond lady, of whose acquaintance he was desirous. The two, somehow, never met again.

Mr. BING spent Friday, Saturday and Sunday in Richmond. The British Consul intrusted him with dispatches to Lord LYONS, but could not get his pass countersigned by the Secretary of War, since to recognize him would be to recognize his Government.

On Monday night Mr. BING left Richmond by the train for Fredericksburgh. The conductor was not satisfied with BEAUREGARD's pass, not countersigned, but the documents certifying that he was a bearer of British dispatches silenced his scruples. With a letter from the British Consul to the Vice-Consul at Fredericksburgh he reached the latter town unmolested.

The Vice-Consul gave him a letter to Capt. LYNCH, in command of the rebel force at Acquia Creek, which secured his assistance. It was arranged that he should be sent with a flag of truce on board of one of our vessels off Acquia Creek; but just as he was starting off, a soldier swore that he had seen him on board a Federal ship, and denounced him as a spy. Whereupon he was sent back to Fredericksburg for examination. There he was in imminent danger from a fourth mob that gathered about him, some one having reported that he was a chaplain in our Army.

Being released, after examination, he proceeded yesterday, some 20 miles, to the encampment of a Tennessee Regiment, whose Colonel gave him a letter to Mr. EVANS of Evansport, a miserable little place on the Potomac.

EVANS was instructed to put him across the river. Our cruisers were so constantly on the alert, that for some time no opportunity offered. But at length, while one of them was examining a transport, he slipped to Chicamuxen Creek, near Dorchester Post-office, Md.; thence he made his way here, *via* Alexandria, to-night.

Mr. BING says that on the whole our prisoners are well treated. But the Zouaves are at Richmond caged in a factory, with bars through which the people stare at them as a curiosity. The accommodations at Richmond are so very limited and poor, that there is talk of distributing the prisoners among the States.

The officers at Manassas appeared to be very much pleased with the bearing of the prisoners, and spoke of them as brave and honorable men. The Hon. ALFRED ELY is well treated, and may be released.

Col. CORCORAN is in Richmond. His wound is a slight one, but he is in delicate health.

Among the prisoners at Manassas is Capt. POWERS, of a Rhode Island Regiment, and a young man named LAWRENCE, from Massachusetts.

An Episcopal Chaplain of one of the Maine regiments, named MOIRS, we believe, and related to Dr. PINE, of this city, won the rebels' hearts by his coolness and courtesy, and probably will be released. His kindness to a little negro boy, whom he tied on his horse for safety, won the Southern heart.

From another trustworthy source we learn that Col. CAMERON was shot by Col. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina. HAMPTON, in the early part of the engagement, had lost a nephew at the hands of the Sixty-ninth, and swore revenge.

Taking the Seventy-first to be the Sixty-ninth, he took rifles successively from his men and aimed at officers only, and it is thought one fell at every shot. He fired twice at Col. CAMERON, who was in full officer's dress, and at the second shot killed him. The rebel cavalry was instructed to pass by our men, but to shoot the officers.

The following information of the battle, the present strength and designs of the rebels, comes to us from an intelligent and trustworthy person, who has had recent opportunity of seeing and hearing whereof he affirms. BEAUREGARD's force at Bull Run was 27,000, which was increased by 8,000 of JOHNSTON's the day before, and by 5,000 more during the engagement. This statement is confirmed from an independent and trustworthy source. DAVIS did not assist on the field until late in the afternoon.

Manassas is a very strong position, quite as strong naturally as by art. It is a health, somewhat like the steppes of Russia, bounded by hills, swamps, small streams, and hedged by dense woods. From Bull Run toward Manassas the facilities for defence grow more formidable. The whole position is almost impregnable.

The whole number of troops in Virginia does not exceed 70,000. Only some 4,000 or 5,000 of these are at Richmond. Reinforcements reach there to the extent of several hundred daily. Two Mississippi regiments have arrived within the last ten days, made up of Southern gentlemen, disciplined and splendid in equipment. Immediately about the city there are no important intrenchments. With a few guns in position there, and the masked batteries on all sides, the people feel secure.

There are several strong batteries at Acquia Creek, and the force there is rapidly increasing. Both at Manassas and Richmond the talk was that a strong force will be concentrated at some point or points on the Lower Potomac, and a descent made into Maryland. They boast that they already have a large number of boats collected at Acquia Creek and the White House for this purpose. This assertion is corroborated by information received at the Navy Department to-day. The rebels expect strong cooperation from their friends in Maryland.

It is understood that BEAUREGARD clamors for permission to make an immediate advance, to which DAVIS is strongly opposed.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Fulton off Cape Race.

Advance in American Securities and Consols.

A Further Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

LIBERAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN WARSAW.

Trouble with the Reactionists in Italy.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Aug. 2.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Havre on the 23d, via Southampton on the 24th of July, arrived off Cape Race at 4 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

The dates per the *Fulton* are three days later than those already received.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 22d of July.

The ships *Dover Castle*, *Agincourt* and *Donald McKay*, had arrived from Australia with 100,000 ounces in gold.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL goes into the House of Lords as Earl RUSSELL.

Lord HERBERT will resign, on account of illness, the Secretaryship of War.

Mr. LEVER had again denied the charges against him in the House of Commons, and had moved for a Select Committee to inquire into them. The motion was negatived without a division of the House.

In the London Discount Market the minimum rate was 5½ per cent.

American Securities had advanced.

Sugar, coffee and rice were steady, and tea and tallow were quiet.

Consols had advanced to 19⅝ to 90 for money, and 90 to 90⅛ for account.

SPAIN.

Señor BERMUDEZ, formerly Ambassador at Naples, had returned to the former Court of FRANCIS II.

The chief of the Laga insurgents had been strangled.

POLAND.

Large crowds had assembled before the residence of the British Consul at Warsaw and shouted, "Long live Queen VICTORIA," and deposited bouquets, showing their gratitude for British sympathy to Poland.

TURKEY.

OMAR PASHA had landed at Ragusa. He was received with military honors and proceeded to confer with Prince MONTENEGRO.

HUNGARY.

A royal rescript had been read in both Houses of the Hungarian Diet. It says that the laws of 1848 cannot be established because they are incompatible with the recent Constitution.

The union of Hungary with Transylvania is impracticable at present.

The affairs of Servia will be arranged on the basis of a restoration of the Servian National Congress.

ITALY.

CIALDINI, the King's Lieutenant at Naples, had ordered 15,000 volunteers for mobilization. He had also issued a proclamation, expressing confidence in the people and the National Guard. He appeals to the liberal party to assist in dispersing the reactionists. The Chief of the reactionists and several others at Monte-Selvano had been arrested.

The Chief of the brigands at Monte Falcone had been shot, and 800 brigands threatened Avellino, but were repulsed and 50 made prisoners. The brigands were within 8 miles of Naples, intending to celebrate the approaching return of FRANCIS II.

Reactionary movements were extending to Calabria.

The national loan was very popular.

The Pope has received fresh assurances that the French Army will remain at Rome.

Fifteen new Bishops have been proclaimed, namely, six French, two Spanish, and seven South American.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, passed Kinsale, Wednesday morning, bound to Queenstown and Liverpool.

Commercial News by the Fulton.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for two days reach 45,000 bales, including 22,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market has ruled buoyant, and an advance of 1-16d. @⅛d. has taken place, the market closing with a still upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR—The quotations for Flour are slightly easier at 24s.@27s. 6d. WHEAT has a downward tendency, the decline being chiefly on the inferior grades. Red Western [illegible] at 9s.@11s. White [illegible] 6d.@13s. for Central. CORN [illegible] Mixed 28s.@28s. 6d.; Yellow, 28s. [illegible] 29s.; White, 31s.@33s. [illegible] quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market for BEEF is dull. PORK, flat. BACON has a declining tendency. LARD, quiet. TALLOW, 45s.@49s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES, dull: Pots quoted at 29s. 6d.; Pearls, 32s. ROSIN has an advancing tendency. Common is quoted at 7s. @7s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 47s. 6d. SUGAR is inactive. COFFEE, flat. RICE, dull.

The Cotton Crop.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 2.

Advices received in this city from all portions of the South furnish glowing accounts of the incoming cotton crop.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 2—P. M.

FLOUR steady, and in moderate demand. WHEAT closed firmer; sales 6,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at 78c, 8,000 do. at 80c. CORN in good demand and market firmer; sales 50,000 bushels at 31@... WHISKY nominal at 15½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—dull; 10½c. on Corn, and 11½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports* and *Canal Exports*—light and no returns.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT continues dull, with small supply on the spot; no sales. CORN steady; sales 14,000 bushels Illinois at 34½c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—42,700 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,800 bbls. Flour, 6,200 bushels Wheat, 14,160 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT, declining tendency; $1 15 @$1 19 for White, and $1 10@$1 13 for red. CORN steady. WHISKY scarce at 20c.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—No sales; a sample of 6,000 bush. new Winter Red Western held at $1 06 bid. CORN, 41½c.@42c.@42½c.; in the afternoon sale 20,000 bush. OATS, 31c, for Chicago. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls., at 17c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—101 bags Flour, 81 sacks Wool, 453 bbls. Highwines. For Boston—199 sacks Wool, 2,456 bbls. Flour. Shipped by tows to New-York, Aug. 1—11,300 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Feed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, August 2.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 218 bales; middling, 10¾c.@11c. Receipts for the week, 130 bales, against 6,030 bales for same time last year. Decreased receipts at this port, 362,000 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 905,000 bales. Stock in port, 9,800 bales. SUGAR—fair to fully fair, 4¾c.@4¾c. FLOUR—Ohio, $7 25@$7 50 ₩ bbl. COFFEE—sales of week, 800 bags; Rio, 20c.@30c. Stock in port, 1,900 bales, against 3,200 at same time last year.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 2.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 78½; Reading Railroad, 18⅜; Morris Canal, 36; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅜. Exchange on New-York par.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—J. [illegible] Raymond, M. J. Lord, wife and infant; Mrs. E. Fales, E. Smith, H. C. Smith, J. S. Meredith, L. L. Baker and wife, Mrs. A. B. Lubec, Geo. Pettinos, Mrs. Little, P. F. Gerrisch, J. McCormic, Lieut. Kantz, H. Worthington, Barnes, G. A. Wood, Mr. Dickinson, two daughters and infant, Lubbard and wife, Mrs. Parson, R. P. Johnson, H. S. Ackerman, Capt. Sweeny, M. Lewis, E. Longpied, wife and child; Wm. Abbott, S. Stanfeldt, C. Gerchowsky, wife and infant, J. M. Smith, W. S. Vreedenburg, Capt. Smally, wife and infant, Mrs. R. S. Haren and two children, Mrs. Credit, D. L. Blanchard and child, H. J. Thornton, Mrs. Dayen, Capt. Stahl, W. R. Dee, Col. Casey and family, M. E. Toben, F. Perrin and family, Dr. Farnes, Mrs. Manning and child, Capt. Hamilton and family, R. M. Coffin and wife, H. W. Larkin and wife, C. O. West and family, Capt. Crosby, A. Muller, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Adams and family, Dr. Ridgley, A. Henry, B. P. Dow and wife, S. T. Gage, H. A. Eastman, J. R. Barry, E. E. Cross, F. Black, wife and child; Mrs. Peel, J. Fly, P. C. Motmargune, Dr. Francis, Capt. Sawtle, G. F. Canleit, T. Penfield, W. Parker, Mr. Crosby, Miss J. J. Russell, Ferrera, D. Baldwin, Count De St. Severns, Dr. Chiari, Wm. Hendrickson Perry, Lieut. Mead, Brinkburst, Capt. Barron Crittenden.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 58 | Sun sets .... 7 14 | Moon rises.... 1 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 18 | Gov. Island. 6 07 | Hell Gate.... 7 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 2.

Cleared.

Ships Kentuckian, Merryman, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; L. Hatch, Bartlett, London, R. W. Trundle; Yorktown, Meyer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Webster, Lawber, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Virginia Ann, Bryant, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; N. H. Gaston, Parmelle, Barbados, Bishop Fros.

Brigs Penguin, Convers, St. Ann's Bay; C. Hausgarten, Strehe, Cork, W. Salem; Stella, Duell, London, Trask & Dearborn.

Schooners Arctic, Tucker, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; Clifton, Bannan, St. John; Western Star, Crowell, St. John, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship Khersones, (Br. screw,) Hough, London June 26, and Cardiff July 8, with coal to Howland & Aspinwall. Came to this port seeking freight. Arrived off the Battery at 6:25 A. M.

Steamship Northern Light, Wilson, Aspinwall July 25, with mdse and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamship Karnak, Mossurier, Nassau, N. P., July 29. On Monday, 29th, off Hole-in-the-Wall passed brigantine Sultana, of New-York, steering S. The schr. Prince Alfred arr. at Nassau from New-York on the morning of 29th.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Vicy, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Raritan, Glover, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jeroline.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Quinebaug, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Norwich, with mdse. to E. S. Martin.

Ship Ring Dove, (new,) Holbrook, New-Bedford 16 hours, in ballast. Was towed to this port by steamer Wamsutta.

Bark Esberne Snare, (Danish,) Barner, Newcastle 44 ds., with coal to master. July 16, lat. 44 24, lon. 55 27, saw ship Cicova, bound E.

Brig Salmah, (Br.,) Crow, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. C. Taylor 2d, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Chatham.

Schr. Orvetta, Sammis, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. I. F. Durfee, Davis, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. K. Hart, Loring, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Gazelle, Boalt, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Hudson, Waterman, Norwich, for Port Ewen.

Schr. J. S. Curtis, Clark, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Yarmouth, Planner, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. Thompson, Richolt, Elizabethport, for City Island.

WIND—During the day, light from S. S. E.

Sailed.

Aug. 1—Ships Hound, Shanghai; Monsoon, Hong Kong; Mortimer Livingston, Havre; Margaret Evans, London; steamer Joseph Whitney, (transport,) Boston; Bark Ann, St. Johns; Brigs Pensilvaina, (Ital.,) Cork; Ford, Buenos Ayres; Sprite, Rio Janeiro; Addy Swift, St. Thomas; Balken, (Br.,) for Cardiff; schr. A. F. Linnell, Gibraltar; May, Cadiz.

Aug. 2—Fr. war steamship Catinat.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, July 6—Arr. Eng. brig Dundrennan, Cummings, Liverpool; steamer Solent, Leeds, St. Thomas; 8th, steamer Plantagenet, Ridd, Carthagena; 9th, Am. bark Gen. Warren, Sparrow, Boston; schr. Hasber, Long, New-York; 11th, Am bark Geo. Leslie, Hallow, New-York; 13th, schr. Isabel Bedman, Yaus, New-York; schr. Maria Pike, Van Pelt, New-York; schr. J. W. Webster, Blake, New-York; 14th, Eng. schr. Dove, Humphreys, Kingston, Jam.; Am. bark Carlotta, Bell, New-York; Am. bark Citizen, Sterling, New-York; 16th, brig Bermuda, Higgins, New-York; 19th, bark Cienfuegos, Cole; steamer Northern Light, Wilson, New-York; 22d, bark Arethusa, Seely, New-York; schr. May Queen, Burgess, St. Andrews; 23d, bark Magdalena, Day, New-York.

Sailed—July 5, Am. steamer North Star, Jones, New-York; 6th, Eng. gunboat Landrail, Marten, ——; 9th, Am. bark Golden Rule, Whiteberry, New-York; Eng. steamer Solent, Leeds, St. Thomas; do. Conway, Bax, Greytown; 13th, brig Dundrennan, Cummins, Liverpool; 15th, steamer Plantagenet, Ridd, Kingston, Jam.; 20th, Am. schr. Maria Pike, Cuba; 20th, do. Kate Steward, Cuba; 19th, bark Geo. Leslie, Cuba; 18th, schr. Kasbeck, Cuba; 20th, bark Gen. Warren, Cuba; 19th, brig Isabel Beurman, Port-au-Prince.

VALPARAISO, June 14—Arr. Am. whaleship Levi Harbeck, from a fishing cruise; 26th, Am. bark Gen. Stricken, Paranagua.

Sailed—June 22, Am. ship Elizabeth Kimball, Cork; Am. whaleship Robin Hood, United States; 28th, Am. ship Sunshine, Coquimbo.

CALLAO, June 28—Arr. Am. ship John Watts, Chinchas.

Sailed—June 28, Am. ships Tarolinta, New-York; 29th, Scotland, England; July 3, St. Mark, Chinchas; 6th, John Watts, England; 12th, Marion, China.

[PER FULTON.]

Arrived from New-York—22d, Beechwood, at Liverpool; Casper Wild, at do; Queenstown, at do.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN, GRANT ST., STATEN ISLAND. GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERT SATURDAY, Aug. 3, 1861. Doors open at 7. Commence at

PROGRAMME.

Quintette in F major. Op. 41, No. 2 .... R. Schumann. Messrs. NOLL, HERWIG, BESIG and BERGMANN.
Serenade .... F. Schubert .... Signor LOTTI
Duo Concertante. Violin and Violincello. Themes from the opera of "William Tell" .... F. Schubert. Messrs. NOLL and BERGMANN.
Solo, Piano, "Rigoletto" .... Liszt .... Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Trio in [illegible] flat, for Piano, Violin, Violincello .... Beethoven. Messrs. MILLS, NOLL and BERGMANN.
Romanza, from opera of "Martha" .... Flotow .... Sig. LOTTI.
[illegible] for Piano .... Prudent .... Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Conductor .... Mr. CARL BERGMANN.
[illegible] Reserved seats $1.

ARMY CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS, Are respectfully notified that I have ready for delivery a pamphlet containing a full copy-righted list of Government proposals for Army supplies, opened July 29 and 30, at the office of Major Vinton, one copy of which will be sent prepaid, to any interested party, on the receipt of price, $1. Number limited. Apply to or address, F. S. HOFFMANN, at J. M. Bradstreet & Son's Commercial Agency, No. 248 Broadway, New-York.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT. FARE 25 CENTS. The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY from Pier No. 26 North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 8¼ A. M., and Spring-st. at 8½, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 8¾ A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Totten's and Perth Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M., Perth Amboy, 3½, Totten's, 3.40, Rossville, 4, Union, 4¼.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLENCOVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7½ A. M., James Slip, E. R., at 8¼, Delancy-st. 8¾, 11th-st. 9, 23d-st. 9¼. Returning, leaves Glencove at 3 P. M., New-Rochelle 3½, touching all the landings.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—LANDING at Union, Rossville, Totten's, Perth Amboy, and Cliffwood, each way. The steamboat KEYPORT will leave Robinson-st. Pier on SUNDAY, Aug. 4, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3½ o'clock P. M.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812. —A monthly meeting of the corps will be held at [illegible] on SUNDAY EVENING next, [illegible] at 8 o'clock, when questions of vital importance will be discussed and acted upon. A full attendance is requested. By order of THOMAS JEREMIAH, President. [illegible] WICKS, Secretary pro tem.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH.—(WAITING THE RE-[illegible] of the Saviour.) Worship in the Baptist Chapel, [illegible] between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. J. T. LANNING, of Pennsylvania, preaches TO-MORROW A. M., P. M. and EVENING. Old friends of the cause are invited to attend, and strangers are made welcome. Seats are free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN. The Sacrament will be administered in connection with the morning service. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3078. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News From Washington.

Appointments of Major and Brigadier Generals Confirmed by the Senate.

Interesting Congressional Proceedings.

An Insulting Memorial from the Maryland Legislature.

Congress Positively to Adjourn on Tuesday.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

THE REBEL SCOUTS AT BOLIVAR.

Arrest of a Prominent Maryland Secessionist.

Important Military Movements in Missouri.

Camp of Thirty Thousand Troops to be Established at Jefferson City.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Prince NAPOLEON, accompanied by the French Minister, Count MERCIER, Capt. BONFILS, Lieut.-Col. RAGOU, Lieut.-Col. PISANT, and Mr. MAURICE SANDS, visited the White House at 12 o'clock to-day. The party were met at the President's by the Secretary of State, who presented the Prince and his suite to President LINCOLN. The utmost cordiality was manifested, and the presentation and reception seemed to be mutually satisfactory.

At a later period in the day the Prince visited the Capitol, and was introduced to many Senators and members of the House of Representatives.

This evening, the Prince and his suite, the French Minister, the members of the Cabinet, Gen. Scott, Gen. McClellan, Hon. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State; Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, Senator Sumner, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. Foote, President of the Senate, were present at a dinner given by Preaident LINCOLN.

While the Marine Band was playing in the President's grounds this evening, the Prince and his suite were observed enjoying the music, in company with the President, on the balcony of the White House.

It is Gen. J. J. VIELE, of Troy, who has been recommended for a Brigadier-Generalship, and not Lieut. EGBERT L. VIELE, of New-York, as some of the papers of your City persist in stating it.

Hon. BAYARD CLARK, of New-York, is to be made a Brigadier-General, with authority to establish a school for cavalry instruction in Westchester County. Mr. CLARK was a pupil in the Cavalry School of Paris, with HARDEE, now Brigadier-General in the rebel Army, and graduated with the highest honors. He is also a graduate of West Point.

The steamer *Coatzacalcos* will leave to-morrow for New-York with MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and a crew. It having been currently rumored that the rebels at Aquia Creek or Mathias Point intend firing upon her on her way down the river, she will carry a crew and armament sufficient to repel the attack.

The Senate had an executive session of four hours to-day. It was very stormy and intensely exciting. The appointments to the Army were up for confirmation. I understand the list is to be very closely scrutinized, and that there is a strong probability that several of the nominees will be rejected.

Both houses have finally agreed to adjourn on Tuesday.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Yesterday three women were taken prisoners by secession cavalry within a mile of Cloud's Mills. One of them is represented to be JENNY CURTIS, of New-York, and it is said the other two were from Washington, and pretended to be friends of the rebels. A private of one of the New-York regiments was captured by the same force.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed numerous Army appointments, among them Maj.-Gens. McClellan, Fremont, Dix and Banks, and Brig.-Gens. Hooper, Curtis, McCall, Sherman, Lander, Kelley, Kearney, Pope, Heintzleman, Porter, Stone, Reynolds, Hunter, Franklin, Rosecrans, Buell, Mansfield, McDowell and Meigs. Maj. EMORY has been nominated by the Maryland delegation, recommended, it is said, by all, Mr. MAY excepted.

The appointments for the eleven new Army regiments are to be considered by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to which they were referred on Monday.

The President entertained Prince NAPOLEON at dinner this evening. The French Minister, the Cabinet, and a few other guests, were present. The full Marine Band performed choice pieces of music meanwhile.

WM. PATON, of Connecticut, takes the place of G. V. FOX, as Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, the latter having been appointed Assistant-Secretary of the Navy.

A SECESSIONIST CONSUL.

We are informed on good authority that HUGH MARTIN, Jr., now acting as United States Consul at the port of Matanzas, Cuba, is a strong Secessionist, and that he is using his official position in aid of the Confederate cause. A single fact only need be cited in proof. When the steamer *Matanzas* left the port of that name a few days after the pirate *Sumter* had taken in her prizes to Cienfuegos, Mr. MARTIN gave to her a letter to the Commander of the *Sumter*, asking him to allow the *Matanzas* to proceed on her voyage unmolested, in case he should fall in with her. Mr. MARTIN assured Capt. LEMMES that he was a true Southerner, having been appointed from Baltimore by President BUCHANAN; that he should take great pleasure in affording his vessel any facilities in his power for the successful prosecution of her voyage, and that if he would call off Matanzas Point whenever the *Sumter's* supply of coal should become short, he would send him two or three lighters. This letter was freely exhibited to those proposing to take passage on the *Matanzas* by MARTIN, and our informant read it over twice himself.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The Senate met at 11 A.M.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill providing that, hereafter, all extra copies of messages, &c., shall only be printed by the joint resolution of both Houses. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial from citizens of Marlboro, Mass., asking Congress to use all means to put down the rebellion.

The memorial was laid on the table.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, offered the following resolution from the Maryland Legislature:

Whereas, ROSS WINANS, while in the discharge of his official duty, was arbitrarily and illegally arrested in the highway, by force of arms, by the Federal Government, and sundry other citizens of Maryland were seized by the same despotic authority, in violation of all their personal rights as citizens of Maryland, and whereas the unconstitutional and arbitrary acts of the Government are not confined to Maryland; the property of no man is safe, the sanctity of no dwelling is respected, and the sacredness of private correspondence no longer exists.

Resolved, the House of Delegates does not wish history to record the overthrow of all public rights without the record of their indignant protest of resentment against such acts of Presidential tyranny and usurpations and outrages by the Federal Government.

Mr. WILKINSON moved that the memorial be returned.

Mr. KENNEDY hoped not.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, objected to the reception of the memorial. Its language was not respectful, and it was not signed by the Governor. It did not emanate from the proper body.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, said the memorial was neither respectful nor true. It was false in form, false in fact, and an outrageous violation of right.

Mr. KENNEDY hoped that the petition of Maryland would not be refused here. He hoped her rights would be no more trampled upon. She was a loyal State, but struggling under the weight of oppression.

Mr. HALE argued that the petition should not be refused. He said it was a dangerous step to refuse the right of petition in any way. It was not the first time that petitions had come here which were not considered respectful by many. Let the Legislature of Maryland say what they think, no matter if it is not pleasant to our ears. Let the memorial be entered on the records, and let history judge of the truth of the charges. Mr. HALE then referred to the struggles of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS for the right of petition.

Mr. WILKINSON said that Mr. ADAMS never stood up to justify the reception of statements which were not true. He (WILKINSON) wanted fighting men now, not talking men. The Senator from New-Hampshire (HALE) had better be looking after the success of the arms of the Government than clogging the Government.

Mr. HALE asked what the gentleman (WILKINSON) meant?

Mr. WILKINSON said: Just such speeches as that made by the gentleman to-day. If ROSS WINANS was arrested, it was right. The only wrong was that there were too many sensitive men. If ROSS WINANS was a traitor, and used his power and money to aid the rebel Army, he ought to be hung.

Mr. CLARK said that the paper was not signed with the seal of the State, nor by the speaker of the House or Senate of Maryland.

Mr. MORRILL contended that the memorial could not be printed, as it did not emanate from a legislative body, and was not respectful or truthful.

Mr. ANTHONY said that he would not contend that the memorial was truthful or respectful, but he would not refuse to receive a memorial from a sovereign State.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that he agreed with the Senator from New-Hampshire, and he (TRUMBULL) would hold sacred the right of petition. He believed that the Constitution intended that everybody should have the right of petition. They may be ever so much mistaken in what they believe, and have a right to be spiteful. He did not suppose that there was any design to insult the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD said that he could see no intention to insult Senators. He (BAYARD) thought the memorial of any State should be received.

Mr. WILKINSON then withdrew his objection to the reception of the memorial, but objected to its being printed.

Mr. PEARCE said that the paper was not necessary to be signed by the Governor of Maryland. There was no intention to insult the Senate; in fact the insult was the other way. It would be an insult to the State to refuse to receive the memorial, and the Government could not continue such insults without creating disunion.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought that it was better to print the memorial. There were many memorials here which were considered disrespectful by the majority, but none of them have been refused printing. If the Legislature of Maryland was wrong the consequences would be their own. He thought the best way would be to receive and print the memorial.

The memorial was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to pay the volunteers monthly, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. KING offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be recommended to pay the volunteers monthly, whenever practicable. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, the resolution fixing the time of adjournment was taken up.

Mr. COLLAMER moved to fix the time on Tuesday, 6th of August, at 12 o'clock noon. Agreed to.

A resolution was then passed to adjourn on that day, at that hour.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill to increase the Engineer corps was taken up and passed.

Mr. MORRILL moved to take up the bill supplementary to the act to protect the commerce of the United States and punish piracy. Agreed to and bill passed.

The Senate then passed the bill relative to District-Attorneys for the Southern District of New-York.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported, from the Judiciary Committee, the bill relating to the Judicial Districts in Missouri and Kentucky, with a motion to postpone until next December.

This led to a long discussion in regard to the loyalty of Judge MONROE, of Kentucky, in which Messrs. Lane, of Indiana, Powell, Baker, Breckinridge, McDougal, Polk, Harris and others participated.

After a long Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 3.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the Topographical Engineer Corps, which was passed.

It empowers the President to add to that corps two Lieutenant-Colonels and four Majors, and one company of soldiers, to be commanded by a competent officer.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces by authorizing the President to cashier officer for incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct or neglect of duty.

The Committee report a substitute, and apply the principles of the bill to the officers of the regular Army, as well as to those of the volunteers, the dismissals to take place with the instituting of a Board of inquiry or a Court Martial.

Mr. OLIN knew this was an arbitrary power, but in the present emergency he was willing to trust its exercise to the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, suggested that so much of the substitute as proposed to affect the Volunteer Officers be stricken out. It was extraordinary, considering that such officers were appointed by State authority, under Constitutional warrant, and besides it was arbitrary to dismiss officers without inquiry.

Mr. OLIN remarked that the recent transactions show that such power should be wisely reposed somewhere.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, contended that the power proposed to be conferred on the President was clearly unconstitutional. This measure was in keeping with the legislation of this Congress. He was certainly opposed to give the President power to remove commissioned officers of volunteers merely at his will and pleasure.

Mr. OLIN, in reply, said if, as Mr. BURNETT had admitted, an officer by State authority could be removed by a Court of Inquiry or a Court-martial, why could not another mode be adopted to effect the same object, there being no constitutional means designated? These are extraordinary times, and demand vigor and promptness. He was not surprised at the remarks of the gentleman from Kentucky, (BURNETT,) who was known to be a warm sympathizer with those who were striving to overthrow the Government. He would rather hear dissertation on the sanctity of the Constitution from some other source.

Mr. BURNETT was struck with one remarkable thing during the present session of Congress. Whenever he made what he regarded as a plain statement, and gave the reason which actuated him, instead of gentlemen investigating his arguments, they made personal allusions to his want of loyalty. He could not appreciate that mode of reply. He would tell the gentleman from New-York, and all others who indulge in that species of rhetoric, fearlessly and boldly, that he would discharge what he believed to be his duty without consulting any Member of this House. On the question of loyalty, his record and that of the gentleman is made up in this House, and he believed his would bear a favorable comparison with the gentleman's, and when impartial history shall determine who is most responsible for the present unfortunate condition of the country, will decide that the gentleman from New-York has done more to bring it about than he (BURNETT) had. He had struggled here to prevent this condition of affairs. If his warning voice, with that of others, who acted with him, could have reached the gentleman and his Republican friends, we should now be united as one family, and instead of war we should have peace. As to his sympathy with the South, he would say, as long as his State remained under the Constitution he recognized his obligation to the National Government. He had taken an oath to support the Constitution. If the gentleman wanted to know whether he sympathized with those among whom he was born, and who regard the war as having been forced on them, and who would make peace to-morrow, he answered in the affirmative, and they could make the most of it.

Mr. OLIN replied that he had said nothing personal. He should be entirely content to let impartial history show who is responsible for this war; but when the gentleman from Kentucky undertook to defend himself from the charge of disloyalty, it were better he should withdraw from the records what he had said here during this session. The gentleman had repeatedly remarked he held himself bound by the action of his own State, rather than by the Constitution and laws made in pursuance of it.

Mr. BURNETT replied he wanted to put the gentleman right. The National Government is one of limited powers, under a written Constitution acting within the limits conferred by the States. It is sovereign to that extent, no more. So long as it is kept within the scope of the conferred powers, he owed it allegiance, but the Constitution is suspended by a fanatical majority, who do not observe it. When Kentucky speaks by her action he will stand.

Mr. OLIN replied that the gentleman evaded the issue, and stood ready, when a pretended majority of his own State chose to set the Constitution and laws at defiance, to stand by her.

Mr. BURNETT wished to respond, but objections were made on the Republican side.

Mr. OLIN moved the previous question, under the operation of which the substitute was rejected—18 against 81—and the bill was, on motion of Mr. HUTCHINS, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, the House took up the Senate resolution, providing for a joint committee of both branches of Congress to wait on the President and request him to set apart a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer, to be observed by religious assemblages, and the offering up of fervent supplications for success on our arms and the restoration of peace.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, moved to add the reading of the 58th Chapter of Isaiah.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM suggested Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

The original resolution was then passed without amendment.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate's amendments to the bill making appropriations for enrolling and organizing volunteers, etc., with an amendment thereto, appropriating twenty millions of dollars.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, with an amendment, in substance, that whenever, during the present insurrection, any person held to service or labor, shall be employed in military or naval service, intrenchments, etc., the person to whom such labor or service is due, shall forfeit his claim to the same.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—This is the same bill which the House had under consideration yesterday.

Several gentlemen on the Republican side said that it was a different bill from that one.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Kentucky, moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was negatived by 47 against 66.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the House resolution fixing Tuesday next for the adjournment of Congress.

The consideration of the Confiscation bill was then resumed, and the question stated on agreeing to the amendment reported by Mr. BINGHAM, which

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was disagreed to by 30 against 75.

The bill was then passed by 60 against 48.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, in answer to the resolution adopted yesterday, inclosing a dispatch received at the United States Military Telegraph office, Aug. 1, from Hon. ALPHEUS FELT, dated Richmond, saying that he (FELT) was a prisoner in that city.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House all the correspondence between JAMES E. HARVEY and any of the heads of the Departments in any way relative to the charges against Mr. HARVEY, growing out of the seizure by the Government of dispatches to and from said HARVEY, and any other information in connection with the subject.

Mr. CONKLING said that he had information from Mr. HARVEY of such a character that the House should not refuse an inquiry to the extent of his (CONKLING's) resolution.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—As the gentleman (CONKLING) seemed to have information from Mr. HARVEY, I hope it will be requested that he now communicate it.

Mr. CONKLING then sent up a letter from Mr. HARVEY, dated Lisbon, July 14, to the Secretary of War, in which the writer says that "some unscrupulous enemy has sought to slack their thirst for vengeance by proving the record." Mr. HARVEY then proceeds to vindicate himself from the charges brought against him of collusion with the enemy, the refutation being the same or similar to that from him already published.

Mr. CONKLING said he had long known Mr. HARVEY as a gentleman and as a friend. As the subject of accusation was without doubt the most damaging in the case of any man, he would not let the session close without an opportunity of enabling justice to be done.

The resolution was adopted.

Adjourned.

THE INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48.—1. The following Act of Congress is published for the information of the Army:

AN ACT to increase the present military establishment of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the Regular Army, as now authorized by law, nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery; each regiment of infantry to consist of not less than two nor more than three battalions, as the exigencies of the public service may, in the opinion of the President of the United States, demand; each battalion to consist of eight companies; each company to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, and as many privates, not exceeding eighty-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of military service, direct. The regiment of cavalry hereby authorized shall consist of not more than three battalions of not more than two squadrons each; and each squadron shall consist of two companies, each company to be composed of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, two farriers, one saddler, one wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding seventy two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of the military service, direct. The regiment of artillery hereby authorized shall consist of not more than twelve batteries; and each battery shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, two artificers, one wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding one hundred and twenty-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of the military service, direct. And there may be added to the aforesaid battery organization, at the discretion of the President, having due regard to the public necessities and means, one first and one second lieutenant, two sergeants and four corporals.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the field and staff commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiments hereinbefore authorized, shall be as follows: To each regiment of infantry, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, one drum major or leader of the band, and two principal musicians, and to each battalion of infantry, one major, one battalion adjutant, one battalion quartermaster and commissary, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, and one hospital steward; the regimental and battalion adjutants, and quartermasters and commissaries, to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiments and battalions, respectively: To the regiment of cavalry, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, and two chief buglers; and to each battalion of cavalry, one major, one battalion adjutant, one battalion quartermaster and commissary, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, one saddler sergeant, and one veterinary sergeant; the regimental adjutant and the regimental and battalion quartermasters and commissaries to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiments and battalions, respectively: To the regiment of artillery, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major to every four batteries, one adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiment, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, two principal musicians, and one hospital steward—and the bands of the regular regiments shall consist of not more than twenty-four musicians for each regiment of infantry and artillery, and sixteen musicians for each regiment of mounted troops.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the Army of the United States the following general officers, namely: Four major-generals, with three aides-de-camp each, to be taken from captains or lieutenants of the Army, and six brigadier-generals, with two aides-de-camps each, to be taken from the lieutenants of the Army.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and enlisted men raised in pursuance of the foregoing sections shall receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances, and be on the same footing, in every respect, with those of corresponding grades and corps now in the regular service. The regimental bands will be paid as follows; one-fourth of each, the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers; one-fourth, those of emperals of engineer soldiers; and one-half, those of engineer soldiers of the first class. The drum-major, or leader of the band, the pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant of infantry. The saddler sergeants, veterinary sergeants, company quartermaster sergeants, and drum-majors, will receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of cavalry. The battalion adjutant and battalion quartermasters and commissaries will receive the emoluments now provided by law for regimental adjutants.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the term of enlistments made and to be made in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in the regular Army, including the force authorized by this act, shall be for the period of three years, and those to be made after January one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be for the term of five years, as at present authorized, and that the men enlisted in the regular forces, after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be entitled to the same bounties, in every respect, as those allowed or to be allowed to the men of the volunteer forces.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the increase of the military establishment created or authorized by this act is declared to be for service during the existing insurrection and rebellion, and within one year after the constitutional authority of the Government of the United States shall be re-established and organized resistance to such authority shall no longer exist, the military establishment may be reduced to a number not exceeding twenty-five thousand men, unless otherwise ordered by Congress.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall cause regiments, battalions, and companies, to be disbanded, and officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates to be discharged, so as to reduce the military establishment as is provided by the preceding section: *Provided*, That all of the officers of the regular army who have been, or may be, detached or assigned to duty for service in any other regiment or corps, shall resume their positions in the regular Army, and shall be entitled to the same rank, promotion and emoluments as if they had continued to serve in their own regiments or corps.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the enlistments for the regiments authorized by this act shall be in charge of the officers detailed for the purpose, who are appointed to said regiments from civil life, and that in the meantime the officers appointed to the same from the regular army, shall be detailed by the commanding general to such volunteer regiments now in the field, as will, in his judgment, give them the greatest military instruction and efficiency; and that the commanding general may, in his discretion, employ said officers with any part of the regular forces now in the field until the regiments authorized by this act shall have been fully recruited, and detail any of the officers now in the regular army to service with the volunteer regiments now in the field, or which may hereafter be called out, with such rank as may be offered them in said volunteer regiments, for the purpose of imparting to them military instruction and efficiency.

Approved, July 29, 1861.

II.—Officers of the Old Army who have been appointed in the additional regiments, above provided for,—a list of whom has been published in General Orders No. 33, current series, from this Office—will report forthwith their acceptance of said appointments, or be considered as having declined them.

By order, L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 3.

A reliable gentleman, just arrived here, says that seven boats left Memphis last night, conveying troops to New-Madrid. He says that not less than 20,000 Tennessee troops have been landed in Missouri.

ISHAM G. HARRIS has probably been re-elected Governor of Tennessee.

Gen. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas, died here yesterday.

Drafting for troops has already begun in Virginia. The Adjutant-General orders the militia to repair to the Court-houses in their respective Counties, without delay. About 20,000 men are wanted.

ROGER A. PRYOR is in command of the Third Virginia Regiment, in Isle of Wight County.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that among the prisoners here is a free negro, who came as a Chaplain to one of the Connecticut regiments.

The same paper authoritatively states that the number in a National regiment which surrendered the day after the fight at Bull Run was eight hundred and twenty. The regiment is said to belong to Pennsylvania.

HENRY A. WISE, it was reported, was in need of reinforcements.

We have no dates subsequent to the Bull Run affair from Eastern Virginia.

It is understood that Gen. BEAUREGARD has hung three traitors, one an engineer on the Manassas Gap Railroad, another a preacher, and the third a farmer.

A dispatch to the Knoxville *Register*, of the 31st of July, says that preparations of an extensive character are in progress, and, that before a great while it may be confidently expected there will be large movements of our pickets beyond Fall's Church. The Confederate troops are divided into two corps, the first under Gen. JOHNSTON, occupying the advanced post, and the second under Gen. BEAUREGARD. There is no doubt that treachery was practiced on the Manassas Gap Railroad to prevent a junction between the forces of Generals JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD. The conductor of the train has been shot, having acknowledged to the receiving of a bribe to defeat the meeting of the two forces. The same treatment has been meted out to a recreant Georgian who was caught piloting the enemy into a marsh.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 30th of July says that our Army under Gen. JOHNSTON is now encamped in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house. From what we learn it is improbable that any alteration will be made at present.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

ARREST OF A MARYLAND SECESSIONIST.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Saturday, Aug. 3.

A noted Secessionist named GARNETT, a man of wealth and standing, residing near Knoxville, was arrested on Thursday, but discharged for want of evidence against him. Yesterday, however, by an escaped "contraband," it was learned that through him or his agency, information was frequently transmitted to the Rebel Army regarding the strength and position of our forces. He was rearrested last night on the strength of this information.

A gentleman connected with this Division was at the ford yesterday thirty-two miles below here, and reports that he witnessed there the interesting spectacle of a National and rebel picket meeting midway in the river. They exchanged the Baltimore *Sun* for the Richmond *Enquirer*, and after taking a friendly drink together, exchanged canteens. The rebel stated that there were but four regiments at Leesburgh, and these were raw militia undergoing drill and discipline. He also stated that there were no large bodies of rebel troops north of that point east of the Alleghanies. This, however, is in part discredited.

Some rebel scouts were seen about a mile and a half from Bolivar yesterday, and it is reported that a mill belonging to a well-known Unionist had been burned by them about six miles above Harper's Ferry on Thursday night.

A visit to many of the camps yesterday, gives a gratifying idea of good order, health, cleanliness and general good health which prevails. Most of the hospital cases were confined to diarrhœa and dysentery, none of which are of a serious nature.

The Massachusetts Thirteenth Regiment are believed to have arrived yesterday.

The range and accuracy of Major DORSHEIMER'S rifled siege guns were successfully experimented with last night and the previous evening, in the presence of Gen. BANKS and Staff. Several shot and shell were thrown into the valley opposite the battery. The range was almost interminable and the accuracy astonishing.

The men generally are anxious to go out on picket service, and perform that arduous and delicate duty with the bravery and discretion of veterans. Hardly a night passes but some important information is thus gathered. They range a long distance on all sides of the camp, and pay particular attention to the only route by which the enemy can approach.

The weather is very hot.

Regimental inspections are the order of the day.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

THIRTY THOUSAND MEN AT JEFFERSON CITY.

MEXICO, Mo., Friday, Aug. 2.

Gen. POPE has established his head-quarters here for the present. Col. GRANT'S, and a portion of Col. TURNER'S regiment, and four companies of Col MARSHALL'S cavalry are quartered here. The water is both inconvenient and impure, and a change of rendezvous will be made as soon as arrangements can be perfected for an encampment.

Brig.-Gen. HURLBUT was detached from here to-day to select a camping-ground near Jefferson City, where some 30,000 troops will be congregated under Gen. POPE'S command. Gen. POPE is assigned to all the forces north of St. Louis. These troops will consist principally of Illinois regiments, who will thus form one grand arm of the Western Army. This Division will be ready, after thorough drilling and rigorous discipline in camp, for an advance movement through Arkansas and Texas toward New-Orleans, as soon as the excessive hot weather abates sufficiently to warrant the health of the troops in that climate. A part of these troops are to be made up of the new regiments lately accepted from Illinois.

Gen. POPE hereafter designs to permit no more scouting, deeming it an injury to the efficiency of the troops for service.

The people will be held strictly responsible for depredations committed. If hostilities occur and troops are called to the relief, they will be sent in sufficient numbers to take possession of the village or villages that may be making trouble. Soldiers will be quartered in the houses and draw rations of the citizens. This, it is the belief, is the only means of making and keeping the people only virulent to their own and the United States interests.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

SUCCESS OF LIEUT. CROSBY'S EXPEDITION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 2.

Information has been received from Lieut. CROSBY'S expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia, which left Old Point three days ago. The Pocomoke and two smaller rivers were explored for a number of miles. Several parties of armed Secessionists on shore were dispersed. One schooner was burned, and another brought in as a prize.

An educated German, a private, belonging to the Tenth Regiment of New-York, was arrested yesterday for correspondence with the enemy. A letter to Gen. LEE was found on his person. Ambition for advancement is supposed to have been his principal motive. His letter contained no revelations of importance concerning the fortress.

The Vermont Regiment will leave for home and New-Haven on Sunday.

At Newport's News, a Capt. BERNARD shot a private belonging to his company, and was in consequence obliged to leave the camp.

A large quantity of liquor was yesterday destroyed at Newport's News by command of Gen. BUTLER. The General goes to Washington to-night.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The steamer which brought up Gen. BUTLER this morning passed one of the steamers of Lieut. CROSBY'S expedition. Lieut. C. reported to the General that he had burnt two vessels and captured a third, and that his expedition was all safe.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Col. COOK'S Light Battery met with a cordial welcome home to-day. They were escorted from Roxbury, where they were encamped last night, through the city by the Battalion of Dragoons and the Second Battalion of Infantry, with the Mayor and members of the City Government in carriages. The men and their battery look in splendid condition. Dinner is provided on the Common, after which there will be a review.

The weather is oppressively hot to-day.

The First Maine Regiment passed through the city this A. M., for Portland, where a public welcome awaits them.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE BOXER.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE—THE EXPEDITION TO BACK RIVER—TROOPS LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON, ETC.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE ROANOKE, Monday, July 29, 1861.

We returned to Hampton Roads on the morning of the 22d ult., from our two weeks' cruise down the coast, having gone in that time as far south as St. Augustine, Fla.

During the short time we remained in the Roads we were busied excessively in coaling ship, and making some trifling necessary repairs to the engines.

The principal feature in connection with our visit there, however, was the fitting out of an armed boat expedition, which was sent up the Back River—a small stream entering the Chesapeake, some twelve miles from the Roads. This expedition consisted of our two launches, in charge of Lieuts. JARVIS and FILLEBROWN, each supplied with howitzer, marines, gunners and sailors. They were joined by three boats from the *Minnesota*—in all five boats—forming a flotilla of some importance, and one ready and willing to do excellent service. We awaited their return with commendable patience—and at last, after an absence of eighteen hours, they rounded the light, and we knew by the shouts they gave that they had been eminently successful. What they accomplished was this: They ascended the Back River without opposition; captured and burned fourteen schooners, belonging to rebel parties living along the river, and who had used them in various ways in furthering the schemes of our enemies.

One of the schooners taken was the property of Judge BOOKER, a prominent Secessionist, residing on the Back River. It contained a large quantity of valuable household furniture, a splendid rosewood piano of New-York manufacture, a library of selected works, together with sofas, ottomans, &c., &c., demonstrating the refinement of the parties that owned it. It was a little too bad he was our rebellious enemy, and a bitter one at that, as we were instructed to take the craft in tow. We did so, and safely we left Hampton Roads, placed her in the hands of the authorities there.

The first news we received of the disastrous defeat suffered by the Union forces at Bull Run, disheartened us all; but when the details were made known, giving the particulars of the gallantry and the heroism that characterized our glorious old troops, every eye was brighter, and each man vowed within himself to try and avenge the deaths of that day, and the unparalleled atrocities committed upon that battle-ground.

H. G. THOMAS, our carpenter, and one who has been in the service for nineteen years, lately tendered his resignation to the Department. He gave as a reason that his wife and family are in the country of the rebels, and his love and sympathy being with them, he cannot serve upon a vessel whose officers and crew are their enemies. He was transferred from our ship to the *Minnesota*, before our departure, there to await the acceptance of his resignation, or whatever disposition the authorities at Washington may see fit to make of him.

The 25th of July was a busy day in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. It was then the several camps of soldiers were broken up, prior to their embarking for Washington. The long line of camp equipage, wagons, horses, ambulances, &c., was a pretty sight, as they moved along the landing, near the fort. The men were in the best of spirits, and seemed very glad that they were soon to be ordered to some active duty.

Before we left the Roads, we sent home some four of our men, who had been sick for some time. Their names were COLDER, COLLINS, BESSER and WALSH.

Most of our time, at present, is occupied in drilling our green crew, and it is hoped that very soon we will have an efficient body of men.

The present cruise will probably be down the coast to Mexico and Central America—from there to the West Indies—as we are the flag-ship of the West India squadron. But, as soon as another opportunity occurs, I will write you.

DOINGS OF THE PIRATES.

REPORT OF THE BRIG L. C. WATTS.

The brig *L. C. Watts*, of New-Bedford, Capt. DUBOIS, from Pernambuco, July 1, via Rio Grande del Norte, July 8, with old iron, &c., to NATH. HAND, reports as follows:

On July 25, off Bermuda, she spoke the schooner *John Elliott*, from Boston, for San Domingo, who reported having been chased by a privateer brig the day previous. On July 26, lat. 34, lon. 60, saw a bark steering south, who, when she made us, altered her course and gave us chase, which continued during the whole day, but having a good breeze, we outsailed her, when she hauled her wind and steered South again. On July 27, made a brig steering South, which altered her course and gave chase, but being outsailed, squared away and kept on her previous course. On July 28, a large and-aft schooner gave us chase with the same success. Have no doubt all three of these vessels were privateers, as neither of them made any signal to speak or otherwise, and had it not been for the timely warning of the *Elliott* and the superior sailing of the *L. C. Watts*, she would no doubt have been caught.

The *Watts* brings to this port Capt. GRASS and crew of the brig *Caroline* of Boston, which struck on a sunken reef off Cape St. Rogue June 2, and was condemned at Rio Grande. The *Caroline* was from Boston for Rio Grande with an assorted cargo, and was owned by R. W. SEERS, of Boston, where she was insured.

REPORT OF THE BARK GOLDEN ERA.

Bark *Golden Era*, of Rockland, Capt. THURSTON-DIKE, from Ichaboe, June 6, and St. Helena, June 19, reports that on July 27, lat. 31° 40', lon. 74° 40', she saw a small schooner run down to a large two-topmast schooner, which hove to. She supposed the small schooner to be a privateer, as she was alongside until lost sight of. July 31, Cape Hatteras bearing west by south thirty-five miles, she was boarded by an officer from the United States steamer *Union*, who informed the Captain of the existing blockade, and also that they fell in with, on the 28th, the brig *B. F. Martin*, of Boston, with a prize crew on board, and chased her on shore, twenty miles north of Cape Hatteras, and burned her.

A PIRATE CHASED ON SHORE.

BOSTON, Saturday, August 3.

An extract from a letter dated July 25th, from on board the United States ship *Savannah*, off Cape Hatteras, says:

"We made a sail to windward, blowing a gale, and sea running high. Gave chase three or four hours, when, apparently to avoid being captured, she run over the shoals, and high and dry on the beach. The sea was running so high as she struck, that it made a clean breach over her. She was a full-rigged brig, about 200 tons burthen, and her conduct was most singular throughout the chase. She was out of gun range, or she might have got a 10-inch shell into her. She showed no colors, which is still more strange. We attempted to get near enough to ascertain her true character, but a dangerous bar keeps us away. The country around is uninhabitable; the sand-bank is fifteen miles north of Cape Hatteras, and is so rough that it is impossible to land; think she may be the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, or some vessel captured by her making for some inlet on the coast of North Carolina.

[*For other Rebellion News see Fifth and Eighth Pages.*]

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Grafton to Clarksburgh—Condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Description of Clarksburgh—Activity of Army Operations—The "Situation" in Western Virginia—The Progress of the New State Government—How it Works in Harrison County—The United States District Judge a Traitor—Outrage in Gilmer County—Rebel Documents.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CLARKSBURGH, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

I came down here from Grafton this morning, following Gen. ROSECRANS, who transferred his quarters last night.

Clarksburgh is a village of some ten or fifteen hundred inhabitants, lying on the Parkersburgh branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, some 22 or 23 miles west from Grafton. It derives a local importance from the fact of its being the seat of justice of Harrison County, and the point of conjunction between the railroad and the great turnpike running through the mountains into Eastern Virginia by way of Staunton. At present, as the principal depôt and point of transhipment for Government stores and troops, its ordinary importance is greatly augmented.

My journey, though short in distance, was tedious in time, owing to the immense freight trains in Government service, which incumber the road, causing often, in passenger trains, the utmost irregularity. And here I will say in passing, that the western portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has done, and is doing the most essential service to the Government. Under the protection of National bayonets at all points of danger, it has been preserved from serious injury by the modern Goths of *Secessia*; while the able management of Mr. FORD, the General Agent resident at Wheeling, has kept it in a state of efficient activity. Such repairs have already been made as now enable the trains regularly to run from Wheeling and Parkersburgh to Cumberland.

We left Grafton about half-past six in the morning, and reached Clarksburgh about half-past eight. The night and morning were decidedly moist, by reason of one of those steady, pouring rains which the boys begin to believe the most marked feature of the weather amongst these hills. The mountain rivulets were already swollen to torrents, and the day bid fair to be most unpropitious for soldiering, as well as for the operations of "specials" in search of news. Suddenly, however, as the changes here generally occur, the clouds passed away, and the smiling sun gave us assurance of fair weather, which was kept in reasonably good faith till his final withdrawal for the night.

Clarksburgh is one of those grotesque old towns which seem indigenous to the vallies of Western Virginia. Lying amidst surrounding hills, its streets flexibly accommodating to the knolls and ravines of its site, it would seem at some time to have experienced a period of prosperity which had stimulated its population into something like actual enterprise. Under this impulse, hotels and blocks of buildings had arisen, and private dwellings been erected to anticipate a condition of things which, as yet, it has failed to realize. The memories of this ancient vigor must be exceedingly traditional and faint, for I should judge that many years must have elapsed since anything has transpired in the way of improvement or even of repairs. The principal hotel in the town—a large brick structure, is deficient entirely in a front, that portion having been destroyed by fire some two years ago, and not yet rebuilt, if indeed it ever shall be; so that, in entering now the hospitals for whose good cheer your bowels literally yearn, you reach it as you might do the interior of an inn in Spain, established in the purlieus of some old castle, through the blackened and forbidding ruins of what once probably constituted its principal and most ornamental apartments. The houses, in general, are a mixture of the Southern and Northern styles, none, however, indebted greatly to the taste of the architect. One, located centrally on the main street—a large, oblong brick residence, once comparatively palatial—has a wing attached to one end, which constitutes the hat store of the occupant, whose business is thus brought into the most intimate domestic relations. Another *very* antique specimen gives us an old Northern gambrel roof, with blear-eyed dormer windows, looking speculatively forth upon its less noticeable neighbors. In general, however, you see the plain, low, narrow, long, rambling Southern style—fit type of the unaspirating, unromantic and simple-minded people who compose the middle class of the South. And this is nearly always accompanied by that other Southern feature, so necessary in the climate, so comfortable anywhere—the simplest evidence of taste in art—the verandah; often with vines clinging to the open sides, and generally looking out upon a lawn shaded with trees. Not unoften you will see two front doors to a long, low house, sitting broadside to the street—one near either end, but each sheltered by its open porch, covered with unfailing hop-vine, while the whole rear is sheltered by a verandah, opening on a spacious yard, whose confines present an odd mixture of grassy lawn, fine trees, kitchen garden, and small out-buildings for the occupation and use of the domestic negroes, who themselves add to the scene a curious, half-Oriental aspect. And not only are you amused at the quaint aspect of the houses, but you speculate, as you pass, upon the sidewalks made of puncheons—*i. e.*, hewn plank—which border the cross-streets, not wider than a farmer's lane; and you marvel greatly at the antique wagons, of various styles, that confront you as you go, rigged with harnesses perfectly irresistible in their queerness, and eking out a very frequent scarcity of leather, with such tow-strings as will supply the *hiatus*, and suffice, for the nonce, to get the vehicle to market, with its small freight of chickens, blackberries, and "the old woman," and safely again home.

Here, as at Grafton, all is activity in the Army. The vexatious "three months" confusion is still going on; a misfortune whose only advantage is, that it will rid us of a host of regimental and brigade PATTERSONS and PIERCES. Col. STANLEY'S Regiment, the Eighteenth Ohio, which has been successfully and industriously guarding this much of the road, has its head-quarters here; but their term of service expires to-morrow, and it goes back to Columbus,—perhaps to reorganize. On the other hand Col. SCAMMON'S Regiment has just arrived from Camp Dennison; it came in during the night, and the soldiers are now pitching their tents *for the first time.* It will be impossible for Gen. ROSECRANS, with all his activity, to strike any great blow till after these changes have taken place. He, after the victories of Rich mountain and Carrick's Ford, like Gen. SCOTT after the defeat of Manassas, has his army to *reorganize*; and the result of this may be an unfortunate delay in the campaign against Gen. WISE. I shall be greatly surprised if the Confederates, following up the success of Manassas, do not reinforce WISE from Richmond or Tennessee, or both, and possibly push a force up through Staunton to keep us in play here, as they did PATTERSON at Martinsburgh. Gen. ROSECRANS could rout WISE at once, had he an organized army to move, and thus put the enemy on the defensive; as it is, I am unable to see how he can anticipate their action. Possibly Gen. Cox may drive WISE back, as we have news that he has already occupied Charleston; but it must be borne in mind that Charleston is a point of no strategical importance, and that a retreat from it is really good generalship while the position WISE now holds is one of the strongest in the whole region, in the midst of a population hostile to us, and which he will doubtless fortify till he makes it another Rich Mountain, and one whose rear it may be impossible for us to gain.

Our men have suffered greatly during the campaign here from the imperfection of their water-flasks. On a laborious march, especially during hot weather, water is an essential. It is now demonstrated that the *India-rubber* canteens are worthless—leaking badly, and imparting to the water an unpleasant taste. Those well made of tin, and covered with felt, have given general satisfaction.

Very intimately connected with the success of the Army movements here, and very important in its final results, is the operation of the new State Government in Western Virginia. I have been at some pains to ascertain its practical success, and will give the facts that I have learned. The effort is gradually to extend the new Government, and make it real. In all the loyal counties, such officers—justices of the peace and others—as will not take the oath of allegiance to the new Government, are being declared, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, out of office, and an election will be ordered to fill the vacancies. This, when accomplished, will place secession under the ban of the local law as much as in Ohio or Pennsylvania, and completely conserve the peace, and the authority of the General Government. This work is now being pushed forward, quietly, but with vigor. In this county, (Harrison,) for instance, the whole number of county officers and justices of the peace is *forty-three*, out of which *twenty-two*—over half—have already taken the oath of allegiance. The whole number who have refused to do so, or who have fled the country, is *eighteen*; many of them now being in the Secession Army. The politicians in this section are, in many cases, a distinct class from the balance of the population, *being emigrants from Eastern Virginia*, who have sought this region, as ambitious young men sometimes go to Minnesota or Kansas, in search of political advancement. These men, whose relatives and associations are in Eastern Virginia, *their* father-land, are compelled by their sympathies to espouse the cause of secession; and it is they who, hopelessly committed to its treasonable policy, have now fled to their old homes—often without any hope or desire to return.

Among the officers who have taken the oath is the County Judge, but Judge BROCKENBROUGH, of this National District, has gone, having been elected to the Confederate Congress, and being now in Richmond. Not only will elections be held to fill the vacancies with Union men, but the Courts will indict those fugitives who have committed treason or misprision of treason; and who will thus be confirmed in their desire to remain away. In order to make these movements effective, the General Government should at once appoint a new District Judge, who will hold his Court immediately at Wheeling, Clarksburgh and Charleston.

The statement, so often made, that the large slaveholders are the strongest Union men in the Border States, is confirmed by the facts here. I am credibly informed that nine out of ten in this county are so. One of the most intelligent of them said to me to-day, "We believe that safety for our slave property exists only in the Union, but if my slaves are needed as a sacrifice on the altar of Government and order, they may go!"

In some counties I hear of the most atrocious outrages on the public interest by the rebel leaders. One instance I learned to-day from an authentic source. One PERRY HAYS, Sheriff or Ex-Sheriff of Gilmer County, has actually, in his desperate scoundrelism, *destroyed the records of the county.* An officer of the Army informed me that he had himself gathered up some most valuable documents—titles to land, &c.—which had been scattered to the winds. The scoundrels generally flock to the standard of disorder, to cover up their own misdeeds. As dishonest debtors favor secession, to escape from their liabilities, so do such men as this HAYS, who has got a large property in his hands by fraud, seek to confirm their success by a destruction of evidence in the general *mêlée*, which could not be done in time of peace, and whose existence would be their ruin. In this case, preeminently, the cause of the Union is the cause of order and of justice.

I have seen no publication yet of the correspondence and documents found in the camps of the enemy at Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill. Some of the most singular of the letters were of so very private and personal a nature, that their publication would be manifestly improper. The following documents are not of that character, and may be interesting to the readers of the TIMES,—the first as an official order of the rebel commander, and the second as showing the system of plunder and intimidation organized by the rebels to weaken the loyal sentiment among the people. I give literal copies:

NOTICE.

HED-QR. DEPT. OF N. W. VA., CAMP AT LAUREL HILL, June 24, 1861.

The frends and relations of the volunteers in the camps under my command are respectfully informed that for the present they cannot be permited to visit those camps unless upon *public* business or for the purpose of volunteering their services to the State. The preservation of strict discipline and the necessity of economizing provisions which are obtained from great distance and at much expence to the Government will it is hoped render the propriety of this order apparent to all and secure a cherful acquiescence in it.

R. S. GARNETT
Brig Gen Comd.

The other document is a memorandum indorsed "Mem. for Comesary."

Names of persons who are aiding the enemy, owning cattle, &c., in Tucker County:

Thome, White, Sr., got horses and grain.
A. D. Mar, got horses and cattle, powder and led.
D. S. S. Parsons, got good horses and grain.
Jas. W. Parsons, got good horses and 40 cattle.
James Moss, has some cattle, but it is not known how he stands.
Enoch Warren, enemy, owns horses, sheep and cattle.
Jacob W. Parsons, enemy, owns horses and cattle.
David Wheeler, enemy, owns horses and cattle.
W. W. Parsons, enemy, owns horses and cattle.

The system of Uncle Sam, on the contrary, is to pay for everything taken, except from prisoners of war. I think the people will see the difference.

J. M. W.

The Union at Fort Union.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TAOS, New-Mexico, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

I write to give you an account of a little affair that occurred at Fort Union, as related to me by an officer stationed there. A few days since a band of musicians who reside here, went to the above-named fort, and were playing in the officers' quarters. After having executed several opera tunes they struck up one of our National airs, but were stopped by one of the officers, with this remark: "Such music is not allowed here." They soon left and went to the quarters of the rank and file. Here they related the fact of not being allowed to play our National tunes at the officers' quarters. The men insisted on having them played before them, and formed in line and marched to the tune of "Hail Columbia," to the flag-staff, and there gave three hearty cheers for the Union, and three more for the brave and gallant SCOTT. I refrain from giving the name of the officer, who, though drawing pay from the Government, could not bear to hear our National airs. Though there are many in command in our Army who are tired of the Stars and Stripes, the rank and file are true to that flag under which they have fought, and will ever stand by the Union. I understand orders were received by the last mail for the formation of two regiments of volunteers. This gives universal satisfaction among all classes here. Col. C. ST. VRAIN and KIT CARSON command the First.

There is a strong Union feeling here, and although nearly all the American element is from the Slave States, they are Union men. New-Mexico will not secede, for a very good reason, the South is too poor to support her, and she cannot live unless by National patronage.

Crops look well through this section of the Territory, and promise a good yield the coming harvest. Wheat has suffered a little from the want of rain, but several hard showers during the past week has improved it.

The Navajoe Indians are again at work, regardless of the last treaty. They have killed several Americans and Mexicans *en route* to San Juan.

Our volunteers will soon attend to them. News from San Juan mines very flattering, as high as 30 cents to the pan being obtained.

F.

AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

Gas in Valparaiso—Trouble about a Burial—The Presidential Election—St. Peter's Day, &c.

VALPARAISO, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

The new opposition Gas Company is just going into operation. They have their charter under our general law of Joint Stock Companies. WALLIS, their engineer, goes by this mail to England, to prepare the machinery, and bring it out. Complaint has been made to our provincial Government, by the Vice-Curate of the Matriz Church in this port, against somebody, that a German—a Catholic, who died "after having received all the aids of our holy religion,"—had lately been buried in the Protestant cemetery. This he styles a crime, *atentado.* He adds, that "efforts to proselyte are thus carried on, even over dead bodies." The foreign clergymen residing here have been sent for, and ordered to appear before the Governor, to say if they know aught about the matter. But as they do not commonly ask the question whether the dead are Protestants or Catholics, they could give no information about the "crime," whether it had been committed or no.

If it be true, the case has probably been this: Some German, being a Romanist, and having died in poverty, his friends may have contributed their charities so as to afford him decent burial. But burial, as a poor man, in the Catholic ground, is not allowed with a coffin, unless all the fees are paid—eight dollars to the City Government, I hear, and eight more to the parish priest, who, for all that, does not attend at the interment. But a charity burial is no more nor less than this: without any coffin, the body is let down into a great pit, some fifteen or twenty feet deep, which is kept open until it is filled up with remains in all stages of decay. However, even when the sixteen dollars are paid, in fees, to the full, and a coffin and separate grave obtained, it is only for the term of twelve months; after that, the ground may be dug up, and used for others!

To avoid these dreadful things, it is more than likely persons have sought for burial for some poor foreigner's remains in the foreign cemetery, where matters are managed in a manner less shocking to decency.

I am sorry to add that our Intendente *pro tempore*, Mr. GATICA, has even intimated that the friends of the deceased, if the affair prove true, may be liable to a fine, and the body have to be exhumed. If so, it is to be hoped the foreign community will make some protest against such an indecency.

Our elections have just passed off. Electors have been chosen, as with you, who are to choose a President during the present month. PEREZ, we suppose, will, without fail, be chosen.

St. Peter's day has just passed. Ordinarily, it is a festive occasion. A procession is formed on the bay. Boats, launches, barges, &c., are out in great numbers, and with streaming colors; and among them, an image of the Fisherman of Gallilee is borne. Music adds its charming strains. For such use of the image of Peter, the church to which it belongs obtains $300!

This year, there was no procession. Sometimes it is held on a Sunday soon after; but it is to be passed over this year. The papers say, first, there has been no collection made for it; and, second, PETER'S image last year sustained some injury, *id est*, he fell in the street from the hands of those who bore him, and was broken into fragments on the sidewalk!

One paper adds the hope that fish may not after all fail to be plentiful this year.

It is now decided that the railway to Santiago is to go by the route originally laid down by the American Engineer, Mr. CAMPBELL, *via* Talon, and not as has of late been urged most strenuously, and as was desired by the French Engineer, SALLES, *via* Melipilla.

Business is a trifle better than it has been. No more great bankruptcies.

Two houses belonging to HENRY COOD, formerly occupied by Mr. WHEELWRIGHT for a school, were burned a few days ago. A wall fell on sixteen firemen. None of them were killed. Four were wounded badly. Capt. CHARLES CRANDE was injured, but is doing well.

June 23, American ship *Elizabeth Kimball*, having concluded repairs, sailed for Cork with cargo of guano, Capt. SHERMAN, dispatched by GIBBS & Co.

June 28, arrived American bark *Gen. Striker*, from Paranagua, Capt. LEONARD, cargo yerba; sailed American ship *Sunshine*, Capt. RYDER, for Coquimbo, to discharge cargo of lumber brought from Vancouver's.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

FROM NICARAGUA.

Address of Hon. A. B. Dickinson, American Minister, on being Presented to the President of Nicaragua.

MR. PRESIDENT: In presenting myself before your Excellency as the Minister Resident of the United States of America, I am happy in being able to assure you of the sincere friendship and cordial good wishes of my Government.

Being sister Republics on the same Continent, with interests and perils in common, and both looking forward to the same high destiny among the nations of the earth, it is unquestionably the interest, as I know it to be the strong desire of the Government of the United States, to cultivate the friendliest social and commercial relations with the Government of Nicaragua.

As Governments cannot stand still, but must inevitably advance or recede, and as Republicanism is compelled to maintain a constant warfare against ignorance, despotism and tyranny, it is evident that we have the same common interest in disseminating and advancing the enlightened principles of Republicanism, until they shall be established on a permanent basis on the entire Continent. This cannot be done by a single Republic, but must be accomplished by the friendly cooperation of separate and independent Powers.

It is believed that a more free and friendly intercourse between the two Republics than has hitherto existed will materially advance the interests and promote the happiness and prosperity of both. While the establishment of commercial relations on a proper basis will open the rich productions of your soil to our markets, and greatly benefit our people, it is obvious that it will prove equally profitable to the people of Nicaragua by stimulating their industry, increasing their wealth, and sharing with us in a mutual exchange of products equally beneficial to both countries.

My intercourse with your Excellency's Government shall be frank, open and unreserved. Whatever may be proposed or desired shall be briefly and plainly stated, without any concealment or circumlocution,—believing that straightforward honesty is the best policy with nations as with individuals.

While on my way to your capital, Mr. President, I have been repeatedly struck with the wonderful beauty of your country, and the inexhaustible wealth of its soil; and I could not fail to be impressed with the numberless blessings which a bountiful Providence has showered upon your people. Far removed from the cold blasts of the north, your landscape smiling through perpetual dews and sunshine—a golden link between two oceans which reach along your eastern and western shores with beseeching hands, begging the rich products of your prolific soil for other climes—commanding at once from your central position, and holding within your very grasp the two great highways of travel and of trade which almost strike hands together across your land, I feel impressed with the conviction that the people of this country have a noble destiny to fulfill which they could not resist if they would; that the buried wealth of this virgin soil is destined eventually to float upon every sea, and enter every harbor of the globe.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

MR. MINISTER: There is no doubt of the friendship and good will which the Government of the United States professes for that of Nicaragua; but it is pleasing and gratifying to hear you declare and confirm such sentiments. I can assure you that the feeling of friendship on the part of this Government is no less sincere than that which you have expressed.

The strongest ties exist between Nicaragua and the United States; their identity of government alone is sufficient to induce both countries to recognize each other as brothers, and unite in proclaiming republican principles; for which, though our voice has hitherto been but weak, it is still elevated.

Nicaragua has always desired to bind more closely the ties of friendship and commerce, as she has recently manifested by negotiating a contract with a North American Company for a transit across her territory, and also by recently forming a treaty of Friendship and Commerce, which is now pending its ratification by the Senate of the United States.

It affords me much pleasure to learn that my country has produced so favorable an impression upon you, and in this manner I desire that all honorable and industrious foreigners who wish to establish themselves among us may admire.

Nicaragua, Sir, does not conceal her riches; on the contrary, she invites and encourages immigration; and from the time she proclaimed her independence until the present, her ports have been open to commerce, while she concedes her citizenship with as much liberality as the most liberal nations of the earth.

I accept and esteem in the highest degree your assurances that our relations shall be conducted frankly, and there is no doubt that we shall happily terminate all the negotiations committed to your charge with equal frankness.

I thank the President of the United States that he has sent us a Minister who disapproves the tricks and plays of diplomacy, but proposes for his guide honor and frankness in the adjustment of all affairs with which he is intrusted.

NICARAGUA, Thursday, July 11, 1861.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Republican Appointees in the Mint Assault Each Other—A Very Superior Court and a First-class Earthquake—Gov. Nye and his Private Secretaries—Fourth of July Celebrations—Freaks of Straggling Secessionists, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 11, 1861.

It always seemed to me that History was a little hard on Nero for his fiddling while Rome was burning. If he was not in the habit of running with the machine, what good could he have done at the fire? and as his spirits would naturally sag as he looked out on the conflagration that he couldn't quench, what more natural or innocent than to lift down the old Cremona? Holding this faith, and as we are situated much as the Imperialists held that Nero was, why shouldn't we keep on with our fiddling, though over the mountains our country burns?

The muss in the Mint—our Branch Mint—grows more so every day. Superintendent STEVENS (that's Senator BAKER'S son-in-law) is no less at loggerheads than he was a month ago with the Treasurer, CHEESEMAN. For each desk in the Treasurer's Department, each has appointed his man. For the most part, CHEESEMAN'S appointees do the work, and STEVENS' report themselves daily as ready for duty, that they may draw their pay. The difficulty in the Assayer's Department takes on a little different shape. Mr. WEIGAND, appointed by Mr. LINCOLN as Assayer, wants his friend WATT to hold over as his "hook-keeper"—that is, to do the Assistant Assayer's work. He so badly wants him, that after Mr. STEVENS discharged him, Mr. WIEGAND, out of his own pocket, paid him to stay, lest the Mint's operations should come to a stand-still. But Mr. STEVENS turned out WATT that he might give EDWARD HARTE a place, and when he found that WATT would not go, told him that if he came any more into the Mint, to behave as an employe, he would be shown the door. This gave Mr. HARTE his desk. You know who HARTE is? A gentleman of genius and worth, who used to write letters for the New-York papers from Washington. He came out here two years ago dying of consumption, and under the genial influences of our delightful climate has been growing better ever since, though still as white as a ghost and thin as a shadow. He has done good service for Republicanism on this coast, but in the apportionment his undeniable claims have been forgotten. Mr. STEVENS felt that he must make a place for him in the Mint, and gave a situation which an invalid could easily enough fill. But WIEGAND fancied that HARTE, having a newspaper education, could hardly behave like a subordinate, and availing himself of the fact that the law allows for none but "workmen" in the Assay Department, determined not to have any sinecures in his office. So he sat down at the desk that HARTE should be occupying to write him a note, saying that he had no occasion for his services. Midway of the note he stepped out, and when he returned, lo! HARTE sat at his ease in his chair. The Assayer told him that he wished to use the desk. HARTE said it was the desk that the Superintendent had assigned to him. "That couldn't be helped," said WIEGAND; "I want it." HARTE said he was not at liberty to resign it. "Then I must compel you to," said WIEGAND, and taking the shadow by the arm, put a ten-pound strain of lifting on it. Then HARTE, rising, dealt two blows on the Assayer; the first blow lodged in his open palm, the second on his face, but left no mark. Each entered a complaint of assault and battery against the other, and on Tuesday the Police Judge investigated the cases. EDWARD STANLEY, counsel for the Assayer, made the point, that as the assault was committed on National property, only the National Courts had jurisdiction in the matter, and the Judge is stewing over that suggestion yet.

It cannot be but that these difficulties will damage the Mint in the affections and the opinion of the public. Last year nearly $14,000,000 was coined there. The interests of the coast will suffer, if the officers are at loggerheads. It is a great pity that they will quarrel so.

WIEGAND seems to be especially obnoxious to the Stevens people,—they say, because he is half cracked. He was in the Mint years ago as Assayer, and his scientific skill is on all hands admitted; but he is nervous, fidgetty, disposed to see conspiracies, and impracticable. He was turned out by the Democrats before because he would speak his Republican mind, especially out of season. They tell a good story of him. When Rev. Dr. SCOTT first came here he was occasionally uttering sentiments in his pulpit (that was temporarily set up in Musical Hall while his church was building) that quite offended the conscience of the few Anti-Slavery men in town. WIEGAND brooded over the subject awhile, and then advertised to deliver a lecture—tickets one bit each—replying to Dr. SCOTT'S positions. At the appointed hour the house was crammed full. The lecturer pulled out a pile of MSS. of about the thickness of Webster unabridged, and fell to reading in a low, monotonous voice, which by degrees quite emptied the house. Still the crowd at the opening was so flattering that WIEGAND was tempted to advertise that he would repeat his lecture. When the second night came round the lecturer was there with a MS. rather larger than Webster unabridged and a solitary man for an audience. The lecturer, on time, announced that if the audience chose to take its money back at the door it could do so, but as he was a man of his word, and as he had advertised to lecture, lecture he would if it was insisted on. The audience considered a moment, put half a paper of solace into his check, and advised the lecturer to go ahead. He did so, and his auditor sat it out to the close. Whether the story is true to the letter or not, it shows the style of Mr. WIEGAND, honest as the day is long, and bound to do whatever he undertakes. He won't back down, and nobody supposes STEVENS will; so if the Mint is to be saved there must be a new cast in the appointments.

In the other National offices things go smoothly enough.

We were all amazed on the night of the 1st of July to see a comet of first quality in the northern sky. The night before a strange light loomed up over the mist, but it was presumed to be the reflection of some fire over in the Marin Mountains. No one dreamed it was a comet until the night of the 1st grew dark, when it stood out clear and broad on the sky, its immense nucleus between and below the north star and the lower lip of the dipper, its tail flaming to the zenith. The next night, and the next, it was seen, but never more brilliant, and then the evenings grew misty, and whether it is yet in the heavens or not we don't know.

On the 3d, at 10 minutes after 4 o'clock, we had a delightful earthquake, of several minutes' duration. The sensation was as if a long wave were rolling along the earth: and the city lying broadside to it rolled like a hulk in a calm—then a shiver making the windows rattle, clocks stop, and the people rush to the doors. But not a brick tottered out of place, nor an ounce of mortar was shaken down within the city. Up in the country it left its marks. The roof of J. W. DOUGHERTY'S adobe house, in the Amador Valley, was displaced, the walls were cracked, the plastering peeled off, and his furniture smashed. His stable, planted on redwood posts, that were sunk four feet into the ground, was tipped over far out of perpendicular. The water of a spring and brook was thrown high over their banks. A threshing machine, while at work, was thrown out of gear, the workmen prostrated, and one of them blinded by the shock. In Alameda County the ground opened, and a large stream of water gushed out, that three days afterward was still running. Altogether, this earthquake reestablished the fact that such things are not simply fictions of the pioneers, and routed the skepticism of the generation of latter-day emigrants, who had grown a little suspicious that the supply for this region was quite exhausted.

Four hours later, say at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 3d, Gen. NYE commenced a lecture before the Mechanics' Institute. It was refreshing for its laziness. The General took things so quietly, rounded his periods with such exemplary deliberation, at such regularly recurring periods blazed out his brilliancies, got off his jokes with such an air of satisfaction, that their reputation was perfectly established, and if they should not happen to be appreciated here, it was no sort of matter, that to hear him in our swift town was like taking a bath in the middle of a dusty day. Opinion was divided about his merits. Some were delighted; some were severely disappointed, but we who admire him talked loudest and longest, and won the day by virtue of our superior wind. The General's clean shirts having arrived on the last steamer, he started eastward on Saturday over the mountains to be Governor of Nevada, and there went with him a grand army of hopeful young men, most of whom accompanied him from New-York, and every one of whom is to be His Excellency's Private Secretary. But to return to his speech. Just as he had arrived at a spot where he might sail in for another hour, or might gracefully conclude as best suited, suddenly the fire bells all began to ring, and through the northern windows of the hall it could be seen that a notable fire was raging. The General rounded his speech to in a minute, dropped anchor, and the congregation put for the door. All Telegraph Hill was ablaze. A row of cottages that crowned its southern slant were one long sheet of fire, on a site where carriages never go, which the milkman ascends on foot, and the waterman shies except for double pay. The night was beautifully adapted to make the most of the fire, and the fire the finest, that for so small a total of losses—only $30,000 or so—could possibly have adorned the night. The illumination of the city by its means was general and exceedingly beautiful; the comet that had just spread its tail till it intersected the milky-way gathered it all in, and shrunk back to a nucleus, and has scarcely been visible since.

After such a night of preparation we could not fail to have a glorious Fourth. San Franciscans never before made half such extensive arrangements for the celebration of Independence Day. There was a spontaneous agreement to make it so significant in every feature of the universality of the Union sentiment that a Secessionist would feel as uncomfortable within the County limits as a lizard on a bed of burning anthracite. There was such a general flagging of houses and horses, churches and children, and of the whole face of the town, that if a man passed wearing no red, white and blue, he looked like a mourner or a Sister of Charity at a wedding-party. The procession was so long that while the tail of it was still marching southward a mile to the south of the Metropolitan Theatre, the head of it was in the theatre cooling itself, and getting ready to hear an oration of prodigious length from EDWARD TOMPKINS, late of Binghamton, New-York. If ever Mr. TOMPKINS had promised to exhaust his subject, on this occasion he kept his promise, at least so far as to exhaust his immense audience. The theatre is a new one, built on the wreck of one of the same name that was burned down four or five years ago, and which after so long a time rises again, not at all like a Phœnix, but precisely like the old house, which was a very beautifully arranged and comfortably appointed structure.

Very much adding to the interest of the procession was the parade of most of the United States troops at this station, who, with our State military, were reviewed in the morning by Gen. SUMNER, in the presence of a great company of spectators. There were other processions, floral and triumphal, and other orations, and there were eminently satisfactory fireworks in the evening, and a great deal of dancing, but what would most have struck a stranger was the universal abandonment of their houses by women and children as well as men, making the sidewalks and plazas their promenade and calling-places—nobody getting dinner at home, but letting the fires go out in the ranges and dining at the restaurants. Of course, where such a custom prevails, fire crackers are frowned out of the main streets, and gunpowder is only burned on the hill-tops and along the byways to a very great extent. After being so long a bachelor, San Francisco cherishes this feminine aspect of its holidays. It tickles him immeasurably to see the highways glorified with an abundance of women's gear. I have not forgotten to say that there was a large gathering of church-folks in Rev. Dr. ANDERSON'S Church in the morning, praying for the nation, according to recommendation of the Old-School Presbyterian Assembly. Altogether, the day went off delightfully—everybody says so.

And throughout the State it was observed in like spirit. The Secessionists have deemed Mariposa County their banner county, chuckling over the fact all the more because within it is the Fremont estate, ribbed and floored with gold-bearing quartz. Mr. FREMONT'S agent, T. W. PARK, sent down to San Francisco for Rev. Mr. LACY to come up and deliver an oration, for several thousand dollars' worth of fireworks, and for any spare Secessionist, that they might hang him. The Secessionists of the Butterfly County—that's the meaning of Mariposa—getting wind of this message were very wroth, and swore there should be no peaceful celebration of the Fourth of July in Bear Valley. The Bear Valley folk in their turn heard these threats, erected their liberty-pole, made their flag, built a pavilion that would accommodate 2,500 people with seats, and invited the Secessionists to come in armed or unarmed, ready for a dance or a skirmish in the evening, they were quite indifferent which. The day came and 4,000 people came with it, to the most enthusiastic county gathering of the year. Everything went off as happily and peacefully as the most scrupulous non-resident could desire, and secession concedes now that its back is broken in its banner county of the State.

According to the *Argus*, proceedings were spiced at Stockton by Rev. Mr. HARGIS making a fool of himself. Of course, in Stockton, that it might be fulfilled what was said by JOHN ADAMS, the prophet, about all the bells ringing on the 4th of July, somebody made the bell of the Methodist Episcopal Church South ring out as merrily as any of them, at sunrise. But Rev. Mr. HARGIS, Pastor, said that was against the rules of the church, because his church would have no political use made of its property, and he set down his foot that the bell should not be rung at sunset, and lest his declaration should not suffice, he nailed down the windows, locked the doors, and pocketed the keys. But the patriots of the church had got consent of one of the trustees, and as the sun began to slide down the western declivity, they held their way toward the church. They met the reverend ninny and three lay chiefs, one of whom solemnly stated that before the bell should be rung, they must "walk over his dead body," which did not frighten them much. Pretty soon a crowd had collected, dragging a little old cannon and wheeling up a barrow of old iron for shot. Mr. FISHER, the trustee who had authorized the ringing, walked up to the church door that was guarded by Judge CAMPBELL, and demanded entrance. The Judge raised his cane and threatened a blow if any attempt was made to pass. Mr. FISHER advised the Judge not to soil his sweet temper, and pushed the Judge aside. The little cannon blazed away with a blank cartridge or two; the guardians of the doors retreated amidst the groans and jeers of the people, and before the sun had set, the bell of the Methodist Church South was ringing in time a little faster than any other bell in Stockton.

At Sacramento, SHOWALTER, whose neck ought to be stretched for murdering PIERCY, his fellow Assemblyman, in a duel, aided by Major GILLIS and E. J. SAUNDERS, ventured to stick a secession flag, tied on a cane, out of a window of the St. George Hotel. A drayman, lately in the employ of of LELAND STANFORD, (who is going to be our next Governor, D. V., and I guess he is,) seized the valiant Major by the throat with one hand, and with the other wrested away the flag. The three Secessionists called on the crowd for the loan of any small weapon. The crowd laughed and cheered the drayman. Now SHOWALTER denies that he had anything to do with the rag. Rev. J. STARR KING delivered the 4th of July oration at the Capital. The *Union* made arrangements to report it stenographically. Mr. KING begged them not to do it, as it was to be delivered in San Francisco on the 9th, before a Society for which it was written. The *Union* persisted; the orator copyrighted his production, and the *Union* waded in, publishing it *verbatim.* Mr. KING got his revenge by raking down the *Union* before an immense audience when he delivered it much altered in San Francisco, and the assembly cheered him to the echo.

I said LELAND STANFORD was going to be our next Governor, for the Douglas Union Democratic mass-meeting repudiated Gov. DOWNEY and EUGENE CASSERLY, and nominated one of the scaliest tickets that ever was made to be beaten. JOHN CONNESS for Governor, a shrewd Irishman, sound for the Union, but he voted for the bulkhead, and that must kill him in San Francisco; HENRY EDGERTON, "who drinks," who is also a bulkheader and a brilliant speaker, and JO. MCKIBBIN, for Congress; B. C. WHITMAN for Judge of the Supreme Court, beside whom EDWARD NORTON is like a Drummond light alongside of a two-penny dip; JAMES E. NUTTMAN for Comptroller; and J. J. GARDINER for Surveyor-General. On national issues the men are all right; on local issues all wrong. The Republicans ought to whip them unmercifully, and no doubt they will.

GLAUCUS.

THE WAR AT THE WEST.

Effect of the Bull Run Disaster on Public Sentiment—Courage and Determination of the People—Trade, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

The effect of the defeat of the 21st has been to arouse the Northwest afresh. The first telegraphic reports spread a gloom over all, but there was no depression, but rather a firmer resolve to put down the rebellion at all hazards. The battle-cry of Freedom is now ringing all over the prairies, and thousands are buckling on their armor, and preparing to meet the foe who is so ruthlessly assailing our cherished Government. Regiment after regiment is presenting itself for the war, and Illinois alone, will send fifty thousand men into the field, if the emergency demands it—aye, and double this if any great danger threatens. It is to be hoped that the War Department will accept all the force it wants, and arm and equip them at the earliest possible moment. There must be no more *faux pas* on a large scale. The country has had enough, and now demands earnest, successful work. Our people "will save the Government, if the Government will do its duty only indifferently well."

There is one new feature developed, against which it is to be hoped the Metropolitan Press will decidedly and persistently remonstrate. This is the interference by members of Congress in the appointment of high military officers. It is enough to have these gentlemen fill all the civil posts with their lacqueys and whippers-in, without regard to their qualifications or fitness. But it seems they are not satisfied with this, but must attempt to take the President's perogative out of his hands in the matter of Major and Brigadier-Generals. This presumption should be promptly rebuked. The country will hold the appointing power responsible for the character of the officers of the Army, and woe unto the President if he permits the members of Congress to smuggle their creatures into these responsible positions. Their recommendations even will be looked upon with suspicion, and will fail to command the respect of the country. We hope that Mr. LINCOLN will keep these gentlemen at arm's length in this business, at least.

There are three new regiments whose head-quarters are in this city. They will soon be ready for marching orders. The rural districts are moving, and we hear of companies and regiments in every direction. Even "Egypt" is wide-awake, and although she has turned out a few traitors, yet the great mass of her people are true and loyal, and would alone furnish all the men Illinois will be entitled to under the present calls.

Lieut. SLEMMER, of Pickens notoriety, is recruiting for the Regular Army in this city. But men generally prefer to go into companies and regiments with their neighbors, so that recruits to be sent, they know not where, do not offer very rapidly.

I have been a trip through Northern Missouri as far as St. Joseph. The more important intelligence from that region, you will have received by telegraph, ere this reaches you. The rebels have grown somewhat bold and defiant since the Bull Run disaster, but the prompt efficiency of Gen. POPE keeps them pretty well in check. Guerrilla bands, mostly on horseback, are prowling around in various directions, and life and property are very unsafe. But the Red Shirts are too much alive for the rascals, and handle them sharply whenever they make a stand and show fight. Gen. LYON, in the southwestern part of Missouri, is being strongly reinforced, and hopes soon to be able to come up with the runaways, JACKSON and BEN MCCULLOCH. If he does, that will be the last of them. Gen. FREMONT'S arrival has infused new life into the Western Department—though all things were going forward finely under LYON, POPE and SCHLEIGEL.

The expected attack upon Cairo and Bird's Point, creates considerable interest here, as they are both occupied by Illinois regiments.

The wheat harvest is closed, and a fair average crop has been gathered. The corn is coming on finely, and a good, though not heavy yield, is anticipated.

General business continues dull. The shipments of grain and produce is heavy, averaging from 150,000 to 300,000 bushels per day. Prices of grain are low, but have improved a little within the past week. Receipts of old crop are large, but it is far from being exhausted. The lumber trade is much depressed.

Our financial difficulties are slowly improving, through the introduction of coin and bills of foreign banks, as a circulating medium. Of home currency we have none. All our principal bankers have gone by the board. Your merchants may look for a moderate Western trade this Fall, with cash payments to a larger proportionate extent than formerly.

We have occasionally a Secessionist here. Two young men—one an employe of the *Tribune*—left last week to join the Confederate Army. They were of Virginia.

ONTONAGON.

Negligence of Railroad Attaches.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The 4:15 A. M. train from Washington on Friday was detained by the Clerks not getting out of bed in time, in consequence of which it missed the connection in Baltimore and again in Philadelphia, and did not arrive here till late in the evening. There were numbers of discharged soldiers on board, who were thus subjected to additional expense. This has happened before more than once. Will some one attend to the matter.

G.

Mount Vernon Again.

From the National Intelligencer.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Officers of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association are much pained to see in your issue of to-day an order from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, containing a statement which they fear will lead to much trouble and misunderstanding—Gen. SCOTT having been misinformed with regard to the facts.

The statement referred to is that Mount Vernon has been "overrun by bands of rebels," &c.

Since the occupation of Alexandria by the National troops *not a single soldier* from the Southern Army has visited Mount Vernon. It is but justice to say the intruders who refused to accede to the regulations of the Association, heretofore willingly followed by soldiers from both sides, were a company of *New-York volunteers*, headed by their *colonel* and other officers.

The Regent is earnest and decided in her requests and directions to those she has made responsible for the preservation of order and neutrality at Mount Vernon, and in the discharge of their sacred duty they have been kindly aided by those at the head-quarters of the Army. It is therefore to them a source of great regret to be obliged to correct such mistakes, as it is much easier to excite than to allay unkind feelings.

A RESPONSIBLE OFFICER OF THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

August 1, 1861.

Two Candidates for President.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* expects very soon to see two parties arrayed in the new Confederacy, struggling for the Presidency next Fall, and the division, it thinks, will be upon the point of admitting other States, "one favoring the admission of other States, which may choose to accept our Constitution, the other clinging to the delusion of a pure slaveocracy." The present Provisional President and Vice-President both "favor the idea of ultimate reorganization," while HOWELL COBB, it is implied, and the ultra Southern Party, are forever opposed to the admission of Free States. Here, then, says the *Chronicle*, is the programme, as we think. HOWELL COBB for President, upon the basis of no admission of any Free State, and no admission of such Slave States as will give the power in the Confederacy to admit Free States by a two-thirds vote. In this wise, as we take it, is a party to be organized in opposition to the present Administration.

CONTRACT FOR EIGHT HUNDRED HOUSES.—The Baltimore *Sun* states that MICHAEL ROCHE, builder and contractor of that city, has contracted with a company in Havana to construct no less than eight hundred frame houses, of three classes, varying in size and embellishments to suit the three classes of society found in Havana—the poor, the middle and the rich. All the houses will be one story in height, with the apartments succeeding each other on the ground floor, and running back to a great depth. The object of the company is to place a dwelling within the reach of every man's means. Parties become subscribers by paying a certain amount monthly, and come into possession of the house and lot in eight years, when payment ceases. The frames are to be fitted together in this country and then shipped to Havana. The value of the contract will be several millions of dollars, and will prove a great blessing to the mechanics of Baltimore.

SECESSION AN IMPOSSIBLE RIGHT.

The Unity of our National Character, and the Supremacy of our National Government a Covenant Running with the Land.

NO. V.

We have thus far traced the history of our National Union from the era of its first germination down to the time for the call for the Federal Convention of May, 1787. We have seen that during all the intervening years there never was a time when any one of the colonies, or States, if you please, was vested with any independence which did not accrue to it solely in virtue of its being a member of the Union, or which it could have enjoyed without the protection of the General Government. We have seen that the chief aim of the Confederation of 1781, was to perpetuate a Union formed and consolidated before the existence of any distinct State organizations or State Constitutions: and that that Confederation was ratified and confirmed by all of the Colonies or States, before our National Independence was actually achieved, or conceded by Great Britain. And we have thus shown how impossible it was that any one State, in severalty, could be regarded at that time as possessing any element of sovereignty or independence outside, or independently, of the National capacity of the Union. Yet it must, nevertheless, be conceded, that the Confederation did associate with each State, in severalty, the idea of a sovereignty and independence not otherwise belonging to it, and utterly incompatible with the supreme authority of the General Government. Even so, it must also be conceded that a Convention is fully empowered to reconstruct, revise, alter or amend that Confederation as the original Conventions were to ratify it, was fully competent to revoke any grant or reservation of sovereignty to each State, so far as necessary, and to restore it (at least with the consent of the people of those States) to the General Government. At any rate the members of the Federal Convention so construed their powers, and the result, as we will show, was sanctioned by the people and States of the whole Union. Hence it will appear that whatever of sovereignty, or separate independence, each State may have claimed under the Articles of Confederation, the same was surrendered to the people, and by them vested in the General Government, by the consolidation of the Union under the provisions of the present Constitution.

It is important now to examine the view taken of this question of State Sovereignty by the Federal Convention. Let it be still borne in mind that it was not its object to dissolve the Union, nor to discuss or decide the right of any State to secede from or disrupt the Union, nor to alter or impair the perpetuity of the existing covenant of nationality; but, as expressed by Virginia herself, "to join in devising and discussing all such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such an act, for that purpose, to the United States in Congress, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States will effectually provide for the same;" or, as in other words expressed by the Congress, "to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government and the preservation of the Union." This was the great aim.

[illegible], the principal question which, more than [illegible]er, embarrassed the action of the Conven[illegible] this very question of State sovereignty. [illegible]t evidence of the manner in which it was [illegible], must be the record itself, or the testimo[illegible] those present. Let us refer to it:

[illegible] Madison contended, as we have proved:

"[illegible] the States never possessed the essential [illegible] of sovereignty; that these were always [illegible] in the Congress. That their voting by [illegible] in the Congress was no evidence of their [illegible]ignty, any more than in the State of Mary[illegible] voting by counties made the counties sove[illegible]."

[illegible] also claimed that:

"[illegible] States ought to be placed under the con[illegible] of the General Government; at least as much [illegible] they formerly were under the King of Great [illegible]."

Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, said:

"A citizen of America ought to consider in [illegible] character he acts in forming a General [illegible]nment. I am both a citizen of Pennsylvania [illegible] of the United States. I must, therefore, lay [illegible] my State connections and act for the general good of the whole. We must forget our local habits and distinctions. The General Government must not depend on the State Governments. This ought to be a leading distinction between the one and the other; nor ought the General Government to be composed of an assemblage of different States. When we are laying the foundation of a building which is to last for ages, and in which [illegible] are interested, it ought to be well laid. If the National Government does not act on State [illegible]dices, State distinctions will be lost. The [illegible] expect relief from their present embar[illegible] situation, and look up for it to this National Convention, and it follows that they expect a [illegible]nal Government. But if no State will part with any of its sovereignty it is in vain to talk of a National Government."

Mr. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, said:

"Our Government must be made suitable to the [illegible]le; and we are perhaps the only people in the world who ever had sense enough to appoint [illegible]gates to establish a General Government. [illegible] a General Government must not be made de[illegible]ent on the States."

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, of New-York, said:

"I have well considered the subject, and am [illegible]vinced that no amendment of the Confederation can answer the purpose of a good Govern[illegible], so long as State sovereignties do, in any [illegible]pe, exist. I can say for the State I have the honor to represent, that when our credentials were under consideration in the Senate, some members were for inserting a restriction in the powers to prevent encroachment on the Constitution. It was answered by others, and therefore the resolve carried on the credentials, that it might abridge some of the constitutional powers of the State, and that, possibly, in the formation of a new Union it would be found necessary. This appears reasonable, and leaves us at liberty to form such a National Government as we think best adapted to the good of the whole. We must establish a General and National Government, completely sovereign, and annihilate the State distinctions and State operations; and unless we do this, no good purpose can be answered."

Mr. Madison said further:

"I apprehend the greatest danger is from the encroachment of the States on the National Government. This apprehension is justly founded on the experience of ancient confederacies, and our [illegible] is a proof of it. It it were the case that the National Government usurped the State Government, if such usurpation was for the good of the [illegible], no mischief could arise. To draw the line between the two is a difficult task. I believe it cannot be done; and therefore I am inclined for a General Government. If we cannot form a General Government, and the States become totally independent of each other, it would afford a melancholy prospect."

Mr. Rufus King, of Massachusetts, said:

"None of the States are now sovereign or independent. Many of these essential rights are vested in Congress. Congress, by the Confederation, possesses the rights of the United States. This is a union of the men of those States. None of the States, individually or collectively, have the rights of peace or war. The magistracy in Congress possess the sovereignty. To certain points we are now a united people; consolidation is already established."

We might go on and multiply extracts from the proceedings of the Convention, but it is sufficiently evident from these citations, that the great difficulty in rendering the Articles of Confederation, "adequate to the exigencies of the Government and the preservation of the Union," originated in the prerogatives of sovereignty, claimed by each State, in opposition to the powers originally inherent in the Congress, and necessary to its efficiency as a general governing power. But out of this question of State Sovereignty, there arose another equally intricate and embarrassing to the action of the Convention. That was the inequality of the States. It was contended, that if the States are to retain the sovereignty which they claim to be invested with under the Confederation, and State distinctions are to be independently maintained, let their territorial areas, and the extent of their Constitutional jurisdiction be equalized.

"On the principle that each State in the Union is sovereign," said Judge Brearly, of N. J., "Congress, in the articles of Confederation, have determined that each State in the public councils had but one vote. If the States still remain sovereign, to apportion the right of suffrage in the National Legislature to the quotas of contribution, or the number of inhabitants, is founded on principles of injustice. If we must have a National Government, what is the remedy? Lay the map of the Confederation on the table, and extinguish the present boundaries of the respective State jurisdictions, and make a new division, so that each State is equal, then a Government under the present system will be just."

Mr. Patterson, of New-Jersey, said:

"Every sovereign State, according to the Confederation, must have an equal vote, or there is an end to liberty. As long, therefore, as State distinctions are held up, this rule must invariably apply. And if a consolidated National Government must take place, then State distinctions must cease, or the States must be equalized."

Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, said:

"If there was a probability of equalizing the States, he would be for it."

Mr. Rufus King, of Massachusetts, said:

"He thought it would be better first to establish the principle whether we will depart from federal grounds in forming a National Government."

Mr. Lansing, of New-York, said:

"If we devise a system of government which will not meet the approbation of our constituents, we are dissolving the Union. The excellence of the British Constitution has been much commented on, but we are endeavoring to complicate it with State Governments, on principles which will gradually destroy the one or the other."

It is evident, and the opinion of the Convention was, that the Articles of Confederation could not be so amended as to create a competent National Constitution, and still preserve the claim of a separate and distinct independency in each State. An entire remodeling of the whole fabric was deemed necessary, and the States were called upon to meet the exigency by surrendering back to the Federal Government the sovereignty ceded to them by the Confederation, otherwise the Union cannot be preserved. This was the unanimous sentiment of the Convention. We cannot find a more interesting description of the general conviction, whether in or out of the Convention, than was given at the time by the Hon. Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, in a letter to the Speaker of the General Assembly of that State. It may well be a voice of warning to us of this day. He says:

"The Confederation was tottering from its own weakness, and the sitting of the Convention is a signal proof of its total insufficiency. In my humble judgment, the powers by which alone the blessings of a General Government can be accomplished, cannot be interwoven into the Confederation without a change in its very essence. Or, in other words, the Confederation must be thrown aside. To whom, then, shall we commit these acts of authority, these additional powers? The new powers must be deposited in a new body, growing out of a consolidation of the Union, as far as the circumstances of the States will permit. Among the upright and intelligent, few can read, without emotion, the future fate of the States, if severed from each other. Then shall we learn the full weight of foreign intrigue. Then shall we hear of partitions of our country. If a prince, influenced by the lust of conquest, should use one State as the instrument of enslaving others; if every State is to be wearied by perpetual alarms, and compelled to maintain large military establishments; if all questions are to be decided by an appeal to arms, where a difference of opinion cannot be removed by negotiation; in a word, if all the direful misfortunes which haunt the peace of rival nations, are to triumph over the land, for what have we contended? Why have we exhausted our wealth? Why have we basely betrayed the heroic martyrs of the National cause?

Let it not be forgotten that nations which can enforce their rights, have large claims against the United States, and that the creditor may insist on payment from any of them. Which of them would probably be the victim? The most productive and the most exposed. When vexed with reprisals or war, the Southern States will sue for allegiance on this Continent, or beyond the sea. If, for the former, the necessity of an union of the whole is decided. If, for the latter, America will, I fear, reach the scene of confusion and bloodshed exhibited among most of those nations which have too late repented the folly of relying upon auxiliaries."

What far-seeing and truly patriotic men were those then gathered to settle forever the great question of our National unity, and the supremacy of our National Government! Their utterances and their acts come down to us with a warning wisdom more full and potent than any of the appliances of modern statesmanship emanating from the same quarter. They saw the whole subject in all its intricate relations, and comprehended, with a ponderous sense of their responsibility, the infinity of interests committed to their care and keeping; and they were not the men to be treacherous to their trust. After months of careful thought, patient discussion and earnest prayer, they came to the conclusion, viz.:

"That the existing Articles of Confederation must be laid aside as insufficient to promote the enlarged purposes they were intended to accomplish. That in framing a Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union, it was necessary to depart measurably from federal grounds and to form a National Government. That it was necessary, to a large extent, to put away State distinctions and State Government, in order to remove all sources of jealousy. That the National Union could only be established on the consolidated basis of a Republican Government, with supreme power over all. That no State should have it in its power to change its Government into a monarchy. That a permanent, powerful and effective system of general Administration was necessary and ought to be established," and, (in the language of Mr. Ed. Randolph,) "that now was the only moment it could be done." (See *Yates and Lansing's Notes of the Federal Convention.*)

On the 17th of September, 1787, the Convention made a unanimous report of the present Federal Constitution to the Congress, with a letter and resolutions accompanying it, to which report and Constitution, be it remembered, every member pledged the support of the people of his State, by affixing his autograph signature to the same. In the report they say, viz.:

"We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable. The friends of our country have long seen and desired that the power of making war, peace and treaties—that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authority—should be fully and effectually in the Government of the General Union; but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trusts to one body of men is evident; hence results the necessity of a different organization. It is obviously impracticable, in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstances as on the object to be attained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion, this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety and perhaps our National existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed upon our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected. And thus the Constitution which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable. That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State, is not, perhaps, to be expected. But each will doubtless consider that, had her interest been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others. That it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe. That it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our ardent wish. With great respect, &c."

And here we have—what? Not a dissolution of the Union surely. The Congress of the Union is still in session. Each State is there in its representatives; and it continues its sessions, and the representatives of each State continue to attend and take part in its deliberations, while the people are called upon by them to say whether or not they will accept the labors of the Federal Convention. It is now submitted to them. What is their response? Let us see.

From Delaware the first answer comes, viz.: "We, the deputies of the people of the Delaware State, in Convention met, having taken into our serious consideration the Federal Constitution proposed, * * * have approved, assented to, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do, in virtue of the power to us given for that purpose, for and in behalf of ourselves and constituents, fully, freely and entirely approve of, assent to, ratify and confirm the said Constitution. Done, &c., Dec. 7, 1787. In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names." * *

Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787.—"Be it known unto all men, that we, the delegates of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general Convention assembled, have assented to, and ratified, and by these presents do, in the name and by the authority of the same people, and for ourselves, assent to and ratify the foregoing Constitution for the United States of America. Done, &c. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names."

New-Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787.—"In convention in the State of New-Jersey, (cites the States represented in the Convention, the doings thereof, the report and Constitution proposed:) Now be it known, that we, the delegates of the State of New-Jersey, chosen by the people thereof for the purpose, having mutually deliberated on and considered the aforesaid proposed Constitution, do hereby for and on behalf of the people of the said State of New-Jersey, agree to, ratify and confirm the same, and every part thereof. Done, &c. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names."

Connecticut, January 9, 1788.—"In the name of the people of the State of Connecticut: We, the delegates of the people of the said State, in general Convention assembled, pursuant to an act of the Legislature in October last, have assented to and ratified, and by these presents do assent to, ratify and adopt the Constitution reported by the Convention of delegates in Philadelphia on the 17th of Sept., A. D. 1787, for the United States of America. Done, &c. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands."

Massachusetts. Feb. 6, 1788.—"In Convention of the delegates of the people of Massachusetts: The Convention having impartially discussed and fully considered the Constitution for the United States of America, reported, &c., * * and acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the universe in affording the people of the United States, in the course of His Providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud or surprise, of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, by assenting to and ratifying a new Constitution, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, do, in the name and in behalf of the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assent to and ratify the said Constitution for the United States of America. * * * * Done, &c."

Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788.—"In convention and to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: *Whereas*, the form of a Constitution for the Government of the United States of America, was, &c., (citing the meeting of the Convention, its doings, and the Constitution at length.) Now know ye, that we, the delegates of the people of the State of Georgia, in convention met, pursuant to the resolutions of the Legislature aforesaid, having taken into consideration the said Constitution, have assented to, ratified and adopted, and by these presents do, in virtue of the powers and authority to us given by the people of the said State for that purpose, for and in behalf of ourselves and our constituents, fully and entirely assent to, ratify, and adopt the said Constitution. Done, &c. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names."

"In convention of the delegates of the people of Maryland, 28th of April, 1788.—We, the delegates of the people of the State of Maryland, having fully considered the Constitution of the United States of America, reported, &c. * * * and submitted to us by a resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland in November session, 1787. Do for ourselves, and in the name and behalf of the people of this State, assent to and ratify the said Constitution. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names."

South Carolina, May 12, 1788—"In Convention of the people of the State of South Carolina, by their representatives held in the City of Charleston, &c., the Convention, having maturely considered the Constitution, or form of government, reported, &c., * * submitted to them by a resolution of the Legislature of this State, passed, &c. in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the said United States, and their posterity: Do, in the name and behalf of the people of this State, hereby assent to, and ratify, the said Constitution. Done, etc."

"In Convention of the Delegates of the people of New-Hampshire, June 21, 1788.—The Convention having impartially discussed and fully considered the Constitution for the United States of America, reported, &c., and acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in affording the people of the United States, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud or surprise, of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, by assenting and ratifying a new Constitution, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity: Do, in the name and behalf of the people of the State of New-Hampshire, assent to, and ratify, the said Constitution for the United States of America. Done, &c."

The ratification by Virginia was as follows:

"We, the Delegates of the people of Virginia, duly elected in pursuance of a recommendation from the General Assembly, and now met in Convention, having fully and freely investigated and discussed the proceedings of the Federal Convention, and being prepared, as well as the most mature deliberation hath enabled us, to decide thereon, do, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power granted thereby remains with them and at their will. That, therefore no right of any denomination, can be canceled, abridged, restrained or modified by the Congress, by the Senate or by the House of Representatives, acting in any capacity; by the President, or any Department, or officers of the United States, except in those instances in which power is given by the Constitution for those purposes. And that among other essential rights, the liberty of conscience and of the Press cannot be canceled, abridged, restrained or modified by any authority of the United States. With these impressions, with a solemn appeal to the Searcher of hearts for the purity of our intentions, and under the conviction that whatsoever imperfections may exist in the Constitution, ought rather to be examined in the mode prescribed therein, than to bring the Union in danger by a delay, with a hope of obtaining amendments previous to the ratification, We, the said delegates, in the name and behalf of the people of Virginia, do, by these presents, assent to and ratify the Constitution recommended, &c., &c., * * * * * for the Government of the United States, hereby announcing to all those whom it may concern, that the said Constitution is binding upon the said people, according to an authentic copy hereto annexed in the words following: * * * Done &c."

New-York ratified it July 26, 1788, as follows:

"We, the delegates of the people of the State of New-York, duly met in Convention, having mutually the Constitution of the United States of America agreed to, &c., * * and having also seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of the United States, do declare and make known, that all power is originally vested in, and consequently derived from the people; and that Government is instituted by them for their common interest, protection and security; that the powers of Government may be reassumed by the people whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness." * * *

It goes on with a declaration of rights, etc., which are not made a condition of its ratification by them, and proceeds:

"We, the said delegates, in the name and in behalf of the people of the State of New-York, do, by these presents, assent to and ratify the said Constitution. * * Done, &c."

In the report of the Federal Convention to the Congress, it was recommended as the sense of the Convention that the proposed Constitution should be thus submitted to a Convention of delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification. That each such Convention, on ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled, and that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified it, the United States in Congress assembled, should take such measures as were necessary by the provisions of the new Constitution, to carry the Government into operation under it.

On receiving the notice of ratification on the part of the State of New-Hampshire, the President of the Congress suggested that this was the ninth ratification transmitted and laid before that body. Whereupon it proceeded at once to provide for the election of President and Vice-President, and to take such other steps as were necessary to inaugurate the new Government by the 4th of March, 1789.

The great distinguishing feature of this new Constitution, that which rendered it effective in healing the deficiencies of the Federal Administration, and promote the preservation of the Union, was, that it made the General Government a popular instead of a federative sovereignty. It was based upon the solid and impregnable theory of a sovereignty vested in the people of America, acquired by conquest from Great Britain, whose reach and right of jurisdiction extended over all the territorial precincts described in the Definitive Treaty of 1783, which assured to them the acquisition. Hence we have the preamble which expresses the unity of our national character, the supremacy of our National Government, and also defines the objects sought to be accomplished in this reconstruction of our national organism. This brings to our conviction the necessity and the peculiar and distinctive characteristics of the more perfect union established by this Constitution. It was not, nor was it designed to be, like the other, a confederation of States, claiming to be separately independent. It was of necessity an instrument of Government framed by the people, without regard to State distinctions, establishing our National unity under a general sovereignty, with absolute and positive powers within the sphere of its jurisdiction.

In answer to this position the Southern Secessionist, with a triumphant air of self-vindication, shouts the interrogatory, Where was the sovereignty of your new Government over North Carolina before her people formally accepted and ratified the new Constitution? The interrogatory impeaches his statesmanship, his intelligence, his logic and his sense of justice. For it is historically true, as we have shown, that North Carolina was not then, nor was she ever, out of the Union. She did not then, nor had she ever before then, set up any claim of a right to secede from it. She had her delegates in the Congress which recommended the Federal Convention; she was fully represented in that Convention; and each one of those representatives severally attested with his own hand the excellence of the Constitution, and pledged her assent to the organization of the new Government, under its provisions, on the ratification of it by the people of any nine of the States represented in the Convention. She had also her representation in the Congress to which the Constitution was reported, who united in recommending its adoption to the people, and to the States of the Union; and her own extremest utterance of dissent to it, if it can be called such, was, viz.:

"In Convention, Aug. 1, 1788—*Resolved*, That a Declaration of Rights, asserting and securing from encroachment the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and the inalienable rights of the people; together with amendments to the most ambiguous and exceptionable parts of the said Constitution, or form of Government, ought to be laid before Congress, and the Convention of the States that shall or may be called for the purpose of amending the said Constitution, for their consideration, previous to the ratification of the Constitution aforesaid on the part of the State of North Carolina."

Before what Congress? Why, the Congress of the United States, in which she still had her representatives. "Convention of the States that shall or may be called" by whom? By the same Congress. Was all this being out of the Union? Was it an attitude of secession? What, while her representatives were sitting in the very Congress which provided for the organization of the Union and Government, under the new Constitution! But, be that as it may, we afterwards read, viz.:

"Nov. 21, 1789.—State of North Carolina, in Convention: *Whereas*, the General Convention which met at Philadelphia, in pursuance of a recommendation of Congress, did recommend to the citizens of the United States a Constitution or form of Government, in the following words, viz.: 'We the People, &c.,' (following the words of the Constitution.)

Resolved, That this Convention, in behalf of the freemen, citizens and inhabitants of the State of North Carolina, do adopt and ratify the said Constitution and form of Government. Done, &c."

The Convention of Rhode Island did the same thing, "in the name and in the behalf of the people" of that State, May 29, 1790. At the same time declaring the fundamental principle of all Popular Sovereignties:

"That all power is naturally vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; and that the powers of Government may be reassumed by the people whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness."

Thus the logic of secession, at least so far as the original States are concerned, is forever exploded. How this is also true as to the New States, we may attempt to show at some future day.

Thus we have the preservation of the Union accomplished by the abolition of the organism created under the Articles of Confederation, by the annihilation of all claim to independent State Sovereignty, and by the formation of a more perfect system of National Administration under a Constitution emanating from the people themselves; irrevocable, indestructible, and unalterable except in the mode prescribed by its own provisions. The powers vested in the General Government are positive, and supreme over all. Framed originally by a Convention of delegates deriving their powers from the people, this Constitution was by them recommended to the (still) *United* States in Congress assembled, and to the several States. It was then by the Congress and the several State Legislatures again recommended to the people of America, as the acknowledged source of all sovereignty in a free land, and at length it is deliberately adopted by the people themselves in their Primary Conventions, throughout all the States. Thus we have all these sources of authority combined, pledging all that they have, and are, and hope for, to the grand climateric Covenant, viz:

ART. VI—Sec. 2. "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges of every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

We may search in vain through all the records of all the nations and people of the earth throughout all ages, for a more profound or comprehensive investiture of sovereignty in any Government than is here given to the Government of this great Republic. The objects of it are "to form a more perfect union; to establish justice; insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defence; promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." And we may well say of it as our fathers said of the original Union, "While all, or any, of these objects remain unattained, it cannot, so far as may respect such objects, be dissolved consistently with the laws of God or man."

HENRY SHERMAN.

HARTFORD, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

An Elopement.

THE GUILTY PARTIES ARRESTED IN ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Republican of July 29.

On the 8th of July, Mrs. Emma Amelia Scott, the wife of a rich merchant in New-York City, eloped with a Mr. Newton St. John, one of the fast young men that abound in that metropolis. The husband and parents of the lady were almost frantic at her disappearance, and New-York detectives were dispatched in pursuit of the couple. A few days ago one of the officers arrived in this city and called on the Chief of Police. He stated that he had been over almost all of the West where it was probable the parties would go, but finding no traces, should return home. He left, however, the miniatures of the lovers with Chief McDonough, so that he might recognize and arrest them should they come to this city. Saturday the Chief received information that led him to suspect that the couple were among the passengers on the steamer *Hawkeye State*, just arrived from St. Paul, and Detectives Welsh and Eagan were dispatched with the miniatures to find out.

At Barnum's Hotel they learned that a gentleman and lady answering to the description had taken rooms, with the intention of starting the next day for Chicago. On further inquiry, they became convinced they had found the parties, and so reported at headquarters. The Chief at once proceeded to Barnum's, knocked at the door of the suspected room, and recognizing the person who opened it as the fascinating Mr. St. John, at once addressed him by that name. The youth was at first disposed to deny his identity, but finding it useless, confessed to the family cognomen, and introduced the absconding wife to his unwelcome visitor. They were both at once taken into custody, and Newton spent the balance of the day in as unromantic a place as the calaboose. When he came forth in the evening to more pleasant quarters, his personal appearance, to say the least, was not as impressive as when stopping at Barnum's. Mrs. Scott, who is 19 years of age, and remarkably interesting in appearance, was sent to a private house, where she will remain until her parents or some officers arrive from New-York. The lady stated that when they left New-York, they took the cars at Jersey City and went to Philadelphia, stopping at the Continental Hotel. From there they started for the West, going to Milwaukee and St. Paul, where they stayed six days. They there took passage for this city, intending to go next to Chicago, where, their money being nearly gone, they would procure a livelihood as they best might. Previous to starting on their journey, Mrs. Scott drew from a bank, where she had a deposit, the sum of $300. Only $30 of this is now left, Mr. St. John having the misfortune to be without funds when commencing the journey, and not having received any since. The truant wife had jewelry to the value of about $1,500, and a great quantity of fine clothes in her trunks. These would probably have been sacrificed when the money was spent. She stated that it was useless to take her back to New-York and the home of her husband, as, added to the shame of facing those she had injured, she loved the man with whom she had fled, and was determined to live with him. She plead eagerly to be allowed to share his imprisonment when he was first locked up in the calaboose. Chief McDonough telegraphed the news of the arrest to the lady's friends, and they will probably arrive on Monday, to take her back to the home which she deserted. What will become of Mr. Newton St. John, who had both a moustache and side whiskers, is uncertain.

WESTERN INDIAN TROUBLES.—From the Brownsville (N. T.) *Advertiser* of the 25th, we get some interesting items in regard to the Nebraska Indians. It seems that large numbers of Indians of various tribes are now on the Republican and Platte, ostensibly upon their annual hunt, but in reality to fight the Pawnees. A rumor reports the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Kiowas nearly 6,000 strong, and the Pawnees 3,800 in force, and that the latter were seeking the aid of the Pottowatomies and Ottoes.

In addition to these indications of the beginning of hostilities, it appears that there have been some political quarrels in Southern Nebraska. The Secessionists are known to be in constant communication with the Indians of that section, and the Ottoes acknowledge that they were approached as to helping the Southern Confederacy. A majority of the warriors were at one time in favor of joining the expedition, but had been dissuaded from doing so.

The settlers on the Big Blue are in great alarm, and many of them are moving away with their families and stock. Scouting parties have been sent out from Kansas and from several of the eastern counties of Nebraska, for the purpose of assisting the Union men and preventing outrages by the Secessionists and Indians. Major Baker, at the Ottoe Reservation, reports all quiet in that locality, and believes the Ottoes and Missourians will remain loyal if not tampered with by the roving Secessionists. Three wagon loads of arms and ammunition are said to have passed over the Big Blue, some ten or twelve days ago, for parties in the interest of the Southern Confederacy, but it is not anticipated that there will be serious fighting in that section.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 3, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	88½	5	Hanover Bank	70
3,000	do	88¾	20	Pac. Mail St. Co.	73¾
2,000	do	89	5	do	73½
1,000	do	89⅞	50	do b10	73½
14,000	U. S. 5s, '74 .Cou	80	20	Penn. Coal Co.	79½
1,000	Treas. 12 ℘ ct. N.	102	200	N. Y. Cen. R.p. & c.	76⅛
7,000	do	101⅞	300	do ...p. & c.	76⅛
5,000	Treas. 6 ℘ c. Two Y.	96½	100	do ...p. & c.	76½
4,750	do	96	10	Mil. & P. Du Chien.	15
1,000	Ill. Registered bs.	78	50	Hudson Riv. R. s30	34
1,000	Ill. Coupon bs. '73	80½	25	do	34½
5,000	Michigan 6s.	80½	25	do	34½
7,000	Tenn. State 6s '90.	43¼	50	Harlem Railroad	11
1,000	do s10	43	50	Harlem R. Prefer'd.	25½
3,000	do	43	200	do	26
1,000	Georgia S. 6s.	60½	150	do	25⅞
4,000	N. Car. S. 6s.	66½	100	Reading Railroad	36½
3,000	do	62	50	Mi. So. & N. I. G. S. b30	29½
32,000	Missouri S. 6s	43⅛	100	do b30	29½
1,000	Louisiana S. 6s	59	7	Panama Railroad	107
3,000	California S. 7s	76½	200	Ill. Cen. R. S. s30	67¼
1,000	B'klyn C. W. L.	99¼	175	do	68
5,000	Erie R. R. 3d M. B.	84	25	do b15	68
1,000	H. R. R. R. 1st M.	101	5	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	91½
500	do	101½	50	Gal. & Chic. R. b10	68¾
1,000	M. Cen. 8 ℘ cent. 1st		150	do s30	68
	M. S. Fund C. B.	97	200	do c	68⅝
1,200	Chi. & N. W. S. F.		100	do c	68⅞
	Bonds ...ex div	80½	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	28⅛
2,000	Han. & St. J. R. B.	30	100	do	28½
4,000	N. J. C. 1st m. ex in.	102⅛	100	do	28⅛
10	Bank St. New-York	75	200	do s30	28
20	Bank of Commerce.	76	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	39½
20	do	76¼			

SATURDAY, AUG. 3—P. M.

The passage through Congress of the increased Tariff and Direct Tax bills, in connection with the Supplemental Loan bill—suspending an important feature of the Sub-Treasury law, in favor of the Specie-paying Banks of the country as depositories of part of the Public Moneys, caused an immediate advance to-day of 2 ℘ cent. in the Funded Stock of the Government, and imparted increased confidence to the Street and Stock Exchange generally. The State and Railway Shares maintained the advanced prices of yesterday, and at the close, one or two of the Western Shares were a fraction higher, and New-York Central, Missouris and Tennessees decidedly firm. The following is the amendment to the Sub-Treasury law, as agreed upon in Congress:

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. No. 41) supplementary to an act entitled an "act to authorize a National loan, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference thereon, have agreed to recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from their disagreement to the Senate's amendment, and agree to the same with the following amendment; add the following:

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled 'an act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue, passed August 6, 1846,' *be and the same are hereby suspended, so far as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit any of the moneys obtained on any of the loans now authorized by law, to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, in such solvent specie-paying banks as he may select; and the said moneys so deposited may be withdrawn from such deposit for deposit with the regular authorized depositaries, or for the payment of public dues, or paid in redemption of the notes authorized to be issued under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, payable on demand,* as may seem expedient to, or be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may sell or negotiate for any portion of the loan provided for in the act to which this is supplementary, Bonds payable not more than twenty years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, at any rate not less than the equivalent of par for the Bonds bearing seven ℘ cent. interest authorized by said act.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
DANIEL CLARK,
JAMES A. McDOUGALL,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
THADDEUS STEVENS,
E. G. SPAULDING,
Managers on the part of the House.

This leaves the Secretary free to negotiate through the Banks, and to leave on deposit with them the proceeds of any part of the $250,000,000 Loans authorized by the present Congress, or of the unexpended Loans of the last Congress at the following rates:

1. Treasury bills one year bearing 3.65 ℘ cent. interest at par, convertible into 3 year 7.30 ℘ cent. Bills.

2. Treasury Bills three years 7.30 ℘ cent. interest, at par, convertible into a 20-year 6 ℘ cent. Stock at par.

3. Funded 7 ℘ cent. Stock, 20 years to run, coupon or registered, at par.

4. Funded Stock 6 ℘ cent., 20 years, at a rate not below the equivalent of a 7 ℘ cent. Stock at par, say 91.07½ ℘ cent. for the 6 ℘ cents.

5. Treasury Bills bearing 6 ℘ cent. interest, convertible into 20-year 6 ℘ cent. Stock, at any date within two years, to suit the mutual convenience of the Government and the lender, at par.

The following were the closing prices of the most active of the speculative Stocks on the Street this afternoon; there being, as usual on Saturdays in the hot weather, only one regular session of the Stock Exchange Board:

Central	76⅛	United States 6s, 1881	89½
Toledo	28¾	Panama	107
Erie	26	Pacific	73½
Missouris	43⅞	Michigan Central	44
Tennessees	43½	Michigan Guaranteed	[illegible]
Illinois Central	64	Virginias	50½
Galena	68¾	Hudson	34½

The bids for some of the Bank Shares were lower than yesterday, influenced, perhaps, by the announcement of the suspension of payment by the important jobbing firm of CLAFLIN, MELLEN & Co. Efforts were made at the beginning of the present political trouble to carry this house through, notwithstanding the difficulties which the whole trade were likely to encounter with their Southern and Western collections, and it was supposed for a time that they would not be driven to the necessity of suspension. Their liabilities are understood to be about $3,000,000, and their means, good and doubtful, about $5,000,000.

Merchants	90	Mechanics	85
Union	89	America	100
Butcher's & Drover's	99	State of New-York	75
Commerce	76½	American Exchange	75
Hanover	70	Corn Exchange	75
Continental	70	Park	85

The following are the bids to-day for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Central Sixes	92½	N. Indiana R. firsts	77
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64	96½	N. I. R., Gosh. L., '68	59
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '76	98	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	73
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, convertible, '76	98½	Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ cent., '75	89
Erie firsts, '68	102	Ter. H. & Alton seconds, 8 ℘ c., '70	20
Erie seconds, '59	98	La C. & M. L. G. Bds.	8
Erie seconds, ext., '64	97	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie thirds, '83	84	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d se's.	33
Erie fourths, '80	72	Chi. & N. W. seconds	15
Hudson R. firsts, '69	101	Han. & St. Jo firsts	29½
Hud. R. seconds S. F. '85	96	N. J. Cent. firsts	[illegible]
Harlem firsts, 1869–73	95	N. J. Cent. seconds	101½
Harlem seconds, '64	92	Gal. & Chicago firsts	95
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Gal. & Chic. seconds	94
M. Cen. 8 ℘ c., old	94	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	93
M. Cen. 8 ℘ c. n. f. '82	95	Lake Erie & W. firsts	63
M. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	75	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	96
M. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	80	Clev. & T. firsts	78

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for July, were as follows:

July, 1860	$140,865 92
July, 1861	114,790 33
Decrease	$26,075 59
Earnings for ten months, 1860–61, commencing Oct. 1, 1860	$1,707,965 18
Earnings for ten months, 1859–60, commencing Oct. 1, 1859	1,703,566 52
Increase	$3,399 66

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, Aug. 1.

The weather has been excessively hot for the last two or three days, having previously been remarkably cool for several weeks, with occasional showers.

Advices from the country yesterday and to-day render it certain that while the weather for the last week or two has been very fine for corn, and has done more good than harm to wheat, the chintz bug and the army worm, have appeared in the wheat in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, and are making serious ravages, which may be widespread enough to shorten the new wheat crop materially.

If these misfortunes extend into Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, the prospect for a fair average of Spring Wheat will be very much diminished; at any rate, the letters of our correspondents in the sections alluded to in the previous paragraph, are too positive to allow us to be very sanguine of the yield.

It is gratifying to know that Southern Illinois, Indiana and Michigan have secured a good wheat crop. From Ohio, we hear that the wheat crop is the best they have had for six or seven years.

The markets for the leading staples of Country Produce have been rather variable, [illegible] slight improvements in prices, and [illegible] retrogressions, the general level being [illegible] maintained. Flour is quite firm, the [illegible] light and receipts much less than formerly. [illegible] was buoyant last Friday, but again falling [illegible] rather heavy for the last day or two. [illegible] been arriving very freely, the last four [illegible] in over 3,000,000 bushels, but the market [illegible] and the range of prices up or down, [illegible] ing ½c.@1c. Oats have been quite [illegible] close dull. Rye in fair request, but [illegible] entirely rejected. Fruits and Vegetables [illegible] and prices very uncertain. Live stock [illegible] supplied with Cattle, for which the demand is active, and prices very firm; but Hogs have been more plenty, and rather dull. Provisions exceedingly dull, and sales, if made at all, must be at extremely low prices. Hides and Tallow steady. High wines advanced ½c.@1c. and very firm at the close. [illegible] steady, with very little doing.

The movement of Flour and Grain last week was remarkably heavy, an aggregate of 1,530,0[illegible] bushels received, and 1,454,974 bushels shipped; [illegible] weeks of heavier receipts have been recorded in the history of the Chicago Grain Trade, viz.: the [illegible] week of the present month (1,638,607 bushels), [illegible] third week of August, 1860, (1,648,110 bushels.) The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning, were 11,673 bbls. flour, 156,224 bushels wheat, 676,247 bushels corn, 50,024 bushels oats, [illegible] bushels barley, and 4,445 bushels rye, or a total of 950,240 bushels.

The shipments of the first half of the current week are: 6,728 bbls. flour, 120,400 bushels wheat, 356,[illegible] bushels corn, 51,831 bushels oats, 124 bushels rye, 241 bushels barley, or a total of 560,799 bushels.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain from all sources except teams, from the 1st of January for four years stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st	190,550	61,293	156,237	385,329
2d	176,540	79,201	231,852	469,107
3d	177,680	72,350	333,095	414,218
4th	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615
5th	96,664	136,778	241,886	353,309
6th	160,054	133,298	288,130	372,500
7th	173,008	173,847	253,601	366,791
8th	232,123	112,056	158,588	313,461
9th	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,051
10th	232,142	84,794	230,129	274,076
11th	127,772	77,726	481,498	478,811
12th	115,062	182,165	299,575	484,041
13th	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191
14th	330,184	181,914	442,743	296,470
15th	319,637	129,686	426,919	236,159
16th	310,759	168,945	529,977	462,712
17th	678,682	185,433	514,584	612,099
18th	497,514	213,831	836,293	902,880
19th	493,612	228,303	677,333	964,536
20th	509,697	322,136	817,163	1,086,210
21st	397,988	479,887	827,348	1,085,405
22d	397,976	514,634	676,108	1,226,146
23d	542,020	474,302	524,076	1,236,450
24th	993,474	369,795	675,512	1,097,967
25th	1,171,361	274,848	827,271	1,061,686
26th	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	1,123,945
27th	963,877	190,072	685,887	1,076,763
28th	742,874	304,170	996,982	1,638,607
29th	538,938	231,644	646,476	1,500,092

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 78; Reading Railroad, 18½; Morris Canal, 36; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¾; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There were no military movements out of the ordinary routine at Washington yesterday. A number of the new military appointments are understood to have been confirmed by the Senate—among them those of Major-Gens. FREMONT, MCCLELLAN, DIX and BANKS, and Brigadier-Gens. HOOKER, CURTIS, MCCALL, SHERMAN, LANDER, KELLEY, KEARNEY, POPE, HEINTZELMAN, PORTER, STONE, REYNOLDS, HUNTER, FRANKLIN, ROSECRANS, BUELL, MANSFIELD, MCDOWELL and MEIGS. It is expected that the Senate will to-morrow act upon the appointments for the eleven new regular regiments authorized by the present Congress. The rebels are still heard from occasionally, through the medium of the scouts. They yesterday bravely captured three ladies within a mile of Cloud's Mills.

The most important item of news from Gen. BANKS' command relates to the arrest of a noted Maryland Secessionist named GAARETS, residing near Knoxville. He was first arrested on Thursday last, but no evidence of complicity with the rebels being found against him he was discharged. An escaped negro, however, subsequently gave such information against him as induced Gen. BANKS to order his rearrest yesterday, and he is now in custody. Rebel scouts had been seen in the vicinity of Bolivar, and they were reported to have committed depredations on the property of Unionists.

Gen. FREMONT seems to have made a highly judicious move in assigning Gen. POPE to the command in Northern Missouri. The people of that region are given plainly to understand that no secession nonsense will be tolerated, and that they must not allow their rebellious notions to carry them into the commission of any depredations on property of any kind, or they will be held responsible. If hostilities occur, rendering it necessary to send troops, they will be sent in sufficient number to take possession of the village or town where such hostilities may occur, and these troops will be quartered in the houses, and draw rations from the inhabitants. Gen. POPE undoubtedly has the proper idea of the way in which rebels may be transformed into good citizens. We learn also that Jefferson City will soon become a place of great military importance. A camp of 30,000 men is to be established there, principally Illinois troops, to form one grand arm of the Western Army. This great body of men is to be thoroughly drilled and disciplined, and will be ready, as soon as the weather will permit, for the advance through Arkansas and Texas to New-Orleans. This camp—as, indeed, all the National troops north of St. Louis—is to be under command of Gen. POPE.

There is no intelligence of importance from Fortress Monroe. Gen. BUTLER is now in Washington, on a short visit. On the way up to Baltimore he spoke one of the gun-boats belonging to Lieut. CROSBY'S expedition to the Pokomoke River, and ascertained that the expedition had met with complete success. Lieut. CROSBY reported that he had burnt two vessels and captured a third.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were principally characterized by debates which served to exhibit the friendship or hostility of the members to the Government, though several important measures were acted upon in the intervals. In the Senate, Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, presented a memorial from the Legislature of that State, denouncing the National Government in unmeasured terms, and protesting against its action in imprisoning ROSA WINANS and others suspected of conspiracy. Its reception was objected to by several members on account of its disrespectful tone, but it was finally admitted and ordered to be printed, on the ground that it would not do to deny the right of petition. The bill providing for the payment of the volunteers monthly was reported from the Military Committee, with a recommendation that it should not pass; but it was subsequently amended so as to require their payment monthly when practicable, and then passed. A resolution fixing the time for adjournment on Tuesday next was passed. The bill to increase the Engineer Corps was passed; also the bill supplementary to the Act to protect commerce and punish piracy. The bill relating to the Judicial Districts in Missouri and Kentucky was reported from the Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation to postpone it until next December, whereupon a long discussion arose relative to the loyalty of Judge MONROE, of Kentucky. The Senate afterwards went into Executive Session. In the House, a bill to increase the efficiency of the Topographical and the Topographical Engineer Corps was passed. The Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the Volunteer force, by authorizing the President to discharge incapable officers, was reported from the Military Committee, with an amendment, applying its provisions to the regular Army. The amendment, however, was rejected, after considerable debate, and the bill was then laid on the table. The Senate joint resolution, providing for a Committee to wait on the President, to ask him to appoint a day of fasting and prayer, was passed. The Senate bill providing for the confiscation of property used for insurrectionary purposes was reported from the Judiciary Committee, with an amendment providing that slaves whose labor shall be employed in military or naval service, building intrenchments, etc., shall also be confiscated. A motion to table the bill was negatived, and it passed, 60 to 48. A dispatch was laid before the House by the President, announcing that Hon. ALFRED ELY, Member of Congress from this State, is a prisoner at Richmond. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for correspondence relating to the case of JAMES E. HARVEY, Minister to Portugal, accused of holding treasonable correspondence with the South Carolina rebels. The House concurred in the Senate's resolution fixing Tuesday next as the day on which Congress will finally adjourn.

Capt. DUBOIS, of the brig *L. C. Watts* of New-Bedford, which arrived here yesterday, reports that the schooner *John Elliott*, from Boston for Pernambuco, had been chased by a Southern pirate, but contrived to outsail her. Capt. DUBOIS was also chased by a suspicious bark on the 26th ult., in lat. 34°, long. 69°, and again on the 27th and 28th by a brig and schooner. The bark *Golden Era* also arrived at this port yesterday, and reports having seen two or three vessels, supposed to be privateers. She also spoke the United States steamer *Union*, near Cape Hatteras, the Commander of which states that he had, on the day previous, fallen in with the brig *A. F. Morrin*, of Boston, with the pirate crew from the *Jeff. Davis* on board, and that he had chased her ashore and burned her. Another brig, which was either the *Jeff. Davis* herself or one of her prizes endeavoring to make a harbor on the coast of North Carolina, was run ashore, on the 25th of July, above Hatteras, by the United States ship *Savannah*. The particulars of the chase are given in a letter written on board the *Savannah*, and received in Boston. The pirates are having decidedly bad luck.

The United States Marshal arrested, on Friday afternoon, on board the *Northern Light*, AUSTIN E. SMITH, the absconding Navy Agent of San Francisco, who is a violent Secessionist, and brother of the notorious "extra BILLY SMITH," of Virginia. SMITH is charged with being a defaulter to the United States Government. He was yesterday transferred to the military authorities, and sent to Fort Lafayette, by order of Secretary SEWARD.

Receipts of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were light, and sales were restricted, but prices were decidedly firmer. The demand for Cotton was fair and the market favored holders. Cuba Sugars, Rio Coffee, Hops, Tallow, Kentucky Tobacco, Rice, Resin and Whisky were in good request. Provisions were quiet, as were also Metals, Hides, Oils, Hemp, Hay, Seeds, Molasses, Whalebone, and most kinds of Fish. The freight engagements were moderate, with 509 vessels of all classes in port. The Stock Market was again quite firm.

Senator Breckinridge and Freedom of Speech.

The right of free discussion, freedom of opinion and of speech, as guaranteed by the Constitution, few men of the North would be willing to interfere with. They are among the fundamental principles of our American institutions, and are absolutely necessary to the preservation of Republican liberty. In no part of the world are they so much respected, so secure, as in the Free States of this Union. We listen to opinions and sentiments in sympathy with and verging upon treason in the social circle, in the forum, even in the halls of legislation, with no thoughts of violence; and though the blood may boil, and the heart swell with indignation, yet we remember that the Constitution is a shield to the utterer, and we let him alone. We may execrate the treason and denounce the traitor, we may refute and rebuke, but the right of free speech, even to the justification of revolt, we at once admit and respect.

There is no right so much abused in the Free States as this same freedom of speech. Even in the Congress of the United States, when rebellion has armed and organized itself for the overthrow of the Government;—when its armies have intrenched themselves almost in sight of the Capital, Senators, while mouthing loyalty, indulge in the utterance of sentiments, which, were they associated with overt acts, would be characterized as grossly seditious and treasonable. They appear to speak not for the encouragement of loyalty—not in aid of that patriotism, which is ready to sacrifice everything on the altar of country—but of those who are arrayed in armed hostility to the Constitution, and advancing to the overthrow of the Union.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE furnishes an eminent instance of the truth of this. Elected to the Senate before the outbreak of our present National troubles, by a State that has repudiated the treason with which he so deeply sympathizes, he clings to official place, using its privileges for the encouragement of revolt against the Government whose bread he is eating, and his influence to hinder its action in the great struggle to defend and perpetuate itself. While professing loyalty to the Constitution, he denounces every measure proposed for its preservation, and justifies, by indirection at least, those who are trampling it beneath armed heels. He talks of love for the Union, while he advises submission to the traitorous schemes of those who would shiver it into fragments. The war forced upon the country in defence of its very existence he denounces as a war for the subjugation and degradation of the South—a war of ambition and of conquest—in the prosecution of which patriotism has no part, and the vindication of republican freedom, of democratic institutions, no place.

In no other legislative body in the world would such a course be for a moment tolerated. Senatorial dignity, constitutional guarantees, would nowhere else save him from demonstrations of popular indignation, or protect him from the vengeance of an outraged people. Mr. SUMNER said well, that a Roman Senator, in the days of the Republic, would, for the utterance of such sentiments, "have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock." In the Confederate Congress he would be hailed as a brother; but should he venture upon the converse of his present course, a short shrift and a swing from the first tree, would be the prompt answer to his freedom of discussion. In no Southern State would his life be worth an hour's purchase, were he to venture upon a freedom of speech as patriotic as that in which he so safely indulges in the National Senate is traitorous.

It is well, perhaps, that there should be such a man in the Senate as Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. He stimulates the loyalty of its other members through the indignation his speeches and his votes arouse. He makes them the more earnest in their patriotism by the exhibition of his secession sympathies. With the strongest disposition to do harm, his greatest efforts in that direction are productive only of good to the country. Without influence, as without followers, he stands alone. One or two other Senators there may be, whose sympathies are on the side of secession, but their regard for the ordinary decencies of position restrains their action, and they leave him without support. With all his efforts to hinder the course of the Government, to cripple its action, and stay the progress of the war for its production—with every desire to see the Constitution overthrown and the Union destroyed, he finds a merited punishment in his imbecility, and in being compelled to drift forward with the current which he is utterly powerless to turn aside or resist.

MORE APPRECIATION.—The scarred old veteran of the *Herald* is beginning to be appreciated abroad as well as at home. We copied a very admirable definition of his position yesterday, from an English journal. We find another in a recent number of the London *Morning Star*:

"Of course we exclude from [the] classification a paper which no political party would be mad or wicked enough to acknowledge as its representative, but which appears now to find a sordid advantage in the travesty of every public opinion or sentiment—as formerly in the grossness of its assaults on private character. The New-York *Herald* is a 'sensation' journal. It lives by the creation of surprises. As the perfection of the telegraphic system in the United States, and the copartnership in news established by the Press of that City, allows but a small latitude for individual distinction in the manufacture of intelligence—it *manufactures political thunder and lightning*. * * * The *Herald* excels in original conceptions. To it belongs the striking proposal of an armistice between the North and the South, and a coalition for the conquest of Canada and St. Domingo. There is a sublime audacity and absurdity about the proposal which can only be appreciated upon minute observation of the comparative sobriety with which it is presented to the American people."

The old veteran's manufactory of political thunder, is beginning to run low. The public have ceased to be humbugged by his swagger and have long ago become disgusted with his reckless mendacity. His occupation is rapidly "going." He does well to quit civil life for the tented field. Let him hurry up the Plum Gut Brigade; it is his last chance for a short cut to glory.

Spies in the Armies.

The events of the last few weeks force us to the conclusion that our *spy system* is by no means equal to that of the enemy. On the advance of our Army towards Fairfax Court-house, a dispatch of BEAUREGARD'S was found, from Richmond, warning BONHAM of our intended advance, on Wednesday morning, and bidding him have his pickets on the alert. It is not improbable that every succeeding movement was known to the enemy soon after the information of it passed our Commander's lips. Certain it is, that the flank movement, on the morning of the great battle—the intended surprise—found preparations all made to receive it, and even intrenchments thrown up.

The enemy, without doubt, knew our exact numbers and force, both in artillery and cavalry, and were able everywhere to accumulate their troops with a certainty of outnumbering ours. To obtain all this information the rebels have great advantage. Many of the country people are with them; their friends are admitted into our camps, and cannot be distinguished from our own men. Our officers and the whole public are remarkably communicative, and have very little the habits of secrecy. The Press—when not put upon its honor to conceal—has the duty of investigating and publishing every fact bearing on the public interests. No doubt, through marketmen, travelers and ladies, a great deal of information passes over our lines, and is conveyed to the enemy. On the other hand, the Southern society and habit remarkably fit them for keeping secret military plans. The Southerner is reticent and incurious about matters which do not belong to him. His Government is now an absolute military despotism, which keeps its counsels to itself. We have no doubt, as appears to have been the case, that thousands of soldiers encamped around Manassas, are utterly ignorant both of the fortifications erected there, and of the amount of their own forces. The Press is not allowed to give them light, and lies to such a prodigious extent, that but little information could be gathered from its columns.

Even common soldiers—as our men learnt from the correspondence seized in the camps near Centreville—are not allowed to write any letters which may not be submitted to the inspection of their Colonel; and, of course, all conveying of information in regard to the camps and forces is strictly forbidden.

This is practical and wise on the part of the rebels. It shows that they understand the business of war more fully, and can better adapt themselves to it than the Nationals. How, then, as to our own spy system? It has always been supposed that our authorities at Washington had very complete arrangements for obtaining information. With thousands of Unionists living in the country, and knowing intimately every corner of it, and able to enter unsuspected the camps of the enemy, with the whole vast population of laborers and servants on our side, people habituated to conceal, and to whom much is often intrusted, and, above all, with unlimited money to pay for information, we had imagined that our commanders knew everything they desired to know about the opposite party. But facts give every indication that our leaders knew not much more than the public about the fortifications at Manassas, or the amount of their army. Officers seem to have jumped as blindfold as men into the gigantic trap of intrenched works near Bull Run. If present information from our men who escaped from Manassas can be trusted, it seems rather fortunate that we did not gain the day on that ill-fated Sunday.

They relate that our Army would have become entangled in a tremendous network of fortifications, where the powerful fresh reserves, outnumbering our whole force, would have broken into our centre, and the whole Army might have been destroyed.

Or, if these great advantages had been overcome, the advancing columns would have soon been lured on over immense mines of gunpowder, and thousands have been blown into the air; and if, all those having failed, they had reached the Junction, they would have found themselves in presence of the most powerful fortification on this continent, composed of two hundred of the largest guns of the Norfolk Navy-yard.

How much of this information may be true, we do not pretend to say. But very evidently the military authorities at Washington knew little of what they were hurling the Army against, or they would never have incurred the risk. There seems even reason to believe that the very point for our surprise had been occupied by the rebels, if not fortified, long previously.

Now, it is a common-sense question which any one may ask, why do we not have a thorough system of obtaining information by spies? There are thousands of intelligent men who would like nothing better than the risks of such enterprises, if they were well paid after success. The chance information from slaves and travelers is not sufficiently trustworthy. But the reports of skillful men, who were training themselves for this work, would be very valuable, and might save thousands of lives. In a country like ours, the employment would be attended with far less risk than in other countries, where the stranger or enemy is so much more easily distinguished and summarily punished.

With the information from these various sources, far more feigned expeditions and incursions, which should weaken the main forces of the enemy, might be made. Who doubts, for instance, that a false attack by BUTLER'S regiments on the James or York River, just before the battle in Virginia, would have drawn off a very considerable force from the rebels' ranks to the South, as certainly pursuit by PATTERSON'S columns of JOHNSTON would have done on the North—and good knowledge of the enemy's lines would have shown BUTLER where he could have made the effort with the least risk.

The most brilliant campaign of NAPOLEON—his famous retreat to Paris before the banishment at Elba—was made from his thorough knowledge of the enemy's movements and the localities, obtained by the country people friendly to his cause.

We commend the subject to the new General's attention.

A Carnival for Croakers.

There is good as well as evil about the repulse at Bull Run. If it was bad for the Army that fought there, bad for the country, bad for the prestige, which, as well as valor wins battles, it was a God-send for the croakers. If it saddened patriotism, it made their hearts glad—brought them into the foreground. It is wonderful the number of prophets, those who foretell events after they have happened, there are in the land; how many who can tell you exactly how any great calamity might have been avoided, and a great good achieved. It is wonderful too, how many great Generals we have whose existence has been revealed by the disaster at Bull Run; hoary veterans from the banker's desk, the merchant's counting-house, the lawyer's office, the editor's sanctum, and all the way down to the cobbler's stall, who, had they been consulted, could have reversed that calamity, and given us the fortifications, guns, the whole Army of rebels, and carried us safely through the intrenched camps at Manassas, on a triumphant march upon Richmond. "Don't you see," says one as he seizes you by the button—"how easily the thing might have been done? The wind on the day of the battle was in the southwest, and all you had to do was to throw a blazing brand into the woods on that side of the enemy. The fire would have kindled and gone roaring and surging, crackling and swirling down upon him, smoking out his soldiers, firing off his cannon, exploding his magazines, driving him from his ambush and concealed batteries into the open fields, where our soldiers could have speared his disordered columns with their bayonets like so many suckers?" "Why did Gen. SCOTT"—says another—"permit McDOWELL to march upon Bull Run at all until he had a hundred thousand men to hurl upon the enemy? Why didn't he wait till PATTERSON'S division had swept down from Harper's Ferry on the enemy's flank, and McCLELLAN'S forces had crossed the mountains and attacked him in the rear? Don't you see the trap BEAUREGARD would have been in, with a hundred thousand men in front, twenty thousand on his flank, and a victorious enemy thundering in his rear? We should have had him safe enough then, Sir—safe enough." "If McDOWELL"—says a third—"had only moved cautiously, cutting away the woods and planting batteries as he went—if he had dug rifle pits and thrown up intrenchments, made regular approaches, as was done at Mautua or Sebastapol, in less than six months he would have driven the rebels from the Gap. But he was too hasty; he was rash, Sir, and hence the repulse." And thus it is with these military croakers, the light of whose martial genius has, unfortunately for the country, been so long under a bushel.

Then there is your desponding croaker, who rejoices only in the luxury of grief—who can see in a temporary repulse only permanent disaster. "The country is going to the dogs, Sir," says one of them. "There is no patriotism or wisdom, extant; the President is all wrong; the Cabinet, Gen. SCOTT, the Army, the people all mad and wrong. What are we fighting about—shooting one another with rifled cannon and Minié muskets; punching each other with bayonets and slashing everybody with swords? Why don't LINCOLN and DAVIS, SCOTT and BEAUREGARD get together, and settle matters in a quiet way, without all this fighting and turmoil?" "Don't you observe," says another, "how easily this war might have been avoided? It was only necessary for us of the North to have got down upon our hands and knees, and bumping our foreheads against the ground in the presence of the Slave Power, to have filled our mouths with dirt and eaten it with respectful unction; to have surrendered the Government to the control, and opened the Territories to the spread of Slavery; this would have satisfied our Southern brethren, and saved us from this terrible rebellion."

Then, again, are your financial croakers—people who are wiser than ten men—who can render a reason in all monetary affairs; whose financial barometer is Wall-street; who measure the prosperity, the honor, the prestige of the country, the value of the Constitution and the Union by the fluctuating standard of the stock market. "What is the country coming to," says one of these, "with Government sixes down to ninety, and all other shares fallen off in proportion? What is to become of our commercial values, our business prosperity, our commerce, our trade, if such a state of things shall continue?" "Only think," says another with a look of grief, "of direct taxes to pay the interest on National loans, of the tax upon luxuries, upon incomes—and, above all, the increased duties upon our wines and strong drink." One venerable croaker will tell you how all this might have been avoided. His philosophic theme is the faith and credit of the Government, and his universal solvent its simple promise to pay at some remote period of the future. Another growls over the lack of specific pledges of particular funds to pay principle and interest, and tells you, with tears in his eyes, how the direct tax will be squandered, the income tax made away with, the receipts from the customs filched, and the country wrecked at last on the rocks, or foundered on the shoals of bankruptcy. Another still, beckons you into a corner to explain the evils that will result from the provision in the new tax bill, which allows the money loaned the Government to be deposited in solvent banks until it shall be needed, instead of being paid into the Sub-Treasury in coin. "Don't you see," he says, "that this is going back to a paper currency by the Government? What if the solvent banks should all fail, their specie become exhausted and their bills uncurrent—what will be done then, I should like to know? This is all wrong, depend upon it—all wrong, Sir. It isn't the way I should have done it."

Who shall say that an occasional reverse is not a blessing in disguise, when, even with all its depressing influence upon the heart of the patriot, it thus brings a gala day, a jubilee, a carnival, for the croakers?

Functions of the Press.

Our cotemporary, the *Tribune*, having long and vehemently urged the forward movement of our troops, and having, with equal vehemence, after their defeat, called for the dismissal of such members of the Cabinet as favored such advance, in a fit of sudden repentance, or chagrin, or desire to recover lost favor with the public, takes the black veil, enters the cloister, and forever foreswears all expression of opinion or criticism upon the conduct of our rulers, dooms itself to perpetual silence upon matters with which the public are most concerned, except, perhaps, a covert sneer, and adopts a style which will undoubtedly recover again the good opinion of the Emperor of the French. "All is vanity and vexation of spirit," repeats the newly-seated editor. Henceforth the acts of public men are no longer to be spoken of except with approval, and all that a journalist has to do, is, in Oriental fashion, to regard in silence or obsequiously applaud.

We do not think the new *rôle* of our amiable cotemporary is either happy or just. In its own case it condemns the practice and habits of the better part of a life-time, which is quite too much to throw away; and raises the uncomfortable presumption that after living so long in error, it is folly to hope to be wise, or at any rate to gain the reputation of being so with the public. But the world is full of such extraordinary transformations from unbounded license to the austerest asceticism; or from a scrupulous formalism to the violation of every rule that society prescribes to itself. With men like LOYOLA and BUNYAN, such transformations result in new and extraordinary creations; but the change in these men was from a lower to a higher plane of freedom. They unloosed their tongues instead of putting a bridle upon them. For whatever they did, however, no one has a right to assume for himself similar capacities and gifts.

We trust our cotemporary spoke in his haste. The very object of a newspaper is criticism. The printing press has created modern civilization by challenging abuses hoary with age—by exposing errors which so long held mankind in bondage, and weakening the force of traditions and prescriptive rights, by showing the groundlessness of their pretensions. Our cotemporary in times past has not been backward in this good work. It has ever been an iconoclast of the first water, and it is now oddly occupied in endeavoring to patch up with a little futile putty the images it has shivered to atoms. The good work is not yet all done. Governments, and those who administer them, differ in degree rather than in kind. In fact, in modern times, rapacity and incompetency in official positions are greater, perhaps, than ever before—for the reason that money is more essential to social position; and because upon a change in the structure of society, a sense of personal responsibility is nearly, if not quite, destroyed. Fitness is no longer a prerequisite for official position. For all such incompetents the Press is the schoolmaster, exposing and commenting upon every act that does not come up to something like the standard which competency demands.

Where would the Government have been in the present crisis but for the public journals? Hopelessly wrecked, even ascribing to it, and to every member of the Cabinet, entire patriotism, which we fully and cheerfully concede. The Press is its right arm, conveying to it daily whatever is transacted within our wide domain, informing it of the sentiment and determination of the people, and again bringing the people up to the support of the measures necessary to the maintenance of Government and of our institutions. It is not too much to say that it required the united, persistent and energetic efforts of the Press to bring our Government to anything like the standard of the popular sentiment and will, and to a proper appreciation of the nature and magnitude of the contest in which we are engaged. We convey no censure that is not applicable to all Governments. We must not forget that the first object of a person in power is to take care of himself. But let him be ever so patriotic, he is too much engrossed in his own duties to learn or appreciate what is going on outside of his official routine. The public Press is his instructor and censor, unless he shows himself alive and competent to the task assigned him. He can be reached, instructed and disciplined in no other manner. What Government official, of his own motion, would undergo the infinite toil, expense and patience, to collect daily, through trustworthy agents, and mirror, so that the whole could be seen at a glance, any event that can interest or instruct the public, that has happened throughout the country within the previous twenty-four hours?

Take the case of the vast armies we are sending into the field, with all the incompetency, mismanagement and improvidence incident to excessive haste, and with all the impositions practised by hordes of contractors and harpies that follow in their train. All such incompetency and dishonesty the Press exposes to the glare of day, and is the only possible means of their correction. What if an erroneous opinion be occasionally expressed, or events not always correctly reported. Shall the Press hereafter forever be silent? Who is infallible? No one can take into his calculation all the unknown elements in the future. To confess to a mistake is but placing ourselves on a level with universal experience. The fault is not in being mistaken, but in persisting in error. The journalist can the more readily confess to a mistake into which he has been led, because his only object is to establish the truth. We can claim, without fear of contradiction, that as a rule, in no enterprises in the world, of equal magnitude, can so much integrity and indefatigable energy be found as are displayed in the management of our leading journals; while the measure of the service they render the public is the value of society itself. Conscious of the true dignity and value of our mission, we are quite willing to lay aside all claim to infallibility: and though we speculate upon events, we never hesitate to accept their teachings, however they may interfere with our consistency. It is enough that we formed an opinion honestly, from the most careful examination of the best lights before us.

We think our cotemporary will do well to follow our example, and withdraw from the seclusion it has sought, and become again, as in times past, the outspoken opposer of whatever course or policy it deemed just or wise, and the fearless censor of whatever it disapproved; to accept fallibility as a common lot, and never give over its efforts for personal improvement, or the public weal.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

Mr. CRITTENDEN is a patriot of the most noble type—that we all know. He has descended to us from the former and better age of the republic, and we love to hear his warm and all-embracing prayers for the justice, integrity and honor of the Government, and his tender appeals for kindness and forbearance toward erring citizens of the rebel States. His words are always pleasant to be listened to, for they remind us of the times when WEBSTER, CLAY, BENTON and CRITTENDEN were in the Senate, and the owls and bats of treason did not vex the dusky air of an approaching political night.

But it is only because of the blessed memories of the past that Mr. CRITTENDEN'S utterances are now valuable. It is but too apparent that he belongs wholly to the past, and is of little avail in guiding the Government when beset by the beleaguering hosts of treason. In an ill-fated hour, last Winter, Mr. CRITTENDEN offered the "Crittenden resolutions" in the United States Senate. His own purpose was pure and patriotic; but the resolutions were the invention of Secessionists. They proposed to extend through all time, and over all the Continent, from California to Cape Horn, the harassing quarrel between Freedom and Slavery, with the odds of possession in favor of Slavery. Of course, the acceptance of the Crittenden resolutions by the Free States was impossible; but the rejection of them by Congress lost Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas to the Union, and put Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky into seditious moods. Mr. CRITTENDEN went back to Kentucky, mixed with his patriotic neighbors, and repented him of the evil he had done. He returned to Congress, and offered *other* "Crittenden resolutions," declaring that the present war is causeless, and that it was brought on solely by the unjust action of the seceding States. This was all right, and had the almost unanimous approval of Congress.

But now Mr. CRITTENDEN is doing an evil that will outlive all the good of his life. He is sowing tares that will choke the wheat of his honorable fame, just as he and it are ready to be garnered. His speech on the bill for confiscating the property of individuals used for insurrectionary purposes, if reported correctly, will do an immense amount of mischief, and if its views shall be accepted by the Unionists of Kentucky, the result will be to plunge that State into the fiery furnace of war that is now consuming Virginia.

Mr. CRITTENDEN objects to confiscating the property of rebels, although used [illegible] against the Government, on the ground that it would be an interference with Slavery [illegible] a State, by Congress, which is unconstitutional! It is the Constitution that [illegible] protect the property of those that are de[illegible] the Constitution. This is too bad [illegible] of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S sense and fame.

Mr. CRITTENDEN should learn one thing, and for the good of his constituents, the sooner the better. That is, if the Government cannot spare the lives of traitors, it need not be troubled over much about their "property." The safety of Slavery, when Slavery is obedient to the Constitution and laws, is perfect, and will continue to be. But if Slavery defies and rejects the Constitution and laws, then two to it. Let the hardest fend off. If Slavery is to stand between the Union and its re-establishment over all the States where it previously held sway, then down will go Slavery to the depths of eternal perdition. Let Mr. CRITTENDEN and Kentucky make a note of it.

Cotton Logic.

Mr. T. BUTLER KING is in Europe at present, as the accredited Minister of the State of Georgia to the Governments of Great Britain, France and Belgium. Having failed, it is not within ear-shot of any official personages in his own official capacity, Mr. KING has just assailed the French Minister of Finance in a formidable pamphlet of twenty-six pages, but accompanied by appendixes, and schemes for direct steam communication between Europe and the South, and cotton statistics, and copies of Georgia State laws, and the ordinance of Georgia ratifying the United States Constitution, and the secession ordinance repealing the same, and Gov. BROWN'S commission to Mr. KING, and Gov. BROWN'S instructions to Mr. KING—altogether running up the pamphlet to near one hundred pages. It is a luminous and voluminous book, well adapted to cheer and refresh the French Minister of Commerce, in the sultry Summer months, when he naturally seeks light and romantic reading.

We shall not do the French Minister the discourtesy of spoiling the zest with which he will approach Mr. KING'S *brochure*, by undertaking here a review of its contents. We will only notice one peculiarity of the volume, which strikes us as remarkable, and that is the logic. By far the larger portion of the book is of course devoted to the praises of "King Cotton," and to emphatic assurances to the French Minister and to all the world, that they are "beholden," now and for all time, to the Secession States for the cotton they shall use. Says Mr. KING:

"The planters of the Cotton States look without uneasiness upon the efforts which are being made to introduce and develop the culture of cotton in Asia, Africa, Australia and South America. If the attempts of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association should be crowned with success, the simple result will be that the producing countries will consume a quantity of manufactured goods equal to the value of the cotton grown and exported."

In other words, if we understand Mr. KING, Africa, South America and other cotton countries, however much cotton they may grow, will have none for it all, and will leave the monopoly of clothing Europe and the United States still in the hands of the Confederate States. To most minds this will seem to be a mere begging of the question. It is known that cotton is indigenous to Africa, we know that cotton is indigenous and perennial. It may be had in unlimited quantities merely for the gathering. And unquestioned authorities assure us that the dwellers in Africa are not much given to wearing clothes. Why it is that such a country will open a market for cotton goods nearly equal to its spontaneous production of the [illegible]

raw material, does not appear on the surface. And why all the cotton countries in the world are going to be different from the secession States in the relation between consumption and production of cotton, is a riddle that the French Minister will have a happy time solving during the dog-days.

We must be allowed to hint—merely to hint, for we should never dare meet Mr. T. BUTLER KING on the cotton question—that his logic is like some cotton, "short in the staple;" and the argument, in consequence, only "shoddy"—nothing more.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

MR. T. BUTLER KING AGAIN.

Hon. T. BUTLER KING is still amusing his elegant leisure by writing to the French Minister on Foreign Affairs, regarding the brilliant prospects of the Confederates. In his last letter he says:

"The secession of the Southern States has deprived New-York of her influence over the commerce and business of the South, to which the commercial powers of Europe may now aspire. The immense export and import trade of the Southern States, the large number of travelers who have hitherto visited the North for health, pleasure, and, above all, business, the great amount of correspondence which will result from the commercial and individual revolution now taking place, will amply suffice to furnish a very profitable support to several lines of steamships plying directly between the Southern Confederacy and Europe, and more particularly France.

"To these considerations may be added the repeal of all the tonnage duties, thus throwing open the coasting trade to foreign shipping, and the adoption of a tariff which, based upon free trade principles, is exceedingly moderate.

"Although it is clearly evident that the immense import and export trade about to be established between Europe and the Confederate States will yield magnificent profits to a steamship company, it may not be without utility briefly to recapitulate the principal elements which will tend to secure the success of such an enterprise.

Nearly the entire export and import intercourse of the United States (almost three-fourths) will be carried on directly between Europe and the Confederate States. This intercourse has hitherto been of great aid to the steamers running between New-York and Boston and Europe. About one hundred thousand inhabitants of the South have hitherto annually traveled in the North. Admitting that only one-fifth of the number, twenty thousand, will now visit Europe instead, at a rate of $130 passage fare, to and from Europe, we arrive at the sum of twenty-six millions of francs ($5,200,000) from passengers alone. If to this is added the transportation of the mails, and full cargoes going and coming, it is evident that the first lines which shall be established and shall, by advantageous contracts with the railways, assure to themselves continual and regular freights, which will be easy of accomplishment, will command the commercial position and realize splendid profits.

As regards the question of coal, I may state that the Baltimore Company, which supplies the best coal to the Cunard line, at New-York, has offered the same coal at the same price, ($4 50, or 22½ francs per ton,) at Savannah."

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 28, says: "Mr. MEMMINGER stated yesterday to the Bankers' Convention that the Treasury Department had, for the first time, on that day, received proof impressions of the Confederate State Bonds, which will soon be issued in sums of $5, $10, $20 and $50. As these bonds will be received as bank notes by all the Southern banks, they will form a very convenient currency, and we are glad to find the measure has been adopted, and have no doubt the people will readily aid in their circulation."

POSITION OF PIERRE SOULE.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Franklin, N. H., under date of Aug. 1, says:

"My purpose is mainly to correct the impression naturally formed on reading the article from the New-Orleans *Crescent*. 'Owing to illness, PIERRE SOULE could not deliver his expected oration; but his place was filled by Dr. PALMER.' Dr. PALMER, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, is a fit instrument of rebel enthusiasm—a South Carolinian and a leader of the rebellion in Louisiana. But I am personally acquainted with Mr. SOULE, and can say that his record on the question of secession and the war is as clear as Gen. SCOTT'S or President LINCOLN'S. He labored for the Union before the secession of his adopted State with all soul and masterly power, which drove him from France as a friend of the people—a Red Republican. Since the commencement of the troubles I have not heard more patriotic or eloquent speeches than I have heard from his mouth, though residing in an extreme Southern latitude.

PIERRE SOULE is to-day as heartily a Union man as EDWARD EVERETT or your spirited Gov. ANDREW. Nothing but the enormous depreciation of his extensive property in real estate deters him from coming North. The readers of the *Journal* will recollect that nothing has been heard from him since the secession of Louisiana, and they may rest assured that no inducement, no threats nor dangers, not even the saving of life, can move him into sympathy with the causeless rebellion. Just after the taking of Sumter, I had the honor of dining with Mr. SOULE. In the course of conversation, he expressed, with much feeling, his regrets at the *chance* that landed him in New-Orleans rather than in New-York or Boston.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

The following seductive epistle, addressed to "CHARLES ABBOTT, Georgetown, D. C.," written down in Secessia, but hearing the Baltimore postmark, was picked up in Washington lately:

RICHMOND, VA., June 27, 1861.

Dear ABBOTT: I have nominated you to our Secretary of the Treasury for a clerkship in this (2d Auditor's) office. Hearing that you are still in Georgetown, I address you this letter there, which I shall send by private hand to Baltimore, from whence I am informed it will go free to Georgetown by mail. As soon after you receive it as you can, come down here to this place, and you will be immediately employed. RIND arrived here to-day, and will enter upon his duties as my chief clerk in a few days. I have written to JAMES HAMPTON also. If you should conclude not to accept, please try and get a letter to me to that effect, that I may fill the place. Very sincerely yours, W. H. S. TAYLOR.

CHAS. ABBOTT, Esq., Georgetown, D. C.

TAYLOR formerly held office in the Treasury Department at Washington, and the party addressed did so, we believe, at the date of the above letter.

EX-GOV. MOREHEAD AGAIN.

Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, has addressed the following letter to the editors of the Louisville *Journal*:

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of the 30th inst., you copy what purports to be an extract of a letter from "a respectable citizen of Henry County," in which I am charged with having said that Mr. CRITTENDEN "was an imbecile old man in his dotage," and "that he was waging a war of subjugation against the South, with a view of conquering and holding it as a subjugated province, and for the purpose of exterminating Slavery in the same," and you add, "if Mr. MOREHEAD did not say this, he owes it to himself, to Mr. CRITTENDEN and to the public, to disclaim having said it." I pronounce it, without qualification, absolutely false. I commented upon Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolution, which had passed one House of Congress with but two dissenting voices, and, as introductory to it, I said that, during my whole life, I had been his warm and devoted personal and political friend: that my feelings for him now were those of veneration and sincere affection; nay more, to use my very language, "that they were closely allied to those which a son might entertain for an honored father"—that I thought he was one of the best men and purest patriots I ever knew—that, pure and unsuspicious himself, I entertained no doubt he honestly believed that his resolution covered the whole case, but that developments in the Senate satisfied me fully that the Black Republicans saw no obstacle in that resolution to carrying into effect the doctrine of JOHN Q. ADAMS and W. H. SEWARD, that the General of an invading army has the right to emancipate the slaves in the invaded State, and that, although they were willing to say that the war was not *waged for that purpose*, yet they did say, that, rather than give up one inch of territory, they would set all the slaves free. I do not intend here to reproduce the argument I attempted to make, but merely to show that there was not one word spoken by me which could be tortured into disrespect to Mr. CRITTENDEN, or which was discourteous to any one.

I cannot consent to engage in a newspaper controversy as to my consistency, but I may be allowed to say that the first report of what I said in Georgia I have seen in your paper. It does not purport to give all I said, but I remember very well saying that neutrality was a necessity arising from our peculiar position, and I alluded to the number of railroads north of us, the want of arms, and the division among ourselves as creating that necessity. I read the resolutions passed by our Legislature, and a portion of the address of the Central Committee, to show that our sympathies were with the South. I also said, what I have constantly said since the commencement of this war, that I was bitterly opposed to it, and in favor of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy. I may be wrong, but it is the solemn and absorbing conviction of my heart, that it is the *only* solution of our difficulties. I believe that there are but two things before us; either to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, or to fight on until both the South and the North are irretrievably ruined. Every blow that is struck but widens and deepens the gulf between the sections. Liberty itself I fear is to receive a vital blow amid the conflict of arms. If I may be pardoned for quoting from Mr. HOLT, in 1856, "Freedom forsakes, with a shriek, the shrine which is crimsoned with fratricidal blood." With these convictions, I am for the independence of the South with all my heart and soul; and I have not considered that this was in any way inconsistent with my agreeing to stand honestly upon Kentucky's platform of neutrality. I believe that the people of Kentucky must decide for themselves what shall be her ultimate position. If they prefer going North I shall submit as becomes a good citizen, and I am the last man who will ever do anything or give countenance to any course which will bring on a civil war among ourselves. C. S. MOREHEAD.

DEFENSES OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The Commission of Engineers appointed to prepare plans of fortifications at various points, have submitted them to Gov. MOORE and Col. HEBERT. Full power has been given to the engineers to take possession of certain lands and buildings for the purpose of erecting the fortifications, and all the works are now rapidly progressing.

Arrangements have also been made for the erection of a powder mill, and a resolution has passed the city council authorizing the Comptroller to warrant on the city treasurer for $50,000 for defraying present expenses, out of the $200,000 appropriated for the defenses of the city.

HOW THE CONFEDERATES GET SOLDIERS.

Among the Confederate prisoners at the Old Capitol guard-house, says the Washington *Star*, is a young man, named BUCK, a native of Massachusetts, who was engaged in teaching school in Virginia, and who was impressed at the point of the bayonet, and taken from his school-room to join the Confederate Army. His aged father, (some seventy years old,) seeing his son's name in the list of prisoners in the papers, hurried to this city, and on meeting his boy, was so much overcome at seeing him thus situated, that he fell to the floor insensible.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S FORCE.

The following new view of the Southern Army in Virginia is from a letter written in Richmond by the correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* on the Friday before the battle:

"Great complaints are made of the want of executive efficiency. BEAUREGARD has much too small a force for the work before him. We are left to fight desperate odds, and if we conquer, may effect little beyond. A victory and adequate forces would cause Washington instantly to fall, redeem Maryland, and procure friendly treaties with foreign nations. The Government seems to rest satisfied with the immense responsibility thrown on this General. The people have no idea of how few men he has relatively, and would hardly believe it if told. They have imagined, or have been led to believe, he has an army of forty thousand men. It might not be deemed "*prudent*" to say how many or how few he has; but it is a very insufficient force to do the work before him. Twenty-five to thirty thousand is really all. He might have had one hundred thousand or more had the War Department accepted the regiments from North Carolina and other States when offered, instead of haggling about twelve months' men, and men for the war, and about appointments of staff officers and equipments. While the truth is kept from the people, the cause is staked upon desperate courage, valuable lives are lost, and the whole campaign may become inefficient and indecisive. Even victories, unless we be in position to follow them up properly, lose their importance. Not fame, but effect, is what is wanted.

A portion of Gen. JOHNSTON'S command has been asked by Gen. BEAUREGARD, who has been solicitous to conceal his lamentable weakness from the enemy, fearful that a knowledge of the truth might expose his whole force to destruction. A Cabinet meeting was held to-day on the subject. It is probable the order for this movement has been sent, and that by to-morrow evening BEAUREGARD will be reinforced by JOHNSTON. Had the enemy been in greater numbers, and had shown more skill and courage at Bull Run, our Army must have fallen back.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* of July 26 says:

By Sunday next BEAUREGARD may have 60,000 under him, and by Sunday after probably 80,000. Every train from the South is bearing its great burden of soldiers to Virginia. Twenty thousand have moved perhaps in that direction within the last six or eight days. Let them all go on—all that can go, and that intend to go at all, just as fast as possible.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Aug. 3 says:

"We held an interview yesterday with a highly intelligent gentleman from Raleigh, N. C., which he left on Friday after the battle at Manassas. The cry in that section seemed to be universally, "On to Washington!"

Wilmington, N. C., had not been blockaded, and the *Mariner*, a tow-boat mounting two guns, had gone out with a letter-of-marque. British vessels came in almost daily, and took out ship-stores without interference.

The rebels wounded at Manassas passed southward in the train with our informant, and halloed their intention to go back when recuperated, and burn the Yankee towns.

Two brothers of Mrs. LINCOLN were in the rebel army, one a private and one a captain. The former was a doctor, and had been arrested on a groundless charge of treason to the rebel Government. The second, when our informant saw him, had in charge thirty-five National prisoners from Fort Monroe. The mob at Atlanta, Geo., were anxious to get at these, but Capt. TODD took their part, and drew a pistol upon some of the commoners.

Gov. PICKENS was refused a pass to Manassas, after the battle of Sunday week, and no civilian was allowed to go beyond Richmond in that direction.

The first loyal flag was seen by our informant forty miles from the Tennessee line in Kentucky. The trains at the boundary, as if afraid of treachery from each side, backed up with reversed locomotives, ready to steam off at the first display of force.

BRECKINRIDGE was in disgrace in the South, VALLANDIGHAM and BEN WOOD were in high favor. MCCLELLAN was everywhere feared and cursed, and Gen. SCOTT was libeled on all occasions. Our officers and privates were placed in contempt at every quarter.

Building railroads and making war munitions were the sole employments. The first draft for the Confederate Army was daily expected, and the Southrons were in great trepidation at the prospect of impressment.

Northerners are execrated, and run out or hung everywhere, and a movement is on foot to oust all the Northern renegades from the rebel Army, where many of them hold commissions.

PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE REBEL STATES.

LETTER FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Monday, June 24, 1861.

Hon. John R. Chambless, Chairman of the Harper's Ferry Committee, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, accompanied by a resolution of inquiry, adopted by the Committee of the Convention of the State of Virginia, "whether prior to the 24th day of April, any of the Confederate States had transferred to the Confederate Government the public property captured by them from the late United States, and upon what terms; also, whether any such transfers have been made since the said date, and upon what terms"—to all of which I have to reply that, on the 12th of February, 1861, the Congress of the Confederate States of America assumed charge of the questions pending between the several States of the Confederacy and the Government of the United States, relating to the occupation of forts, arsenals, dock-yards and other public establishments, and directed that act to be communicated to the several States; and again, on the 15th of March, 1861, the Congress recommended the respective States to cede the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, and other public establishments within their respective limits, to the Confederate States; and, in case of such cession, authorized and empowered the President to take charge of the said property. It was also provided by act of 28th of February, 1861, that the President be authorized and directed to assume control of all military operations between the Confederate States, or any of them, and Powers foreign to them; and he was authorized to receive from the several States the arms and munitions of war acquired from the United States and then in the forts, arsenals and navy-yards of said States, and all other arms and munitions which they might desire to turn over and make chargeable to the Confederate Government.

In response thereto, the State of Georgia did, on the 20th of March, 1861, by an ordinance of her Convention, authorize the Confederate States of America to occupy, use and hold possession of all forts, Navy-yards, arsenals, Custom-houses and other public sites, with their appurtenances, within the limits of said State, and lately in possession of the United States of America, and to repair, rebuild and control the same at its discretion, until the ordinance should be repealed by a Convention of the people of said State. By another ordinance, of same date and authority, the control of all military operations in said State having reference to, or connected with, questions between said State, or any of the Confederate States of America, and Powers foreign to them, was transferred to the Government of the Confederate States of America.

In like manner was transferred the arms and munitions of war acquired from the United States and then remaining in the forts and arsenals. It was further provided that the Governor be authorized to transfer to the Government of the Confederate States such arms, munitions of war, armed vessels or steamers belonging to said States, as in his judgment might be expedient, and upon such terms as should be agreed upon. The Government of the Confederate States was to become accountable for all such arms and munitions of war as should be transferred.

On the 8th of April, 1861, an ordinance was adopted by South Carolina, which, in terms of similar import to that of the State of Georgia, transferred to the Government of the Confederate States all the forts, arsenals, Custom-houses, Navy-yards, and other public sites in her limits. Though not on file in the War Office, my recollection is that the arms and munitions of war were in like manner transferred.

On the 20th of March, 1861, the State of Texas, by an ordinance of her Convention, in like manner assigned to the Government of the Confederate States all the forts and navy-yards, arsenals and light-houses, and their appurtenances, within her limits.

On the 6th of May, 1861, the State of Arkansas, in Convention, by ordinance, instructed and commissioned her delegates to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States to cede, convey and transfer to the Government of the Confederate States of America the site, buildings and appurtenances of the Arsenal at Little Rock, and the site, buildings and appurtenances of the hospital at Napoleon, with several conditions annexed, none of which probably affect the use of the property by the Confederate States. This power has not yet been exercised by the delegates commissioned as above stated.

On the 5th of June, 1861, North Carolina, by ordinance of the State Convention, ceded to the Confederate States of America jurisdiction over the Arsenal at Fayetteville, except that civil process in all cases, and such criminal process as may issue under the authority of the State of North Carolina, against any person or persons charged with crimes committed without said tract of land, may be executed therein, and transferred arsenals, magazines, &c., the title and possession of the lands described, to the Government of the Confederate States. I have not been advised of any decision by the Convention of North Carolina in relation to the transfer of arms captured from the United States, though it is known that a part of those arms have been sent to Virginia, and another portion issued to troops who have been mustered into service and are now on duty within the limits of this State.

In the removal of the seat of government to the City of Richmond, a box, containing a portion of the files of the War-office, has accidentally been separated and has not yet arrived. From this or other cause I have not been able to obtain record evidence of the action of the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, and therefore state the action of their several State Conventions from memory.

In regard to the first-named, the course adopted was similar to that of Georgia. In Louisiana the Governor was authorized, as his judgment should direct, to transfer to the Government of the Confederate States the arms and other public property captured from the United States.

The forts and arsenal at Baton Rouge have been occupied by the Confederate troops, and a portion of the arms in that arsenal have been transferred.

The action of Florida was generally the same. In Mississippi no arms or munitions of war were captured from the United States, but those obtained by purchase before her secession have been used to supply troops furnished on requisition for the Confederate service—say ten or eleven regiments now employed beyond the limits of the State. The only public property within the limits of the State, and recently held by the Government of the United States, was an unfinished fort on Ship Island, and two marine hospitals on the Mississippi River. The first is in the possession, and the second at the disposal of the Government of the Confederate States.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.

In the Confederate Congress last week Mr. KENNER, of Louisiana, offered the following:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has passed a law providing for the "confiscation of the property of all rebels found in arms against the United States;" and *whereas* it is known by the public official declarations of the Executive and Congress of the United States that the intent and meaning of that act is the confiscation, not of the property of rebel citizens of the United States, but of the citizens of this Confederacy, who are enemies of the United States; and *whereas* the confiscation aforesaid is in effect a general confiscation of the property of all the inhabitants of these Confederate States, insomuch as they are all in arms against the United States; and *whereas* this additional resort by the Government of the United States to means of warfare, repudiated by the usages of civilized nations, can only be repelled and punished by that just retaliation which is the legitimate weapon of defence against such barbarities as the United States have inaugurated in this war, to the disgrace of their Government and people; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety and necessity of adopting measures of retaliation, by a General Confiscation bill, and make report by such bill or otherwise as early as possible. Adopted.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Mississippi met at Jackson on Thursday, the 25th ult., in extra session. Hon. WM. A. LAKE, of Warren County, was elected Speaker of the House by acclamation. Mr. LAKE was an Old Line Whig, and opposed secession, until his State passed the ordinance, when he acquiesced.

The message of Gov. PETTUS was sent in the same day. He advocates a vigorous and unyielding prosecution of the war, and recommends a law to stay all executions for one year.

He also recommends the adoption of a revenue system adequate to meet the extraordinary demands that may be anticipated upon the treasury, for several years, in consequence of the war. Increased taxes upon lands and slaves are suggested, and a special impost upon money loaned or invested in securities. He says:

As a means of retaliation on a people who are raising large armies for our subjugation, and of strengthening our defences against them, and at the same time relieving the people from much of the burden imposed by this war, I submit it to legislation, would it not be expedient and just to confiscate all the property of alien enemies within the limits of the State. Lands to a large amount could thus be taken from those who invade, and become the property of those who defend the State, and a much larger amount might be placed in the State Treasury by requiring the merchants to give in to the assessors of taxes an accurate account of their indebtedness to northern merchants, and requiring them to pay one-fifth of the amount into the treasury annually, letting these annual payments be receivable in the treasury notes of the State. The merchant will thus be facilitated in making his payments, and the treasury notes will be less liable to depreciation as a currency.

In regard to arms and military stores, I have to report that about sixteen thousand stand of arms for Infantry and cavalry have been brought to the State during my administration. This number has not, by thousands, supplied the demands of volunteers willing and anxious to receive them; and all the efforts heretofore made by the Military Board and myself have failed to procure a sufficient number, and to *supply the deficiency we are now collecting the rifles and double-barrelled shot-guns throughout the State, to be used until better can be procured.* Ten companies of cavalry and ten of artillery have been organized, and will soon be armed and equipped, ready for the field. This deficiency of arms has been a source of much regret to the people, and to none more than myself. It would have been otherwise if the appropriation of $150,000, which in your wisdom you made at the last regular session, had been available before the breaking out of the war rendered it impossible to invest it in arms. Less than one-third of it was received from the taxes then being collected and paid in the following June.

The advances made by the State for military equipments for Confederate service, are to be invested in providing the volunteers from the State with Winter outfits upon such advances being returned by the Confederate Government.

The Governor thus concludes:

"The sea-coast being considered the most assailable portion of the territory of the State, and most likely to be annoyed by the enemy, an agreement has been entered into with the Governors of Louisiana and Alabama, by which Mississippi bears an equal portion of the expense of manning and arming small steamers, suited to the shallow waters of the lakes and Sound, to keep the enemy's gun-boats from our shores. I have also ordered one company of field artillery and four companies of Mississippi volunteers to the coast, to act in conjunction with the Confederate troops commanded by Gen. TWIGGS.

I have ordered into Camps of Instruction the four brigades the raising of which was provided for by the Convention, the camps to be formed some time in August. I have thought it best not to call the companies into these camps in the Spring months, as it would materially injure those who cultivate farms to take them away for two months, and suffer their crops to be lost, and for a further reason that it would have exhausted all the means at the disposal of the Military Board.

Victory has so far crowned the efforts of our armies. The God who loves justice and defends the right, seems to have inspired the Confederate Generals with wisdom, and our troops with valor. But while rejoicing over our victories we are called to shed tears over the fallen brave who have watered the tree of liberty with their patriot blood. Mississippi will remember and honor their names. May the God of justice give success to our arms and safety to our sons.

BRIG.-GEN. TOOMBS.

The resignation by Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS of his position as Secretary of State of the so-called Confederate Government has been announced by telegraph, but the reason for this step was not stated. We find in a special dispatch for the Memphis *Argus*, dated Richmond, July 26, that Mr. TOOMBS has been appointed a Brigadier-General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and that he has given up his place in the Cabinet for active service in the field.

"COMING THE GIRAFFE."

In its "Talk on 'Change," the New-Orleans *Crescent* of July 27 says:

"There were some remarks about a Northern resident 'coming the giraffe' over one of our incorporations, and obtaining dividends to the amount of $1,125; that he was paid on the grounds of his assertion and affirmation that he was a British subject, residing at this time in Montreal, Canada, when it is well known that for some time he has been a resident of Hartford, Conn., and claimed American protection. This is one of the numerous cases which are talked of from day to day on the flags. We are asked if the rents of ROMANZO W. MONTGOMERY, of New-York, and his dividends on stocks are remitted to him in violation of the statutes. We are asked about several other Northern residents, and it is also suggested that the District-Attorney of the Confederate States might find, by a little exertion, many violations of the statutes. We verily believe that the hardest kind of affirming has been brought into requisition to secure dividends; that the officers of some of our institutions have been imposed on. It is time these violations were stopped."

Amusements.

Dull times and warm weather play the deuce with our places of amusement, even when the public mind is more susceptible of recreation than it is at present. August at best is a terrible month for managers. This year it promises to be more calamitous than usual. The two or three places that remain open are so sparsely attended that we doubt if the small running expenses are obtained. The FLORENCES, at the Winter Garden, seem to bear the brunt of this neglect. They appear nightly to audiences curiously small, the numbers composing it being scattered in so many directions that it looks more like a lodge than a theatre. It is hard, too, for the FLORENCES possess not only talent, but industry, and never seem in the slightest degree discouraged. We trust that when they have returned to their regular *repertoire*, they will attract more attention. It seems to us that almost any of their old pieces would be better than such vapid trash as "America's Dream." We hear, by the way, that the FLORENCES will give a grand performance on Wednesday next for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Scarcely a better report can be made of LAURA KEENE'S Theatre, where the audiences are also ludicrously small upon occasion. The interest which so long attended the Birth of the Butterfly in the Bower of Ferns, seems at length to have deserted it. We presume, however, that there is sufficient vitality in the "Seven Sisters" to survive the languid Summer months. It is understood that Miss KEENE'S new spectacle will not be forthcoming until the latter part of September.

Mr. DE CORDOVA'S Illustrated Lecture at Hope Chapel—or rather the Historical Poem which supplies the place of a lecture—has not attracted the attention which its merits fairly entitle it to. It is the only entertainment which draws its interest directly from the topics of the day. A poetic *resumé* of the events of the great conspiracy is certainly a most agreeable curiosity, suggestive to the memory, and decidedly stimulative to patriotism. We regard Mr. DE CORDOVA'S evenings as among the few that need not be unproductive, because recreative.

Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY and his admirable band of minstrels have established themselves firmly at the Stuyvesant Institute, and, all things considered, do the best business of any place of amusement on Broadway. There is a change of programme for the coming week.

At Barnum's Museum "the two lions and heroes of the day" are WILLIAM TILLMAN and WILLIAM STEDDING, who killed the three pirates. They hold *levées* every day, which are well attended by the curious in such matters. Professor ANDERSON, Jr., also continues his entertainments of magic at the same establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY are playing at the Liverpool Amphitheatre.

A new music hall is to be built in London, for special entertainments during the exhibition time of 1862. It is intended to construct a building of a temporary character, which will accommodate an audience of 12,000, with an orchestra of 500 performers. The projectors propose to raise the necessary capital by means of a guarantee fund, and to receive a certain amount in tickets for the performances.

"Hamlet," a tragedy written, as the play-bill informs us, by one SHAKESPEARE, and rendered into French by M. M. ALEXANDER DUMAS and PAUL MEURICE, was recently produced at the French Theatre in London. Concerning the Dane, played by M. ROUVIERE, a critic remarks: "We can scarcely speak in moderate language. Anything more preposterous than his idea of *Hamlet* in conception, anything more ludicrously objectionable than his impersonation, cannot be imagined. He springs about like the figure in a Fantoccini show; he pulls faces like a jack-pudding to a traveling Dulcamara; he shrieks and yells, and howls and groans, and conducts himself much more like a rank Bedlamite than one whose feigned madness had at all events 'method in it.'"

Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF recently sung at a grand concert in London, with marked success.

Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON made his first appearance at Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, on the 8th of July. His success seems to have been complete. In the notices which we have received, the houses are described as "replete with the beauty and fashion of San Francisco, and crowded to the ceiling."

It seems to be a regular thing now for pugilists to make a professional tour after a fight. JEM MACE, the champion of England, who so lately made the Lancashire Archimedes succumb to his superior science—so says the advertisement—is now giving entertainments in the provinces, assisted by Mr. TOM SAYERS. They are of course crowded, and MACE, if he is smart, will reap a small fortune from them.

Miss PATTI will give six operatic performances in Liverpool, commencing on the 12th of August.

We see by a paragraph in a French paper that Signor BRIGNOLI is daily expected in Paris. He is said to be engaged at Naples. It is the first we have heard of his contemplated departure, and we do not hesitate to say there is but little truth in it. Whilst Signor BRIGNOLI has the field to himself here, he will not think of fighting for a new reputation on the other side of the Atlantic.

HENRI LITOLF, a pianist and composer of merit, has just put the finishing strokes to a grand opera in five acts, called "Rodrigo di Toledo." Portions of the work have been played with success at some of the concerts at Wiesbaden.

A commission has been given to Signor BRAGA, by the *impresario* MERELLI, to compose a new opera for the theatre of La Scala, Milan.

STAGE LIGHTNING.—A new system of stage lightning has just been adopted at the Grand Opera, doing away with the old float or rampe, which had been found so injurious to the eyes as well as to the voices of the performers. In the present arrangement the float is placed 30 centimetres (2½ feet) below the boards of the stage, and the emanations from the burners are carried off through two pipes reaching to the top of the roof. The luminous rays collected by a double reflector in the shape of a sea-shell, are transmitted to the stage through a sloping aperture, covered with a plate of dull glass, which subdues the glare of the gas. By this contrivance all danger of the actresses' dresses catching fire is obviated, and a source of hurtful emanations and disagreeable heat, as inconvenient to the spectators as it is to the actors, is removed. The air, being no longer disturbed by the vibrations caused by the heat, the propagation of the sonorous rays is much more regular, and even the light cast on the stage is stronger and better distributed. M. LISSAJOUX, Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Lycée St. Louis, is the inventor of this system.

A pleasant musical entertainment was given at the Englewood Institute on the Palisades, on Wednesday evening, under the direction of Messrs. FOWLER and DWIGHT, Principals. A large delegation from the City was present, and the performances of the pupils gave general satisfaction.

The Du Chaillu excitement in England has been turned to account at the Adelphi Theatre, where a piece called "No Gorilla" has been produced. Mr. PAUL BEDFORD was dressed up as a Gorilla, and tried to be funny in his usual labored style, and howled ferociously.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—A gentleman named HENRY KNEELAND, residing at Fairfield, Conn., committed suicide, on Friday afternoon, at his brother's law office, No. 49 William-street, by shooting with a pistol. The body was, yesterday, removed to St. Mark's Church, Second-avenue, where, prior to the funeral services, Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest. Mr. HENRY K. BOGERT, of the firm of BOGERT & KNEELAND, residing at No. 14 East Twenty-fifth-street, testified that the deceased came into his office about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and closed the door. Mr. BOGERT asked him why he closed the door, but he made no reply. He then seated himself, and, after making a remark, in which the word "dishonorable" was made use of, he drew a pistol from his side-pocket, and, placing the muzzle to his ear, discharged it. Mr. BOGERT immediately sent for a physician, who came in a few minutes, but too late to render effectual assistance, as death resulted in a few moments after his arrival. When Mr. KNEELAND came into the office he seemed to be perfectly tranquil, and he was never heard to threaten suicide, nor was ever anything seen to indicate that he contemplated such a deed. He had been pecuniarily embarrassed for some time, and it is supposed that this fact predisposed him to the commission of the deed. Deceased was a native of this State, and has left a large family, who reside in Fairfield, Conn.

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, at No. 136 Seventh-street, upon the body of OTTO EBERHARDT, who committed suicide by taking corrosive sublimate. He was a photographer, and was employed by Mr. HAFEMACHER, No. 413 Broadway. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a *post-mortem* examination, and found strong indications of poison, and, from large quantities of corrosive sublimate having been found near the body, no doubt was entertained as to this having caused his death. Deceased had been confined to his bed for a week, and it is supposed that sickness was the predisposing cause. He was a native of Germany, 20 years of age.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—MICHAEL MCGOFF, a longshoreman, was drowned on Thursday at the foot of Robinson-street, N. R. He occasionally drank to excess, and is supposed to have fallen from the pier while intoxicated. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 30 years of age. ... ROBERT HUNTER, employed as porter by SPRAGUE & COOPER, Nos. 26 and 28 Park-place, who has been missing since Wednesday evening, was found drowned yesterday near Christopher-street ferry. The circumstances under which he came to his death are not known. He was a native of Scotland, 10 years of age.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest at the City Hospital, upon the body of PETER FLYNN, a native of Ireland, 60 years of age, whose death resulted from injuries accidentally received on the 9th of June last. The deceased, who was a public porter, had taken a load of nails to the upper floor of one of the warehouses in the lower part of the City, and in descending the stairs missed his footing and fell to the bottom. His leg was fractured, and he died from exhaustion consequent upon the injury.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.—WM. G. JOYCE, a member of Engine Company No. 50, while going to a fire about 11 o'clock Friday night, accidentally fell from the engine, upon which he was riding, and was run over by that engine and another one which was following close behind. Life was extinct before he was taken up. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 30 years of age. WM. SEARS, another fireman was very seriously injured at the same time by falling from another engine.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Officer HAWKINS of the Eleventh Precinct Police, yesterday arrested JOHN B. KNAPP and CHARLES GAUNDLESS, both soldiers, just returned from the war, for assaulting and stabbing AUGUSTUS KRISTMAN, living in Second-avenue near Forty-first-street. The parties got into a quarrel, and during the progress of it, KRISTMAN was very seriously stabbed several times in the side and back, by the two prisoners. Justice BROWNELL held them for trial.

DEATH BY SUNSTROKE.—LAURENCE KILLION, a native of Ireland, 31 years of age, was found prostrated by the heat yesterday, at the foot of Twenty-second-street, East River. Policeman SHIELDS conveyed him to Bellevue Hospital, where he expired in a few minutes after his arrival. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.—A very handsome edition of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT'S oration on "The Great Issues now before the Country," has been published by G. Q. COLTON, No. 145 Nassau-street. Mr. EVERETT has furnished six pages of additional matter for this edition, which he informs the publisher was originally prepared as a part of it. To be had at all the book-stores.

BODY RECOVERED.—CORNELIUS B. AMBROSE, on Wednesday night last, jumped into the water at Pier No. 37, East River, and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday. It appears that deceased had been ill for a long time, and his friends believe he had become partially insane.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Mess Chest,

Containing Fine Plated Ware, Table Linen, Cutlery, &c., complete for fifty persons.

Will be sold for $300.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Nos. 188, 190 and 192 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Grover & Baker's

Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and manufacturing use.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

DENNISTON.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 3, FLORENCE M., youngest daughter of Wm. M. and Margaret W. Denniston, aged 1 year, 5 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 168 West 14th st., this day, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DIAMOND.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 3, of consumption, MARGARET DIAMOND, aged 32 years, a native of Ballykelly County, Londonderry, Ireland.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her uncle's residence, No. 261 West 13th st., this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Irish papers, the Londonderry *Standard* and Coleraine *Chronicle*, will please copy.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 3, REBECCA, infant daughter of Joseph P. and Elizabeth J. Howard, aged 8 months.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 83 Pineapple-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BLISS.—In New-Haven, on Friday, Aug. 2, GEORGE LATIMER, son of John and Fanny E. Bliss, aged 19 months.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 90 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Sunday,) at 5½ o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 417.—AUG. 3, 1861.

37, 14, 36, 51, 3, 41, 19, 75, 52, 5, 56, 45, 18.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 418.—AUG. 3, 1861.

6, 26, 63, 35, 30, 19, 77, 56, 23, 51, 12, 51, 14.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED an Executive Committee to facilitate the immediate raising of a regiment composed exclusively of mechanics of the City of New-York and vicinity,—the said regiment to be designated the "Mechanic Rifles," respectfully appeal to the patriotism and liberality of such of our fellow-citizens who are desirous of contributing pecuniary aid in crushing out this terrible and unnatural rebellion.

This regiment has now been in process of formation about three weeks, under the supervision of Col. James P. [illegible], a well-known machinist and civil engineer of this City. He also comes highly recommended for military talent.

About [illegible] of the sturdy mechanics of New-York and vicinity have already enrolled themselves, and we feel well satisfied that a little pecuniary aid at this time will send to the seat of war in a very short time as fine a body of men as has come forth.

Fellow-citizens, you want men to fight and put down rebellion; we want money to make the men comfortable, which will keep them together until they are regularly mustered in the service of the United States.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

T. B. STILLMAN, No. 13 Broadway.
DANIEL CARPENTER, corner Broome and Elm sts.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Mechanics' Bank.
S. V. BAGLEY, No. 8 Wall-st.
JOHN J. GORMAN, No. 617 Hudson-st.
S. B. ALTHAUSE, Houston corner Green-st.
PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 Stone-st.
ALFRED SCHENCK, 25th-st. corner 1st-av.
JOHN DECKER, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

S. V. BAGLEY, Secretary.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Treasurer.

MILITARY.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

GARDES LAFAYETTE.

The recruiting rendezvous of this regiment is situated at Lafayette Hall. Lieut. A. VIGNOT is detailed to superintend the enlistment. Recruits will be sent to camp immediately after having been accepted by one of the Surgeons of the regiment. By order of

P. A. GERDY, Adjt. Col. R. DE TROBRIAND.

COMPANY D, TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T., INDEPENDENCE GUARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.

COMPANY ORDERS, NO. 9.—IN COMPLIANCE with the foregoing orders, this Company will assemble at the Company Armory, corner Broome and Mercer sts., MONDAY next, at 8½ A. M., in full uniform, fully armed and equipped, (without knapsacks,) white gloves. Roll-call at 8½ A. M., precisely. By order,

Capt. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

JOHN MAAS, Orderly Sergeant.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—A LIEUTENANT-Colonel and Major wanted for a Regiment accepted direct by the General Government, to be mustered by companies into the Army of the United States, and be ready for marching orders within three weeks. Two or three companies wanted to complete the organization. Officers having seen service preferred. Address Box No. 1,487 Post-office.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN. Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE TO THE VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 Walker-st., New-York, Aug. 3, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday next, Aug. 7, 1861, at 12 M., for furnishing subsistence to the Volunteer Troops to rendezvous at this Depôt under General Order No. 78.

The rations to be furnished by virtue of such contract shall consist of the following articles, viz.: One and a quarter pounds of fresh or salt beef, or three-quarters of a pound of pork or bacon; eighteen ounces of bread or flour or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or, in lieu thereof, one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and one half pound of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

OR THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH, AS AN EQUIVALENT FOR THE ABOVE,

good and wholesome board to the volunteers at the option of the Commandant of Depôt, the board of one man for one day being estimated as one ration. In case board is furnished, the contractor will furnish soap and candles in proportions as above, and in every case the soap and candles will be delivered in bulk to the order of the Commandant for distribution by him.

As expenditures under such contract will be upon account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished and provided by the General Government for such purpose.

Each bidder in his proposal will state the names, address and responsibility of two or more persons proposed as sureties, who shall, upon acceptance of the same, sign the requisite bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

The successful bidder must be prepared to enter upon the engagements of his contract within twenty-four hours after award.

The right will be reserved to reject any and all of the proposals considered inconsistent with the interests of the United States.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, A. A. Quartermaster-General.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON.

Ship-owners and others can procure these admirable guns and unequaled projectiles, "Hotchkiss' shot and shell," of any required size, with promptness, by addressing

NORMAN WIARD, or HENRY L. STUART, No 136 East 33d-st., New-York.

These guns can be furnished, with carriages of an improved and greatly superior construction, adapted to Navy and field service.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children; is willing and obliging; can give good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113 Canal-st., near Christie, top floor.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 53 bbls. of Ashes, 13,046 bbls. Flour, 113 bbls. Corn Meal, 11,284 bushels Wheat, 37,222 bushels Corn, 17,075 bushels Oats, 534 pkgs. Provisions, and 591 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 783 bbls., including 544 bbls. Pots and 239 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been very quiet here, and prices have been irregular. In Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, "The Boot and Shoe market begins to look a little more like business. A few buyers have arrived from Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other points West, but their appearance so far is the only encouraging feature, as purchases as yet are very light. Manufacturers and dealers who have expected a light Western trade this Fall, will not, from present appearances, be disappointed. The trade is very backward, and buyers here are purchasing only in small lots. The business is not likely to exceed one-half of an average one. Some large contracts are in market for Army and Navy goods, and this is about the only work on which manufacturers are now engaged. The supply of all other goods is quite sufficient for present or prospective wants. In a week or two, however, the extent of the demand for goods for the West will be more fully known. If we had been successful in the late conflict in Virginia, it would have inspired more confidence in all branches of the trade, but at present there is no hope of an early settlement of our troubles, and the prospects ahead are not very encouraging. The unsettled state of money affairs at the West will also tend to limit the purchases for that section. Goods continue to move off to California quite equal to the wants of that market, but the late advices have been rather more encouraging. The *Belvedere*, from this port on the 30th, had 1,376 cases. The quantity cleared at the Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases..	1,775	10,300
Since January 1..	61,447	98,155
Total..	63,222	108,455

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 2,200 bags at 13½c.@15c. ₩ lb. Other kinds have been quiet.

COTTON—Has been in demand at buoyant prices. Sales 1,250 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb......	13½	13⅛	13¾	13⅞
Middling, ₩ lb......	16¾	16⅞	16½	16⅝
Middling Fair, ₩ lb.	17	17⅛	17½	17¾

EARTHENWARE—Prices have been quoted essentially unaltered, in view of the light supplies available, although the market has been very tame generally.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less abundant, to-day, and holders have been asking higher prices. The demand has been fair, for home use and shipment, but buyers have been reluctant to pay an advance on yesterday's closing quotations. The downward tendency in the freight market is encouraging to shippers. The reported sales reach 14,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 10@$4 15; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 30@$4 50, mainly at $4 30@$4 40, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4@$4 12½; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 25@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 30@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 80@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 05 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State..........	$4 10	@$4 15
Extra State..	4 30	@ 4 50
Superfine Western..	4 00	@4 12½
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 25	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan..	4 30	@ 5 60
Inferior Extra Ohio..	4 80	@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping ods..	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands..	5 10	@ 6 25
Fancy Genessee..	4 55	@ 4 75
Extra Genessee..	4 75	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri..	4 75	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in demand, and is steady. Sales 1,150 bbls., at $5@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including superfine, at $4@$4 10, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 30@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3 35@$3 65 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, in store; $2 85, from dock, for Fairfax Mills, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl., and $15 50 for the latter in puncheons.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in request, especially George's Bank, at $3 50@$3 62½ ₩ cwt. Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, and Herring are inactive.

GRAIN—Influenced by light receipts and a lively inquiry, the market for Wheat has improved, closing buoyantly. Sales 108,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club at $1 02; White Western at $1 20@$1 30; Amber do. (Winter,) at $1 17; Red Western, at $1 15@$1 16½; very choice Green Bay, $1 05; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 02@$1 03; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 84c.@$1 01; Racine Spring at 97c.@99c.; Northwestern Club at 94c.@96c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 75c.@94c.; ₩ bushel. Corn is active and dearer. Sales 81,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 42c.@47c. for poor to prime mixed Western; 38½c.@41c. for damaged do.; 48c.@50c. for Western Yellow; 48c.@50c. for Northern Yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 63c. for Northern, and 46c.@48c. for Western ₩ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in more request, including Canadian, at 26c.@28c.; Western at 30c.@32c., and State at 31½c.@32½c. ₩ bushel. The following comparative table shows the receipts by Lake of Flour and Grain at Buffalo, for the month of July in each of the following years:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls..	127,998	78,271	60,947	196,117
Wheat, bush.	1,463,974	328,730	654,860	1,973,056
Corn, bush..	1,456,710	560,892	2,321,239	3,176,335
Oats, bush	935,853	118,579	164,347	387,916
Barley, bush.	15,685	5,453	214	67,275
Rye, bush...	25,053	2,313	12,417	93,188
Total grain.	3,897,335	1,015,967	3,153,107	5,697,820

And from the opening of navigation to July 31, in the years

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls.	614,527	512,926	388,003	791,098
Wheat, bush	4,991,648	1,310,040	2,622,857	8,491,120
Corn, bush	2,571,222	1,588,952	6,549,349	7,456,588
Oats, bush	1,985,602	447,750	499,701	1,031,933
Barley, bush	90,830	52,169	9,624	105,018
Rye, bush ...	55,193	4,443	14,341	208,295
Total gr'n, bu.	9,697,495	3,373,354	9,695,863	17,293,984

Breadstuff Trade of Montreal:

	Receipts by Canal and Railroad, Week ending July 30.	Since Jan. 1.	Exports by St. Lawrence, Week ending July 30.	Since op'g nav.
Flour, bbls	17,497	561,890	19,138	320,711
Wheat, bush..	96,643	3,763,627	216,361	2,687,299
Peas, bush.....	22,244	963,300	44,763	1,014,688
Barley, bush	24	9,960	—	—
Oats, bush.....	112	85,260	14,425	267,139
Oatmeal, bbls	619	14,656	2,724	14,502
Corn, bush	4,498	140,947	—	63,289
Rye, bush.	—	3,935		

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water, during the fourth week in July, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1860	28,525	244,658	816,826	
1861.......	69,730	799,062	1,058,751	33,768
Inc.....	41,205	Inc.554,404	Inc.241,925	Inc.33,768

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of July, inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bu.
1860.	351,776	3,599,483	6,455,432	76,913
1861.	463,446	11,447,608	6,791,925	181,020
Increase	111,670	Inc.7,848,125	Inc.336,493	In.105,107

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 1,681,295 bbls. flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal kinds of breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of July, in the years indicated:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Canal open....	April 15	April 25	May 1
Flour, bbls .	195,676	351,776	463,416
Wheat, bush	581,180	3,599,483	11,447,668
Corn, bush.	1,078,362	6,455,432	6,791,925
Barley, bush....	141,494	75,913	181,020
Oats, bush..	2,170,255	3,394,874	2,214,548
Rye, bush....	92,546	113,421	359,404

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet here, during the past week. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, Aug. 3, reports: "Sales during July have been, 1,150 bales Gunny Cloth, at from 8⅛c.@9c., cash. The market is now dull, with but little inquiry, and we quote standard at 8½c., cash. Sales during July were 750 bales Gunny Bags, at from 11½c.@11c., 6 months. Market quiet, but firm, and we quote heavy weights at 11c., 6 months."

	—1861.— Cloth	—1860.— Cloth
Stock in United States, Jan. 1—bales	33,504	33,118
Imported in United States since Jan. 1	76,359	14,000
On the way from Calcutta and loading	11,289	22,443
Total..	101,172	69,592

	—1861.— Bags.	—1860.— Bags.
Stock in United States, Jan. 1—bales	15,366	27,862
Imported in United States since Jan. 1	3,663	11,919
On the way from Calcutta and loading.	2,981	1,604
Total	22,010	41,485

HAY—North River, is inactive, at 50c.@70c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand at uniform prices. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 9c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—Has been in slack demand at irregular prices. Stock, Aug. 1, 43,373 bales of all kinds, against 37,352 bales same date last year.

HIDES—Have been very quiet and prices irregular. Week's receipts, 2,124 Hides; week's sales, 11,891 Hides, including, according to Messrs. Wetzel & Weidmeyer, 1,920 Montevideo, for Canada, 21 lbs., 15¾c., cash, in bond, usual selection; 750 Orinoco Kips, 10 lbs., 12c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,208 dry salted Maranham, for Europe, 27 lbs., on private terms, 243 dry salted Para, 23 lbs., on private terms; 700 wet-salted West Indies, 38 lbs., on private terms; 3,000 Western Slaughter, for Europe, 70 lbs., 5¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,170 Country Slaughter, for Europe, 60@80 lbs., on private terms; 850 Country Slaughter, 50@65 lbs., 5½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,250 City Slaughter, for Europe, 60@70 lbs., part 5¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' hands 498,200 dry hides, 25,500 wet salted do., 3,000 Horse Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides, viz: 120,500 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 13,500 Buenos Ayres Kips, 8,000 Cordova, &c., 29,600 Rio Grande, 50,300 [illegible], &c., 83,000 Orinoco, 9,000 Porto Cabello, [illegible], 18,800 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,700 D. S. Braz., 9,400 Barcelona, &c., 15,000 Maracaibo, &c., 5,000 Truxillo, &c., 7,000 Tampico, Matamoras, &c., 11,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 6,000 Savanilla and Bogota, 7,000 Chili and Peru, 4,500 Port-au-Platte and St. Domingo, 1,200 West Indies, &c., 54,000 African Kips, 18,000 Texas and Western, 9,000 Southern and Southwestern, 2,210 Rio Hache, &c., 1,500 East Indies common, 1,000 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 3,000 Rio Grande Horse, 5,000 wet salted Domestic, 2,700 wet salted Rio Plate, 5,000 wet salted Rio Grande, 12,500 wet salted California.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request at $1 12½ ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements of the week Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. notice thus: "We have no new features to notice in the market for Hemlock Sole, quietude continuing to be the leading characteristic. A few orders are received and filled from both the Eastern and Western sections of the country, but they are for small quantities and do not materially effect the stock, which is now the largest ever held in the "Swamp." Oak Sole is more sought after, but even for this description the market is far from active. Prices are without quotable change, but to a great extent nominal. Oak Slaughter in the rough, and Harness Leather of most descriptions, are in active request at firm and slightly improving prices. Sales are to a fair extent but mostly predicated on the expected demand for Government purposes.

METALS—Have been inactive at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to small lots at $15 75@$16 for Mess, and $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., at 8¾c.@9¾c., the latter rate for very choice, ₩ lb. Beef continues in request at previous prices; sales, since our last, 245 barrels, at $11 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 3c.@7c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 125 tcs., in lots, at $5 25@$6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in demand, at steady rates, including Liverpool Fine, at $1 30@$1 60; and do. Ground at 80c. ₩ sack.

SKINS—Have been in limited request, at low and irregular prices. Sales 125 bales Vera Cruz, and 100 bales Tampico Goat on terms not disclosed.

SUGARS—The demand has been good, and prices have been well supported. Sales 1,580 hhds., including Cuba at 5¼c.@6⅛c., Porto Rico at 6c.@6⅝c., and New-Orleans at 6¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 30,000 lbs. at 8¼c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls. at 17c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker, rates having been reduced slightly. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8½d.@9½d.; Corn, 8½d.@9d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₩ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₩ ton; Hops, ¾d. ₩ lb. For Havre—Wheat, (8,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at 18c. ₩ bushel. For Antwerp—Rye, (12,000 bushels,) in ship's bags, at 10c. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been—a Br. bark to Antwerp, Timber, 42s. 6d. ₩ 50 cubic feet; a schooner, 260 tons, to Lisbon, Heavy Pipe Staves, $40; a schooner to Pernambuco and one to Bahia, 240 and 250 tons, $1 50 ₩ bbl.; a brig and a schooner to Rio Janeiro, and a bark, 390 tons, to Buenos Ayres, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

	Leaves	For	
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

The mails for Europe, *via* Boston, per *Arabia*, close in this City at 3 30 P. M. on Tuesday.

The mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, per *Norwegian*, close in this City at 2 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for Cuba, per *Matanzas*, close at 1 P. M. on Thursday.

The Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per *City of Baltimore*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

SAFETY OF JACOB C. STAMLER.—JACOB C. STAMLER, of 71st Regiment N. Y. S. M., reported killed, is a prisoner at Manassas, and was seriously wounded; is doing well. So says a dispatch received at the house of an associate. JOHN C. STAMLER.

T. S., FOREST HILL, COUNTY OF KENT, ENGLAND.—You are earnestly entreated to communicate with your unhappy wife and family, or to Messrs. Forester & Goddard, Private Inquiry Office, No. 8 Danes Inn-st., Clements-strand, London, England.

J. J. WILL BE AT THE PLACE APPOINTED Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole-leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling. Paris-made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

THE ADVERTISER, GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING, will exchange some elegant furniture, mirrors, gas fixtures, carpets, &c., all nearly new, for diamonds, set or unset, or would dispose of the same low for cash. Address Box No. 617 Post-office for further particulars.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 60 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

TO YACHT OWNERS.—WANTED TO BUY, the hull of a vessel from 20 to 50 tons. Apply to J. LUCEY, No. 21 Platt-st., New-York City.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ABOUT APRIL 22, 1857, PER MAIL, CERtificate No. 9965, Aug. 28, 1854, for 75 shares; No. 2180, April 27, 1857, for 7 shares, No. 1852, July 20, 1857, for 15 shares; No. 299, April 27, 1857, 3 shares for $50 (fifty dollars,) of New-York and Erie Railroad Company Stock, in name of E. Gamage. The finder will please return the same to A. GAMAGE, No. 71 Beaver-st.

NEW-YORK, August 2, 1861.

LOST—BANK-BOOK, NO. 206,353, OF THE "BANK for Savings, in City of New-York," the finder will please leave the same at the Bank, or at No. 51 7th-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STEEL GUNS
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO'S,
Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, SMART, capable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is exceedingly fond of children, and a good seamstress; will do housework if required; is very willing and obliging, kind disposition; best references; no objections to country; wages, $4 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtions wanted by two young women; the cook is a Scotch girl; she is a good cook, and will assist in the washing; the other is a good chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a most respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, and a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and desirous of pleasing her employer. City reference. No objections to country. Wages $5 or $6. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with seven months' reference, wishes a situation as cook; or will do general housework; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and is a splendid washer and ironer; can do up a gentleman's shirt in style. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a well-disposed, trustworthy Scotch girl, a situation, in City or country; can do general housework well, and not afraid to work; would do the chamberwork and washing if required; has the best of reference. Apply at 378 6th-av.; wages low to a nice family.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a German girl, a situation to do all kinds of work; is a good washer and ironer; would prefer an American family. Apply at No. 169 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant woman, a situation to do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 83 West 25th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENteel highly recommended girl from the north of Ireland, a situation as housemaid or children's nurse; is quick with the needle; makes shirts, children's clothes; wages $5, City or country; in a respectable family. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for three days.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, by a capable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting in the neatest manner; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as nurse; one who perfectly understands taking care of children; no objection to go in the country; would do chamberwork and waiting; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 24th-st.

AS LADIES' OR CHILDREN'S NURSE.—Situation wanted, by a respectable, middle-aged Scotchwoman, either as ladies' or children's nurse, and to do plain sewing; is well qualified and fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at No. 318 9th-av.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS CALL at the largest old established Office and Institute. No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended to, for neat, capable, civil, active servants. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS BUTLER, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY, well-conducted young man, wants a situation as butler or in-door servant in a private family; can be highly recommended by the last family he has lived with in this City as butler; his discharge will show he fully understands his duties, and will be found civil, obliging and most respectful, and, if required, understands the care and management of horses and carriages, driving, &c. Address J. M. M., No. 800 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer and vegetable gardener, by one who understands farming in all its branches. Call or address, for two days, M. D., at No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS FARMER.—A SINGLE MAN WISHES TO get a situation for the country, to do work on a farm; understands all kind of work on a farm, the care of horses, driving or working in a garden; is willing to work and make himself generally useful. Wages will be moderate. Address M. C., Box 191 *Times* Office, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A Frenchman and his wife wish situations; the man understands farming and the care of horses; is a good driver and is a good carpenter; can build fences; the wife is good cook, baker, washer and ironer; she is a good dairymaid; both are willing to make themselves useful; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND PORTER.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young man, recently from Ireland, as porter and groom; can take care of horses; understands his business thoroughly; has had seven years experience in the care of fine carriage horses, and has satisfactory testimonials from his former employer. Address, for two days, J. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHY HAVE MY LOVED ONES Gone," Song, by Stephen C. Foster. "The Volunteer Yankee Doodle of '61;" a fine Humorous Ballard, by Louis Salle. "War Song of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment," and "Where Liberty Dwells is my Country." 25 cents each, mailed free; just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte; has overstrung bass, round corners, carved lyre and mouldings, and rounded keys; will be sold for less than one-half its value, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. Inquire in Oxford-st., first house north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

$155 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTE—Worth $300; large round corner rosewood carved moulding, 7-octave, iron frame, with all modern improvements; very little used.
J. POLENHOVEN, No. 536 Broadway, near 14th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 34th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIence in imparting instruction in the English branches, French and Music, is desirous of a position as Teacher; in a family preferred; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, a graduate of Yale, wishes a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 886 Bridgeport, Conn.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 4½ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARDING.—ONE LARGE, OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with good board in a private family, about 1½ hours' sail from New-York. Location healthy and pleasant. Good bathing near the place. Terms moderate. The steamer S. V. *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily for Glen Cove at 4 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted. Apply to Mrs. SAUNDERS, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY WILL find a comfortable home, at very low terms, at Bergen Heights, two miles from Jersey City Ferry; the rooms are nicely furnished; fine play-grounds for children; good table, and fresh milk, vegetables, etc.; terms, from $3 50 to $4 per week. Address A. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A COUPLE MORE GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, at a beautiful country residence, one hour from the City. Plenty of milk, vegetables, &c. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

BOARD ON EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON—One hour by boat or cars. A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or a small family, for the balance of the season. House spacious, and pleasantly situated. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST QUALITY BOARD and rooms, at moderate prices, may be obtained at a country farm-house, in Connecticut. Apply or address to D. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn., or at No. 239 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, (IN TOWN or country, near or far,) a nice room, with good board, in a private family, for a French gentleman. Apply, stating terms and particulars, to B. D. P., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family; the house is well shaded by trees, and has a fine view of the Hudson River and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BOARD IN A private family, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, not above Washington Heights, for a few persons. Address Box No. 4,060, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR the water, for a lady and four children. Address N. J., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, in suites or singly, with or without board, can be obtained by applying at No. 1[illegible] 10th-st. To those spending the Summer in the City, this location is most desirable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN willing to room together can have the comforts of a pleasant home, with a family of three persons; location on the line of the Fulton-avenue car, and within easy walking distance of the ferries. References required. Address B. M. T., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, for the Summer, or the ensuing season. The rooms are large and airy, with hot and cold water, bath, and every convenience. References exchanged. Apply at No. 80 Henry-st.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH board and use of bath, at No. 49 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References given and required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from dépôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, A VERY pretty, well-built, commodious cottage, near the City, pleasantly accessible in less than an hour; situation beautiful, elevated and healthy, and neighborhood unexceptionable; 12 rooms; price $3,800. Inquire at No. 75 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE house with good yard and garden, situated in the village of Hackensack, N. J. House contains eight rooms. Terms low. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., or of A. E. FATIN, Hackensack, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE THOUsand acres of choice land, in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich. Two hundred and fifty acres, in one body, lie 6 miles from the thriving town of Kalamazoo, and less than 3 miles from Ostemo Dépôt, with excellent roads to both points; has an abundance of water, and plenty of pine, oak and maple timber, with a beautiful site for building; an outlay of $6 per acre will bring this tract up to from $30 to $40 in value per acre. One hundred and sixty acres lie within 10 miles of Kalamazoo, on a good road; has two fine, never-failing streams on it, is well timbered, and lies well for cultivation. Five hundred acres, in one body, lie 12 miles from Kalamazoo, and is a very handsome tract, being well timbered with oak, black walnut, beech and maple, and is well watered, having on it a small, clear and deep lake, filled with fish. To any person who desires a home in Michigan, a growing and healthy State, this is a desirable investment. The whole tract will be sold for $12,000. Apply, by mail, Box No. 376 Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE OR WILL BE EXCHANGED for desirable Brooklyn property or a good mortgage for about $2,500, a lot on the west side of 35th-st., near 3d-av., in this City. About $1,000 cash will be paid on the exchange if required. Address Box No. 1,710 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING 24 AND 86, No. 35 Park-st., (late Cross-st.,) near Centre and Duane, well calculated for heavy storage or manufacturing purposes. Also, the three-story brick dwelling-house, corner of Livingston and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn. They will be let low to responsible tenants if early application be made to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., rear office, first floor.

CHEAP STORES AND HOUSES IN BROOKLYN—TO BAKERS.—Four new Stores (in block of eight) on Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, corner of Ryerson-st.—one with large Oven for bakery. Houses in various parts of Brooklyn, from $100 to $350 per annum. Apply at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, at 12 o'clock.

TO LET—IN A FIRST RATE SITUATION IN Broadway, a fine room 25 feet by 90, suitable for any business purpose, with a good [illegible], residence attached, suitable for a good [illegible]. Apply to W. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NEAT, GENTEEL THREE-STORY high basement dwelling, all in order, and can be occupied at any time; neighborhood first class; rent cheap to a first-class tenant. Address H., Box No. [illegible] Post-office, for information.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—ROOMS AT NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEAR Union-square, will be let for business purposes; it is a first-rate location for any kind of light business. Apply [illegible] above.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DE graw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Rent $625, reserving one room for a gentleman with breakfast.

FARMS.

WANTED—A GOOD STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, or the place of a partner desiring to retire, by a business man in good standing and credit, in exchange for his farm and country seat, well stocked and in complete order, or houses in the City well rented. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 1,750 Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.
FARE 20 CENTS.
The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY from Pier No. 26 North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 8½ A. M., and Spring st., at 8¾, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 8¾ A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Totten's and Perth Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M., Perth Amboy, 3½, Totten's, 3:40, Rossville, 4, Union, 4¼.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3 30 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 20 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings. Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn.	6 30 A. M.	Sands' Point.	7 25 A. M.
Glen Wood.	6 35 A. M.	Great Neck.	7 55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6 45 A. M.	Whitestone.	8 05 A. M.
Glen Cove.	7 15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 5½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 8¾, 12¼, and 3¼.
" " Spring-st. at 9¼, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLENCOVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7¾ A. M., James Slip, E. R., at 8¼, Delancy-st., 8¾, 11th-st. 9, 26th-st. 9¼. Returning, leaves Glencove at 3 P. M., New-Rochelle 3½, making all the landings.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—LANDING at Union, Rossville, Totten's, Perth Amboy, and Cliffwood, each way. The Steamboat KEYPORT will leave Robinson-st. Pier on SUNDAY, Aug. 4, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4 30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P.M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1, 3, 4 15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9.15, 11 A. M.; 1.30, 3.15, 4:15, 5.15, 6.15, 7 15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return........	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return.........	60
To Patterson's Grove and return	60
To Fort Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.

GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward, and old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing; for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.) Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On fine Sundays every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season.

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7 5 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8.30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M., excepting Fridays, when she will make an early trip, leaving 10th-st. 4:30 A. M.; Peck-slip, 4:50 A. M.; 30th-st., 5:20 A. M.; Spring-st., 5:40 A. M.; Pier No. 4, 6 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT—WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos and 30th sts., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock, Yonkers at 5½ o'clock.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

SHIPPING.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—AN AMERIcan lady would like a situation on board of a passenger vessel, (running to Havana, West-Indies, preferred,) as head-stewardess; is familiar with sea-voyages, and will guarantee perfect satisfaction in the discharge of her superintendence and duties; satisfactory reference will be given for capacity, economy, &c. Address A. P., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROCKER, Commander.
One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Aug. 17
ETNA	SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg.	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.—The well known packet ship BENJAMIN ADAMS, lying at Pier No. 38 East River, sails on the 8th of August, and the packet ship ROBERT L. LANE, lying at Pier No. 6 North River, will sail on the 12th of August. For passage at the lowest rates, or drafts payable in all parts of Great Britain or Ireland, constantly for sale, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point.
9.00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4 55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	
6.00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6 30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip
	7.30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION.—THE FOOT SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8.45 and 9 45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4 15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2.15 and 3 30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7.45 and 8 45 A. M., and at 5 45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot of Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 P. M.	7 25, 11 25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 15 P. M.	10 45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4 30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4 30, 5:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4 15 and 9 15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4 25 and 6.25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 370 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861.

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 5th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1866, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1866, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward—at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1866, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board, EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election in 1862, will be held at the office of the Company, 23d-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1861. The polls will be open from 1 to 5 P. M. By order of the Board.
August 1st, 1861. GEO. G. PETERS, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 23, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE Bonds of the NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of
M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that day.
By order of the board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERbocker Stage Company have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed. GEO. G. PETERS, Treas.
August 1, 1861.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF-ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 M. on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats.

The oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about (2) two-bushel sacks, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at foot of G-st., at the Government Wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Oats," and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party, to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant-Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all the bids which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.
D. H. RUCKER, Assistant-Quartermaster.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 10th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, and ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.

ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 6 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, No. 86 Beekman-st.,
JAMES LAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Vth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the Vth Ward.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 34,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or Inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.
jy13-law5wS.

ARMY CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS,

Are respectfully notified that I have ready for delivery a pamphlet containing a full copy-righted list of Government Proposals for Army supplies, opened July 29 and 30, at the office of Major Vinton, one copy of which will be sent prepaid, to any interested party, on the receipt of price, $1. Number limited. Apply to or address, F. S. HOFFMANN, at J. M. Bradstreet & Son's Commercial Agency, No. 217 Broadway, New-York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, corner of the 7th-av. and 37th-st., until 12 o'clock Noon, of the 8th day of August instant, for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements and equipments for the volunteer troops of this State:

25,000 Cartridge boxes.
25,000 Cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
25,000 Waist belts and plates.
25,000 Cap pouches and picks.
25,000 Gun slings.
25,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
25,000 Haversacks, (enameled cloth.)
2,000 Non-commissioned officers and musicians sword and waist belts complete.
2,000 Non-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords.
1,000 Axes and helves.
1,000 Hatchets complete.
100 Pickaxes and handles.
500 Spades.
2,500 Camp kettles.
7,000 Mess pans.

All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined. One-third of each of the articles must be delivered at the State Arsenal in this City within fifteen days from the date of the contract, and the remaining two-thirds within twenty days thereafter, all to be subjected to inspection before being accepted.

The proposals will state the price at which each of the articles will be furnished, as well as the place of business of persons making proposals; and all bidders are requested to meet at the Commissary-General's office, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the 8th inst., to learn to whom the contracts are awarded; the successful bidders to give at once full and ample security for the faithful discharge of their obligations.

All proposals should be addressed "To the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, New-York City," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements and Equipments." The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids, if, in his judgment, the public interest requires it.

As the contracts which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be upon account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government to meet them.
BENJAMIN WELCH, JR.,
Commissary-General.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,

One of the best distilleries in the West, situated about three miles north of the thriving City of Quincy, Ill. The distillery building 50x110 feet, and cattle barn 50x222 ft., built of stone. The location is on an 8-acre lot of fine land, with a never failing spring of water, and near an inlet of the Mississippi river, navigable at all times. Connected with the distillery is an alcohol apparatus. The property cost over $18,000, but is now offered clear for $2,500, on easy terms, or would be exchanged for dry goods, groceries, or other good merchandise. For further particulars apply to
FRANCIS MORGAN, No 10 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE, the stock and fixtures of the boot and shoe store No. 2— Grand-st., near Essex Market, lately belonging to Lewis Reynolds, deceased. For terms of sale, inquire of
JAMES GRIGGEY,
Administrator, &c.,
No. 59 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS OF A [illegible] stationery and provision store, would exchange for city or country property not encumbered with mortgage. Address by letter, G. H. P., No. 15 Greenwich-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—AN APOTHECARY'S STORE, COMpletely furnished and located in a flourishing town in the vicinity of New-York, together with a good Doctor's practice, if desirable by the purchaser. Terms very low. Address G. R., Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

DRUG ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Sold in consequence of ill health of the proprietor; those having $2,500 or $3,000 cash need apply; business last year, $10,000. Inquire of SAML. CAMPBELL, southwest corner 8th-av. and 2-th-st.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital to enter a well-paying business, well established; a young man preferred. This is a rare chance, seldom offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 249 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES.

In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, or excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rioo, No 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first Sexual surgeon living, continues the Cure of Diseases and Debility at his offices, No. [illegible] Broadway. His new book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.—Howard Association Reports sent free to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
Is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No 113 Nassau-st., N.Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. **647** Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Der Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases,* whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy,* nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. **562** BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. **562** BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe: a pair of bay carriage horses 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A. P. A.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMbers of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 14, will please notice that their meetings, until further notice, will be held in Tammany Hall, corner of 28th-st. and 8th-av., on the second and fourth THURSDAYS of every month, commencing Aug. 8, 1861. By order.
GILBERT P. ROBINSON, W. M.
GEORGE R. ROWAN, R. S.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A monthly meeting of this corps will be held at No. 42 Ispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock, when questions of vital importance will be discussed and acted upon. A full attendance is requested. By order of THOMAS JEREMIAH, President. GEO. WICKS, Secretary pro tem.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Standards of colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Marryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you Instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS!

The enthusiastic reception, by the public, of WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING, The Colored Steward and German Sailor of the SCHOONER S. J. WARING, Who slew three of the piratical prize crew, and rescued themselves and the vessel from their power, has induced Mr. Barnum to open his Museum for their reception another week. The interest they have created in the public mind is unequaled, and everybody is flocking to the Museum to see them. They hold their levees Day and Evening.

To be seen at all hours, every day and evening.
WHAT IS IT? A MAN MONKEY,
the most singular creature living, and one that has always afforded unwonted amusement to visitors.
MADAGASCAR ALBINOS.
Rudolph Lucasia, wife and child, pure
WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS.
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.

In the Lecture-room, a great dramatic novelty is offered, embracing FARCE, VAUDEVILLE, and BURLETTA. With a brilliant and talented company, including LITTLE LOLA, THE INFANT WONDER, Who will appear in original dramas, written expressly for her. The plays in which she will appear are peculiarly calculated to delight
FAMILIES, LADIES and CHILDREN,
while the sterner sex will find them full of interest.

The remainder of the company embraces many familiar names, as
MR. and MRS. C. D. REYNOLDS,
MISS DORA DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, Her first appearance since her return from her successful European tour;
LA PETITE ADDIE LE BRUN,
The favorite juvenile danseuse, always popular.
The first representation of the company will be the drama, MARIE; Or, THE CHILD OF SORROW.
To be followed by other interesting and attractive plays.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE COOLEST AND BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY,
MONDAY NIGHT,
and every night till further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
OR,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the new Tableaux.
New Music, new Songs and new Dances.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
GEORGE CHRISTY and his Incomparable Troupe APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reengagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
Positively the Last Two Nights of
THE REBELLION AND THE WAR,
WITH DISSOLVING VIEWS.
Mr. DE CORDOVA'S health not permitting him to continue the entertainment at present, the Lyceum will be positively closed for the season after Tuesday evening, 6th inst.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
CHA ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerk, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 11.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depot must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't Quartermaster Gen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, both of the City of New-York, and José Baró, of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, have formed a limited partnership under the name of HERQUES & MASERAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of conducting and transacting in the City of New-York a general commission mercantile business and all things appertaining thereto, in which all the parties interested are the said Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, who are the general partners, and the said José Baró, who is the special partner; that said José Baró has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) as capital towards the common stock, and that said limited partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, 1861, and is to terminate on the 1st July, 1866.
R. HERQUES,
A. MASERAS,
JOSE BARO.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
July 10, 1861. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. REAB & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

AUCTION SALES.

REED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, by REED & COLE, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 120 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, comprising the entire stock of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture, of a first-class City manufacturer.
J. W. HIGGINS, Deputy Sheriff.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. J. H. H. WARD.

Head-Quarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Camp near Shooter's Hill, Monday, July 29, 1861.

Col. W. P. Franklin, Commanding Third Division:

Sir: The temporary command of this brigade having devolved upon me in consequence of the mishap to Col. Wilcox, I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report, also the regimental reports of a portion of the brigade, viz.: From the First Michigan Regiment, the Scott Life Guard, Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, containing detailed accounts of their action during the engagement near Bull Run, on Sunday, 21st inst.: the remaining regiments of the brigade, viz.: the Fire Zouaves (Eleventh Regiment New-York Volunteers) and Arnold's Battery having already rendered their reports to Division Head-quarters.

This brigade commenced the action under command of Col. Wilcox, of Michigan, who was wounded while gallantly leading his command, and whose bravery could not have been excelled, and who is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. While I deeply deplore the circumstances by which it became my duty to forward this report, yet it affords me much gratification to speak in terms of the highest commendation of the brave and officer-like conduct of the gentlemen composing his Staff, viz.: Lieuts. Woodruff, Parker and Edie, in their efforts to bring order out of chaos, under a most galling and deadly fire from the enemy.

Having myself been in command of the Thirty-eight Regiment (Scott Life Guard, New-York State Volunteers,) during the action, I am unable to speak as particularly as could be desired of other regiments of the brigade from personal observation, and respectfully refer you to their respective reports. The reports of killed and wounded furnish sufficient evidence of their fidelity and courage.

But of the Field Officers of the Fire Zouaves I can speak in terms of unqualified praise. Col. Farnham, Lieut.-Col. Cregier and Major Loeser were incessant in their exertions in rallying and encouraging their men.

The officers and men of the First Michigan nobly discharged their duty to their country, and well may their State feel proud of her defenders.

The officers and men of the Thirty-eighth being under my own supervision, I can only corroborate the report rendered by Lieut.-Col. Farnsworth.

Where all acted so well, it would appear invidious to make comparisons; but in the case of Lieut.-Col. Farnsworth, Thirty-eighth Regiment, I cannot find words to express my admiration of his conduct. He was confined to a sick bed for several days previous to the engagement, and arrived on the scene of action in an ambulance; and the fact of his rising from a sick bed and entering the field with his regiment, and his courage and coolness during the day, entitle him to the highest commendation.

In conclusion, I most respectfully submit that the duty of making this report, devolving upon me at so late a day—intelligence of the absence of Col. Wilcox not having reached me until the day after the battle—renders it impossible to give a more detailed statement.

My duty as Commander of the Brigade being ended with this report,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. H. HOBART WARD.

Colonel Thirty-eighth Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF LIEUT.-COL. FARNSWORTH.

Head-quarters Thirty-eighth Regiment (Second Scott Life Guard) N. Y. V., Camp Scott, near Alexandria, Va., July 29, 1861.

Col. J. H. H. Ward, Commanding Second Brigade, Third Division:

Sir: In compliance with my duty, I respectfully submit the following report of the operation of my regiment during the recent battle at or near Bull Run on the 21st July, 1861:

On the morning of the 21st, in obedience to brigade orders, the regiment was formed, the men equipped in light marching order, and prepared to leave its bivouac at or near Centreville. The march, however, was not commenced until 6 o'clock A. M., when the regiment, with others constituting the brigade, advanced towards the scene of future operations.

After a fatiguing march, over dusty roads, and at times through dense woods—the men suffering greatly from the intense heat, and a great lack of water, and submitting to the same with a true soldierly spirit—the regiment, with others of the brigade, was halted in a field in full view of the enemy, on the right of his line of intrenchments, and within range of his artillery. After a very brief rest, the regiment was formed in line of battle, and ordered by Col. Wilcox, the commandant of the brigade, to advance to a slight eminence fronting the enemy's batteries, and about half a mile distant, to the support of Griffin's battery, which was then preparing to take up a position at that point.

This order was promptly executed—the men, led by yourself, and encouraged by the gallantry of their officers, moving forward in a gallant style, in double-quick time, subjected, a greater portion of the way, to a terrible and deadly fire of grape and canister, and round shot, from the enemy's works on our front and right flank.

Arriving at the brow of the eminence, in advance of the battery which it was intended to support, the regiment was halted, and commenced, in fact, the attack of Col. Heintzelman's Division on the right flank of the enemy, engaging a large force of his infantry, and by a well-directed fire, completely routing an entire regiment that was advancing in good order, and driving it into a dense woods in the distance. After remaining in this position for some time, finding that the enemy's artillery was telling with fearful effect upon our ranks—subjected as we were to a direct and flank fire from his batteries—the regiment was ordered to retire down a slight declivity, which was done in good order, affording it, for a time, partial protection from the enemy's fire. At this time, Griffin's Battery was moving to a position on our right, and the regiment was ordered by Col. Heintzelman in person to advance to its protection. Advancing by the flank under a galling fire, the regiment was halted within supporting distance of Griffin's Battery, which had now opened upon the enemy, and properly formed to resist a threatened attack from the enemy's cavalry and infantry, which had shown themselves in large numbers on the borders of a grove to the right and front. In this position my regiment, under a spiteful and destructive fire from the enemy's batteries, remained until forced to retire, and its presence not being deemed requisite because of the fact that Griffin's Battery had been compelled to leave the field.

Retiring to a road about one hundred yards distant, my regiment was again formed in line of battle, and under the eye of the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. McDowell, the men inspired by his presence upon the field, and led by yourself, dashed gallantly up the hill towards a point where Rickett's Battery had been abandoned, in consequence of its support, the First Fire Zouaves, and one Michigan regiment, having been previously compelled to retreat in the face of superior numbers and a great loss in their ranks. Before arriving at the brow of the hill, we met the enemy in large force, one of his infantry regiments, apparently fresh upon the field, advancing steadily toward us in line of battle. A large number of the men of this regiment had advanced in front of their line, and had taken possession of Rickett's Battery, and were endeavoring to turn the guns upon us. A well directed and destructive fire was immediately opened upon the enemy by my regiment, and a portion of another that had rallied upon our left, (I think the Fourteenth, New-York State Militia,) and after a sharp conflict he was forced to retreat in disorder and with great loss, seeking shelter in the woods from whence he had previously emerged.

The enemy not succeeding in taking with him Rickett's Battery, which seemed to have been the chief object of his attack, it fell into the hands of my regiment, by whom three of its guns were dragged a distance of three hundred yards, and left in a road, apparently out of reach of the enemy.

Another rally was then again made by my regiment, the gallant men readily responding to the orders of their officers. Advancing in double-quick time to the right and front towards a dense wood, in which the enemy had been concealed in large force during the day, and from which evidences of a retreat were now visible, my regiment, with detached portions of others of our force, became engaged in a sharp and spirited skirmish with the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and we appeared for a time to have complete possession of the field.

This was the last rally made by my regiment; suddenly and unexpectedly the enemy, reinforced by fresh troops, literally swarming the woods, poured in upon us a perfect shower of lead from his musketry; his batteries reopened upon us with terrible effect; and a panic at this moment seeming to have taken possession of our troops generally, a retreat was ordered, and my regiment, in comparatively good order, commenced its march toward Centreville, where a greater portion of it arrived about 9 o'clock that night. Here, on the same ground that we had bivouacked previous to the battle, the regiment was halted. After a rest of about two hours, it again resumed its march, joining in the general movement made by the Army towards this place.

After a forced and wearisome march of seven hours, the men suffering from the fatigue of the previous fifteen hours, without food for that length of time, with scarcely water enough to moisten their parched tongues, many of them wounded, sick and otherwise disabled, my regiment, with the exception of about fifty, who had straggled from their respective companies and joined the mass that were thronging to the Capital, halted at its original camp ground near Alexandria—the only regiment of the Brigade that did so—the only regiment, in fact, that was under fire the previous day, that returned to and occupied their old camp ground previous to their advance towards the field of battle. It is with great pride, Sir, that I mention this fact, evincing as it emphatically does, a degree of subordination commendable in any regiment, and reflecting great credit upon the gallant officers and men of my own, particularly under the extraordinary circumstances connected with the occasion.

From the time my regiment was ordered into the battle-field until forced to retire therefrom, a period of four hours, it was almost constantly under fire from the enemy's batteries, and engaged with the infantry; and to your coolness and courage alone, during that time—your frequent orders for the men to lie down when the enemy's fire was the hottest, and your constant effort to protect them as far as possible at all times—was the regiment saved from presenting a larger number of casualties than its large number now shows.

Of the courage displayed by the men generally on the field during the entire day, of the readiness of the gallant fellows to obey at all times all orders, I cannot speak in too high terms, or express in words my admiration. During all my experience in a former campaign, and presence on many a battle-field, I have never witnessed greater bravery or more soldiery requisites than were displayed by the men of my own regiment during the entire battle.

The conduct of the officers, generally, I cannot speak too highly of. Always at their posts, cheering on their men by their soldierly examples, and displaying marked gallantry under the trying circumstances, I acknowledge my inability to do them justice in words. Maj. Potter was disabled during the early part of the engagement while gallantly performing his duty, and subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. The brave Capt. McQuaide, while cheering on his men, fell, from a severe wound in the leg. Lieut. Thomas S. Hamblin, a gallant young officer, also received a wound in the leg while discharging his duty; and he, with the former officer, subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. Captains McGrath and Allason both received injuries during the engagement, the former by being run down by the enemy's cavalry, (from the effects of which he is now suffering,) and the latter by a slight musket shot. Lieut. John Brady, Jr., while bravely participating in the fight, was severely wounded in the arm. Assistant Surgeon Stephen Griswold was on the field, and, under a heavy fire, at all times humanely and fearlessly discharging his duties to the wounded. He and Quartermaster Charles J. Murphy, who was assisting the wounded, were also taken prisoners.

In conclusion, I again assert my inability to do justice to the gallant conduct of the officers generally; and while it would afford me great pleasure to mention the names of many whose conduct fell under my personal observation, I must refrain from doing so, lest by omitting others I should do injustice to many equally as meritorious.

Annexed is a list of the casualties in my regiment. Many of those reported missing, I have learned, have either been killed or wounded, but as yet I have not ascertained their names. Respectfully submitted,

ADDISON FARNSWORTH,
Lieut.-Col. Comm'g Thirty-eighth Reg't. N. Y. V.,
(Second Scott Life Guard.)

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING, THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

Field and Staff.—*Wounded*—Maj. James D. Potter, slightly, and afterwards taken prisoner by the enemy. *Missing*—Assistant-Surgeon Stephen Griswold and Quartermaster Charles J. Murphy, both taken prisoners.

Company A.—*Wounded*—Charles H. L. Roediger, slightly in the hand. *Missing*—Jacob Schindler and John McNamara.

Company B.—*Killed*—Sergt. Samuel Ashworth; Privates William Weir, Louis Leonard, Charles Paulson, Louis Williams, James H. Hart and George Robinson.

Wounded—Capt. Eugene McGrath, slightly; Privates Michael McGrane, in the head, (missing,) Walter S. Knifin, in the knee, Marvin Lord, in the thigh, H. B. Hendrickson, in the arm.

Company C.—*Wounded*—Capt. Robert F. Allason, slightly; Privates A. Kladia and J. Maier, severely, A. Schaul and J. Schinetpfening, mortally.

Missing—R. Gabitch, J. Hoefer, J. Hirt, A. Kelirr, S. Shaubtein, A. Ahr, supposed to be prisoners.

Company D.—*Killed*—Privates Philo E. Lewis, William Chambers, Martin Donahoe.

Wounded—Lieut. John Brady, Jr., badly in the wrist; Frank Paine, bayonet in leg, William Mackey, wounded in foot.

Missing—Corporal Charles Studoff, Privates James B. Cloroty, George Cisco, Matthew Dollard, Louis Walshrole, Calvin C. Gould, George A. Kermaster, Edward Donnelly and George Hart.

Company E.—*Wounded*—Sergeant Watson A. Mallory, in foot; Privates John O'Brien, in leg; Anthony Welder, in thigh; James Willis, in knee—all prisoners.

Missing—Privates Samuel Hart, John Kelsey, Edward L. Marsh—supposed to be prisoners.

Company F.—*Killed*—Privates James Flynn, James Nelson, Michael Dowling, Henry Hilliard, Wm. Mackay.

Wounded—Capt. Hugh McQuaide, severely, taken prisoner; Privates John McIntire, Patrick McGann, Martin O'Neill, Thomas Murphy, Wm. Fielding.

Missing—Sergeant Donahoe, Corporal Moloney, Privates Timothy Sullivan, Michael Kennedy, Joseph Sheppard, Patrick Coyle, Lawrence Mooney, John Holland.

Company G.—*Wounded*—First Lieut. Thomas S. Hamblin, in the leg. Privates Edward Sweeney, Benjamin Taylor, (all taken prisoners,) Henry Lansing.

Missing—Henry Hedge, Thomas H. Kerr, Patrick McGinn, William H. Millett, Charles J. Rydecker, George Wright, (all supposed to have been taken prisoners.)

Company H.—*Killed*—Private John Orman.

Wounded—Norton Schemerhorn, slightly; Luthur L. Mills, both arms shot off, (a prisoner;) Hugh F. Dunnigan, in leg, (prisoner;) William Barker, in leg; John Robson, in neck; John Hallam, slightly in head; Robert F. Robertson, badly bruised; Isaac Richie, slightly in leg; George R. Stevens, slightly in the back; Robert F. Robertson, badly bruised; Menzo W. Hoard, leg bruised; John Welsh, slightly in hand.

Missing—Privates William Ross, John Lamphier, (supposed prisoners.)

Company I.—*Killed*—William E. Straight, First Sergeant; Fourth Corporal, John McBride, and Charles H. Cooper.

Wounded—Sylvanus Greer, Theodore Hamilton, Edwin Close, Arthur F. Pickett, Orlando B. Hirley, (all missing,) supposed to be prisoners.

Missing—Privates William Breese, Charles Shear, Erving C. Smith, John Jackson, Isaac Kinnan, Wm. Phelan, Byron Swizer, Edward Chevalier, John Gumbleton, Henry J. Griffin, John Ryan, (all supposed to be prisoners.)

Company K.—*Wounded*—Privates Orlando B. Whitney, Henry Van Ornan, Patrick Waters, all taken prisoners; Pitt C. Wadhams, in right leg, near the thigh; Loyal E. Wolcott, slightly; and Sergeant John H. Glidden, slightly in the head.

Missing—Corporal George Beutwell; Privates Jas. A. Coburn, James McCormick, and Wesley Suomer, (supposed to have been taken prisoners.)

Total killed, 19; total wounded, 55; total missing, 54. Total loss, 128.

LOSS OF REBEL OFFICERS AT BULL RUN.

As far as ascertained, the following field officers, on the side of the Rebels, are known to have been either killed or wounded at the battle of Bull Run:

KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Gen. Bernard E. Bee, South Carolina.
Gen. Francis S. Bartow, Georgia.
Col. Nelson, Second Virginia Regiment.
Col. Fisher, Sixth North Carolina Regiment.
Col. Mason, of Gen. Johnston's Staff.
Lieut.-Col. Ben. J. Johnson, Hampton Legion.
Major Robert Wheat, Louisiana Battalion.

WOUNDED.

Gen. Kirby Smith, Regular Army.
Col. Wade Hampton, Hampton Legion.
Col. L. J. Gartrell, Seventh Virginia Regiment.
Col. Jones, Fourth Alabama Regiment.
Col. Thomas, of Gen. Johnston's Staff.
Col. H. C. Stevens, of Gen. Bee's Staff.
Major Scott, Fourth Alabama Regiment.

Gen. Bee, one of their killed, was a West Point cadet of 1841, and won distinction in the Mexican war. Gen. Bartow was a prominent Georgia politician. Maj. Wheat is a well-known filibuster. He was killed by a Sergeant of the Second New-Hampshire Regiment, while in advance of his battalion, leading them on to the charge, after which they fled in every direction. Gen. Smith is a cadet of 1841, and served with distinction in the Mexican war. Col. Gartrell was a member of Congress from Georgia—always one of the leaders of the Disunionists in that State.

The rebels had an immense number of Captains killed, among whom was John Avis, of Winchester, Va., the jailor of old John Brown.

ACCIDENT TO ONE OF COOK'S BATTERY.

Boston, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Sergeant Cummings, of Cook's Battery, had a leg broken to-day by his horse getting restive and falling on him in the march through the city.

A PRISONER'S STORY.

A private letter just received in Buffalo from Rowsell W. Shurtleff, formerly of that city, contains the following account of his capture by the rebels, near Hampton. The letter is dated Yorktown, Va., July 23, and post-marked "Old Point Comfort." It must therefore have been brought to Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce. Mr. Shurtleff writes:

"Somewhat in advance of the regular Army, I find myself at Yorktown, and, I am very sorry to say, a *prisoner*. A party of half a dozen of us left Hampton Thursday night. We came six or seven miles from our camp, and stopped at a deserted house over night. Leaving two of our company asleep, four of us went on until we could see the picket guard of the enemy, about a quarter of a mile ahead. Upon our return, the others proposed that we should go on and take a horse or two from the picket. We refused, and started for home without them. They followed a short distance behind. We had proceeded about twenty rods into the woods by the road, when we were suddenly fired upon by four men in ambush. The Major and I were hit at the first fire. The ball struck the lower button of my vest, which probably turned it enough to save my life. It entered my side near the lower rib, and passed out two or three inches beyond, and then through the fleshy part of my arm, just above my elbow. The Major was shot at again after we had reached the bushes, and when we were brought out, he was dead. The Captain reached the side of the road, though shot at twice. A third shot entered his breast and has been cut out of his shoulder. He is now in a fair way of recovery. His arm is also broken.

We were brought to Yorktown and have received the best of treatment. Tell my friends that we are among the kindest of people, and shall not suffer. Do not worry about me, for I am thankful that I have my life. You can still write to me at the fortress, care of Gen. Butler, and we will trust to flags of truce."

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE ABSCONDING NAVY AGENT AND SECESSIONIST OF SAN FRANCISCO ARRIVES BY THE NORTHERN LIGHT, AND IS RECEIVED BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL—HE IS HANDED OVER TO THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

On Friday afternoon, United States Marshal Murray arrested on board the steamship *Northern Light*, as she was coming into port, Mr. Austin E. Smith, late Navy Agent of San Francisco, a rabid Secessionist, and brother of the notorious Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia. It seems that Smith, on hearing that Old Virginia had seceded, made up his mind that the United States Government was entirely blotted out; and although he held a lucrative office under it—the gift of Buchanan—he threw up his commission in disgust, vamosed his office, and hurried off as speedily as possible to plant himself on the "sacred soil." There was only one thing that this distinguished Virginia office-holder regretted on vacating his office, and that was that he had not more Government money in his possession to take along with him. It will be recollected from our San Francisco correspondence that he boasted to his friends, on the eve of his departure, of his ardent desire to rob the United States Government of a good round sum, but as he only had $10,000 in his possession, he said he was ashamed to steal so small an amount, and should therefore leave it behind. One F. F. V. considers himself as good as another, and it is not to be wondered at that Smith should hesitate to present himself, with the proceeds of a petty larceny of $10,000 in his pocket, before such a magnificent thief as John B. Floyd. It is not certain, however, that he did not take that amount, small as it is—in fact he is charged with so doing by the Government—but we forbear to repeat the charge, lest he should consider it libelous. Smith has been expected here, for some time past, and the Marshal has been on the lookout for him. As the *Northern Light* was coming up the bay he boarded her, and finding Smith among the passengers, took him into custody. When the steamer arrived at the dock, the prisoner was taken to the New-York Hotel where he passed Friday night, under guard of two Deputy Marshals. Yesterday the Marshal telegraphed to Washington to know what disposition should be made of the prisoner, and received instructions from Secretary Seward to hand him over to the military authorities. He was therefore transferred from his hotel to Fort Lafayette, where he spent last night, and will probably spend many nights to come with his secession *confreres* from Baltimore. The Marshal retains possession of all his baggage, including letters and correspondence, which will doubtless throw more lustre on his already brilliant reputation.

BRIG.-GEN. RUNYON.

The Newark *Mercury* says:

Brig.-Gen. Runyon reached home on Wednesday evening, accompanied by his staff, his period of service having expired on the 30th ult. He does not contemplate returning at once to the Army, and is not, as stated from Washington, commissioned to recruit five new regiments.

The following official recognition will be read with interest:

Head-quarters, Department N. E. Virginia, Arlington, July 25, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. Runyon, Commanding Fourth Division—Reserve:

Sir: The General commanding directs me to express his appreciation of the industry, zeal, and efficiency manifested by you in commanding the Fourth Division Reserve, during the late advance towards Manassas Junction.

The promptness with which troops and supplies were thrown forward on demand, and your efforts in collecting, controlling and providing for the stragglers after the retreat, were of great service to the Army and the people.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't.
JAMES B. FRY, Adjutant-General.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MUSTERING OUT THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The vicinity of Essex Market, in Grand-street, presented a lively scene, yesterday, on the occasion of the mustering out of the United States service of the Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M. The men were notified to assemble at 10 o'clock, but it was fully an hour later before the mustering officer, Maj. Shepherd, arrived. The scene in the armory was most picturesque. The men appeared in the most ununiform of uniforms. They had coats of red, white and blue; of gray, black and green; and of no particular color at all, besides some who had no coats at all. The same charming variety was visible in the pants, while the *dishabille* in the style of accoutrements kept pace with the rest. The floor looked like a deserted battle-field. There were fragments of knapsacks, cartridge-boxes, bayonets, bent muskets, and all the minute paraphernalia of war. In the midst of all this, eight hundred men were engaged in earnest conversation, producing a chaos from which it seemed almost impossible to extract military discipline. Gradually, however, stacks of muskets are overhauled, equipments are adjusted—the shrill voice of Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher calls out "shoulder arms," and his company files out in comparatively good order. Soon other companies are disentangled from the mass, and after much confusion at the stairs—which are built on the tenement-house principle of the least possible accommodation, and the greatest imaginable danger in case of fire—most of the companies were at length out, when a rush of outsiders took place to get in, and for a time a dead lock on the stairs occurred. The men with the muskets going down had the right of way, but the men coming up had the energy and the muscle, and fairly kept the armed men at bay while they passed under threats of "charge bayonets."

It was fairly 12 o'clock, two hours after the allotted time, that the mustering out commenced.

First, the field and staff were assembled, but, Col. Corcoran was not there, and as the mustering officer called his name there were not a few involuntary tears as the reply came, "A prisoner at Richmond." And so when the non-commissioned staff and the companies in succession were called, many a breast heaved with emotion as the words, "he is dead," "he is a prisoner," "he is missing," were uttered in response to the calling of some well-known name. In these brief words were told many a tale of anguish and woe—more eloquently than the most impassioned language could depict.

There were many inquiries as to when the pay would be forthcoming, but the mustering officer could not tell. It would be some days before the pay-rolls could be made out and properly authenticated, and then there would be other regiments to pay first. The necessary delay will cause much disappointment and suffering in the ranks, for many of the men are quite destitute.

Whatever may be the result of Col. Corcoran's capture, many of the Sixty-ninth will reënlist, perhaps under Lieut.-Col. Nugent and Thomas Francis Meagher, or other officers equally well known.

THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.

It should be borne in mind that Mondays and Saturdays the Ward Committees do not dispense the relief fund. As much misunderstanding still exists as to the time and places for obtaining the relief, we give the following statement, issued by the Comptroller:

The days and places for payment by the Assistant Treasurers will be as follows, and from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.:

Fourth Senatorial District, at the Rotunda in the Park.—Tuesdays—First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards. Wednesdays—Fifth and Eighth Wards. Thursdays—Sixth and Seventh Wards. Fridays—Fourteenth Ward.

Fifth Senatorial District, at No. 14 Fourth-avenue.—Tuesdays—Tenth Ward. Wednesdays—Eleventh Ward. Thursdays—Thirteenth Ward. Fridays—Seventeenth Ward.

Sixth Senatorial District, at No. 16 Fourth-avenue.—Tuesdays—Ninth Ward. Wednesdays—Fifteenth Ward. Thursdays—Sixteenth Ward. Fridays—Eighteenth Ward.

Seventh Senatorial District at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street.—Tuesdays—Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards. Wednesdays—Twentieth Ward. Thursdays—Twenty-first Ward. Fridays—Twenty-second Ward.

Persons having tickets or checks entitling them to relief, are particularly directed to present them only on the days set apart for the payment of the Ward to which they belong.

The amount of relief given per week is for the head of the family (wife of the volunteer, or in case she is dead his oldest child,) $2, to the oldest child $1, and to each additional child, not exceeding four in number, fifty cents each.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

Company A was mustered and sworn into the United States service, on yesterday, under the command of Capt. Charles K. Whitney, Lieut. Marvin D. Laudy, Second-Lieut. S. N. Aspinwall. They are to serve for three years or the war, unless sooner discharged.

THE ORIGINAL ZOUAVES.

Messrs. Kelly and Watkins, two of the Committee appointed last April to look after the welfare of the First Regiment of Firemen Zouaves, have gone on to Washington to investigate and, if possible, remedy the causes for demoralization existing amongst the famous "Pet Lambs." The splendid corps which poor Ellsworth worked so hard to organize, is said to be completely broken up—not enough men to form a company mustering for parade or sentry duty. It is to be hoped this unfortunate state of things will soon be changed for the better. Difficulties in the way of getting their pay have been at the bottom of the trouble.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SIXTH.

The Sixth, N. Y. S. M., just returned from the seat of war, is largely composed of men who intensely desire to smell powder, and who are not satisfied with the share hitherto taken by their regiment in the conduct of the campaign. Many members met at Dramatic Hall on Houston-street, yesterday afternoon, to inaugurate a movement for reorganizing the regiment preparatory to enlisting for the war. No definite action, however, was had.

THE MORGAN RIFLES.

This is a new corps, of which a Mr. Gilman is temporary manager. It is said the corps is promised speedy acceptance by the Governor, and is progressing well towards formation.

THE FREMONT REGIMENT.

Near two hundred recruits are expected on from Albany and Philadelphia to join this regiment. It will, at this rate, quickly reach the number required to fill its ranks.

MANHATTAN RIFLES.

Capt. J. W. Watson, well and favorably known in the literary world, is recruiting a company for this regiment from among the Press fraternity. Four hundred men are stated to have signed the regimental roll of the Manhattan Rifles, and the balance is rapidly coming in.

JACKSON GUARD COLORS.

The regimental colors intended for presentation to the Tammany Regiment (Jackson Guard) are now on exhibition at the City Hall. The presentation was postponed in consequence of Col. Kennedy's death; but will take place in a week or two.

GEN. YATES' VOLUNTEER DEPOT.

Considerable general business was transacted at Gen. Yates' quarters yesterday. A requisition has been issued by Capt. Cook, the mustering officer, for Captains to present at least 40 men when they come up for inspection, so as to allow for necessary rejections.

GEN. ARTHUR'S (QUARTERMASTER'S) DEPARTMENT.

A large invoice of underclothing was sent on yesterday by this department, to the Twenty-seventh (Col. Von Steinwehr's) Volunteers. A number of pairs of pantaloons were also forwarded to Col. McQuade's (the Fourteenth) Regiment. Blankets were supplied to Col. Berdan's Regiment of Sharp-shooters, now quartered at Weehawken—it being the first demand yet made on behalf of that corps.

STATE ARSENAL, THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.

To-morrow the Enfield rifles purchased in England by the State, and which arrived here on Thursday, will be received at the Arsenal and immediately distributed to such volunteer regiments as are, in other respects, first ready to take the field.

THE HARRIS CAVALRY.

Through the exertions of Senator Harris this fine regiment has been promptly accepted by the Government, and is making rapid strides towards perfect organization. Col. De Forest is in command, has competent officers under him, as well as many men who have seen service in European wars. The troop raised for a nucleus to Col. Van Buren's Mounted Rifles has joined the Harris Cavalry. Head-quarters are at the Park Barracks, where Capt. Green has control, his company being now complete and ready to be mustered in to-morrow.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST PAID OFF.

The agreeable operation of receiving their pay was yesterday experienced by many members of the gallant Seventy-first. Paymaster Lyons, of the United States Army, handed every officer, non-commissioned officer and private, of the field, staff and four first companies what was coming to him, in gold—each private's share being $22. The rest of the men will be paid off to-morrow.

MUSTERING OUT THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The ceremony of mustering out the bold Irishmen of the Sixty-ninth took place in the neighborhood of their armory at Essex Market yesterday. The usual ceremonies were gone through, in token of Uncle Sam's renunciation of his claim upon them, quite a crowd of persons being present. There is a month and twelve days pay due this regiment, and numbers of the men really want their money. Let them be paid off as speedily as possible.

GENERAL ORDER FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF VOLUNTEER CAMPS AND REGIMENTS.

The following order has been issued by Brig.-Gen. Yates, commanding the Volunteer dépôt in this City. Many of the provisions of it are excellent, and should ensure the attention and obedience of all officers having volunteers in charge.

State of New-York, Depot of Volunteers, Division Armory, corner White and Elm streets, New-York, Aug. 3, 1861.

Rules and Regulations.

When 32 or more persons shall have passed the Inspector and Medical Examiner, as per paragraph No. 5 of General Orders No. 78, quarters and subsistence will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, on requisition to be made by some one of the said number, to be designated by the commandant of the dépôt, until the appointment of officers.

Duplicate company rolls will be made—one for the Adjutant-General's office, and one for the commandant of dépôt. The officer or person in charge of a company will, in all cases, keep a record of the names of the members of the company, alphabetically arranged.

The person making the inspection (unless otherwise specially provided) will preside at the election for the nomination of a captain and lieutenant, and make a return thereof to the commandant of dépôt.

Leave of absence will in no case be granted, without the consent of the commandant of dépôt.

Morning reports will be made by commandants of company until they are organized into regiments, and afterwards by commandants of regiments.

Recruits inspected in one company will not be transferred to another, and all discharges must be approved by the commandant of dépôt.

As soon as a company is assigned to quarters, the officer, or person in command, will divide it into squads, and assign competent persons to drill the men in the school of the soldier, and recruits will in like manner be drilled as they are enlisted; after which the company will be drilled in the school of the company.

Commandants of Regiments, and field officers under their direction, will, at least twice in each week, give theoretic instructions to their commissioned officers; and commandants of Companies, and subalterns under their direction, will, in like manner, instruct their non-commissioned officers.

Commandants of Regiments will exercise their regiments in the School of the Battalion. At least four hours every day (Sundays excepted) will be devoted to drill, morning and evening, with sufficient rests, so as not to produce unnecessary fatigue.

Officers and men assigned to the recruiting service will not be required to attend the daily drills.

The sick will be reported to the medical officer of the dépôt, and commandants of regiments and companies will detail a suitable person to take charge of them when discharged from the hospital.

No intoxicating liquor will be allowed in any barrack or camp, and habits of cleanliness must be enforced.

All resignations must be forwarded to the Commandant of Depot.

Commandants of regiments and companies will be responsible for the conduct of their respective commands.

Officers permitting any infringement of the above rules, will be reported to the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of CHARLES YATES,
Brigadier-General Commanding Depot.
Thos. Allcock, A. D. C.

THE ELLSWORTH REGIMENT.

Arrangements for the organization of the Ellsworth Regiment have at last attained completion. The Regiment has been accepted by the United States Government, to be under marching orders in twenty-one days. Already nearly 500 names have been sent in from various parts of the State. The Committee for New-York are: Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tieman, Manhattanville; Franklin J. Ottarson, Augustus F. Dow, No. 89 Wall-street; Benj. F. Manierre, No. 28 Wall-street; Edward Morris, No. 113 Wall-street; Robt. McGinniss, No. 5 DePeyster-street.

KOSSUTH GUARD.

At a meeting of several Hungarian officers, held at No. 15 Bowery, it was resolved to form a regiment of light infantry, to be called the Kossuth Guard, in pursuance whereof they unanimously elected Capt. M. Lullet, a distinguished officer of the Hungarian army in the war of 1848, as Acting Major. Capt. Lullet has the assurance from a number of officers of the returned militia that they will join this regiment with the required number of men. It was also proposed to tender the Colonelcy to Col. Chas. J. Dodge.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

The companies of this regiment are successively taking up their line of march to Willett's Point, where, their tents having been pitched, they have conferred upon their location the distinguishing name of Camp Tompkins.

Another company marched into camp from Palace Garden on Friday. Yesterday two new companies were mustered in at Palace Garden. Three more companies will, on Tuesday, join those already in camp, leaving but a few companies at Palace Garden the head-quarters of the regiment.

The appearance of the men of this regiment, as they at various times during the past week marched through our streets, was highly creditable to their officers.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The officers of this regiment desire to return their sincere thanks for the following contributions, received through Peter Rice, Esq., Stone-street: Peter Rice & Co., $25; Tapscott & Co., $25; Williams & Guion, $25; D. Dows & Co., $25; B. E. Clarke & Co., $15. Also, received by Mr. L. M. Saunders, Acting Paymaster, the following additional contributions: A. B. & Sons, (Bankers,) $50; Peter Cooper, $10. Numerous applications are daily made at the Head-quarters, No. 648 Broadway, near Bleecker-street, for admission into this regiment, most of the applicants being those who had originally enrolled their names in the first organization, which mustered 2,330 men.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. Smith, of this regiment, has been dissolved by order of Gen. Dix, for the supposed reason that there was no just ground for the charges against him and which led to his arrest. Under date of Friday, an order was issued by the State Adjutant-General, Campbell, directing Col. Smith to resume the command of his regiment, to the end that it might be mustered out of the service of the United States as soon as practicable, and suspending the arrest until further orders. The following order was issued by Col. Smith yesterday:

Head-quarters Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, August 3, 1861.

This regiment will parade on Monday the 5th inst., at 3 P. M., at Fort Green, near the State Arsenal, in fatigue dress, without knapsacks.

Your Colonel expects promptness as heretofore.

Quartermaster Jos. B. Mumby is hereby placed under arrest. By order of

ABEL SMITH, Colonel Thirteenth Regiment.
J. F. Rosenquest, Adjutant.

The regiment is to be reviewed by the city authorities at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Fort Green, and will be mustered out of service on Tuesday morning at the arsenal.

COL. PERRY'S REGIMENT.

A large amount of camp equipage has arrived at the quarters of this regiment near Fort Hamilton. The men already encamped are rapidly becoming versed in the art of war, and the recruiting for the balance wanted is progressing with energy and success.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Gen. Crooke has forwarded to this regiment, from the ladies of the Brooklyn Army Relief Association, of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, a quantity of hospital stores, and other articles, including all in his possession. Some of these were intended for the Twenty-Eighth, but were not needed.

FIRST LONG ISLAND REGIMENT.

This regiment (known as the Brooklyn Phalanx) is represented by Col. Adams, as now comprising as fine a body of contented, well-fed, well-clothed, and well-drilled young men as have yet left New-York for the war.

Arrival of the Steamer Norwegian.

Montreal, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The steamer *Norwegian*, from Liverpool July 18, passed Father Point at 5 o'clock this evening, *en route* to Quebec. On the morning of the 29th of July, in a very dense fog, she got ashore on the North Shore Island, (Anticosti.) After throwing overboard a portion of her cargo and taking other means to lighten her, she floated off yesterday without damage. The *Norwegian* has forty-one cabin and a large number of steerage passengers.

Death of Bishop Bowman.

Lancaster, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The community was shocked, this afternoon, by the intelligence of the death of Bishop Bowman. He died suddenly, this morning, on the way from Pittsburgh to Butler. The bishop left his home, in this city, in ordinary good health. Tuesday last, on a visit to the coal regions of Western Pennsylvania. He preached his last sermon in St. John's Free Church, at Lancaster, Sunday evening last, he having taken a deep interest in the free-church system. A deputation of the Vestry of St. James' and St. John's Churches start to-night to meet his remains at Lewistown. The funeral will take place at Lancaster Tuesday next.

From the Sandwich Islands.

Honolulu, Monday, June 17.

The whaleship *Walter Scott*, Baxton, of Edgartown, arrived at this port, on the 5th inst., from the north, leaking badly. She has been surveyed, and the surveyors having reported that she would require extensive and costly repairs, has been condemned, and will be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Movements of Prince Napoleon.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Prince Napoleon, in company with Secretary Seward, visited both branches of Congress to-day, and was introduced to members.

The Great Eastern for Liverpool.

Quebec, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The steamship *Great Eastern* will sail for Liverpool at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, 6th inst. Messages for Europe can probably be put on board of her at Father Point up to noon of Tuesday through Mr. Stokes's Telegraphic and Commercial Agency, No. 145 Broadway, New-York.

The North American Outward Bound.

Quebec, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The steamship *North American* sailed at 9.45 A. M. for Liverpool, taking out fifty-six passengers.

Obituary.

Mr. Aaron Clark, an old and honored resident of this City, died in Brooklyn, on Friday evening last. Commencing public life as Private Secretary of Gov. D. D. Tompkins, he subsequently became Clerk of the State Senate and House of Assembly, member of the Common Council of this City, and then Mayor for two terms. In the intervals of this highly honorable public career, he became cashier of one of the banks of this City, which position he left to fill the more lucrative post of agent under the lottery grants of Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, the duties of which he discharged until the expiration of the term of the grants from this State, retiring from the business when the sanction of the law was withdrawn. A work of his on the subject of making the water frontage of the Hudson more commodious and safer for commercial purposes by a system of dockage along the whole line of the City, attracted much attention at the time of its publication, but was considered somewhat in advance of the requirements and resources of the times, though there are those who believe that such a system will be ultimately adopted.

The funeral of Mr. Clark will take place at Trinity Church, in this City, on Tuesday.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Coroner's Inquest in the Case of Mrs. Sellers.—The Coroner's Jury, in the case of Mrs. Sellers, who was killed on Thursday night by a fire-engine, rendered their verdict yesterday afternoon, in accordance with the facts heretofore stated. The jury censure the firemen for their carelessness in this case, and recommend some salutary punishment as an example for the future. Mrs. Sellers was a highly respected lady and mother of a large family.

Fires.—A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Johnson, No. 264 Gold-street; damage, about $200, and no insurance. Another occurred on India-street, doing but little damage. Both occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Incendiary Attempt.—A boy about 11 years old set fire to the stable of Mr. Van Wagoner, corner of Adams and Plymouth streets, yesterday forenoon. The fire was discovered in season to prevent much damage. The boy was held for examination.

Identified.—The body of a boy which was found in the water on Friday, near Ford's Dock, was identified yesterday as that of Thomas Debevoise, who resided with his grand-father at No. 628 Water-street, New-York. He was 12 years of age.

Grand Larceny.—A gold watch and a variety of clothing, worth $125, were stolen from the residence of Mr. Gordon, No. 105 Fulton-street, on Friday evening.

New-Jersey.

Recollecting a Comrade in Distress.—While the Second Regiment, of Hudson County, were quartered at Trenton previous to their departure for the seat of war, Hughey McNichol, a member of Company G, Hudson Guards, was accidentally shot through the lung by one of his comrades, and has been an invalid ever since. After receiving their pay on Friday evening, the company took up a contribution, amounting to $103, to be presented to McNichol.

An Old Dodge.—On Friday afternoon, a grocery keeper at the corner of Washington and Fourth streets, Hoboken, was robbed by two sharpers by an old trick. While one man engaged the attention of the clerk in purchasing fruit outside, an accomplice entered by a side door and robbed the money till of about $15; and after which the two drove away rapidly in a light wagon.

Police.—Recorder Martindale, of Jersey City, reports that during the month of July, [illegible] persons were brought up and disposed of by him.

Probable Fate of the U. S. Steamship Levant.—Our Hilo, Hawaii, correspondent writes under date of June 7, as follows:

A ship's mast has drifted ashore, just below the harbor of Kawalunalu, in Kau. It is seventy-six feet long. The lower part of the mast, which was in between decks, is squared and finished, as if it had been used as a rack for guns, while on one side are large spikes driven in, as though it had been used for a raft. Who knows but it is the *Levant's* mast? I am convinced it is. It came ashore about three months ago. Yours, J. B. C.

We learn that Mr. Coney, the Sheriff of Hawaii, immediately on receipt of this intelligence, started for Kawalunalu, to gather more precise information, and we wait his report with anxious impatience.

Another account says that it had drifted ashore but a few days ago. But whether it had been there a longer or a shorter time, should it turn out to be the *Levant's* mast, the fact of the entire mast having been used as a raft would go far to sustain the belief that the ship had been wrecked on some shoal, reef, rock or island, and not foundered, as is more generally believed: and in the former case there is still a chance that some of the ill-fated crew may yet survive or be heard of.

The Alabama.—The steamship *Alabama*, of the Savannah line, was yesterday morning towed from Pier No. 36 North River, to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where she will be fitted out as a gun-boat.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet and holders firmer; sales yesterday afternoon of 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 78c.; 8,000 bushels do., at 80c.; 14,000 bushels do., at 82c.; 10,400 bushels Waukeyon, at 81c.; to-day, 18,000 bushels Milwaukee on private terms. Corn better and in good demand; sales yesterday afternoon, 31,000 bushels, at 31½c.; this morning, 13,000 bushels, at 31½c.; 43,000 bushels, at 32c. Whisky nominal at 15½c. Canal Freights dull—10c. on Corn and 11c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—31,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,500 bbls. Flour, 48,600 bushels Wheat, 13,400 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Flour dull. Wheat—Declining tendency; white, $1 15@$1 19; Red, $1 06@$1 12. Corn unchanged; old Yellow, 52c.@53c. Whisky firm and scarce at 20c.

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 3—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen and Southampton*—E. Pavenstedt, G. A. Scheidt and lady, W. Kottmeir, lady and 2 children, Otto Heinze, Major Carl von Hardenberg, Alfred Seileroo, Miss Sanneleen Schoenfeld, E. Adler, Miss Doris Gaetse, L. Voss, M. Ehlers, Jno. Davis, Louis Fieus, Samuel Boehm, Samuel Adelsberger, lady and child, Abraham Dreyfuss, D. M. Tenstra, Veil Eppstein, lady and 1 children, J. A. Wilkinson, Miss Pauline P. Bertling, Joseph Bertrand, L. Oppenheimer, W. May, Louis Birtner, Benno Wiegand, Gotthold Carlberg, Mr. Walser, all of New-York; Mrs. Charlotte Schirmer and 4 children, Jersey City; Jacob Strauss, Indiana; Charles Fapendieck, Bremen; Mrs. Bertha Freudenberg and 2 children, Lake Superior; Mrs. Holstein, Hoboken; E. H. Boelitz, New-Orleans; Miss E. Palagi and 2 children, Alabama; Miss Therese Pachner, Old Lyme, Conn.; Chas. Scholder, Milwaukie; Miss Bertha H. Falk, St. James College, Md.; Louis Ibizio, Adolphe Favry, Miguel Campodonico, all of Chile, and 79 in steerage—Total 137.

Aug. 3—*In steamship Glasgow, for Queenstown and Liverpool*—Miss Lidia Smith, John F. Smith, Ann Halstead, L. J. Levy, Mrs. Manning and child, Mr. and Mrs. Eides, H. Jenkins, J. Arnott, R. H. Pender, F. Perine, wife, 2 children and infant, Chas. Broomhead, Claudina Berger, Wm. Gleason, John Shelly, E. Polo, A. Dunn, H. W. Small, Chas. Williams, H. Lotzendorf, F. Schisel, C. A. Barrs, Hugh W. Govern, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Handeo and infant, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Monterey, from Sumatra—Capt. Pearson and family, late of the ship Star of Hope.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 55 | Sun sets.... 7 16 | Moon rises.. 2 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 6 12 | Gov. Island. 7 01 | Hell Gate.... 8 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 3

Cleared.

Steamers Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, ——; Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, James Hand; Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, ——.

Ships New-Orleans, Bell, Liverpool, W. T. Frost; Juventa, Young, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Ilmour, Johnson, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Orpheus, Wessels, Bremen, ——; Arcole, Craft, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Republic, Wenke, London, ——; Derby, Hutchinson, San Francisco, M. R. Cusick; Sclavonia, Multer, Queenstown, Boyd, B. F. Hoxie, Crary, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Windsor Forest, Curtis, London, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Gladiator, Mathews, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks Maria Augusta, (Swed.,) Nylen, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Express, Sundbury, Havana, J. B. Gager; Electro, Baker, Queenstown, G. F. Bulley; Eagle, Baker, Curacoa, S. W. Lewis & Co.; N. E. Spearing, Rogers, Belfast, C. C. Duncan & Co.; C. Brewer, Peace, Matanzas, ——; Jane Cockerill, Ambrose, London.

Brig A. Dunbar, Rockwell, Aspinwall, F. F. Small.

Schrs. Thos Jefferson, Kenedy, Salem, ——; Castilian, Belatty, St. Johns, N. F., Greene & Currin; Cora, McKeeu, Egg Harbor, ——; Princess, Lovell, Boston, J. W. Lewis & Co.; S. V. Coonan, Coonan, Monckton, A. Smithers & Co.; Lavina Jane, ——, Philadelphia, ——; James Bliss, Hatch, Elizabethport, ——; H. C. White, Brooks, Truro, J. F. Whiting & Co.; Templeton, Hodgdon, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamer Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Welden, Smith, Washington, D. C., in ballast to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Monterey, (of Boston,) Smith, Sumatra April 6, St. Helena June 19, and Pernambuco July 1, with pepper to W. A. Sale & Co. June 15, lat. 19 30 S., lon. 6 20 W., fell in with ship Star of Hope, (of Boston,) Pearson, from London for Calcutta, loaded with railroad iron, in a sinking condition; took from her the ship's company, 31 persons in all, including the Captain's wife, sister and two children landed the crew at St. Helena, and brought the captain and family to this port. The Star of Hope was from Deal, bound to Calcutta, and in a gale from N. to S. and S. W., on the 2d June, sprung a leak in lat. 33 S., lon. 13 W., and when abandoned had six feet water in the hold. Thomas Davidson, a seaman, of Scotland was killed. The ship was 1,197 tons burden, and was owned by B. A. Titcomb of Boston.

Ship Hemisphere, Taylor, London 42 ds., in ballast to John A. McGaw.

Ship St Genevieve, (Fr.,) Picard, Havre 53 ds., with mdse. and 61 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool, June 29, with mdse. and passengers to Sam'l Thompson's Nephew.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, Jarvis, Trinidad, (Cuba,) July 19, with sugar and molasses to E. & E. J. Peters. Had light breezes and fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Golden Era, (of Rockland,) Thorndike, Ichaboe June 6, St. Helena June 19, with guano to Bashford Moulton & Co. Has had light wind the entire passage.

Brig Minnie Miller, (of Columbia,) White, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Racer, Pierce, Fort Monroe 3 ds., in ballast. July 21 saw a bark ashore on the middle ground north of Cape Henry.

Brig L. C. Watts, (of New-Bedford,) Dubose, Pernambuco, July 5, with old iron, &c., to Nathaniel Sands.

Brig Leos Amicos, (Br., of Kingston, Jam.,) Waring, Remedios [illegible] ds., with sugar to A. J. Solomon & Co. June 3[illegible], off Hatteras, spoke brig Shakespeare, from Cienfuegos for New-York. Left bark Mary Bently loading.

Brig Robert C. Wright, (of Baltimore,) Garland, Trinidad, Cuba, [illegible] ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Eugene Smith, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Smith, Nassau, N. P., [illegible] ds., with pineapples to J. Eneas. June 31, off Barnegat, spoke U. S. steamer Union, cruising.

Schr. Delaware, Furbush, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Susan Ludwig, Waldron, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. E. Barnes, Briggs, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Monitor, Bessey, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Sultana, Fletcher, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mediator, Bostwick, Elizabethport, for Flushing.

Schr. Benj. Franklin, Vankeever, Elizabethport, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Julia, (Br.,) Cax, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to J. L. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Orrin Cowl, Smith, Rondout, coal for Salem.

Schr. Phoenix, Hamilton, Elizabethport, coal for St. John, N. B.

Schr. Hudson, Warren, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Emily, French, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Spelman, Providence.

Schr. Washington, Russell, New-London.

Schr. Willow Harp, Hulse, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Choctaw, Harding, Wareham.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton.

Schr. Harriet Gardner, Bertram, Providence.

Schr. Lottie, Taylor, Boston.

Sloop Geo. Warren, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

WIND—During the day, S. W., sunset, calm.

Below.

Ship Adelaide, Cutting, Liverpool; bark Victoria, (Ham.,) Bush, Hamburg, June 18; also a three-masted schooner.

Sailed.

Steamships Glasgow, (Br.,) for Queenstown and Liverpool; New-York, (Brem.,) for Southampton and Bremen.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Marion is now at the Allaire Works, having her machinery thoroughly overhauled.

Baltimore, Aug. 2.—Capt. Cooper, President of the Board of Pilots, states that the pilot boat Coquette, has just returned from a cruise along the coast, where the U. S. schr. Vixen reported some eleven vessels ashore, and report they are all old wrecks. She saw nothing new whatever.

Spoken, &c.

Metcalf—ship, (Br.,) from Curracha for London, June 1, lat. 22 40 S., lon. 16 56 E.

Cambodia—ship, (Br.,) from Calcutta for London, June 14, lat. 20 30 S., lon. 1 25 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco, July 1, bark La Grange, from the Pacific Ocean, in distress, expected to be condemned.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3079 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Interesting News from the National Capital.

Members of Congress Leaving for Home.

VISITS TO THE REBEL LINES.

Unsuccessful Effort to Recover Col. Cameron's Body.

Adventure of the Gun-boat Yankee with a Rebel Battery.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Plan of the Rebels to Capture St. Louis.

Missouri to be Hurried out of the Union.

Condition of Affairs in Western Virginia.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 4.

The two ladies who went to carry supplies to our sick and wounded in the rebel hospitals, returned to Washington this morning. They were only permitted to go as far as Fairfax Court-house. Here they were required to leave their supplies with the officers in command, who gave them a receipt for the money, medicinal supplies, clothing, &c., and who promised that all should be distributed among our wounded soldiers in their charge, and under the direction of our surgeons.

THE NOMINATION OF MAJOR EMORY.

Major EMORY has been nominated to the Senate for a Lieutenant-Coloneley, as per the original list of Army appointments, but it is doubted if he will be confirmed.

MRS. LINCOLN AT LONG BRANCH.

Mrs. LINCOLN and her family will leave Washington on Thursday, on a visit to Long Branch. The increasing hospitalities of the White House, continued through the Summer, on account of the war, preclude the usual residence at the Old Soldiers' Home during the hot weather, but Mrs. LINCOLN finds it absolutely necessary to her health that she should enjoy a release from her arduous responsibilities in the more invigorating air of the sea shore.

THE VACANCIES AT WEST POINT.

The two Houses will not agree upon any bill for filling the vacancies in the Academy at West Point, or in the Naval School, which were caused by the withdrawal of scholars from the rebel States. The disagreement arises about the manner of making the appointments, the two Houses being unwilling to confer that power upon the President.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. RIPLEY.

The Secretary of War has passed upon the charges preferred by Col. CRAIG, the former head of the Ordnance Department, against Gen. RIPLEY, the present head of that Bureau. The Secretary finds them frivolous and unsustained by any testimony whatsoever. The trouble in this matter seems to have originated in the fact that Col. CRAIG was incompetent; that Gen. SCOTT, when the requirements of the service demanded activity and experience, requested that Gen. RIPLEY should be appointed, and on his request, and without the solicitation of Gen. RIPLEY, the change was made. The charges preferred by Col. CRAIG against Major MAYNARDIER are also dismissed by the Secretary of War, they being entirely unsustained.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

There is some misunderstanding likely to grow up about the time of service of some of the regiments from New-York. These regiments were enlisted by the State for two years, and the Governor of the State so turned them over to the United States. The men say the Governor had no such authority; that there were no calls made upon the State for two years' men, and that they must be discharged at the end of three months. It is probable that the Government will coincide with the view taken by the men, as in two instances, at least, the regiments thus situated are thoroughly demoralized through the inefficiency of their officers. Besides, it is not desirable to have any more regiments in the service that are not in for the war.

CONGRESS.

It is not probable that a quorum of the House will be present on Tuesday morning, so many of the members are leaving. The Senate will probably be in session to-morrow night, as the nominations must be confirmed or they fall entirely.

SHOWING HIS PATRIOTISM.

It is stated that Hon. BEN. WOOD signalized his patriotism yesterday by paying the passage to New-York of nearly a hundred Fire Zouaves who had deserted from their regiment.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON

The Prince NAPOLEON and suite, accompanied by Secretary SEWARD, and escorted by a troop of cavalry, to-day visited the encampments and fortifications on the Potomac side. The party crossed the river at Georgetown, and there reviewed Col. MCQUADE'S regiment, doing duty at the ferry. They then proceeded to Fort Corcoran, where they were met by Gen. SHERMAN, the Commandant of the troops in that vicinity. The Prince carefully inspected the defensive works, and made many and minute inquiries relative to our military, which the intelligence and experience of Gen. SHERMAN enabled him to answer much to the satisfaction of the Prince. From Corcoran, they visited Arlington House, and called upon Gen. MCDOWELL, from whom he inquired many details of the late movements and the battle of Bull Run. The works on Roche's Hill and Fort Runyon were then inspected, and the party returned to the city. The Prince and his suite, together with a number of the members of the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers, dined with Count MERCIER. The Prince will close his visit to Washington to-morrow afternoon.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The report of the third session of the Sanitary Commission has been prepared. It gives graphic details of the labors of the Commission, which have from day to day been recorded as they transpired.

PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY.

Gentlemen of mature age have been lawfully debarred the privilege of serving the country as Paymasters in the Navy. The new law provides for the appointment of Acting Paymasters, "not over 26 years of age," and then further provides that hereafter Paymasters in the Navy shall be chosen from the class of Acting Paymasters.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 4.

Messrs. GORMAN, APPLEGATE and STERLING left Washington Thursday with a flag of truce, bearing a communication from the Secretary of War, having for its object the recovery of the body of his brother, Col. CAMERON. They yesterday returned without success, owing, it appears, to the communication having been addressed: "To whom it may concern," and not to some particular officer in the Confederate Army. This objection removed, there is no doubt the body can be recovered, as the place of interment is marked, and every facility promised to accomplish that purpose.

The gentlemen carrying the flag speak in high terms of the courtesies and kind manner in which they were treated by Col. STEWART, commanding the First Virginia Regiment, and other officers within the field of his operations. They, however, were not permitted to approach directly to Fairfax Court-house. Whatever they may have seen of interest in that neighborhood, they have the prudence to conceal, having gone thither on an errand of mercy, and not for reconnoitering purposes.

The members of Congress have been paid their last month's salary, in $50 in gold and $250 in the two-year Six per Cent. Treasury Notes.

The employes of the other Departments of the Government are, hereafter, to be paid in the same description of paper.

One of the communications recently sent hither under a flag of truce from Gen. JOHNSTON, was, it is understood, in relation to a report which had reached the Confederates that some of their prisoners had been hung by order of our military authorities. As no such executions have taken place, it may certainly be inferred that Gen. MCDOWELL replied in accordance with this fact.

The *Yankee* arrived at the Navy-yard this afternoon for repairs. Several days ago, according to the statement of her officers, she run up near a battery of the enemy at Potomac Creek, about eight miles below Aquia Creek, and threw a shell into the works, from which five shots were instantly fired in return, one of them passing through the engineer's room, but without doing much damage. She did not, therefore, remain long in that neighborhood.

The passage of the bill preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers is mainly due to the pressing efforts of Senator WILSON, who, ever since the meeting of Congress, has perceived the necessity of such a measure for the promotion of both good morals and discipline.

WHAT GEN. BANKS THINKS OF THE REBELLION, AND HOW HE WOULD SUPPRESS IT.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Early in May last, Hon. N. P. BANKS, then residing in this city, came into the *Tribune* sanctum to see our night dispatches. In the course of conversation, which turned on the rebellion, Mr. BANKS expressed himself substantially as follows: This rebellion cannot be put down by the force which the Government has now called out. Seventy-five thousand militia will prove wholly inadequate to restore peace to the country.

The Government, and, he feared, the people of the loyal States, immensely underrated the strength and means which the rebel chiefs can command. This is a rebellion of the Slave Power against a Republican form of Government. That political element which has been strong enough to rule this nation for fifty years, cannot be reduced to subjection to the Constitution by a few regiments of militia. Before this gigantic slaveholders' conspiracy can be crushed, it will tax to the utmost the power and endurance of the nation. The people will have to put forth an effort which has no parallel in modern times. He regarded this as the most formidable as well as atrocious rebellion which has occurred since the Middle Ages. The Sepoy insurrection was no circumstance to it, either in strength or wickedness. The Sepoys did not revolt for the purpose of strangling free governments and setting up a slave despotism, as the authors of the secession rebellion have done. The Sepoys were reduced to obedience in a few months by less than 80,000 British troops. Four times that many will not suffice to crush out the Slaveholders' revolt against the Union. If he was at the head of public affairs, he would call out *five hundred thousand men* for the war. He would charter every merchant steamer and ship fit for naval service. As soon as the army was equipped and prepared to march, he would start one column of 150,000 men from Washington to Richmond. Simultaneously he would move another column of 100,000 Western men down the Mississippi to reach Memphis by the time the Eastern Army got to Richmond. He would send a division of 50,000 men from Louisville to Nashville, to support and protect the Union men of Central and Eastern Tennessee and the mountain country of Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina. Before these columns moved he would fit out an expedition by sea, and place 50,000 soldiers aboard the fleet, to hover along the Southern coast from Charleston to Galveston. This would keep the rebels at home in the coast States, as they would be in constant dread of a visit at every port, not knowing where the fleet might land the army. This force on shipboard, Mr. BANKS thought, would compel to remain in their own States, four times the men in the expedition. It would be a movable column which, by the aid of wind and steam, might be off Charleston to-day and land at Savannah to-morrow. Hence its power and efficacy.

The remaining 15,000 he would distribute in divisions at Washington, New-York, St. Louis, Baltimore and other points, to act as reserves and supports wherever the exigencies of the campaign might most require them. He would keep recruiting offices open wherever a regiment had been raised, to fill up the vacancies in the ranks caused by battle or sickness. He would call on the people to organize a National Home Guard of half a million men, to take care of rebels in their midst, and to put their shoulders to the wheel for a final effort, if it were found that the best half million were not able to crush out the foul rebellion.

He calculated that Richmond, Nashville and Memphis could be occupied before the frosts of Autumn, and that during the Winter campaign, the two main Armies would move southward, one along the Atlantic slope, and the other down the Mississippi. By next Spring, he thought, the Stars and Stripes might be waving over the Crescent City, and even Montgomery—the then Capital of the rebels.

When asked how he would procure the money necessary to equip and support so vast an Army, he promptly replied: Open a National loan at the Eastperor NAPOLEON did, and appeal to the patriotism of the whole people, take all sums offered from the widow's mite up to ASTOR'S millions. The Treasury would be abundantly supplied, by the subscriptions of the masses. Only let the people see that the Government is in real earnest in its purpose, to put down the rebellion, and it will not call on Hercules for help, in vain.

Such is a brief outline of the plan suggested in our hearing, by Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

REBEL PLAN TO ATTACK ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The *News* learns from a well-informed citizen of Southwest Missouri, who possesses peculiar facilities for acquiring knowledge of the plan of the Secessionists in that region, that their real object is not to attack Cairo or Bird's Point, but to make a desperate attempt to secure possession of St. Louis. There is a strong force under Gen. PILLOW at New-Madrid, Mo.; another at Pocahontas, Ark., believed to be now under the command of BEN. MCCULLOCH, and another in Mississippi County, under JEFF. THOMPSON. The plan is to keep up a constant threat to attack Cairo and Bird's Point, so as to keep the National troops there employed, menace Gen. LYON in Southwest Missouri by threats of attack from Generals PRICE and RAINS, while the forces at New-Madrid and Pocahontas effect a junction at PILOT KNOB, and from there march on St. Louis, take it, reinstate Gov. JACKSON, and with this city as a basis of operations wrest Missouri from the National Government.

GEN PILLOW'S INVASION OF MISSOURI

From the Chicago Tribune.

Gen. PILLOW has actually moved into Southeast Missouri with a heavy column of rebel troops, and has issued a proclamation announcing his intention to drive out the National forces and reinstate CLAIB. JACKSON at Jefferson City. A division of the rebel Army, (probably Missourians,) under the notorious JEFF. THOMPSON, are within twenty miles of Bird's Point. Whatever the ultimate intention of this expedition may be, they must attack and overpower our men at Bird's Point, and leave a sufficient force to fend off a counter-attack from Cairo, before proceeding Northward to Jefferson City or St. Louis—otherwise they will be exposed to an assault in their rear and a breaking of their line of communication. It is hardly probable that a battle in that quarter can be delayed many days.

Gen. FREMONT sent a fleet of eight steamers southward yesterday, carrying the Illinois Nineteenth, (Col. TURCHIN,) the Illinois Seventeenth, (Col. ROSS,) the Iowa Second, (Lieut.-Col. TUTTLE,) and a regiment of the United States Reserve Corps of St. Louis, (Col. KELLOGG,)—supposed destination Bird's Point. The Illinois Thirtieth, (Col. MARSH,) is now at Cape Girardeau, and the Eighteenth, (Col. LAWLER,) and Twenty-second, (Col. DOUGHERTY,) at Bird's Point. Gen. FREMONT, who commands the Army in person, thus has seven regiments on the ground or very near, without reckoning the force still under Gen. PRENTISS at Cairo, which must be pretty large, notwithstanding the departure of many of the three months' men from the brigade. There are eight more regiments of Illinois troops in Missouri on the various lines of railroad, which could be summoned to the field in a short time if needed.

GEN. PILLOW'S PROCLAMATION TO THE MISSOURIANS

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Thursday, Aug. 1—10 P. M.

Reports from Missouri to-day are of a more threatening character. Gen. PILLOW is in command of the rebels at New-Madrid, and has issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, of which the following is a *verbatim* copy:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI: The forces under my command are your neighbors and friends, and we come at the instance and request of the Governor of your State as allies to protect you against tyranny and oppression. As Tennesseeans, we have deeply sympathized with you. When you were called to arms and manifested a determination to resist the usurper who has trampled under his feet the Constitution of the Government and destroyed all the guards so carefully prepared for the protection of the liberties of the people by our fathers, and when you called for help, Tennessee sends her Army, composed of her cherished sons, to your aid. We will help you expel from your borders the population hostile to your rights and institutions, treating all such as enemies if found under arms. We will protect your people from wrong at the hands of our Army, and while we have every reason to believe that no violence will be done to the rights of your true-hearted and loyal people, the General commanding begs to be informed if any case of wrong should occur.

To the gallant Army under his command, who hold in their keeping the honor of Tennessee, though composed of Tennesseeans, Mississippians and Kentuckians, he appeals, as a father to his children, to violate the rights of no peaceable citizens, but to guard the honor of Tennessee as you would that of an affectionate mother, cherishing you as her sons. The field for active services is before you. Our stay here will be short. Our mission is to place our downtrodden sister on her feet, and to enable her to breathe after the heavy tread of the tyrant's foot. Then, by her own brave sons she will maintain her rights and protect her own fair women from the foe, whose forces march under banners inscribed with "Beauty and Booty" as the reward of victory. In victory, the brave are always merciful, but no quarter will be shown to troops marching under such a banner. In this view, and for these purposes, we call upon the people of Missouri to come to our standard, join in our forces, and aid in their own liberation. If you would be freemen, you must fight for your rights. Bring such arms as you have. We will furnish ammunition, and lead you on to victory.

That the just Ruler of nations is with us is manifested in the glorious victory with which our arms were crowned in the bloody field of Manassas.

[Signed] GIDEON J. PILLOW,
General Commanding.

Gen. PILLOW'S Army is made up of a portion of the Union City, the Randolph and the Memphis troops, and is from twelve to twenty thousand strong. They are well supplied with cannon, field-pieces and siege-guns. JEFF. THOMPSON, now in command of WATKINS' old force, has moved the encampment from Bloomfield to within eight miles of Charleston, and about eighteen miles from our lines. Part of PILLOW'S command, numbering some 3,000, are up on the Cape Girardeau Road, between Madrid and Charleston. The rebels have, in fact, taken military possession of the road through West Prairie from New-Madrid to Cape Girardeau, and are evidently preparing for an attack upon Bird's Point or Cape Girardeau. However, everything is in a masterly state of preparation both at Camp Defiance and at Bird's Point, for the fight.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF MISSOURI.

GOV. GAMBLE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I feel greatly oppressed by the circumstances under which I now stand before you. After a life spent in labor, I had hoped that I would be permitted to pass its evening in retirement. I have never coveted public office, never desired public station. I have been content to discharge my duties as a private citizen, and I hoped such would be my lot during the remainder of my life. Circumstances seemed to make it a duty for me, when this Convention was first elected, to agree to serve as one of its members, because the condition of the State and country at large seemed to demand that every citizen of the State should throw aside his own preferences, choice, and even his own scheme of life, if necessary, in order to serve the country. In accordance with what I regarded as the obligation every citizen owes to the community of which he is a member, I allowed myself to be chosen as a member of this body. I came here and endeavored, as far as I could, to serve the best interests of the State, and you now have chosen to put upon me a still more onerous and still more distasteful duty—a duty from which I shrink. Nothing but the manner in which it has been pressed upon me, ever would have induced me to yield my personal objections to it. The members of this body, in the present distracted state of the country, have come to me since it was clearly manifest that the office of Provisional Governor would be made, and have urged that I should allow myself to fill that position. Nor was it the action of any political party; men of all parties have united in it. Those who have belonged to the parties that have all departed in the midst of the present difficulties and trials of the country have united in making this application to me. They have represented that my long residence in the State, and the familiar acquaintance of the people with me, would insure a higher degree of confidence, and better secure the interests, the peace and order in the community, than would be consequent on the selection of any other person. I resisted. God knows, there is nothing now that I would not give, within the limits of anything reasonable, in order to escape being appointed. But when it was said to me, by those representing the people of the State, that I could contribute, by assuming this public trust, to secure the peace of Missouri, in which I have lived for more than forty years; that I might secure the peace of those who are the children of fathers with whom I was intimate, I thought it my duty to serve.

It is, therefore, an entire yielding up. It is the yielding of all my own schemes, of all my own individual wishes and purposes, when I undertake to assume this office. I could give you, gentlemen of the Convention, no better idea of my devotion, to what I believe to be the interest of the State, than I do now, if you could only understand the reluctance with which I accept the election, with which you were pleased to honor me. But, yet, gentlemen, with all that has been said of the good result to be accomplished by me, it is utterly impossible that any one man can pacify the troubled waters of the State; that any one man can still the commotion now running throughout our borders. No man can do it. You, as you go forth to mingle with your fellow-citizens throughout the land, look back upon this election as an experiment that is about to be tried to endeavor to pacify this community and restore peace and harmony in the State. It is an experiment by those whose interests are with your interests, and who are bound to do all in their power to effect this pacification of the State. It may be, we have not adopted the best plan or the best mode of securing the object which we desire, but we have done what seemed to us in our matured judgment best calculated to accomplish it. And now, gentlemen, when you go forth to mingle with your fellow-citizens, it must depend upon you what shall be the result of this experiment. If you desire the peace of the State—if you earnestly desire it, then give this experiment a fair trial—give it a full opportunity of developing all its powers of restoring peace. I ask of you—I have a right to ask of every member of this Convention—that he and I should so act together as will redound to the common good of our State. I feel I have a right to ask that when you have by your voice placed me in such a position, that you shall unite with me your efforts and voice, instead of frustrating to prevent the result we all desire. Unite all your efforts, so that the good which is desired may be accomplished, and with the blessings of that Providence which rules over all affairs, public and private, we may accomplish this end, for which we have labored, and which shall cause all the inhabitants of the State to rejoice.

Gentlemen of the Convention, what it is that we are now threatened with? We apprehend that we may soon be in that condition of anarchy in which a man when he goes to bed with his family at night, does not know whether he shall ever rise again, or whether his house shall remain intact until morning. This is the kind of danger, not merely a war between different divisions of the State, but a war between neighbors, so that when a man meets those with whom he has associated from childhood, he begins to feel that they are his enemies. We must avoid that. It is terrible. The scenes of the French Revolution may be enacted in every quarter of our State, if we do not succeed in avoiding that kind of war. We can do it if we are in earnest, and endeavor with all our power. So far as I am concerned, I assure you that it shall be the very highest object—the sole aim of every official act of mine—to make sure that the people of the State of Missouri can worship their God together, each feeling that the man who sits in the same pew with him, because he differs with him on political questions, is not his enemy, that they may attend the same communion and go to the same Heaven. I wish for every citizen of the State of Missouri that, when he meets his fellow-man, confidence in him may be restored, and confidence in the whole society restored, and that there shall be conversations upon other subjects than those of blood and slaughter—that there shall be something better than this endeavor to encourage hostility between persons who entertain different political opinions, and something more and better than a desire to produce misery to those who may differ from them.

Gentlemen, if you will unite with me, and carry home this purpose to carry it out faithfully as can be accomplished, much good can be done; and I am persuaded that each one of you will feel that it is his duty, his individual duty for in this case it is the duty of every American citizen to do all he can for the welfare of the State. I have made no elaborate preparations for an address to you on this occasion, but I have come now to express to you my earnest desire that we shall be found cooperating for that same common good in which each one of us is equally interested, that although differing as to modes and schemes, we shall be found united in the great work of pacification.

Mr. HALL, on taking the official oath, remarked as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention, I appreciate highly the honor conferred upon me, by my election to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State. When I reflect upon the embarrassments and difficulties which surround that position, I cannot but regret that your choice has not fallen upon another individual. I concur with the gentleman who has been elected Governor, and who has just addressed you, in appreciating the state of things which now exist in the State of Missouri. We are in the midst of a civil war, and I can only say that I will unite my energies with him to do all that we can to mitigate its horrors and shorten its duration."

Gentlemen, it is scarcely necessary for me to say that my opinion as to the causes of our domestic difficulties has been sufficiently exemplified by my acts and words since I have been a member of this body. It can scarcely be necessary for me to say that in my opinion our difficulties have been produced almost solely, if not entirely, by an effort upon the part of certain of our officers and citizens to dissolve our connection with the National Government. I believe, gentlemen, that to Missouri Union is peace, and Disunion is war. I believe that to-day Missouri could be as peaceful as Illinois, if her citizens would have recognized their obligations to the Constitution and laws of their country, and I am free to say that I know of no reason why they should not so act. Whatever might be said by citizens of other States, certainly Missourians have no right to complain of the general course of the Government of the United States. I believe it to be a fact that there is no law of a general character upon your statutes that has been enacted since Missouri came into the Union, but had received the votes and support of the Representatives of the people of this State. Whatever we have asked from the Government of the United States has been given to us most cheerfully. We asked a liberal land policy, and we got it; we asked grants for our railroads, and we got them; we asked for a fugitive slave law, and it was given to us; we asked that our peculiar views in reference to the finances of the country should be regarded, and even that was granted. In short, I feel I may safely say, that if the people of this State had the whole control of the Federal Government, if there had been but one State in the Union, the very policy which has been adopted by the General Government would have been adopted as best calculated to advance the interests of the State.

It is true, gentlemen, that, owing to divisions among us, private and sometimes public rights have been violated; but I believe I cannot be mistaken as to the real cause of the troubles which are now upon us. I believe there is no need, and there never has been any need, of a civil war in this State. I believe we should have had none, if the views of this Convention, as expressed in March last, had been carried out; and I believe if we will return to those views, civil war will cease within our borders. It shall, therefore, gentlemen, be my duty, my pride as well as my pleasure to do all that I can for both the success and prevalence of those views in this State while I have the honor to hold the position which you have conferred upon me. Notwithstanding the denunciations we sometimes hear against the Government of the United States and the assaults made upon it, I am free to admit that, when I reflect upon the history of this State; when I remember its humble origin; when I look upon the proud and exalted position that it occupied but a few months ago, my affections do bluster around the Government of my country. As a Missourian, I desire no change in the political relations that exist between this State and the Government of the United States, and least of all do I desire such a change as will throw her into the arms of those who have proved unfaithful to the high trust imposed upon them by a generous and a confiding people. Mr. President, I am ready to take the oath.

Mr. OLIVER, Secretary of State elect, followed in a few remarks of similar import as those of Messrs. GAMBLE and HALL.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 3.

The Richmond *Examiner's* Portsmouth correspondent says that Col. SMITH, of the Lexington Military Institute, will take command of the forces at Craney Island. Marshal PYLES' agent at Portsmouth has transferred to the Confederacy a fleet of nine steamers already manned and armed.

The weather here has been oppressively hot for the last three days, and almost all business has been suspended in consequence.

A wagon loaded with goods for the South was intercepted to-day.

MILITARY MATTERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The Jackson Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, Col. MURPHY, left here last evening for Harper's Ferry.

The National Guards, Col. LYLE, recently returned from Baltimore, were reviewed by the city authorities this afternoon. They showed the perfection of their drill and made a brilliant display.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Reorganization of the Army of Occupation—Rumor of a Battle in Braxton County—Western Maryland Loyal—Gen. Cox Driving Wise up the Kanawha—Discovery of Spies, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Western Virginia, Department of the Ohio, CLARKSBURGH, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

The continual movement of troops goes on, and all the hard labor incident to the reorganization of an Army, is evidently being performed; but with this exception, the military atmosphere is intolerably quiet. Ohio is supplying us with new regiments, to take the place of her old ones; Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, promises us six, at once, a part of whom are on the road. Occasionally a troop of horsemen rides through the town, which, I am told and glad to learn, is a company of Virginian cavalry, being raised among the mountains, for Government employ. We have suffered, heretofore, for want of this arm in our service, it has been difficult to obtain even the needful couriers and scouts. Gen. ROSECRANS is organizing a system of couriers which cannot fail to be useful. He is also pushing the telegraph to every practicable point.

We were startled, this morning, by a runner of a great battle between Col. TYLER and O. JENNINGS WISE, in Braxton County, south of this, resulting in a victory for the Union forces, who lost six hundred men, while the rebels lost a thousand or two—it does not matter which. The story is probably a *canard*; one of the immense reverberations which echo thunderously among the hills here, from a small cause. I believe that O. JENNINGS has retreated, and that our troops have occupied the place he held, but that it was done without any battle.

The following General Orders are subject to a slight modification, Col. BIDDLE having been ordered to Washington since their issue, and Col. MCCOOK remaining in command, as I wrote you before:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, GRAFTON, July 25, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—1. The region within this department watered by lower Tygart's Valley and Cheat Rivers, will, until further orders, constitute a Military District, to be called the "District of Cheat River."

2. Col. CHARLES E. BIDDLE, First Pennsylvania Regiment, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Cheat River; the daily and other reports, required by the Army Regulations, will be rendered to his Head-quarters, and by him to these Head-quarters.

By command of Brig.-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, United States Army, commanding Department.

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

I think this exhausts my budget of news since I wrote last. Were it my province to keep a diary founded on personal incidents and observations, *a la* PEPYS, I might, indeed, supply my self without stint from this great storehouse of oddity, Western Virginia; but where the demand is for news, I am compelled to say that, for the present, we are "played out." How soon things may change it is impossible to say; the enemy may throw in an offensive force here at any time, and the End-Grand put us in motion. I hear a thing just now of the "Kanawha movement," and think it *possible* that Gen. ROSECRANS considers Gen. COX able to take care of his fire-eating adversary. I ran down to Parkersburgh, Saturday evening, hoping to fish up some thing of interest, but the most moving incident was a dress parade. I shall go to Cumberland to-night, and if, on my return, affairs continue to look compromising, I may seek a fresher field.

J. M. W.

THURSDAY, Aug. 1.—As I intimated that I should do in my last, I ran down on Tuesday evening to Cumberland, arriving about 9 o'clock. On the way I had an opportunity to notice how thoroughly every bridge and critical point on the road is guarded by the National troops. The principal part of Col. MCCOOK'S force he commanding this District—has been removed to *New Creek*, the point, I think, where the Railroad crosses the Potomac into Maryland. Among these troops is the Fourth Ohio Regiment, commanded by Col. LUCIUS ANDREWS, late President of Kenyon College, and long one of the foremost educators in Ohio. Col. ANDREWS resigned his Presidency for the purpose of raising a company for the war, and such is his popularity that he raised *ten*, and was chosen Colonel of the Regiment without opposition. His men, in moral as well as intellectual and physical character, are remarkable, even among the excellent Volunteers furnished by the Buckeye State, and Col. ANDREWS seems to enjoy their bullet confidence, as well as that of his superiors in rank. The regiment is in 2 for the war."

Cumberland is a fine old Maryland city, which has grown up out of the resources of the mountains. At the time of the construction of the great National Road—then a work almost equaling in apparent magnitude the proposed railroad connecting the two ocean—Cumberland was fixed upon, if I mistake not, as the eastern terminus; and was thus, for the long years during which that road was the artery for trade across the Alleghanies, a point of decided commercial importance. Since that period, a canal, floating vast quantities of coal to tide-water, and the magnificent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have greatly increased its facilities. The Potomac, which the road pursues for miles down the mountains, is even here a small stream; and as I watched its channel, in many places scarcely more than a rivulet, and anywhere fordable with ease, I could hardly realize that I saw the same grand river that washes the shores of Washington and Mount Vernon.

At New Creek, a band of music from one of the regiments—Col. MCCOOK'S, I think—came on board, and we went into Cumberland under the inspiration of their efforts. On our arrival, they formed and marched through the streets, and finally back to the depôt, playing national and other airs, and were cheered vociferously in their passage. These demonstrations and the conversations I held and heard in the city, satisfied me that Cumberland is "unconditionally" loyal. This was a point on which I had desired to satisfy myself—as, the night before, three companies of the Ohio Fourth Regiment had been sent down there. I now learned, however, that only one had remained—the other two returning at once; and that there is no danger apprehended there, except such as may come from Virginia. There had been some alarm, occasioned by a rumor of an intended invasion from the rebels of the Old Dominion; but the anxiety had subsided. Cumberland has a Home Guard armed with Minie rifles, and commanded by Capt. RESLEY, one of the best and most resolute and loyal men of the State.

The accounts I gather from Western Maryland, even more than Western Virginia, are of loyalty and patriotism. While the utmost vigilance at all points of possible danger should be exercised by the Government to guard against treachery and invasion, I believe that Western Maryland needs as little watching as any part of the Slave States. The people there are vowing vengeance, in anticipation, upon their rebellious Legislature, should that body dare to misrepresent the people by passing an ordinance of secession.

On my return to Clarksburgh, I learned from Gen. ROSECRANS that a courier from Gen. COX has brought the welcome intelligence of WISE'S retreat from Gauley Bridge, where was strongly intrenched, and the occupation of that point by the Union troops. WISE retreated after burning the bridge; leaving as a prize for us one thousand old muskets and some powder. Whether this is strategy, to get a little more to the rear, or to draw COX into danger, it is certain that there was no fighting. But it is a very encouraging sign that the people in that region are fast becoming loyal. They are represented as having become very hostile to WISE, (whom they at first favored,) on account of his outrageous vandalism, which exceeds the average even of rebel operations.

I learn from an officer who has been stationed in Cheat Mountain Pass, that there is certainly a force of four or five thousand men concentrated at a point between Staunton and our outposts. They are, probably, awaiting reinforcements from Richmond. I cannot think, however, that the enemy is in a condition to attempt any attack at present on Gen. ROSECRANS. Certainly, the operations on James River and the Potomac are of more importance to them at this time, and not more difficult than would be an effort to dislodge the victor of Rich Mountain from the wild passes now occupied by his legions, and which can immediately be fortified almost to a point of impregnability.

A surprising disclosure took place here yesterday, which shows the "masked battery" tactics which our chivalrous F. F. V.'s do not hesitate to employ, without any regard to manhood or good faith. Gen. ROSECRANS received information which led to the arrest of a spy, upon whom was found a letter to Gen. BEAUREGARD, recommending, among other items, a certain other citizen of this vicinity as the most efficient spy in the community. The letter was written by a man who has been at great pains to inspire confidence in his unquestionable Unionism; and the spy thus indorsed went so far in manifesting his patriotism as to invite our officers, on the Fourth of July, to a grand dinner. It is supposed that he understood the full significance of the old saw, "*in vino veritas*;" and I trust that our officers gave him no cause for an increase of faith in its truth.

I have heard people deny the statement, often made, that Union men in the South are impressed into the rebel Army, and compelled to fight against their country. As one of those items of evidence that go to make up the proof on the questions now being tried, I copied the following statement from the original in Gen ROSECRANS' hands:

"I, J. H. BURDICK, am a native of Rhode Island; came to Virginia in April, 1861, in the steamer *Yorktown*; was detained and forced into the Confederate Army on the 29th of May, 1861."

BURDICK was one of the men captured with PEGRAM, and desired a pass to go to his home, which he received. Such instances are certainly not rare.

If there is anything now needed to convert our troops here into effective soldiers, it is discipline. I am compelled to say that it is still too lax—too much as I saw it at Washington, early in the season. It is poor amongst the three months' volunteers, because they are going home; and the same amongst the new recruits, because they have just come. Only this morning, I saw the sentry, guarding the line in front of the General's tent, sitting on his post; reason, he had been there five or six hours, and, from fatigue and want of breakfast, had become too faint to travel his beat. The blame was with the officer of the guard. I hope that Gen. ROSECRANS will not be deterred by the howls which follow any demonstration of vigor in the enforcement of discipline, to relax his efforts in the smallest degree. The fuss made in Ohio about Lieut. STRAETER and the plunderers who were dismissed the service *upon their own representations*, is the most injudicious thing possible; it encourages demoralization among the troops at the very crisis when *nothing but discipline and drill* can save the Government from destruction. The *numbers* we can command, but without complete subordination to military rules, the larger our Army, the more unmanageable and liable to disaster.

Another necessity which the Department should at once consider, is some distinctive *uniform* or badge for our troops; and this is particularly important, since we find that the "chivalry" are up to the noble dodge of marching into battle under our flag, and feigning to be Union troops to save themselves from attack. We should have a uniform, which they have not the means of imitating; or a plain and conspicuous badge, made privately, and distributed to the men on the eve of an important battle, which will enable them at once to distinguish friends from foes. All through this war, the rebels seem to have emulated the qualities which they consider most characteristic of Northern men. They have far excelled us in cunning, activity, and enterprise; which qualities, engrafted upon their natural impetuosity, have made them formidable in the extreme. Our men, on the other hand, have gone into the war as they would into any other *business*; expecting to prosecute it in an honorable and manly spirit, comparatively destitute of impetuosity, and entirely unprepared for the "tricks" which have been played off on them in the shape of masked batteries, perjured spies, poisoners, shooting of sentries, and the use of the National flag. The Yankees have always been proverbially quick to learn, can it be that this great calamity—this savage warfare waged by fellow-citizens—has palsied their energies and unfitted them to fight, because they see now what they *should* have long known—that the character and institutions of the South are all permeated with the worst vices of barbarism, vitalized by Anglo-Saxon energy and intelligence.

Of all the gross and utterly inexcusable omissions of the Administration, thus far, has been its failure to fill the offices in Washington with true men. I see that the clerks are still *resigning*. How long shall this last? Better that every place should be filled by an inexperienced *new* man, who is *true*, than the most accomplished, whose loyalty is even *doubtful*. I don't suppose that any changes will be made in the Cabinet, however apparent it is to the people that such men as CAMERON and WELLES should be succeeded by others who can exhaust the requirements of their Departments; but if any should be made, I am sure that Secretary SMITH should be placed on the retiring list, if only for his having so long harbored in his building an army of salaried spies. There are, some arguments against too sudden changes now in the Departments of War, Navy, and Treasury (I don't say the arguments are sufficient), but there is no reason why the Interior should not have been purged at once.

The weather amongst these mountains is a constant source of astonishment to those unacquainted with its habits. A good share of the time during the past month it has been really cold. Now, cool weather in July may be very pleasant to a certain extent, but when it comes to calling for overcoats and fires, and giving you a catarrh, I submit that the regular order of nature is the best. The only variety we get is rain, and that comes in the most unexpected and whimsical styles. The hill-sides have literally all been stripping for the last fortnight. With a warm atmosphere, the sight would be very delightful. But to-day we have a decided change in the temperature; the mercury has gone suddenly up, and we are swearing off our colds. The thaw meets my unqualified approval.

As the earlier crops are being threshed, I learn that the yield will be about average in this region. Wheat is likely to be a fair crop—nothing more. If we get warm weather soon Indian corn will be very good; otherwise, poor. I notice that a good deal of [illegible] raised among the mountains, and in general it seems [illegible] excellent. The great staple here, [illegible] grass—this being preeminently a stock-raising [illegible] region. There are very fine cattle here [illegible] sheep, and all looking about [illegible] very solid meat on a grass [illegible]. These facts, in raising forests and good grass, show a capacity in the soil for which I was [illegible]. With Secession rooted out and [illegible] Western Virginia may become one [illegible] the world.

I notice that [illegible] still plays its favorite game of [illegible] advancing both [illegible] and to-morrow [illegible]. These notices of the [illegible] are [illegible]. Why does [illegible] Government [illegible] use of the telegraph after the close of [illegible] newspapers [illegible] I am sure it would be better for all parties [illegible] the rebels.

One more story and I am through. [illegible] to have [illegible] Lockade of the [illegible]

[Continued on Eight Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

STORY OF ESCAPED PRISONERS.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Exchange* gives the following as the story of private DOHERTY, of the New-York Seventy-first, who escaped from Sudley Church in company with Capt. ALLEN, of the Massachusetts Eleventh, and private WALDORF, of the Wisconsin Second:

"About 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, just as the chances of the field were beginning to turn against the National troops, and the Seventy-first had their hands full, a shell took off the foot of a comrade of Mr. DOHERTY, his rear man, in Company A. Mr. D. immediately proceeded to carry the poor fellow to the hospital, and had hardly done so when the bugle sounded the retreat, and his regiment, with the rest of the troops, were retiring rapidly, leaving him far behind. He at once made a dash for his own freedom, and gained almost alone an open field, where a party of Confederate troops, under Capt. BARKER, took him prisoner, and conducted him to the hospital at Sudley Church. Here he found Dr. PUGNET amputating the arm of a private of the Seventy-first, and assisted him to the best of his ability in the performance of various surgical operations the whole afternoon. Twelve surgeons were prisoners in the church, and these remained there for the relief of the wounded—nearly all of whom were Nationals—all night. There were 286 wounded at this place, 70 being exposed in the open air for lack of accommodation, the rest in the blacksmith's shop, carpenter's shop, and church.

On Monday morning most of the prisoner surgeons were removed to Manassas, all being required to give their parole; but all declined except Drs. PUGNET, SWIFT, WINSTON, BUCKSTONE and DEGRATH. These latter returned and resumed their duties in the hospital. During the absence of the surgeons, twelve of the wounded died. Thirty-two had died up to the time of Mr. DOHERTY'S escape.

On Friday night, about five minutes before 10 o'clock, by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. ALLEN and Messrs. DOHERTY and WELDORF—who had from the first been allowed a reasonable freedom of movement—approached the guard at the blacksmith's shop. I must not forget to mention that Mr. WALDORF was wounded in the arm, and that Capt. ALLEN had contrived to exchange his officer's uniform for that of a private, and that he successfully affected to be wounded also. By an arrangement with a Rhode Island soldier, they were to be informed by a signal when the guard should reach a certain point on his beat.

Thus prepared, they approached the sentry, and assuming the character and tone of Confederate officers, called out to him "half-past 10 there!"—they having previously ascertained that the guard was to be relieved at 10 o'clock. The man, suspecting nothing, immediately walked to the end of his beat to look for the relief; at once the signal was given by the Rhode Islander, and the three prisoners leaping a fence, noiselessly crossed a little brook, and were quickly concealed in the woods. Mr. DOHERTY believes that they were not missed till the roll-call the next morning.

They pushed forward with all speed that night and all of the next morning, steering by the moon, until, at 2½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, they reached the house of a Mr. MACON. Here they resolved, at all risks, to stop and make inquiries. By Mrs. MACON, who alone was at home, they were so closely catechised as to render their situation peculiarly uncomfortable. They passed for men of the Fourth Alabama Regiment, and she showed that she was familiar with that corps, by inquiring as to the fate of two officers named GREY. DOHERTY told her that one of them had been killed. This she promptly denied, from the strength of other information which had reached her, but her suspicions were removed by the explanation that "the GREY we mean was a private." The fugitives, however, seeing that Mrs MACON was by no means a person of easy credulity, lost no time in relieving her Southern hospitality of their presence.

Near Leesburgh, still passing for Alabamians, they met a man who was satisfied with their story that they were picking blackberries, and had got separated from their regiment. He kindly informed them that they would find their comrades at Ball's Mill waiting for artillery. Near Milford they met a little boy and girl who directed them for information, to the house of a Mr. EDWARDS, where they arrived at 5 P. M., on Saturday.

Here also they perceived they were suspected, for a horseman rode up, and, after conferring with EDWARDS, departed hastily—when they slipped away. As they were pressing with all speed towards the Potomac, a party of about ten horsemen came suddenly upon them and ordered them to halt; but as they had a high fence on their right inclosing a cover of trees, they took no further notice of the challenge save to leap the fence, as the horsemen discharging their pistols at them, and take refuge among the trees. Some farmers in the neighborhood, hearing the firing, were promptly on the spot with their guns, and joining the horsemen, took down a part of the fence, and began a search. Meantime the fugitives had cut down branches from the trees, and with these and some light brushwood, concealed themselves effectually. Mr. DOHERTY assures us that as the troopers beat the woods, the horse of one of them actually trod slightly on his leg, as he lay in his hiding place.

After perhaps an hour and a half of ineffectual search, they abandoned the woods, and took to the road, concluding that the fugitives had given them the slip, and got off in that way. Before going, however, they left a man on guard, who very soon lay down on a hot log, a few feet from his hidden foes. DOHERTY, almost exhausted, had availed himself of the occasion and this cozy concealment, to take a nap, and when he was roused by the captain, who whispered that they must be moving, he had just dreamed that he was a prisoner again, and could not easily shake off the impression.

Their guard was still sleeping, and they might easily have killed him with a six-shooter, their only arms, but forebore from fear of bringing the people down upon them. At 11 o'clock Sunday morning they reached the Potomac. Here they found a solitary horseman, who made a sudden rush, no doubt to give the alarm, whereupon they plunged at once into the river, and partly by swimming, partly by wading, reached Long Island, 17 miles from Washington.

Mr. DOHERTY assures me—and Capt. ALLEN will, I believe, cordially indorse his statement—that nothing could exceed the magnanimity of the Confederate officers towards their prisoners, wounded or unwounded. Not a harsh word fell from them to mortify or insult the men who had just struggled with them, two to sword, and bayonet to bayonet; but, on the contrary, they displayed a lively solicitude for their comfort. This kindness was especially conspicuous in the artillery and cavalry officers.

Capt BALL, who, whilst a prisoner at Washington, had been guarded by a detachment of the Seventy-first, was assiduous in his hospitable attentions. He and his men fared exceedingly well in the fight as has been reported. Fine bull's eggs and brandy. A farmer in the neighborhood, named RICKETT, was very kind. He and his wife sent the National wounded, some green and a young lunch. They feel especially grateful to Capts. WARD and PATRICK, and Col. BARKER. The latter, said to them, "Take good care of yourselves, and see that your wounded have what they require."

Gen BEAUREGARD rode up to the hospital, and gave particular orders that the enemy's wounded should be well attended. I am happy to record the manly evidence of the gentlemen. Nothing man's throat was cut, they say—no dead men robbed.

FAIR PLAY

THE HARD TIMES.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of Aug. 2

"Though yesterday was 'quarter-day,' I cannot learn that any of the landlords have met with remarkable success in collecting their rents. I allude more particularly to that class of them who are chiefly interested in tenement houses, occupied by families generally of the poorest class, many of whom, at this moment, have as much as they can do to keep soul and body together without paying rent. The agent of a leading capitalist, who owns a dozen or more of these houses in the Sixteenth Ward, in which are some 350 tenants, tells me his total returns to-day, instead of being $300 or thereabouts, did not exceed $90. At every depart ment he says his agent was met, not with the money, but with lugubrious stories of 'No money—no work—no nothing.' 'It would be the easiest thing in the world to turn these delinquent tenants into the street,' added the landlord, but in that case my houses would have to be closed for the season, or else another set of tenants would get in, who would, in turn, default with next quarter day came round. Some of the agents tell of the rough reception many of them get from families who have sons or husbands in the Army, that class of persons having got it into their heads that the Union Defence Committee, or the Common Council, are bound at least to pay the rent."

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 1.

Almost universal gratification was expressed yesterday at the result of the labors of the State Convention, in the election of Judge HAMILTON R. GAMBLE for Provisional Governor; WILLARD P. HALL, of Buchanan, for Lieutenant-Governor, and MORDECAI OLIVER, of Green County, for Secretary of State. Every man who has a direct personal interest in the State, who is solicitous that peace should be restored to us, and that a wise and conservative Government should be re-established, felt relieved when told that Judge GAMBLE had been placed at the head of public affairs in this trying emergency. As it is well known, he is no politician, he has no political ambition, and if he was drawn from retirement to take part in the deliberations of the Convention months ago, it was because he believed that he had a duty to perform, from which he would not shrink. He took a leading part in the action of that Convention. Nothing but a conviction of duty, we are satisfied, could have induced him to accept the office of Governor, even for a temporary period, and we estimate, therefore, the more highly the sacrifice of personal comfort which it implies. His election will do more to restore peace to the State than anything that has transpired for a long while, and we congratulate the people upon it.

Such is the man whom the Convention have elected to control the destinies of the State for three months, and until the people shall pass an approving judgment upon the acts of this body—a matter of which we have no earthly doubt.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State are equally unexceptionable. Both known as members of Congress in past years, and as conservative, Union-loving men, they have the confidence of the people by whom they are best known, and will perform whatever duty is imposed upon them faithfully and fearlessly.

From this day forward a new and a peaceful policy is inaugurated in Missouri. C. F. JACKSON, who has proved himself so pestiferous an instrument in bringing civil war and great disasters on the State, is no longer Governor. Whatever acts he may do hereafter will be usurpatious of office, for which he will be punishable, should he ever get back to the State. All debts contracted by him, or by any of the force under his command, in the military department, or for any other purpose, will be illegal and of no value. So, too, the acts of various persons assuming to have military commissions, under authority of divers laws passed by the Legislature in May last, will be regarded as wholly unauthorized—the laws whereby they hold office having been repealed—and it will be their duty to disband all their forces and to forego all attempts at military organization. The only lawful Governor of Missouri is Gov. GAMBLE, and no commissions issued to military officers by virtue of the law to "provide for the organization, government and support of the military forces of the State of Missouri, approved May 14, 1861," can hereafter have any effect. No military company can be organized under that law, and if it is done a heavy responsibility rests upon those concerned in it. Reasonable men—good citizens in every quarter—will see at once the propriety of discontinuing all attempts at organization under this law, and when this is abandoned the State will be at peace.

Touching the amendments submitted to the people for their consideration in November next, we have no doubt of their adoption. The people desire peace. They will have it. They see in the propositions before them the certainty of accomplishing this end, and they will ratify and confirm them.

GEN. DIX VIGILANT.

The Baltimore *American* of August 2, says:

"For some time past, the regulations ordered by Gen. BANKS (then in command of this District), concerning the regiments in and around the city, have been almost entirely disregarded, and particularly in regard to their having the freedom of the city, and the carrying of arms whilst therein. Certainly the men were scarcely to be blamed in this matter, when their superior officers set them such a bad example, in disregarding the published orders. The evils complained of prevailed to such an extent that many ladies were really afraid to venture far from home. Large numbers of intoxicated soldiers were allowed by the police to roam through the streets, and the results of such conduct was attested on Wednesday evening, when one was severely stabbed, and the other so seriously injured that his life is despaired of. This state having been made known through the Press to Gen. DIX, he has promptly determined to enforce Gen. BANKS' regulations, with an added improvement to them of his own dictation, and it is highly gratifying to state that his orders have been published to the several regiments now quartered here, and they will be enforced. In no instance will more than three soldiers of each company be allowed to leave their respective camps, and these must be provided with written passes from the commanding officer of each regiment. No will any commissioned officer be allowed to leave without such a passport. Further, it is made the duty of the military police in the city to require any soldier (in case he deems it necessary) to produce his Colonel's certificate. These new regulations went into effect yesterday, and they had the most salutary effect, as but few of the men could be seen upon the streets, and none of these, as far as could be learned, were intoxicated. Yesterday morning two of the regiments had out evening parties, as they went through the city armed, for the purpose of arresting all stragglers who had not come into camp on the previous night. They succeeded in bringing into the camps a large number, and many of these were at once placed in the guard-house. If Major-Gen. DIX will maintain the regulations he will receive the thanks of great numbers of our citizens.

Yesterday, at an early hour, Lieut. CARMICHAEL, with Sergeants WALLIS and DUNN, of the Fifth District Police, acting under information, paid a visit to the steamer *Mary Washington*, Capt. WILMS, lying at the State Tobacco Wharf, foot of Frederick-street. A number of persons had passage on the boat, among these were two ladies, named Mrs. L. J. HART and Miss A. TAYLOR, who had with them three large trunks. At the usual hour the steamer started for various landing-places on the Patuxent River. When opposite Fort McHenry, the officers desired Capt. WILMS to take the steamer into the wharf at the fort, where an examination was made of the trunks, &c., of the passengers.

The trunks of the ladies above named were found full of large and small buttons designed for the use of the Confederate forces, all having the letter C on them. Over these buttons were placed red shawls and dresses so as to conceal them. There was also found a large box directed to JOHN A. BURROUGHS, Chaptico, with directions to land at Forest Wharf, in which was placed a large number of similar buttons, four bolts of white tent canvas, and several bolts of bluish white thread. The reasonable supposition was that these articles were designed to be conveyed across the country to Virginia for the use of the Confederate forces. In addition, a large lot of liquor was found. All these articles were retained at the fort.

The officers also observed a man named W. J. BURNHAM concealing himself in one of the berths about 20 letters, directed to various parties in the South. By order of Gen. DIX they were examined, but beyond containing abusive sentiments, there was nothing of a criminal character. The trunks, after being emptied of the contraband articles, were returned to the ladies, who represented themselves as being from New-York. They were very indignant at being dispossessed of the articles, and declared that though the Confederates could not get the buttons, they could whip the Unionists without them.

GEN. PATTERSON

The Chambersburgh *Times* has an elaborate defence of Gen PATTERSON. Among other things it says:

"We have seen and read a statement by a retired officer of the army, in which he states that the road between Leesburgh Hill and Winchester was fortified at every point by the rebels; that Gen. JOHNSTON was posted at Winchester in a strong place; that his force consisted of [illegible] men, and that his artillery consisted of seventeen pieces, twenty of which were twenty-four, and two were twelve pounders. He also states that [illegible] of JOHNSON'S men left on Monday for Manassas Junction, the Thursday, and the remaining three companies on the Saturday previous to the fight on Sunday. We suppose we violate no confidence in saying that this statement was shown us by Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS, who, at the time, endorsed it as [illegible] authentic and reliable. There is still another [illegible] is now their Commander-in-Chief. Most of the forces raised by WISE in this Valley, left him between Charleston and this place. I had sent them assurances that if they laid down their arms they might go quietly to their homes, and many have done so, asserting that they were cheated into the rebel service. I regret to have to say that WISE in his retreat has burned a number of valuable bridges, and carried off most of the wagons and teams of the people of the Valley. All parties denounce him for his vandalism. I congratulate you on the success of this expedition.

J. D. COX, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE SECOND REGIMENT.

The following is the official report of the action of the New-Hampshire Second Regiment in the recent fight:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT
NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.
CAMP SULLIVAN, near Washington, July 27, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers during the march and battle on the 21st inst. I give the time of the different movements as nearly as possible.

The regiment left its camp near Centreville at 2 o'clock A. M., and immediately took its place in the column of the Second Brigade, under Col. BURNSIDE. We continued in the column of the brigade until near the field of battle. On arriving at the battle-field, (10½ A. M.,) we were ordered up to support the Rhode Island battery. Before arriving at the place indicated, we were ordered on to the crest of a hill, in a field immediately to the right—exposed to the fire of the enemy's battery. We here fired upon some battalions, said to be Georgia troops, who retired to the shelter of the woods opposite. After they retired, the regiment was withdrawn under the shelter of the brow of the hill. We were then ordered to the left, to support the Rhode Island battery. The men took their position and fired several volleys. Col. MARSTON was wounded here, and carried to the rear, (11:30 A. M.) We were moved from here to a position on the left, and in advance of the Rhode Island battery, where we fired a few shots at the retiring enemy. After remaining here an hour, more or less, we were ordered to report ourselves to Col. HEINTZELMAN, (1 o'clock P. M.) The regiment moved to a position near his column, and I sent the Sergeant-Major three several times to report the regiment ready to render any succor or support they were able to afford. The Sergeant-Major was unable to meet with Col. HEINTZELMAN or Staff. After remaining in our position some time, I received an order to advance to a position indicated, which was to the left, and one-fourth of a mile in advance of the troops in that part of the field. The enemy was screened from our sight. As the men were exposed to fire from a battery and from musketry, I ordered them to lie down, and fire whenever any of the enemy were exposed. After a short time we were ordered to withdraw. The men retired leisurely and in perfectly good order, halting once under the shelter of some woods. On our way to join our Brigade, we were ordered by an officer of dragoons, whose regiment was in advance in retreat, to make haste, or we should be cut off by the enemy's cavalry. Our column was formed again in the Brigade, but before the formation was complete, a retreat began and continued, with a short rest at our former camp near Centreville, to Washington.

The men obeyed orders with coolness and precision during the whole day. They took every position they were ordered to, and never wavered or retired until ordered to do so. They were among the last, if not the last, to leave the field. Their retreat, on the whole route to their camp, was unattended by tumult, or any disorder, further than leaving their ranks. Their conduct throughout the day inspires me with entire confidence in their courage and steadiness, and I hope will meet your commendation.

FRANK S. FISKE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Second Reg't. N. H. Volunteers.
To Col. HUNTER, Commanding Second Division of the Potomac.

FOREIGN POWERS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes:

"Recent intelligence from Minister ADAMS, I learn, indicates that the English Government will do nothing to violate the neutrality policy already adopted, but it is indicated that some of Her Majesty's advisers expect that public affairs in this country will soon take such a turn as to render a recognition of the Southern Confederacy practicable. It is certain the London *Times* entertains this view, and that if a favorable opportunity offered it would advocate the recognition. Before such an opportunity is presented, however, the progress of the war and the growing determination of the North will indicate the impossibility of the triumph of rebellion, and our transatlantic friends will hesitate to take any steps at variance with what should be the sentiment of the world. Besides, the people of England generally are with us, heart and soul—they will never submit without a murmur to the recognition of a Government based wholly and solely upon human Slavery, and controlled by a despotism such as the world never saw before.

The advices received at Havana by the last European steamer, to the effect that all European Governments will soon recognize the so-called Confederacy, are entirely without foundation: they owe their origin, probably, to a portion of the mercantile community interested in peace and cotton.

The refusal of the Paris *Moniteur* to print the sentence in Mr. LINCOLN'S Message which speaks of the rights of the United States being everywhere respected by foreign Powers causes considerable comment here, as the act is believed to possess a significance of deep import.

AN ILLINOIS ARMY.

The Springfield *Register* says: "The Government having accepted the additional regiments tendered by the Governor of Illinois, we understand that the whole force, including all the independent regiments accepted from the State, and not yet fully organized, two-thirty-one in all, are to rendezvous immediately at Clear Lake, six miles east of Springfield.

Arrangements are making for their reception and equipment, and immediate organization into brigades.

The location of the camp is a most judicious one, about a mile from Jamestown station on the Great Western Railroad, in the vicinity of a beautiful lake of excellent water, surrounded by groves of fine timber, with suitable open land contiguous for parade and drill grounds.

The large force thus concentrated will be put in condition for active service as rapidly as possible, when Illinois will have in the field, for the war, nearly 85,000 men."

EX-SECRETARY HOLT.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Aug. 1, says:

"Mr. HOLT, pursuant to appointment, addressed the soldiers at Camp Joe Holt yesterday. A vast throng of civilians swelled the audience, including several parties of ladies and gentlemen from this city. Mr. HOLT was introduced by Gen. ROUSSEAU with soldier-like directness, and spoke for half an hour or upwards in a strain of the most enkindling and enchanting eloquence. The effort was one of the most effective and felicitous of his life. We will not attempt to characterize it, for in this respect we are disposed to be as chary as Gen. ROUSSEAU was in respect to following the distinguished orator. 'Fellow-citizens,' said the General, with equal readiness and pleasantry, when called out by the shouts of the civilians present, 'you must give me very little credit for sense if you think I am going to speak after JOE HOLT!'"

McCLELLAN AND SCOTT TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes the following extract from a letter written by an influential gentleman at Washington:

"MONTGOMERY BLAIR called to see Gen. McCLELLAN on Saturday and began to give him his views—'Gen. SCOTT and myself will be responsible for the campaign,' he replied, 'and we shall conduct it as we think best.' Mr. BLAIR took his hat and departed. It is these politicians have done all the mischief—controlled the *Tribune*, got up the concessions in the Senate and House and hounded on the Administration to the absurd step they took in the march to Manassas. Gen. McCLELLAN understands men and is equal to the emergency."

VERMONT READY.

Gov. FAIRBANKS, of Vermont, has issued a proclamation, concluding as follows:

"The events of the 21st inst., and the retreat of the United States Army from the field near Manassas Junction, demonstrate the necessity of a greatly increased National force; and although no formal requisition has been made upon me by the Secretary of War, nor any apportionment of troops as the quota for this State communicated, yet the events referred to indicate clearly the necessity of exercising the discretionary power conferred on me by the aforesaid act, for raising and organizing additional regiments. Orders will therefore be issued immediately to the Adjutant and Inspector General for enlisting the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of volunteers for three years, or during the war, to be tendered to the General Government, as soon as it may be practicable to arm, equip and discipline the troops for service."

BOSTON EXCITED.

The Boston *Journal* of Aug. 2 says:

"The air for the past two or three days has been filled with rumors of fearful troubles from the seat of war. On Wednesday it was currently reported that there had been a terrible battle at Fortress Monroe; that Gen. BUTLER had been taken prisoner, and 1,200 National troops slain. This had hardly died away before another was started, to the effect that there had been a terrible secession uprising in Baltimore—hundreds killed, houses burned and destroyed, and the city in a state of ruin.

Yesterday the city was quite free from rumors until about 2 o'clock, when the rumor was circulated that a private dispatch had been received that Gen. SCOTT had resigned. A large number of persons came to the *Journal* to inquire if it was true. We were happy to assure them of its incorrectness."

GEN. FREMONT TO TAKE THE FIELD.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated St. Louis, July 31, says:

"Letters received here from Gen. LYON'S command, at Springfield, state that there will be no movement from that point at present. Troops are being concentrated there, in anticipation of trouble from the rebel forces now being sent into the State to aid CLAIB. JACKSON'S falling fortunes. It is reported that Gen. SIGEL will be left temporarily in command at Springfield, while Gen. LYON returns here, and that Gen. FREMONT will take the field in person to direct future operations on our southeastern border. The final stand for secession in this State will be made in the southeast, from present appearances.

THE CAPTURED AMMUNITION AT RICH MOUNTAIN.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* gives the following as the official account of the captured property of the rebels at the engagement at Rich Mountain:

"1,004 muskets, 18,000 rounds of powder, 7,000 rounds of canister, 4,000 rounds of shot, 4 brass 6-pounders, 4 caissons, 84 horses, 64 harness, 40 wagons, 20 saddles, 193 tents, 12 stands of colors, 400 pair pants, 1 blacksmith forge, 1 buggy and harness, clothing, trunks, and camp equipage of various kinds, a large lot of hospital stores, drugs, medicines, surgical instruments, and last, though not least, 300 prisoners, together with 500 surrendered by Col. PEGRAM. From the morning report, it is ascertained there were 1,300 in the camp at 'the Mountain,' only 600 escaped."

THE RHODE ISLAND FIRST.

The people of Providence extended a cordial welcome to the Rhode Island First on Thursday last. The members of the First Battery, numbering 134 men, had a breakfast given them at 7 A. M., and complimentary speeches were made by Hon. T. A. JENCKES and Col. BURNSIDE. At noon the whole regiment paraded, and at 4 o'clock, after another parade, a farewell address from Col. BURNSIDE was read. Before the regiment was dismissed, an elegant flag was presented to Company H, Mechanic Rifles, Capt. DAY.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF ADMIRAL MILNE.

Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, Commander-in-Chief at Halifax, in a private letter to the British Consul at Boston, says: "I see a long article in some of the papers, and extracts from a letter from Fort Pickens, alluding to orders I have given; all I can say is, that it is not my version of blockade nor my orders on the subject."

TROOPS FOR THE KANAWHA.

The steamers *Undine*, *Florence*, *Reliance* and *J. H. Done* have been chartered by the Government to transport the Second German, or Twenty-eighth Regiment, and Twenty-fourth Regiment from Cincinnati to Point Pleasant, on the Kanawha River. The regiments were to arrive at Cincinnati on July 31, and proceed immediately up the river. Instead of the Second German Regiment going to Washington, they are ordered to Western Virginia.

THE EXPEDITION TO CAIRO.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 1.

Unusual interest has been created by the unwonted military activity which has followed the arrival of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT in St. Louis. Regiment's have been constantly arriving, the city has been fairly thronged with troops, eight steamboats have been preparing for their transportation down the river, and on last evening there were strong indications that "the great fleet" was about to move. The commanding General of this Department has not seen proper to inform the public accurately beforehand with respect to the precise objects of his enterprise, plans of his campaign, or date of the departure of his expedition. Upon these points he will undoubtedly enlighten the community.

The steamers *City of Alton*, *Keystone State*, *D. A. January* chartered as the second at a late hour last night. On board the former were the baggage and arms of a large portion of the corps and also of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment. During the day the guns of these troops were exchanged for Hall's Minié muskets. The *D. A. January* steamed up to the wharf during the afternoon, and took on board additional quantity of provisions and camp equipage, with which she then returned to the arsenal, arriving at about 5 P. M.

The steamer G. *W. Graham* moved to the arsenal at about noon, with stores of provisions and camp equipage, and began taking on board the baggage of Lieut.-Col. ROMBAUER'S command of Home Guards. The command embraces one battalion of Col. ARMSTRONG'S, and another of Col. KALLMAN'S Regiment—First and Second of the United States Reserve Corps. Commandant ROMBAUR is taken from Col. ARMSTRONG'S Staff, in which he is Lieutenant-Colonel. His detachment forms a splendid regiment, full eleven hundred strong. At 3½ P. M., they were out on review and parade, after which they marched on board the *G. W. Graham*, filling every deck almost to overflowing.

The Iowa Second Regiment was in readiness to embark, whenever ordered, upon the *D. A. January*. She already bore the baggage of the corps, and a battery of artillery, including a rifled cannon captured by them from the rebels in North Missouri. The troops doubtless went on board during the night.

From the levee a very interesting spectacle presented itself, at about noon, to hundreds of spectators. On the firing of a signal gun, the steamers *Express*, *War Eagle*, *Jennie Deans*, *Worsaae*, and *City of Alton*, simultaneously backed from the wharf, and dropped anchor in mid-stream. The movement was executed with admirable precision and fine effect. These steamers, with the *Louisiana*, *January* and *Graham*, constitute the military fleet of eight vessels to proceed down the Mississippi. Each to its mast the Stars and Stripes, while the *City of Alton*, as the "flag-steamer," shows also the Union Jack at the broad pennon. The gallant vessels attracted much attention, and every movement in respect to them was watched with keen interest.

At 4 P. M., the Seventeenth Regiment, Illinois, Col. ROSS commanding, broke up their encampment at the Abbey track and marched into the city to Fifth-street, and on Fifth, Washington-avenue, Fourth, Chestnut, Main, Locust and the levee, to the Steamer *Keystone*, which had moved to the Krekuk landing, near the foot of Chestnut-street, to receive them. The troops were preceded by an unusually excellent band of music, and presented a remarkably vigorous and martial appearance. They were in command of officers of hardy and evidently intelligent and cultivated men. Company A of this regiment is Gen. LYON'S body-guard, and consists of all the German Turners gathered at the start and so many of the others the time of embarkation of the Illinois Seventeenth. The corps marched in good order on board the *Keystone*, but a portion of them subsequently proceeded around the *Jennie Deans*, which, together with the *Empress*, moved in to the landing.

At 11 o'clock last night, the fleet and embarked troops remained awaiting complete readiness and orders to start. Major-Gen. FREMONT and staff went on board the *City of Alton*, to accompany and direct the expedition. Capt. BART ABLE is in charge of the fleet. The captains of the several vessels were published by us yesterday. It was expected that the boats would all start together at about daybreak this morning.

PIRATE PRISONERS.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Aug. 3, says:

"Thirty rebels, who had been captured on one of the piratical crafts sailing under the colors of the so-called Southern Confederacy, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon.

The prisoners, comparatively few of whom were genuine sea-faring men, were taken to the Navy-yard. From thence, they were conveyed by United States Marshal MILLWARD, to Moyamensing Prison. The transit was effected quietly, and without attracting public attention.

The men will remain in prison until the time for their trial arrives. They formed the crew of a rebel prize, which was recaptured while attempting to run the blockade off Charleston harbor. They were sent to this city by order of the blockading officer in charge of that station."

THE REBELS, THE GOVERNMENT, AND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM.

From Fred. Douglas' Monthly for August.

Thus far our Government has made very little progress in suppressing the slaveholding rebellion. Aside from the movements of Gen. LYON in Missouri, and of Gen. MCCLELLAN in Western Virginia, where the forces have been mainly from the Slave States, the rebels have had a decided advantage, and are probably stronger than at the beginning of the war. The defeat of the Government forces at Bull Run on Sunday, July 21, has inspired the rebels with new confidence, and confirmed their high hopes of ultimate success. At Great Bethel, at Vienna, at Acquia Creek, and wherever there has been fighting aside from Western Virginia and Missouri, the rebels have been on the winning side, and to-day they send up shouts of exultation and defiance. The Government has men, money and munitions of war in abundance, and the complete freedom of the sea. The rebels are poor in men, money, munitions of war, and are suffering all the hardships of a rigorous blockade. Yet with all these, and the disadvantages of an atrociously wicked cause, they are to this hour masters of the field. Who shall explain to us why this is so? Why does wrong so prosper against right? Many answers come to us. One alleges that it is the incompetency of our Generals; another, that it is the strong positions occupied by the rebels; and a third tells us that it is all owing to the treachery of the late Administration. These, and a thousand other explanations, come to us; but the real difficulty of the case remains untouched.

Our solution of the whole matter is this: The South is *in earnest*, and the North is not. The South is whole, and the North is half. The South has one animus, the North another. The contest is unequal in the spirit and purpose of the fight. The feeling of the North towards the South is destitute of every element of malice. It seems to conquer as much by conciliation as by the sword. It would commend itself more by the gentleness of its temper, than by the irresistibleness of its power. The South fights from choice—the North from necessity. The one is positive, and the other is merely negative. The one strikes with all the exterminating vigor of a settled and deadly hate—the other with the hesitating reluctance of a compassionating parent, careful not to wound too deeply the offending child. So to our mind stands the matter. The South hates the North, and the North even yet loves the South, and would rather win her back to loyalty by kind words than by hard blows.

All this is made very manifest in the conduct of both belligerents. Witness the scenes of Bull Run the other day, when the rebels amused themselves in sticking bayonets in the dead, and setting the wounded up against stumps, and shooting at them as targets. Witness the deceptions, the cheats, the unscrupulous lying, and the firing upon and killing their prisoners of war, to which they have resorted. Witness their throwing shot and shell at every point where they had reason to know that they were killing only the sick and wounded. Witness their shooting down our men when they could have taken them as prisoners, and in these things learn that the South is to its finger-ends filled with the fiercest and deadliest hate.

How marked and striking is the contrast between the two peoples and the two armies. Where the one tortures and sometimes kills its prisoners, the other treats them kindly, and often releases them upon taking the oath of allegiance. Where the one slays only in battle, the other shoots down our unarmed men in cold blood. While the South does not hesitate to employ their slaves against the Government, the Government refuses to accept the services of any colored citizen in suppressing the rebellion, lest they should lead to the freedom of the slaves, and thus inflict too heavy a blow upon the slaveholding rebels. The one is very careful about the rights of property, while the other fills the sea with pirates, and plunders the Government of everything it can get its hands upon. The slaveholders have no scruples; they wage this war with unrelenting and desperate earnestness, sustained and fed by immeasurable malice, unmixed, and as deadly as the poison from the fang of a rattlesnake. Herein is the secret of their success. It is not their numbers, not their wealth, not the goodness of their cause, not their skill, but the quenchless fire of a deadly hate, which spurns all restraints of law and humanity, and walks to its purpose with a single eye and a determined hand. The battle at Bull Run has done something to open Northern eyes to the real character of their Southern brethren; but it may require other lessons of the same sort to lead them to strike the South only where it can do so effectually, and that is the abolition of Slavery.

THE PIRATES OF THE ENCHANTRESS.

The *Albatross* arrived at Philadelphia on Friday last, with the pirates who were taking the *Enchantress* into Charleston. The *Ledger* says of them:

"They were not indisposed to converse about their connection with the *Jeff. Davis* and their previous history, and the following facts were obtained: WALTER W. SMITH, the prize master, is a native of Savannah, Ga., where he has a family. He was a pilot, and had a branch when the war broke out. Though he did not say much in reference to the rebellion, his language and manner showed that his heart was in the movement. MULLINS, like SMITH, was a pilot. He is young, and of Scotch descent, his mother being a native of Scotland. EDWARD ROCHFORD, though an Englishman, has been several years in Charleston, and is classed as a Southern man. He said that the times were so bad in Charleston, that he was forced to do something. A little surprise was manifested at finding LANE, of Massachusetts, in such company, and he seemed to be ashamed of it. In explanation, he said that he sailed from Liverpool for Charleston last Spring, arriving there on the 16th of May. The port was soon after blockaded, and he could not get away. Being without means, he was compelled to accept any kind of service that offered. He was in the engagement, in which three of the others, including two of them were pilots, having any knowledge of navigation. LANE is twenty-seven years old. He has friends in this city. THOS. QUIGLEY is a young man, a native of Ireland, who has made his home for years in New-York. He sailed for Charleston in January last, and was there when the port was blockaded. His excuse for being one of the crew of the *Jeff. Davis* was that he had not anything to do.

All the men were in irons, at which they did not complain. With the exception of this, they said that their treatment on the *Albatross* had been better than they expected it would be. Late in the afternoon the Deputy United States Marshal brought carriages and took the prisoners, who had to convey them to the Moyamensing Prison. The report was soon circulated among the workmen in the yard, and a crowd gathered around the *Albatross* to see the men come out. So great was the curiosity to get a sight of them that the prisoners could with difficulty make their way to the carriages. As soon as they were seated, the carriages were surrounded, and so continued until the whip was applied to the horses."

A DISGRACEFUL DISTURBANCE.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of July 31, has this paragraph:

"Early yesterday morning the Pennsylvania Twenty-fourth Regiment passed through this city en route to home over the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. For some reason the train was stopped at Canton, just outside of the city limits, and remained there until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The soldiers complained of hunger, and the people of the neighborhood, as far as was in their power, contributed food to alleviate their sufferings. A difficulty sprung up between two of the companies, one having accused the other of cowardice, and it was determined to test their respective metals by a pitched battle. The companies accordingly left the train and were formed in line of battle with unloaded muskets, it having been previously agreed that there should be no shooting or bayoneting. At the word of command each charged upon the other, and at the order to 'reverse arms,' they clinched their muskets by the barrel and engaged in the fight with the butt-ends of their pieces. The battle was short but sanguinary, and many had their heads thoroughly cracked, while others bled freely. The officers of the regiment then interfered and put a stop to the conflict. One man was struck on the head with the breech of a musket, producing a fracture of the skull and total senseless on the ground. The surgeon was sent for, and pronounced the wound mortal, while the other could not be moved. He remained in the cars, and died on the way to Philadelphia. The regiment was accompanied by those who witnessed it, to have been a most disgraceful affair, and one unbecoming a disciplined army."

ANOTHER REBEL CLERGYMAN

The San Francisco *Micror* of July 5, says:

"A large proportion of the congregation of Calvary Church, presided over by Rev. Dr. W. A. SCOTT, have become excited by his proposal to rid the Sunday of sentiments peculiar to the Toombs and Davis school, and are taking steps, as we understand, to secure his removal, or, at least, to effect a suppression of the irreasonable notions he would persist in the habit of uttering in his sermons. Some [illegible] on the occasion of [illegible] on the occasion of the late Fourth of July, when Rev. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, as President and Vice-President out of the Union, prayed for the President of the United States, and upon his refusal to modify his language, the offence was overlooked. Recently, however, Dr. SCOTT has become more outspoken, and his doctrines are apt to be [illegible] as congregation, the [illegible] concluded to take some action [illegible]."

NO WANT OF ARMS SOUTH.

A correspondent of the Georgia *Citizen*, writing from [illegible] says there are over 900 men employed in the Iron Works, where they turn out [illegible] per day, from five to one hundred and twenty-four pounders—columbiads, howitzers, field-pieces, rifled cannon, shot, shell, &c. [illegible] is made in a peculiar way. The [illegible] is put into a machine, and [illegible] shots, five hundred are turned out in a day. Cartridges are made by women and girls. Between three

and four hundred are employed; about 800,000 are turned out per day. There are 1,200 mules employed in conveying the war munitions, stores, etc.

Snarr, Hungerford & Co., of the Navy-yard works, give notice that they have twelve 6-pound iron guns completed and for sale. They make small cannon and shot to order, and have a stock of wagons on hand.

UNION MEN IN EXILE.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs: "One of the most deplorable issues of the defeat of our Army, is the expulsion of citizens from Fairfax County. Expulsion is too mild a term to employ in explanation of their condition. They are obliged to fly with their families, or be impressed into the army and carried down South. Two of these men were in my office to-day. They gave me a statement of their condition: A notice was served on them, at their own houses, to appear on a specified day at the quarters of Gen. Beauregard, bringing with them the best arms they had. They are Northern men, as a very large proportion of the farmers of Fairfax County are; they could not dare to appear before Beauregard, and be compelled to take up arms against the Union. Their only alternative was to escape with their families. This they have done, flying, in many cases, at midnight, and by a circuitous journey, through forests, to reach Washington. I am requested by those of them with whom I have conversed, to suppress their names, as any proof that they had been giving information would prove disastrous to their prospects of ever recovering the property they have hastily abandoned.

In Fairfax County, more than one-half of the inhabitants are open Union men. They have hitherto escaped in very large numbers from molestation by avoiding conversation or expressing any sentiments on the subject; but now all are called to appear before the leader of the Army, and there is no alternative but to enlist, or make their escape. This they are trying to do. We have them here in large numbers. They are objects of sympathy—exiles in their own country—driven from homes in which they were surrounded with every comfort, and now compelled, in many cases, to rely upon contributions for the support of their families. Not a few of them, when at home, and in possession of their farms, stock, &c., were considered wealthy."

The Louisville *Courier* of July 30, says:

"We have startling accounts of the reign of terror in some portions of Virginia. A gentleman by the name of John Thompson, with his wife and seven children, arrived here on foot, on Saturday last, from Christiansburgh, Montgomery County, Virginia, having been driven from their home for expressing Union sentiments. They had all their earthly possessions in a wagon, until they reached the Cumberland Gap, at which point they were menaced by the soldiery and robbed of all they possessed, including a small sum of money. After having been robbed, they were allowed ten minutes to depart. The unhappy family then made the distance to this city on foot, arriving at the intersection of Main-street and Beargrass on Saturday evening in a destitute condition. They were kindly cared for by some of the charitable citizens of Butchertown, who are proverbial for their liberality. Mr. Thompson informs us that about fifteen hundred Confederate troops are encamped in Kentucky, about two miles from the Tennessee line, and that there are between four and five hundred soldiers near the Gap in Tennessee. He was permitted to pass the Tennessee line, but was assaulted and robbed by the troops who are encamped in Kentucky."

COMPLIMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence explains itself:

Boston, July 8, 1861.

Sir: In great issues of human life, in great opportunities for the exercise of beneficent powers, the leading minds of the race usually occupy isolated positions. In entire sympathy with the intelligence and the highest aspirations of the people, unselfishly devoted to the best welfare of their fellows, they have a clearer view of dangers to be avoided, of obstacles to be overcome, and of a thoughtful economy which shall prevent any waste of power. Their movements often seem slow to the impatience of excited observers; and the calm steadiness of a quiet mind is called inaction; the repose of real strength, indolence.

These reflections have been recalled by occasional expressions, in some portion of the public press, of a desire for more speedy movement of our troops. We do not think that your serenity has been disturbed by such expressions, but believe that the assurance of unqualified confidence which your countrymen feel in your prudence, patriotism and wisdom, will not be unwelcome. They regard your large study and experience in military affairs as one of the most important instruments in their great work; they value your untiring industry and devotion to the duties of your command as an earnest of success. They commit to your guidance the lives of those dear to them, with a perfect trust that, whilst a stainless courage will do and dare everything, no blood will be needlessly shed.

They know that the love of truth, honor and fidelity to duty, recognize no limitation of climate or locality of residence, and that the brightest stars in all history have ever been loyal to God and their country.

With affectionate respect,

Your friends and fellow-countrymen.

Ignatius Sargent, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, L. Lothrop Motley, Charles G. Greene, John C. Lee, F. C. Loring, Charles Sprague, S. K. Lothrop, C. B. Goodrich, J. Amory Davis, Wm. Gray, O. W. Holmes, J. Mason Warren, Richard Frothingham, Peleg W. Chandler, Charles Hale, Waldo Flint, John Lowell, George Tyler Bigelow.

Lieut.-Gen. Scott, Washington, D. C.

Gen. Scott's reply was as follows:

Washington, July 13, 1861.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to receive from you, some of the principal citizens of Boston, my countrymen, a high testimonial of your approbation and esteem—a most precious reward of my public services, and which cannot fail to be long cherished by my posterity. Your devoted friend and servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Messrs. I. Sargent, J. I. Bowditch, J. L. Motley, C. C. Greene, J. C. Lee, F. C. Loring, C. Sprague, &c., &c., &c.

PURCHASE OF STATE STOCKS, BONDS, &c.

The following queries have been put to the Confederate District-Attorney at Charleston:

First—Is it lawful for a citizen of the Confederate States to purchase of our enemy State stock or bonds of any of the Confederate States, and demand the interest when due?

Second—Is it lawful for the same parties to purchase notes given by merchants of the Southern Confederacy to Northern houses, and demand payment for the same?

Third—If lawful and proper to pursue the above course, would it not be equally legal for the small trader to buy merchandise of the enemy; or in other words, does the law intend to operate in favor of the fortunate holders of capital against the humble dealers in wares and merchandise?

The response is as follows:

The acts specified by you certainly constitute "trading with the enemy" peculiarly objectionable, because they afford a direct assistance to the enemy, by the transmission of money to foster his resources. And, in addition, such conduct is highly unpatriotic, because directly injurious to the interests of the States and citizens of our Confederacy, whose obligations are thus withdrawn from the enemy's country, where it is for the interests of the States that they should remain, since they could not there be called upon for payment during the war. Such operations are certainly worse than the simple purchase of merchandise in the enemy's country, because they, at the same time, *aid* our *enemies* and *injure* our *friends*.

REPORTED RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *Clipper* of Thursday states that as the Fifth New-York Regiment passed that city on Wednesday, a party of Irish Secessionists began cheering for Jeff. Davis. The cheering was accompanied by a shower of stones that fell among the ranks of the volunteers. The soldiers immediately fixed their bayonets and charged upon the men who lined the sidewalks. Several shots were also fired, but we could hear of no one being injured.

When the fight began Officer Groows rushed in among the rioters and attempted to arrest a burly Irishman, who was in the act of throwing a brick. A soldier in charging mistook the officer for one of the assailants, and slightly stabbed him in the right side. Officer Groows was compelled to run into the store of Mr. Kramer, on the corner, when the soldiers demanded that he should be given up to them.

Matters began assuming a serious aspect, when Officer Sherwood made his appearance at the store door waving an American flag. Matters were explained, and the sight of the flag had the effect of staying all further demonstrations, and the soldiers formed into line again and proceeded to Bolton Depôt.

During the riot a man named William Lilley, one named Flaherty, and one other, whose name we could not learn, were arrested by the regiment and marched to the depôt, the soldiers declaring that they intended to take them to New-York as prisoners of war. We afterwards learned that the three were released from custody upon their taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. While the riot was in progress squads of soldiers chased the rioters in all directions at the point of the bayonet.

Neither the Baltimore *American* or *Patriot* makes allusion to any affair of this kind.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Washington *Star*, under the head of "a very narrow escape," says that on Monday last Beauregard was reconnoitering in person, within three or four miles of the Chain Bridge, and had left a party of ten or fifteen of his troops scouting there, but ten minutes before the latter were all made prisoners by Capt. Motte, of New-York, and a Union company that went out (from the Chain Bridge) for the purpose of capturing them.

JEFF DAVIS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

President Davis, says the New-Orleans *Crescent*, had hardly returned from the glorious battle-field of Manassas before he was off again for Northwest Virginia. We may soon hear that McClellan's forces [illegible] have received as severe a shock as the [illegible] at Manassas. They have advanced into Virginia about far enough, and the death of Garnett will yet be avenged.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

Capt. Sprague, of the schooner *General Hersey*, which arrived, on Sunday at the Lazaretto Philadelphia, reports that off Hatteras saw a fore-and-aft schooner, painted white, with about fifty men on deck; took her to be a privateer. She stood off towards a deep loaded vessel, then in sight, without boarding the *Hersey*.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Gov. Harris has written a letter to the Memphis *Avalanche*, denying that he has retarded or delayed the transfer of the State military forces to the Confederate authorities, in the hope of securing more high appointments. The following paragraph shows that there is a screw loose somewhere:

"I have an agent now at Richmond, for the purpose of conferring with the President and Secretary of War upon all questions that it is deemed important to have understood in making this transfer. I have no doubt they will be settled to the entire satisfaction of the Government and myself, in a few days, as they are of a character which need only to be suggested to be settled. This, doubtless, would have been done long since, but for the immense pressure of important duties devolving upon the President. When it is done, the transfer will be properly made.

I shall continue to insist, as well after as before the transfer, upon having full justice done to the State in the General and Staff appointments. I, however, have not at any time doubted the disposition of the President to do ample justice to Tennessee and Tennesseeans by giving position to such as have shown themselves competent and worthy. More than this I shall not ask at his hands.

In the meantime, I shall continue to coöperate most cordially with the President and his various officers, as I have heretofore done, in promptly carrying forward all military movements deemed by them proper to be made. I have at this moment in motion, under the order of the President, eight Tennessee regiments."

Parson Brownlow's paper, the Knoxville *Whig*, has these interesting items:

CHASING GOV. JOHNSON.

"A rich affair came off at Cumberland Gap last week. A gentleman, who resides in Carter County, came out of Kentucky to Knoxville, on horseback, and in some respects he resembles Gov. Johnson. Two expert and knowing Secessionists met him in the road near Maynardsville, and being certain that it was the veritable Andrew Johnson, they sent off runners to the Gap, who traveled all night, and made the drive in good time, a distance of some thirty miles. A company of cavalry was dispatched, who came lumbering over the hills and hollows, panting for the blood of the traitor Johnson.

Dividing out at Maynardsville, some searched the eaves, some took up the country, and a detachment came through to this city, fierce and determined upon the capture of Johnson. Upon learning here, from the leading Secessionists that Johnson was at that very time sitting in the Senate Chamber of the United States, in the military phrase of the Southern Confederacy, they 'retired,' or fell back upon their fortifications at the Gap! At latest dates from these, they had blockaded one of the pass-ways known as the 'Baptist Gap,' filling it with logs, trees, and stones, so that the natives can't go or come to mill, for miles on either side. The troops are now intrenched at the Gap, throwing up breastworks; and they are daily stimulated by some Kentucky wags, who come over and report to them that Lincoln has a large force within two or three days' march.

THE PRAYER MEETING SIGN.

It is well known to our citizens that a Union Prayer Meeting has been kept up for several years in this city, by the several religious denominations, and that they occupy a room on the corner of Gay and Main streets, where there is a modest sign out, with the inscription in bronzed or gold-leaf letters, "Union Prayer Meeting Room." Not long since, some troops from one of the Cotton States were passing through the streets, looking at the town, and burning with indignation for the old defunct Union, could not bear to see a sign up with a word upon it that would call the Union to mind. They halted! looked at it! swore by the God who made them, "that d—d thing must come down!" One of the secession leaders of the town approached them and assured them that the allusion on the sign was not to the National Union, but to *a Union of denominations*, they very graciously permitted it to remain!

We have heard of another instance in this county in which a Secessionist refused to let his children be taught lessons at Sunday School out of certain books, having on the title-page the inscription, "American Sunday School *Union*." This is carrying hostilities to the Union to a great length.

GEN. PILLOW'S CHAIN-CABLE.

Previous to Gen. Pillow being superseded by Bishop Polk, he went to New-Orleans and procured a huge chain-cable, costing him $25,000, and brought it to Memphis to blockade the river, by stretching it over and resting it upon buoys! The cable, carriage and work cost about $80,000. The first big tide that came, bringing down the usual amount of trees, logs and driftwood, swept his cable and its supporters, as any flat-boat captain would have informed the Confederate authorities would certainly be the case.

This is no idle tale, but a sober reality, and we shall send the account of this affair on to the Confederate forces, to be tried on the Potomac, on James River, and in the Chesapeake Bay!

THE FORCE AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

We learn from the Memphis *Appeal*, July 25, that "the troops of East Tennessee, under Gen. Caswell, have been occupying Cumberland Gap some time, and at the latest dates were well prepared to dispute the passage of the Nationals who at one time threatened an invasion of Tennessee by that route. The force at the Gap is the Second East Tennessee Regiment, under Col. D. H. Cummins. One portion of the brigade is stationed at Big Creek Gap, and another at Baptist Gap, while Col. Maney's Regiment is at Haynesville, awaiting orders. A volunteer, writing from Cumberland Gap, says they had 'uphill work in securing a resting-place on the steep mountain side,' but that our volunteers have proved themselves adequate to every occasion, and in a couple of days' hard labor, with the aid of the pick and shovel, have completely transformed and terraced the Virginia side of the mountain, and, by ordinary care, manage to 'keep right side up.' They are encamped close to the Kentucky line, beyond which they have strict [illegible] to pass, and the order has as yet not been violated."

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE BATTLE.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 23d says:

"The great news from Virginia, with its incidental calamities, kept our community throughout yesterday in a state of feverish excitement and anxiety. So great was the demand for the *Mercury*, which was the only morning paper that published the full telegraphic account of the action, that we were obliged to run our press until late in the forenoon in order to supply the public thirst for the news.

The following gentlemen took their departure by the Northeastern Railroad yesterday. They go at their own expense to volunteer to alleviate the sufferings and minister to the comfort of our wounded South Carolinians: H. R. Banks and servant, Jerry Maxwell, M. H. Nathan, Dr. Scherzer, Thomas J. Kerr, and Charles Kerrison and servant.

We understand that others will make the necessary arrangements, and follow to-day to partake in the same good work."

The *Courier*, of the same date, says:

"The dead bodies of the hirelings lay in heaps on road and in field. We conquered gloriously. The enemy fought bravely and well, but their valor could not resist the courage of men under the inspiration of a grand and holy cause, and they have been utterly routed by half their number.

Our joy at this signal work of the Divine favor is tempered by the heavy loss we have sustained in the death of those who have taken the first step in a career of glorious usefulness. We bewail the death of noble spirits. And other names may be added to the gloomy list. We forbear to write them down until the mention of them can be accompanied with a fitting tribute to their virtues and valor. We would rather, at this time, rejoice and give thanks that more of our gallant sons have not fallen upon that bloody field.

It is these strokes that forbid the exultation in which the importance and splendor of the victory prompts us to indulge. And the death of those noble men causes us to realize our increased obligation to Him who ruleth in the armies of Heaven and earth, and to fall down in adoring gratitude, and give the honor of the success to the God whom we serve. His right arm won the victory for our arms, and to Him would we ascribe the glory."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Sentinel* says:

"But while we rejoice for our success, many homes have the shadow of death round about, and the voice of weeping, the wail of widowhood, the sharp cry of orphanage, are in our land. We have bought our victory dearly, paid for it the purchase blood of the brave.

While we drop a tear for the noble, the manly, the gallant heroic, for our Bartow, and Bee, and Johnson, and Stovall, and the whole long list of glory's children, and while we mourn with their families and friends, let us thus be nerved all the more to strike, strike again," etc., etc.

GEN. PATTERSON AGAIN.

On the evening of July 31 Gen. Patterson was twice serenaded in Philadelphia, by the National Guard and by a party of friends. To the latter he said:

"My Friends: I am greatly indebted to you for the compliment you have paid me to-night, and for the approbation you have been pleased to bestow. I know that I have endeavored to do my duty, and believe I have handled my column as well as any other in the field. I have been honorably discharged by my superior officer, and if he makes no complaint, and if those who served under me make none, what right have others to constitute themselves a military star chamber to decide on my merits or demerits as a soldier. I have the great satisfaction of knowing that all the officers of the regular army serving with me approved of the management of the army under my command. These gentlemen are competent judges, and their approval I value more than the praises of all the civilians in the United States. The army standard is the true test of the soldier, and by that test I am willing to stand or fall. To you, my fellow townsmen, I can but extend my most grateful thanks for this renewed evidence of your friendship and confidence."

To the former he spoke as follows:

"My Friends: I am very much obliged to you, very much, indeed—for your courtesy and [illegible] and for the manifestation of kind feelings you have been pleased to bestow upon me. [Cheers.] I have endeavored to do my duty. I have had no fault found with me. I have no complaints to make of anybody. My conscience is clear to God and man, and I am perfectly content with the decision that will be made of my conduct, be it what it may."

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

From the Washington Star, July 31.

We have every reason to believe that the following list embraces the names, rank and position of all the military officers nominated by the President to the Senate on the day before yesterday, viz:

Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, Major-General, May 16, 1861.
John A. Dix, New-York, do., do.
Benjamin F. Butler, Massachusetts, do., do.
Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, Second Infantry, Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.
Capt. John Pope, Top. Engineers, do., do.
George A. McCall, Pennsylvania.
Samuel R. Curtis, Iowa.
Philip Kearney, New-Jersey.
Joseph J. Reynolds, Indiana.
Rufus King, Wisconsin.
J. D. Cox, Ohio.
Stephen Hurlburt, Illinois.
Franz Siegel, Missouri.
Robert C. Schenk, Ohio.
B. M. Prentiss, Illinois.

Adjutant-General's Department.—Daniel T. Van Buren, of New-York, Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major.

Donn Piatt, of Ohio, Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain.
Joseph Bryce Smith, of New-York, do., do.
Marcus J. Parrott, of Kansas, do., do.
Henry J. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, do., do.
George S. Rose, of Indiana, do., do.
Simeon M. Preston, of Illinois, do., do.

Quartermaster's Department.—James Bradshaw, of Indiana, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, from June 20, 1861.

John W. Taylor, of Iowa, do., do., from June 22, 1861.
Jacob Dock, of Pennsylvania, do., do., do.
Charles W. Moulton, of Ohio, do., do., June 26.
Fielding Lowry, of Ohio, do., do., June 28.

Jno. W. Rankin, Iowa; Reuben B. Hatch, Illinois; Jesse W. Fell, Illinois; J. W. Shaffer, Illinois; G. A. Pierce, Illinois; Henry Z. Curtis, Iowa.

Edward M. Davis and Chandler Hall, Henry S. Fitch, Illinois; Enoch P. Fitch, Virginia; John Levering, Indiana; John P. Rutherford, Pensylvania; Dexter F. Parker, Massachusetts.

Subsistence Department—Joseph G. Crane, Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, June 28, 1861.

Speed Butler, Illinois; Thomas F. Wilson, Virginia; Jas. Beach Clow, Pennsylvania; Francis Darr, Ohio; Dan'l Saint, Florida; W. C. Taskington, Indiana; Isaac C. Woods, Rhode Island; N. Cowly, Indiana; Wm. W. Jackson, Illinois; Wm. Donelson, Pennsylvania; Richard McAllister, Iowa.

AN APPEAL.

It seems strange that such appeals as the following, which appears in the New-Orleans *Delta*, of July 26, should be necessary at this juncture:

"This Brigade received orders on Tuesday to forward the First Regiment at once to the seat of war in Virginia. The effort to raise a fund to procure a battery of rifled cannon to accompany this Brigade, of which we spoke some days since, seems to flag, and we regret to hear of it. It is now no time for the men of the South to fold their hands and imagine all is done that is required for them to do. The most recent news we have states that, in six hours, six thousand men were mustered into the service of Lincoln, Seward & Co., and defeat seems only to incite the fanatics of the North to more strenuous efforts. Every action in this war has proved the necessity of artillery for effective service against the superior small arms with which our enemies are provided, and we would regret to hear of so large a body of Louisianians as compose this Brigade going into the field without protection, such as this battery would afford them. We hope our citizens will take bravely hold of the matter and speedily push it through.

We were officially informed some time since that nearly one-half of the amount had been raised by Company B, of the Confederate Guards, and judged, from the well-known liberality of the gentlemen composing other companies of the Home Guards, that the balance required had before this been realized."

A STEAMER FIRED INTO NEAR ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of July 30, says:

"The steamer *W. I. Morlay*, Capt. Conway, bound from Cincinnati for this port, was fired into at Cape Girardeau on Saturday night, a little after 12 o'clock. The *Morlay* had landed at Cape Girardeau to discharge freight and passengers, and had no trouble whatever with any person or persons at that place. It was late at night, and very few people were seen. The officers discovered a number of tents, presenting the appearance of a camp, above the town. Soon after the boat had left the wharf to continue her trip to St. Louis, between two and three hundred shots were fired at her from shore.

The shots took effect in the texas, pilot-house and hurricane roof, some of them entering a lot of empty barrels on the roof. Two or three shots passed through the bulkheading of the texas, and one of them took effect in the head of the cook, who was asleep in his berth. It struck him on the left temple and passed around the skull, making a severe flesh wound. Another passed through the leg of a cabin boy, in the same apartment. No other damage was done to either the crew or passengers. Among the latter were about fifty soldiers, belonging to one of the Illinois regiments at Cairo, on their way home.

No cause can be assigned for the firing, and the parties committing the assault are unknown. The balls were ounce and a quarter round musket balls.

The boat got out of the way as soon as she could, and arrived here, Sunday morning, without further accident."

FORTY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS NINTH CAPTURED.

Arlington Heights, July 29.

Editor of the Boston Herald:

I have to inform you that forty (40) of our men were captured, this morning, by the rebels. The men were sent out on picket duty yesterday. Our mail messenger, Sergeant Maloney, who left here on last Saturday, to get the mail at Washington, was taken prisoner by a skirmishing party belonging to a Mississippi regiment, situated within eight miles of our camp. Yours, respectfully,

GEO. W. PERKINS.
Adjutant Ninth Massachusetts Regiment,
Col. Cass, Commanding.

A HORSE FOR GEN. KELLY.

Brig.-Gen. Kelly, who was recently wounded in the action at Phillippa, some weeks ago, has been presented with a beautiful horse by his friends. It is named *Phillippa*, after the spot where he earned his laurels.

REFUGEES FROM GEORGIA.

Ten refugees from Atlanta, Ga., bound for Massachusetts, says the Cleveland *Plaindealer* of July 27, passed through here yesterday afternoon. They included men, women and children. They experienced no particular difficulty in getting away.

PAYING OFF.

The officers and soldiers of Col. Dare's Regiment, Twenty-third Pennsylaania, were paid off in Philadelphia on Thursday. It took $41,000 to do it.

MINOR ITEMS.

One of the most interesting incidents of the battle, says a Southern journal, is presented in the case of Wylie P. Mangum, Jr., son of ex-Senator Mangum, of North Carolina. This young man was attached to Col. Fisher's regiment, I believe, and owes the preservation of his life to a copy of the Bible presented him by his sister. He had the good book in his left coat pocket. It was struck by a ball near the edge, but the book changed the direction of the ballet, and it glanced off, inflicting a severe, but not dangerous flesh wound. The book was saturated with blood, but the advice written on a fly-leaf by the sister who gave it was perfectly legible.

The Secretary of the Treasury proposed on Aug. 1 to pay off the clerks in the Departments with Uncle Sam's new issue of paper. The Interior Department refused, others informed Hon. Secretary Chase that they could discover no law to compel them to receive anything short of specie. The result was the supplying of the paymasters with paper and specie. Those who preferred Mr. Chase's very handsome Treasury bills to the yellow dust received them, while those whose choice was specie received their pay in gold.

The Memphis *Appeal* says: "All citizens of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas are earnestly requested by Capt. W. R. Hunt, of the Ordnance Department, in an advertisement, published this morning, to bring their rifles to the Armory, on Union-street, where they will be rebored and rerifled, and a fair price paid for them by the State."

The Secretary of War has directed Col. Franklin, who is in command at Alexandria, to liberate all slaves in prison at that post, and to employ them in assisting to construct fortifications, paying them for their work as day laborers. He also directed that other slaves escaping to our army shall be disposed of in a similar manner.

The Richmond *Examiner* learns from a reliable source that the French Consul in that city, M. Paul, dispatched a courier to his Government on the 24th inst., conveying an account of the two battles recently fought near Manassas.

Maj. Slemmer, of Fort Pickens notoriety, has been invited to become Commander of the Douglas Brigade, now organizing in Illinois. He has consented to do so if the War Department will give him permission.

Col. Lorino, late of the United States Army, was on July 27 appointed by Jeff. Davis as Brigadier-General of the Confederate States, and intrusted with the command of the division lately under Gen. Garnett.

The Troy *Times* states that Gen. Wool has three times during the present war been nominated by Gen. Scott for important commands.

Mrs. Huson, of Rochester, has received the following dispatch from her husband:

Richmond, *via* Louisville, July 31, 1861.

To Mrs. C. Huson, Jr.:

I am here a prisoner, in good health. The Government at Washington can procure my exchange for other prisoners, which I presume it will soon do.

C. HUSON, Jr.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 3, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	88¼	5	Hanover Bank	70
3,000	do	88¾	20	Pac. Mail St. Co.	73¾
2,000	do	89	5	do	73¼
1,000	do	89⅜	50	do b10	73¾
14,000	U. S. 5s, '74 .Cou	80	20	Penn. Coal Co.	79½
1,000	Treas. 12 ℘ ct. N.	102	200	N. Y. Cen. R. p. & c.	76¾
7,000	do	101⅞	300	do p. & c.	76⅝
5,000	Treas. 6 ℘ c. Two Y.	96½	100	do p. & c.	76½
4,750	do	96	10	Mil. & P. Du Chien.	15
1,000	Ill. Registered bs.	78	50	Hudson Riv. R. s30	34
1,000	Ill. Coupon bs. '79	80½	25	do	34⅛
5,000	Michigan 6s	80½	25	do	34¼
7,000	Tenn. State 6s '90.	43¼	50	Harlem Railroad	11
1,000	do s10	43	50	Harlem R. Prefer'd.	25⅞
3,000	do	43	200	do	26
1,000	Georgia S. 6s	60½	150	do	25⅞
4,000	N. Car. S. 6s	66½	100	Reading Railroad	36½
3,000	do	62	50	Mi. So. & N. I. G. S. b30	29½
32,000	Missouri S. 6s	43¼	100	do b30	29½
1,000	Louisiana S. 6s	59	7	Panama Railroad	107
3,000	California S. 7s	76½	200	Ill. Cen. R. S. s30	63½
1,000	B'klyn C. W. L.	99¾	175	do	64
5,000	Erie R. R. 3d M. B.	84	25	do b15	64
1,000	H. R. R. R. 1st M	101	5	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	94½
500	do	101½	50	Gal. & Chic. R. b10	63¼
1,000	M. Cen. 8 ℘ cent. 1st M. S. Fund C. B.	95	150	do s30	63
1,200	Chi. & N. W. S. F. Bonds....ex div	80⅜	200	do c	63½
2,000	Han. & St. J. R. B.	30	100	do c	63⅞
4,000	N. J. C. 1st m. ex. in.	102½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	28¾
10	Bank St. New-York	75	100	do	28¾
20	Bank of Commerce.	76½	300	do	28⅞
20	do	76¾	200	do s30	28
			50	Chic. & R. I. R.	39¾

Monday, Aug. 5—A. M.

The following is from the official copy of the sections to the Supplemental Loan bill, passed by Congress, which suspends the Sub-Treasury law of 1846, so far as it makes the Sub-Treasury the exclusive depository of the public moneys:

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled 'an act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue, passed August 6, 1846,' *be and the same are hereby suspended, so far as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit any of the moneys obtained on any of the loans now authorized by law, to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, in such solvent specie-paying banks as he may select; and the said moneys so deposited may be withdrawn from such deposit for deposit with the regular authorized depositaries, or for the payment of public dues, or paid in redemption of the notes authorized to be issued under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, payable on demand,* as may seem expedient to, or be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The Specie principle of the Sub-Treasury Law it will be observed, is in no sense departed from, but its practice allowed to be varied, at the option of the public creditor, to Bank or Treasury Notes, redeemable on demand in Specie. The late practice of the Government was arbitrarily to force upon the public creditor as well as to exact at the Custom-house and Land Office nothing but Gold or Silver. It also demanded of all lenders to the Government the immediate transfer in Gold, of the entire amount subscribed for, to the Sub-Treasury, irrespective of the immediate wants of the Government, and without consulting the state or convenience of the Money Market, thereby locking up and rendering useless to business, for the time being, sums of five or ten millions every few weeks, and indirectly, as well as unnecessarily, taxing the ability of the Market to pay a liberal rate for the Public Securities. These drawbacks were not so sensibly felt as they threatened soon to be while the operations of the War were being initiated, and the sums required to be borrowed were on a comparatively moderate scale. But even through the past three or four months of the War, while less than thirty millions have been borrowed, the periodical negotiations through the Department at Washington and the Sub-Treasurer in this City were not unattended by many serious vexations, not to say undue depreciation, growing out of the incongruity of soliciting Money, in Bullion, from Banking corporations, the largest and best of which were proscribed by the Sub-Treasury law as unworthy depositories of the Government moneys. To place two hundred and fifty millions, therefore, in Treasury Bills or Funded Stock, without some change of system, whether with the Banks of the Country or the people who comprise their shareholders and dealers, and who have abundant confidence in their solvency and management, would have been attended by greatly increased difficulties, if not ruinous depreciation. The magnitude of the operation, alone, to be carried on in gold exclusively (and prescriptively,) would have proved embarrassing, at least to the extent of constituting a pretext with money-lenders, whether corporate or individual, to demand the most liberal rates for themselves, and the hardest terms for the Government.

Whether commercial public sentiment has ever yielded implicitly to the so-called excellencies of the Sub-Treasury system, whether as a substitute for a National Bank, or its Specie clause as a substitute for a National Currency of Bank or Treasury notes or Exchange Bills redeemable in Specie, or as a check upon the State Bank systems of New-York and New-England, or not, we shall not now stop to inquire. For one, we confess we have never appreciated these excellencies to the extent claimed by the founders of the system, though ready to acknowledge that in its office of Government agent, in the absence of such an institution as the Bank of England *is*, and the Bank of the United States, under its National charter, *was*, it has served a useful and almost indispensable purpose, as we hope it will—and see no reason in the present modification why it should not—continue to do. But as immense War Loans have been voted by Congress, and a National Currency of five, ten and twenty-dollar Treasury Notes, redeemable on demand, resolved upon, as a desirable auxiliary to the conduct of the War, there would seem to be nothing more proper, certainly nothing more fair or mutual, than to divide the Government accounts employed in these operations with and between the Associated Banks of this City, and the equally staunch and loyal Banking corporations of Philadelphia and Boston, who have thus far been almost exclusively relied upon as lenders to the Government.

That Mr. Chase designs to extend the circle of lenders, so far as he can do so, by dividing his accounts with the best Banks of the interior, East and West, thus inviting their participation in the Public Loans, we dare say is true. We deem this no more serious objection to the modification of the Sub-Treasury system, because these Banks may be of moderate capital, than the other cavil at the 'Change that he may possibly confine his favors to the Banks of Commerce and America, and other large concerns in this City. In any event, we believe the country will have confidence in his selection, on the score of both honesty and prudence, and that the Public Moneys, awaiting disbursement in these Deposit Banks, or held ready for the redemption of his National Circulation as the same may present itself, will be as safe as with Mr. Cisco in New-York, or the Mint in Philadelphia. And if this be not saying enough to satisfy the adherents of the Sub-Treasury system, it would be difficult, certainly, to reach their refined standard of security by any human contrivance.

Another clause in the Supplemental Loan bill is to the following tenor:

"Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may sell or negotiate for any portion of the loan provided for in the act to which this is supplementary, Bonds payable not more than twenty years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, at any rate not less than the equivalent of par for the Bonds bearing seven ℘ cent. interest authorized by said act."

This limit to a 6 ℘ cent. Stock, if preferred to to the 7 ℘ cent at par, is equivalent to 91.07½ ℘ cent. The clause we understand to have been adopted in place of relaxing the minimum rate at which the 7 ℘ cent. Stock can be sold. Both Congress and the Secretary were unwilling, after providing 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bills of three years' date, for disbursement to public creditors and for raising money through the War, to authorize a 7 ℘ cent. 20-year Stock to be sacrificed in the market below par under any circumstances or combination of lenders, at home or abroad. And we think they were right, since the premium on such a Stock, in the event of peace, would amply compensate the takers or holders for the risk of advancing the money at par, before the War is brought to a conclusion. In a like sentiment they were unwilling to make the pledge of specific Customs, or other revenues, to these specific Loans. No great commercial States like England or France, we believe, have ever indulged in such pledges. Nor has our own Government, but on one occasion, and that as uncalled for as it proved fallacious, (the pledge of the Public Lands to the Loan of 1847, which Lands were soon after voted away in bounties,) deemed it proper or consistent with the credit of a great empire, to go beyond the pledge of the public faith for the redemption of the principal and provision of the interest of the Public Loans. In the present instance, Congress has made the necessary provision for the interest on these and all other Loans. The War duties on Sugar, Tea and Coffee, and the extra duties on Liquors, Wines and Silks, together with a direct tax upon the property and income of the people of $20,000,000 a year, will all go to the support of the public credit, and if these be found, by experience, insufficient, other taxes will be voted and cheerfully paid by this loyal people. *Upon this result all Money lenders, at home or abroad, may implicitly rely.*

The ways of raising Money by loan or paying for Army and Navy supplies, as provided in the $250,000,000 Loan bill and Supplementary bill, are left to the discretion of the Treasury and choice of lenders and public contractors as follows:

1. A National Circulation in Treasury Notes of $5, $10 and $20, without interest, payable in Specie on demand, at such points or commercial centres, as the Secretary may direct on the face of the Notes.

2. Treasury Bills payable one year after date and bearing 3.65 ℘ cent., or one cent a day on the $100, which may be converted into 7.30 ℘ cent. three-year Bills, at the option of the holder.

3. For temporary Loans, say at 60 days or longer, to two years, 6 ℘ cent. Treasury Bills, convertible into a 20-year 6 ℘ cent. Stock.

These three classes of Treasury paper we understand to be receivable at all times for Customs and other public dues.

4. Treasury Bills bearing 7.30 ℘ cent., or 2 cents a day on the $100, to run three years, if not converted into a 6 ℘ cent. 20-year Funded Stock.

5. Funded Stock, of Federal or Sterling denomination, bearing 7 ℘ cent. interest, twenty years to run, limited to not less than the par value or Funded Stock, bearing 6 ℘ cent., twenty years to run, of the same or either denomination, limited to not less than 91.07½ of the par value, being the equivalent of a 7 ℘ cent. 20-year Stock at par value.

Provision is made for paying out the fourth class, or three-year bills, to the public contractors, in place of money, and provision is made for employing an agent or agents to negotiate the whole or any part of the fifth class, in Europe, the Secretary to fix the compensation or commissions of such agent or agents abroad. The use of the Circulating Notes, in place of Gold, in paying off the Government employes, is also authorized, such notes being made the equivalent of gold at the point of disbursement.

The Trade of the past week was generally light. The exception, as usual of late, is the important one of the Corn Exchange, where the receipts, sale and export of Flour and Grain continue very large, and without detention or disposition to hold for speculation. The prices are low on the very free receipts from the West, but in other respects we have seldom known the trade go on with so much satisfaction to receivers, export buyers and ship-owners, as through the present season. The last accounts from England denote favorable weather for the English crop, but notwithstanding this the orders to this market—the cheapest, at present, for sound Wheat and Indian Corn in the world—continue on a large scale and to all points of the United Kingdom, while the French harvest weather is reported indifferent, and orders come from that quarter also. The Jobbers in Dry Goods are doing but a moderate trade, and several additional and important failures have taken place within a few days past. That of Messrs. Claflin, Mellen & Co. we particularly alluded to in our last paper. The Grocery line is fairly employed, and prices for the staple articles of Sugar, Coffee and Tea have gone up, though not yet to the equivalent of the War duties. The latter are to affect the Sugars in bond, or the Sugars, Tea and Coffee on shipboard, at home or abroad, at the date of the passage of the new Tariff. The same exemption will apply to Brandies, which are taxed 25 cents the gallon extra, and Wines, which are taxed 10 ℘ cent. extra, and to Silk and Silk Goods, which are taxed 10 ℘ cent. extra, over the Morrill Tariff of March 2. Financial confidence has been favorably influenced by the measures of Congress in regard to the Sub-Treasury modification and the Loan and Tax bills, and the Public Funds have advanced 2 ℘ cent. on the Funded Stock of 1881. The employment of Money, otherwise than on Treasury paper and United States Stocks, is duller than usual, while the balances of lenders have heavily accumulated at Bank and with the Trust Companies. Loans on demand to Brokers are made as low as 4 *a* 5 ℘ cent., and 60-day loans to the Government at 6 ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are steady at 107¼@107½ ℘ cent., and at these rates the orders for Gold from the other side have about ceased. The receipts from England and France for the week amount to $653,000, and $2,168,000 from California. Further considerable disbursements have been made from the Sub-Treasury, partly by sending Gold Coin to the seat of Government for the payment of the Army. Additional loans have also been made by the Banks on 60-day Treasury paper, though not materially affecting the Specie average, which, on the statement this afternoon, will probably show $46,250,000, against $[illegible],000,000 last Monday; while the actual stock of Gold in Bank at the close of the week is about $47,000,000 or over. The Loans and Discounts are kept about steady, with the aid of the Treasury paper advanced upon.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,463,656, against $5,215,415 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,083,956, against $1,612,984, same week last season. No Export clearances of specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $1,731,259.

The trade returns for the Fiscal Year 1861, ending 30th June, having been made up and published a few days since, we now resume our weekly comparisons, as per the Calendar Year, beginning with 1st January, since when, to the 1st July, the Import entries of Foreign merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, amounted to... $77,911,000
Add five weeks since July 1.............. $[illegible],403

Total since Jan. 1	$[illegible]
Against same time last year	111,841,[illegible]
Decreased Import since 1st January	$55,750,[illegible]

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from Jan. 1 to July 1

July 1	$66,601,000
Add five weeks since July 1	12,618,[illegible]
Total clearances since Jan. 1	$79,219,[illegible]
Against same time last year	51,527,214
Increased Exports since Jan. 1	27,692,621

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are

from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are	$3,249,438
Against same time, 1860	28,145,019
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1	$24,895,581

The receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York	$32,992,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston	7,251,000
California Gold at New-York	21,306,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1	$61,549,000
Against same time, 1860:	
From California	$20,688,000
From abroad	751,000—$21,439,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1	$40,110,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℘ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	87 @ 88½ @ 89¼
New-York Central	75 @ 76⅜
New-York and Erie	24 @ 26
Reading	35½ @ 36¾
Rock Island	39½ @ 40
Michigan Guaranteed	27¾ @ 29¾
Michigan Southern	13¾ @ 14
Michigan Central	42¼ @ 43
Toledo	27 @ 28¾
Galena	61¾ @ 63¾
Illinois Central	62¼ @ 64
Panama	106 @ 106 @ 107
Pacific Mail	72 @ 70¾ @ 73¾
Missouris	41¾ @ 44¼ @ 43¾
Virginias	49 @ 50¾
Tennessees	41¾ @ 44 @ 43¾
Hudson River	32¾ @ 34¾
Harlem Preferred	25 @ 26
Burlington and Quincy	60¾ @ 60¾
Harlem, Common	10¾ @ 10¾

The average advance on the Stock Exchange the past week is 2@2½ ℘ cent. on National and State Stocks, and 1½@2 ℘ cent. on the Railway Shares. The market was firmest on Thursday. There was a fractional decline on Friday, but prices again recovered on Saturday, and left off firm in the afternoon. The improved condition and strong position of the Army near Washington and at Harper's Ferry, together with the prompt legislation of Congress, on the Loan and Tax measures, had much to do with the firmness of prices, at a time when speculation on the Exchange is by no means general, and the state of trade, particularly among the dry goods people, discouraging. The low price of the Government and State Stocks, however, and the steady traffic on most of the New-York and Western Railways, are gradually overcoming the accepted fact that the country is involved in a Civil War of uncertain cost and duration. The unanimity of the Northern popular sentiment for the ample support of Government in this struggle is also a strong point in the market. This sentiment is now even more considerate than before the repulse of our Army at Manassas. The most insidious as well as the most disloyal efforts to divert it, on the pretended score of the cost of the War, have utterly failed to make an impression on our business people. The Ways and Means provided for Congress and the removal of that feature in the Sub-Treasury which might have embarrassed the Government, as well as the Banking interest of the country, upon which it must, in a good measure rely for Money, in the negotiation of the new Loan of $250,000,000, will also add to the public satisfaction.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the fourth week of July, 1861, were

were	$18,496
1860	15,894
Increase	$2,602

The whole month foots up as follows:

July, 1861	$56,138	July, 1860	$50,639
Increase in July, 1861			$5,499

The Galena and Chicago earned the fourth week in July:

1860	$21,351	1861	$43,178
Increase			$21,827
In July entire			
1860	$80,705	1861	$144,124
Increase			$63,419

The old New-York Fire and Marine Company advertise a half-yearly dividend of 6 ℘ cent.

The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $6,581,935, against $7,432,991 at the close of the previous week.

LAW REPORTS.

New Security for Costs, in case Obligors Fail.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Slater Bank vs. James H. Sturdy et al.—This was a motion to compel the plaintiff to file a second bond for costs, the obligors on the bond filed under the statute requiring foreign corporations to file security for costs having become insolvent. The Judge denied the motion. The following is the decision:

The condition as to security for costs, under which the statute permits a foreign corporation to sue in the Courts of this State, was complied with by the plaintiffs.

There is no provision authorizing the Courts to require new security in case the obligors on an undertaking fail, as there is in case of an appeal from a judgment, or in the case of an action where a foreign corporation or a non-resident is plaintiff.

When the security has been once given, the statute has been complied with. The plaintiff or appellant has then become entitled to the benefit of his appeal, or to prosecute his action.

There is no further authority to require further or new security. The motion is denied, with cost of opposing, to abide event.

Benj. Cozzens for motion; C. A. & W. B. Carpenter opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*George Caldwell vs. Samuel F. Righter.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. Joseph Meyer.—Habeas corpus discharged and prisoner remanded to custody.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT.

The Chambers of this Court will be held from 10½ A. M. to 1 P. M., daily. By order.

ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON, Clerk.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug 2[illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept 4

FROM AMERICA.

Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug 14
Fulton	New York	Southampton	Aug 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug 21
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug 21
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug 2[illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept 14

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at [illegible] 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at [illegible] 5 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Western Mails [illegible] 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at [illegible] 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands [illegible] at the New-York Post-office at [illegible] A. M. [illegible]

The mails for Europe *via* Boston, per *Arabia*, close in this City at 5.30 P. M. on Tuesday.

The mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, per *Norwegian*, close in this City at 2 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for Cuba, per *Matanzas*, close at [illegible] [illegible]day.

The Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton [illegible] by the *Teutonia*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per *City of Baltimore*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—TOODLES—THRICE MARRIED—THE HAPPY MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No news of special importance reaches us from Washington. The most interesting occurrence which took place there yesterday was a visit of Prince NAPOLEON to the camps and fortifications in the vicinity, accompanied by Secretary SEWARD, and escorted by a company of dragoons. The deputation which recently visited the rebel lines with a flag of truce, having a communication from Secretary CAMERON relative to the recovery of the body of Col. CAMERON, of the Seventy-ninth, returned on Saturday, having been unsuccessful in their mission on account of some pretended informality in the address of the letter conveyed by them. They were not suffered to approach Fairfax Court-house. The two ladies who went to carry hospital supplies and money to our wounded in the hands of the rebels, also returned yesterday, not having been permitted to enter the rebel lines. They left their supplies, however, with the officers in command at Fairfax Court-house, who gave them a receipt, with the assurance that they should be distributed in the manner intended, under the direction of our own surgeons, who are also prisoners. The report of the third session of the Sanitary Commission, which has been prepared, will shortly be published.

The idea has been advanced in Missouri that it is no part of Gen. PILLOW'S plan, with the force he is collecting at New-Madrid, to attack either Bird's Point or Cairo, but that it is his intention to make a sudden descent upon St. Louis and secure possession of that city, with a view to the reinstatement of Gen. JACKSON and the immediate secession of the State. In addition to the one at New-Madrid, there is a strong rebel force at Pocahontas, Ark., supposed to be under the command of BEN. MCCULLOCH, and another in Mississippi County, Mo., under the notorious JEFF. THOMPSON. The plan is believed to be to simply threaten Cairo and Bird's Point with an inconsiderable force, while Gen. LYON is to be similarly menaced in Southwestern Missouri, the main bodies at New-Madrid and Pocahontas meantime effecting a junction at Pilot Knob and marching on St. Louis. The success of this plan will probably be somewhat endangered by the fact that Gen. FREMONT has already taken possession of Pilot Knob, with a force sufficient to hold the rebel Army in check.

Hampton, we learn from Fortress Monroe, is not yet occupied by the rebels, and, there is probably little likelihood that it will be

The Congressional proceedings of Saturday were published in yesterday's TIMES, but we reproduce our summary of them this morning. In the Senate, Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, presented a memorial from the Legislature of that State, denouncing the National Government in unmeasured terms, and protesting against its action in imprisoning ROSS WINANS and others suspected of conspiracy. Its reception was objected to by several members on account of its disrespectful tone, but it was finally admitted and ordered to be printed, on the ground that it would not do to deny the right of petition. The bill providing for the payment of the volunteers monthly was reported from the Military Committee, with a recommendation that it should not pass; but it was subsequently amended so as to require their payment monthly when practicable, and then passed. A resolution fixing the time for adjournment on Tuesday next was passed. The bill to increase the Engineer Corps was passed; also the bill supplementary to the Act to protect commerce and punish piracy. The bill relating to the Judicial Districts in Missouri and Kentucky was reported from the Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation to postpone it until next December, whereupon a long discussion arose relative to the loyalty of Judge MONROE, of Kentucky. The Senate afterwards went into Executive Session. In the House, a bill to increase the efficiency of the Topographical and the Topographical Engineer Corps was passed. The Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the Volunteer force, by authorizing the President to discharge incapable officers, was reported from the Military Committee, with an amendment, applying its provisions to the regular Army. The amendment, however, was rejected, after considerable debate, and the bill was then laid on the table. The Senate joint resolution, providing for a Committee to wait on the President, to ask him to appoint a day of fasting and prayer, was passed. The Senate bill providing for the confiscation of property used for insurrectionary purposes was reported from the Judiciary Committee, with an amendment providing that slaves whose labor shall be employed in military or naval service, building intrenchments, etc., shall also be confiscated. A motion to table the bill was negatived, and it passed, 30 to 18. A dispatch was laid before the House by the President, announcing that Hon. ALFRED ELY, Member of Congress from this State, is a prisoner at Richmond. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for correspondence relating to the case of JAMES E. HARVEY, Minister to Portugal, accused of holding treasonable correspondence with the South Carolina rebels. The House concurred in the Senate's resolution fixing Tuesday next as that day on which Congress will finally adjourn, but it is believed that there will not be a quorum on the day, as the members are already going home. To save confirmation of the nominations, the Senate probably hold a session to-night.

A large meeting was held in Dr. ADAMS' Church evening for the purpose of promoting the cause of Temperance in the Army. A. R. WETMORE, Esq., and addresses were made by Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Mr. WARREN, of Brooklyn, Paymaster BINGHAM, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, and others. A collection was taken in aid of the cause.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* passed Father Point on her way to Quebec yesterday afternoon, with two days' later news from Europe. She has on board £30,000 in specie, and reports the sailing of the *Kangaroo* for this port, having on board £56,000. The Liverpool Cotton Market was considerably excited, and prices had still further advanced. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull, with a declining tendency. The proceedings of the British Parliament had been uninteresting. On the 25th of July a privy council was to be held, to make arrangements for the Ministerial changes. It was expected that Sir ROBERT PEEL would be Secretary for Ireland. A public meeting was held in London on the 24th, having reference to affairs in America—the object being the presentation of a memorial to Dr. CHEEVER. The Doctor made a speech on the occasion, in which he, of course, denounced Slavery in unmeasured terms. There is no news of special importance from the Continent. Italy was still much infested by brigands, especially in the Neapolitan provinces. The Pope on the 23d of July announced a short allocution in the Consistory at Rome, in which he declared himself grateful for the continued presence of the French troops, but deprecated the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by the Emperor NAPOLEON, which he characterized as a painful act.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Saturday evening, we have advices from San Francisco to the 24th of July, and also later news from Oregon, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands. Business at San Francisco presented no new features. State politics were becoming the absorbing topic. The Breckinridge State Convention had met and nominated a ticket, headed by J. R. MCCONNELL for Governor, and JASPER O. FARRELL for Lieutenant-Governor. This, of course, divides the Democracy of the State again, and renders the success of the Republican ticket probable. The mining news from Oregon is important. Gold in considerable quantities was arriving at Portland from Nez Perces mines, and it was expected that by October there would be at least five thousand persons engaged in mining there. New discoveries of gold were constantly being made. On board the bark *Comet*, which had arrived at San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands, Lady FRANKLIN and her niece had arrived, on their way home to England. Mr. BORDAN, late United States Commissioner to the Islands, and Mr. BRAYTON, late United States Consul, had also arrived. Only about seventy-four whaling vessels are reported to be cruising in the North Pacific.

The Stock Market on Saturday advanced 2 ₩ cent on the Government Loan of 1881, and closed otherwise firm in the afternoon; New-York Central, 76½@¾; Missouris, 43¾@44. Money affairs were generally dull, both in lending and in Foreign Exchange; London, 107¼@107¾. The modification of the Sub-Treasury system is received with much satisfaction, as facilitating the Government in the negotiation of its new Loans through the banks of the country.

The Cabinet.

We find the following in an exchange paper:

"The NEW-YORK TIMES, while it condemns the intermeddling 'on to Richmond' policy of certain paper generals, calls for the removal of Mr. CAMERON and Mr. WELLES from the Cabinet, the one on the ground of want of integrity, and the other for want of capacity."

This goes beyond the fact. We have not insisted on any such policy—least of all for the reasons assigned. It did seem to be desirable, after the disaster at Manassas, that the Cabinet should be reinforced by certain elements of strength that it now lacks. We should have been glad to see JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, for example, reinstated in the Department to which he imparted so much vigor and patriotic energy in the last days of BUCHANAN'S term. We should have been glad to see Gen. DIX in some position where his clear judgment, his strong, earnest devotion to the Union, and his hold on public confidence might have been brought to the support of the Government. And we believed that Gen. BANKS could render more important services to the country as a member of the Cabinet, than in a field where, whatever may be his abilities, he has had no experience. It seemed to us then that the retirement of that portion of the Cabinet whom the public would hold most directly responsible for the defeat of the 21st, for the purpose of thus reinforcing the Administration, would be a judicious and desirable step. But we had no intention of indorsing the current assaults, either upon Mr CAMERON'S integrity or upon the fitness of Mr. WELLES for the Secretaryship which he fills.

One reason for desiring the accession to the Cabinet of some of the gentlemen named, was a conviction that the time had come when the Union element of the late Democratic Party may justly claim recognition at the hands of the President. As a general thing, the Democrats of the North and West have come up to the support of the Government in the most manly and patriotic spirit. They have proved, beyond controversy, that their regard for the Union and the Constitution transcends their devotion to party. They have stood by the country in its hour of peril, and have been foremost among those who have met its enemies on the field of battle. It would be both just and magnanimous, in our judgment, to recognize this spirit by inviting some of those who have evinced it most conspicuously, to share the responsibilities and honors which the Administration of the Government involves. And we believe, now, that if the President had seized that opportunity thus to throw the conduct of affairs upon the whole people, taking them all, without distinction of party, into the active and responsible support of the Government, the result would have vindicated the wisdom of the proceeding.

The President, however, judged differently. He preferred to make no changes at a time when change might have implied dissension. He may have judged wisely:—at all events his decision was final and commands respect. He has a right to claim the confidence and support of the whole country in his efforts to suppress rebellion; and he will have that support, no matter who may be his constitutional advisers. He has appealed to the courage and patriotism of the country, and nobly has his appeal been answered.

We are rejoiced to see indications in every direction that the best possible use is to be made of past reverses, in order to render certain future triumphs. Whatever defects in the conduct of any Department may have existed hitherto, are to be remedied now. The Secretary of War is bringing his acknowledged ability and industry to bear upon the reform of the military service,—the more thorough discipline, the better equipment, the more complete preparation of troops for their duty. The Secretary of the Navy is gathering day by day, as rapidly as possible, merchant vessels to the blockading service, and we hear no more of public, intemperate and most damaging denunciations of Gen. SCOTT, either from men in position or their echoes in the Press, which were as injurious in effect as they were shocking to the public sense of propriety and unjust to the oldest and ablest soldier of his age. The Administration, in all Departments and in every direction, is putting forth new vigor, and wielding, with increased energy and intelligence, the tremendous resources which the people have placed at its command.

Our Ability to Support the War.

Our people are so unused to wars on a colossal scale, and their consequent financial burdens, that it may help them to estimate their ability to carry on the one in which they are at present engaged, by comparing its probable burdens with those sustained by England in her great contests growing out of the French Revolution. These commenced in 1793, and continued, with little interruption, till 1815. At the period first named, the population of England, Scotland, and Wales, did not exceed 9,500,000. That of Ireland was some 3,500,000, or 4,000,000 more; but as that country was in a state of chronic rebellion, it was a source of weakness rather than strength, leaving the whole brunt of the contest to fall upon the other portions of the Kingdom, which furnished all the money, and nearly all the soldiers for the contest.

In the period named, that is from 1794 to 1816 inclusive, the total expenditures of the British Government for all purposes were £1,699,910,239; or, reduced to our standard, at the rate of $5 to the pound, $8,499,551,195! Of this vast sum $1,923,931,190 were expended on the Army; $1,641,182,075 upon the Navy; $355,411,310 on the Ordnance Department, and $262,642,350 on subsidies to foreign nations. The annual expenditures averaged nearly $400,000,000. As the wars were carried on, either upon the ocean or upon the continent, the immense expenditures soon began to be felt in commercial circles, and especially by the Bank of England, the great instrument both of the Government and the people in their financial operations. A steady drain of specie set in; and in 1797, the Directors became thoroughly alarmed for the solvency of the Bank, and laid the case before Mr. PITT, then Prime Minister. The Privy Council at once ordered the cessation of specie payments, till the sense of Parliament could be taken. At that time, the bullion in the Bank amounted to only £1,086,170. Parliament, at its next session, confirmed the action of the Council, extending the time of suspension to four months, which was subsequently extended, by successive acts, to the 1st of May, 1823, when specie payments were fully resumed. The total coinage of gold in England, from 1797 to 1816, was only £10,089,219, and from 1797 to 1821, £33,087,567.

The efforts that England put forth in that eventful period appear to us to be incredible, but there was no time in her history in which her commerce and manufacturing industry made greater relative progress. In 1801 the official value of her exports of cotton were $35,000,000; in 1822, $155,000,000. Her manufactures of iron and her commerce increased in a similar ratio. In fact England owed her political existence not half so much to NELSON and WELLINGTON as to ARKWRIGHT and WATT. The *steam-engine*, with the *power-loom* and *spinning-jenny*, enabled her to keep her Armies in the field and her Navy mistress of the seas. Her commerce and industrial pursuits were, with some trifling exceptions, uninterrupted, which gave her an endurance and strength that enabled her, in the end, to triumph over the greatest military power and military genius the world had ever witnessed.

Compared with the contest in which England was engaged, the one we are waging sinks into insignificance. We have twice the population and four times the wealth she had, directed against a foe utterly contemptible compared with the one overthrown by her—a foe not exceeding one-fourth our own numbers; without wealth, industry or skill, and without any of those qualities requisite to a well-appointed and permanent naval or military organization. It is a foe occupying our own soil, against which all the power we can put forth, can be readily directed. All the money expended by us returns directly to the pockets of those who pay it. In the case of England, upon the first outbreak of hostilities, a large and steady outflow of the precious metals commenced, and continued in spite of the suspension for the whole period of the war. With us the commencement of hostilities was signalized by an immense and unexampled influx of specie from every quarter of the world, proving that, with respect to foreigners, we are still the creditor nation. The volume of our exports continues unabated, while our imports are reduced one half in amount. Never was a nation, in most respects, in a more favorable position for a great contest; nor should we fear the issue were its magnitude thrice as great. There never was a time in our history in which the public and the banks held so large an amount of the precious metals. In 1815 the bullion in the Bank of England amounted only to £2,096,910, yet the expenditures of the Government that year were £129,742,399, or the enormous sum of $648,711,995!

Such efforts put forth by our mother country with half the population, not and half the wealth we possess, should reassure us to the entire ease with which we can sustain the financial burdens of the War. They will really not be felt, because we can borrow any amount necessary for the maintenance of a vast fleet, and a force in the field of 500,000 men. But while the example of England is so flattering to our ability, we must not forget the fearful cost by which it was purchased. The increase of the national debt of that country from 1797 to 1816, was from £374,624,763 to £864,822,441; the increase in dollars being $2,450,988,390, for a period of less than 20 years. This vast debt remains very nearly at the highest point it ever reached. All hope of extinguishing it has forever vanished. The interest upon it is an annual charge upon the industry of the country of $125,000,000; equal to six dollars apiece upon every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom. This is the cost of war and glory. While the example of England tells us of our strength, let us, if possible, avoid the terrible penalty which she for the whole period of her national existence will be compelled to pay for what she has achieved.

THE BULL RUN PRISONERS.—The prisoners taken by the rebels at Bull Run are being distributed for safe keeping throughout the Southern States, some of them being sent as far South as Montgomery. A large number have been sent to Raleigh. If well treated, they will still be subject to all the diseases incident to a Southern climate, to which many will undoubtedly fall victims. The Fire Zouaves are caged up in a factory at Richmond, and are gazed at through the bars by the populace as if they were wild beasts. We know of no other mode in which these prisoners can be returned to us except by exchange; but, unfortunately, we have no rebel prisoners of the rank and file, our practice being to discharge all such on their taking the oath of allegiance. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S command took a thousand, at least. Had these been retained, we could by this time have secured the return of every prisoner lost by us at Bull Run. Would it not be well to change our practice in this respect, and retain all the prisoners actually taken in arms, to meet the contingency of a reverse on our part similar to the one we have just sustained?

St. Louis Threatened.

We may begin to look for stirring times in the West. Evidently the opposing armies are in motion, and conflicts must very soon occur. Caution is not a Western characteristic. It is a word and a blow, and the blow sometimes comes first, as witness Gen. LYON'S capture of Camp Jackson and his battle of Booneville.

We are now apprised that the rebels are making a forward movement. Six large steamers—the largest and fleetest in the West—left Memphis on the 27th of July, and stopped at Randolph, sixty miles above, where they received on board all but one regiment from that large encampment. Gen. PILLOW accompanied the fleet of steamers, and is understood to command the expedition. Its destination is not known, but it is suggested that an attack on Cairo is meditated. The rebels who have been encamped so long at Union City, stirring up sedition in BURNETT'S District of Kentucky, are expected to join the advance.

We learn by telegraph that Gen. FREMONT is fully advised of the rebel movement, for he was at Cairo on Saturday with a fleet of eight steamers, four regiments and two companies of light artillery. He will be ready for a fight by land or water as POLK and PILLOW may prefer.

We do not apprehend an attack on Cairo by the rebels. They will endeavor to reach the southern terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and march upon St. Louis. The State of Missouri is of infinite importance to the rebels. It has iron for cannon, lead for bullets, saltpetre for gunpowder, and meat and bread for armies. St. Louis is Missouri, as the rebels well know; and we must be permitted to say that, in our opinion, that city is by no means safe. Gen. LYON'S little army is a long way off. Gen. POPE has his hands full taking care of North Missouri, and keeping open the communication with Kansas by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The "Home Guard" of St. Louis, are disbanded, their three months being up, and we do not hear of any organized corps taking their places. In addition to the weakness of military defenses, it should be remembered that St. Louis is nearly as full of traitors as Baltimore. The Union papers published in that city are not allowed to be sold on the streets by newsboys, the police refusing to interfere when persons attempting to sell them are assailed by organized gangs of secession rowdies. In this view of the matter, we think the Government will not act amiss in immediately strengthening its position in St Louis. The loss of that city would be a calamity too serious to be suffered at the present juncture of affairs.

Pray Don't.

The *Herald* is assailing the Administration for not having shown a proper appreciation of the Republican newspapers—especially the TIMES and *Tribune*. These papers, it says, are the "parents of the Republican Party;" to them is due the "credit of the construction and success of the party;" "whatever of success it has achieved, it owes originally and chiefly to them;" "they have given it brains, inoculated it with ideas, educated it to victory;" and in spite of all this, the Administration, the moment it came into power, not only utterly ignored and neglected these papers, but actually "attempted to break down the very journals which gave it existence and success, because they freely discussed and criticised its course, by starting a servile organ here, and sustaining it and its editors by all sorts of fat advertising jobs, naval jobs, Army jobs and contract jobs."

This is the unkindest cut of all. We are used to the *Herald's* abuse. We have become accustomed to its slanderous mendacity—its vulgar and utterly causeless billingsgate. We understand it as an enemy, and have a liking for it in that capacity. But we decline the honor of its friendship. We beg it will forego its championship of our cause with the Administration. We have no wish for the good opinion of anybody from whom the *Herald* can win it.

CURIOSITIES OF GOVERNMENT.—The Confederate States are evidently very suspicious of each other, and jealous of the league they are supposed to have formed. When the secession movement was fairly inaugurated, each State that seceded signalized its departure from the Union by stealing all of the United States' property within its territory. Some of the States made huge grabs—in printers' phrase, they got "fat takes." Louisiana seized about $600,000 in coin, besides valuable arms in the Baton Rouge Arsenal. Texas got over a million dollars' worth of Government-property through TWIGGS. North Carolina secured a splendid prize in 42,000 stand of superb arms, taken with the Fayetteville Arsenal. South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas got very little plunder, because the United States had not much of value within their borders for them to seize.

When these honest seceding States came to form a new Government, it became a question with them, whether what they had stolen belonged to them as States or not. Was it State perquisites or Confederate spoils? The States that got small stealings said, "It was right to transfer all public property to the Confederate Government." And they did so. But those that got large stealings have done no such thing. In a reply to a resolution of the Confederate Congress, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has sent in a message on the subject, from which we learn that he knows nothing of any transfer from Louisiana, North Carolina, and other mentioned States, of any of the United States' property taken within their territories. This is all wrong, but Mr. DAVIS does not say so. He gives the fact and pauses. It seems that a very pretty quarrel might grow up out of this very trifling matter, whether there should be "honor among thieves."

Who are, and Who should be, our Generals?

The following is a list of officers of the regular Army, graduates of West Point, many of whom saw service in Mexico, and who, for that and other controlling considerations of fitness, are supposed to be better calculated for high command—for the positions of Major and Brigadier-General—and, of course, for any subordinate position, than any individual, whatever distinction he may have achieved, taken from civil life. This list has been made, at our request, by a gentleman, formerly, but not now, of the Army, and whose name, were we at liberty to give it, would commend the classification to the candid consideration of every person connected with the Army, who, like himself, is familiar with the positive and relative fitness of the persons named. As the classification of an individual, it is, of course, liable to the criticism to which the fallibility of individual judgment, as to the character of men and their fitness for particular positions, is necessarily subject, even on the part of those best capable of an enlightened and impartial opinion.

It may be said, in justice to those whose names have been omitted, that the list could be much extended, and it may be, upon due consideration, much improved. But our object has simply been, in the immediate presence of the disasters which have come upon our arms, to bring to the notice of the public and the War Department, the names of a few only of the many individuals who, if they could have exchanged places with the incompetent civilians to whom it is the instinct of opinion to attribute our great reverse, and the imminent peril of the Government itself, might have converted a humiliating defeat into a glorious victory.

The precious blood with which the battle-field is yet wet, the wail of the widow and the fatherless, and the supplications of the millions of the relatives and friends of the Army of a half million yet prepared to be brought suddenly into the field, cry aloud, in trumpet tones, that the Army shall no longer be led to slaughter by *civil incapables*.

"Who never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle know,
More than a spinster."

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY WHO ARE QUALIFIED FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR-GENERAL.

Quartermaster General.
Brig.-Gen. M. C. Meigs.
Corps of Engineers.
Major John Barnard, Capt. D. P. Woodbury.
Capt. H. G. Wright.
Corps of Topographical Engineers.
Capt. A. A. Humphreys.
Ordnance Corps.
Capt Thos. G. Rodman, Capt. James G. Benton.
Pay Department.
Major Benj. Alvord.
Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Z. B. Tower.
Tenth Infantry.
Lieut.-Col. C. F. Smith. Major Canby.
Ninth Infantry.
Col. Geo. Wright, Lieut.-Col. S. Casey.
Brig.-Gen. Mansfield.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY WHO ARE QUALIFIED FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Foster, First Lieut. Duane.
First Lieut. Gillmore, First Lieut. Prime.
First Lieut. Morton, First Lieut. McPherson.
First Lieut. Wetzel, First Lieut. Snyder.
First Lieut. Houston.
Corps of Topographical Engineers.
Capt. Simpson, Capt. Whipple.
Capt. Meade, Capt. Franklin.
First Lieut. Michler, First Lieut. Parke.
First Lieut. Warren, First Lieut. Meade
First Lieut. Ives.
Ordnance Corps.
Capt. Dyer, Capt. Callendar.
Capt. Gorgas. First Lieut. Benet,
First Lieut. Balch.
First Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col. Emory, Lieut.-Col. Sedgwick.
Major Sackett.
Second Cavalry.
Col. Thomas. Major E. H. Smith.
Major Oakes. Major Stoneman.
Second Artillery.
Col. Dimick. Lieut. Hartsuff.
Third Artillery.
Capt. Sherman. Capt. G. T. Reynolds,
Capt. Hardie. Capt. Ayres.
Third Infantry.
Lieut.-Col. Buckus.
Fourth Infantry.
Capt. Augur. First Lieut. Kautz.
Ninth Infantry.
Capt. Black.
Eighteenth Infantry.
Capt. Grover.
Quartermaster Department.
Capt. Ingalls. Capt. Kirkham.
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. Seth Williams.

Food for Soldiers.

HALF STARVED.—It has been ascertained that our troops went into the battle of Thursday *almost starved*. There was nothing for the men to eat on Sunday morning but dry biscuit, no coffee, no meat—nothing whatever fit to eat.

Paragraphs similar to this are going the rounds of the Press, but they convey a very unjust reflection upon the officers of the several regiments. It is not true that the men went into the battle "half starved," unless they threw away what was given them. Every man received the night before marching, full rations for *three days*. As they were to start at 3 o'clock, and some of them at 2, it could scarcely be expected that they should light their camp fires, kill their cattle and cook their beef before marching. But they all had good and abundant rations served out to them of biscuit and meat, and a chance to fill their canteens. As an evidence of the manner in which they were supplied, we may state that a member of a Wisconsin regiment offered some civilians breakfast from his haversack. He said he had rations given him for three days, and there was enough to last a fortnight. If any of the soldiers lacked either food or drink on the way, it was because they did not take the precaution to procure a supply, or take care of what was given them. The complaints of bad or insufficient food are in the main groundless.

OPENING A MASKED BATTERY.—The scarred and dilapidated old veteran of the *Herald* has not quite decided, it would seem, on which side his Plum Gut Brigade shall fight. Part of the time he seems inclined to go for the Union. But every now and then he opens a masked battery upon the Union troops which does more damage than all his support can repair. He is just now contrasting the treatment of our soldiers with that of the Southern troops. Hear him:

"The right wing had marched sixteen or eighteen miles on a cracker to the battle-field, under a burning sun, and without water. They fought all day without food or water. Human nature could not stand it. *Some of the troops bit their lips to rouse the blood to flow, in order that they might moisten their parched tongues.* Others took handfuls of clay, which seemed to be moist, and put it into their mouths to cool them. Others laid down and panted and foamed at the mouth like horses overcome with heat. Many, *in order to obtain relief from the entire, surrendered themselves prisoners of war.* On the other hand, the Southern troops were well taken care of."

All this is utterly false,—fabricated by the old veteran in order to discourage volunteers from rallying to the standard of the Union. Possibly he wants them for the Plum Gut Brigade. He gives them to understand, however, that if they join the Union forces they must suck their own blood for drink, eat dirt, and surrender, in order to live. Nobody believes his falsehoods,—so nobody will pay the slightest attention to his warnings.

The Extra Session of Congress.

The extra session of the National Congress, which ceases to-morrow, is one that will be memorable in the history of the country. Its members were called together by the necessities of a great crisis, in which the very existence of the Union was involved. They found a gigantic rebellion organized, with a hundred thousand men in arms, in open defiance of the authority of the Government, and advancing for its overthrow. They found the National Treasury empty, the country without an army, saw undisciplined militia and volunteers hastily gathered for the emergency:—they found it comparatively without arms, and almost destitute of the warlike munitions so absolutely essential to its defence. They were required, in order to meet the exigencies of the occasion, to reorganize the National system of finance,—to resuscitate the National credit, damaged to an almost infinite extent by the late traitorous and corrupt Cabinet, and an imbecile and equally corrupt Executive,—to organize and provide for the equipping and maintaining of a vast Army,—to enlarge and render efficient the Navy—in brief, to provide for a conflict, mightier a thousand fold than any that the country had ever been engaged in, and to carry which forward to a successful issue required a degree of patriotism and wisdom, an energy and courage such as were never before demanded of the representatives of the American people.

It is but simple justice to the present Congress to say that the hopes and expectations of the country have not been disappointed in the results of its labors. It has risen to the full level of the emergency. The self-sacrificing spirit that sinks the politician and the demagogue in the higher and nobler duties of the patriot, has presided over its deliberations, and directed its action. If there have been exhibitions of secession sympathies, if sentiments grating to loyal ears have found occasional utterance, they have been so few and feeble as scarcely to mar the general harmony, much less to prevent results so vastly important to the national interests.

Of the particular measures it has originated and perfected for the defence of the country, we do not now propose to speak. They are, on the whole, such as were required to meet and overcome the dangers that menace us. We shall have money enough to meet the necessities of the Government in its vastly increased outlay, without injury to the national credit, and without seriously affecting the material interests of the country. We shall have a Navy of sufficient power to protect our commerce, and render effectual the blockade of the rebel coast, and we shall have an Army strong enough to overthrow the rebellion and preserve the Union in its original integrity and proportions.

For these we are indebted, in part at least to the wisdom, the energy, and moral courage of the present Congress; and if it be true that in the great measures adopted by it to secure such results, a severe criticism may detect imperfections of detail, these may be corrected as the experience of the future shall dictate, while they detract nothing from the popular commendation which is due to the patriotic performance of duty.

PILLOW'S PLANS.—PILLOW has made his proclamation. He is marching into Missouri to deliver the people from the intolerable thraldom of the General Government. He promises not to stay long in the State,—and we presume that in this particular he will keep his word. He repeats the infamous lie started by BEAUREGARD, that the Union troops make "Beauty and booty" their watchword and declares that "no quarter will be shown to men marching under such a banner." It is quite possible that PILLOW is fool enough to believe his own statements on this subject—but the probability is that he resorts to these falsehoods as the only means of inciting his men to fight.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—A very full exposition of the measures just adopted by Congress for meeting the expenses of the war will be found in our Financial column this morning. The prompt assent with which Congress has met the requisitions of the Executive, and the universal indorsement which its action receives at the hands of the people, are among the surest indications of the resolute and undaunted spirit with which this war is to be pressed.

SECESSION FALSEHOODS.—The *Daily News*, the leading secession organ in the City, says:

"CONTRABAND.—We are *authentically* informed that among the spoils of war captured by the Confederate forces at the battle of Bull Run were *two thousand pairs of handcuffs, which had been abandoned by our troops.*"

This is utterly false. There was not a solitary handcuff in the National Army, so far as we know or have reason to believe. The story is fabricated by the secession organs in order to bring odium on the Union cause

DETERMINED TO HAVE IT.—The Southern papers continue their exultation over the capture of the famous Sherman Battery, and the *Tribune* continues to include its commander Capt. AYRES, as among the killed. Both parties will find out their mistake very soon after the next battle opens.

Accident at Newark—Four Lives Lost.

NEWARK, Sunday, Aug. 4.

FRANK BAKER, bathhouse keeper in East Newark, Mr. ALVA DONAKER, and Mr. ZELLER, and his little boy, 8 years old, were drowned this P. M. in the Passaic River, near the Morris and Essex Railroad Bridge. DONAKER and ZELLER were employed in a pistol factory in this city. They were in a row boat and but a few yards from shore, when the boat capsized. It is positively affirmed that the men were intoxicated, while the boy was held by his father and went down with him. There were parties close at hand when the accident took place, but while hesitating to act the men were drowned.

Horrible Accident.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 4

Last evening, ELLEN LEARY, about 20 years of age, in the employ of JAMESON & RICHARDSON, coffee-house keepers, by some mishap fell into the shaft of the building upon a shafting during its rapid motion, and was instantly crushed and torn out of human identity.

THE SECURITY OF THE CAPITAL.

Washington Safe—What Has Been Done to Make It So—Need of Further Measures.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1861.

There has been no period, for many weeks past, until now, Mr. Editor, when I have not been more or less anxious about the safety of Washington.

My anxiety originated, mainly, in the too-confident security of our military guides—a security which was obvious both in all they did and in all they left undone—and the consequent neglect of those precautionary measures of defence, the adoption of which, I thought, a reasonable prudence should have dictated long ago.

My present comparative relief from apprehension, in face of the still daily increasing power which the rebels are concentrating at Manassas Junction, is due to the evidences of increased military watchfulness and care which I now encounter in many directions.

Some weeks ago I endeavored, in several letters, which either appeared or were obligingly noticed in your columns, to point out certain defects in the fortifications south of the Potomac, opposite the Capital, which continued to be tolerated there, long after they were publicly exposed.

The miserable *tête de pont* at the south end of the Georgetown Aqueduct—which was obviously made *to be taken*, and not to be defended—has since been placed in a defensible condition by various expedients, all of which will add materially to its strength. I will merely suggest now, on this point, that it will be found, whenever the availability of this work chances to be tested, that some auxiliary defence is just as much needed on its west flank, where nothing has yet been done, as on its east flank, where it has been nicely strengthened. The carelessness with which the "Chain Bridge is defended"—which I made the subject of former complaints—no longer exists to the same extent. The batteries there planted on the north bank of the Potomac, to defend the bridge, cannot now be approached and spiked by any one with impunity, and they are tolerably well guarded by sentries, and perfectly secure against a surprise. Still, I regard the Chain Bridge as a weak point in the line, and commend that position again to the watchfulness of our commanders.

The hills further back in Virginia, which command the various earthworks raised for the defence of the Capital,—which, a few weeks since, to the amazement of practical observers, were *reserved apparently* for the enemy's special occupation,—are now being rapidly fortified, and will be made, if the work is properly done, to add immensely to the difficulties of his approach.

The source of greatest danger, just before the late unfortunate battle, was, however, the unguarded condition of the whole of the Upper Potomac—where over a space of sixty or seventy miles, an enemy could have crossed the river without opposition, and marched on Washington, after leaving an ample force behind him, for the defence of Manassas Junction.

One of the happy fruits of our late repulse has been to turn the attention of our military authorities to the necessity of guarding the river line, and preventing its passage. I have only to say on this head, now, that the force so far detailed for that duty is wholly inadequate. When the enemy comes—as come I believe he will—since come *he must*, if we give him time—he will approach the river, perhaps at two or three points, with divisions of twenty or twenty-five thousand men each, and artillery to sweep the opposite shore, from the reëntering bends where he intends to force his passage, it it is resisted. Let this matter, then, be well looked to—for the enemy can have no intention *now* to approach the Capital on its fortified front. He will assuredly avoid the fortifications, and endeavor to cross the river above them.

The only reason I have ever seen to doubt the security of the Capital, since our brave volunteers first began to pour in for its defence, I repeat, was the almost universal sentiment in the Army that *it was in no danger*. The danger being now appreciated, more appropriate measures for securing its safety have been the natural consequence.

Yet, I confess that my confidence, greatly strengthened, as it assuredly is, by the increased caution which has been produced by the late battle, is not yet so firmly established that I would not much prefer to see the approaching contest for its possession decided on the south, rather than on the north bank, of the Potomac.

It is for this reason that I wish to see the line of the Upper Potomac better strengthened before measures are taken, as they soon must be, to turn the enemy's position.

It is not enough for us to know that the country is patriotic and devoted, and that any number of men will rush to its defence, or any needful amount of money be contributed for their support. We had force enough under the command of MCDOWELL, facing the enemy, and under PATTERSON and MCCLELLAN, on his left flank, before the late battle, to have driven him out of his intrenchments, by occupying the Valley of Virginia with their joint armies of fifty thousand disposable men, and threatening his communications and rear.

But, while intelligent civilians then saw and distinctly urged what ought to be done, and expected to see it done, our military authorities neglected to do it, and did, instead, precisely what ought not to have been done—they held MCCLELLAN and PATTERSON aloof, while allowing the enemy to concentrate a greatly superior power, and then gave him battle in front, with an inferior force, on the field of his own selection.

They may pursue the same course again; for men who are capable of receiving instruction from experience, are usually those who do not need such costly experience as ours have demanded and obtained.

Let a civilian, then, make one suggestion to those who hold in their hands the lives of our patriotic soldiers and the honor of their country's flag. His suggestion is this:

The rebel army ought not to be attacked in its present position, for the simple reason that *it now occupies, of all others which its engineers could select, the very spot in which it can be most conveniently and certainly surrounded, and ultimately captured.*

The rebel camp at Manassas is protected on three sides by considerable streams, and on the fourth side, though at some distance off, by mountain ranges, the passes of which are, of course, held by their forces.

Thus, on the north side of their position is Bull Run, a name now familiar to every reader.

On the south side of the Junction is Broad Run, a stream quite as large as Bull Run.

On the east side is the Occoquan River, formed by the confluence of Broad Run and Cedar Run, and receiving Bull Run as a tributary.

Now, between these three streams, and thus protected by them on three sides, is the rebel Army—well-intrenched, doubtless, and with intrenchments protected by appropriate advanced works.

The distance from Manassas Junction, the centre of their position, out to either of these surrounding streams, is from two to four miles.

The question now is, how should this position be turned?

We have a force already at Harper's Ferry, capable, with another at the mouth of Seneca, and a strong guard at each of the fords, of protecting the line of the Potomac and crossing over into Virginia, and, after concentrating, advancing upon the enemy's left flank, whenever the time arrives to justify that movement.

That time, however, will not arrive until a strong force shall have been sent down the Potomac from Washington, or brought up the Potomac by sea, and landed at the mouth of the Occoquan, within ten miles of the enemy's right flank, and at Dumfries, within twenty miles of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the channel through which he procures all his supplies and reinforcements from the South.

I ask you, Mr. Editor, to take a map of Virginia, and observe this single fact, that a force landed on the Potomac within thirty miles of Washington will have before it a march of only twenty miles to turn the enemy's position at Manassas and cut off his retreat, or to take and hold his communications, and assail his rear.

The conclusion at which I arrive, then, is that the first aim should be to render the Capital secure, by adequately guarding the Potomac.

That, next in order, formidable forces should be landed at or near Occoquan and Dumfries, and supported at those points by armed vessels, while intrenching themselves there, preparatory to a forward movement.

That this movement should then be simultaneous—BANKS' column taking the lead—so that the rebel General could spare no force to fall upon any one division, without exposing his position, thus weakened, to be pressed by the other two.

In fact, if this suggestion were adopted, he could not and would not attempt to hold that position—exposed as his communications will be to interruption—and he must consequently fall back upon Richmond, losing his baggage and munitions, and a rout, at least, of his army, in the retreat.

A CIVILIAN.

VIEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the Resolution Approving the Acts of the President—The Habeas Corpus Act—The Power to Suspend it—Confiscation of Rebel Property.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2, 1861.

The proceedings in each House of Congress were to-day illustrated by votes which will be highly gratifying to the "conservative" portion of the country, and when rightly considered I think will give general satisfaction. In the Senate, the joint resolution offered some time since, by Mr. WILSON, was pressed to a vote by the urgency of its Republican friends and opposition enemies, and the result was that it was lost by a majority, 26 nays to 16 yeas. An effort was made by Mr. DOOLITTLE, seconded by Messrs. SHERMAN, TRUMBULL, and others, to postpone its consideration, but they were overruled. Mr. SHERMAN briefly stated the difficulties under which he, with other Senators, labored. He cordially approved of every act of the President in his efforts to maintain the integrity of the Government, but he was unwilling to declare—and, indeed, could not on his official oath—that the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the additions made to the Regular Army were legal and constitutional. He thought the President had the legal right to call out the militia, and to blockade the ports of the rebellious States; and while he gave his entire sanction to the other measures on grounds of necessity, he could not vote for a resolution declaring them to be strictly legal. He said that the Constitution had specifically given to Congress the right to suspend the *habeas corpus*, and not to the President. It is certain that this is the prevailing opinion on the subject, but I confess I was unable to find any ground for it. The clause of the Constitution which confers the despotic power of suspending the famous writ, which was designed by our English ancestors as a safeguard of individual liberty, occurs in the 9th section of the first article, and is in these words:

> "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

There is nothing here to indicate by what authority the suspension may be ordered, and the only reason for supposing that the intention was to confer the power upon Congress, to the exclusion of the President, is found in the fact that this clause is preceded by several grants of power to Congress, and followed by two or three restrictions upon the authority of that branch of the Government. But, on the other hand, another clause of the same section was evidently designed to lay a restriction on the Executive. It declares that

> "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time."

This restriction, which is a part of the same section which contains the *habeas corpus* clause, evidently refers to the Executive; and the first clause of the next article is a restriction upon the States, absolutely, without reference to either Congress or the Executive.

It is also to be considered that the emergencies which are mentioned as justifications of the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, viz.: rebellion and invasion, are as liable to occur in a vacation of Congress as during a session; and if the suspension was supposed by the framers of the Constitution to be a necessity under the circumstances of rebellion and invasion, they could hardly intend that the absolutely necessary measure should be postponed until a Congress could be elected and summoned. It was just such a strait that the President found himself in. A great rebellion occurred, or at least assumed an attitude hostile to the Government, during an interim of Congress. It was necessary that a Congress should be elected, after several weeks' publication of a notice, and other weeks had to elapse before a session could be called. If the President had failed to administer the extreme medicine of the Constitution until all these legal formalities could be complied with, the Constitution might in the meantime have been overthrown by organized bands of traitors.

For these reasons I think that the assumption on the part of Mr. SHERMAN that the power to suspend the *habeas corpus* is conferred by the Constitution upon Congress, to the exclusion of the President, cannot be sustained.

But I concur with him entirely in the position that the augmentation of the regular Army belongs to Congress, and no to the President. He is authorized by law to call out the militia for the purpose of suppressing rebellion, but no authority is conferred upon him, by the Constitution or laws, to increase the Army or Navy by proclamation or otherwise.

The action in the House of Representatives, which was parallel in its tendencies to the Senate vote on this joint resolution, was the recommitment of the bill for the confiscation of property used for insurrectionary purposes. A New-York member, Mr. DIVEN, made a strong and telling remonstrance against it, and it was evident that his remarks caused many to hesitate, who would otherwise have voted for the bill. He painted in graphic colors the horrors which would attend the enforcement of such a statute, the temptation it would furnish to mercenary men, who would avail themselves of it, in order to share in the plunder of their neighbors' estates, and the tendency the measure would have to exasperate the whole revolted population, who would be more firmly than ever knit together in the determination to resist the sweeping cruelty of such a law. If it were adopted, the whole people of the rebel States could have no hope but in successful resistance to the General Government, while in the Border Slave States, where public sentiment is divided, it would be the endless cause of bloody civil strife. It is not often that a man makes a better hit than did Mr. DIVEN. It is believed that the recommitment of the bill is equivalent to its rejection. Mr. STEVENS was by no means happy in his reply, and the effect of his remarks was rather to increase the unpopularity of the bill.

OBSERVER.

Col. Baker's California Regiment—The Kansas Senitorial Case—Grounds of the Contest, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2, 1861.

To-day, the Third Connecticut Regiment have deposited their arms at the Armory, preparatory to leaving for home by the morning train, their three months having expired. But the places of those that leave are more than filled by those coming in daily, under the President's new order. This afternoon, Col. BAKER's renowned California Regiment arrived, fifteen hundred strong, filling Pennsylvania-avenue almost its entire length, as they marched through as far as the Military Department and back again to their encampment. This is one of the best looking regiments that have yet paraded the avenue, and Col. BAKER may justly be proud of such men, especially in their physical deportment.

In the Senate to-day, the Judiciary Committee reported on the case in contest between Gen. J. H. LANE, of Kansas, and his contestant, F. P. STANTON, in favor of Mr. STANTON. The grounds of this contest are these: The Kansas Legislature last May elected Gen. LANE one of the United States Senators, and as such he still occupies his seat. It is charged that some time in June, Gen. LANE accepted the appointment of Brigadier-General in the Volunteer service of the United States, and, as such, took the oath before a magistrate in this city.

Upon learning these facts, Gov. ROBINSON, of Kansas, in accordance with the statute, appointed Hon. F. P. STANTON to fill the office of Senator, on the ground that LANE's seat was made vacant by a provision in the Constitution. Mr. STANTON comes on here with his certificate of appointment in due form, and the papers are offered in the Senate Chamber, when the case is referred to the Judiciary Committee. There it has remained for some two weeks. STANTON has felt confident that all authority and precedent was in his favor, and has therefore urged action. On the other hand, Gen. LANE, seeing that he had a bad case, has felt that his main hope was in preventing the Committee from making a report at this extra session. But to-day the persistence of Mr. STANTON prevailed, and the report is made in his favor. It is the prevalent feeling that the Senate will agree to the report; still it may be otherwise. LANE is one who always hangs on for the last chance, and he will yield nothing that human effort, whether right or wrong, can save for him.

When the report was made adversely to Gen. LANE to-day, he arose, and, under the plea of a special privilege, very earnestly asserted that he was thus attacked from personal motives, and that the people of Kansas to-day, from the North, the South, the East and the West, were protesting against Mr. STANTON's filling the position of Senator, and further, that he (LANE) was elected with great unanimity over Mr. STANTON, who was then his competitor.

But I am reliably informed that the facts were these: That LANE received just *fifty-six* out of one *hundred* votes in joint Convention. And further, that before a joint Convention was agreed upon, Mr. STANTON was once elected by the Senate.

The disposition of this case is of more than a local importance, because Generals BLAIR and CURTIS, with others in the House, are in a similar position, and it is time the matter had a final disposal.

WATERLOO.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATHS FROM COUP DE SOLEIL.—The heat on Saturday prostrated a large number of persons, and four deaths from its effects have been reported to the Coroners. JOHN BRENNAN, a laborer employed in the stave-yard at the foot of Seventh-street, East River, was prostrated, and died before a physician could be sent for. He lived at No. 305 Monroe-street.... THOMAS JOURDON, a hod-carrier, was overcome while working on Stewart's building, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street. He was taken to his home, No. 133 West Thirty-second-street, where he soon died. He was a native of Ireland, 55 years of age.... PATRICK SHERIDAN was overpowered while laboring at the foot of Fourth-street, North River, and died in a very short time. He was a married man, 30 years of age, residing at No. 175 East Sixteenth-street.... LAWRENCE KILLIAN, a laborer on board a coal barge at the foot of Twenty-first-street, East River, died at Bellevue Hospital in consequence of the heat, which prostrated him while he was at work. He lived at No. 173 West Twenty-seventh-street, where he has left a wife and child. Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest in each case.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Saturday evening, a man named JOSEPH BAKER, fell into the river at the foot of Grand-street, and was drowned. The body was recovered by means of grappling hooks, and taken to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, where Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest. Deceased was a German. An inquest was held at No. 81 King-street, by Coroner GAMBLE, on the body of JAS. GUNN, laborer, 60 years of age, who was found in the dock foot of Charlton-street, N. R. Deceased had been missing since Friday evening, and it is believed that he accidentally fell overboard. A man named KNOX, late a member of Company A, First Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, was drowned at the foot of Vestry-street, North River, at 11 o'clock Saturday night. His body had not been recovered up to a late hour yesterday, though diligent search was made by his friends, aided by the Police. He belonged to Dover.

A NEW STEAMSHIP COMING.—A new iron steamship was recently launched from the shipyard of Messrs. TODD & MACGREGOR on the Clyde, intended for the New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company. She measures 350 in length, over all, moulded breadth 50 feet; depth 27 feet 6 inches. She is 2,560 tons measurement, and has very fine line, and a wide flat bilge. She has six water tight compartments, which are also fire proof. She has a three-bladed screw, eighteen inches in diameter, and fifty-nine feet pitch. She has two direct-acting engines of 550 horse power, with patent surface condensers, and cylinders of 85 inches diameter, and 3-6 stroke. Her boilers are tubular, with twenty furnaces. Her fitting up for passengers is very excellent. She will soon make her first voyage to the City of New-York, after which she is named.

FATAL JUMP FROM A RAILROAD CAR.—A dying man was found by the Nineteenth Ward Police at a late hour of Saturday night upon the track of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad, at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue. He is believed to have been injured by jumping from a train of cars which passed a few minutes before he was discovered. Before a physician could be summoned he died, and the remains were removed to the Station-house, where an inquest will be held.

A BOY ATTACKED BY A MAD HORSE.—JOHN MCMULLEN, a small boy living at No. 206 West Thirty-first-street, was attacked on Saturday afternoon by a horse which had become savage in consequence of the heat, and shockingly injured. The animal pawed him to the ground, and tore his clothing into shreds, and without doubt would have killed him, had not a policeman appeared, and at the risk of his own life managed to secure the brute.

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF A HOTEL-KEEPER.—JAMES H. DAVIDSON, proprietor of the Eastern Pearl-street House, No. 309 Pearl-street, was arrested by Sergeant BRACKETT, of the Second Precinct Police, yesterday morning, charged with having committed a disgraceful assault upon LENA ECKEL, a child of seven years, who lives in the neighborhood of the hotel. DAVIDSON was committed by Justice OSBORN, pending a hearing in the matter. He did not deny the truth of the allegation.

DISJECTA MEMBRA.—Human remains—three feet and a hand—were found on Saturday by some boys who were playing on the dumping-ground at the foot of Gansevoort-street. The children were frightened and told the Police, who gathered up the bones and notified the Coroner. It is supposed that the remains were brought from a drug-store, which was burned out last week in Fourth-avenue.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Aug. 2, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on July 26	126	210	336
Admitted to July 26	40	20	60
Discharged, cured or relieved	46	28	74
Died	0	2	2
Remaining at date	120	200	326

Males, 292; Females, 28.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A young man named MICHAEL CARROLL, while intoxicated, yesterday, fell from a third-story window of the premises, No. 141 Leonard-street, to the sidewalk, and fractured his skull in so fearful a manner that it is believed the injuries will prove fatal. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Politics in California—Nominations of the Breckinridge Convention—News from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The Pony Express passed here at 7 P M, furnishing the following news.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 24.

Arrived 22d, ship *Cumber*, from Hong Kong, with 720 passengers; barks *Comet* and *Cattalen*, Honolulu; bark *Otto*, Australis.

Sailed 20th, bark *Crishana*, for Sidney; 22d, ship *Flying Mist*, Mazatlan; bark *Sarah Warren*, for a whaling voyage.

There are no new features in the trade, and much the same business is doing as last reported; Sugars, Teas and Coffee are still in request, and gradually improving.

The Breckinridge State Convention met at Sacramento yesterday; to-day it has nominated J. R. MCCONNELL, for Governor; JASPER O. FARRELL, for Lieutenant-Governor; J. P. BARKER and D. O. SHATTUCK, for Congress. It is supposed that the Convention will modify its platform so that it will show less sympathy with secession. The nomination of this ticket divides the Democratic Party, as it was last year, and renders a Republican victory in September highly probable. The political campaign has fairly opened, and all the leading candidates are on the stump. There is no essential difference between the Republicans and the Union Democrats on national matters; hence the issues of the contest are mainly local questions some of which are already provoking great bitterness.

Owing to telegraphic mismanagement between St. Louis and Fort Kearney, our last Pony Express dates are to the 12th inst., when, it was believed, a battle was about to take place near Martinsburgh, between Gen. PATTERSON's troops and the rebel forces under Gen. JOHNSTON. There is great anxiety to hear the result, and many Union men fear a defeat if an engagement took place under the circumstances then existing.

At a meeting, which the citizens of Irish birth held at San Francisco, on Monday evening, it was resolved to send the remains of T. B. MCMANUS to Ireland, by way of New-York. The funeral procession was to take place on the 20th of August, and the remains were to be forwarded by the steamer of the 21st.

Oregon dates, by the Overland Mail, were received to the 17th, and from British Columbia and Washington Territory to the 15th.

Ten thousand dollars in gold arrived at Portland on the 16th from the Nez Perces mines. The *Oregonian* of the same date says that there will probably be near 5,000 persons at the mines by October. We have letters of July 7. They represent the prospect as continuing good. The miners at work are generally doing well. New discoveries are causing great excitement.

In the Congressional election in Washington Territory, GARFIELD, the Democratic Union candidate, was ahead as far as heard from.

There is nothing of interest from British Columbia.

The bark *Comet* brings news from the Sandwich Islands to the 25th of June.

Among the passengers are Lady FRANKLIN and neice, who are returning to England.

Mr. BORDEN, late U. S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and Mr. BRAYTON, late U. S. Consul, were at Lahaina on the 15th of June. Mr. BORDEN had introduced his successor to the King, together with Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY, commanding the Pacific squadron, and the Captain and officers of the U. S. steamer *Lancaster*, then in Honolulu harbor. Complimentary speeches were exchanged all around. Mr. BORDEN likewise presented Prof. BARLEY, Special Commissioner of the United States to the ports in the Pacific visited by the American commerce.

On the 17th the *Lancaster* sailed for Panama direct, and the same day the steamer *Surprise* sailed for Japan. The British Acting-Commissioner and Consul-General gave an entertainment at the Court-house, in honor of Lady FRANKLIN, at which all the celebrities in Honolulu were present.

There were only 74 whaling vessels cruising in the North Pacific this season, and of these about 46 are expected to sail for Atlantic ports before Winter. The American residents at Honolulu have caught the flagging fever of the day, and display the American bunting in profusion.

New-Jersey.

DESPERATE CHARACTER.—JOHN COSTIGAN, a resident of the Fourth Ward, Jersey City, was yesterday arrested for fighting in the street. When arrested he made a most desperate resistance, and inflicted severe injury upon the officer that made the arrest. He was locked up to answer.

GRAND LARCENY.—JOHN STAMPSON was arrested yesterday on suspicion of stealing $75, the property of Mr. HENRY H. HOCKER. The alleged robbery was committed while Mr. H. was bathing at the foot of the long dock.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.
NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific Institution of the day.

The Graefenberg Company wish it to be distinctly understood that their theory and practice is not based upon infallibility. What is claimed, and what is borne out by facts, is that the medicines are the result of the highest medical skill adapted to the compounding of simple and entirely vegetable medicinal preparations. The treatment is the most judicious application of these simple vegetable productions in aid of the great and equally simple laws of nature governing the human system in health and disease. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the Graefenberg treatment will certainly cure.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA, BOMBAY, September, 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, &c.

Consumptives, and ladies who are afflicted with uterine irregularities, weakness, displacements or other symptoms so common and so distressing, are earnestly advised to try the Graefenberg remedies and treatment.

Call for a pamphlet descriptive of the eleven remedies and the diseases they are certain to cure.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Mess Chest,
Containing Fine Plated Ware, Table Linen, Cutlery, &c., complete for fifty persons.
Will be sold for $300.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

At Retail.—Importer's Stock of Neckties, 5 to 25 cents each, at No. 104 Chambers-st.

DIED.

BEAMISH.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 3, suddenly, MARY MATILDA, daughter of Richard C. and Carrie A. Beamish, aged 8 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 427 2d-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RYAN.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 2, at No. 141 Clinton-st., of consumption, EMILY M., daughter of the late James Ryan, in the 29th year of her age.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 3, suddenly, CATHARINE HENRIETTA YOUNG, youngest daughter of John Young, aged 15 years, 2 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 248 Clinton-st.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 4, ELIZABETH, wife of William Lewis.

The relatives and friends, and those of his father, Evan Lewis, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 173 Houston-st., without further notice.

WEST.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 4, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH WEST, wife of Jesse West, and daughter of the late Wm. Callender, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Wm. Callender, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 90 Morton, corner of Greenwich-st.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 4, Mrs. SARAH BOOTH, widow of the late Gerardus Booth.

Her remains will be taken to New-Milford, Conn., for interment, *via* New-Haven Railroad, 8 A. M. train on Tuesday, the 6th inst.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 3, REBECCA, infant daughter of Joseph P. and Elizabeth J. Howard, aged 8 months.

TANEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 4, EUGENE H. TANEY, son of Henry Taney, Washington-av., Brooklyn, aged 23 years.

His funeral will take place from the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 3, Hon. AARON CLARK, Ex-Mayor of New-York City, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in Trinity Church, on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

CROSBY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Aug. 3, after a protracted illness, Mr. SETH CROSBY.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 79 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, H. P. Freeman, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

KLOTS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 4, RACHEL JANE, wife of John T. Klots, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 177 Front-st., Brooklyn, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

BROUWER.—On Sunday, Aug. 4, MARY SASSWOOD, infant daughter of Annie and the late James S. Brouwer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

COOPER.—On Friday, Aug. 2, MARIA, wife of Abram Cooper, in the 55th year of her age.

CAULDWELL.—At Tariffville, Conn., on Saturday morning, Aug. 3, DEBORAH CAULDWELL, widow of John Cauldwell, for many years a resident of this City, at the advanced age of 95 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Isaac Newton, No. 26 West 21st-st., this day, (Monday,) the 5th inst., at 12 M.

SMITH.—At Cornwall, Orange County, on first day (Sunday) morning, the 4th inst., of scarlet fever, AUGUSTUS U., youngest son of Thomas J. and Sarah B. Smith, aged 2 years, 2 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 225 Henry-st., this (second day) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 417.—AUG. 3, 1861.
37, 14, 36, 51, 3, 41, 19, 75, 52, 5, 56, 45, 18.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 418.—AUG. 3, 1861.
6, 26, 63, 35, 50, 19, 57, 56, 23, 54, 12, 51, 14.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE TO THE VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 Walker-st., New-York, Aug. 3, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday next, Aug. 7, 1861, at 12 M., for furnishing subsistence to the Volunteer Troops to rendezvous at this Dépôt under General Order No. 78.

The rations to be furnished by virtue of such contract shall consist of the following articles, viz: One and a quarter pounds of fresh or salt beef, or three-quarters of a pound of pork or bacon; eighteen ounces of bread or flour or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables, ten pounds of coffee, or, in lieu thereof, one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and one half pound of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

OR THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH, AS AN EQUIVALENT FOR THE ABOVE,

good and wholesome board to the volunteers at the option of the Commandant of Depôt, the board of one man for one day being estimated as one ration. In case board is furnished, the contractor will furnish soap and candles in proportions as above, and in every case the soap and candles will be delivered in bulk to the order of the Commandant for distribution by him.

As expenditures under such contract will be upon account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished and provided by the General Government for such purpose.

Each bidder in his proposal will state the names, address and responsibility of two or more persons proposed as sureties, who shall, upon acceptance of the same, sign the requisite bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

The successful bidder must be prepared to enter upon the engagements of his contract within twenty-four hours after award.

The right will be reserved to reject any and all of the proposals considered inconsistent with the interests of the United States.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, A. A. Quartermaster-General.

LATEST NEWS FROM COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT, FORT PICKENS.

FORT PICKENS, July 16, 1861.

Dr. Radway & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have just arrived from Forts Pickens and Jefferson, and am emboldened to say that the gross of Ready Relief and other preparations which you were kind enough to ask me to present to Col. Wilson's Regiment have done most excellent service in camp, and under "rough" circumstances. The Relief is the only article we have used in the cure, and is an immediate palliative of abrasions, bruises, cut-woods, burns, colics, diseases of the bowels, &c., and has done wonders in the way of remedial operations generally. I am authorized to say by the medical authorities of the regiment that Radway & Co.'s medicines are a blessing to the men and a great relief to the routine duties of the regimental physicians. Indeed, we have every reason to think that all our sick people would be made well in the shortest space of time by the judicious and exclusive use of your famous compounds. I can conscientiously recommend every soldier to take Radway's Medicines in his knapsack.

You will please accept our thanks for your sanitary gift, and excuse the enthusiastic praise of

Yours truly,
THADDEUS W. MEIGHAM.

ATTENTION!
SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.
A SURE WEAPON OF DEFENCE!

Soldiers and friends of soldiers will bear in mind that it is a well-authenticated fact that more lives are lost from sickness and disease than from the chances of war. It is therefore the duty of every soldier to adopt preventive measures against attacks of sickness and the diseases incidental to exposure and fatigues of military duty and camp life.

Of the diseases most prevalent among the troops, are:
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
MEASLES,
SMALL POX,
RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO,
HEADACHES, SUN-STROKE,
CHILLS AND FEVER, TYPHOID FEVER,
CRAMPS AND SPASMS.

Besides a variety of other maladies induced by change of water, and heat, exposure to malarious dews, working in trenches, bivouacking near low marshes, swamps, &c.

Let every soldier be supplied with
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
and no sickness will occur to any serious extent. Its use will protect their persons against attacks, and if sick will quickly cure the afflicted.

As an evidence of the importance of Radway's Ready Relief as a safeguard against attacks of disease, and as a quick curative,

We refer to the following high indorsements:

Read the following letter from Capt. John Whitlock, Company I, Ithaca Volunteers, First California Regiment, Colonel Matheson:

Captain John Whitlock, Company I, California Regiment, stationed at Camp Yates, Staten Island, says that on the 5th of July, 1861, he administered the Relief to forty men of his company, who were laboring under severe attacks of diarrhœa and dysentery, that its remedial effects were immediate, and that a majority of the sick reported for duty the same afternoon. He therefore recommends its addition to the medical stores of the regiments as a measure of the "highest importance."

In this regiment the Captains and Lieutenants of several other companies certify to the fact of Radway's Ready Relief proving of efficient service among their men in cases of Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Coughs, Hoarseness, Cramps, Spasms, Pains in the Bones, &c. In every case where the Ready Relief was used the patient was enabled to report for duty within six hours.

Twenty men of Company D, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., cured of Malignant Diarrhœa, BY SIX BOTTLES OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CAMP SANDFORD, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va., June 24, 1861.

MESSRS. RADWAY & CO.:

Please send me some more of your Ready Relief. The Diarrhœa, in a malignant form, has broken out in Company D. I have cured TWENTY MEN with the half dozen bottles Ready Relief I took with me.

Direct to me, care of Capt. Lawrence, Company D, Eighth Regiment, Washington Greys, N. Y. S. M., and oblige

A. B. MILLEDGE.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D.C., June 24, 1861.

MESSRS. RADWAY & CO.:

On the departure of the regiment to which I belong, a friend presented me with a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. I put it in my trunk, never thinking at the time that I would require it—and in fact being quite ignorant of its great value—and there it lay for two weeks, until I was taken suddenly ill with CRAMPS, and after all remedies failed I bethought me of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and, with a magical effect, by its use I found myself restored to my usual good health. It is the desire of a number of the officers and men to whom I distributed your valuable medicine, that I return to you their most sincere thanks for the benefit they have derived from the use of your valuable Ready Relief.

J. B. SINCLAIR, Lieutenant Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF MAIDEN CITY Lodge No. 32, are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, JOHN McINTOSH WATSON, from No. 27 Vandam-st., on TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 [illegible]

MILITARY.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M. GARDES LAFAYETTE.

The recruiting rendezvous of this regiment is situated at Lafayette Hall. Lieut. A. VIGNOT is detailed to superintend the enlistment. Recruits will be sent to camp immediately after having been accepted by one of the Surgeons of the regiment. By order of [illegible] A. GERDY, Adjt. Col. E. DE TROBRIAND.

TO MY OLD FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES OF THE PRESS.—I am about to raise a battalion of two or more companies, composed exclusively of printers, engravers, editors, journalists, and such branches as spring from them.

I see no reason to doubt that such a corps may be made as useful in the regeneration of the Southern Press as engineers and operators upon their railroads and telegraph lines.

With this view, I invite my friends, and such as may be interested in the movement, to meet me THIS EVENING, (Monday,) Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock, at the Head-quarters of the "Manhattan Rifles," No. 461 Broome-st., near Mercer, for the purpose of consultation and to see how far the enterprise has already progressed. J. W. WATSON.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, Aug. 3, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 23.—1. THIS REGIMENT will parade on MONDAY, Aug. 5, in full fatigue dress, without knapsacks.

2. The Field and Staff will parade mounted.

3. Line will be formed on Fort Greene, near the State Arsenal at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

4. Companies will assemble at the Arsenal at 2½ o'clock P. M.

5. All previous orders for parade are hereby countermanded.

6. Quartermaster Joseph B. Mawby is hereby placed under an arrest. By order of

ABEL SMITH, Colonel.

J. H. ROSANQUEST, Adjutant.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—A LIEUTENANT-Colonel and Major wanted for a Regiment accepted direct by the General Government, to be mustered by companies into the Army of the United States, and be ready for marching orders within three weeks. Two or three companies wanted to complete the organization. Officers having seen service preferred. Address Box No. 1,687 Post-office.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the born Nurse—the first Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN. Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, coliking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON.

Ship owners and others can procure these admirable guns and unequaled projectiles, "Hotchkiss' shot and shell," of any required size, with promptness, by addressing NORMAN WIARD, or HENRY L. STUART, No. 136 East 33d-st., New-York.

These guns can be furnished, with carriages of an improved and greatly superior construction, adapted to Navy and field service.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED an Executive Committee to facilitate the immediate raising of a regiment composed exclusively of mechanics of the City of New-York and vicinity,—the said regiment to be designated the "Mechanic Rifles," respectfully appeal to the patriotism and liberality of such of our fellow-citizens who are desirous of contributing pecuniary aid in crushing out this terrible and unnatural rebellion.

This regiment has now been in process of formation about three weeks, under the supervision of Col. James H. Bull, a well-known machinist and civil engineer of this City; he also comes highly recommended for military talents.

About 400 of the sturdy mechanics of New-York and vicinity have already enrolled themselves, and we feel well satisfied that a little pecuniary aid at this time will send to the seat of war in a very short time as fine a body of men as has gone forth.

Fellow-citizens, you want men to fight and put down rebellion; we want money to make the men comfortable, which will keep them together until they are regularly mustered in the service of the United States.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

T. B. STILLMAN, No. 13 Broadway.
DANIEL CARPENTER, corner Broome and Elm sts.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Mechanics' Bank.
S. V. BAGLEY, No. 8 Wall-st.
JOHN J. GORMAN, No. 617 Hudson-st.
S. B. ALTHAUSE, Houston corner Greene-st.
PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 Stone-st.
ALFRED SCHENCK, 25th-st. corner 1st-av.
JOHN DECKER, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.
S. V. BAGLEY, Secretary.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Treasurer.

HOT! HOTTER!! HOTTEST!!! THE DOG-STAR RAGES.—The sun pours down its burning rays. Music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are [illegible] No. 4 [illegible] Burling-slip, to purchase [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO GOSSIP.

Preparations for the Fourth of July—Peaceful Aspect of Affairs in California—A Little Piece of Scandal &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 1, 1861.

As the grand "day we celebrate," is close at hand, every man, woman and child is supposed to be "bilin over" with patriotism, and the spirit of '76. Who knows what, and where, we will all be in '67, if this state of affairs continue in the East? The 4th of July, 1861, so close upon us, will be celebrated in this place in a manner never before known. Not having any war in *our* midst—camps, or the pomps and vanities thereof—the only outlet we have for our patriotism is in the demonstration to come off three days hence, and, in the words of the poet, we are going to make it a "rouser." Everybody and their grandmothers, will be on hand, looking their best, and doing their best, to show the balance of the world and all mankind, that California is as true and pure in her attachment to the Union as the glittering product of her soil. There is no State in the Union, old or new, that can be more loyal, and yet, we are not represented in the ranks of true and patriotic men, who have responded to the country's call. It's no fault of ours, however; we can't attend unless invited—and never did a young miss of sixteen look more anxiously for her first card of invitation to a New-Year's Ball than does the California Regiment wait for the word "go." They are all ready, and "very" ready—but, being disciplined, must necessarily stand upon the *order* of their going. It's very impatient they are. Speaking of the 4th, we intend to do up the business in the "brownest" manner. There never was such a "rush" for horses, saddles, bridle and the trappings of war. A man owning a military outfit never imagined before that he had so many friends. He is "my dear fellow" to every man he meets, until they find he had loaned the coveted articles; then a short, abrupt "the devil you say" is the usual expression of the disappointed. Any animal with the usual number of legs, claiming to be a horse, is good for $15 for the day, and if he aspires to be a parade horse, he brings $30 for his services in showing off some nice young man, who digs him with the spurs, and succeeds in creating a sensation and a demonstration on the toes of the public. Whenever he perceives a bevy of ladies at a window, and if he can get up a little acresm of alarm from one of them, he is supremely happy; but when he approaches the window where lives she for whom he would be willing to die on demand, isn't there a *time?* He digs in the spurs, jerks on the curb, and scatters timid women, dogs and small children, backs the tail of his nag into the face of one of our most highly respectable citizens, and generally winds up by a real catastrophe, in getting unhorsed or forced to sacrifice grace and dignity to safety and a strong grab at the mane or pummel of the saddle.

The subscriber having received an elegantly embossed card of invitation to be an "aide" and abettor to the Grand Marshal of the day, with an assurance that no excuses are received,—every man being expected to do his duty, &c.,—has pondered on the subject, and shrinks from the responsibility. Visions of the demonstrations above mentioned, flit through his mind's eye, and he don't want a country lady, a child or a small dog on his conscience; and not having obtained the views and opinions of his horse on the question of ignited gunpowder, fire-crackers, &c., feels a delicacy in intruding him on the subject before knowing whether it would be agreeable. Your correspondent has a high respect for the venerated and respected bird, "the eagle bird by chance;" but in case of an attempt to "spread *himself*," he should illustrate a spread-eagle patriotism. The prestige of the day we celebrate, the spirit of '76, or '61, nor the promise of being wrapped in as many folds of the American flag as the envelopes of an Egyptian mummy, would compensate for the reflection upon his character for sobriety, propriety and horsemanship, or the readers of the TIMES for the loss of "Our Own Correspondent." "To die in harness" is all very fine—depends somewhat upon the kind. Leather isn't comfortable. To be inclosed in a gorgeous uniform and tumble off and break one's head—have some elegant "last words," &c.—would be much more satisfactory. As "last words" are very fashionable in these days, I think it is the duty of every man to write his out and paste them in the top of his hat, to have them handy and convenient in case of accidents. BILL POOLE had *his* last words, and I presume BILLY MULLIGAN will have his. Doubtless the public have a great curiosity to hear them, and are very impatient—hope they may come soon—although we hear that the regiment of which he is the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel bid fair to waste their time in a state of glorious inactivity, and not smell villainous saltpetre after all—which is all wrong. The material of which that blessed band of heroes is formed should be put in the front rank, where the brunt of battle falls; and if they fall, every one of them should have his last words printed on the outside of envelopes, and be cherished with greater affection than any previous remarks they ever made—and if Abraham did take them unto his bosom, it is to be hoped they would be a little more quiet there than they ever were in the terrestrial world.

As I took my usual starlight stroll last evening, after a visit to to the new Metropolitan Theatre, thinking of the stars I saw there, and the evening star I had just been looking at, I wondered whether we quiet people in this far-off, peaceful land appreciated the "valy of peace and quietness." Here we are, plodding on, as usual, with nothing to disturb the even tenor of our way; out of the excitement of war; knowing no more of it than the newspapers choose to give us—we read of it, but feel it not. The sun rises in its majesty, bathing the hills and waters of the placid bay in a flood of golden light, imparting its genial warmth to the head of the man who believes in the exploded idea of early to bed, &c., and pokes it out of the window to enjoy the sweet morning air. The day begins, and the sun rides on through a cloudless sky, ever clear and ever blue, till its daily race is run, and goes down with nary "battle-stained eye" to us, setting upon a picture of tranquillity and prosperity unknown in any other spot in this great and glorious Union, as it stood before JEFF. DAVIS & Co shattered it with the blast of treason. But there's a good mechanic got hold of it now, and is making the chips fly, and the chances are that he "adze" to what J D sought to subtract. Yes, this is a peaceful vale, and we exclaim, "Long may she wave." We are content as we are, and fraternize with the representatives of every State. There's a chap sitting there on my chair now, reading the paper, with his feet on a level with his head, smoking a cigar, the very picture of comfort and contentment. And *what* do you suppose he hails from? South Carolina! and Charleston at that! and *I*, your correspondent, born in the glorious old Empire State, have not immolated him upon the altar of true blue-ism. I have a genuine Damascus blade hanging up within reach, and I have not taken it down and decapitated the young blade aforesaid. And from the easy air of very much-at-home-itiveness he assumes, I don't believe he thinks I have any such intention; and I have not, for civil war has not yet made us so uncivil here. I munch crackers and cheese with a New-Orleans man, take my arf-and-arf with an Englishman, and smoke the meerschaum of peace with a South Carolinian, and so we go. Discussions and hot disputes are hardly known, it being a general understanding that no man's views and opinions shall be offensively intruded upon the public ear. In private, we discuss in a friendly way, in a temperate manner, the events of the day, and all goes on smoothly.

On all sides we have peace and prosperity. The mines are paying, the crops are good, the people are contented and happy. Nobody thinks of going East now, to find gloom and turmoil, long faces and empty purses. We are content with our lot, and the larger it is the better, for real estate is going up; so are plenty of nice new houses. On every side you hear the sound of the hammer. Whole blocks of elegant brick buildings are being erected—three in Montgomery-street, that will cost a couple of hundred thousand each—and plenty of little gems of cottages in the suburbs. Everything looks well, and poor despised California, the resort for adventurers, the jumping-off place of all creation, is now the only spot covered by the Stars and Stripes where peace and plenty reigns. Put that fact in your pipe and smoke it.

I am sorry I have no nice little morsel of scandal to serve you up, to make you feel that New-York is not the only wicked place, and enable you to take consolation from the reflection that "other people are almost as bad as we are"—but I know of none. We are not "on it," as they say. The nearest to anything derogatory to the fair fame of anybody, that I know of, was a little affair at a fashionable boarding-house on Stockton-street the other evening. It appears that a very nice young man, the very pink of propriety, on going to his room to seek his usual repose, was somewhat surprised at hearing the gentle respirations of what seemed to be a fair creature ensconced in his bed. The face of the fair sleeper being covered, he could not distinguish her features—but it was a very unpleasant predicament for a "party" particularly priding themselves upon their reputation as "high-toned." Who was she—who did she belong to, and where did she come from—and worse yet, how was she to be gotten rid of without being seen by the servants and the sharp eyes of a sharp community? To rouse the house would be impolitic, for no ordinary reputation could stand the pressure of suspicion so damnable. To get her *out*, of course, was what your correspondent and the TIMES readers would do with all possible dispatch, and quietly, of course. So thought the young man, and he gently whispered in her ear, "Fairest, who art thou? What dost thou here?" But the fairest wouldn't *hear*; the fairest wouldn't whisper her name in accents of shame; in fact, the said fairest wouldn't do anything in particular, except make herself generally comfortable by settling into the softest part of the bed. Things were getting desperate. What was to be done? It was very late. Again, he essayed, "Dearest, speak! let me hear the music of thy voice!" (No responder.) "Dearest! (with a shake,) Fairest! (another shake) I say! (getting mad.) Hey, there! (elevating voice.) I say! Who the devil are you, and what are you doing here?" At this expressive language, the lady gradually struggled to the surface and sat up and faced her interrogator. "Shades of the blessed, what is this? MARY, is that you?" "Eh, me? Yes, S-s-i-sir-ee, 'tis m-me, you bet—." The sequel is soon told. She who rejoiced in the gentle name of MARY, better known as Mrs. HOLLAND in the Police Court, where she oft had forked over her $5 for being found drunk, finding herself somewhat fatigued from a long walk and the effects of the ardent, had strayed through the open door below, followed the stairs and her own nose until she brought up in the upper part of the house, and the bedroom door being invitingly open, she concluded she would take a nap, and proceeded to make herself comfortable—and was very reluctant to leave—so much so, that it required several of the gentlemen boarders to persuade her to go, and only departed on being shown all the honors; *i. e.*, carried out feet foremost to slow music by some four or five young gentlemen. It is but just to say, that the house generally acquitted the nice young gentleman aforesaid, and some indignation is expressed that several ill-natured people should persist in scratching their heads when speaking of it, and saying, "Oh, yes, of course, it's all right, (there's no accounting for taste,) certainly; but isn't it d——h strange she should have found her way up there? Oh, yes, of course, it's all right; but how do you suppose that creature did go there so straight?"

Didn't I see in some New-York paper an offer of a reward of $500 for the best patriotic poem—epic, song, ode, or something of that sort? Well, I just want you to publish two that I send, if you have the space; they are written by a young gentleman here, who writes—not for BONNER, but for another and just as good a fellow, JOE LAURENCE, who publishes the *Weekly Golden Era*, a great paper, which everybody ought to subscribe for. "Comet Quirls" is the *nom de plume*, and I would just like to ask any one of your 'longshore poets to do it better—and the best of it is, it is all written as rapidly and fluently as talking. He can write a yard such in two hours. If you can find space, let the public judge for themselves whether we, too, have not a poet among us who don't write for BONNER.

PODGERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COOPER'S NOVELS. Illustrated on steel and wood, from designs by F. O. C. DARLEY. New-York: JAMES G. GREGORY.

It has been the fortune of few novelists to achieve an immediate a success, and maintain as permanent a popularity, as that which fell to the lot of COOPER. Even while the question "Who reads an American book?" was being seriously mooted in England, *The Spy* stole into the caviling camp and settled the question at once. Although the Waverley Novels were then at the very zenith of their success, they found a formidable rival in this new light, which flashed from over the water. Not in England alone did the book find appreciation. It was reproduced in several oriental languages, so that the Persian, reclining on his divan, took alternate sips of sherbet and *Spy*, while even the Tartar tribes swore fealty to COOPER as well as to the Khan.

It is generally much easier to mount than to continue on the wing—any one who has ever tried the experiment of flying will readily concede the truth of this assertion. COOPER, however, succeeded in maintaining his exaltation, and sped rapidly on to further fame—if not to fortune. The *Pioneers* soon followed the successful *Spy*, and obtained nearly as enthusiastic a reception at the hands of the public. Having achieved such a success in the detail of adventures by "field," our author now turned his attention to the "flood." The empire of the sea was universally conceded to him on the publication of *The Pilot*, and he riveted his claim by the *Red Rover*, which soon followed. On the sea as well as on the shore, COOPER opened up a fresh path in literature. Usage had enforced certain trammels; these he shook off. It was the custom of existing novelists to seat themselves methodically to work and proceed by certain fixed rules of plot and incident, evolving a certain number of pages with mathematical certainty. Given the name, age and birth of the hero or heroine, and you could cypher out the result of the story on your thumb nail. Love scenes were all laid in gardens; the young ladies all played on harps; the young gentlemen accompanied them on the flute; papas were always obstinate; mamas were mild but rather mawkish, and everything and everybody else were as stupid and mechanical as possible. COOPER changed all that. Nature took the place of art. His characters, instead of striding on stilts through interminable lanes of chapters, walked and moved and breathed like rational beings, leaving the stage when their mission was done, and never [illegible] ing as postscripts in a remarkable [illegible]. The scenes of his stories were laid [illegible] New World—almost a *terra incognita* [illegible] the inhabitants of the Old. Our glorious forests, rivers and lakes through him found a voice, and a listening world bent to hear of their beauties. The Leather-Stocking tales—the most original—or rather the most delightful *aboriginal* stories that were ever produced—created a sensation only equaled by that which attended the issuing of the Waverley Novels. Leather-Stocking himself became a well-known and recognized character at home and abroad, and though the first volume of the series introduced him in the middle of life, so much interest was excited in his fate and fortunes that the author was compelled to "go back," take him up in his youth, and then follow him to the grave.

In speaking of COOPER's immediate and wonderful success, we do not allude to the reception the first publication bearing his name received. We have never inclined to rank *Precaution* among his real works. Though written by his pen, it certainly was not dictated by his genius. Impressed with a desire to "write a novel," and thinking it necessary to follow the fashion of the time, he went to work in the stereotyped way, and *Precaution* was the result. It had been a wise precaution on his part had he burnt it or delegated that task to his heirs. It attained, as it deserved, a world-wide obscurity. The author was scarcely heard of, though the novel was passable enough, judged by the standard of the times—and the publisher made no overtures to him regarding a second attempt. *The Spy*, however, was written by COOPER—he left the beaten path and struck off in a fresh field of his own—hence, we incline to call it his *first* work.

Of the troubles which embittered some moments of COOPER's life it is not well now to speak. Posterity will do him justice. Even were no other meed awarded him, it is something to be embalmed in such an edition as the one before us,—it is something to have the children of one's brain miniatured by DARLEY. Of the rare typographic excellence of this edition we have before spoken so many times and in such terms that a further mention seems superfluous. Crown octavo volumes, printed on tinted paper, and bound in embossed cloth, with beveled edges, it will be long indeed before a more tasteful specimen of the Great Art will be presented to the public. The publication of the edition was commenced on the 1st of February, 1859. It is something to say that through all the changes of the last 31 months, these volumes have appeared regularly on the 1st of each. It is gratifying, furthermore, to know, that notwithstanding the stormy state of the political horizon, of late, the sale of the edition has been all that the publishers could expect—proving conclusively that good books, issued in an attractive style, will always find purchasers.

After speaking of the literary success of our great novelist, a few words touching his pecuniary success may not be inappropriate. Had he possessed an accumulative talent in as great a degree as he did the creative, it would have been all that could have been desired. His works were published by two houses, one of Philadelphia, the other of this City. Had COOPER made that use of his copyrights that a Yankee would have done, he would always have been free from difficulties. As it was, however, he allowed his material interests to drift; and finally disposed, in a moment of pecuniary embarrassment, of all his copyrights to the house by which the present edition is published, for a sum which they more than yield annually. Thus one man sows, another reaps.

—Having succeeded in making big books pay, Mr. GREGORY seems inclined to try his fortune with little ones. In very neat pamphlet form, he publishes EVERETT's Oration, HOLT's Louisville Address, and the letter of JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY to the London *Times*. These little publications are useful as well as timely, and their broadcast circulation throughout the land would do a "power" of good. There are still many weak ones that need bolstering, many doubtless whose faith should become fixed, and such appeals as the above will do it.

—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that Mr. GREGORY intends to reprint the letters of W. H. RUSSELL, LL.D., Barrister at Law, and Special Correspondent of the London *Times*—which latter honorary degree is undoubtedly higher than either or both the others. The idea is a good one, and the only wonder is that it had not before occurred to our enterprising publishers.

DRY GOODS.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
At Retail, for Cash.

STRANG, ADRIANCE, & CO.,
No 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, AUG. 5.
FROM 30 TO 60 PER CENT. UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION,
The entire balance of their Wholesale and Retail stocks of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Embracing a Large and Varied Assortment of
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
LAWNS, CALICOES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACE, EMBROIDERIES, HOISERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHS, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.

THE BALANCE OF
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
GRENADINES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
And BAREGE ANGLAIS, by the yard and in Robes.
ALSO,
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
Will be offered at
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES
for the remainder of the season.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE,
A superior Cow and Calf.
Apply at No. 111 Water-st.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole-leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling. Paris-made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

THE ADVERTISER, GIVING UP HOUSE-KEEPING, will exchange some elegant furniture, mirrors, gas fixtures, carpets, &c., all nearly new, for diamonds, set or unset, or would dispose of the same low for cash. Address Box No. 617 Post-office for further particulars.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

TO YACHT OWNERS.—WANTED TO BUY, the hull of a vessel from 20 to 50 tons. Apply to J. LUCEY, No 24 Platt-st., New-York City.

TEA LEAD.—SIX TONS FOR SALE BY A. L. HALSTED & SON, No. 259 Pearl-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible] BANK-BOOK NO. 306,353, OF THE "BANK [illegible] City of New-York." The finder will [illegible] leave the same at the Bank, or at No. 54 7th-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can do fine washing and fluting in the nicest manner; is highly recommended. Call at No. 427 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children; is willing and obliging; can give good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113 Canal-st., near Christie, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing or take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. The best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a capable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can be seen at her present place, Monday and Tuesday, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., No. 11 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook, who can take the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of City reference; no objection to either City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY NEAT, RESPECTABLE English Protestant young woman wishes a situation as good cook and laundress, or general housework; is a most excellent baker and a good cook; is particularly neat about her person and kitchen; is very obliging; best of City reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook or to assist with the washing, by a person that is willing and obliging; good City reference as to capability; no objections to the country; none but respectable families need apply. Call on Monday and Tuesday at No. 81 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, who understands her duties thoroughly, desires a situation in City or country; is a good meat and pastry cook, makes the best of bread; will assist in washing; has lived with highly respectable families; wages not so much an object as a good, steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress, does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game and fancy dishes; wages $8; City or country. Call or address No 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family in Brooklyn or the country, in want of a good, smart, capable servant, with first-class recommendations, either for kitchen-work or general housework, can, by applying at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, be suited immediately with one of excellent character, who will try to please, and accept very moderate wages.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a capable woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. Has the best of City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with seven months' reference, wishes a situation as cook; or will do general housework; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and is a splendid washer and ironer; can do up a gentleman's shirt in style. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A CLEAN, smart young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is very willing and obliging to her employer, a home preferred to high wages; best of reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable German girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and is well acquainted with all other branches of the same. Inquire at No. 169 East 25th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A NICE, tidy, sober, honest and industrious girl, with excellent City references, wants a situation in country or City, she is willing to take moderate wages and make herself generally useful and agreeable; understands chamberwork, waiting, nursing, sewing, cooking and laundry-work. Apply at No 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation in a small private family to do general housework; also can wash and iron. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room. Good City reference.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a well-disposed, trustworthy Scotch girl, a situation, in City or country; can do general housework well, and not afraid to work; would do the chamberwork and washing if required; has the best of reference. Apply at 378 8th-av.; wages low to a nice family.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a German girl, a situation to do all kinds of work; is a good washer and ironer; would prefer an American family. Apply at No. 169 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has lived in that capacity the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS LADIES' OR CHILDREN'S NURSE.—Situation wanted, by a respectable, middle-aged Scotchwoman, either as ladies' or children's nurse, and to do plain sewing; is well qualified and fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at No. 318 9th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business in both capacities; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

TO ATTEND STORE.—A YOUNG LADY OF pleasing address, who writes a good hand and speaks German, wishes a situation to attend a fancy or baker's store; salary no object for one year. Address E. S, Chatham-square Post-office, for one week.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity, employers will find a large selection of civil, tidy and well-recommended servants American, German, Irish, &c. Eight years of experience enable the proprietor to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Especial and careful attention paid to orders by mail. Circulars sent on demand. O. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as butler in a gentleman's family. Address W. D., No. 18 West-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as coachman and groom; no objection to do garden work if required. Good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS VEGETABLE GARDENER.—WANTED, by a single man, a situation as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; City or country reference given as to competency, &c. Address G. S., Dobbs' Ferry Post-office, North River.

HELP WANTED.

50 INTELLIGENT CANVASSERS WANTED.—Young men of good address to thoroughly canvass this City and vicinity for subscriptions to Hodge's American Bank-note Safeguard, and Hodge's Journal of Finance and Bank-note Reporter. Commissions liberal. Apply at the Publication Office, No. 111 Fulton-st., from 3 to 5 P. M. daily.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO GO TO AUSTRALIA with a merchant, 3 porters, 1 barkeeper, clerk for a shipping office. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18, continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A monthly meeting of this corps will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, Aug. 3, at 7½ o'clock, when questions of vital importance will be discussed and acted upon. A full attendance is requested. By order of THOMAS JEREMIAH, President. GEO. WICKS, Secretary pro tem.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold the Annual Session in its Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand [illegible] MONDAY, Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 [illegible] and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 22, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3¼ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY WILL find a comfortable home, at very low terms, at Bergen Heights, two miles from Jersey City Ferry; the rooms are nicely furnished; fine play-grounds for children; good table, and fresh milk, vegetables, etc.; terms, from $3 50 to $4 per week. Address A. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A COUPLE MORE GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, at a beautiful country residence, one hour from the City. Plenty of milk, vegetables, &c. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 66 Irving-place.

BOARD ON EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON—One hour by boat or cars. A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or a small family, for the balance of the season. House spacious, and pleasantly situated. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST QUALITY BOARD and rooms, at moderate prices, may be obtained at a country farm-house, in Connecticut. Apply or address to D. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn., or at No. 280 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family; the house is well shaded by trees, and has a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A REAsonable price, for a man, wife and two children, at a farm house, within an hour's reach of the City. Address S. M. A., Box 179 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A large and elegantly furnished house, on Brooklyn Heights, could spare a parlor and bedroom, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also a very nice room for a single gentleman. House contains all the modern improvements. Address, with real name and place of business, L. C., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN willing to room together can have the comforts of a pleasant home, with a family of three persons; location on the line of the Fulton-avenue cars, and within easy walking distance of the ferries. References required. Address B M T., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, for the Summer, or the ensuing season. The rooms are large and airy, with hot and cold water, bath, and every convenience. References exchanged. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Inquire at No. 66 Irving-place. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, a double frame and brick, substantial house, cottage style, 36 by 34 feet, fourteen rooms, with stable and outbuildings, well and cistern, bath and water-closet, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, plenty of trees and large lot; less than one hour from the City; is equally well adapted for a Summer or Winter residence, but larger than is now needed for owner's use; neighborhood genteel, pleasant and healthy. Address Box 386 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE THOUsand acres of choice land, in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich. Two hundred and fifty acres, in one body, lie 6 miles from the thriving town of Kalamazoo, and less than 3 miles from Ostemo Dépôt, with excellent roads to both points; has an abundance of water, and plenty of pine, oak and maple timber, with a beautiful site for building; an outlay of $6 per acre will bring this tract up to from $30 to $40 in value per acre. One hundred and sixty acres lie within 10 miles of Kalamazoo, on a good road; has two fine, never-failing streams on it, is well timbered, and lies well for cultivation. Five hundred acres, in one body, lie 12 miles from Kalamazoo, and is a very handsome tract, being well timbered with oak, black walnut, beech and maple, and is well watered, having on it a small, clear and deep lake, filled with fish. To any person who desires a home in Michigan, a growing and healthy State, this is a desirable investment. The whole tract will be sold for $12,000. Apply, by mail, Box No. 376 Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 183 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

CHEAP STORES AND HOUSES IN BROOKLYN—TO BAKERS.—Four new Stores (in block of eight) on Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, corner of Ryerson-st.—one with large Oven for bakery. Houses in various parts of Brooklyn, from $100 to $350 per annum. Apply at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, at 12 o'clock.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A HANDSOME cottage-house, with plot of ground; house has 13 rooms, gas, &c.; near Myrtle-av. cars, combines advantages of city and country; at low rent. E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NEAT, GENTEEL THREE-STORY high basement dwelling, all in order, and can be occupied at any time; neighborhood first class; rent cheap to a first-class tenant. Address H., Box No. 3 4 Post-office, for information.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 3 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—ROOMS AT NO 366 BROADWAY, NEAR Union-square, will be let for business purposes, as it is a first-rate location for any kind of light business. Apply as above.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 8, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT, A FURNISHed house on the East River; situation beautiful, healthy, and easy of access from New-York. Apply to P. R. WATKINS, No 10 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No 1669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Rent $625, reserving one room for a gentleman with breakfast.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING a dwelling-house up town vacant, with modern improvements, and preferring to have it occupied till next May by a small family, who will keep it in perfect order, at low rent, will find a desirable tenant by applying immediately to N. BLISS, at A. T. Stewart & Co's.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 280 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIence in imparting instruction in the English branches, French and Music, is desirous of a position as Teacher; [illegible] salary not an object. Address [illegible] Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACH-[illegible] wishes a situation. Satisfac-[illegible] given. Address Box No. 86 Bridgeport.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861.

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof, and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward, and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward—at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York. W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board, EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of Election in 1862, will be held at the office of the Company, 23d-st. and 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1861. The polls will be open from 1 to 5 P. M. By order of the Board.
August 1st, 1861. GEO. C. PETERS, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed until that day.
By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.
JOHN EWEN, President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERbocker Stage Company have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treas.
August 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STEEL GUNS
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S,
Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rozers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
STEREY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurient Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, corner of the 7th-av. and 35th-st., until 12 o'clock Noon, of the 8th day of August, instant, for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements and equipments for the volunteer troops of this State:

25,000 Cartridge boxes.
25,000 Cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
25,000 Waist belts and plates.
25,000 Cap pouches and picks.
25,000 Gun slings.
25,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
25,000 Haversacks, (enameled cloth.)
2,000 Non-commissioned officers and musicians sword and waist belts complete.
2,000 Non-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords.
1,000 Axes and helves.
1,000 Hatchets complete.
400 Pickaxes and handles.
500 Spades.
3,500 Camp kettles.
7,000 Mess pans.

All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined. One-third of each of the articles must be delivered at the State Arsenal in this City within fifteen days from the date of the contract, and the remaining two-thirds within twenty days thereafter, all to be subjected to inspection before being accepted.

The proposals will state the price at which each of the articles will be furnished, as well as the place of business of persons making proposals, and all bidders are requested to meet at the Commissary-General's office, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the 8th inst., to learn to whom the contracts are awarded, the successful bidders to give at once full and ample security for the faithful discharge of their obligations.

All proposals should be addressed "To the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, New-York City," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements and Equipments." The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids, if, in his judgment, the public interest requires it.

As the contracts which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be upon account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government to meet them.
BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr., Commissary-General.

CHIEF-ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats.

The oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about (12) two-bushel sacks, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad depôt, or at foot of G-st., at the Government Wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Oats;" and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant-Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all the bids which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.
D. H. RUCKER, Assistant-Quartermaster.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 10th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.
ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.
FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

ARMY CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS,

Are respectfully notified that I have ready for delivery a pamphlet containing a full copy-righted list of Government Proposals for Army supplies, opened July 29 and 30, at the office of Major Vinton, one copy of which will be sent prepaid, to any interested party, on the receipt of price, $1. Number limited. Apply to or address, F. S. HOFFMANN, at J. M. Bradstreet & Son's Commercial Agency, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock M. of the 17th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 191 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 64 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 91 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 50th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health, or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by Mr. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages. It admits nothing injurious, it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a soundly healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 13 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. Send red stamp for circular and escape quackery.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impotents to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first Sexual surgeon living, continues the Cure of Diseases and Debility at his offices, No. 658 Broadway. His new book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.—Howard Association Reports sent free to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents. In which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 370 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $7; silver, $1.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3 50 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.

Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn	6 30 A. M.	Sands' Point	7.35 A. M.
Glen Wood	6 35 A. M.	Great Neck	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6 45 A. M.	Whitestone	8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove	7:15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¾ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.

" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st. at 7 o'clock A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4 30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 4 15, 5 15, 6 15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9 15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3 15, 4 15, 5.15, 6 15, 7 15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 8 P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	60
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.

GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward, at old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing, for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.) Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On fine Sundays every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season.

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.	7. 5 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7 30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8.30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7 45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9.00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7 50 A. M., excepting Fridays, when she will make an early trip, leaving 10th-st., 4.30 A. M.; Peck-slip, 4 50 A. M.; 30th-st., 5 20 A. M.; Spring-st., 5 40 A. M.; Pier No. 4, 6 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

One of the best distilleries in the West, situated about three miles north of the thriving City of Quincy, Ill. The distillery building 90x140 feet, and cattle barn 66x222 ft., built of stone. The location is on an 80-acre lot of fine land, with a never-failing spring of water, and near an inlet of the Mississippi River, navigable at all times. Connected with the distillery is an alcohol apparatus. The property cost over $45,000, but is now offered clear for $25,000, on easy terms, or would be exchanged for dry goods, groceries, or other good merchandise. For further particulars apply to
FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE, the stock and fixtures of the boot and shoe store No. 232 Grand-st., near Essex Market, lately belonging to Lewis Reynolds, deceased. For terms of sale, inquire of
JAMES RIDLEY, Administrator, &c.,
No. 50 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AN APOTHECARY'S STORE, COMpletely furnished, and located in a flourishing town in the vicinity of New-York, together with a good Doctor's practice, if desirable for the purchaser. Terms very low. Address G. R., Box No. 200 New-York Post Office.

DRUG ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Sold in consequence of ill health of the proprietor, those having $2,500 or $3,000 can succeed nicely; business last year, $10,000. Inquire of SAML. CAMPBELL, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital to enter a well-paying business, well established; a young man preferred. This is a rare chance, seldom offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.—The well known packet ship BENJAMIN ADAMS, lying at Pier No. 38 East River, sails on the 8th of August, and the packet ship ROBERT L. LANE, lying at Pier No. 6 North River, will sail on the 12th of August. For passage at the lowest rates, or drafts payable in all parts of Great Britain or Ireland, constantly for sale, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8 45 and 9 45 A. M., and at 3 15 and 4 15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2 15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7.45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:15 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3 55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 15 P. M.	10 45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5.30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 4 30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 4 30, 5.30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4 35 and 9 15 A. M., and 4·25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4 25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4 25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, at 7½ o'clock,
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS—In various departments, including many of fine library editions. Also, an assortment of staple and fancy stationery, English engravings, stuffed birds, &c., and also valuable Daguerrean Instruments, &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, by PEED & COLE, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 120 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, comprising the entire stock of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture, of a first-class City manufacturer.
J. W. HIGGINS, Deputy Sheriff.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SEWING MACHINES, fine iron safe, cost $130, together with some articles of household furniture, to be sold by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at the auction rooms of S. & J. BOGART, No. 1 North William, corner of Frankfort-st., at 10½ o'clock.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the neatest, accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS!

The enthusiastic reception, by the public, of WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING, The Colored Steward and German Sailor of the SCHOONER S. J. WARING, Who slew three of the piratical prize crew, and rescued themselves and the vessel from their power, has induced Mr. Barnum to open his Museum for their reception another week. The interest they have created in the public mind is unequaled, and everybody is flocking to the Museum to see them. They hold their levees Day and Evening.

To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
WHAT IS IT? A MAN MONKEY,
the most singular creature living, and one that has always afforded unwonted amusement to visitors.
MADAGASCAR ALBINOS.
Rudolph Lucasia, wife and child, pure
WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS.
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.

In the Lecture-room, a great dramatic novelty is offered, embracing FARCE, VAUDEVILLE, and BURLETTA.
With a brilliant and talented company, including
LITTLE LOLA, THE INFANT WONDER,
Who will appear in original dramas, written expressly for her. The plays in which she will appear are peculiarly calculated to delight
FAMILIES, LADIES and CHILDREN,
while the sterner sex will find them full of interest.
The remainder of the company embraces many familiar names, as
MR. and MRS. C. D. REYNOLDS,
MISS DORA DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
Her first appearance since her return from her successful European tour;
LA PETITE ADDIE LE BRUN,
The favorite juvenile danseuse, always popular.
The first representation of the company will be the drama,
MARIE; OR, THE CHILD OF SORROW.
To be followed by other interesting and attractive plays.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE COOLEST AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TO-NIGHT,
and every night till further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
OR,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the new Tableaux,
New Music, new Songs and new Dances.

WINTER GARDEN.
FOURTH ANNUAL VISIT
OF THE
FLORENCES.
TO-NIGHT,
THE TOODLES.
Timothy Toodle .... Mr. Florence.
THRICE MARRIED.
Carlotta, (assuming five characters) ...... Mrs. Florence.
THE HAPPY MAN.
Paddy Murphy .... Mr. Florence.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
Positively the Last Two Nights of
THE REBELLION AND THE WAR,
WITH DISSOLVING VIEWS.
Mr. DE CORDOVA'S health not permitting him to continue the entertainment at present, the Lyceum will be positively closed for the season after Tuesday evening, 6th inst.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew F. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County, he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of Intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale, and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (If the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depôt must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster Gen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, both of the City of New-York, and José Baró, of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, have formed a limited partnership under the name of HERQUES & MASERAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of conducting and transacting in the City of New-York a general commission mercantile business and all things appertaining thereto, in which all the parties interested are the said Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, who are the general partners, and the said José Baró, who is the special partner, that said José Baró has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) as capital towards the common stock, and that said limited partnership is to commence on the 1st July, 1st day of July, 1861, and is to terminate on the 1st July, 1866.
R. HERQUES,
A. MASERAS,
JOSE BARO.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of [illegible], and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.
July 30, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUS[illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. F. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.
JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR—WILL save health and money.—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Or, is the present slip-shod arrangement to last long enough to give England and France an excuse for mixing up in the fight next Fall? J. M. W.

THE ARMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

We give below a statement of the several brigades and regiments now composing Gen. Rosecrans' Army in Western Virginia. Deducting the sick and absent on furlough, the force cannot still be less than from eighteen to twenty thousand men.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General .... —— Reynolds.
Thirteenth Indiana Vols......Col. Sullivan.
Fourteenth Indiana Vols......Col. Kimball.
Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers..Col. Wagner.
Third Ohio Volunteers........Col. J. H. Marrow.
Sixth Ohio Volunteers........Col. Bosley.
First Virginia Vols., part....Col. ——.
Second Virginia Vols., part...Col. ——.
Cincinnati Rover Dragoons....Capt. Bodsall.
Indianapolis Cavalry........Capt. Bracken.
Battery........Major Loomis.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General.. —— Hill.
Seventh Ohio Volunteers....Col. E. B. Tyler.
Tenth Ohio Volunteers....Col. M. D. Manson.
Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers..Col. W. F. Smith.
Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers..Col. J. M. Connell.
Battery..........Major Mack.
Chicago Cavalry.......Capt. Barker.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Acting Brigadier-General ....Col. R. L. McCook.
Ninth Ohio Volunteers........Lieut.-Col. Sandenhoff.
Fourth Ohio Volunteers......Col. Lorin Andrews.
Flying Artillery..............Capt. Howe.

FOURTH BRIGADE, OR BRIGADE OF THE KANAWHA.

Brigadier-General.................—— Cox.
First Kentucky Volunteers...Col. W. Woodruff.
Second Kentucky Volunteers.Col. W. G. Terrell.
Eleventh Ohio Volunteers ...Col. J. F. Harrison.
Twelfth Ohio Volunteers....Col. J. W. Lowe.
Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers..Col. S. W. Beatty.
Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers Col. Jesse Norton.
U. S. Volunteers, Infantry .Col. —— ——.
Eighteenth Ohio Vols., part Col. T. R. Stanley.
Twenty-second O. Vols., part Col. W. E. Gilmore.
Ironton Cavalry.......Capt. George.

To the last brigade should be added the Twenty-sixth Ohio, Col. Fyffe, now on its way up the Kanawha, to join Gen. Cox.

Of the First Brigade, the Guthrie Grays, (Sixth Ohio,) the Rover Dragoons, the Fourteenth Indiana, and perhaps some others, are holding the important strategic position at the Cheat Mountain Gaps. The rest of the First Brigade, with portions of the Second, and probably all of the Third, are with Gen. Rosecrans himself, at some point not far from Wise's position beyond Gauley Bridge.

FROM KENTUCKY.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT JOINS THE UNCONDITIONAL UNION CLUB OF LOUISVILLE—SPEAKS BEFORE IT, AND ADDRESSES GEN. ROUSSEAU'S KENTUCKY BRIGADE—TREASONABLE CONDUCT OF THE COURIER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday night, July 31, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT last evening joined our Unconditional Union Club, and made a few remarks. He said the Manassas affair is of no significance. The Ship of State will weather the storm. The Stars and Stripes will float again everywhere, and with popular consent and acclaim everywhere. We will outlive our troubles, and go to our graves in peace. The monster of secession will be slain. The nation will crush it with a giant tread. All will be well. His faith is complete and enduring.

To-day, Mr. HOLT addressed Gen. ROUSSEAU's 1,500 soldiers, at Camp Holt, and fully 5,000 civilians of Indiana and Kentucky. His speech was very appropriate and eloquent, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm. He praised the General's Kentucky soldiers for their heroic spirit and sublime resolve, unchilled by the arctic air of neutrality, and by the conduct of those Kentuckians who timidly balance chances, and whose vision is limited to petty, narrow, picayune questions of commerce, at a time when the very existence of this nation is imperiled. The soldiers of Camp Holt intend to follow their convictions right up to the cannon's mouth. They and their companions in arms will be true to the vast National interests committed to their fortunes. They will uphold the honor of this blood-bought and beneficent Republic, whose children they are. Mr. HOLT says that *not many weeks hence the soldiers of the Union will have not only the moral but the material support of Kentucky. Her people will soon raise the exultant shout and perform the heroic deeds of a whole-souled loyalty, and throw her entire weight on the side of the Government.*

The question of Nationality is not to be estimated by dollars and cents. We don't discuss the question of a physician's fee before calling him to the bedside of the patient. *A crisis like this must make laws for itself. The Government should seize upon any and every instrumentality necessary to save itself.* Mr. HOLT declares it should allow no laws or usages to be instruments of its death. It ought to take any and every measure necessary to defend itself.

Mr. HOLT insists that the Government's soldiers are not raised for spoliation or invasion; they march Southward as friends and protectors. They go to deliver the South from the military despotism by which she is trodden down. They go to suppress the most wanton and wicked rebellion the world has ever known. BEAUREGARD's charges against the armies of the nation are absolutely and infamously false. They will exercise forbearance and humanity, commit no excess or irregularity, scrupulously regard and protect with their bayonets, if need be, all the institutions and constitutional rights of the South. But when they meet in battle array the atrocious conspirators, they draw the sword in a most hallowed cause. Then they should strike boldly with a shout and a bound,—strike down and strike to death the ingrates, traitors, parricides.

Mr. HOLT eulogised Indiana as noble, and not only loyal, but proud of her loyalty. Indiana knows that these States, so long united, will never be divided. She knows that *the Government, as our fathers made it, must and shall be preserved,*—not a miserably, shriveled, shattered, polluted and scarred thing,—but the Union unimpaired, in all its original and recent strength and glory.

Mr. HOLT repeated his firm belief that the reverse at Manassas is a mere temporary advantage to the rebels. The nation's determination is not shaken in the least degree. Its resolution is unconquerable, its resources inexhaustible. He censured PATTERSON for not pursuing and occupying JOHNSTON, but complimented the New-York Sixty-ninth, Minnesota First, and the Fire Zouaves. The people are being nerved to more extraordinary exertions. They have sworn this Republic shall not perish, and perish it will not. Woe to the traitors! *This most atrocious and hellish rebellion will be crushed out, and the Southern people will welcome and thank the delivering and protecting Armies of the Republic.*

Mr. HOLT complimented Gen. ROSSEAU as the true patriot and gallant soldier who stood firm when others hesitated, and scouted neutrality when certain Kentucky politicians embraced it. Kentucky will honor Gen. ROSSEAU, and the nation will honor him. Kentucky will soon cheer on him and his gallant soldiers, and shout *God bless and speed them.* Glory beckons them and their comrades onward and upward, and they will triumph.

Wild rumors are circulating to-day that Monday next is to be a bloody Monday in this city and many parts of the State, that every important town in Kentucky is full of Jeff. Davis' spies and informers, who are secretly mustering their forces for a bloody onset on our polls simultaneously with an overwhelming irruption of Tennesseeans, &c. I don't credit the rumors. If they do attempt anything of the sort hereabouts, they will be frustrated and punished as they deserve. Unquestionably very numerous Jeff. Davis spies and informers are right here. The men of the *Courier* are such. Their sheet and circulars and letters have free course in the rattlesnake realm, while nothing from our Union presses or from the pens of ... Union men is allowed to pass the Tennessee ... the rebels should allow the *Journal* and ... consent the *Courier*, or be ... of the ... of that treasonable sheet.

PONTIAC.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Recruiting for the Army, for the past week shows a slight improvement. Twenty-five men for the Regular Army were obtained at Chatham, Cedar and Hudson streets. The latter office is established expressly for cavalry, and of the men enlisted there, ... are not soldiers. A detachment was sent to Carlisle, on Wednesday. For the new Twelfth Regiment, the offices in Broadway, York... and Fort Hamilton contribute each, on an average, ... men per day. Five ... sending in returns from the country, all complain of the "competition in recruiting," even in the rural districts. The regulars, left idle in the city by volunteer drummers, went to the provinces, and were doing well, when the latter followed them. One batch of United States gentlemen had quietly rented three rooms on the first floor of a country hotel, the two adjoining which were rented next day by some "Thirty-fourth fellows," as an indignant Captain writes. Fort Trumbull, Conn., Fort Independence, Boston, Newport, Ky., and Fort Hamilton, will soon, however, look like regimental head-quarters, as bands and banners for the "dépôts" located there are being procured.

The Navy made long strides last week. No less than 213 sailors and ordinary sailors—a clear increase of 100 in one week—were received in this City alone. The magnitude of our Navy's *personnel* has now outstripped the imagination of the Navy Department. There cannot be less 20,000 persons in this branch of the service, of whom fully 12,000 have been enlisted since the war began, notwithstanding the complaints we have heard of the difficulty experienced in getting men. The receiving ships are filled, almost, and "bum-boat" dealers, apple women, and laundresses are reaping a golden harvest. The following is a rough estimate of the number of blue-jackets ready for sea duty at an hour's notice:

	Men.
Receiving ship North Carolina, at New-York	1,200
Receiving ship Ohio, at Boston	1,000
Receiving ship Princeton, at Philadelphia	400
Receiving ship Allegheny, at Annapolis	150
Estimate of available men at Portsmouth, N. H	200
Total	2,950

These would man six steam corvettes, one 50-gun sailing frigate, and five steam gun-boats; but it is probable that the greater portion of them will be taken to complete the efficient manning of men-of-war now in commission, the term of whose crews is gradually expiring. Of course nine-tenths of the relieved salts will return when the "City elephant stamps on the money bag," as Jack expresses it.

Governor's Island has now 240 soldiers, the draft whose departure we noticed on Thursday having thinned the garrison. There is a company of soldiers on Bedloe's Island, about 650 at Fort Hamilton, 300 members of the *Richmond's* ship's company, and over 100 marines—at this station altogether there are 2,700 Government employes to-day. The United States steam corvette *Richmond*, 14, got up anchor at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday evening, and steamed down the river, coming to off the Battery, where she lies at present. Her final orders have arrived, but as they are "sealed," no one knows what division of the blockade she is destined for.

The *Harriet Lane* is in the stream, having been thoroughly overhauled and "gunned anew." She is now ready for more fighting, and will be put at it very soon.

To-day, the red powder-flag at the main of the *Richmond* will signalize the extinguishment of all fires and lights on board, and the taking in of the "explosive dust."

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 3, *via* BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 4.

It is understood that Gen. BUTLER has gone to Washington to attend a Conference of the Cabinet and Major-Generals.

The report that Gen. WOOL is to be sent to Fortress Monroe is not credited, though, it is said, Gen. BUTLER will not remain unless troops are furnished for a vigorous campaign.

Hampton is still unoccupied by Secessionists.

HAVELOCKS FOR THE ARMY.

KATONAH, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 3.

Mrs. LINCOLN having kindly consented to receive and distribute the Havelocks made by the ladies of Katonah and Bedford, a case was dispatched to-day from the Jay homestead to the Executive mansion, by PULLEN's and ADAMS' Express, containing 1,300 Havelocks, of which 1,165 were made by the ladies of Katonah and vicinity, and 135 by those of Bedford.

MOVEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Aug. 4.

The First United States Volunteer Artillery Regiment, Col. RICHARD HENRY RUSH, will march to-morrow evening. Twelve regiments of Pennsylvania reserves, Col. JOHN H. TAGGART, will leave for WASHINGTON on Tuesday.

CALIFORNIA SHIPS ARMING.

Few ships now going to sea, particularly on East India or California voyages, consider their outfit perfect without one or more guns of long range to defend themselves against the possible pirates who may lay in their track. The clipper-ship *Prima Donna*, now loading at Pier No. 10, East River, in SUTTON & Co.'s California line, has a fine rifled cannon on board for this purpose, and Capt. HARRIMAN, her commander, will, no doubt, make good use of it if any pirate of the *Jeff. Davis* stripe should interfere with him. WIARD's steel rifled guns are in quite general demand for these purposes.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

A large meeting was held last evening in Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, on Madison-square, to aid in measures taken for the prevention and suppression of intemperance in the Army. A. R. WETMORE, Esq., presided, and Dr. DEWITT offered prayer. The following resolutions were read by Dr. MARSH, which were responded to in an able speech by Rev. Mr. WILLETS of Brooklyn, and Paymaster BINGHAM of the Twenty-sixth Regiment; also a Mr. FULLIER from Washington:

1. *Resolved*, That in the present solemn and momentous condition of our country, our Army is our glory and defence, and that in this, especially in our noble volunteers, our sons and brothers, habitually obedient to all the moral and physical laws of their being, we have the greatest confidence. Our prayer is that, amid all the temptations and trials of camp life, they may be kept unharmed and uncorrupted, and that when their term of service is over they may return like the Army of CROMWELL, to be a blessing and not a curse to their country.

2. *Resolved*, That we rejoice in the recent act of Congress, imposing a heavy penalty upon all in the District who sell to the soldiers intoxicating liquors, also in the prompt and energetic regulations of our youthful Commander, to preserve our troops from the snares of the grog-shops. The nation will approve of the severest action in every military district, toward such as for gain will debauch the Army.

3. *Resolved*, That the secret transmission of liquors to the soldiers in camp in packages of home comforts, by misguided friends, is as mischievous and deadly as it is dishonorable and base, and should receive universal reprobation.

4. *Resolved*, That in our intense anxiety for friends and brothers, we can never be at ease while they are liable to be led into battle by drunken officers, and we invoke Congress at once to pass a law which shall discharge every officer at the first conviction, whether in battle or on any other occasion.

5. *Resolved*, That we most deeply sympathize with our patriotic soldiers in all their hardships and sufferings, and would do all in our power to alleviate them, yet as we know that in war intemperance often slays more than the sword, as science and observation prove that the severest toils are borne better without than with intoxicating drinks, and the severest wounds are easier healed, and as we know that the drunkard, whether dying in battle, or coming home a burden to his family, is ruined for time and eternity, we do most earnestly exhort all our patriotic and self-denying troops, officers and common soldiers, at once to abjure all intoxicating drinks, often composed of the most destructive materials, and by one simultaneous effort banish intemperance forever from the National Army, and we do rejoice in the effort now made to supply each regiment with a thousand appropriate tracts, exhorting every soldier to beware of the bottle, to sign the Ellsworth pledge, and become his own master. This effort we will give not only our good wishes, but our substantial support.

A collection was taken to aid in circulating temperance literature in the Army.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG IN CANADA.

The Hamilton, C. W., *Spectator* of July 29 says: "Early on Sunday morning, about 5 o'clock, a beautiful flag, bearing as many stars upon it as the States out of the American Union, might have been descried floating proudly from the dome of the Anglo-American Hotel. As the building has long been vacant, it is evident that some persons well acquainted with the place were instrumental in the flag-hoisting. Policeman GRAHAM was the first to observe the obnoxious emblem, and removed it as speedily as he could, or it is probable that mischief might have been caused by its exhibition. We ... it to be a stolen business for any one to take ... playing the secession ... especially ... was rather a costly one. It is lying at the Police office, where the owner or owners, we presume, can have it on application."

AN EXCHANGE PROPOSED.

The Rochester *Union* publishes the form of a petition to be circulated in that city, asking Mr. LINCOLN to exchange disloyal employes of the Government for Congressman ELY and Mr. HUSON, now held as prisoners of war in Richmond.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CLINTON RIFLES.

This crack corps promises to be one of the most respectable and efficient yet raised in the City. It is composed of a superior class of young men, all enthusiastic for the cause and full of military spirit and ardor. The Colonel, J. AUGUSTUS PAGE, is a well known artist and gentleman of elegant leisure. He has exhibited the most exquisite taste in the invention of a uniform, producing a costume which, for utility and elegance, far surpasses anything to be seen outside the French Army. Several popular literary men and artists accept positions under him as officers; amongst others, Mr. FITZJAMES O'BRIEN is one of his captains, and Mr. FRANK WOOD a lieutenant.

YATES RIFLES.

Lieut. W. H. POYNTER has joined this embryo regiment with a company from Connecticut. All complete companies which have reported at the encampment at Yonkers by to-morrow, (Tuesday,) will be then mustered into the United States service. Every recruit will be immediately provided with quarters and rations.

THE VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENTS.

No business of any consequence was transacted yesterday at the State Arsenal, the Quartermaster's, (Gen. ARTHUR's,) or at Gen. YATES' Volunteer dépôt. To-day, however, the Enfield rifles lately obtained from England will be received at the Arsenal, and put in process of distribution to such regiments as are ready to receive them.

PAYING OFF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

The Captains and men of the six companies not paid off on Saturday, will to-day receive the money coming to them. Paymaster LYONS will be in attendance at an early hour, and disburse the cash at his disposal with as much dispatch as possible.

UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

The companies which are expected to join this regiment to-morrow, at the temporary camp in Palace Garden, will almost fill up the ranks to the requisite number. The reputation of Lieut.-Col. ALEX. SHALER is inducing a rapid influx of the best quality of recruits.

UNION GUARD U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN's, has taken quarters at SEEBACH's National Garden, in West Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. This is a most excellent locality, and Mr. SEEBACH is fully competent to attend to all the comforts of the soldiers. Companies and detachments will be quartered and subsisted immediately. Major MAX A. THOMAS is assigned the command at the quarters. Lieut. Col. JAMES M. TURNER will be found at the head-quarters, No. 302 Broadway.

NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES AT YONKERS.

Messrs. MELDOLA LEVI and MULLER, of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, held divine service for this regiment yesterday, using the Episcopal service, after which they delivered religious and patriotic addresses. The men all paid particular attention, all joining in the hymns. At the close of the service, Mr. LEVI presented each man with a prayer book.

THE RECEPTION OF THE SECOND NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT.—In the TIMES of Friday last it was stated that a Committee had been appointed to collect a suitable sum to defray the expenses of an entertainment to be given to the Second New-Jersey Regiment. Owing to the hurried manner in which the regiment has received orders to reorganize, the following members of the Citizens' Committee—Messrs. J. H. Ward, A. J. Shipley, J. McGuigan, S. A. French, and J. B. Drayton—met, when the Treasurer presented the following report:

Amount collected by Committee	$177 25
Subscribed, but not collectable	23 50
Expended.	
Bill of the Messrs. Edge, fireworks. $132 00	
Less amount donated 32 00	—$100 00
Powder for salute	5 00
Bill of A. B. Kashow	59
Sundries	45
Total	$106 04

On motion, the balance was appropriated as follows:

To the Union Relief Committee	$50 00
To the Ladies' Relief Society	21 21—$71 21

Drill and Discipline of Volunteers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 1, 1861.

In your paper of yesterday I noticed some very correct and practical remarks on the defects in the drill and discipline of our Volunteer Regiments, particularly in allowing but one or two Field Officers to give regimental orders.

Without any previous practice, company officers, though understanding the theory of the regimental manœuvres, would feel awkward and out of place if called upon suddenly to manœuvre a regiment of 1,000 men at any time, and the chances are that if such a thing should be attempted in the presence of an enemy, the consequences would be disastrous; for aside from the want of practice in the new beginner, much depends upon soldiers being accustomed to the *voice* and manner of their commander. But one difficulty was not mentioned by your correspondent or editor, (for I do not remember whether it was in your correspondence or editorial, not having the paper at hand,) and it may have escaped his notice; in fact I have not seen it alluded to yet in any of the public prints, although it is felt in many regiments, especially from the State of New-York. It is this:

In but few of the volunteer regiments from New-York have the commissioned company officers received their commissions. The questions of seniority are not yet settled. In some regiments the regimental line is formed without any reference to seniority of rank. One regiment from your City has the junior Captain placed on the right; the *senior* Captain is placed in the ninth place as respects seniority, and the other Captains with their commands mixed up without any regard to the very first rules of regimental formations. This was done, too, without any consultation or inquiry of the company officers in the premises. The company officers never have been informed officially of their relative rank. A few may know by unofficial private letters, or by visiting the Adjutant-General's office at Albany. Even in the simple movement of throwing the regiment into column by divisions, it is not known who is to take command of each division.

The company officers are never practiced in giving regimental orders. Suppose that during a battle the field officers of such a regiment should be killed, wounded or missing, or one killed, one wounded, and the other falling off a bread-cart, confusion would almost inevitably result. No one would feel called upon, by previous appointment, to take command of the battalion. A good Captain hates to leave his company at such a time, unless he knows that his duty calls him to some other post. No regiment should have men sent into the field without their commissions, and all these questions of seniority settled and talked over until everything relating thereto was thoroughly understood by the company officers.

I understood a few days ago that only six regiments had been commissioned, and that all of the New-York regiments would not be commissioned under five or six weeks. What, in the name of red-tape, is the cause of such unnecessary delay? This may appear trivial to civilians, but one regiment thrown into confusion from such a cause might cause another "Bully" Run. Yours respectfully, D. G. B.

Panics Among Raw Troops.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following extract, from a book called the *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World*, may be interesting at this time:

"In the hopes of profiting by the unprepared state of Austria, then the mistress of the Netherlands, the French opened the campaign of 1792 by an invasion of Flanders, with forces whose muster-rolls showed a numerical overwhelming superiority to the enemy, and seemed to promise a speedy conquest of that old battle-field of Europe. But the first flash of an Austrian sabre, or the first sound of an Austrian gun, was enough to discomfit the French. Their first corps, four thousand strong, that advanced from Lille across the frontier, came suddenly upon a far inferior detachment of the Austrian garrison at Tournay. Not a shot was fired, not a bayonet leveled. With one simultaneous cry of panic, the French broke and ran headlong back to Lille, where they completed the specimen of insubordination which they had given in the field by murdering their general and several of their chief officers. On the same day, another division under Biron, mustering ten thousand sabres and bayonets, saw a few Austrian skirmishers reconnoitering their position. The French advanced posts had scarcely given and received a volley, and only a few balls from the enemy's field-pieces had fallen among the lines, when two regiments of French dragoons raised the cry 'We are betrayed,' galloped off, and were followed in disgraceful rout by the rest of the whole army. Similar panics, or repulses almost equally discreditable, occurred whenever ROCHAMBEAU, or LUCKNER, or LA FAYETTE, the earliest French generals in the war, brought their troops into the presence of the enemy."

What these troops were afterwards taught to ...

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Anglo Saxon off Father Point.

£86,000 IN SPECIE.

The Expected Changes in the British Ministry.

Meeting in London on American Affairs.

Cotton Advancing—Breadstuffs and Provisions Declining.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Aug. 4.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* arrived off Father Point at 3 30 P. M. to-day.

She brings 171 passengers, and £30,000 sterling in specie.

The *Etna* and *Nova Scotian* reached Liverpool on the forenoon of the 25th ult.

The *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool 24th, has £56,000 sterling in specie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliament proceedings on the 24th were unimportant.

A new writ was issued in the House of Commons, for the election of a member for the City of London, in place of Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

An active canvass was going on in London between Lord-Mayor CUBIT, Conservative, and Mr. WESTON WOOD, Liberal.

A Privy Council was to be held on the 25th, for arrangements for Ministerial changes, which are expected to agree with published rumors. Sir ROBERT PEEL, it is stated, will be Secretary for Ireland.

The *Morning Post* asserts that Lord PALMERSTON will resume his old position of Exponent of the Foreign Policy of the British Government in the House of Commons.

A public meeting, having reference to the American crisis, was held in London on the 24th, at which Lord SHAFTSBURY presided. The object of the meeting was to present a testimonial to Dr. CHEEVER, of New-York. The Doctor spoke strongly against the seceding States, and advocated the abolition of Slavery as a duty incumbent on the General Government.

The *Shipping Gazette* argues that the fate of the COLLINS steamer *Pacific* is solved by a memorandum found in a bottle picked up recently at the Hebrides, in which the writer, named WILLIAM GRAHAM, states that the ship was surrounded with icebergs, and was going down.

The monster iron-plated frigate *Black Prince* had a highly satisfactory trial trip on the Clyde.

Sir GAMBIE MELVILLE, for many years Secretary of the India Company, is dead.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Funds, on the 24th, opened at a slight relapse, but were firmer toward the close. At the Discount market, good bills were readily taken at 5¼.

The Depositand Discount Bank and Fire Insurance Company, a new and weak affair, has stopped payment, with a deficiency of at least £300,000. This will entail much misery on the poor depositors.

Messrs. Rocco, in the Mediterranean Trade, had suspended, with considerable liabilities.

FRANCE.

The Emperor was expected to return from Vichy in a day or two.

The Duke DE BROGLIE had dropped the action commenced by him against the Prefect of Police, all copies of his pamphlets seized by the Police having been restored.

The Bourse was quiet, but firmer. Rentes closed at 67f. 70c.

ITALY.

A decree had been published, fixing the terms of the National loan, in accordance with those already announced. The minimum price is not yet named. A decree is also published, establishing a great book of the public debt of Italy.

Neapolitan dispatches continue to teem with the acts of brigands, with pillage and murder on a great scale.

In the Consistory at Rome, on the 23d, the Pope announced a short allocution, in the course of which he declared himself grateful for the continued occupation by the French troops, but sensible of the abuse which the enemies of the order have made, and will make, of the painful act of France in recognizing the Kingdom of Italy.

TURKEY.

SAFETI PACHA, President of the Grand Council, had been dismissed and succeeded by FUAD PACHA.

ALI PACHA had been definitely appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NEWS BY THE FULTON AND KANGAROO.

The following news was taken out by the *Fulton* and *Kangaroo*:

The Committee of the House of Commons have reported, justifying the termination of the Galway contract, stating as their opinion, that the Company will soon have an efficient fleet, and if the Government intends to reëstablish the Galway route, the Company deserves favorable consideration.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had delivered a farewell address to his constituents in London. He goes to the Upper House as Earl RUSSELL.

It was reported that Lord WOODHOUSE had resigned the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs of England.

The strong objections to the cession of Sardinia to France attracted attention.

The visit of the King of Prussia to Chalons Camp is considered more probable.

MYERS had appealed against his sentence.

The bulk of the Italian loan had been subscribed.

An Austrian Rescript, in reply to the Hungarian address, was read in the Diet. In the Lower House it was received with impatience, and in the Upper House with profound silence. The rescript says the laws of 1848 cannot be reëstablished, and the Diet is recommended to proceed to the revision of these laws, and send representatives to the Council of Empire, and take part in the financial discussion in August. An amnesty is guaranteed on the occasion of the coronation of FRANCIS JOSEPH as King of Hungary.

The citizens of Warsaw indulged in a demonstration in honor of English sympathy for Poland.

The Bombay mail of June 25 had been received. News unimportant.

The rains were general and abundant in the famine districts.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

FLORENCE, Friday, July 26.

A reactionary band has been formed at Toschaualla. Troops will be dispatched in order to prevent them from crossing the frontier.

PARIS, Friday, July 26.

A dispatch received here from Constantinople, dated 25th inst., announces that the Sultan continues to effect reform. He has promised to modify the *personelle* of the Judges, and to diminish their privileges and salaries. The Council of Judges has been purged and reorganized.

The rations allowed to civil functionaries have been stopped, in consequence of a complaint from the French Embassy.

The *Levant Herald* has been suspended for two months.

Gen. IGNATIEFF is expected to-morrow. He comes to congratulate the Sultan, on his accession to the throne.

CADIZ, Thursday, June 25th.

The Daughter of the Duke of Montpensier is dead.

TURIN, Friday, July 26.

The *Official Gazette* of to-day, says that two individuals, named respectively RAVAIEN and ANSRIEZ have been arrested on a charge of enlisting recruits for the Pontificial Army. They had Papal and Austrian passports. A list of men enrolled since 1860, and a quantity of Bourbon and Papal portraits and decorations were also found on them. They were about to enter the Italian Army, in order to attempt ...

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday, July 26.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York 13th inst., arrived at Cowes.

The China mail was telegraphed to Liverpool on the afternoon of the 26th.

Commercial News by the Anglo-Saxon.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 25.

COTTON—Sales three days, 80,000 bales, of which 33,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market is excited, and prices are ⅛d.@¼d. higher. The market closed with a still upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report Flour 6d. lower. Wheat tending downwards, with a decline on the inferior qualities; red, 9s.@11s., white, 11s. 6d.@13s. 6d. Corn steady; mixed, 28s.@28s. 6d.; yellow, 28s. 6d.@29s.; white, 31s.@33s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef quiet but steady. Pork flat and tending downward. Bacon declining. Lard quiet at 50s. Tallow steady at 47s.@49s.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet and tending downward. Pots and Pearls 29s.@31s. Sugar steady and unchanged. Rice inactive. Coffee dull. Spirits Turpentine steady at 47s. 6d. Resin advancing; Common, 7s.@7s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR tending downward, and all kinds slightly lower. COFFEE firmer. TEA quiet, but steady. RICE active and 1s.@3s. higher. TALLOW quiet at 47s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central shares at 37@36 discount; Erie shares at 22@23; New-York Central, 70@72.

Consols, for money, closed on Wednesday at 89¾@90.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 26.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 144,000 bales, of which 38,000 were to speculators and 19,000 bales to exporters. The market has advanced ⅛d.@¼d., and the demand has been very active throughout the week for useful descriptions, the trade having been large buyers.

The sales of Friday (to-day) have been 15,000 bales, of which 6,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Orleans fair	9d.	Mobile middling	8¼d.
Orleans middling	8⅝d.	Upland fair	8¾d.
Mobile fair	8¾d.	Upland middling	8 3-16d.

The stock in port is estimated at 1,001,000 bales, of which 745,000 are American.

The advices from Manchester are favorable; prices are advancing for goods and yarns. BREADSTUFFS—Sales small; prices unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and unaltered.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, July 26.

Consols are quoted at 89¾@90. American Stocks easier and dull; Illinois Central Shares 36½ discount.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £142,000.

The Steamers North American and United Kingdom.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Aug. 4.

The steamer *North American* passed Father Point at 1 this morning.

The *United Kingdom* passed up at 9 this morning. She has the *Norwegian's* passengers on board.

The *Norwegian* reached Point Levi at 9¼ this morning.

The Norwegian's Mails.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Aug. 4.

The *United Kingdom* picked up the *Norwegian's* mails and dispatches and $60,000 in specie from the schooner *Onward*. The dispatches were landed at Father Point by a pilot-boat this afternoon.

The *North American* took out $200,000.

The Condition of Chili.

From the Panama Star, July 4.

The Panama correspondence of the New-York *Courier and Inquirer*, under date of 25th of May, contains the following remarks on the present condition of Chili:

"Failures, and of most fabulous amounts, are of daily occurrence, and some of them of a most villainous character—they do not pretend to account them in anything less than millions. So general has bankruptcy become there, that those who hold out are regarded as the exception—*bankruptcy* the rule. The financial condition of that unfortunate country is indeed frightful. Much of this is attributable to their wretched Government, which has been bad enough to ruin any much richer country. With a standing Army larger than the United States, for no use whatever but to keep the abandoned scoundrels who get into office in their places, in which they were seated by the most infamous frauds and the blackest crime. The Government borrowed money in England, ostensibly to build railroads; upon this money they established a bank, loaned the money to their friends on real estate, or no security at all in some cases, the officers of Government getting their proportion of the loan.

The money thus obtained was generally expended in princely palaces, French and English furniture, and like investments, and perhaps no small proportion invested at the gambling table. As the *returns* from these speculations would not pay interest, to say nothing of principal, the whole concern has finally fallen in. These things contribute to explain the present bankruptcy of Chile."

We should do great injustice to the Government and people of Chili, were we to allow the foregoing remarks to pass unnoticed.

The correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* has, we presume, taken them for granted, without inquiring into the facts and satisfying himself as to the true cause of the present crisis in Chili, and the real condition of the country.

That several heavy failures have occurred during the past three months is notorious, and that others will follow is indubitable, but these failures are by no means so fabulous as slated in the foregoing article, for one failure in Europe recently amounted to more than all the Chili failures put together, the largest of which did not exceed $1,000,000, and the majority of which have been much under half that sum.

The remarks regarding a general bankruptcy are altogether too sweeping; the failures so far as heard of have been, with one exception, limited to the natives in the City of Santiago, and the main cause of their misfortune is owing to the fact that they have suddenly lost the California and Australian markets for their produce, and the trade of the country has suffered severely from the incursions of the Indians in the South.

There has been but one failure in Valparaiso, and we have not heard of a solitary foreign merchant yet being forced to stop; but even if we had, we should be sorry to conclude that a crisis like the present is any proof that the Government is composed of scoundrels, or that the merchants are villains, for by such logic we should have difficulty in finding an honest man even in the United States. The people of Santiago have always lived well, and they could afford it, for it is notoriously the richest city of its size in the world.

As to the Government, it is acknowledged on all sides that Chili is by far the most prosperous and best governed country in Central or South America; it is notorious also that no man ever enters the Cabinet who does not go out poorer than he went in, whereas in most other Governments people seek office to make money. It is the only Government on the South Pacific which does anything to advance the welfare of the country. It has more public schools, railroads, and like institutions, than all the other States put together. Few countries in the world have a better organized police or more strictly conducted Courts of Justice. The credit both of the Government and the mercantile community of Chili stand higher in Europe than those of most foreign countries, and the late published statistics will show that at the present moment the country is progressing very favorably, but we have not the time to place statistics before the public in a condensed form, and their details would be too tedious to publish entire.

We can, however, safely assure the correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* that there is not a single statement in the paragraph which we have extracted from his letter that will bear proof, but that on the contrary, Chili stands at the head of the Pacific States for her good government, stable position, public institutions, upright statesmen, and for the probity, enterprise, wealth and wisdom of her mercantile community.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Chauncey Hibbard, of Albany; Gen. Viele, of Troy; Col. S. H. Mix, of Schoharie; Edmund Rice and lady, of Minnesota; Col. J. I. Porter, of Alexandria, Va., and Dr. Whitney and lady, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, our Minister to Chili; S. P. Agnus, of the U. S. N.; Thomas Brown, of St. Pauls, Minnesota; C. M. Smith, of Illinois; R. B. Kinion, of St. Johns, N. B., and J. C. Sayferth, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Samuel Hatch, T. P. Ritch, G. M. Wightman and T. C. Amory, of Boston, and R. McCabe, of Memphis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Thomas Brownell, of the U. S. N.; Col. E. V. Morgan and lady, of New-York; G. F. Culter, of the U. S. N., and Col. Tappan, of New-Hampshire, are at the Astor House.

J. S. Woodward, of the U. S. N.; Lieut. R. M. Gourdie, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Powell, of Buffalo, are at the Lafarge House.

Capt. Haworth, of England; Mr. Coleman, Jr., of England, and Mr. Joseph, of Montreal, are at the Everett House.

T. C. Pierce, of Cambridge; J. L. Magoon, of Hudson; J. C. Gimole, of New-York, and W. H. Starling, of the U. S. A., are at the Brevoort House.

Col. H. K. Montgomery and G. A. Wilkes, of New-York, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COURT BUSINESS IN JULY.—In Judge MOREHOUSE's Court, the Third District, the number of criminal cases disposed of is as follows: Intoxication, 285; assault and battery, 43; violation of Corporation ordinance, 68; malicious mischief, 13, fighting, 11; arson, 1; petit larceny, 7; vagrancy, 20—total, 463.

A VICIOUS HORSE.—A little girl, 7 years old, named LIZZIE PIELY, residing on Hudson-avenue, was seriously injured by a vicious horse last Thursday evening. As the girl was passing the horse caught her by the head, threw her down and trampled on her, breaking an arm and otherwise seriously injuring her.

MORTALITY.—For the week, ending Aug. 3, the whole number of deaths were 153. The principal causes were: Cholera infantum, 37; consumption, 13; hydrocephalus, 11; congestion of brain, 8; diarrhea, 6; diphtheria, 4; scarlet fever, 5; small-pox, 2. Recapitulation—Men, 15; women, 18; boys, 68; girls, 52; adults, 33; children, 120. Total, 153.

BURGLARY.—The dwelling-house of Mr. FREDERICK BACK, on the corner of South Fourth and Tenth streets, E. D., was burglariously entered on Saturday night, and robbed of a quantity of wearing apparel, worth $30. No arrests.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—no sales. OATS in fair demand; the sales since our last report include 600 bushels Michigan at 32c., 1,410 bushels Chicago, at 31c.@32c., principally at 31c., and 800 bushels State to-day at 32½c. CORN—After the close of yesterday's report, 13,000 bushels Western mixed were sold at 41½c.@42c., with resales of a part at 42½c. to-day; holders were asking 43c., but the demand was slack; sales to-day 12,000 bushels at 42½c. WHISKY—no sales. *Receipts by Central Railroad for New-York*—150 bbls. Highwines, 10 sacks Wool, 1,400 bbls. Flour, 480 boxes Cheese, 33 hhds. Tobacco; for Boston, 470 bbls. Flour, 130 sacks Wool. *Shipped by tows to New-York* 2d—95,200 bushels Corn, 56,400 bushels Wheat, 23,300 bushels Oats, 16,800 bushels feed.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 3—P. M.

FLOUR steady but in very moderate demand. WHEAT quiet, holders firmer; only one sale, today, of 1,800 bushels Milwaukee Club at 85c. CORN closed quiet but firm; sales 45,000 bushels at 32c. OATS firm and in good demand; sales 43,000 bushels at 24c.@24½c. WHISKY nominal at 15½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—10c. on Corn, 11c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—50,000 bushels Wheat, 125,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT scarce and held firmly; sales 3,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 82c. CORN scarce and market steady; sales 15,000 bush. Illinois at 34½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour 27c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—22,300 bush. Wheat, 3,500 bush. Rye. *Exports*—600 bbls. Flour, 40,600 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports for the month of July*—45,838 bbls. Flour, 694,496 bush. Wheat, 1,072,640 bush. Corn, 21,763 bush. Oats, 3,624 bush. Barley, 880,026 bush. Rye, 1,126 bush. Peas. *Exports since opening of navigation to Aug. 1*—149,000 bbls. Flour, 3,035,518 bush. Wheat, 2,436,565 bush. Corn, 82,125 bush. Oats, 40,892 bush. Barley, 135,683 bush. Rye, 34,528 bush. Peas, 45,303,100 feet Lumber. Receipts of Canal tolls at the Collector's Office in this city to Aug. 1, $228,467, an increase of $47,641 over the corresponding period of last year.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Jeremiah Thompson, from Liverpool—Mr Milligan, Mrs. M. L. Milligan, Miss S. J. Milligan, Miss N. C. Milligan.

In bark Victoria, from Homburg—A. Zimmermann, J Brandt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 00 | Sun sets.... 7 12 | Moon rises .. 3 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 58 | Gov. Island. 7 47 | Hell Gate.... 9 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 4.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Petrel, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Adelaide, Cutting, Liverpool July 2, with salt, coal and 159 passengers to Williams & Guion. Crossed the Banks in lat. 45, lon. 50; saw no ice.

Bark Victoria, (Ham.,) Brusch, Hamburg June 1e, with mdse. and 97 passengers to L. E. Amsinck & Co. In lat. 47 49, lon. 47 9, saw some field ice and several icebergs.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Hamilton, Ber., 7 ds., in ballast, to Tucker & Lightborne.

Bark Diligence, (of Portland,) Young, Sagua July 26, with sugar to master.

Bark Manuel Ortiz, Skinner, New-Bedford 20 hours. Was towed to this port by steamtug Rapid.

Bark Samuel Moxley, Jr., Holmes, New-London 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig Elizabeth, (of Camden,) Thorndike, Cienfuegos July 17, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Sld. in co. with bark N. B. Stetson and brig Gen. Pierce, both for New-York. Left bark Louisa Kilman, brigs Machias, Albert Adams, Ben. Demming, bark West Wind and brig Naiad, prizes of the privateer Sumter, and being released by the Spanish authorities, they would sail under convoy of U. S. steamer Crusader, which vessel was going in when the Elizabeth sailed. July 30, off Cape Hatteras, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Union, who reported having on Sunday, the 27th, burned the brig B. T. Martin, ashore on Bodies Island, N. C.; she was an Am. vessel, captured by a privateer, and subsequently chased by U. S. ship Savannah, and to avoid capture was run ashore, the rebel crew escaping to main land.

Brig Umpire, (of Boston,) Gibbs, Sagua July 22, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with bark Diligence, for New-York. 1st inst., lat. 37 50, lon. 73 21, was boarded from U. S. ship Vincennes, from Boston, bound S., and received a letter bag from her.

Brig Gen. Pierce, Honter, Cienfuegos July 16, with sugar Ellis & Popham. July 12, John Smith, a seaman, died in port, on board. Off Cape Hatteras, was boarded by the U. S. steamship Union.

Brig Shibboleth, Merton, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr. Cordelia, (3-masted,) Horn, Glasgow July 2, and Rathlin Island July 5, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Howard, Phinney, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Francisco, (of Portland,) Thompson, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Crosby, Eastport 11 ds., with plaster to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Telegraph, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. James H. Deputy, Davis, Rondout, with coal, for Kingston, R. I.

Schr. Richard Borden, Arnold, Fall River.

Schr. Pinta, Latham, New-London 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Wells, Boston, for Albany.

Sailed.

Aug. 3—Steamer A. H. Bowman, for Washington. Barks Virginia, Havana; Young America, do. Brigs Cavalier, Baumgarten, Cork; Lightning, Wilmington, Del.; C. H. Sampson, Tobasco; North Point, Rio Janeiro, Penguin, Jamaica; Stella, London; Du Fritalle, Cork. Ships Louisa Hatch, London; New-Orleans, Liverpool; Timour, (Br.,) do.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam frigate Richmond hauled off from the Navy-yard last night, and anchored in the North River.

The ship Jeremiah Thompson, arrived last from Liverpool, has 46 steerage passengers.

Spoken, &c.

Justina Handel—schr., from Baltimore for Monrovia, Aug. 2, lat. 37 8, lon. 75.

Rhode Island—U. S. steamer, all well, Aug. 36 49, lon. 74 54.

T. M. Maybew—brig, hence for Bermuda, all well, July 30, 160 miles W. from Bermuda.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, July 26, barks Theoda, Carver, for New-York; Sophia, Murray, do.; Armedins, (Brem.) do., all in a few ds., brig Samuel Lindsay, for London or New-York. The bark Transit, Minot, for London, sld July 24; ship Samuel Sewall, Delano, for Philadelphia, sld. July 26.

At St. George's, ——, brig Baltimore, Potter, hence for Port-au-Prince, arrived July 16, in distress; also 3 whaling schooners.

At Cienfuegos, July 16, barks S. W. Pike, ldg.; Regatta; brig Keoka, schr. J. Houston, all ldg., Vivid, do., Queen of the West, (Br.,) do.; brig Fawn, arr. 15th.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

Arrived from New-York—18th, Vandalia at Hamburg; 19th, Orkney at Helvoet; 20th, Gestermonde at Bremen, Memesia at Maryport; 21st, Mentor at Exmouth; 22d, Sylphide, Edwin C. Hesin at Havre, Beechworth at Liverpool; 24th, Indian Chief and Civilian at Queenstown.

Arrived from Boston—18th, Race Horse at Trieste; 24th, Edicto at Queenstown.

Arrived from New-Orleans—18th, Advance, at Havre; 20th, Julia, at Deal; 24th, Mazeppa, at Deal; 21st, Carl, off Isle of Wight; Magdalene, at Bremen; 24th, Rappahannock and Andrometa, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—24th, Chimbla, at Deal.

Arrived from Charleston—19th, Columbia, at Helvoet.

Sailed for New-York—21st, Sarah Nichols, from Cardiff; Andover, from the Clyde; 22d, R. S. Ely, from Liverpool.

Latest via Londonderry—Arr. from New-York Lilla, at Marseilles; Merman at Bremen; Mentor, off the Start; Rosa Vilkinger at Cardiff; Georgeania and Medallion at Queenstown; Constantine at Deal; Livoll, John Bright, Sawley Clodon and S. E. Smith at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans—Roland at Deal; Africana, Epaminondas, J. S. Parsons, Mount Blanc, National, Valentine, Victoria and R. B. Shepard at Liverpool.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TENTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.—DEAR SIR: I wish to inform you that the wonderful classical translation Dr. H. M. B. ... Latin ... is one of the greatest the world produced. He has written the work. He also filled the capacity of a private soldier in the Marine Barracks, Charlestown, Boston, Mass. Its perfect new language, and is to be dedicated to Hon. Ed. Everett, Boston, Mass. I understand he was once a member of the Theological Association, but afterwards ... to study medicine. It is reported he is now in the Brooklyn Navy-yard. He was born in the County of Kerry, Ireland, and will probably be one of the greatest stars that Ireland ever produced. Yours, respectfully, REV. H. B. New-York, Aug. 3, 1861.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always ... KINGSFORD'S name is on every box ... for the protection of the public ... of families is solicited to their ... OSWEGO STARCH.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN ... of the city, near the water, for a gentleman, wife and ... only partial board required for the gentleman ... must be pleasantly located, and terms reasonable. Address C. F. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG RESPECTABLE MARried woman with a fresh breast of milk ... her baby six weeks old, desires to go out nursing a baby ... a nurse wanted for a baby six weeks old. Inquire at No. 139 1st-av., rear house, third floor, second door from 9th-st.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3080. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Agreement Between Gen. McClellan and the Press.

The Pay of the Troops Increased Four Dollars a Month.

IMPORTANT FROM SANDY HOOK.

A Body of Rebel Cavalry at Martinsburgh.

A Party of them Surprised by a Detachment of the New-York Twenty-eighth.

A Number Killed, Wounded and Taken Prisoners.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PROCLAMATION BY THE NEW GOVERNOR

Confederate Troops Warned to Leave the State.

Great Union Triumph in Kentucky.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 5.

Major-Gen. BUTLER returned to Fortress Monroe via Baltimore, this afternoon. Ha had leava to visit Washington, and came here for the purpose of looking after the confirmation of his appointment as a Major-General, which hanga fire in the Senate, but which will probably now go through. Some four or five other similar nominations were also laid over, and continued under advisement when the Senate want into Exacutive Session to-day. The Senata hss manifested quite a disposition to look with a caraful eye to nominations; and it will not be surprising if, when that body adjourns, there are not quite as many Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals as the country had reason to fear.

THE TREASURY.

The monthly statement of the United States Treaurer shows that he had $7,282,475 21 subject to his draft on tha 1st inst. This atatament incindes, as yet subject to draft, various sums deposited with the Sub-Treasurers of the rebel States, which I suppose is most emphatically a legal fiction. It is a little singular that the Sub-Treasurer of South Carolina paid in full, and not a cent is recorded as subject to draft in his hands.

PUBLISHING MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The *Star* and *Republican*, of this city, continue to publish tha arrival and disposition of our troops in this vicinity, notwithstanding the agreement not to do so, entered into by the representatives of tha Preas here at the request of Gen. McCLELLAN, and the enemy are undoubtedly furnished as nsual with filea of the local Press, containing valuable information.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

I believa Prince NAPOLEON haa not hesitated to state explicitly to at laast one meuber of the Cabinet here in Washington that the Emperor of France is extramely desirous that the Government shall promptly and effectually suppress the rebellion, and that our Government has his warmest sympathies.

POSTAL TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The Mexican Postal Treaty is to be taken up to-morrow morning in the Senate. It will be confirmed without difficulty.

STRAGGLERS RETURNING.

Numbers of our troops who atrayed from the main body at the time of the retreat from Bull Run are daily reaching the city, or the lines of our camps, in some instancea after experiencing great privations. Many reached our camp at the Relay House, whence they have been forwarded here.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings in the House, to-day, were without much regard to ceromony. Hardly a quorum was present, and the occasion was seized, as usual, to put through some resolutions of inquiry, instructions, investigotion, &c., that would hardly pass muster in a full house, or at any time except upon the last day of the session.

A BOGUS TAX-BILL.

The pretended tax-bill published in the *Herald* this morning is a sheer fabrication. It is the original House bill, without the Senate bill, embodying Senator SIMMONS' tariff clauses. The bill, as passed, contains about fifty-four sections; the bill in the *Herald* contains seventy-six sections.

COOKING FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. JAMES M. SANDERSON, who has for the past two months been engaged in an effort to improve the cooking for our troops, in the following letter from Gen. McCLELLAN has evidence that his labors have been appreciated by the Commander of the Army of the Potomac:

HEAD-QUARTERS DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1861.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 2d inst. In relation to yonr proposed culinary reform in the Army. From my observation in the field, I am satisfied that the health and comfort, and consequent efficiency, of the troops in actual service, would be greatly promoted by the adoption of a plan suggested by you, and I strongly recommand it to favorable consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General U. S. A., Commanding Division,
Washington, D. C.

JAMES M. SANDERSON, Esq.

SECESSIONISTS ABSENT FROM WASHINGTON.

Among tha residents at the National Capital there is a large class who either covertly or openly have a strong sympathy with the rebel cause. There are many whose antipathy to tha Government is so great that, rather than continue to reside in the city so long as it is surrounded by Government troops, they have left and betaken themselves to Virginia, and, at the present time, furnished houses to rent, principally the residences of absent Secessionists, are numerous. Among thesa absentees are Dr. Cornelius Boyle, Dr. Garnett, a son-in-law of Henry A. Wise, Dr. Cleary, Dr. Smith, Mr. Cook, George E. Kirk, Ex-Mayor Lennox, all of whom are large property-holders. Some of them are at Manassas Junction, and it is said that Dr. BOYLE holds a commission in the rebel Army as Major. So desperate is their devotion to a bad cause, that private intelligence received in Washington announces that they have asked the rebel leaders not to fail to strike a blow on Washington the first favorable opportunity, and that, if it needs be their property be destroyed in the attempt, not to hesitate to resort to the destruction from any considerations of their interesta.

DANGERS OF NAVIGATION.

The city is now with the mercury at 95°, nearly out of ice—the searcity being occasioned by tha non-arrival of the usual supplies from Boston. On accomt of the reported batteries at Aquia Creek and Potomac Point, private shippers of all kinds of freight are fearful of forwarding vessels to ascend the Potomac. Lumber now arrives by railroad, instead of by water, thus increasing the freight to treble the usual rates.

BRITISH GOLD IN RICHMOND.

A Northern gentleman, who arrived two days since from Richmond, announces that at the date of his departure, and for some time previously, there was a great abundance of British coin circulated in the city, being for the most part sovereigns. It was currently reported that large amounts of gold had been advanced by British capitalists upon the new crop.

COMING HOME.

Col. WARD, of the Thirty-eighth, goes to New-York in the morning. The rigid discipline now enforced has forced several of the officers of the regiments to resign, owing to their manifest incapacity. Col WARD goes to New-York for the purpose of obtaining suitable officers to take the places of those who have resigned.

INCREASE OF SOLDIERS' PAY.

The House to-day passed the bill providing that privates shall hereafter he paid fifteen dollars per month, instead of eleven dollars, as at present. The House also passed the bill providing that volunteers and militia shall he paid from the date of their enlistment, instead of from the day of their being sworn into service, as at present. This will give the volunteers and militia from New-York pay for about a month more than they have heretofore received.

ARRIVAL OF ICE FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Fifty tons of ice arrived from New-York, today, for the use of the sick and wounded, and was sent to the hospitals.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Prince NAPOLEON, to-day, called upon the Secretary of State at the State Department. In the afternoon he visited the Navy-yard, and, under the guidance of Commander DAHLGREN examined the various manufacturing shops. He expressed his decided approhation of the peculiar construction of the Dahlgren, and his opinion that it was the most perfect adaptation of metal that he had ever examined. The Prince returned to a State dinner at Secretary SEWARD'S. The tables were spread for twenty-one guests. On the right of Mrs. FREDERICK W. SEWARD were the Prince, Commander DAHLGREN, United States Navy; Lieut.-Col. RAYAN, Aide-de-Camp to the Prince, and M. DE GEOFFREY, Secretary of Legation. On the left of Mrs. SEWARD were Baron GEROLT, Russian Minister; Hon. THOS. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War; Capt. BAUFELS, of the Prince's Yacht, and Gen. MEIGS, of the United States Army. On the right of Secretary SEWARD were Count MERCIER, Gen. MANSFIELD, United States Army; Lieut.-Col. PISANI, of the Prince's Suite; M. BARACHE, Capt. DUPONT, and Col. STATON. On the left were Speaker GROW, Signor BERTINATTI, M. SAND, Prof. BACHE and Hon. F. W. SEWARD. Assistant Secretary of State. The Marine Band was present, and on the opening of the dining-room played *Partant pour la Syrie*.

The table was magnificent. The service of blue and gold was inscribed "*Esse quam Videri*," which seemed to have a peculiar appropriateness, and to be recognized by the Prince as the real motto of the country. Mrs. SEWARD was dressed in pure white, her dress being adorned with natural flowers.

THE SENATE IN SESSION.

The Senate is still in executive session, and will probably be in session all night. The last batch of Army appointments are under discussion. Refreshments have been supplied for the use of Senators during their protracted sitting.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 5.

The representatives of the newspaper Press, at Washington, recently held a consultation with Major-Gen. McCLELLAN, at his special invitation, when a committee was unanimously directed to be appointed, in view of the suggestions from him on that occasion, to transmit them to the editors of all newspapers in the loyal States and District of Columbia.

First—That all such Editors be requested to refrain from publishing, either as editorial or correspondence, any description, or from any point, any matter that may furnish aid and comfort to the enemy.

Second—That they be also requested, and earnestly solicited, to signify to their correspondents, here and elsewhere, their approval of the foregoing suggestion, and to comply with it in spirit and letter.

The Committee resolved that the Government be respectfully requested to afford the representatives of the Press facilities for obtaining and immediately transmitting all information suitable for publication, particularly touching engagements with the enemy.

Gen. McCLELLAN has signed his approval.

A bill, which has passed both Houses, providing for punishment of crimes against the United States visits with imprisonment and fine, any one who enlists persons, white or black, to aid the rebellion, as well as those enlisted, while another kindred bill debars the owner of a slave who employs him in a similar service, from any claim for his recovary, thus freeing the slave from his disloyal master.

Though the efforts of Gen. SICKLES, an important provision has been adopted by Congress. All volunteers accepted by the President and mustered into service for one, two or three years, or for and during the war, are to be paid from that time, without waiting until they reach the rendezvous. The increased pay of $4 per month to volunteers, involves an additional yearly expenditure from the Treasury of about $20,000,000. This provision has been embodied in the form of law.

The Senate, at an early hour this afternoon, went into Executive session on the Army appointments, including those for the new regular [illegible]

of them were warmly debated. No adjournment had taken place at 10½ o'clock.

Prince NAPOLEON visited the Navy-yard to-day, accompanied by tha French Minister. He was received with tha national salute, and the tri-color was run up in his honor. He was conducted through the yard by Capt. DAHLGREN and officers, by whom he was hospitably entertained.

It now appears certain that the rebels have only 15 cannon belonging to our Army. Several nights ago they were greatly alarmed, fearing an attack was to be made upon them in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court-House. Accordingly, about 1,500 men were sent to that vicinity. Strong parties of their cavalry are continually scouring the country this side of Fairfax.

It is not knowo what number of troops they have there, but they are making preparations by means of rail to reinforce Vienna, Centreville and Fairfax Court-house, whenever they may deem it necessary. Late events have emboldened them in their operations.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 5.

Mr. KING, of New-York, presented a petition from citizens of Western New-York in favor of a National armory at the village of Geneseo.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, presented a memorial from ALFRED GUTHRIE on the subject of steam floating batteries.

Mr. TRUMBULL also presented a petition from citizens of Illinois in favor of the prosecution of the war.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, moved to take up the resolution, offered by him some time since, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution for an adjustment of the present difficulties.

The motion was disagreed to by Yeas 11, Nays 24.

YEAS—Messrs. Breckinridge, Bright, Carlisle, Johnson of Missouri, Latham, McDougal, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice and Saulsbury.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, moved to take up the Confiscation bill as returned from the House, and moved to concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion to take up was agreed to.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE asked for the yeas and nays on the amendment of the House.

The amendment was agreed to by Yeas, 24; Nays, 11.

NAYS—Messrs Breckinridge, Bright, Carlisle, Cowan, Johnson, of Missouri, Latham, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice and Saulsbury.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE offered a petition, signed by 600 citizens of Niagara County, New-York, deprecating civil war as leading to disunion, and asking Congress to pass amendments to the Constitution, or call immediately a National Convention.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said that the petition was accompanied by a letter, stating that many names would be added if Congress will continue in session a few days longer.

Mr. HARRIS presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York on the tariff.

The memorial was read and laid on the table.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, also presented a bill for the incorporation of the Washington Railway Company, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, authorizing CHARLES T. JAMES to rifle one large cannon and have it tested; also, to provide for the examination JAMES' projectile for rifle cannon.

Mr. HALE also reported a resolution that the salary of ASBURY DICKENS, late Secretary of the Senate, be continued for one year. Laid over.

Mr. HALE also reported a bill to provide for further enlistment in the Navy of the United States. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to take up the House bill, to promote the efficiency of the Engineer corps. Agreed to.

Several amendments were then made to the bill.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend, so as to add $4 a month to the pay of the privates and non-commissioned officers of the volunteers, to continue for three years.

After some discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, with a view to offer it as a separate bill.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Missouri, offered the following amendment:

That this Congress recommend to the Governors of the several States that delegates be elected from each Congressional District, to form a General Convention, to meet at Louisville, Kentucky, to take measures for the restoration of peace to the country.

Mr. CARLISLE, of Virginia, said no man was more in favor of peace than himself, but in the presence of a large army to overthrow the Government, he thought it very inopportune. Such an amendment ought not to be offered till such army was disbanded. He thought such an amendment, instead of producing peace, would only prolong the civil war.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, said the passage of such an amendment was not only inopportune but intensely cowardly.

The amendment was disagreed to by Yeas 9, Nays 29.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson of Missouri, Latham, Pearce, Polk, Powell and Saulsbury.

The bill then passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill relative to appeals in certain land cases in California.

After amendment it was passed.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, offered a resolution that the President *pro tem* of the Senate, elected in the absence of the Vice-President, hold office until another one is elected, and perform all the duties of the President *pro tem*.

Mr. COLLAMER'S resolution was discussed at some length and laid over.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, moved to take up the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, in the case of the Kansas contested seat.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers of the Army, volunteers, marines and sailors.

The bill provides for an increase in the pay of $2 per month. Laid over.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said that he never had accepted the appointment of Brigadier-General, or acted in any way as a Brigadier-General. If the Kansas Brigade, after it was formed, should signify a desire to have him (LANE) as their leader, then he would feel it his duty to lead them, and when he did accept of any such appointment, then he would inform the Senate, and resign his seat.

After further discussion, the Senate refused to proceed to the consideration of the report.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill in relation to the Army and Volunteers of the United States. The bill legalizes and approves of the proclamations of the President, calling out volunteers, &c.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, objected to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, explained that the bill referred only to acts connected with the military.

Mr. PEARCE withdrew his objection.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, renewed the objection, but after further explanation withdrew it.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, renewed the objection.

The bill was finally laid over.

Mr. WILSON moved to take up the bill increasing the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers of the Army and volunteers, marines and sailors.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, moved to amend so as to increase the pay $4 a month, instead of $2. Carried, by Yeas, 18; Nays, 17.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by adding the bill "approving and legalizing tha military proclamations of the President."

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, said that this amendment looked a little like his old friend, "the joint resolution approving the acts of the President, &c." Ha thought, however, that in this amendment there was some omission, which looked like leaving the other resolution alone.

Mr. WILSON said there was on omission, but that they intended to call up the joint resolution.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 5.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, appeared in his seat for the first time this session.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. CURTIS, stating that he has sent to the Governor of Iowa his resignation as a Representative from that State, duties of a military character prompting him to this course.

It will be recollected he has recently been appointed Brigadier-General.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution, referring to a Convention of the States to amend the Constitution. On his motion, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House passed the Senate bill creating a Metropolitan Police system for the District of Columbia, and establish a Police therefor. It was not even read.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, offered a preamble setting forth that, while it is the duty of Congress, by proper legislation, to strengthen the hands of the Government to maintain the supremacy of the laws, it is no less their duty to examine into the original causes of the dissension, and apply such remedies as may restore peace; and concluding with a resolution that a joint committee be appointed, consisting of nine members of the House, and four of the Senate, to consider and report such amendments to the Constitution as would restore confidence and insure the preservation of the Union.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, moved that the resolution lie on the table. Carried—72 against 39.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, introduced a preamble, concluding with resolutions, as follows:

That the Republican Party, having achieved success on a sectional and social issue, is responsible for our present national misfortunes.

That the uncompromising spirit of that party has prevented compromise when the same was practicable.

That it is impossible, by force of arms, to subjugate the seceded States, which are united to a man in defence of their sacred rights against the most cruel and merciless usages, etc.

And that in view of all the public calamities, recognizing the necessity which controls human affairs, it becomes the duty of Congress to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to procure an armistice to preserve peace at all events, and directed so to compromise as to preserve the Union, if possible; and that if this cannot be done, to provide for the peaceful separation of those States which have seceded and of others which may hereafter secede.

Messrs. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and LOVEJOY, of Illinois, severally objected to the reception of the resolutions.

Mr. MAY moved a suspension of the rules, that the resolutions might be received.

The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, introduced a resolution, that at a time when rebellion threatens the integrity of the Union and the overthrow of the Government, all resolutions and recommendations designed to make terms with armed rebels, are either cowardly or treasonable.

Objection being made to the reception of the resolution, Mr. DIVEN moved for a suspension of the rules.

The House refused to suspend the rules, by 56 against 30, two-thirds being necessary for that purpose.

Several gentlemen having introduced resolutions instructing the Select Committee on establishing a National Armory west of the Alleghanies, and to inquire into the expediency of locating it at specified places in Indiana and Ohio,

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, moved an amendment, which was adopted, (amid much laughter,) extending the instructions to the Congressional District of every member west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked leave to present a number of petitions from several States, asking for a peaceful adjustment of our national difficulties. The reason why he asked their presentation in open House was that the Congressional *Globe* does not contain the record of petitions presented under the rule.

Messrs. BLAKE, of Ohio, and others objected, when

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked—What has become of the right of petition?

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, to pay the volunteer company under Capt. WIRTS for protecting the railroad bridge at Oakland, Md.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, of New-York, it was resolved that, when the House adjourn to-day, it be until to-morrow at 11 A. M. Difficulty, he said, was from time to time experienced in securing a quorum, as many of the members have gone home.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, asked, but the House refused to suspend the rules, in order to introduce a resolution that, whenever the people of the disloyal States shall lay down their arms, the war ought to cease, and that, in the judgment of this House, it is no part the object of the operations on the part of the United States to interfere with the institution of Slavery in any slaveholding State.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, asked if this resolution was not substantially that heretofore introduced by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and passed by the House.

The Speaker declined to debate out of order.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, asked and obtained leave to report, from the Judiciary Committee, a bill fixing the number of the members of the House of Representatives under the late census, after March 3, 1863, at 239, to be apportioned among the several States in accordance with the act of 1850.

The bill was passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill authorizing additional enlistments in the Navy. It strikes out the word "marines."

The bill was passed.

The Senate joint resolution, authorizing experiments with James' rifled cannon projectiles, was passed.

The Senate bill to increase the Engineer Corps and Topographical Engineer Corps, with an amendment providing for two additional Inspector-Generals of the Army, was passed.

Mr. BLAIR stated that the House had three times substantially passed this bill.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Senate bill, providing for holding District and Circuit Courts of the United States during the temporary absence or inability of the Judges. Passed.

Mr. PORTER also reported the Senate bill, requiring an oath of allegiance, and to support the Constitution from those in the civil service of the United States, and declaring that a refusal to take the oath shall be considered cause for dismissal, and the breaking of the oath to subject the offender to indictment for perjury. Passed.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the member from New-York who endeavored to introduce a resolution denouncing over forty members of this House, who voted for propositions to adjust our National difficulties, as "cowards and traitors," deserves the censure of this House and of all good patriots, for the falsity, arrogance and insult to his peers contained in this unparliamentary resolution.

Mr. COLFAX reminded Mr. COX that the gentleman (DIVEN) who offered the resolution to which he referred, was not now in his seat.

Mr. COX replied that he wanted his own resolution to accompany that of the gentleman from New-York (DIVEN.)

The House refused to suspend the rules to receive the resolution of Mr. COX.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the House took up the Senate bill adding four dollars a month to the pay of Non-Commissioned Officers, musicians, volunteers, marines, seamen and ordinary seamen, and approving and legalizing all the acts under the proclamations of the President after March 4, 1861, respecting the Army and Navy, regarding them of the same effect as if they had been warranted by the previously expressed will of Congress.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected unless there could be a distinct vote on the second section of the bill, approving all the acts of the President.

Mr. STEVENS proposed to reduce the increased pay from $4 to $2. He remarked that the expenses of the Government were at the rate of $1,250,000 per day. He (STEVENS) could not see where the money was to come from—hence his amendment.

The amendment was rejected by 32 against 66.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S motion to strike out the second section of the bill being under consideration,

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, asked to be excused from voting, stating that he did not approve of all the measures of the President.

The House refused to excuse Mr. WICKLIFFE, but when his name was called he was absent.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S motion was rejected, by 19 against 74.

The bill was then passed, in the same form in which it came from the Senate.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, introduced a bill to repeal so much of the law as exempts a witness who testifies before an investigating committee from prosecuting in a court of justice.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said that he would vote for it, as under that clause the contractors and the company which stole the Indian bonds got clear.

Without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

PROCLAMATION BY THE NEW GOVERNOR.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Monday, Aug. 5.

Gov. GAMBLE has issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, the principal features of which are as follows:

I do hereby strictly charge and enjoin upon all sheriffs and other magistrates who are conservators of the peace, to use all the powers conferred upon them by law in arresting and bringing to punishment all persons who disturb the public peace, by using violence against any of their fellow-citizens, and especially are you charged to bring to justice all who combine to practice violence against other persons on account of their political opinions, and if force should be employed to resist you in the discharge of your duties to an extent that you cannot overcome by the means provided by law, you are charged to make known that fact to this Department, that proper measures may be taken in such cases. It is enjoined on all citizens that they perform the duty of giving information of deposits of munitions of war belonging to the State, that they may come to the possession of the State without being captured by the troops of the United States. It is further enjoined on all citizens of a suitable age, to enrol themselves in military organizations, that they may take part in the defence of the State. All citizens who are embodied under the act of the late Assembly, commonly called the "Military law," are notified that the law has been abrogated, the troops disbanded, and the act, of the same session, for the appointment of a Major General has been annulled, and all soldiers are enjoined to cease acting in a military capacity.

If those citizens who, at the call of the late Governor, have taken up arms, choose to return voluntarily to their homes, to the peaceful pursuit of their occupations, they will find in the present Executive a determination to afford them all the security in his power, and there is no doubt entertained that they will be unmolested.

The officers and the troops of the Confederate States who have invaded Missouri, are notified that it is against the will of the people of Missouri that they should continue on the soil of the State, and that their continuance in Missouri will be considered an act of war, designed to bring upon our State the horrors of war, which Missouri wishes to avoid. They are therefore notified to depart at once from the State.

(Signed) HAMILTON R. GAMBLE.

Since the Governor's proclamation was written, the following dispatch has been received:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

To His Excellency H. R. Gamble, Governor of Missouri:

In reply to your message addressed to the President, I am directed to say that, if by a proclamation you promise security to persons in arms, who voluntarily return to their allegiance, and become peaceable and loyal, this Government will cause the promise to be respected.

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT BY GEN. POPE.

MEXICO, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 3.

By to-morrow night, or the next morning, the County seats of Warren, Montgomery, Lincoln, Calloway, Audiam, Pike, Rollo, Monroe, Randolph, Howard, Mason, Shelby, Marion, Lewis, Knox, Lynn, Scotland, Clark and Livingston Counties, by a simultaneous movement, will be occupied by strong bodies of United States forces, the commanding officers of whom will appoint a committee of public safety from the responsible citizens of the county, whose duty it shall be to preserve the peace in their respective counties. Each Committee shall consist of not more than four persons, and whenever it can be consistently done, the county officers shall be elected members. No one thus appointed shall be permitted to decline, or shall fail to perform the duties, under such penalties as the Commanding General shall affix. These Committees are charged, according to orders issued by Gen. POPE, with maintaining peace and order in their respective counties, and shall have power to call out all citizens of the county, to assemble at such time and place and in such numbers as may be necessary to secure these objects. Any one who shall refuse to obey such call will be turned over to the military authorities. If the people of the counties respectively are not able or willing to enforce the peace among themselves, and to prevent the organizing of companies to make war upon the United States, the military force will perform the service, but the expenses must be paid by the county in which such service is necessary. To secure their prompt payment, a levy of sufficient amount of property will be made by the officer in command.

On the call of a majority of the Committee of Safety in each county, troops will be sent to keep the peace, but as such expenditures are for the benefit of the people concerned, who have in nearly every case the power to discharge the service themselves, the troops will be quartered upon them, and be supported by the county in the manner specified above, the whole period it may be necessary for them to remain.

If, in consequence of a disturbance not reported by the Committee, the General commanding finds it necessary to send a force into any county to restore order, they will be in the manner inflicted upon the county, unless the combinations against the peace are too powerful to be resisted, or the parties engaged in them were organized in other counties, and brought on the disturbances by actual invasion. It is not believed that the first case can arise in any county of North Missouri, and in the second, the forces will be marched into the county or counties where the marauding parties were organized, or from wherever they made the invasion, and will in like manner be quartered on them. If peace and good order are preserved, the troops will not be required; when they are disturbed, they will be restored at the expense of the county.

To preserve the peace is the duty of all good citizens, and so all will alike suffer from the breach of it. Men of every shade of political opinion can act together in the discharge of a duty as full of interest to one as another. All persons who have hitherto been led away to take up arms against the United States are notified that, by returning and laying down their arms at the nearest military post, and by performing their duty hereafter as peaceful, and lawful, and law-abiding citizens, they will not be molested by military forces, nor so far as the General commanding can influence in the matter, will they be subjected to punishment, unless they have committed murder, or some other aggravated offence.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 5.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season, the thermometer standing at 105 in the shade at 3 P. M. Fifteen deaths, from the effect of the heat, are reported by the *Courier*.

Six new regiments of volunteers are nearly ready to be mustered into service for the war.

Twenty car loads of shot, shell, &c., has reached here since Saturday; also a large number of Enfield rifles and a considerable quantity of powder. Five car loads of ammunition reached Cairo Saturday by the Illinois Central Railroad.

RELEASE OF UNION MEN.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Aug. 5, 1861.

The steamer *West Wind*, with 460 of the First Regiment of the Nebraska Felunteers, and one company of regulars, from Fort Leavenworth, under Col THAYER, arrived at this place last evening. At 3 o'clock this morning, they proceeded to Independence, Mo., arriving there at 6 A. M. After making a circuit of the city, the command formed a line in front of the jail, when Col. THAYER and Capt. SELLI [illegible]

[illegible] up to the jailer, [illegible] three Union men, who were to be [illegible] Leavenworth. The troops returned this P. M. at 4 o'clock. The prisoners were quickly liberated, and will be taken to Leavenworth. The troops returned this P. M. [illegible] on their way up the river.

Col. THAYER states he saw nothing like [illegible] Independence, there being no organized [illegible] rebels in the vicinity as was reported.

Some of the most prominent secessionists [illegible] the livery stables for conveyances, and fled on [illegible] approach of the troops, while others professed themselves strong Union men.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

A SQUAD OF REBEL CAVALRY CAPTURED.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, [illegible]

This morning a detachment of the New-York Twenty-eighth surprised a squad of rebel cavalry at a house opposite the Point of Rocks, and killed [illegible] wounded five, and took seven prisoners. [illegible] captured the horses, and recovered the property [illegible] lost.

It is reported that a considerable body of rebel cavalry has occupied Martinsburgh.

There is no danger of an attack here.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Monday, [illegible]

The camp was startled this morning by [illegible] firing along the Maryland Heights. In the [illegible] of the encampment the regiments and batteries [illegible] formed ready to repel invasion, but it proved [illegible] the Massachusetts Twelfth, stacking [illegible]

Corporal A. ALONZO CRAW, of the New-York [illegible] Regiment, died yesterday, of typhoid fever.

Private JAMES MCGORRICK, of Company I, [illegible] Twenty-eighth, was accidentally shot [illegible] morning.

The weather is intensely hot.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, [illegible]

In the Maryland Legislature to-day, S. [illegible] WALLIS, from the Committee to whom was [illegible] the memorial of the Police Commissioners, [illegible] a long report, followed by preamble and [illegible] setting forth as arbitrary and unconstitutional [illegible] course of the Government in suspending the Police Board, and imprisoning Marshal KANE and the Commissioners.

The Committee appeal in the most earnest [illegible] to the whole people of the country, of all parties and opinions, to take warning by the [illegible] nations mentioned, and come to the rescue of the institutions of the country, so that whatever [illegible] the issue of the melancholy inflict, which is covering the land with sacrifice, and threatens to whelm it with debt and ruin, there may at least survive to us, when it is over, the republican Government which our fathers bequeathed and the inestimable rights which they framed to perpetuate.

Another resolution provides for the transmission copies of the report to our Senators and Representatives in Congress and to the Governors of the United States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures [illegible] were adopted by a vote of yeas 42, nays [illegible] Union members voting in the affirmative.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE REBELS AT WORK AT [illegible] POINT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 4, [illegible]
BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 5.

The Vermont Regiment is now embarking at Newport's News, and will sail for home, via New Haven, early to-morrow morning.

It is said that Col. BENDIX has sent in his resignation, but he still remains at Newport's News.

More order and discipline prevails since the prohibition of intoxicating drinks. Hereafter all liquors sent to Old Point, belonging to officers or privates, are to be examined by the Provost-Marshal and the spiritous liquors found in them will be turned over to the Hospital.

The *S. R. Spalding* will carry to Boston the [illegible] Winans steam-gun.

LA MOUNTAIN has discovered that the Confederates are mounting two very large guns on Sewell's Point, probably with an idea of annoying the shipping at Point; if not the Fortress itself.

GEN. PIERCE AND THE GREAT [illegible] FIGHT.

BOSTON, Monday, [illegible]

Brig.-Gen. PIERCE publishes a statement in regard to the Great Bethel fight, in which he says that he acted under explicit orders, but that the [illegible] of attack and orders accompanying it betrayed want of knowledge of the enemy's position and numbers; that his command was composed of [illegible] ments with only 20 rounds of ammunition, his artillery force having but 12 rounds, hardly enough for five minutes' fire; that the cause of the [illegible] friendly regiments was owing to the neglect of [illegible] BURNSIDE to notify the detachment, which joined from Newport's News, to wear or some white badge worn on the arm.

Gen. PIERCE, in conclusion, says: "After the battle had taken place, and public opinion had [illegible] on me the opprobium of the defeat, I applied for a Court of Inquiry, that the facts might be set right, the blame, if there was any, rest on the proper [illegible] In answer to my application, nay my demand, I received but one reply—that a Court of Inquiry would reveal far too much that would injure the service.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

ANOTHER GREAT UNION TRIUMPH.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. [illegible]

At the Legislative election, Mr. HARNEY, of the *Democrat*, was elected over Ex-Governor MOREHEAD by 900 to 1,100 majority, which represents the Union majority in Jefferson County. The majority in this city is about 6,000.

Judge BUCKNER, Union, is elected over [illegible] CRAY, in Fayette County, by 500 to 800 majority.

RICHARD C. ANDERSON, Union, nephew of Gen. ANDERSON, of Fort Sumpter, is elected in Franklin County by 300 or 400 majority. J. W. JACOBS, Union, is elected in Oldham County.

The returns thus far indicate a relative Union majority as large or larger than at the last Congressional election.

All was quiet at the Falls to-day. Late in the afternoon, a pistol rencontre occurred at the Galt House, between EDWARD CROMWELL and THOMAS SAVAGE, wherein both were severely injured, the latter probably fatally.

DR. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Trenton *Gazette* says:

"CHARLES BRECKINRIDGE, son of Rev. Dr. ROBERT BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, who was last year from the State of New-Jersey, has been admitted into the Military School at West Point. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE visited Princeton a few days since, and expressed strong confidence that Kentucky will never go out of the Union; and that if by any unexpected movement the Legislature, about to be elected, should favor secession, the people will have civil war, and will fight it out to the battle to the last; the popular voice, he says, is decidedly for the Union."

A SECEDING PRESBYTERY.

The Charleston Presbytery, in session at Columbia, S. C., on the 25th ult., passed resolutions dissolving its relations with the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly. The ground of grievance was the adoption of Dr. KRAMER'S resolution by the Assembly [illegible]

(Further Supplies from our Third and Fourth Pages.)

SLAVERY AND THE WAR.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ., AT THE CELEBRATION OF WEST INDIES EMANCIPATION,

AT ABINGTON, MASS., AUG. 1, 1861.

From the Liberator.

[illegible]: I suppose the day dictates [illegible]. The great interest of this day is as [illegible] of British Emancipation. That [illegible] blessing, the highest privilege, [illegible] us was ever given to a people—the [illegible]ncipate, peacefully, nearly a million [illegible]ves. By moral agitation, as the re[illegible] of thought and purpose, like an or[illegible] of law, a great people swept out [illegible] an infamous institution, rooted in old [illegible]nse wealth, great social power. As [illegible]ow, it is the only instance in history, [illegible] modern. Slavery has been everywhere; [illegible] abolished in various ways; but the Eng[illegible] may boast, as a thoughtful, Christian [illegible]ty, that they have set in history an exam[illegible] the power of simple principle to change [illegible] social institutions. I am not about [illegible]e whether it was unalloyed, disinter[illegible] religious principle, or whether there mingled [illegible] it the self-interest of the commercial [illegible] and the dread of future trouble in na[illegible] affairs. I only know that, peacefully, by [illegible], not by cannon, by an act of Parliament, [illegible] the ordinary laws are changed, the whole [illegible] condition of the West India Islands was re[illegible]led. What has been the result? There [illegible] never been an hour of war in those islands. There has not been one instance of resistance to civil process. The forms of law are guarded, not by bayonets in the hands of white men, but by bayonets in the hands of emancipated slaves. [Applause.] The only complaint is, that the negro will not work for the white man; he finds better employment at home. The only complaint is, that the former slave population is so shrewd, so thrifty, with so much forethought, that, as in our Western States, Iowa and Wisconsin, you cannot find men to hire. Men have the brains to work for themselves; and the English planter cries out to the Government, as the farmers of the Western States cry out to the civilized world, "We have wealth, acres, but our neighbors are so forehanded and independent we cannot hire anybody to work our land. Give us laborers!" That fact, which proves the advancing, essential prosperity of the Western States, proves, in the same way, the well-grounded prosperity of the laboring classes of the West Indies. The real complaint never has been that the black man would not work. The complaint has been, "He can work for himself to so much better advantage that we cannot get anybody to work at a shilling a day."

Again: England exports to these islands, I may safely say, double—perhaps I might say, four times—the amount of manufactured articles that she did in the days of Slavery. England never sells without getting her pay for it. No man can pay without work; and if those emancipated slaves buy two or four dollars' worth now, where they bought one before, either they had laid up an immense capital during the slave time, or else they have worked well for it since. [Applause.]

Such is the lesson of to-day. What are the great elements of national prosperity? They are, law contentedly obeyed, hands intelligently, successfully industrious. No British Ministry has ever, for twenty odd years, looked into the face of rebellion in the British West Indies. There has been no time when there was not a greater demand for laborers than there was supply. There has been no moment when two looms in England were not kept active to supply the demands of the West Indies for one before. And if to that you add the moral element of the question, marriage, education, religious institutions, have been quadrupled, at the expense and by the care of the former slaves.

That is the picture which has been held up to our country for twenty-five years. What is the use of recurring to it? It is no longer within our reach. We omitted to seize the opportunity—it is gone! Thirty years ago, in England, when Lord BROUGHAM was advocating the emancipation of the slaves, I remember he used, with great effect, the trite classical story of the sybil who came to the Roman King with nine books for sale, represented as indispensable to the safety of Rome. She named her price; the proud King waved it aside. The sybil left, burned three of the books, and returned, offering six at the same cost. The confident King waved her a second time aside. She went and returned again with three, still for the same price. And then Rome bought the sacred pledge of her safety, diminished to one-third, at the same sacrifice. Twenty years ago, God set us the example of peaceful, moral emancipation, by ordinary force of law. We dashed it aside. He offers us now, at the same cost, emancipation at the mouth of the cannon—nothing else. The lesson of to-day is not for us; we must seek it further. Far off, beyond those islands, rests the Queen of the Antilles, St. Domingo. Her emancipation was different. The races had rushed to arms. Blood flowed in torrents. England was about to invade the island. Government, pushed to the extremity, at midnight, the sovereignty of the realm slipping from its grasp, in despair, as a means of keeping hold of its territory, proclaimed emancipation. It was won in blood and fire. Half the cities were burned; almost every valley floated with blood; the slave wrote the guarantee of his emancipation in the blood of seventy thousand Frenchmen, sent to subdue him. This is the only lesson left for us to-day,—this, how far short of St. Domingo can the Government stop? What is the policy that may save us from that last extremity of bloody emancipation? The British model is gone. The The only question for us is, how far short can we stop of St. Domingo?

There are two or three methods before us. The first is—and this most men flatter themselves to be possible—we can conquer the South; we can keep the Union as it was. I deem that a dream. [Applause.] I hold it just this side of lunacy—nothing more. The old Union of '87 is gone beyond recovery. [Cheers.] No million of men in arms can bring it back again. I do not know that I was ever found depreciating the courage of the South. I have held that, in the nineteenth century, the age of money, it would be impossible for a Southern empire, from political and economical reasons, to survive—they would be starved out. I hold that opinion still still. But I believe I never have doubted the personal courage and intense earnestness of the Southern States. I stand to-day exactly where I have stood. I know nothing of the future but by the past. Poland, trodden under the heel of an empire whose resources are boundless, is still Poland, in arms. Hungary, crushed by the weight of half Europe on her head, is still Hungary, determined to be free. And Italy, with six centuries of demoralization, has still strangled the purpose of the French Emperor with one hand, and Austria and Russia with the other, and is Italy, united and free. [Loud cheers.] I believe that the five or six millions of Englishmen residing south of Mason and Dixon's line have hearts as bold and wills as determined as Italy, Hungary or Poland; and this nation, in the mere fight of white men and white men, will write her history a copy of the Russian history as to Poland, the Austrian history as to Hungary, and the Italian history, if she goes on to fight as she does to-day. The past proves it; and it seems to me that every thoughtful man must see it. At any rate, such will be the picture of the next ten years. I am well aware that the South has not yet dared to meet the North face to face in open field and fair fight, or at least whenever she has done so she has been beaten. Witness Kansas and Western Virginia. But for all this, I hold the South deeply in earnest, and able in open fight or by guerilla to drag on the war many years.

But that is not the only question. Foreign countries watch us. England and France watch us. England has no purpose nearer her heart than to cripple and undermine the manufacturing and commercial supremacy of the North. How can she do it? By robbing her of one-half of the Union. By seizing the opportunity to plant a rival at her side. That State, with the underhand support of English money, and English arms, can take Mexico for her right wing, and Cuba for her left, and then, with some eighteen millions of inhabitants holding the black population in chains, she will be one of the best customers that Lancashire has. How much would the British Government do to found and uphold such a State? She would do everything. And I do not believe in any such virtue in the middle classes of Great Britain as would rebuke very severely the Administration for the useful crime of acknowledging such a Confederacy; for I remember China and India. If, therefore, the war lasts two or three years, it is not a war with the Southern States alone; it is probably a war with the Southern States, supported openly or by stealth by England; specially if the death of LOUIS NAPOLEON should free England from fear of French interference or invasion; when, by the time that happens, possibly there may be a fourth party in the play. The slave may take arms in his own hands, and instead of being a counter on this chess-board, he may be a player in the game. When that comes emancipation is to be a hard work, wrung from the bloodiest war known to history. Whether it is to come from a divided Union, and afterward the failure of the Southern Confederacy to sustain itself, or whether it is to come from the indomitable rage of these Northern States, determined that, through seas of blood, no matter how deep, the Stars and Stripes shall float to the Gulf. I do not know; but, surely, it will come from the bloodiest war that history has known for half a century. For it is impossible that this war should endure three years or probably two, without the interference of European Governments, and probably of the slave. It is almost impossible that this war should continue two or three years, without great probability of the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy by certain portions of the Northern States. I know the anger, and pride, and determination of the Northern people; but when these looms and workshops have been silent and still for twenty-four months,—when the families of half a million of volunteers have been upon our hands,—those very hands empty and idle,—for support, when no greater progress is made than seems to be now in the conflict, how long will the North endure such a war? I am not sure that she will not find that the better policy is submission, and submit. Mark you! I have no fear of ultimate emancipation. God has broken up the fountains of this nation, and the slave is to be shaken out of his chains. [Prolonged cheering.] I can believe that the South, driven to the wall, rather than submit to the hated North, might herself, in despair, free the slaves, and writing "Emancipation" on her flag, appeal so to the cupidity of England and the rest of Europe to uphold her, and thus cripple the manufacturing North. She is easily capable of such a master-stroke of cunning statesmanship, and would hear even freedom, even be just, rather than submit to us. The only question is, how can the problem be solved with the least bloodshed, at the least cost, and with the best future? I say that every moment of delay embitters the problem; every moment of delay renders more probable the interference of other Governments; every moment of delay renders the South more a unit than she is this week. These are the reasons why I urge upon the Government and upon you, the adoption of a policy as speedily as possible. For the present, we have none. Government avows no plan. She has not even a plan of the war, much less a statesmanlike plan of how to relieve herself of the difficulty that created the war.

We drift before the storm, no hand on the helm. Government has been defeated. She deserved to be! Mr. WHITING's letter (Hon. N. H.) complains that England does not sympathize with us. We have no right to the sympathy of England. [Hear, hear.] You and I, near at hand, with our eyes fixed on the crisis, may dimly discern through the cloud that emancipation is inevitable, spite of men and parties. But, three thousand miles off, ignorant of the heady currents that confuse our national position, why should England sympathize with your Government, which marks its first step in the war by the return of slaves, and a pledge to put down insurrections? [Applause.] I should blush for Great Britain if she sympathized with such an Administration. My lips would be the last to ask her for one word of sympathy for such a Government. What does England know? She knows only that, under our, to an Englishman, utterly incomprehensible National Government, there has arisen, between different sections of the country, a dispute as to certain arrangements of the civil force. She cannot put her hand into the disordered machine intelligently, and therefore she keeps it out. I think she does wisely; I think she does well. Do not misunderstand me while I speak thus of England. It is from no idea of the high character or lofty motives of the English government. It is the most selfish of all European governments, guided by the lowest and most interested motives; and the same is true, to some extent, of her people. But we have no claim to the sympathy of England. Neither have we a right to victory—none at all. The Government does not organize victory. I will tell you when, in my opinion, we shall be entitled to victory. When one single secession spy, traitor or pirate has been punished—[loud applause]; when the seal of Government disapprobation has been set on one single person within their power who has betrayed the Union. [Applause.] JOHN BROWN rebelled, it is claimed, against the laws of Virginia. He was hung at Charlestown. The Government said, Amen! The Government has had in its grasp at least fifty, if not a hundred, ten times deeper dyed in the guilt, if guilt it be, of resisting the laws of the Union, and she has dismissed them all? When only a quarter of the clerks in one department at Washington are traitors—*only a quarter*—I will acknowledge that the Government deserves victory. [Laughter and applause.] But while she keeps at least two-thirds disloyal men in her employ, that is not organizing victory. The battle at Bull Run was wholesale butchery, public murder; and the Government of the United States, more than any other power, is guilty of the murder, for they sent out their troops from a city full of traitors in the employ of the Government, knowing, or able to know, that every secret of the Government was probably communicated to the rebels twelve hours before those troops quitted Washington. Why do they not hang a pirate? Because JEFFERSON DAVIS says he will retaliate; and they save the life of some prisoner at Richmond by pardoning a pirate or a spy. At the same time, they please themselves by continuing to give bread to traitors in Washington, at the cost of sending out thousands of true men to be butchered on the battle-field. I mean what I say. Murder, with the full knowledge of the Government; for the Secretary who keeps his desks full of traitors, from pity to their families, or the associations of past years, is the veriest traitor to the Government. Every plan, except those made at Washington, succeeds. There has been but one—the blunder at Bethel—that has not succeeded. Missouri, one line of conquest; in Western Virginia, under MCCLELLAN, uninterrupted success; because the generals who planned the movements had around them true men. But from the nest of traitors at Washington, they organize nothing but defeat. [Hear, hear.]

Such a Government deserves the sympathy of other nations! We have not yet shown that we are a Government. When the world doubted whether the United States of America, in the Revolution, were in earnest, WASHINGTON hung ANDRE. He begged to be shot, as a soldier; and WASHINGTON replied—"By *nations*, spies are hung. I would cheerfully moderate the punishment and accede to your wishes, but I must prove to the world, in your person, that this is a nation, and has its rights." [Applause.] And ANDRE was hung. His fate settled the American Revolution. England knew it was not rebels, but a nation, with which she dealt; and she acknowledged our independence as much in consequence of that act as the surrender of CORNWALLIS. What the Government needs, to-day, is to prove its earnestness—to prove that it actually holds these rebels, traitors. The Government that, in its own Capital, sees its prisoners from Bull Run waited upon by the ladies of Washington, and furnished with every luxury, while its troops want food, is not worthy of victory. When were traitors in any other capital waited upon by such attendants, or buoyed up with such respect?

I speak of these things, because the momentous hours of this Summer are to decide what is to be the exit out of this war. To-day, Government stands strong enough in the power and enthusiasm of the North, strong enough in the fear or forbearance of Europe, to write on her banner, "Emancipation," and so make it impossible that any English Administration should acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. [Applause.] Let her delay it—let that Government once advance to break the blockade, or acknowledge the Confederacy, and the step is too late. Then we must carry emancipation, if at all, in defiance of England. We carry it now with her sympathy and with her help. This Summer is to create a public opinion, which, on the opening of Congress in December, is to strengthen the Administration's hands up to this limit of national vigor and life. If we float rudderless, let the South strengthen herself into a long war; let the North settle down to an indifference which compels the Government to recruit by drafting, not by volunteers. [The moment we get settled to that, we accept the problem of St. Domingo. We write our history on one of two leaves. Two nations—bitter civil war on the borders; constant conflict; irruption from our own soil to interfere with the Slave States; channels of trade changed, disordered, choked; Mexican civilization there. Or we write it on another page—Northern determination, resolved, spite of England, spite of the South, spite of defeat, spite of pecuniary cost, to carry the Stars and Stripes to the Gulf, and emancipate every slave they cover. [Loud applause.] One or the other. This Summer, the problem is not half so difficult. Now the slave watches our banner, counting it herald of his redemption—waiting, longing, expecting, to throw his weight into our scale. Let him see that Army penetrate the South under orders to allow no fugitive slave within its lines, and with commanders who return such to their masters, their spirits droop, their purpose dies away. Instead of warm friends, we have sullen, disappointed foes. Now, we advance into the South with four million of the people on our side. What a strength, even if no one of them takes up arms! With the slightest encouragement, they are active on our side. They judge us by acts, not words. Six months may confuse, discourage and alienate them into sullen distrust.

Now, Wall-street cries out, "We cannot afford to risk bankruptcy again by being citizens of a Union with one Slave State in it." Tell them of Disunion as sure, soon, in a dozen years, to result in emancipation and bankruptcy, Wall-street replies, "Yes, but that dozen years is my harvest. Let the future take care of itself. Disunion risks the question, whether New-York shall be the commercial capital of the continent for the next fifteen years. At present, with channe[illegible] worn as now, I [illegible] may come with Disunion, I know not. [illegible] heady tumult another [illegible] may come [illegible] on the topmost wave. For me, my [illegible] make dollars, *just as I have*, and for [illegible] emancipation to the Gulf, to save all [illegible] war like this, and I want it *now*, to e[illegible] New-York being the commercial capital [illegible] Continent, beyond dispute, in my time." [illegible] Now, the North, like a race horse, spurns pain, blood, death itself, in its fierce enthusiasm. Twelve months of enforced idleness and utter poverty may chill the ardor of the masses. Now, therefore, is the accepted time. The helm is within our reach. The question is purely domestic. Wealth, Wall-street, is the upper millstone. Anti-Slavery principle the lower; between the two, JEFFERSON DAVIS may be ground to powder. The slave holds himself ready, pressing for an opportunity; the North, to a great extent, a unit. Let the Government seize the auspicious moment. They tell us they are ready to obey public opinion. Yes, but one word from them, one act, will largely help to form it. We claim of their statesmanship to lead, not wholly to lean on others.

We, too, are to do our part. We are to visit every man, no matter what his position or his courage, with public rebuke, that fails on the great question of the hour. I acknowledge the courage of Col. COWNIN; I am glad he is a teetotaller; I remember his merits in both these respects; but never, until, in the face of the American people, he takes back the act, though he be covered from head to foot with laurels, will I forget that, without legal necessity, without proofs, with no claim, he thrust back a negro into the hell of Virginia Slavery, as his soldier baptism in this war. ["Shame."] No military success is to blot it out. If he were to stand before an hundred batteries, never, till he disavows that act, cruel and illegal, can he fit himself for the society of honorable men. [Applause.]

I know what it is to be a critic. I suppose it is fated I shall always be such. [A voice—"We hope so."] But so long as I stand here, and four million of black men there, no man within the hearing of my voice shall betray their cause without hearing it. [Hearty applause.] And if, with the memory of that sad and bloody week of the surrender of THOMAS SIMS in the Capital of the State, your Governor appoints as the Colonel of a Massachusetts regiment the infamous and brutal United States Marshal who led that surrender, CHARLES DEVENS, I shall say here and everywhere, that he has broken the promise of his whole life, forfeited the confidence of his friends, disgraced the office he holds, and insulted the Commonwealth. You may forget, I never shall, until I see them on their knees in public repentance, either the Marshal in the Sims case or the Burns case; and whoever, at such an hour as this, places in the right hand of CHARLES DEVENS or of WATSON FREEMAN the broad seal of Massachusetts, I hold him a traitor to the slave question. [Applause.] And the reason is, the American people need to be reminded, to-day, that the kernel of this dispute is Slavery; that no man should be sent south of Mason's and Dixon's line who has not at least a decently white record behind him. I overlook all political differences. I welcome the Democratic candidate for Governor to his place as a General; I remember him only as a man who differed from me in opinion. I welcome his service in the hour of the nation's need. But the men who have actually hunted slaves are beyond the admissibility to service, even in such an hour as this. [Loud applause.] To trust them with office is to tell the world that Massachusetts people think so little of the guilt of slavehunting, that a few years wash away their horror for it—that Massachusetts looks on their position with such craven dread as to lie for aid to hands red with the blood of pitiable, helpless bondmen. Girt with a million of freemen and women, I do not yet so despair of the Commonwealth. And if I did, I would rather see the Stars and Stripes bow to the Palmetto, than see them held up by men known in the past only as slave-hunters, and who, for aught the public know, stand ready to hunt slaves again. Such men are symbols. When your Governor holds them up to public respect, he confuses and demoralizes the moral sense of the State.

If, during that bitter week, while the city rained curses on us, and, at this Marshal's bidding, muskets were leveled at our breasts because we obeyed the plainest of God's laws, some one had said to us, "Within ten years, one of the foremost of your little band shall be Governor of the State, and as such, shall give to that man, without claiming a *public* word of acknowledgment or repentance, one of the highest offices in a war whose cause and justification that Governor well knew to be, that it is a war for the slave," should we not all have indignantly exclaimed, "Is any one of us a dog, that he should do this thing?"

I know some of you may be disposed to look at this question from a broader stand-point. You may be interested in the Union, the old historic associations; I am not. At least, to-day, I am not. To-day belongs to the slave. History has consecrated it for his use. Whatever question we discuss to-day, we should discuss as the slave looks at it—from no other stand-point. It is not for us, at least, on the First of August, to plan for the perpetuity of civil institutions. This day belongs to the problem and the method of emancipation. I demand of the Government, therefore, if not an immediate avowal of the purpose of emancipation, at least this: When a man enters the lines of Gen. SCOTT's or Gen. BUTLER's division, what is he? Congress, the Republican Party, its leaders, have all declared that the Constitution of the United States knows nothing of property in man. When we urged you to declare that Constitution "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," you replied, "It knows the black man only as a person." You know that, every one of you. That is the argument of Mr. SUMNER; that is the claim of Mr. GIDDINGS. All the Republican policy is founded upon it. The Government has constantly refused to pay for slaves lost in war, denying its right to view them as *property*. When that black man enters Gen. BUTLER's camp, he calls him, by a lawyer's stratagem, "contraband of war." Then he is *property*; for only property can be contraband. It was a convenient resource for the occasion. It was a benevolent dodge. I thank him for it. [Applause.] I am thankful for the shrewd, ingenious turn of the Middlesex lawyer, that saved 350 slaves. But that technical distinction is not broad enough to hold a Government. In technical language, unless you repudiate the whole policy of the Government, and specially the platform of the successful party, "it won't hold water." There is nothing in it, properly speaking, unless we are right, and then you have no right in the Government. On the whole accorded construction of the dominant political party, there is no ground for it. At any rate, it is only a specious, ingenious technicality, wholly unfit for a great people to rest thereon a national question like this.

That black man enters the camp. What is the only fact that Gen. BUTLER knows in regard to him? This! He was just now outside our lines; he is now inside. That is all he knows. He was outside either as a friend or as an enemy. If he was a friend, he comes here to be protected, and if he will fight, to be armed. If he was an enemy, he comes here to be imprisoned, and if he has fought, to be hanged. The Government of the United States is bound so to regard the blacks. There is no judge to sit under the Fugitive Slave Law, and find out whether that black man was a slave. There is no court sitting in the camp to decide it; there is no authority there competent to settle it. He is a man, with the marks of manhood God has given him. He is capable of firing a musket, and is therefore either to be armed and used, or imprisoned and punished. Let the Government of the United States say, through its Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, or through its Secretary of War, to the various Generals of division,—"*What we shall do in the future with Slavery, we know not; the future will shape itself; but every man, black or white, that enters your lines, hang him or arm him.*" [Applause.] When they have said it, there is longer Slavery in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The moment they have said it, wherever the Stars and Stripes float, liberty surrounds them. The moment they have said it, ours is an Army advancing into a country where one-half of the population is on our side—men, women and children. That is one-half the victory. The moment we have said it, the South knows the vigor of the North has touched the point of efficiency. I ask that of the Government, leaving Congress to shape its future.

Then I ask this further, they shall clear all the public offices of secession spies. I said just now, and I hold it, that the battle of Bull Run was butchery, and the Government were largely responsible for it, while they keep the public offices full of men with Southern principles. There is sitting at this moment—mark you! Charlestown still exists, with its [illegible] almost yet bearing the shadow of that gibbet whereon hung a man for breaking his allegiance to the Government of the United States—there is sitting at this moment, within one hundred miles of it, in the City of Washington, a Committee of the House of Representatives, to find out the *number* of men in the public offices who have refused to take the oath of allegiance. "*The number!*" Why, there ought not to be one there. Instead of a Committee to find out the number of traitors, that House of Representatives should have memorialized the President to remove any Secretary who had in his employ one man who had refused to take the oath of allegiance. [Loud applause.] If I were brother, or son, or father of any man murdered at Bull Run, I should think that the Secretary who kept traitors in his employment, run the risk of every life that left Washington in that army. If you and I had marched out of that Capital, knowing that by the criminal weakness of the Government, we left behind us in the public offices, with peculiar facilities, therefore, for gaining knowledge of public plans, hosts of men who often avowed their wish for our defeat, we should hardly feel that such a Government deserved our blood shed in its defence.

I believe, therefore, that the Government should announce what I said in regard to the blacks: Every man that enters the lines, arm him or punish him. And in regard to the public offices, empty Washington of every man, woman and child who will not take the oath of allegiance—every one probably disloyal. [Cheers.] Until that is done, this war is a bloody farce. The Government is not fighting; they are only playing with bloody counters—with the lives of 200,000 men. Maps just finished in Washington found in the tents of the rebels! The plan of the campaign known to be in possession of the staff of the opposite Army! Out of such a nest no Army should be sent. We have a right to ask this of the Government. War is horrible. No Government, no mere form, is worth a single human life. If we enter it, we enter it for the gravest and most solemn of all purposes; and after that, every step should be taken to make it as efficient as possible. You and I are to create that efficiency. You and I are to save years of this bloody war. I would not take one step, nor refrain from it, out of regard to England or France. [Loud applause.] In one sense, I do not care for their sympathy. If nineteen millions of men are not able to hold their Government up, may it tumble down. [Loud applause.] If we need England and France to decree government and justice on this continent, we had better be under a king. [Applause, and cries of "Hear, hear."] I would not, therefore, take a step, nor forbear it, out of any regard to England. With a fair purpose and proper exercise of will, we are able to decide this question. Gen. SCOTT might have burned over Virginia months ago, and left no woods to conceal the masked batteries of Manassas. Why did he let his hundred thousand men linger in Washington? Better there, than to be sent out to be butchered. Such was not WELLINGTON'S conduct when for long months he created an army behind ramparts in Portugal. Occasional employment helped formal drill, while it kept up the spirit of the soldier. But what we may rightfully ask of this Government is to put on its banner something worth fighting for; and then to put behind it an army not already betrayed by its own servants.

I know that this may seem like disloyal criticism of the Administration; but this matter is your concern and mine as much as the Administration's. We are to be beggared, our neighbors are to be shot, our National honor is at stake. Whoever seals his lips, I shall not seal mine. [Prolonged applause.] I believe that Gen. SCOTT is honest; I know that he is able. I have no criticism to make of the secrets or details of military science. But every man who has his eyes open, knows that war is a serious and earnest game. The South spares nothing. She goes back to the days of barbarism for her methods. She is in deadly earnest, and we are at play. We pardon traitors at home; we almost smile on them on the other side; and in Washington, they are spoken of as "our friends at the South," and exchange of courtesies take place. If we have a war worthy of the blood of New-England men, it is to be an earnest war, and it is to be made now, if the great purpose of the war is to be saved from the complications which another Spring, and the difficulties and embarrassments which another six months cannot fail to bring. If you have any influence, therefore, on members of Congress, on editors, on the creators of public opinion, on your neighbors, on the rank and file of your army, teach them that with Massachusetts bayonets it is better to be insubordinate, and shoot a Colonel, than it is, unasked, unauthorized, and Heaven-damned, to turn themselves into hunters of slaves. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] Help the Government to dare to give free rein to the ardor of the people. That sight of the Stars and Stripes bowing to the palmetto at Charleston, that flight at Bull Run, will rankle in the history of the Republic for centuries. The only opiate for this ache of the Nation's heart is the Government bidding the world take note of the cause of this fell disease, avowing her purpose with mortal surgery to cut it out, and then, gathering four million of the oppressed under her flag, plant it, in serene strength, amid shouts of jubilee, on the shores of the Gulf. [Loud applause.]

A Terrible Railroad Accident.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph, Aug. 2.

A gentleman who visited the scene of the late railroad smash up at Manayunk, six miles west of McVeytown, on Thursday morning, writes that on his arrival there he found a train consisting of eight passenger cars, one Adams' Express car, and one baggage car, attached to which were two locomotives. On the main track, near a switch, an engine had become helpless from some cause, and was left on the track. The switch tender, anticipating the arrival of the Express about 6 o'clock, turned the switch to let her run from the main track to the siding. He also placed percussion railroad caps on the track to give the train notice to run slow; but unfortunately this was done too near the switch, so that the train had not time to check up sufficiently to run from the main track to the siding. The first engine (No. 156) was thrown off the rail when about to change from the main track, and kept along in the direction of the siding, tearing up the side track for a considerable distance, while the second engine, (No. 100,) with the train of passenger, baggage and express cars, kept the main track, and at a short distance from where the first engine took to the right of the switch, came in contact with the disabled engine on the main track. The stationary engine, (No. 66,) used for hauling gravel, &c., was completely wrecked, while the engine which came in contact with it was thrown across the siding down the embankment of twenty-five or thirty feet, making several somersaults, and reversing completely its position. The engineer, SAM. SLEMER, and fireman, Sam. GIANER, were carried over the bank with it, and strange to state, were but slightly scratched and scalded. BENJ. FAZE, fireman on the first engine, who resides in Harrisburgh, had his face slightly cut and disfigured, and presented rather a sad appearance. His wounds are not serious. W. M. FORD, brakeman, who resides in Philadelphia, while at his post, was caught between two passenger cars, and seriously injured about the stomach. CHARLES MILLER, who was standing on the platform at the moment of the accident, jumped off, and striking the embankment, was thrown under the cars and killed instantly. Six or eight others were only slightly injured. There was on board at the time 320 passengers, 200 of whom were returned soldiers going home—two companies from Indiana, Penn., and one from Broad Top. The passengers, baggage and express cars remained on the track. The bumpers and platforms of several of them were completely smashed, while the trucks of two were thrown from under and off the track.

KENTUCKY AND THE UNION.

Speech of Hon. Joseph Holt to the Kentucky Troops.

From the Louisville Journal.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I say citizens, since you are still such, and it is only because you have resolved that no earthly power shall rob you of this proud title, or in any manner curtail the privileges and blessings associated with it, that you have become soldiers. Your soldiership is but the stately armor you have donned for the purpose of doing battle in defence of that citizenship, which is at once the most intense and the most truthful expression of your political life.

No poor words of mine could adequately convey to you the grateful emotions inspired by the kindness and warmth of this welcome. I should have been rejoiced to meet you anywhere. How full, therefore, the measure of my happiness must be to meet you here in such a presence, and amid the thrilling associations inseparable from the scene, you can well understand. I should have felt proud to have my name connected with the humblest trapping of your encampment, but to have linked it with the encampment itself, and thus inscribed as it were upon one of the mile-stones that mark your progress toward those fields of danger and of fame that await you, is at once an honor and a token of your confidence and good will for which I cannot be too profoundly thankful.

It is not my purpose to occupy you with any political discussion. The gleaming banner, the glistening bayonets, and the martial music, and indeed all that meets the eye or the ear upon this tented field, admonish me that with you at least the argument is exhausted, and that you have no longer doubts to solve or hesitating convictions to confirm. Your resolution is taken, and you openly proclaim that, let others do as they will, as for yourselves, unchilled by the Arctic airs of neutrality, you are determined to love your country, and, unawed by traitors, to fight its battles, and, if need be, to lay down your lives for its preservation. It is indeed transporting to the patriot's heart to look upon the faces of men that are thus sublimely resolved, and there is for me a positive enchantment in the very atmosphere whose pulsations have been stirred by the breathings of their heroic spirits. Now that the booming of the cannon of treason and the cry of men stricken unto death for fidelity to our flag are borne to us on almost every breeze, it is harrowing to the soul to be dragged into companionship with those who still vacillate, who are still timidly balancing chances and coldly calculating losses and gains—who still persist in treating this agonized struggle for National existence as a petty question of commerce, and deliberately take out their scales and weigh in our presence the beggarly jewels of trade against the life of our country.

Soldiers, next to the worship of the Father of us all, the deepest and grandest of human emotions is the love of the land that gave us birth. It is an enlargement and exaltation of all the tenderest and strongest sympathies of kindred and of home. In all centuries and climes it has lived, and has defied chains and dungeons, and racks to crush it. It has strewed the earth with its monuments, and has shed undying lustre on a thousand fields on which it has battled. Through the night of ages, Thermopylæ glows like some mountain peak on which the morning sun has risen, because twenty-three hundred years ago the hallowing passion touched its mural precipices and its frowning crags. It is easy, however, to be patriotic in piping times of peace, and in the sunny hour of prosperity. It is national sorrow—it is war, with its attendant perils and horrors, that tests this passion, and winnows from the masses those who, with all their love of life, still love their country more. While your present position is a most vivid and impressive illustration of patriotism, it has a glory peculiar and altogether its own. The mercenary armies which have swept victoriously over the world, and have gathered so many of the laurels that history has embalmed, were but machines, drafted into the service of ambitious spirits, whom they obeyed, and little understood or appreciated the problems their blood was poured out to solve.

But while you have all the dauntless physical courage which they displayed, you add to it a thorough knowledge of the argument on which this mighty movement proceeds, and a moral heroism, which, breaking away from the entanglements of kindred and friends and State policy, enables you to follow your convictions of duty, even though they should lead you up to the cannon's mouth. It must, ever, be added, that with this elevation of position, come corresponding responsibilities. Soldiers, as you are, by conviction, the country looks not to your officers, chivalric and skillful as they may be, but to you and each of you, for the safety of those vast national interests committed to the fortunes of this war. Your camp life will expose you to many temptations; you should resist them as you would resist the advancing squadrons of the enemy. In every hour of peril or incitement to excess, you will say to yourselves, "Our country sees us," and so act as to stand forth soldiers, not only without fear, but also without reproach; each moment, not absorbed by the toils and duties of your military life, should, as far as practicable, be devoted to that mental and moral training, without which the noblest volunteers must sink to a level with an army of mercenaries.

Alike in the inaction of the camp, amid the fatigues of the march, and the charge and shouts of battle, you will remember that you have in your keeping, not only your own personal reputation, but the honor of our native State, and, what is infinitely more inspiring, the honors of that blood-bought and beneficent Republic, whose children you are. Any irregularity on your part would sadden the land that loves you; any faltering in the presence of the foe, would cover it with immeasurable humiliation. You will soon mingle in the ranks with the gallant volunteers from the North and West, and with me you will admire their moderation, their admirable discipline, and that deep determination, whose earnestness with them has no language of menace, or bluster, or passion. When the men from Bunker Hill, and the men from the "dark and bloody ground," unestranged from each other by the low arts of politicians, shall stand side by side on the same National battle-field, the heart of freedom will be glad.

Carry with you the complete assurance that you will ere long have not only the moral but the material support of Kentucky. Not many weeks can elapse before this powerful Commonwealth will make an exultant avowal of her loyalty, and will stand erect before the country, stainless and true, as the truest of her sisters of the Union. In the scales of the momentous events now occurring, her weight should be and will be felt. Already she is impatient, and will not much longer, under the pressure of any policy, submit to shrink away into the mere dust of the balances.

Have no fears as to the vigorous and ultimately successful prosecution of this war; and feel no alarm either as to the expenditure it must involve or as to those startling steps, seemingly smacking of the exercise of absolute authority, which the Administration may be forced from time to time to take. While doubtless all possible economy will be observed, it is apparent that no considerations of that kind can be permitted for a moment to modify the policy that has been resolved upon. When the life of the patient is confessedly at stake, it would be as unwise as it would be inhuman to discuss the question of the physician's fee before summoning him to the bedside.

Besides, all now realize that the system of arithmetic has yet to be invented which could estimate in dollars and cents the worth of our institutions. This terrible emergency, with all its dangers and duties, was unforeseen by the founders of our Government, and by those who subsequently administered it, and it must make laws for itself. The Government has been like a strong swimmer suddenly precipitated into the sea, and like that swimmer it has unhesitatingly and most justifiably seized upon any and every instrumentality with which it could subdue the treacherous currents and waves by which it has found itself surrounded. All that was irregular or illegal in the action of the President has been fully approbated by Congress, on the broad and incontestable principle, that laws and usages of administration designed to preserve the existence of the nation should not be suffered to become the instruments of its death. So, for the future, I do not hesitate to say that any and every measure required to save the Republic from the perils that beset it, not only may, but ought to be taken by the Administration, promptly and fearlessly.

Within so brief a period no such gigantic power has ever been placed at the disposal of any Government as that which has rallied to the support of this within the last few months, through those volunteers who have poured alike from hill and valley, city and village, throughout the loyal States. All classes and all pursuits have been animated by the same lofty and quenchless enthusiasm. While, however, I would make no invidious distinctions, where all have so nobly done their duty, I cannot refrain from remarking how conspicuous the hard-handed tillers of the soil of the North and West have made themselves in swelling the ranks of our Army. We honor commerce with its busy marts, and the workshop with its patient toil and exhaustless ingenuity, but still we would be unfaithful to the truth of history did we not confess, that the most heroic champions of human freedom and the most illustrious apostles of its principles have come from the broad field of agriculture.

There seems to be something in the scenes of nature, in her wild and beautiful landscapes, in her cascades and cataracts and woodlands, and exhilarating airs of her hills and mountains, that unbraces the fetters which man would rivet upon the spirit of his fellow-man. It was at the handles of the plow and amid the breathing odors of the newly opened furrows that the character of CINCINNATUS was formed, expanded and matured. It was not in the city full, but in the deep gorges and upon the snow-clad summits of the Alps, amid the eagles and the thunders, that WILLIAM TELL laid the foundations of those altars to human liberty, against which the surging tides of European despotism have beaten for centuries, but, thank God, have beaten in vain. It was amid the primeval forests and mountains, the lakes and leaping streams of our own land; amid fields and waving grain; amid the songs of the reaper and the tinklings of the shepherd's bell that were nurtured those rare virtues which clustered starlike in the character of WASHINGTON, and lifted him in moral stature a head and shoulders above even the demigods of ancient story.

There is one most striking and distinguishing feature of your mission that should never be lost sight of. You are not about to invade the territory of a foreign enemy, nor is your purpose that of conquest or spoliation. Should you occupy the South, you will do so as friends and protectors, and your aim will be not to subjugate that betrayed and distracted country, but to deliver it from the remorseless military despotism by which it is trodden down. Union men, who are your brethren, throng in those States, and will listen for the coming footsteps of your Army, as the Scottish maiden of Lucknow listened for the airs of her native land. It is true, that amid the terrors and darkness which prevail there, they are silenced and are now unseen, but be assured that by the light of the Stars you carry upon your banner you will find them all. It has been constantly asserted by the conspirators throughout the South, that this is a war of subjugation on the part of the Government of the United States, waged for the extermination of Southern institutions, and by vandals and miscreants who, in the fury of their passions, spare neither age nor sex, nor property. Even one of the Confederate Generals has so far steeped himself in infamy as to publish, in choice billingsgate, this base calumny through an official proclamation.

In view of what Congress has recently so solemnly resolved, and in view of the continuous and consistent action of the Administration upon the subject, those who, through the press or in public speeches, persist in repeating the wretched slander, are giving utterance to what everybody, themselves included, knows to be absolutely and infamously false. It will be the first and the highest duty of the American Army, as it advances South, by its moderation and humanity, by its exemption from every excess and irregularity, and by its scrupulous observance of the rights of all, to show how foully both it and the Government it represents have been traduced. When, therefore, you enter the South, press lightly upon her gardens and fields; guard sacredly her homes; protect, if need be, at the point of your bayonets, her institutions and her constitutional rights, for you will thereby not only respond fully to the spirit and objects of this war, but you will exert over alike the oppressed and the infatuated portion of her people, a power to which the most brilliant of your military successes might not attain.

But when you meet in battle array those atrocious conspirators, who, at the head of armies, and through woes unutterable, are seeking the ruin of our common country, remember that since the sword flamed over the portals of Paradise until now, it has been drawn in no holier cause than that in which you are engaged. Remember, too, the millions whose hearts are breaking under the anguish of this terrible crime, and then strike boldly, strike in the power of truth and duty, strike with a bound and a shout, well assured that your blows will fall upon ingrates, and traitors, and parricides, whose lust for power would make this bright land one vast Golgotha, rather than be balked of their guilty aims, and may the God of your fathers give you the victory.

I should have rejoiced to meet you within the limits of yonder proud Commonwealth, from whence you came, and whose name you bear, but wise and patriotic men, whose motives I respect while dissenting from their conclusions, have willed it should be otherwise. Here, however, you are in the midst of friends, and have, doubtless, received a brother's welcome, on the soil of a State which is not only loyal, but proud of her loyalty—a State which, by the marching of her volunteers, announces every hour what a portion of her people have recently proclaimed by formal resolution, that "the suppression of this rebellion is worth more to the world than all our lives and all our money," and that she "cares nothing for life or worldly goods, when they can only be enjoyed amid the ruins of our country." No Spartan hero, under the grandest inspirations of patriotism, ever uttered nobler sentiments than these. Indiana and Kentucky, it is true, are separated by a broad river, but in their history it has proved only a thread of light and beauty, across which their hands and their hearts have ever been clasped in friendship and in faith.

In those stirring conflicts for principle which have arisen in the past, they have stood together, and on more than one bloody field, shoulder to shoulder, they have borne onward through the thickest of the fight that glorious banner, whose stars, I trust, will never grow dim; and now, your presence here to-day is a gladdening assurance that, in the momentous contest, on whose threshold we stand, these States, so long allied, will not be divided. For myself, I must be pardoned for saying that next to our own beloved Kentucky, my bosom most overflows toward the noble State under whose hospitable shelter we have met to-day. It was my fortune to pass my childhood and youth on my father's farm on the banks of yonder river, and in the light of the morning and of the evening sun my eyes rested upon the tree homes and forests of Indiana. I played upon her hills, and fished in her streams, and mingled with her people, when I was too young to know, what I trust I shall never be old enough to learn—that this great country of ours has either North or South, East or West, in the affections and faith of true and loyal citizens.

Soldiers, when NAPOLEON was about to spur on his legions to combat, on the sands of an African desert, pointing them to the Egyptian Pyramids that loomed up against the far-off horizon, he exclaimed, "From yonder Pyramids twenty centuries behold your actions." The thought was sublime and electric; but you have even more than this. When you shall confront these infuriated hosts, whose battle-cry is, "Down with the Government of the United States," let your answering shout be, "The Government as our fathers made it;" and when you strike, remember that not only do the good and the great of the past look down upon you from heights infinitely above those of Egyptian pyramids, but that uncounted generations yet to come are looking up to you, and claiming at your hands the unimpaired transmission to them of that priceless heritage which has been committed to our keeping. I say its unimpaired transmission,—in all the amplitude of its outlines, in all its symmetry of its matchless proportions, in all the palpitating fullness of its blessings; not a miserably shriveled and shattered thing, charred by the fires and torn by the tempests of revolution, and all over polluted and seared by the bloody poignards of traitors.

Soldiers, you have come up to your present exalted positions over many obstacles and through many chilling discouragements. You now proclaim to the world that the battles which are about to be fought in defense of our common country, its institutions, and homes, are your battles, and that you are determined to share with your fellow-citizens of other States, alike their dangers and their laurels; and sure I am that this determination has been in nothing shaken by the recent sad reverse of arms whose shadow is still resting upon our spirits. The country has indeed lost a battle, but it has not lost its honor, nor its courage, nor its hopes, nor its resolution

to conquer. One of those chances to which the fortunes of war are ever subject, and against which the most consummate generalship cannot at all times provide, has given a momentary advantage to the forces of the rebellion. GROUCHY did not pursue the column of BULOW, and thus Waterloo was won for WELLINGTON at the very moment that victory, with her laurelled wreath, seemed stooping over the head of NAPOLEON. So PATTERSON did not pursue JOHNSTON, and the overwhelming concentration of rebel troops that in consequence ensued was probably the true cause why the Army of the United States was driven back, excellent as was its discipline and self-sacrificing as had been its feats of valor.

Panics, from slight and seemingly insignificant causes, have occurred in the best drilled and bravest of armies, and they prove neither the want of discipline nor of courage on the part of the soldiers. This check has taught us invaluable lessons, which we could not have learned from victory, while the dauntless daring displayed by our volunteers is full of promise for the future. Not to mention the intrepid bearing of other regiments, who can doubt our future when he recalls the brilliant charges of the New-York Sixty-ninth and of the Minnesota First and of the Fire Zouaves? LEONIDAS himself, while surveying the Persian host that, like a troubled sea, swept onward to the pass where he stood, would have been proud of the leadership of such men. We shall rapidly recover from this discomfiture, which, after all, will serve only to nerve to yet more extraordinary exertions the nineteen millions of people who have sworn that this republic shall not perish; and perish it will not, perish it cannot, while this oath remains.

When we look away to that scene of carnage, all strewn with the bodies of patriotic men who courted death for themselves, that their country might live, and then look upon the homes which their fall has rendered desolate forever, we realize—what I think the popular heart in its forbearance has never completely comprehended—the unspeakable and hellish atrocity of this rebellion. It is a perfect saturnalia of demoniac passion. From the reddened waters of Bull Run and from the gory field of Manassas, there is now going up an appeal to God and to millions of exasperated men against those fiends in human shape, who, drunken with the orgies of an infernal ambition, are filling to its brim the cup of a nation's sorrows. Woe, woe, I say, to these traitors when this appeal shall be answered!

I must offer you my sincere congratulations on the leadership of that true patriot and soldier, around whose standard you have gathered. When others hesitated he was decided; when others faltered he was bold. The Government laid its hand on his loyal bosom and found it burning with the inextinguishable fires of patriotism at a time when so many others, from the best motives in the world, were carefully packing themselves away to keep in the ices of neutrality. I honor him, Kentucky will honor him, the nation will honor him.

When you move, as soon you may, to the seat of war, Kentucky, despite the whispered caution of politicians, will cheer you on, and will hang with prayerful solicitude over you, alike upon your march and amid the heady currents of battle. Loyal men everywhere are exclaiming "God speed you," and "All hail to your courage and patriotism." Glory beckons you onward and upward, and could the illustrious dead hear in the graves where they sleep, your every footfall, as you advance to your country's battle fields, would be music to their ears.

I am grateful to you all, but especially to our fair countrywomen, for this distinguished reception. It can never be forgotten that it was from a Spartan mother that came those words of heroic patriotism which have never been equaled by any that have fallen from the lips of man. For more than twenty centuries the deepening shadows have fallen upon the rivers and the seas, upon the mountains and the plains of the past, and yet, from the midst of all this gloom, these words still gleam out upon us like lightning from a Summer's cloud. For more than two thousand years the earth has been convulsed and shaken to its moral foundations; nations and generations of nations have risen and perished by slow decay, or amid the shock of battles; and the wail of our stricken race has gone up over the sepulchres alike of men and of empires.

Yet, above all, these words have floated down to us, and still float abroad upon the airs of the world like some kindling strain of music, ever caught up and ever repeated with flashing eyes, and heard with wildly pulsating hearts. Such is the power of patriotism, and such the spell its truthful expression exerts over the great spirit of humanity. To woman, ever timid in the sunshine, but ever brave in the storm, we offer our thanks for this, and we feel that we must shut our ears to the voices of her love, and veil our souls from the illuminations of her presence, before we can cease to be willing to live and to die in defence of those institutions, which, more than all others that have existed, have given to her that position of dignity and moral power which the shining impress she bears from her Creator's hands so fully entitles her to occupy.

THE SLAVE QUESTION.

Letter from Major-Gen. Butler on the Treatment of Fugitive Slaves.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORTRESS MONROE, July 30, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR: By an order received on the morning of the 26th of July, from Major-Gen. DIX, by a telegraphic order from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, I was commanded to forward, of the troops of this Department, four regiments and a half, including Col. BAKER'S California Regiment, to Washington, *via* Baltimore. This order reached me at 2 o'clock A. M., by special boat from Baltimore. Believing that it emanated because of some pressing exigency for the defence of Washington, I issued my orders before daybreak for the embarkation of the troops, sending those who were among the very best regiments I had. In the course of the following day they were all embarked for Baltimore, with the exception of some 400, for whom I had not transportation, although I had all the transport force in the hands of the Quartermaster here, to aid the Bay line of steamers, which, by the same order from the Lieutenant-General, was directed to furnish transportation. Up to and at the time of the order I had been preparing for an advance movement, by which I hoped to cripple the resources of the enemy at Yorktown, and especially by seizing a large quantity of negroes, who were being pressed into their service in building the intrenchments there. I had five days previously been enabled to mount, for the first time, the first company of Light Artillery, which I had been empowered to raise, and they had but a single rifled cannon, an iron 6-pounder. Of course, everything must, and did yield to the supposed exigency and the orders. This ordering away the troops from this department, while it weakened the posts at Newport's News, necessitated the withdrawal of the troops from Hampton, where I was then throwing up intrenched works, to enable me to hold the town with a small force, while I advanced up the York or James River. In the village of Hampton there were a large number of negroes, composed, in a great measure, of women and children of the men who had fled thither within my lines for protection, who had escaped from marauding parties of rebels who had been gathering up able-bodied blacks to aid them in constructing their batteries on the James and York Rivers. I had employed the men in Hampton in throwing up intrenchments, and they were working zealously and efficiently at that duty, saving our soldiers from that labor, under the gleam of the mid-day sun. The women were earning substantially their own subsistence in washing, marketing, and taking care of the clothes of the soldiers, and rations were being served out to the men who worked for the support of the children. But by the evacuation of Hampton, rendered necessary by the withdrawal of troops, leaving me scarcely 5,000 men outside the Fort, including the force at Newport's News, all these black people were obliged to break up their homes at Hampton, fleeing across the creek within my lines for protection and support. Indeed it was a most distressing sight to see these poor creatures, who had trusted to the protection of the arms of the United States, and who aided the troops of the United States in their enterprise, to be thus obliged to flee from their homes, and the homes of their masters, who had deserted them, and become not fugitives from fear of the return of the rebel soldiery, who had threatened to shoot the men who had wrought for us, and to carry off the women who had served us to a worse than Egyptian bondage. I have therefore now within the Peninsula this side of Hampton Creek, 900 negroes, 300 of whom are able-bodied men, 30 of whom are men substantially past hard labor, 175 women, 225 children under the age of 10 years, and 170 between 10 and 18 years, and many more coming in. The questions which this state of facts present are very embarrassing.

First—What shall be done with them? and, *Second*, What is their state and condition?

Upon these questions I desire the instructions of the Department.

The first question, however, may perhaps be answered by considering the last. Are these men, women, and children, slaves? Are they free? Is their condition that of men, women, and children, or that of property, or is it a mixed relation? What their *status* was under the Constitution and laws, we all know. What has been the effect of rebellion and a state of war upon that *status?* When I adopted the theory of treating the able-bodied negro fit to work in the trenches, as property liable to be used in aid of rebellion, and so contraband of war, that condition of things was in so far met as I then and still believe, on a legal and constitutional basis. But now a new series of questions arise. Passing by women, the children certainly cannot be treated on that basis; if property, they must be considered the incumbrance, rather than the auxiliary of an army, and, of course, in no possible legal relation, could be treated as contraband. Are they property? If they were so they have been left by their masters and owners, deserted, thrown away, abandoned, like the wrecked vessel upon the ocean. Their former possessors and owners have causelessly, traitorously, rebelliously, and, to carry out the figure practically abandoned them to be swallowed up by the Winter storm of starvation. If property, do they not become the property of the salvors? But we, their salvors, do not need and will not hold such property, and will assume no such ownership. Has not, therefore, all proprietary relation ceased? Have they not become thereupon men, women and children? No longer under ownership of any kind, the fearful relicts of fugitive masters, have they not by their masters' acts and the state of war assumed the condition, which we hold to be the normal one, of those made in God's image? Is not every constitutional, legal and moral requirement, as well to the runaway master as their relinquished slaves, thus answered? I confess that my own mind is compelled by this reasoning to look upon them as men and women. If not free born, yet free, manumitted, sent forth from the hand that held them never to be reclaimed.

Of course, if this reasoning thus imperfectly set forth is correct, my duty as a humane man is very plain. I should take the same care of these men, women and children, houseless, homeless and unprovided for, as I would of the same number of men, women and children who, for their attachment to the Union, had been driven or allowed to flee from the Confederate States. I should have no doubt on this question, had I not seen it stated that an order had been issued by Gen. MCDOWELL, in his department, substantially forbidding all fugitive slaves from coming within his lines or being harbored there. Is that order to be enforced in all Military Departments? If so, who are to be considered fugitive slaves? Is a slave to be considered fugitive whose master runs away and leaves him? Is it forbidden to the troops to aid or harbor within their lines the negro children who are found therein, or is the soldier, when his march has destroyed their means of subsistence, to allow them to starve because he has driven off the rebel master? Now, shall the commander of regiment or battalion sit in judgment upon the question, whether any given black man has fled from his master, or his master fled from him? Indeed, how are the free born to be distinguished? Is one any more or less a fugitive slave because he has labored on the rebel intrenchments? If he has so labored, if I understand it, he is to be harbored. By the reception of which are the rebels most to be distressed, by taking those who have wrought all their rebel masters desired, masked their battery, or those who have refused to labor, and left the battery unmasked?

I have very decided opinions upon the subject of this order. It does not become me to criticise it, and I write in no spirit of criticism, but simply to explain the full difficulties that surround the enforcing it. If the enforcement of that order becomes the policy of the Government, I, as a soldier, shall be bound to enforce it steadfastly, if not cheerfully. But if left to my own discretion, as you may have gathered from my reasoning, I should take a widely different course from that which it indicates.

In a loyal State I would put down a servile insurrection. In a state of rebellion I would confiscate that which was used to oppose my arms, and take all that property, which constituted the wealth of that State, and furnished the means by which the war is prosecuted, beside being the cause of the war; and if, in so doing, it should be objected that human beings were brought to the free enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, such objections might not require much consideration.

Pardon me for addressing the Secretary of War directly upon this question, as it involves some political considerations, as well as propriety of military action. I am Sir, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The Case of Hon. James E. Harvey—Letter to the Secretary of War.

LISBON, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Upon reaching my destination here I was greatly shocked and pained to find base and serious charges fulminated against me through the Washington correspondent of the *New-York Herald*, of the 8th of June, which were evidently inspired by the most vindictive hostility. Of course I am unable to conjecture, at this distance, and without any other information on the subject than the infamous publication in question, who has done me this grievous wrong, or what immediate motive prompted the vile attack on my character. It is only left for me to suppose that some unscrupulous enemy has seized the opportunity of my absence to slake his thirst for vengeance by distorting facts, perverting the record, and indulging in the worst misrepresentation.

I propose to confront these audacious accusations at a proper time and in a proper way. What public notice I may feel called upon to take of them will depend entirely upon the tenor of my next intelligence from the United States. Certainly I shall not permit my good name, which is all I possess on earth, and which never has been sullied by stain or suspicion, to be assailed with impunity now.

The first dispatch on this subject appeared in the *Herald* of the 7th of June, and closed in these words: "The Secretary of War is, it is said, much grieved at the intelligence." Referring to the charge that I had improperly communicated information to Mr. MAGRATH, of Charleston, I assume that this statement is an unwarrantable liberty taken with your name to stimulate prejudice against me, because there was no discovery to make which could excite any such emotion. All the dispatches in the Washington office had been furnished to you and to the Secretary of State several weeks before the general seizure was publicly and properly ordered, and you had thus every particle of evidence which, in order to give force to his false accusation, my calumniator pretends was suddenly discovered. This subject was a matter of conference between yourself, Mr. SEWARD, and others, long in advance of my departure from Washington, and, indeed, my commission was neither received nor accepted until several weeks had subsequently elapsed. These are the facts of record, and I only cite them to show how far perverse malignity will travel in pursuit of criminal revenge. There was nothing in my conduct to conceal, and it never was and never could be fairly questioned. If there had been a serious doubt, of course, you would have brought it to the notice of the President, or if indisposed to do that, you would have communicated with me when you first came into possession of the dispatches. I conferred freely with you the very day before my departure from Washington, and was treated cordially and considerately, although you had been fully apprised for weeks previous of the circumstances which my secret and bitter enemies now make a ground of complaint and reproach.

But it is hardly necessary to refer to such incidents to refresh your recollection of events so recent, as no one knows better than you do the reasons which actuated me throughout. Since, however, I rely upon you to see justice done me, and the pressure of public affairs may have displaced some of the material facts in your mind, I propose to recite them briefly for that purpose. You were promptly informed of the communications which passed between Mr. MAGRATH and myself, and of the considerations which led to them. I never had, directly or indirectly, a line of correspondence with him, except what you have seen in the telegraphs referred to. He was a schoolmate of mine, and an old friend. I had good reason to believe that he was averse to a collision, and would do everything to prevent it by personal and other influence. You must remember perfectly well how all the information at the time I took this part threatened a daily attack on Fort Sumter by the so-called Confederate Army, which all good men in Washington and Charleston desired to prevent. When it was considered settled that Major ANDERSON would be withdrawn, I telegraphed the fact to Mr. PETTIGREW, Mr. MAGRATH, and others, hoping to avert what then seemed to be the impending calamity of bloodshed, and to postpone, at least, the inauguration of civil war. A few days elapsed and he was not withdrawn, when Mr. MAGRATH inquired of me if my previous information was correct. I carried his dispatch to you at Willard's Hotel, informing you, at the same time, of my telegraph to him. You suggested that I should take it to Mr. SEWARD, which I did, at the Department of State, and in reply to my question, "What answer I should send to Charleston," he said, substantially, "That time would vindicate my previous assurance." I returned, stated what had occurred, and you then informed me that Major ANDERSON would be withdrawn.

I telegraphed Mr. MAGRATH, accordingly, without giving any authority but my own, and I felt glad at being the medium of a communication which I then thought would preserve the peace, and give misguided men a chance to retrace their steps. It was then or soon after reported that the authorities in South Carolina would not consent to the voluntary withdrawal of Major ANDERSON, but would demand a formal capitulation. Knowing that such a concession never could and never ought to be made by the Government, and fearing it might interrupt the peaceful retirement of Major ANDERSON, I stated the rumor by telegraph to Mr. MAGRATH, asking if it were true, and saying, "If it was, the friends of peace would be rendered powerless."

He sent me an authorized and decided assurance to the contrary. I sought you immediately at the War Department, and submitted the dispatch. It made so much impression on your mind that you requested me to take it forthwith to the President, and gave me a note to him, which I still retain, to facilitate my admission in case of delay. I informed the President hastily of all the antecedent circumstances which culminated in that dispatch, and he proposed to retain it, as the subject was still undetermined in his mind, in order to have the information before him with the other papers. I consented, and left it.

You know better than I do what causes led to the change of purpose in regard to Major ANDERSON'S withdrawal. Up to the last hour I labored and hoped to avoid a collision at Fort Sumter, and I believe conscientiously it would have been saved but for the rash precipitancy of the advisers about Mr. JEFF. DAVIS. If the authorities of South Carolina alone had been consulted, I feel sure there would have been no attack, and I think the reinforcements could have been entered. The reasons for this opinion would require too much space to be set forth fully, and therefore I state it broadly, as a conviction resulting from various forms of information. The men who were willing to have such a result accomplished were ignored by the dominating spirits at Montgomery, who forced forward a state of things that produced the present crisis, which, though lamentable in many respects, is perhaps a fortunate finale to the previous chapter of events, since it has stirred the popular heart with one mighty impulse, and brought all parties to see the necessity of sustaining the Government, and of upholding the Constitution and the Union.

My whole action in this matter was voluntary, and inspired by a sense of the highest and best patriotism. I can appeal to God, honestly and fearlessly, for the rectitude of my intentions as for their perfect purity and disinterestedness. And when we all meet before the bar of the Eternal Justice, and our hearts are exposed, I have an abiding trust that the one act of my life which will plead most successfully for mercy and the forgiveness of many errors and infirmities will be that which has so unjustly provoked this cruel calumny. I shall not indulge in crimination, or permit my natural feelings of indignation against such an outrage to find expression now. Indeed it has saddened me too deeply for any such emotion, and I fear almost to receive my next letters, dreading the effect which may have been produced on those who are nearest and dearest to me, but who are less able to bear up against such an affliction? Although I have never been a partisan of yours, I have felt from your repealed declarations some little claim for services voluntarily rendered you in the course of the last 15 years, and for which, as you well know, I have never asked or received recognition in any manner or form. It has been my misfortune to disagree often and radically with some of your professed friends; still I have never failed to do your public position justice, or to heed your calls upon me whenever they were made. This is all I ask at your hands now. I desire no sympathy from anybody. My reputation has been shamefully slandered, and I trust to your knowledge of the facts to have me righted with those whose good opinion is entitled to respect. I appeal to you as one of the strictest justice. Yours truly, J. E. HARVEY.

To Gen. CAMERON.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

LETTER FROM DR. J. C. NOTT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Charleston News.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

DEAR HARLESTON: I have seen the great and glorious battle of Manassas, which brought a nation into existence, and the scene was grand and impressive beyond the power of language. We foresaw the action several days ahead—the enemy were known to be advancing in immense masses from Arlington towards Fairfax, and the master stroke was at once made, to order JOHNSTON down from Winchester, by forced marches, before PATTERSON could get down on the other side. JOHNSTON'S troops marched all night twenty-six miles, then crowded into the railroad, came down in successive trains without sleeping or eating, (15,000,) and arrived, many of them, while the battle was raging.

I got to Manassas the morning of the day previous to the fight, and knowing well both Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, and their staff officers, I went immediately to head-quarters. ZAC DEAS, among the rest, was there in full feather, and I of course felt at home in his camp, where I spent the night. Gen. BEAUREGARD *determined to attack them in several columns at once the next morning, so as to cut them up before* PATTERSON *could arrive*—but our scouts came early in the morning, informing the Generals that the enemy had been in motion since two hours before day, which settled the question as to their intention to make the attack. BEAUREGARD, who had studied the whole ground around—knew every hill, ravine, and pathway—had made all the necessary arrangements, and planned the battle. Not knowing at what point of a semi-circle of ten miles around Manassas the enemy would attack, his forces had to be scattered in such a way as to guard all points, prevent a flank movement on either side, and guard his intrenchments and supplies in the centre.

We got up in the morning at daylight, took a cup of coffee, and remained quietly laughing and talking at head-quarters, while the scouts were passing in and out, bringing news from the enemy. At a quarter past six, in the still, bright morning, we heard the first deep-toned sound of a cannon on the centre of our line, about three miles off. We waited till nine for further information, and at nine the Generals ordered to horse, and away we dashed to the hill overlooking the point at which cannon, like minute guns, had continued slowly to fire. The enemy could not see any of our troops, but were firing at the dust kicked up along the road, which they saw above the low trees. We were for some time at the point they were firing at, and some twenty or thirty balls of their rifled cannons whizzed through the air above us, and I felt forcibly the remark of Cuddy to his mother Mause, that "a straggling bullet has nae discretion," and might take my head off as well as that of anybody else. The firing at this point kept up slowly from 6½ till 11, when *we heard a gun fire on the extreme left of the semi-circle, and we were then satisfied that the firing in front was a mere feint.* In a few minutes the cannon firing came in rapid succession, as if one battery was answering another. The Generals then ordered "to horse" again, and away we rode to the seat of battle, about three miles off. When we arrived on the top of a hill, in an old field, we could get glimpses of the fight through the woods. The cannons were roaring, and the musketry sounded like a large bundle of fire-crackers, and the constant roaring of the big guns, the sharp sound of rifle cannons, Minie rifles and muskets, with the bursting of shells, made one feel that death was doing his work with fearful rapidity.

The enemy had concentrated all his forces on this one point, while ours were scattered around a half circle of ten miles, and the few regiments who received the first onset were most terribly cut up. It was far greater odds than human nature could stand, the regiments were torn to pieces, driven back, and so overwhelmed by numbers that I feared the day was lost. At this stage of the game the enemy was telegraphing to Washington that the battle had been won and secession was about to be crushed. My heart failed me as I saw load after load of our poor wounded and dying soldiers brought and strewed on the ground, along the ravine where I was at work. Dr. FANTHRAY, who belonged to Gen. JOHNSTON'S staff, and myself were just getting fully at work, when an old surgeon, whom I do not know, came to us and said *the enemy were carrying everything before them*, and ordered us to fall back to another point with the wounded, as they were turning our flank, and the battle would soon be upon us. Accordingly the wounded were taken up and we fell back, but after following the ambulances for a mile, we found that they were to be taken all the way to Manassas—about four miles—where there were hospitals and surgeons to receive them, and we returned to our position near the battle. *At this juncture I saw our reinforcements pouring in with the rapidity and eagerness of a fox chase, and was satisfied that they would drive everything before them.* No one can imagine such a grand, glorious picture as these patriots presented, rushing to the field through the masses of wounded bodies which strewed the roadside as they passed along. For half a mile behind me the road passed down a gradual slope, and through an old field, as I looked back, *I could see a regiment of infantry coming in a trot, with their bright muskets glittering in the sun; then would come a battery of artillery, each gun-carriage crowded with men, and drawn by four horses in full gallop. Next came troops of cavalry, dashing with the speed of Murat; after these followed with almost equal speed*, wagons loaded with ammunition, &c., screaming all the while, "Push ahead, boys," "Pitch into the d—d Yankees," "Drive them into the Potomac." This kept up from about midday till dark, and I felt as if the Alps themselves could not withstand such a rush. The cannon and small arms were roaring like a thunder-storm as they rushed to the battle-field. One regiment, which had been driven back by overwhelming numbers, was now supported, and I soon perceived that the firing was getting further off, as I had expected, and I knew that the "pet lambs" now could only be saved by their superior heels. About this time, too, the last of Gen. JOHNSTON'S command arrived on the cars, opposite the battle ground, to the number of some three or four thousand, and although they had been two nights without sleep, they jumped from the cars and ran across to the field. By this time we had collected about 15,000 against their 35,000, and, from all accounts, no red fox ever made tracks so fast as did these cowardly wretches. They were all fresh and better accoutred in every respect than our men, one-half or more of whom had to make forced marches to get at them. They had selected their position coolly and deliberately in the morning, while ours were scattered over ten miles, and had to run through the midday sunshine. If our men had been equally fresh they would have gone straight into their intrenchments at Arlington. But I will not speculate on the future, and weary you with details which will reach you through print long before this.

The victory was dearly bought, but still blood is the price of freedom, and we can at least, while we drop a tear over the graves of our fallen friends, feel the proud consolation that they have died like heroes and given liberty to unborn generations.

Our troops are pouring in every day from the South, and if BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON choose to lead them, they can plant the hated Palmetto tree beside the Bunker Hill Monument, which was erected to commemorate the same principles for which we are now fighting, and to which a degenerate race has proved recreant. They have forced this fight upon us, and after exhausting everything but honor for peace, it is their turn to sue for terms.

I never had any idea of military science before. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON played it like a game of chess without seeing the board—when a messenger came and told the enemy's move, a move was immediately ordered to put him in check."

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 27.

Yesterday morning our reporter paid a visit to the City Almshouse, where a number of the wounded captured at Manassas are now quartered. The Almshouse is a large four-story building, recently erected and completed, with the exception of the plastering. It is situated on a commanding elevation, in the northeastern portion of the city, and affords from its windows and spacious porches a magnificent view of the surrounding country. It is most admirably adapted for a hospital, the use to which it is now put, as well on account of its interior arrangements as its salubrious situation.

The wounded prisoners occupy the south end of the second story. Those seriously wounded are lying on mattresses, and others, who are slightly injured, sit on benches or walk up and down the porches as suits their pleasure. An air of neatness pervades the whole establishment, and the order is only broken by the occasional curses of a "Pet Lamb." *With the exception of the New-York Zouaves, the prisoners express regret at taking up arms against our people.* Some say their newspapers and politicians had led them to believe that Southerners were semi-barbarous and were preparing to overrun the North; had been persuaded that the masses of the people here were held in subjection by a few unprincipled men, and desired the aid of the North to regain their independence; and many enlisted with the understanding that they would only be employed in the defence of Washington City. They are very grateful for the kind treatment they are receiving at our hands. *But the Fire Zouaves are incorrigible.* They seem perfectly oblivious to every sentiment of honor, gratitude or decency. They have nothing but the human form and faculty of speech to distinguish them from gorillas.

The sentiment of humanity, which finds no more capacious dwelling than a Southern heart, demands these Zouaves—debased, degraded and ungrateful as they are—should be taken care of in their present condition, but we would respectfully suggest that no such sentiment requires that our men should be compelled to occupy the same apartment with them, or what is tantamount to it, adjoining rooms, through the open doors of which, they can hear abuse heaped upon our cause by the representatives from Blackwell's Island, the Five Points, and other renowned schools from whence Northern policy draws its deepest inspirations.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Sunday, July 28.

I went yesterday into one of the military prisons, where some 450 of those taken at Manassas are kept in confinement, and held quite a free and easy conversation with several of the number. Every variety of tone from that of insolent defiance to that of penitent sorrow, was manifested by the prisoners. Every class of life was represented among them except that of the pseudo-money aristocracy of the large cities. I saw a fine-looking boy of sixteen, well-grown, high-spirited, from Massachusetts—he came, he said, to defend the Capital, and had no idea of coming into Virginia. Another young fellow told us they had not expected to encounter any serious resistance, because they were sure the strong Union Party of the State would rise up everywhere to join them as they advanced.

One of the prisoners, Hon. A. W. ELY, member of Congress from the western part of the State of New-York, (whom the authorities, with a merciful consideration for the refinement of his Congressional manners, had caused to be removed from the society of ELLSWORTH'S "Pet Lambs," to another apartment,) complained very much of the hardness of his lot. He was a non-combatant; he had nothing whatever to do with the fight; he only came out from Washington to *look on*, as he would have come to a race between Lady Suffolk and Flora Temple, or a mill between MORRISSEY and HEENAN. He came in a buggy; so he had intended to return, only the Centreville *fete champetre* folks, in their hasty retreat, had driven their carriage over the shafts of his vehicle and broken them off. He had, therefore, been "took" at a disadvantage. It was absurd to consider him "a prisoner of war;" since war was something he had no knowledge of, and took no part in. Certainly a less belligerent looking person than Hon. A. W. ELY it would be difficult to find.

A good deal of solicitation was tried yesterday upon the President to obtain the discharge of Messrs. HARVEY MCGRAW and ARNOLD HARRIS, who were arrested the day after the battle, on the plains of Manassas, and brought to Richmond, but he very speedily set the applicants for their enlargement at rest, *by declaring that they should remain prisoners during the continuance of the war.*

THE REBEL GEN. LEE.

The following is a letter written by the now rebel Gen. LEE, to a young lady in the North, who, before the estrangement had altogether taken place, had asked him for his photograph. He would not sit for it, but Mrs. LEE having some, sent one to the young lady. This explains what would otherwise be obscure in the opening of the letter:

RICHMOND, May 5, 1861.

MY DEAR LITTLE H——: I am very grateful for your kind letter, and the cordial expressions it contained. You are not only welcome to that *severe* representation of me, but anything else you may fancy. I pray you will not exhibit it however, as it will only serve to bring down denunciations on my head. You, I hope, will make allowances for my position and failings, and think as kindly of me as you can.

I shall never forget you, and require no work of art to keep you vividly before me. It is painful to think how many friends will be separated and estranged by our unhappy disunion. May God reunite our severed bonds of friendship, and turn our hearts to peace. I can say in sincerity that I bear animosity against no one. Wherever the blame may be, the fact is, that we are in the midst of a fratricidal war. I must side either with or against my section of country. I cannot raise my hand against my birth-place, my home, my children.

I should like, above all things, that our difficulties might be peaceably arranged, and still trust that a merciful God, whom I know will not unnecessarily afflict us, may yet allay the fury for war.

Whatever may be the result of the contest, I foresee that the country will have to pass through a terrible ordeal, a necessary expiation, perhaps, of our national sins.

May God direct all for our good, and shield and preserve you and yours.

Very truly and sincerely, R. E. LEE.

THE THIRD CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

ARLINGTON, Va., July 24, 1861.
Head-quarters Third Regiment Conn. Vol.

To Col. E. D. Keyes, Commanding First Brigade, First Division:

ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION AT BULL RUN.

I marched with my command from Centreville, Va., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock A. M., and proceeded along the Warrington Turnpike to Bull Run; after being on the road several hours, formed on the east side of the Run, and marched against a body of the enemy and routed them; then changed position to the left, formed, and charged upon the enemy's battery, which was supported by a large body of infantry. The regiment made a fine charge, but was obliged to fall back, (the enemy being in very much larger force of infantry beside their battery,) which we did in good order. After engaging the enemy some three hours at different points, we were ordered off the field, which we did in good order, and, on our route, covered the retreating forces, and brought in two pieces of artillery, one caisson, and several baggage wagons, and the wagon of the sappers and miners, together with all their tools and twenty horses. During the whole engagement both officers and men behaved well and stood up to the work. I would here mention more particularly Major WARNER, and Adjutant REDFIELD DURYEE, for their coolness during the whole action, in assisting to keep the men in line, and urging them on to action.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN L. CHATFIELD, Col. Commanding.

A MEETING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

On the evening of July 29 a large meeting was held at the Merchants' Exchange, in New-Orleans, to make arrangements for the relief of the soldiers wounded at Manassas. Gen. W. A. ELMORE presided, and Rev. Dr. PALMER spoke. Among other things he said that he did not believe this would be a protracted war. Protracted wars did not prevail among the great civilized nations of the earth, but only among barbarians. Such a war would bankrupt any nation in one year. Even England, in the war of the Crimea, found herself pressed and worried to the extreme in furnishing her Army with supplies. For what duration of time could the North hope to sustain 400,000 men? As to the issue, the enemy might as well throw their millions into the rivers as to expect to subjugate us. Our cotton gave us immense power. The millions of Europe depended on it for their bread. As for the blockade, we laughed it to scorn. This war must soon terminate, or the civilized nations of Europe must become engaged in it; and he predicted our independence would be acknowledged before the first day of next year. But we would carry on this war until that end was accomplished.

He alluded to a meeting at the New-York Tabernacle, at which it was declared that the war should not end until Slavery was driven from our soil! But he felt it must continue until every nation on earth should recognize our independence and our institutions. He spoke of the imbecility, usurpation and tyranny of LINCOLN—unparalleled since the days of CHARLES I. *He would have said that the North was almost unanimously against us, if he had not heard Vallandigham's voice.* [*Tremendous cheering.*] But he felt there were many brave men at the North, who strongly sympathized with our cause. He felt the certain success of our cause, because right and truth were on our side. Not till the crush of worlds would our country be subjugated.

A series of resolutions were adopted, of which the first is a fair sample:

1. That we recognize in these victories on the side of liberty, against tyranny and oppression, the hand of the same just and righteous God who guided the armies of the country when led by WASHINGTON in defence of its liberty; that our hearts are filled with gratitude to the most high and mighty Ruler of the Universe for that signal interposition on our behalf, *manifested in the strength and courage given to our soldiers and the terror which seized upon our enemies.*

THANKSGIVING FOR THE VICTORY.

Bishop OTEY, of Tennessee, in a pastoral letter dated July 26, promulgates the following prayer, to be used on the Sunday preceding the day of thanksgiving fixed by the Confederate Congress:

"O, Almighty God! the sovereign commander of all the world, in whose hand is power and might, which none is able to withstand, we bless and magnify thy great and glorious name for the happy victory which thou hast been pleased to grant to our arms, the whole glory whereof we do ascribe to thee, who art the only giver of victory. And we beseech thee give us grace to improve this great mercy to thy glory, the advancement of thy Gospel, the promotion of a speedy and permanent peace, the honor of our country, and as much as in us lieth, to the good of all mankind. And we pray thee, O Lord, to give us such a sense of this great goodness as may engage us to a true thankfulness, such as may appear in our lives by an humble, holy and obedient walking before thee all our days, through Jesus Christ, our Lord, to whom, with thee and the Holy Spirit, as for all thy mercies, so in particular for this victory and deliverance, be all honor and glory, world without end. Amen!"

He adds: "I appoint for the first lesson at morning prayer, Nahum 1:2 to the end; second lesson, St. Luke xxi:25 to the end. The psalter for 27th July and 4th of August, are so appropriate to the occasion as to require no substitution of other psalms. The victory for which we are called on to offer thanksgiving, has been achieved at an enormous sacrifice of life. With rejoicings for the success of our brave soldiers, will be mingling the wailings of many for the fall of those near and dear to their hearts. In every part of the land this terrible conflict has made widows and orphans—bereaved parents of their sons, and severed other and tender ties of the domestic and social circle. Let us remember such in our prayers. No better forms to express our sympathy for them and for the wounded and sick can be found, than those which the care and love of the church have furnished for use in the following among her occasional prayers."

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. BARTOW.

The Charleston *Mercury* has the following dispatch:

"SAVANNAH, July 28.—The funeral obsequies of Gen. FRANCIS S. BARTOW were celebrated to-day in most imposing style. There was an immense military and civic procession, comprising all the companies in the city, with detachments from the several garrisons of the neighboring forts and batteries. The *cortége* started from Christ Church, where an eloquent funeral sermon was preached by Bishop ELLIOTT. The entire population of our city was present, and manifested the deepest sorrow. The bells were tolled and minute guns were fired during the march of the cortege. A salute of three rounds was fired by the infantry and artillery over the grave."

A CARD FROM GEN. TWIGGS.

Notwithstanding his treachery, Gen. TWIGGS has not killed his conscience. He wrote a card some time ago threatening President BUCHANAN with the severest chastisement, because he branded him a traitor, and now we find the following document in the New-Orleans papers:

In the report of SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War of the Lincoln Government, there occurs the following paragraph:

"In Texas, the large force detailed upon the frontier for the protection of the inhabitants against the attacks of marauding Indians, were ignominiously deserted by their commander, Brig.-Gen. TWIGGS. To the infamy of treason to his flag was added the crowning crime of deliberately handing over to the armed enemy of his Government all the public property intrusted to his charge, and even depriving the loyal men under his command of all means of transportation out of the State."

Whilst I do not deem it necessary to defend myself against the charge of deserting a Government which had already been deserted by the States and people to whom my first allegiance was due, I am not disposed to permit the falsehood that I had left the gallant troops which I had commanded in Texas, and who were not responsible for the causes which had brought on a dissolution of the Union, without the means of reaching their homes in safety.

I, therefore, pronounce the statement of CAMERON as false; that he knew its falsehood when he wrote it; that every officer of the Army in Texas, at the time of the surrender, can testify that the troops were supplied with abundant transportation, and with every comfort which the country afforded and the circumstances of their case permitted.

D. E. TWIGGS,
Major-General Commanding Department at New-Orleans.

A BANK CONVENTION.

A Convention of the principal banking corporations in the seceded States was held at Richmond on July 25 and 26. During the first day's session Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER briefly addressed the Convention, expressing his gratification, and that of the Confederate Government, at the liberal manner in which the Banks responded to the call of the Government, and offered several valuable suggestions for the consideration of the Convention.

A report was adopted recommending that one hundred millions of dollars in Confederate Notes should be put in circulation by the Government; that the people and banks should take them as if specie, and that the interest on larger bills should be at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum.

Notes of the denomination of $5, $10 and $20, in the opinion of the Committee, ought not to bear any interest; these would more appropriately perform the functions of a currency; and they are of opinion that the larger notes, such as $50 and $100, would be largely taken up by a patriotic class of our citizens, who are not in the practice of making such investments. These notes would pass into their hands in the course of business, and they would very soon discover the advantage as well as the merit of thus contributing their aid in support of the Government of their choice and of their affections.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... AUG. 5, 1861.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '75	87	17 Del. & H. Canal Co.	85½
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	88	51 do	85
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	88	220 N. Y. Cen. R. p.&c.	76⅛
3,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	80	20 do opg	76½
20,500 Treas. 6 Ct. 2 Year	96	100 do s2 aft. opg	76⅛
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	43	100 do s3 aft. opg	76
10,000 do s60	43	250 Erie Railway p.&c.	29½
4,000 do	43¼	100 do p.&c.	29¼
2,000 do	43½	200 Harlem R. Pref'd	25
16,000 Virginia St. 6s c	51	25 do	26
5,000 do s15	50	50 Hudson River R	34
1,000 do s3	50½	50 do	33⅞
3,000 N. C. State 6s c	62	50 do	33¾
18,000 do	62½	100 do	33⅞
5,000 Mo. State 6s	43⅞	100 do s60	33⅛
5,000 do	43½	50 Harlem Railr'd s30	10½
20,000 do	43¼	100 Reading Railroad	36
5,000 do	43	50 Mich. Cen. R. b10	42
10,000 do s30	43⅛	300 M. So. & N. I. G. S. b60	29
7,000 Ga. State 6s	67	5 Ill. Cen. R. S	65
2,000 La. State 6s	65	200 do s10	64
4,000 Cal. State 7s	76½	100 do	64
6,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	93	50 do s10	63
5,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	102	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	63
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M. Bs	80	50 do	63
1,000 Har. 1st M. Bs	96½	474 Clev. & Tol. R.	28⅞
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st M.	87	200 do b30	28⅞
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 2d M. Bs	94½	200 do b30	28⅞
1,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	74	550 do	28⅞
100 Chic. & R. I. R. b30	29¾	100 do b60	28⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6's 1867	86	50 N. Y. Central R. opg	76¼
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81 reg.	88	50 do s25	76
17,000 N. C. State 6s	63	100 do p&c	76⅜
24,000 Ten. State 6s '90	43⅛	50 Mich. Central R s30	41½
5,000 do b30	43½	50 do	42
1,000 Virginia State 6s	50½	12 Hud. Riv. Railroad	33⅞
1,000 do	50½	33 Panama Railroad	107½
5,000 do s15	50	50 do	107
7,000 Missouri State 6s	43	50 do s30	106
8,000 do	43⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip s30	63½
1,000 La. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	11	50 do s10	64
30 Pacific M. S. Co.	73	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	28⅞
500 Galena & Chi. R. s30	63	150 do	28½

MONDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 27:

Decrease in Loans	$592,721
Decrease in Specie	674,540
Increase in Circulation	261,206
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,458,549

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 4, 1860.	Aug. 3, 1861.	July 27, 1861.
Capital	$69,758,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	130,118,247	111,719,111	112,311,832
Specie	22,128,159	46,226,181	46,900,721
Circulation	9,176,386	8,585,574	8,524,368
Gross Deposits	107,261,777	105,798,638	108,015,444
Exchanged	23,417,789	13,569,254	14,327,511
Undrawn	83,846,988	92,229,384	93,687,933
In Sub-Treasury	5,559,582	6,581,935	7,432,991

The present Bank return, as anticipated, shows a moderate decrease in the Specie line, but a rising average for the succeeding week. The line of Loans and Discounts, though favored by further advances on 60-day Treasury paper, is lower than the previous week; the aggregate being the smallest reported for several years past. The net Deposits are down to correspond with the other items. The daily clearings have fallen off to about thirteen and a half millions, this being the present volume of the daily business through and between the fifty-four City Banks, as against twenty-three and a half millions this time last year. The large difference of ten millions per day is significant of the general dullness of trade.

The week opens on a dull market for both Money and Exchange. The latter is ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower than last week, some of the leading Bankers drawing on London at 107½ ℔ cent. On Paris the terms are 1.5 30@f.5 27½ to the dollar. Demand Money loans to the Brokers are at 5 ℔ cent. as the rule, with occasional exceptions at 4 ℔ cent.

We understand the plates for the United States Treasury Notes of circulation, of the denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars, are in preparation by the American Banknote Company of this City; but it will be a fortnight, perhaps, before the work is completed. The same engravers are preparing similar denominations, to bear 3.65 ℔ cent. per annum interest, to run one year. No larger Notes than $20 of either description will be made at present. The Notes of $50 and upward will be of three years' date, and bear 7.30 ℔ cent. interest. The Department at present is paying out, to a partial extent, the two-year six ℔ cent. Notes, under the Act of March 2, and is also receiving money on loan on the same Notes, made payable 60 days after date. The calculation is, that on or before the maturity of these temporary loans, the engraving, printing and other preliminaries, under the new Act, will be completed, and negotiations of a more permanent nature entered upon.

The Stock Market opened dull this forenoon, and a decline of ½@1 ℔ cent. was made on the National and some of the State Stocks, and ⅛@¼ on the various Railway Shares, at the early Board. The few transactions which followed on the Street were also at weak prices, as compared with the best rates of Saturday. The same feeling was prevalent on the first call of the list at the afternoon Board, but on returning to the leading speculative Stocks, there was more disposition shown to buy, and prices rallied ¼@½ ℔ cent. The very warm weather and the absence of exciting news, made a dull, rather than heavy, market throughout the day, and to these causes might be added the circumstance that one or two of the large buyers in the early part of last week, were heavy sellers of Central and Missouris for the realization of profits on Friday and Saturday. The same parties were sellers again on the Street this afternoon, but the market took the Stocks as offered to the extent of 1,000 shares Central at 76⅛ cash, 500 Galena at 63¾, and one or two small parcels of Missouris at 43¼@43½ ℔ cent. For Government Stock of 1881, 86½ ℔ cent. was bid. Illinois Central returned to 64@64¼; Rock Island rose to 40@40½; Toledo, 28¾@29 ℔ cent. The market left off steady.

The dullness of the early dealings extended to the City Bank shares. The bidding was limited to the following:

Merchants'	90	Mechanics'	95
Butchers' & Drovers'	90	State of New-York	70
Commerce	76	American Exchange	77
Metropolitan	85	Corn Exchange	75

The Railway Mortgages continue to be held with much firmness, while fresh buyers are not disposed to advance their bidding materially:

N. Y. Central Sixes	92¾	M. Cen. 8 ℔ c., old	94
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64	99	M. Cen. 8 ℔ c. n. f. '82	95
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '76	98	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	72¾
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, convertible, '76	99	Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ cent., '75	80
Erie firsts, '68	102	La C. & M. L. G. Bds.	10
Erie seconds, '59	98	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80¾
Erie thirds, '83	84	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d se's	37¾
Hudson R. firsts, '69	101⅞	Chi. & N. W. seconds	16
Hud. R. seconds S. F. '85	96	Han. & St. Jo firsts	80
Hud. R. thirds, '75	79½	N. J. Cent. firsts	102
Hud. R. convertible '67	77	Gal. & Chic. seconds	94½
Harlem firsts, 1869–73	96½	Lake Erie & W. firsts	61½
Harlem seconds, '64	89½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	96
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Clev. & T. firsts s. f.	73½

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, for the steamer *Arabia*, leaving Boston Wednesday, Aug. 7, (mails close in New-York Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.,) are as follows:

London—60 days' sight	107¾ ℔ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108⅜ ℔ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ℔ dollar	5f. 28¾c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ℔ dollar	5f. 25c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℔ guilder	40¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℔ marc banco	35⅝c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℔ florin	40¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℔ rix-dollar	77¾c.

The following is a statement of the amount of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week and season:

	Week ending Aug. 3, 1861.	Season to same date
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	27,524	353,986
Pennsylvania Coal Company	22,494	315,751
Total tons	50,018	669,737
For the same period in 1860:		
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	16,965	241,666
Pennsylvania Coal Company	28,273	362,434
Total tons	45,638	604,100

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned in July, 1860 and 1861:

July, 1861	$88,992
July, 1860	80,609
Increase	$8,383

The statement of the New-Orleans Banks for the past two weeks compares as follows:

	July 27.	July 20.	Difference.
Short Loans	$9,766,113	$9,824,740	Dec. $58,627
Specie	14,726,547	14,822,316	Dec. 95,769
Circulation	8,396,416	8,427,721	Dec. 31,305
Deposits	15,724,851	15,737,476	Dec. 12,625
Exchange	3,799,015	3,783,519	Inc. 15,496
Distant balances	742,886	744,032	Dec. 1,146
Long Loans	8,904,173	8,862,669	Inc. 41,504

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 3.	LOANS. July 27.	SPECIE. Aug. 3.	SPECIE. July 27.
Bk. of New-York	3,875,277	3,881,384	1,839,374	2,150,148
Manhattan Co.	4,789,732	4,904,927	1,904,576	1,969,811
Merchants' Bank	4,663,649	4,855,464	1,869,763	1,565,472
Mechanics' Bank	3,458,156	3,468,565	1,271,925	1,390,685
Union Bank	2,140,289	1,951,833	941,326	944,930
Bank of America	4,906,454	5,069,784	4,337,812	4,226,427
Phenix Bank	3,130,066	3,047,818	1,810,165	1,807,300
City Bank	2,097,122	1,122,074	1,509,663	1,598,101
Tradesmen's Bank	1,593,185	1,626,156	222,531	238,883
Fulton Bank	1,125,822	1,155,759	906,990	827,869
Chemical Bank	1,931,369	1,990,528	2,660,111	2,675,806
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,647,671	1,600,644	632,781	686,678
National Bank	2,018,423	1,078,739	667,777	649,728
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,501,083	1,515,993	484,436	454,869
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	712,461	705,949	423,440	423,494
Greenwich Bank	472,120	462,577	452,202	457,705
Leather Man. Bk.	1,536,609	1,566,614	571,252	565,833
Seventh Ward Bk.	964,117	968,685	452,467	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	3,335,812	3,348,661	1,497,476	[illegible]
Am. Exchange Bk.	6,871,331	6,821,384	2,111,838	2,336,738
Bk. of Commerce	12,463,328	12,419,687	4,415,693	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	2,832,002	2,882,619	1,170,184	994,352
Ocean Bank	1,659,874	1,657,087	502,126	462,147
Mercantile Bank	2,313,661	2,344,944	705,018	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	979,397	974,081	294,853	216,408
Bank of Republic	2,922,497	2,926,251	1,462,626	1,647,739
Chatham Bank	641,628	648,688	174,335	173,481
People's Bank	619,268	628,850	118,416	136,722
Bank of N. Am.	1,824,412	1,831,687	568,241	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	1,511,119	1,537,679	177,039	247,996
Irving Bank	686,806	691,944	173,608	169,831
Metropolitan Bk.	6,289,391	6,403,358	1,951,299	[illegible]
Citizen's Bank	789,035	773,112	196,876	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	1,526,586	1,546,022	659,487	[illegible]
Market Bank	1,427,193	1,425,836	416,860	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	1,006,966	1,989,832	170,702	171,811
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,200,715	2,201,137	576,377	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	1,603,292	1,629,778	396,454	[illegible]
Continental Bank	2,544,965	2,481,539	862,091	824,451
Bk. of Commw'lth	910,399	928,780	249,682	215,520
Oriental Bank	498,147	493,483	132,400	184,964
Marine Bank	653,193	622,902	210,686	228,218
Atlantic Bank	476,760	478,185	83,771	86,819
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,120,794	2,138,113	573,958	382,741
Park Bank	4,262,449	4,324,401	2,391,936	2,722,140
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	749,110	761,343	263,367	240,337
Grocer's Bank	476,753	473,395	165,620	148,189
North River Bank	607,763	515,882	119,198	124,634
East River Bank	341,063	329,916	81,692	95,782
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	772,149	767,278	219,763	283,686
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	364,933	365,761	67,279	64,629
N. Y. Exch. Bank	298,958	305,259	21,966	21,400
Bull's Head Bank	370,501	380,136	75,651	103,440
N. Y. County Bank	244,300	251,377	169,760	161,988
Total	111,719,111	112,311,832	46,226,181	46,900,721
	Decrease	$592,721	Decrease	$674,540

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 3.	CIRCULATION. July 27.	DEPOSITS—NET. Aug. 3.	DEPOSITS—NET. July 27.
Bk. of New-York	387,289	355,794	3,110,167	3,341,322
Manhattan Co.	291,165	282,530	4,097,737	4,349,694
Merchants' Bank	178,930	171,915	3,691,916	3,514,018
Mechanics' Bank	267,574	260,408	2,811,396	3,064,640
Union Bank	187,889	184,211	2,178,693	1,965,041
Bank of America	131,430	126,472	6,726,043	6,202,148
Phenix Bank	133,278	125,289	3,459,356	3,480,021
City Bank			2,496,213	2,597,226
Tradesmen's Bank	290,718	282,490	730,292	772,998
Fulton Bank	189,035	191,063	1,411,436	1,453,418
Chemical Bank	402,918	392,918	4,172,014	4,381,619
Merch. Exch. Bk.	100,872	101,219	967,645	976,100
National Bank	125,794	122,214	1,172,179	1,211,255
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	280,697	275,533	1,239,061	1,208,832
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	178,026	145,895	871,444	832,715
Greenwich Bank	157,384	153,528	526,246	675,953
Leather Man. Bk	256,934	251,932	1,022,162	1,057,460
Seventh Ward Bk.	181,329	176,532	746,670	679,043
Bk. St. New-York	213,923	219,396	2,524,399	2,710,769
Am. Exchange Bk.	192,756	190,306	4,687,206	4,790,312
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	7,775,430	7,745,390
Broadway Bank	330,385	326,847	3,015,601	2,900,001
Ocean Bank	88,800	87,927	1,161,156	1,139,265
Mercantile Bank	24,571	23,468	1,577,030	1,594,967
Pacific Bank	149,258	133,242	[illegible]	922,389
Bank of Republic	193,195	188,772	2,392,742	2,175,716
Chatham Bank	88,021	85,580	418,151	430,531
People's Bank	89,999	84,520	[illegible]	408,990
Bank of N. Am.	87,225	96,812	[illegible]	1,485,690
Hanover Bank	81,431	83,136	[illegible]	721,339
Irving Bank	122,009	122,666	516,651	616,063
Metropolitan Bk.	247,750	236,234	4,667,983	4,557,183
Citizens Bank	151,789	140,430	[illegible]	677,783
Nassau Bank	140,024	[illegible]	1,215,553	1,224,848
Market Bank	186,956	186,769	[illegible]	1,013,807
St. Nicholas Bank	77,495	79,083	570,518	686,817
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	224,600	210,621	1,380,388	1,296,768
Corn Exch. Bank	142,218	132,800	951,432	997,031
Continental Bank	189,683	181,848	1,388,169	1,372,477
Bk. of Commw'lth	244,300	241,123	728,540	723,683
Oriental Bank	101,404	100,313	418,151	387,607
Marine Bank	152,066	146,475	508,977	508,108
Atlantic Bank	96,074	96,035	207,110	202,843
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	186,196	184,063	1,376,269	1,410,687
Park Bank	214,171	204,612	4,749,963	5,149,201
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	78,774	80,668	615,385	600,752
Grocers' Bank	50,913	48,792	386,046	307,172
North River Bank	69,617	68,656	402,237	402,846
East River Bank	97,976	94,249	276,242	279,667
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	131,369	114,333	519,402	645,248
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	111,467	116,341	160,623	176,420
N. Y. Exch. Bank	76,007	76,314	239,293	240,934
Bull's Head Bank	113,697	118,108	344,869	391,464
N. Y. County Bank	64,391	61,427	294,034	279,227
Total	8,585,574	8,324,368	92,229,384	93,687,933
	Increase	$261,206	Decrease	$1,458,549

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday Edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Toodles—Thrice Married—The Happy Man.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Prof. Anderson—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—Historical Poem on the Rebellion and the War. Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York Times is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

With reference to military movements at Washington, our readers need expect but little enlightenment at present. Gen. McClellan recently called a consultation of all the representatives of the Press there, and an agreement was entered into, that no information of a character likely to enlighten the enemy relative to his plans and intentions should be published. The Government on its part, in return for this forbearance of the Press, has been requested, and will no doubt do so, to furnish all needful facilities for obtaining and immediately transmitting all information suitable for publication, particularly after the occurrence of engagements with the enemy.

A telegram from Sandy Hook, the head-quarters of Gen. Banks' command, near Harper's Ferry, reports that a considerable body of rebel cavalry had reoccupied Martinsburgh. A detachment of the New-York Twenty-eighth, volunteers, yesterday morning surprised a squad of them at a house opposite the Point of Rocks, killing three, wounding five, and taking seven prisoners, with all the horses, and returned safely across the Potomac with their capture.

Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has followed his inauguration by issuing a proclamation, in which he enjoins upon all civil officers to do their utmost to bring to justice all persons who are engaged in creating trouble in the State, and instructs them to call, when necessary, upon the military authorities for aid. He also requires all citizens of suitable age to enroll themselves in military organizations for the defence of the State, and warns all those in arms against the existing State Government to return to their duty. He closes with a notification to the Confederate troops who have invaded the State that they must at once leave it, or their continuance in it will be considered as an act of war, designed to bring upon the State the horrors of war. Gen. Pope, it will be seen by our dispatches, is taking the most decisive measures for preserving the peace in Northern Missouri. All the principal county seats have been occupied by National troops, and the people throughout the country have been given fully to understand that they will be held responsible for anything wrong which may occur.

La Mountain, the aeronaut, who has recently been experimenting with his balloon at Fortress Monroe, has discovered that the rebels at Sewall's Point are busily engaged in mounting two very large guns, probably with a view to annoying the shipping at Old Point, or perhaps trying to reach the Fortress. There is much better order and discipline among our troops since the prohibition of the use of intoxicating drinks. Every package which goes into the camps now is previously examined by the Provost Marshal, and if any liquor is found it is turned over to swell the hospital stores. There was a rumor at the Fortress that Col. Bendix had resigned, but he still remained at the head of his regiment at Newport's News.

Gen. Pierce, who commanded at the Great Bethel fight, now that he has returned to the shades of private life, has published a statement in reference to that fight, in which he attempts to exculpate himself from blame. He asserts that he acted under explicit orders, but that the plan of attack and the orders accompanying it betrayed a want of knowledge of the enemy's position and numbers, and that there was a lack of ammunition, both for small arms and howitzers. He also states that he subsequently demanded a Court of Inquiry, but it was denied by Gen. Butler, on the ground that it would reveal too much.

Congress was assiduous yesterday in closing up the business of the session, and there remains very little to be done to-day, except to adjourn. In the Senate, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, made an effort to get up his resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution looking to an adjustment of the National difficulties, but he was unsuccessful. The Confiscation bill with the House amendment was taken up, on motion of Mr. Breckinridge, and passed with the amendment, although Mr. Breckinridge voted against it. A petition was presented by Mr. Breckinridge, purporting to be signed by six hundred persons in Niagara County, in this State, asking for amendments to the Constitution, or a National Convention to settle the present troubles. A bill to provide for further enlistments in the Navy was passed. The House bill to promote the efficiency of the Engineer Corps was taken up, and several amendments were made—among them one increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates $4 per month. This, however, subsequently took the shape of a separate bill, and was made to include marines and sailors. An amendment was offered by Mr. Johnson, of Missouri, and rejected, calling for a General Convention at Louisville to restore peace. The bill was then passed. The report of the Judiciary Committee in the Kansas contested seat case was discussed, but nothing was done with it. The Senate soon afterwards went into Executive session. In the House, Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, sent up his resignation as a member, he having been appointed a Brigadier-General in the Army. The Senate bill, creating a Metropolitan Police system for the District of Columbia, was passed. Messrs. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and Calvert and May, of Maryland, severally offered propositions looking to a settlement of the National troubles, but did not succeed in getting them before the House. Mr. Vallandigham also fired his last shot, by attempting to obtain a suspension of the rules, for the presentation, as he said, of a "number of petitions from several States," asking for a peaceful adjustment. A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed, fixing the number of members of the House, under the late census, after March 3, 1863, at 239. The Senate's amendment to the bill authorizing additional enlistments in the Navy, striking out the word "marines," was concurred in. The Senate bill to increase the Engineer and the Topographical Engineer Corps was passed; also the bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be taken by those in the civil service of the Government. The bill adding four dollars a month to the pay of soldiers, having come down from the Senate, was then passed, with the amendment approving the military proclamations of the President.

The steamship *Fulton* reached this port last night, from Southampton on the 24th ult. Her advices are not so late by two days as those by the *Anglo-Saxon*, published yesterday morning; but we find matters of interest relating to the condition of affairs in this country in our English files, and give them elsewhere. An extract from a financial article in the London *Times* discusses the probability of the United States Government being able to borrow money of English capitalists in an exceedingly unfair and ungenerous spirit. The repudiations and semi-repudiations of States in their individual capacity are raked up against us, and made to tell with all their force upon English financiers, many of whom, the writer evidently thinks, will not pause to consider that the General Government, which now proposes to borrow, is in no way responsible for these repudiations.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, at 12 M., the same being in accordance with the law which requires a meeting on the first Monday in August, for the purpose of appointing Inspectors, &c., of Election. The First Ward only was gone through with, one appointment having been made, and the Board adjourned until next Tuesday, having by their meeting complied with the requirements of the statute.

The Board of Aldermen last evening received the Comptroller's annual report, giving details regarding the City finances during the past year. The sum of [illegible] was appropriated for the Hebrew Benevolent Society, but upon motion of Alderman Tuomey the subject was referred and laid over. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in tendering the hospitalities of the City to Prince Napoleon; also, in empowering the Joint Committee on National Affairs to receive the remains of our soldiers who have fallen in defence of their country; also, in a resolution complimenting the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and appropriating $20,000 to purchase new uniforms out of the funds already in the hands of the Union Defence Committee. The Board of Councilmen also held a regular meeting, but transacted no business of further interest. A resolution offered by Mr. Stevenson was unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the Common Council to the Fifth, 13th, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments for their gallant conduct during their absence from the City and during the war. The Board will meet again on Thursday.

The Stock Market showed some weakness yesterday [illegible], but recovered nearly the whole decline later in the day. Governments [illegible]; Missouris, 43½; Central, 76¾. Exchange on London, [illegible] per cent. weaker. Bankers, 107½ per cent.

The business in breadstuffs yesterday was more extensive, and prices of the principal kinds were firmer. Cotton was held higher, though it was not actively sought after. An improved demand prevailed for Provisions; Pork and Beef were advancing. Sugars were in good request, as were also Kentucky Tobacco, Whisky, Crude Whale oil and Common Resin. Coffee, Teas, Fish, Hay and Linseed Oil were lightly dealt in. The Freight market favored shippers, yet engagements were moderate.

The "Relative Manhood" Question.

From the Mobile News.

We know of no circumstance which prevents this contest from being regarded as a fair test of the two people who are struggling for dominion. Certainly there were no local or special advantages on the side of the weaker party. The enemy, by threatening an extended line, and choosing his own point of attack, was enabled to concentrate his forces at that point. Besides this, a large portion of his force belonged to the regular army, had seen service, and passed through the baptism of fire. In the body of the weaker army there was not a man who, three months ago, had ever been in [illegible]. They were, almost without exception, volunteers who came for the first time [illegible]. If [illegible] were any special advantages on either side they were possessed by those who [illegible] greater numbers. But [illegible] upon an equal footing. *The results [illegible] 15,000 Southerners are superior to 35,000 Northerners [illegible] fore the same.*

This is unquestionably the view which the South will take of this subject. We have already quoted the declaration of the Richmond *Enquirer*, that the battle of Bull Run decides forever the "*relative manhood*" of the North and South. Nor is it very strange that they should thus interpret the issue. For years the South has asserted, with a degree of insolence which in any other country would have been resented by war, their absolute superiority in personal courage, and in all martial qualities, over the Northern States. Here we have had a trial of strength, and the South comes off victorious. What is more natural than that they should regard it as confirming their boasts, and as establishing forever the inferiority of the defeated party?

True, a closer analysis of the battle will detect a flaw in the argument. With an inferior force we attacked the enemy, stronger in numbers strongly intrenched, familiar with the ground and thoroughly prepared to dispute it at every point. But great communities do not examine such details closely. The general result is alone accepted as deciding the issue. And as things stand now, the South has just enough warrant for its judgment of the battle at Bull Run, to give it currency and *status* in history.

This is one sufficient reason, if there were no other, why *we cannot accept peace*, if it were now offered. If the seceding States were to return to the Union to-morrow, we could not receive them without accepting a position of inferiority, which would utterly destroy the value of the Union for us forever. No nation—no community can ever confess itself inferior to another, in the essential elements of courage and strength, without a loss of *prestige* utterly fatal to its independence and self-respect. Until a nation, large or small, can enforce respect for its martial qualities, its existence can neither be honorable nor safe. Without the reputation of courage, steadiness and ability in war, the largest and wealthiest nations in the world are held in contempt, and have not the slightest influence on the current of human history. With that reputation, the smallest power in Europe has compelled the leagued Empires of the Continent to respect its rights, and made itself beneficently felt in the grandest developments of the age. We cannot afford to let this question rest in its present position. We cannot accept the arrogant verdict of the South upon the defeat at Bull Run. The conditions of the contest were against us. We shall not concede that "15,000 Southerners are equal to 35,000 Northerners," nor shall we acknowledge the slightest inferiority in courage, in physical endurance, or in any of the essential elements which give victory to nations on the field of battle.

The defeat at Bull Run has prolonged the war, and increased its cost in blood and treasure indefinitely. It has rendered it impossible for the Government, without absolute dishonor, to offer any terms, or even to accept peace except on conditions which we know to be impossible. Peace now would involve perpetual subjection. We should be simply the thralls and slaves of the Southern lords. Their political measures, were the Union to be again restored, would be driven through Congress under the lash of the plantation whip, or under threats of the Southern bayonet. No man, whose heart is not absolutely craven, could accept any such attitude even as a possibility.

Of course it will cost us much, in money and in life, to redeem our position and vindicate our martial character against the *quasi* verdict of the 21st. But it will be well worth whatever it may cost. Without such vindication, all the wealth of the world would be worthless. It would only gild our disgrace and make our shame the more conspicuous. We have no better use for gold than to coin it into honor,—and the blood of our children can be shed in no dearer cause than in snatching from the dust and smoke our glorious flag, and in renewing the glories of which it is the emblem.

The Southern journals are quite right in saying that the North will not accept this result as decisive,—but will prepare with redoubled energy and care for still greater conflicts. The war cannot end while it leaves our flag in any doubtful position. We shall yet convince the world, our Southern foes included, that the arts of peace have not destroyed our strength for war,—that we are at least their equals on any field, and that they can have no peace which shall leave any shadow of doubt upon their minds as to this most essential point. The great mass of the people of the Northern States will scout with indignant contempt any suggestion, no matter from what quarter it may come, of any such peace as this.

The War and Slavery.

We print this morning a very able and pertinent speech by Wendell Phillips on the War,—from the only point of view in which he ever discusses any political subject,—its relation to Slavery. He declares that the Government never will succeed, and never ought to succeed, until it declares *emancipation* to be the end and object of the war.

There are thousands and tens of thousands throughout the country, who sympathize thoroughly with this view of the subject, and who insist that the Government ought immediately to raise the standard of liberation. It seems to us quite sufficient to say that we cannot possibly do this, without contradicting the facts of current history, and discarding the Constitution, which it is the object of the war to vindicate and defend. This war has thus far nothing historically to do with Slavery. Its object is simply to defend the Government of the Union from the destruction with which it is threatened. President Lincoln, moreover, speaking the voice of the whole country, has over and over again declared that the Government had no intention to interfere with Slavery, or with any of the institutions, laws or rights of the several States. So long as the Government proceeds upon the theory that secession is a nullity and that the seceded States are still *de jure* and *de facto* members of the Union, it must continue, in acts as in words, to hold this ground.

But while we consider this to be of necessity the position of the Government for the present, we do not mean to intimate that it may not be changed. War is a terrible stimulant to the development of [illegible], and it often works in days or weeks, changes in the current of events which, under ordinary circumstances, it would take years to bring about. A repetition of such defeats as that at Bull Run—a succession of disasters of any sort to the National arms, might convince the people that *we have mistaken the issue*,—that we are fighting the battle on a false basis,—that it is not, in reality, a defensive war for the mere salvation of a written Constitution,—but that it has its roots deeper down in the social and civil life of the nation, and that it must be waged with a broader view, a loftier purpose, and a more terrible energy than have yet entered into its conduct. When our people once see,—as we hope they may not,—that we cannot protect ourselves behind the ramparts of the Constitution,—that we must go forth and fight to the death against the monster that really assails us, or else crouch in abject and perpetual subserviency to his will, there can be little doubt of the choice they will make. All history points the course which under such circumstances the war will take.

But this belongs to the future, and we prefer to leave it there in full faith that the Providence which presides over the destinies of nations, will bring the issue to our doors quite as soon as we shall be ready to meet it. At present the war is for the Constitution and the Union, and upon that basis let it be waged. Meantime, we concur fully with Mr. Phillips and Gen. Butler, that when any slave comes within the lines of our Army for refuge or protection, the General Government has no more right to remand him to Slavery, than it has to seize a free citizen of New-York and sell him on the auction block at Charleston.

The Case of James E. Harvey.—We have at last Mr. Harvey's statement in [illegible] to the outburst of indignation which [illegible] disclosed [illegible] the fact that he had been in telegraphic correspondence with Judge Magrath, of Charleston, during the deliberations of the Cabinet concerning Fort Sumter. We publish it in another column; and simple justice compels us to say, that it completely relieves Mr. Harvey from the aspersions so industriously and maliciously thrown upon his loyalty. It was almost universally assumed by the Press, and especially by the *Tribune*, with which he had been connected, that he had acted as a spy for the rebels at the Capital of the country, and in the very Council Chamber of the Government.

Mr. Harvey now states that he sent not a single word of information to Charleston, without previous consultation with the Secretaries of War and of State,—or without obtaining their consent to its transmission. This fact alone is quite sufficient to vindicate Mr. Harvey. A spy does not consult the Government he intends to betray. Mr. Harvey was acting solely in the interest of peace, and for the good of the country, in every step he took,—and the precautions with which his action was accompanied show conclusively that he had no thought of doing anything to the injury of his own Government.

Nor is there the slightest reason to believe that the communications sent were of the slightest importance, or had the least effect upon the current of events. They simply conveyed the avowed views and declared intentions of the Government, with the knowledge and assent of the Government itself. We cannot help thinking that the Administration has done something less than justice to Mr. Harvey, in not sooner giving these facts to the public on his behalf.

The New Financial Measures—The Tariff.

The various financial measures for the prosecution of the war, the Loan bill, the income, direct and excise taxes, and the amendment of the tariff, have all become laws, and will undoubtedly produce ample means for the immediate wants of Government, at any rate, till the next session of Congress. They have all been passed in great haste, and, with the exception of the Loan bill, will undoubtedly be subject to important modifications, should the measures inaugurated become permanent features of our system. The haste characteristic of the action of Congress is most strikingly illustrated in the Tariff bill, which adds very largely to the already existing high rates of duties on many articles, and virtually abolishes the warehouse system, by providing that upon all merchandise (not afloat) imported after the passage of the act, duties shall be paid within *three* months after entry. The increased rates are chiefly upon luxuries, with the exception of tea, coffee and sugar.

By the recent bill the duty on tea is 15 cents per pound; upon coffee, 4 cents; upon unrefined sugars, 2½ cents, against three-fourths of a cent per pound under the old tariff; upon refined sugars, 4 cents instead of 2; upon silks the rate of increase is fully 10 per cent., averaging now about 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. On brandy and distilled liquors the increase is about 25 per cent. There appears to have been no reduction of duty on any article.

While the object of Congress in increasing the rate of duties was undoubtedly to add to the revenue, the result will be to reduce the amount from this source below the lowest sum received for the past twenty years. It is the opinion of parties best informed both in the Custom-house as well as those engaged in mercantile pursuits, that the revenue from importations to be made for the year to come will not produce $20,000,000, even with the duties added to tea and coffee. There are now large amounts of merchandise of all kinds in bond, nearly the whole of which pays the duties levied by the Tariff of 1857. As regards these, the warehouse bill is untouched. They can remain for the three years, and be withdrawn to meet the demand. Till this supply is exhausted, importations will be only nominal. Large orders will be countermanded by the next steamer. There is at present not the slightest inducement to import hardly an article of merchandise. Prices of all are low, and the importer must pay on his new invoices not only very largely-increased duties, but these must be paid in *cash*, for no one will send his merchandise into warehouse for three months' credit on these duties. For the next six months, the receipts [illegible] will be *nil*; for it must be borne in mind that the tariff of the 2d of March last imposed duties which are very nearly prohibitory on many important articles, such as iron, and manufactures from it, and all the coarser kinds of cotton and woolen goods. Add to these prohibitory duties those on silks, which will not be imported till the supply, as well as the dresses on hand, are entirely exhausted and worn out, and we have virtually choked off the great sources of our revenue from import duties.

This view of the case is fully sustained by the business at the New-York Custom-house since January, compared with the corresponding period for 1860. The value of entries at this port the present year is $31,515,006, against $62,382,687 for 1860. The value of merchandise thrown upon the market the same time have been $26,119,307, against $63,171,875 for 1860. It must be borne in mind that the greater part of the merchandise imported the present year was ordered before the passage of the Tariff of the 2d of March. For the balance of the year, we presume the importations will not equal one-fourth of those for the last half of 1860.

If our foreign commerce, from whatever causes, dwindles to nothing, no revenue can result from it, no matter how excessive the rate of duties imposed. We have foolishly killed the goose that laid, in times past, the golden eggs. We cannot help thinking that the recent measure was devised and carried through without any suggestion or attention on the part of Mr. Secretary Chase. He certainly would not have recommended a system to be dealt, if persisted in, a fatal blow to our foreign commerce. Such a radical change should not have been ventured upon without being maturely considered, and without the most convincing arguments and proofs adduced in its favor. It has been supported by no [illegible], nor does it appear that the results [illegible] the moment that it would have been demonstrated that the existing rates were already too high for revenue.

Every portion of the country will almost equally suffer. The City of New-York, in her greatly reduced trade, and the [illegible], particularly the [illegible]. We [illegible] cannot import. We cannot, long [illegible] the West, and we break down our domestic manufacturing establishments. Such a policy is a poor return for the patriotism everywhere displayed in the present contest. It is particularly unkind to the City of New-York, that has so generously supplied means and men, and must continue to supply the greater portion of the former as long as the contest continues. It is fortunate, however, that we are soon to have another session of Congress. The goods in warehouse will go far towards supplying the wants of our people till that body can act. The experience gained in the meantime will be invaluable, in showing that a rate of duties not needed for protection may be fatal, not only to the foreign but the domestic commerce of the country.

An Assortment of Lies.

We have at last received the Charleston reports of the battle at Manassas,—and as might have been expected, they carry off the palm completely from their Virginia cotemporaries in the brilliancy and variety of the falsehoods with which they are garnished. Leonidas W. Spratt, it seems, was on the field, and gives the *Mercury* the benefit of his observations. He gives full details of the manner in which Senator Foster, of Connecticut, was killed, although the Senator was in his seat next day as if nothing whatever had happened. He repeats the falsehood that some of our men displayed the secession flag,—when there was not such a flag in the Army except one taken at Fairfax. Mr. Spratt also asserts, from the most indisputable documentary evidence, captured in the battle, that Gen. McDowell's force was 130,000!

The *Courier's* correspondent is also gushingly spicy in his revelations. "Our people," he says, "have taken 500 wagons, and provisions enough to feed our army of 50,000 men for twelve months." Why then did Beauregard immediately issue orders for compelling contributions of forage and food? "They seized, also," says this historian, "bills of fare issued by Gen. McDowell for dinners to be provided for him." In point of fact, Gen. McDowell had not eaten a dinner since he left Washington, as he carried all his provisions in a couple of fish baskets slung across his saddle. He lived all the while in the open field, just like the soldiers.

"Senator Wilson," moreover, "had arranged for a dinner party at Centreville, and had, among other things, about twenty baskets of champagne, which he was compelled to leave behind him. He fled in the disguise of the driver of a cart." Senator Wilson is a teetotaller, and never drinks champagne;—had nothing whatever with him except some sandwiches, and did not flee in any sort of disguise. Moreover, there is no hotel in Centreville, nor any place where any "dinner party" could possibly be got up. The correspondent of the *Picayune* avoids this slight difficulty by saying that "*while the battle was progressing* Mr. Wilson entertained a distinguished dinner party near the track," and that he escaped "in the disguise of a market gardener."

The same imaginative Richmond writer has this pleasant little story:

"Alluding to barbarity reminds me of something I heard last night. I wrote you that the enemy, when they came to Manassas to bury their dead slain in the battle of the 18th, commenced intrenching themselves. *They formed their intrenchments of human bodies, their dead comrades, and piling them one on the other, dug a trench and threw the dirt up over their bodies to form a breastwork.* I am not sure that it is wicked to relate anything so horrible, and admit that a civilized man was guilty of it, but it is true, notwithstanding."

The whole story is utterly false. There were not over a dozen men killed in the affair of the 18th, and they had been removed long before anything was done towards intrenching on the 21st. The same fastidious scribbler says that "some of the United States Senators had started with the cavalcade, *taking the [illegible] with them*, and were traveling in the rear of the Army in *splendid carriages*, on their way to swell the triumphal procession into Richmond." This is pure fiction. Several Senators were there in livery stable wagons, but not one of them had any member of his family with him. Here is an amplification of the same falsehood—ascribed to high military authority:

"I saw President Davis this evening, who gave me a very interesting narrative [illegible] from Col. [illegible] *Gowan [illegible] circle with many [illegible]* The enemy crossed the Potomac with a grand army. Gen. Scott [illegible] *part of the day at Centreville. Mrs. Senator Wilson, or Mason [illegible]* [illegible] Gen. McDowell afterwards [illegible]"

If Gen. McDowell fights with half the intrepidity which characterizes his lying, he must be perfectly irresistible in a charge. Gen. Scott, as everybody knows, did not leave Washington, neither Mrs. Senator Wilson nor any other lady from the Capital was at Centreville, and if Gen. McDowell spent "the evening" with any lady there, he must have had some motive for this lying about her identity.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* does his best to rival his competitors in the matter of invention. He also asserts that "a great number of carriages and [illegible] accompanied the Army on its march," and that in their flight they scattered "trunks, band-boxes, hoop-skirts, and everything belonging to ladies' attire." This is utterly false,—there is not the faintest possible [illegible] on which such an assertion can be based. [illegible]

[illegible] list of [illegible].

These are specimens of the absurd and ridiculous exaggerations with which the Southern journals abound concerning the affair of the 21st.

Judge Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court.—While [illegible] has been the [illegible] influence of secession among the adherents of the National Government in all the departments [illegible] in the Southern States, and dishonorable as has been the desertion of the National flag by vast numbers of them, it is a pleasant thing to know that there are those who are true to the Union, who remain faithful among the faithless, though natives and residents of the rebel States. Of such, Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is a worthy example. His fidelity to the Constitution, the firmness of his adherence to its sanctions, the genuineness of his patriotism, though surrounded on all sides by traitors, are worthy of all commendation. Though a native and a citizen of Georgia, he has escaped the mania of secession, so sweeping and almost universal in that State, never wavering in his allegiance to the Government, nor yielding for a moment to the terrorism which prevails there. Among the Southern Judges of the National Courts we believe that he alone has not drifted away from honor and official duty into the treason of secession. He is in Washington, prepared for the discharge of his judicial trusts, regarding himself as a citizen of the United States, and ready to defend and uphold the authority of the National Government, though his State is among the foremost in the rebellion that would overthrow it.

A Neglected Institution.

A veteran institution which in periods of peace is never permitted to fall into disuse, seems likely to perish altogether, if the war continues. The Court-Martial and Court of Inquiry have not been heard of since the trial of Commodore Armstrong. The fact is not attributable to the absence of cases deserving investigation; or that the charges against various officers have been frivolous and not sufficiently grounded. Let us glance at two or three of them.

Commodore McCauley, by disobedience of orders, caused the loss of the squadron at Norfolk, involving the sacrifice of most valuable vessels, at a moment when they were most needed, and could not be replaced for several millions of dollars. His guilt is fully demonstrated by the published documents of the Navy Department. Why has he not been Court-martialed?

The affair at Big Bethel compromised the reputation of a half-dozen prominent officers. The responsibility of the successive blunders of the day was bandied about from one to another; and the public was at last compelled to fix it upon the Commander of the Division as the author and designer of the ill-advised expedition. The possible injustice of this result might have been removed by a Court of Inquiry. Why was none held?

Several regimental officers at the battle-field of Bull Run distinguished themselves by silly panic and cowardice. Especially is it charged by a cloud of witnesses, that Col. Miles, commanding one of the Brigades on that hapless day, was too drunk to give orders or lead his men, and had to be superseded in the very heat of the action. For the newly-fledged Colonels, whose terms in most instances were on the verge of expiration, it may be wise to pass their cases in silence. But Acting-Brigadier Miles, if that description can be applied to an officer who did not and could not act, is of the regular Army, and fairly amenable to a more rigid discipline. Why is he not Court-martialed?

Again, Capt. Alexander, also of the regular service, a graduate of West Point, is charged with utter recreancy on the field; leading his men in disgraceful precipitate flight. This charge is met by the assertion of others, who claim equally to have been the witnesses of the Captain's conduct throughout the day, and who represent it as the consummation of steady gallantry and entire self-possession. Why does not Capt. Alexander insist upon a Court of Inquiry; or why is not a Court-martial ordered?

Unless the practice of thus investigating cases of this character be resumed, and the charges thus freely and fiercely made be transferred from the public to a more searching professional tribunal, we conceive the discipline and character of our officers is not likely to be raised above its present discreditable level; and we fear there will be but a very imperfect restoration of that confidence which is so necessary to the efficiency of the men. Let the Court-martial do its work in weeding the staff and line of their incapables, and we shall have nothing but good commanders and victories.

Suppression of Intemperance in the Camps.—The orders recently issued by most of the commanding officers of our military posts and great military camps, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks to the men, cannot but be most salutary. The great enemy to subordination and discipline, and one great source of demoralization in the Army, is intemperance. It is the great peril of the soldier, if left to the free indulgence of his appetite in this respect. His situation, in camp especially, exposes him to peculiar temptation. The absence of regular employment, the idleness, save while engaged in the drill and exercises of the day, the *ennui* of his position, all impel him to the use of intoxicating drinks as the readiest resort for that excitement which he feels is almost a necessity with him. The placing of temptation, therefore, beyond his reach, is not only a necessity in preserving discipline, but a real blessing to the soldier himself. It preserves his health, his strength, his self-respect, and the spirit that makes him enduring under fatigue, and courageous in time of danger. The order [illegible] worth more, if rigidly enforced, in [illegible] the sanitary condition of our soldiers, than a car-load of medicines.

The Patriotism of Adopted Citizens.—The [illegible] of our adopted citizens in the present [illegible] is worthy of all praise. They compose [illegible] majority of our volunteer forces, [illegible] from the cities and large towns. It is perhaps natural that this should be so. Having come to this country to find a refuge from the social and political oppressions of the old world, and having experienced the superior blessings of our institutions, they are readiest to peril fortune and life in their defence. The alacrity with which they come to the aid of the Government, in the hour of its peril, shows that they appreciate its value, and are determined to hand down to their children unimpaired the Union that has proved a refuge and a shelter to them. Be all this as it may, when this great struggle shall be over, and the rebellion crushed, the country will owe a debt of gratitude to its adopted citizens quite as great as that which will be due to the native born. Its safety will have cost quite as much of the blood of the one as of the other.

Payment of Troops.—We see frequent complaints in the columns of our cotemporaries, that the volunteer soldier engaged in the service cannot get his pay. It is proper that they should be informed that any delay in receiving their pay is due to the neglect of their own officers. There are in this City, four paymasters of the regular Army, Major Leslie, the senior paymaster, having his office at No. 6 State-street,—and until they receive the muster-roll from the Captains of Companies,

they cannot possibly make payment to the men. Let the volunteers insist upon their officers making up these rolls and sending them in to the proper office, promptly,—and they will have no difficulty in getting their pay.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP FULTON.

A Financial View of the Southern Rebellion.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 24th ult., reached this port last night. Her advices are not so late as those by the *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec, but we find in our English files matters of interest, which we give below.

The *Fulton* brings only $18,217 in specie.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

A FINANCIAL VIEW OF THE WAR.

From the London Times, (City Article.) July 22.

It is almost certain that, if the American war continues so as to render necessary the raising the £60,000,000 sterling contemplated by the President, proposals will be made for obtaining a portion of the amount in Europe, it is necessary that American financiers should recognize beforehand the disadvantages under which any such appeal would necessarily be made. Anything that might be said in London when a loan was actually brought forward would, perhaps, at once be denounced with the incoherent fury lately manifested in relation to every other proceeding of this country, and it is better, therefore, to prevent disappointment by referring to the question while there is yet time for its discussion. In the present contest, the North point to the South as repudiators, and claim strong faith in their own financial integrity. This can be settled simply like any other matter of history. Of the thirty-three States of the Union, nearly one-fifth are stained by repudiation, direct or indirect. But these do not all belong to the South. The balance of disgrace is nearly equal. The repudiating Southern States are Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida. In the North the chief offender is Michigan, but there is also a spot on Pennsylvania which has never been wiped out, and Indiana, in an indirect way, has placed herself in a position very little differing from that of determined default. Of the six compromised States, therefore, three belong to the South and three to the North. There are modifying circumstances to be mentioned, but it is doubtful if these will alter the balance. As regards the South, Mississippi presents unquestionably the most flagrant case. Here not only has the doctrine of repudiation been maintained as if it were among the sacred rights of man, but every appeal of the cheated creditors has been met with denant taunts, the leader of popular sentiment in this direction having on all occasions been Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who is now President of the Southern Confederation, and who, it may be hoped, in his new position, has become sensible of the fatal character of this part of his career. Next comes Arkansas, which, in the openness of its bad faith has been a steady imitator of Mississippi; and lastly, we have Florida, which has always contrived to avoid a direct avowal of repudiation by resorting instead to a quibble of constitutional law. The debt of Florida was contracted when she was a "Territory," and her plea is that for debts so contracted the Federal Government are liable. The Federal Government take the opposite view, and the result is, that between them the creditor gets nothing. Turning to the North, the only State whose conduct in any degree rivals that of Mississippi, is Michigan. In this case, the repudiation is direct and unblushing, and is rather aggravated by the fact that, as there is a portion of debt which she has not repudiated, and on which she pays dividends, the Governor, in his annual message, generally introduces a flourish to the effect that, with the honor by which she has ever been distinguished, the State continues to provide duly for all her public obligations. Pennsylvania has never, in the general sense, been a repudiator, but her financial character suffers from a wound which derives its worst features from its smallness. She issued bonds for arrears of dividends at a full rate of interest, and when these fell due with an accumulation of such interest, refused to pay them unless the holders would accept a lower rate. It is also to be mentioned that, although the State is under no other delinquency, the municipality of Pittsburgh—one of her chief towns, the Birmingham of America—have very recently refused to pay a large amount of railway bonds issued on their guarantee, and, with the support of the populace, have defied even the mandates of the Supreme Court. The next and last State is Indiana. This State, after a fictitious default, offered to pay dividends upon half her debt if her creditors would take the unfinished State Canal in payment for the other half, advancing at the same time sufficient for its completion. The value of the canal was considerable, because it took all the central traffic of the State, and was protected by a charter which it was agreed should be upheld against competing lines, either of canal or railway. The creditors accepted the terms and laid out the required sum, and instantly upon this being done the State authorities removed all protection, passed a law enabling the construction of opposition lines actually along its banks, and thus rendered the property entirely worthless. These are uncolored facts which cannot be contradicted, and capitalists must form their own conclusions from them. But it will be said they do not bear upon the Federal Government, whose engagements, with the exception of the paper issues during the revolutionary war, have always been duly fulfilled. That is a point, however, for each individual to determine, according to his fancy as to whether a certain proportion of unsound States among a limited Federation is to be reckoned as an element of danger. We must also bear in mind that it is not our place to decide which is the real offender with regard to the Florida debt—the individual State or the National Government, and, likewise, that although Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is now frequently assailed by speakers at Washington for his financial antecedents, those antecedents were never, until the outbreak of secession, cited by Nationalists or Northerners as disqualifying him for the highest offices of State. Finally, it must be remarked that the aggregate population of such of the Northern States as have been compromised by default is 5,000,000, and that of the Southern only 800,000. Under these circumstances, it would seem there is not much to encourage our capitalists to interfere by supplying means to either side; while in a political sense, it is certain that any such movement would injure our future good relations, since we should have a strong prospect that, on the termination of the contest, either by force or compromise, the reunited friends would join to attribute the greater part of the miseries they had inflicted on each other to the British gold maliciously supplied by our aristocracy, for the very purpose of giving intensity to the contest and destroying free institutions.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY OF THE UNION.

From the London Times.

The citizens of the United States may well be proud of their new Army. More than forty years of peace, broken only by such interruptions as the Mexican War and the expedition to Utah, have not in the least degree blunted their military spirit. It is impossible to read the special report of the Secretary of War to the President without being reminded of those ancient democracies, in which the whole adult population would sally out to repel foreign aggression, and all the richer citizens would contribute freely to the expense of war. If Republican institutions are indeed on their trial, it is not at this point that they will break down. The Secretary may be forgiven for lapsing from the narrative into the rhetorical vein in describing the composition of this force of a quarter of a million, so rapidly raised and so efficiently armed. "But a few weeks since the men composing this great army were pursuing the avocations of peace. They gathered from the farm, from the workshop, from the factory, from the mine. The minister came from his pulpit, the merchant from his counting-room, the professor and student from the college, the teacher and pupil from the common schools. Young men of fortune left luxurious homes for the tent and the camp. Native and foreign-born alike came forward with a common enthusiasm." The Government finds itself "embarrassed by the generous outpouring of volunteers to sustain its action." The first call for troops, made on the 15th of April, though it did not extend to all the States which had then seceded, and was not employed by several others, not with standing this misfortune in the North, that the quota was exceeded by several thousands that offered in the quota. Under the second requisition of the 4th of May, which was not limited like the former to the period of three months' service, but invited enlistment for three years, or the whole period of the war, no less than 208 regiments have been enrolled, and 153 are already in active service. Altogether, the State cannot count on a force of 280,000 officers and men after the discharge of the first contingent, and there seems no reason to doubt that this may be increased indefinitely. The Senate has already more than responded to the President's appeal by authorizing the employment of 500,000 volunteers and appropriating $500,000,000 for the war. Many criticisms will probably occur to military men on the deficiency of cavalry and artillerymen, the very small proportion of veterans among these raw recruits, and the inevitable inexperience of the officers. It will not be easy to convince professional soldiers that a task which cost DELLA MARMORA years of patient zeal, and which GARIBALDI failed to complete in the most eventful of campaigns, can be accomplished at a stroke by Gen. SCOTT. All this may be very true, but a people in arms can never be otherwise than formidable, and in this case they will be opposed to an enemy by no means their superiors in equipment or discipline. Such an effort must command admiration, and, regarded as an experiment, is well calculated to inspire confidence in the elasticity of volunteer organization.

It is admitted that the *matériel* of this force is not equal to its *personnel*, which the Secretary boldly declares to be "fully equal to the finest regular troops of the Old World." Nothing is said as to the number of guns at the disposal of Government; but the process of rifling is still being carried on; and, notwithstanding Mr. CAMERON's jealousy of European ordnance, we suspect that "a perfect battery of six WHITWORTH 12-pounder rifled cannon, with 3,000 rounds of ammunition," was a very seasonable present. As for small arms, he does not fail to observe that "the celebrated Enfield rifle, so called, is a simple copy of the regular arm manufactured for many years at "the Springfield armory." Admirable, however, as these weapons were, the "bad faith of those intrusted with their guardianship" had left a very small stock of them in the Government arsenals—in fact, they had been carefully distributed over the disaffected States. It became necessary, therefore, either to import from abroad or to "encourage domestic industry" by employing private manufacturers—an alternative which Mr. CAMERON decidedly prefers. Other wants are detailed in the report. One of these is a quantity and quality of rations for the troops "adapted to their previous dietary habits." Another is a supply of water-proof capes and blankets, "as the army regulations do not recognize such an article of clothing, and as no discretion has been lodged with the Department to act in the matter." This reads like a leaf out of the book of our own Crimean experience. Then there has been appointed a Medical Committee, which is to "bring to bear the ripest teachings of sanitary science in its application to the details of military life." Moreover, the services of "patriotic women" are to be rendered available, and an American Miss NIGHTINGALE, in the person of Miss D. L. DIX, has undertaken the superintendance of the hospitals. We have not the least doubt that this war, if it should unhappily be prolonged, will be a perfect study in the art of warlike expedients. Nothing is said in this report of the rumored use of balloons for the purposes of military *reconnaisance*, but we may be quite sure that this and every other resource that inventive genius can lend to hostility will be laid under contribution by one or other of the belligerents.

Not the least curious passage in Mr. CAMERON's statement, is that in which he labors to account for the portentous demoralization which could alone have caused so many officers to betray their allegiance. The most malignant party spirit could not, he thinks, have suggested such unspeakable baseness. He admits, indeed, and records for the warning of the troops about to invade "the rebellious States," that "the nice moral distinctions which obtain among men in well-ordered communities are apt to be lost sight of in civil war." But this is not enough, nor does the "accident of birth," or the "belief in particular political theories," appear to him to furnish an adequate solution. It must be "a radical defect in education," and to this hypothesis the Secretary accordingly applies himself with the air of a man who has made a great discovery. He turns to the report made by the visitors of the West Point Military Academy, and he there finds that the system of discipline therein enforced "ignores practically the essential distinction between acts wrong in themselves, and acts wrong because "prohibited by special regulations." This is the secret of secession. The *elèves* of this Academy, imperfectly grounded in ethics, mistook rebellion for a *malum prohibitum*, like breaking bounds or wearing undress on parade, and conspired against the State as they might have conspired against rules of college discipline. Mr. CAMERON sagely recommends that steps should be taken to prevent any such misapprehension for the future.

The best wish that we can suggest for the great Republic now entering on a struggle more desperate than any which has tested its strength since the War of Independence is that it may find it as easy to disband its volunteer Army as it has been to muster it. Meanwhile, the short terms of enlistment which crippled WASHINGTON's action so much have been superseded by a system which virtually converts a volunteer force into a standing Army, and thereby removes one main obstacle to a tedious conflict. We shall not reiterate the common-places about standing Armies, but we think it worth while to point out that American society may be soon exposed, almost for the first time, to a class of temptations which have turned the heads and ruined the liberties of some of the greatest among nations.

Reply of the Austrian Emperor to the Hungarian Address.

PESTH, July 22—Afternoon.

The royal Rescript, in reply to the address of the Hungarian Diet, was read to-day in the Lower House, and was listened to with manifest impatience. The House was crowded with members. A resolution was passed ordering the Rescript to be printed.

The Upper House having assembled, the Royal Rescript was read amid profound silence. Only a few members were present. The Rescript commences by stating that the relation of Hungary to the whole monarchy is, and for three centuries has been, *de facto* real union in so far as war, finance, and foreign affairs, are concerned, and that when the Constitution was granted to the country, the constitutional necessities of the whole monarchy were naturally taken into consideration.

The independent internal administration of Hungary, it says, is not thereby interfered, but, on the contrary, will be strengthened. The laws of 1848 cannot be reestablished, because they are incompatible with the present Constitution.

The Diet is requested to proceed to a revision of these laws, to send representatives to the Council, so as to reach the Empire in time to take part in the [illegible] which will come on in August next, to come to an understanding with the Croatian Diet in reference to the relation of Croatia to Hungary, and finally to draw up a law relative to the use of the national language and the development of the non-Hungarian inhabitants.

The Rescript declares the union of Hungary with Transylvania to be for the present impracticable, and says: "The affairs of Servia shall be arranged on the basis of the resolutions of the Servian National Congress."

In conclusion, the Rescript guarantees an amnesty on the occasion of the coronation of FRANCIS JOSEPH as King of Hungary.

The following is the text of the most important part of this document:

"The Pragmatic Sanction formerly sought to promote union and good understanding between Hungary and the other countries of the monarchy. The patent of October extended the constitutional influence over a large number of questions. Hungary henceforth will be governed according to its ancient constitution, also to former [illegible]. The Emperor rejects the idea of an [illegible], but grants an internal autonomous administration, and, at the same time, owing the military, financial, and financial unity with the rest of the Empire. A purely personal unity was the idea of 1848. Six months after the promulgation of these laws, civil war broke out, and led to the total overthrow of the Constitution. The Emperor will spontaneously restore the Hungarian Constitution [illegible] the 20th of October, unto the conditions necessary to the development of the whole Empire. The King recognizes the laws of 1848, concerning the abolition of the privileges of the nobles, of *corvees*, and feudal burdens, [illegible] to public employments and to the possession of landed property, that relating to the equality of taxation and recruiting, and, lastly, the extension of the electoral rights of the lower classes. He cannot sanction the laws of 1848 hostile to the rights of the non-Magyar population of the Hungarian countries and to the Pragmatic Sanction, which must be modified before negotiations are entered into on the coronation diploma. The Diet is requested to bestow its attention upon the revision of these laws, [illegible] requested to bestow its attention upon the mode of electing Deputies to the Council of the Empire, according to the fundamental law of the [illegible], and to send provisionally its representatives to the sittings of the Council of the Empire, in order to protect the influence of the country upon the general affairs which are to be decided and settled in the course of August. The Union of Hungary and Transylvania, determined upon in 1848, without the consent of the Roumanians of the Saxons, and [illegible] to their wishes, fell to pieces almost immediately. It is necessary, therefore, now to reestablish in the first place the general representation of Transylvania. The relations of Croatia with Hungary can only be resolved by an understanding with the Croatian Diet. The Hungarian Diet is summoned to devote its attention to those conditions, the basis of which are the internal self-government of Croatia, and its position towards the general Empire, in accordance with the Federal union between it and Hungary. It is summoned to pass the introduction of a law guaranteeing the rights of the non-Magyar inhabitants of Hungary. The Emperor reserves the initiative concerning the rights of the Servians, on the basis of the wishes of their National Congress. The abdication of the Emperor FERDINAND, alluded to distinctly to all the kingdoms comprised in the Empire of Austria, any further discussion would be superfluous. On the occasion of the coronation the King will keep in view the wish expressed that he should pardon political offenders. He awaits the assembling of the Diet for the [illegible] settlement of the points indicated. In the meanwhile the laws connected with finance will remain in force."

IMPORTANT LAND OFFICE DECISION.—The following opinion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office is of much interest in the West in these [illegible]:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, July 31, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have received the Register's letter of the [illegible], stating that the persons desirous of enlisting in the military service of the United States during the present war, wish to be informed if their preëmption claims will be protected in their absence. I reply in the *affirmative*, with this qualification: that the preëmptor is an actual resident upon and cultivator of the tract claimed, has filed his declaratory statement, and in all things shall have fully met the requirements of the preëmption law *up to the period* of his entrance into the military service of the country, for its defence and the maintenance of the Government. In that case, the time of actual service will not run against him so as to result in forfeiture; provided notice of the time of entry into and termination of service is promptly filed with the Register and Receiver, and such steps are taken as will show a *bonâ fide* intention to return to the tract, by leaving his family on the land, where he has one, and where no family, that the premises shall be placed in proper charge for the preëmptor, so that residence and cultivation shall be continued when the military service is at an end; and then, where the preëmption law in all other respects shall have been fully complied with, the grounds of exemption should be established, when the proving up takes place as preliminary to payment and actual purchase. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner.

Register and Receiver Forest City, Minn.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER—DONATION TO THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—THE PRINCE NAPOLEON.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, the resolution heretofore adopted authorizing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run their "dummy" engine in the City below Thirty-first-street, was rescinded.

A communication was received from the Mayor, announcing the decease of Ex-Mayor CLARK.

The annual report of the Comptroller was received and three thousand copies ordered printed.

On motion of Alderman TUOMEY, Alderman CORNELL was restored to his places on the Committees, resigned in consequence of his duties at the seat of war. The several members of the Board, who had been filling his duties, cheerfully resigned.

The report of the Committee donating $30,000 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society was adopted, but subsequently reconsidered and laid over, on motion of Alderman TUOMEY.

The resolution from the Councilmen, tendering the hospitalities of the City to Prince NAPOLEON, was adopted.

The Board concurred in delegating to the Joint Committee on National Affairs the power to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the remains of citizens of New-York who have fallen in defence of their country.

The Board of Aldermen concurred in the Councilmanic resolutions complimenting our troops for their bravery at Bull Run.

Also, in a resolution providing that during the recess the offices of the Aldermen and Councilmen be open only from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Also on the resolutions of the Councilmen relative to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, appropriating $20,000 for new uniforms out of the Union Defence Committee Fund heretofore appropriated.

Also on the resolutions relative to the death of ex Mayor Clark.

The Board adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M., Sept. 1.

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

The following are the principal statistics of the Comptroller's Report:

The amount of money in the hands of the Chamberlain, Dec. 31, 1859, as stated in the Comptroller's Annual Report for 1859, page 8, was		$4,271,466 65
The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, during the year 1860, amounted to		22,442,602 90
Total		$26,714,069 55
The amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury, prior to Jan. 1, 1859, paid and returned to the Comptroller by the Chamberlain in 1860, was	$1,576 83	
The amount of warrants drawn in 1859, paid and returned as above in 1860, was	82,505 30	
The amount of warrants of 1860, paid on the several accounts and funds, and returned during said year, was	23,191,885 46	23,275,972 85
Balance remaining in the Treasury, Dec. 31, 1860		$3,425,096 67
Receipts from Taxes and General Fund		[illegible]
Revenue Bonds, 1860		[illegible]
Ass. Fund Bond, 1861		500,000 00
Floating Debt Fund Stock, 1878		2,7[illegible] 56
Central Park Fund, and other [illegible], including Sinking Fund, swell the total receipts to		22,442,602 90

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

The amount of disbursements for the year 1860, for all purposes, was as follows, which is provided for by appropriations made by the Common Council [illegible]

The amount of expenditure in 1860, on City Account, was as follows:

Quarter ending	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total.
March 31	$34,[illegible] 46	$250,000 00	[illegible]	$[illegible] 46
June 30	1,319,5[illegible]	300,00[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 55
Sept 30	977,292 06	275,000 00	225,000 00	[illegible]
Dec. 31	1,280,[illegible] 17	453,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 17

[illegible]

Board of Commissioners of Central Park [illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
Loans for [illegible]		[illegible]
Revenue Bonds of 1860		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
Assessment Fund	[illegible]	
Central Park Fund		[illegible]
Central Park Improvement Fund		7[illegible] 56
Croton Water Works, Extension [illegible] Reservoir		[illegible]
Floating Debt Fund		7[illegible] 28
Interest on Assessment [illegible]		[illegible]
Intestate Estates	57 [illegible]	
Less amount not presented to the Chamberlain	77 [illegible]	7,7[illegible] 25
Street Improvement Fund		1,121,[illegible]
Taxes—Sales of property for [illegible]		[illegible]
Tompkins Market, rebuilding		2,153 09
Unclaimed Warrants		12,[illegible]
Warrants drawn prior to 1859		1,57[illegible]
Warrants drawn in 1859		82,505 30
Sinking Fund for the redemption of City debt	$5,2[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,138,[illegible] 59
Sinking Fund for the payment of Interest on the City Debt	[illegible] 77	[illegible] 17
Total payments		$2[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

The amount of appropriations [illegible] City accounts, prior to Dec. 31, 1859, with credit [illegible] existing at that date, as stated in the Comptroller's Annual Report for 1859, page 11, was	$1,171,619 78	
[illegible] amounts of warrants drawn and charged in 1859 [illegible]	66 00	$1,171,6[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
Total		$7,713,0[illegible]
The amount of warrants [illegible] was	$6,[illegible]	
Deduct amount of [illegible] received from various sources	17,139 78	6,413,[illegible]
Balance unexpended, Dec. 31, 1860		$1,[illegible] 65

TAXES OF 1860.

The following statement exhibits the valuation of property in each Ward, and the amount of taxes [illegible] in and for the year 1860:

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Ward.	Real estate.	Total.	Amount of taxes.
1	55,[illegible]	$56,0[illegible] 00	$1,0[illegible]
2	21,[illegible]	21,7[illegible] 00	[illegible] 87
3	26,292,656	26,992,656 00	457,868 72
4	9,004,770	9,004,770 00	167,861 16
5	17,[illegible]	17,[illegible] 00	2[illegible]
6	12,7[illegible]	12,7[illegible] 00	216,358 34
7	13,0[illegible]	13,0[illegible] 00	2[illegible] 29
8	18,2[illegible]	18,2[illegible] 00	310,067 78
9	15,512,[illegible]	15,512,[illegible] 00	2[illegible] 59
10	8,[illegible]	8,[illegible] 00	1[illegible]
11	8,[illegible]	8,[illegible] 00	1[illegible]
12	11,857,[illegible]	11,857,[illegible] 00	1[illegible] 59
13	5,500,000	5,500,000 00	93,200 44
14	12,124,[illegible]	12,12[illegible] 00	210,5[illegible] 31
15	2[illegible]	2[illegible] 00	481,003 95
16	17,788,900	17,788,900 00	301,5[illegible] 79
17	17,459,300	17,459,300 00	295,903 01
18	37,520,700	37,520,700 00	636,271 15
19	16,830,472	16,830,472 00	265,742 54
20	16,580,550	16,580,550 00	280,980 36
21	29,710,650	29,710,650 00	503,519 29
22	14,775,440	14,775,440 00	246,244 01
Personal—resident		163,575,875 97	2,771,101 28
Personal—non-resident		15,121,162 00	256,267 84
Totals	$398,533,619	$577,230,656 97	$9,[illegible]6,559 56

The total valuation of property, as reported by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and adopted by the Board of Supervisors, was, as stated above	$577,230,656
In extending the items of taxes, a number of errors were discovered in the footings of the assessment rolls, amounting to	598,950
The correct amount, therefore, was	$576,631,706

In consequence of the errors above mentioned, there will be a deficiency of $11,948 28 in the amount necessary to meet the appropriations for the present year; and the quota of this County of the State taxes will be apportioned and computed on a valuation of property $598,950 greater than the actual amount of the same.

LOANS.

The moneys borrowed during the year on the credit of the Corporation, the authority for each loan, and the terms upon which the several amounts were obtained, will appear from the following statements:

The amount of such loans was as follows, viz:

1. Revenue Bonds of 1860	$4,068,600
2. Assessment Fund Bonds of 1860	500,000
3. Floating Debt Fund Stock of 1878	2,748,000
4. Street Improvement Fund Bonds of 1863	300,000
5. Central Park Imp. Fund Stock of 1887	416,600
6. Central Park Imp. Fund Stock of 1876	833,000
7. Water Stock of 1875	228,900
8. Croton Water Stock of 1883	525,000
Total	$9,620,100
In addition to the above there has been issued:	
9. Real Estate Bonds of 1873, amounting to	$300,000
Total	$9,920,100

THE CENTRAL PARK.

The total cost of said land, including the Arsenal property, purchased from the State, and the expenses connected with its acquisition, was $5,409,441 80	
Add amount of bill for advertising, paid in 1860 169 70	5,409,611 50
Of this amount there was provided by the assessment for benefits on account of opening said Park, including $3,000 allowed for collecting the same, the sum of $1,661,395 00	
Deduct amount allowed, or to be allowed, under Ordinance of the Common Council, for fees of the Collectors of Assessments, viz:	
On collections, say on $1,461,395, at 2½ per cent $36,534 87	
On Return to Bureau of Arrears, say on $200,000, at 2 per cent 4,000 00	1,620,860 13
Showing the actual cost of the land to be, say	$3,788,751 37

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PARK.

The amount paid over to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park of the proceeds of "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock" $2,083,200 00	
Amount paid for advertising, &c. 3,869 49	2,087,069 49
Approximate cost of the Park, including improvements to Dec. 31, 1860	$6,475,820 86

It is not improbable that the rebellion, which now unfortunately exists in the southern portion of the Republic, may cause such a derangement in the financial and business affairs of the country as to render it difficult, if not impracticable, to raise the necessary means to continue the work of improving and embellishing the Park at the same rate or scale of annual expenditure as heretofore; and in case it shall become necessary to increase the burden of taxation to any considerable extent, for purposes connected with, or occasioned by, the war, it may be prudent to suspend said work until a more favorable time. However desirous the Board of Commissioners of the Park may be to expedite the completion of the improvements in contemplation, the Comptroller cannot doubt that they will at once agree with him that the preservation of the public credit is a matter of paramount importance.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE PARK.

The act, chapter 101 of the Laws of 1859, authorized the Board of Central Park Commissioners to take the necessary legal measures in behalf of the Corporation to acquire additional lands for the Park, embracing the tract bounded southerly by the south side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, northerly by One Hundred and Tenth-street, easterly by the Fifth-avenue, and westerly by Eighth-avenue.

Application was accordingly made by them to the Supreme Court, and Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, were duly appointed to determine and report the amount of damages and benefits to result from the acquisition of said land, and adding the same to the Park.

The report of the Commissioners, recently presented to the Supreme Court, shows the valuation placed by them upon said land, comprising about 65 acres, to be the enormous sum of $1,499,438, and the amount of expenses, claimed to have been incurred by them, including their compensation for services in the matter, were stated at $79,192 89. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park thereupon adopted a resolution to discontinue the proceedings, when the parties interested in procuring the confirmation of the report, denied their right so to discontinue.

An application was also made to the Court by the Mayor and Comptroller, in behalf of the Corporation, in opposition to the confirmation of said report. The case having been ably argued before His Honor, Justice BARNARD, he refused to confirm the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment. The question in relation to the taxed costs is now before the Supreme Court for review.

THE CROTON WATER WORKS.

The cost of the Aqueduct and other Water Works to December 31, 1859, exclusive of the distributing pipes, and of the Reservoir in Forty-second street, and of the amount paid for interest before the same became productive, as stated in the Comptroller's Annual Report for 1859, page 41, was	$15,210,629 99
The expenditures in 1860, as stated on page [illegible]	646,627 68
Total to December 31, 1860	$15,857,257 67

CROTON WATER DEBT.

Of the [illegible] of the Water [illegible] Comptroller's Report for 1859, page 41		$13,627,821 0[illegible]
Of this amount there has been paid and [illegible] in 1860, the following, viz:		
Water Stock of 18[illegible]	$31,650 00	
Water Stock of 1860	2,3[illegible] 00	2,3[illegible]
		$[illegible]
There have been [illegible] stocks issued [illegible]		
[illegible] Water Stock of 1875	$228,900 00	
[illegible] Croton Water Stock of 1883	525,000 00	753,900 00
Total [illegible] Dec. 31, 1860		$[illegible]

SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

The twenty-second section of the amended Charter of 1857 provides that the Department of Finance, [illegible], shall prescribe the form of keeping and rendering all City accounts; and all accounts rendered to or kept in the other Departments of the City Government, shall be subject to [illegible] and revision of the officers of this Department.

In previous communications to the Common Council, the Comptroller has stated the general condition of the books and accounts in this and some of the other Departments, at the time he entered upon the discharge of his duties as Comptroller.

The measures taken to effect such reforms in the manner of keeping and rendering such accounts, as, upon careful consideration, were deemed necessary or desirable, have also been partially explained in former reports. The system of accounts prescribed having been thoroughly tested during the last two years, and found to work satisfactorily in practice, so far as adopted, it is deemed proper, at this time, to explain the same in detail, in order that it may be more generally and thoroughly understood, and that any defects discovered therein may be pointed out and corrected.

[illegible]

[illegible] the Chamberlain, the [illegible] Collector of Assessments, [illegible] Receiver of Croton Water Rents, and the Collector of Assessments, each of whom formerly retained his daily receipts on deposit to his individual credit until the end of the week, and then paid over the amount to the Chamberlain, now deposit their receipts daily in the City Treasury, in the same manner as the Receiver of Taxes and the Collector of City Revenue have always done.

The Comptroller respectfully suggests that it should be made the duty of all persons, having charge of the accounts of any department or branch of the Government, to keep and render the same in the manner and at the times prescribed by the proper authority, and that all persons receiving moneys on account of or belonging to the Corporation, should be required to pay the same into the City Treasury daily, and to render detailed accounts of their collections, together with the receipt of the Chamberlain for the amount, to this department, and that suitable penalties should be provided and imposed in cases of neglect to perform such duty and comply with such requirement.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FROM THE SOUTH.—New-Orleans papers of July 30, with those from Mobile, Charleston and Memphis of corresponding dates, reach us through the politeness of Mr. JOHN HOEY, of Adams' Express.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,460 Post-office.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

HINKLE—GEE.—On Wednesday, July 31, by Rev. W. Parmly, CHARLES H. HINKLE, of Philadelphia, to Miss HANNAH A. GEE, of Jersey City.

ROBERTS—HUGHES.—At Edge Hill, Princeton, N. J., on Wednesday, July 31, by Rev. Charles M. Oakley, Rev. JOHN S. ROBERTS, of New-York City, to Miss EMMA M. HUGHES, of Cape May, N. J.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 5, suddenly, JACOB A., son of Albert and Margaret Anderson, aged 24 years, 4 months and 5 days.

His remains will be taken to Schraalenburgh, N. J., on Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 4, Mrs. SALLY BOOTH, widow of the late Gerardus Booth, in the 84th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to New-Milford, Conn., for interment, via New-Haven Railroad, 8 A. M. train, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug 6.

PARKER.—In this City, on Monday, Aug 5, ANNA MARIA, daughter of Lewis W. and Anna L. Parker, aged 5 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 503 6th-av., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

SIBREE.—In this City, on Monday, Aug 5, THOMAS R. SIBREE, son of the late Dr. Robert Sibree, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family, together with those of John Halstead, Esq., and his brothers-in-law, M. P. Hovey and Dr. Charles F. Hale, are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies at St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

VAN PELT.—In this City, on Sunday, morning, Aug. 4, after a long illness, Mrs. CORNELIA AUGUSTA VAN PELT, wife of Dr. M. D. Van Pelt, and daughter of the late Humphrey Eaton, Esq., of Maine, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 86 West 34th-st.

BOYLE.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 4, suddenly, EDWARD H. S. BOYLE, aged 19 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Jacob I. Boyle, No. 611 [illegible]-st., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WENZ.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 5, of typhoid fever, WM. WENZ, aged 21 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. [illegible] All [illegible]-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 3, suddenly, CATHARINE HENRIETTA YOUNG, youngest daughter of John Young, aged 15 years, 2 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 24 Clinton-st.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 4, ELIZABETH, wife of William Lewis.

The relatives and friends, and those of his father, Evan Lewis, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 173 Houston-st., without further notice.

WEST.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 4, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH WEST, wife of Jesse West, and daughter of the late Wm. Callender, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Wm. Callender, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 90 Morton, corner of Greenwich-st.

TANEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 4, EUGENE H. TANEY, son of Henry Taney, Washington-av., Brooklyn, aged 3 years.

His funeral will take place from the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 3, Hon. AARON CLARK, Ex-Mayor of New-York City, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in Trinity Church, on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

KLOTS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 4, RACHEL JANE, wife of John T. Klots, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 177 Front-st., Brooklyn, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

PRATT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 5, after a lingering illness, LYDIA A. PRATT, wife of Charles Pratt, aged 26 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 233 Lafayette-av., near Washington-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further notice.

Bost[illegible] papers please copy.

TWEED.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 5, LOUISA VAN [illegible], youngest child of Robert and the late Virginia Tweed, aged 3 years, 8 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 135 Dean-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family, and those of McGrath, Tweed & Co., are invited to attend.

BROUWER.—On Sunday, Aug. 4, MARY SHERWOOD, infant daughter of Anna and the late James S. Brouwer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HALSEY.—At Astoria, on Sunday, Aug. 5, HATTIE, infant daughter of John and Harriet E. Halsey, aged 14 days.

[illegible].—In Newburgh, on Sunday, Aug. 4, and buried in Greenwood, on Monday, Aug. 5, [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and [illegible] M. [illegible], of Brooklyn, aged 9 months.

[illegible].—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 5, [illegible], infant daughter of Rev. [illegible] and Ann [illegible], aged [illegible] days.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from the residence of [illegible], No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

RAVEN.—At [illegible] Falls, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 4, MARY, daughter of Richard M. and Isabel J. Raven, aged 2 months and 5 days.

POST.—At Petaluma, Cal., on Thursday, July 2, [illegible] FRANCIS POST, formerly of New-York City, aged [illegible] years.

[illegible] Texas papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 364—AUG. 5, 1861.

53, 35, 56, 41, 13, 55, 70, 18, 11, 5, 61, 26, 66.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 120—AUG. 5, 1861.

24, 60, 40, 10, 27, 67, 9, 17, 71, 47, 2, 52.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE TO THE VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 Walker-st., New-York, Aug. 5, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday next, Aug. 7, 1861, at 12 M., for furnishing subsistence to the Volunteer troops, to rendezvous at this Depot under General Order No. 78.

The rations to be furnished by virtue of such contract shall consist of the following articles, viz: One and a quarter pounds of fresh or salt beef, or three-quarters of a pound of pork or bacon; eighteen ounces of bread or flour or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes and [illegible] ounces of mixed vegetables, [illegible] pounds of coffee, or, in lieu thereof, one and [illegible] pounds of tea, fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound and [illegible] candles, or [illegible] of tallow candles; four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.

[illegible] CONTRACT FOR SPACE [illegible] AN [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Each [illegible] the proposal will [illegible] the names and address and responsibility of two or more responsible persons as sureties, who shall, upon acceptance of the same, sign the required bond for the faithful [illegible].

The successful bidder must be prepared to enter upon the engagements of his contract within twenty-four hours after award.

The right will be reserved to reject any and all of the proposals considered as not [illegible] the interests of the United States.

C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief,
A. A. Quartermaster General.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON.

Ship-owners [illegible] can procure these admirable guns, and unequaled projectiles, [illegible] shell, of any required size, with promptness, by addressing

NORMAN WIARD, or HENRY L. STUART,
No. 13[illegible] East [illegible]-st., New-York.

These guns can be furnished, with carriages of an improved and greatly superior construction, adapted to Navy and field service.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely pure; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and valuable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours, contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 141 East 14th-st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 448 6th-av., one door above 27th-st.; No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st., and at No. 375 8th-av., near 29th-st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City. DAVIES & CO.

HOT! HOTTER!! HOTTEST!!! THE DOG-STAR RAGES.—The sun pours a flood of burning rays. Music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, to purchase ICE-PITCHERS of LUCIUS HART.

MILITARY.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M. GARDES LAFAYETTE.

The recruiting rendezvous of this regiment is situated at Lafayette Hall. Lieut. A. VIGNOT is detailed to superintend the enlistment. Recruits will be sent to camp immediately after having been accepted by one of the Surgeons of the regiment. By order of

P. A. GASNY, Adjt. Col. R. DE TROBRIAND.

TO MY OLD FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES OF THE PRESS.

I am about to raise a battalion of two or more companies, composed exclusively of printers, engravers, compositors, journalists, and such branches as spring from them.

I see no reason to doubt that such a corps may be made as useful in the regeneration of the Southern Press as engineers and operators upon their railroads and telegraph lines.

With this view, I invite my friends, and such as may be interested in the movement, to meet me THIS EVENING, (Monday,) Aug 5, at 8 o'clock, at the Head-quarters of the "Manhattan Rifles," No. 461 Broome-st., near Mercer, for the purpose of consultation and to see how far the enterprise has already progressed. J. W. WATSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED an Executive Committee to facilitate the immediate raising of a regiment composed exclusively of mechanics of the City of New-York and vicinity,—the said regiment to be designated the "Mechanic Rifles,"—respectfully appeal to the patriotism and liberality of such of our fellow-citizens who are desirous of contributing pecuniary aid in crushing out this terrible and unnatural rebellion.

This regiment has now been in process of formation about three weeks, under the supervision of Col. James R. Bull, a well-known machinist and civil engineer of this City; he also comes highly recommended for military talents.

About 400 of the sturdy mechanics of New-York and vicinity have already enrolled themselves, and we feel well satisfied that a little pecuniary aid at this time will send to the seat of war in a very short time as fine a body of men as has gone forth.

Fellow-citizens, you want men to fight and put down rebellion; we want money to make the men comfortable, which will keep them together until they are regularly mustered in the service of the United States.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned:

T. B. STILLMAN, No. 13 Broadway.
DANIEL CARPENTER, corner Broome and Elm-sts.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Mechanics' Bank.
S. V. BARLEY, No. 2 Wall-st.
JOHN J. GORMAN, No. 617 Hudson-st.
S. B. ALTHAUSE, Houston corner Green-st.
PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 Stone-st.
ALFRED SCHENCK, 25th-st., corner 1st-av.
JOHN DECKER, No. 21 Eldridge-st.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.
S. V. BARLEY, Secretary.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Treasurer.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—A LIEUTENANT Colonel and Major wanted for a Regiment accepted direct by the General Government, to be mustered by companies into the Army of the United States, and be ready for marching orders within three weeks. Two or three companies wanted to complete the organization. Officers having seen service preferred. Address Box No. 1,187 Post-office.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

TO HORSE!—CAPT. LYON ISAACS WILL ACcept for his accepted company of Gen. Harlan's Regiment of Cavalry, now in camp, a few more good recruits. Bugler, farrier and saddler wanted; uniforms, horses, arms, &c., supplied on "mustering in," which is ordered on 15th inst. Apply at 534 Broadway, and 199 Bowery.

LIEUTENANT'S COMMISSION.—A GENtleman wishing the position, and willing to spend a small amount of time and money to obtain it, can address a note to "CAPTAIN," Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the ever Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

LETTERS FOR SECEDED STATES CAN BE FORWARDED BY ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,

by observing the following directions:

Inclose each letter in a United States Government Envelope—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will not answer. The company will forward and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.

The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.

At points through the States where Adams' Express have no offices, mail the letter under cover to Adams' Express Company, New-York or Louisville, and inclose the amount as above.

A. P. A.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF Maiden City Lodge No. 32 are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late Brother, J. McINTOSH WATSON, from his late residence, No. 77 Varick-st., at 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, Aug. 6.

J. NICHOLSON, W. M.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 5, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 55 bbls. of Ashes, 11,287 bbls. Flour, 251 bbls. Corn Meal, 87,351 bushels Wheat, 166,980 bushels Corn, 11,772 bushels Oats, 270 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,256 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 850 bags Rio, at 13c.@14¼c.; 150 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 75 bags St. Domingo at 14½c.@14¾c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in request at rising prices. Sales 660 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ ℔	13½	13½	13½	13¾
Middling, ℔ ℔	16½	16½	16½	16¾
Middling Fair, ℔ ℔	17½	17½	17¾	18

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for Layer Raisins, at $2 15@$2 50; Bunch do., at $1 50@$1 55 ℔ box; and Currants at 6¼c.@6½c., now held at 6½c. and upwards, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been moderately active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The principal inquiry has been for extra State, for export; prices of this description have advanced a shade. Other grades have been stiffly held. The reported sales reach 19,700 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 10@$4 20; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 30@$4 50, mainly at $4 35@$4 42½, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 05@$4 15; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 30@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 35@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 80@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 10	@$4 20
Extra State	4 35	@ 4 50
Superfine Western	4 05	@ 4 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 30	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35	@ 5 60
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 80	@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10	@ 6 20
Fancy Genesee	4 60	@ 4 75
Extra Genesee	4 60	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75	@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues in demand, at uniform prices. Sales 1,270 bbls., at $5@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair request, including superfine, at $4 10@$4 15, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 35@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; sales, 850 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, in store; $2 85, from dock, for Fairfax Mills, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl., and $15 50 for the latter in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively request, chiefly for shipments, and prices of desirable lots have advanced. Sales have been made of 138,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; White Western at $1 22@$1 28; Amber do., (Winter,) at $1 17½; Red Western, at $1 16@$1 17; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 04@$1 05; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 90c.@$1 03; Racine Spring at 98c.@$1; Northwestern Club at 96c.@97c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 78c.@95c.; and New White Kentucky at $1 35@$1 36 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good demand and is very firm. Sales 150,000 bushels, at 42½c.@46½c., for poor to prime mixed Western; 39c.@42c. for damaged do.; 47½c.@52c. for Western Yellow; 50c.@54c. for White Western ℔ bushel. Rye is in request at 62c.@63c. for Northern, and 46c.@48c. for Western ℔ bushel. Sales 2,300 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are salable and steady, including Canadian at 28c.@29c.; Western at 30c.@32c., and State at 31½c.@33½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River, continues inactive, at 50c.@70c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for at previous prices. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 9c.@12½c. ℔ ℔.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and 80c. for lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—Continue very quiet at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited; prices have been supported.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in request, and 1,800 bbls. have been sold, chiefly common, at $4 ℔ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet. Spirits Turpentine is quoted up to 85c. ℔ gallon, with light sales.

OILS—The demand has been good for Crude Whale, mainly at 40c.@42½c., with sales reported of 3,600 bbls., for export, while Crude Sperm has been quiet at $1 20@$1 25, as extremes; as also Linseed, at 53c.@55c. ℔ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at somewhat firmer prices; sales 750 bbls. at $15 75@$16 for Mess, and $10 62½@$10 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are selling in lots at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Lard continues unaltered; sales 320 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9½c., the latter rate for very choice, ℔ ℔. Beef is in demand and is advancing; sales, since our last, 200 bbls., at $12 00@$13 00 for Extra Mess; $8 75@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is quiet at 3c.@7c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been made of 270 tcs., in lots, at $5 37½@$6 12½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales 100 bales Ginger, at 9½c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, at buoyant prices. Sales 1,200 hhds., including Cuba at 5¼c.@6½c., Porto Rico at 6½c.@7c., and New-Orleans at 6½c.@7c., with 830 boxes Havana at 6¼c.@6⅞c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales of 25,000 ℔s. at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at full rates.

TOBACCO—The demand has been mainly for Kentucky, which is very firm. Limited transactions have been reported in Manufactured; the sales in July were 2,500 pkgs., one-half for export. The prospects of the crop of Tobacco, this season, the Messrs. Messmann refer to thus: "Regarding the extent of the growing crop opinions differ. Doubtless a portion of the lands heretofore under cultivation for Tobacco, have, this season, been devoted to cereals. The estimate for Virginia is one-third to one-half the usual average; for Kentucky and Tennessee, from one-half to three-fourths; we incline to the larger estimate. In some sections the last planting was late, owing to dry weather. Partial rains have since fallen, but it must not be forgotten that late plantings are more or less jeopardized. In Missouri, the usual crop is planted, and the result in a favorable season would be 12,000 hhds. The weather in this State has been all that could be wished. With regard to the Maryland crop it may be remarked that the season latterly has been propitious to the young plant, but a full crop is not anticipated; the estimates are 40,000 hhds. In Ohio the plant is favorably progressing; there will, however, probably be a falling off from last season of 4,000 to 5,000 hhds. The present growth is estimated at 10,000 hhds. Prices in the West are now ruling almost as high as those at the seaboard. The receipts at this point continue large; in Oct. this market is now receiving the bulk of the Western crop."

WHISKY—Sales of 450 bbls. at 17c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day, at our revised quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8¾d.@9½d.; Corn, 8½d.@9¼d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℔ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d.@9½d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ℔ ton; Hops, ¾d. ℔ ℔. For Bristol—Corn, 11,000 bushels, on private terms, ℔ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, 18,000 bushels in shipper's bags, at 18c. ℔ bushel. For Bremen—Rye, 5,000 bushels, at 18c. ℔ bushel; and Tobacco, 100 cases, at 22s. 6d.

AUCTION SALES.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a very large stock of first-class furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining room furniture, en suite and otherwise. For particulars, see catalogues at sale.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of heavy goods for the Fall trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. M. Cristalar, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 110 Chambers-st., a large assortment of Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., by order of S. MEYERHEIM, Assignee.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, THIS MORNING, (AUG. 5,) in Canal-st., between Christie and Forsyth sts., a POCKET BOOK containing $150 in Massachusetts bills, among them a $60 bill of the Chelsea Bank. The above reward will be paid on returning it to Mr. ERNST, at No. 112 Canal-st.

LOST—BANK-BOOK, NO. 206,353, OF THE "BANK for Savings, in City of New-York;" the finder will please leave the same at the Bank, or at No. 54 7th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 60 feet long—a very superior model. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

TEA LEAD.—SIX TONS FOR SALE BY A. L. HALSTED & SON, No. 200 Pearl-st.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $18, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHY HAVE MY LOVED ONES Gone;" Song, by Stephen C. Foster. "The Volunteer Yankee Doodle of '61;" a fine Humorous Ballad, by Louis Salle. "War Song of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment," and "Where Liberty Dwells is my Country." 25 cents each; mailed free; just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers' Institute, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 147 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st., New-York. There is a Primary Department.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

NEW ACADEMY, NO. 6 FOURTH-AV.—For instruction in Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c. Private or Class instruction, day and evening. Brooklyn Academy, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

WANTED, IN MEXICO, AN ENGLISH or American young lady, to teach two or three children the English language and music—also to make dresses; she must be a young lady of genteel appearance and good address; honesty and sobriety required; for one possessing the above advantages, and willing to go to said country, a comfortable home and a fair compensation is guaranteed. Address for one week, stating age, &c., M. H. SALAS, Box No. 165 New-York Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIence in imparting instruction in the English branches, French and Music, is desirous of a position as teacher; in a family preferred; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE, HAVING SOME time unoccupied, would give instruction in Classics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and the higher mathematics, English, French, &c. Terms moderate. Adress A. Z., Box No. 137 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, a graduate of Yale, wishes a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 386 Bridgeport, Conn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS. FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

One of the best distilleries in the West, situated about three miles north of the thriving City of Quincy, Ill. The distillery building 56x140 feet, and cattle barn 66x222 ft., built of stone. The location is on an 80-acre lot of fine land, with a never-failing spring of water, and near an inlet of the Mississippi River, navigable at all times. Connected with the distillery is an alcohol apparatus. The property cost over $48,000, but is now offered clear for $25,000, on easy terms, or would be exchanged for dry goods, groceries, or other good merchandise. For further particulars apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE, the stock and fixtures of the boot and shoe store No. 332 Grand-st., near Essex Market, lately belonging to Lewis Reynolds, deceased. For terms of sale, inquire of JAMES GRIDLEY, Administrator, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AN APOTHECARY'S STORE, COMpletely furnished, and located in a flourishing town in the vicinity of New-York, together with a good Doctor's practice, if desirable for the purchaser. Terms very low. Address G. R., Box No. 269 New-York Post-office.

DRUG ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Sold in consequence of ill health of the proprietor; those having $2,500 or $3,000 cash need apply; business last year, $10,000. Inquire of SAML. CAMPBELL, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital to enter a well paying business, well established; a young man preferred. This is a rare chance, seldom offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 200 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE THOUsand acres of choice land, in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich. Two hundred and fifty acres, in one body, lie 6 miles from the thriving town of Kalamazoo, and less than 3 miles from Ostemo Depôt, with excellent roads to both points; has an abundance of water, and plenty of pine, oak and maple timber, with a beautiful site for building; an outlay of $6 per acre will bring this tract up to from $30 to $40 in value per acre. One hundred and sixty acres lie within 10 miles of Kalamazoo, on a good road; has two fine, never-failing streams on it, is well timbered, and lies well for cultivation. Five hundred acres, in one body, lie 12 miles from Kalamazoo, and is a very handsome tract, being well timbered with oak, black walnut, beech and maple, and is well watered, having on it a small, clear and deep lake, filled with fish. To any person who desires a home in Michigan, a growing and healthy State, this is a desirable investment. The whole tract will be sold for $12,000. Apply, by mail, Box No. 376 Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A good house in the City of New-York, a house and ten acres of good land, with good out-buildings, situated on Long Island, six miles from Brooklyn ferry. This property now rents at eleven hundred dollars per annum. Inquire at No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties. J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

THE BALANCE OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, And BAREGE ANGLAIS, by the yard and in Robes. ALSO, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., Will be offered at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES for the remainder of the season.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S, SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST. Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions: Ladies' Under clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of zephyr worsted; we shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: white, 12½ cents; colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, at No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. ELGER'S. Remember ELGER'S, east side.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage houses and lots, with gardens attached, and near the Village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; farms of 214, 206 acres; several others from 160 down to 20 acres. These are all good farms, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of valuable country property. One of 41 acres, good building, abounds in fruit of every kind, fine lawn of shaded trees around the house, fine garden, &c. Terms easy; within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt. Some 20 farms of the above description for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, near the dépôt, Waverly house.
S. D. HUNTING.
MADISON, Morris County, N. J., August 5, 1861.

THE ADVERTISER, GIVING UP HOUSE-KEEPING, will exchange some elegant furniture, mirrors, gas fixtures, carpets, &c., all nearly new, for diamonds, set or unset, or would dispose of the same low for cash. Address Box No. 617 Post-office for further particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st. A suite of large, airy, convenient rooms are now vacant in the Woodland Park House. This family mansion, surrounded by 30 acres of picturesque grounds, commands a beautiful view of the river; excellent bathing, boating, and fishing; good stabling. A family desiring a quiet, retired Summer residence near town, will find this location unsurpassed for convenience, the house being within two minutes' walk of the Railroad Station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat, and stage. For terms &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av and 22d-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer, on a farm 22 miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables, and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY WILL find a comfortable home, at very low terms, at Bergen Heights, two miles from Jersey City Ferry; the rooms are nicely furnished; fine play-grounds for children; good table, and fresh milk, vegetables, etc.; terms, from $3 50 to $4 per week. Address A. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A COUPLE MORE GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, at a beautiful country residence, one hour from the City. Plenty of milk, vegetables, &c. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

BOARD ON EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON—One hour by boat or cars. A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or a small family, for the balance of the season. House spacious, and pleasantly situated. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST QUALITY BOARD and rooms, at moderate prices, may be obtained at a country farm-house, in Connecticut. Apply or address to D. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn., or at No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN hour's ride of the City, near the water, for a gentleman, wife and infant; only partial board required for the gentleman; must be pleasantly located, and terms reasonable. Address C. F. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family; the house is well shaded by trees, and has a fine view of the Hudson River and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—BEST LOCATION on the Hudson for shade and river view, single or suites of rooms with gas; ten trains and five boats daily; terms low. Apply to MR. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FINELY SHADED locality, within one hour of the City by railroad. A few vacant rooms after Aug. 8. Inquire of JOHN H. ANDRUS, Esq., No. 46 Murray-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE SECOND floor room, with first-class board, can be had at Greenburgh House, Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 10th; additional room, if required.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A REAsonable price, for a man, wife and two children, at a farm house, within an hour's reach of the City. Address S. M. A., Box 179 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A large and elegantly furnished house, on Brooklyn Heights, could spare a parlor and bedroom, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also a very nice room for a single gentleman. House contains all the modern improvements. Address, with real name and place of business, L. C., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN willing to room together can have the comforts of a pleasant home, with a family of three persons; location on the line of the Fulton-avenue cars, and within easy walking distance of the ferries. References required. Address B. M. T., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, for the Summer, or the ensuing season. The rooms are large and airy, with hot and cold water, bath, and every convenience. References exchanged. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN HOUSE NO. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, a parlor with bedroom on second floor; also back porlor, with bath room off; also parlor and bedroom off on third floor; well furnished. Apply at the house.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PERSONS DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS for the Winter, can be comfortably and pleasantly located at No. 70 Irving-place, between 18th and 19th sts. References given and required.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Inquire at No. 68 Irving-place. References exchanged.

TO LET.

A NUMBER OF GOOD HOUSES, WELL located, in various parts of the City, to rent for the ensuing season, at extremely low prices, with a privilege of purchasing on advantageous terms, if desired. Also a few modern and low-priced dwellings for sale cheap.
C. G. PRATT, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A HANDSOME cottage-house, with plot of ground, house has 13 rooms, gas, &c.; near Myrtle-av. cars; combines advantages of city and country, at low rent. E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NEAT, GENTEEL THREE-STORY high basement dwelling, all in order, and can be occupied at any time; neighborhood first class; rent cheap to a first-class tenant. Address H., Box No. 374 Post-office, for information.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," Degraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT, A FURNISHed house on the East River; situation beautiful, healthy, and easy of access from New-York. Apply to P. R. WATKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Rent $625, reserving one room for a gentleman with breakfast.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, a double frame and brick, substantial house, cottage style, 36 by 34 feet, fourteen rooms, with stable and out-buildings, well and cistern, bath and water-closet, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, plenty of trees and large lot; less than one hour from the City; is equally well adapted for a Summer or Winter residence, but larger than is now needed for owner's use; neighborhood genteel, pleasant and healthy. Address Box 386 Post-office.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, A VERY pretty, well-built, commodious cottage, near the City, pleasantly accessible in less than an hour; situation beautiful, elevated and healthy, and neighborhood unexceptionable; 12 rooms; price $3,800. Inquire at No. 75 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING a dwelling-house up town vacant, with modern improvements, and preferring to have it occupied until next May by a small family, who will keep it in perfect order, at low rent, will find a desirable tenant by applying immediately to N. BLISS, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

WANTED.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH A few acres of land; must be on the water, Sound preferred, and a reasonable distance from the City. Price not to exceed $5,000. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 4153 Post-office.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, ... small compass, and yet forms a ... All persons are ... bearing the stamp of the ... VOORHIS ... Can be had, wholesale and retail, ... Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. ... Broadway.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

SITUATIONS WANTED
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or laundress; has City and country reference; has no objections to the country. Can be seen, this Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 139 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations, one as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. The best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 18 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can do fine washing and fluting in the nicest manner; is highly recommended. Call at No. 427 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children; is willing and obliging; can give good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113 Canal-st., near Christie, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can embroider well; no objection to children; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 17 33d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and fine washing; is a most beautiful laundress, and an excellent chambermaid; has a good disposition, and is willing and obliging; has two years' City reference from her present employer; country preferred; wages very moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing or take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. The best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a capable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can be seen at her present place, Monday and Tuesday, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., No. 11 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, and to take charge of a dairy; understands milk and butter thoroughly; is a most excellent cook; makes jellies, blancmanges; also, excellent bread, meats, soup, pastry, &c., &c.; good disposition; best City reference; no objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days. Wages moderate.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS CAPAble cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist at the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly—American as well as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook. Best of City reference given, when applied for at No. 85 Laurens-st., near Spring-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND highly recommended German woman—a professed cook, but not long in this country—wishes to get a situation in the above capacity, where she could learn English, which she would consider more than high wages. Call at No. 510 Broome-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook, who can take the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of City reference; no objection to either City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY NEAT, RESPECTAble English Protestant young woman wishes a situation as good cook and laundress, or general housework; is a most excellent baker and a good cook; is particularly neat about her person and kitchen; is very obliging; best of City reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook or to assist with the washing, by a person that is willing and obliging; good City reference as to capability; no objections to the country; none but respectable families need apply. Call on Monday and Tuesday at No. 81 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 6 o'clock.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a very trustworthy young woman, with nine years' City reference from her present employer, a situation as cook and laundress, or laundress only, or general housework; is a most excellent laundress; understands French fluting, and does up ladies' muslins beautifully; is also a good cook; very obliging; no objections to country. Wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman, who understands her duties thoroughly, desires a situation in City or country; is a good meat and pastry cook, makes the best of bread; will assist in washing; has lived with highly respectable families; wages not so much an object as a good, steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game and fancy dishes; wages $8; City or country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two young women—one as first-class cook, who understands all branches of cooking, in hotel or large boarding-house; the other as first-class waitress or chambermaid. Has the best City references. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family in Brooklyn or the country, in want of a good, smart, capable servant, with first-class recommendations, either for kitchen-work or general housework, can, by applying at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, be suited immediately with one of excellent character, who will try to please, and accept very moderate wages.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a capable woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place, has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. Has the best of City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with seven months' reference, wishes a situation as cook; or will do general housework; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and is a splendid washer and ironer; can do up a gentleman's shirt in style. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do any other employment. Can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 246 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook alone; can give best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 22 East 12th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable colored girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Good City references. No objections to the country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook and to wash and iron; has the best of City references, and can be seen for two days at No. 151 East 25th-st., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation, as cook, washer and ironer. The best City reference given. Apply at No. 7 West 24th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED—A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, to cut and fit ladies' dresses. Call at No. 202 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2nd avs., top floor, for two days.

AS WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDdle-aged lady wishes to obtain a situation in City or country at moderate wages; is fond of children and is not afraid of work. Apply at 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A CLEAN, smart young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is very willing and obliging to her employer; a home preferred to high wages; best of reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable German girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and is well acquainted with all other branches of the same. Inquire at No. 169 East 25th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A NICE, tidy, sober, honest and industrious girl, with excellent City references, wants a situation in country or City; she is willing to take moderate wages and make herself generally useful and agreeable; understands chamberwork, waiting, nursing, sewing, cooking and laundry-work. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family to do general housework; also can wash and iron. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room. Good City reference.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and can do plain cooking, or would do chamberwork; good reference given. Call at No. 123 Smith-st., Brooklyn, in the fancy-store, for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—A situation, by a respectable girl, to do the general housework of a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 34 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, 2nd door from Hicks, first floor, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a German girl, a situation to do all kinds of work; is a good washer and ironer; would prefer an American family. Apply at No. 169 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted by a young woman, to do general housework; good City reference given. Apply at No. 125 West 34th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a well-disposed, trustworthy Scotch girl, a situation, in City or country; can do general housework well, and not afraid to work; would do the chamberwork and washing if required; has the best of reference. Apply at 378 6th-av.; wages low to a nice family.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as laundress; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 64 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, who is an excellent washer and ironer; understands French fluting; can take full charge of the laundry; would go to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has lived in that capacity the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG RESPECTABLE MARried woman, with a fresh breast of milk, her baby being six weeks old, desires to go out nursing a baby; also, a nurse wanted for a baby six weeks old. Inquire at No. 139 1st-av., rear house, third floor, second door from 9th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as nurse; is capable of taking care of a child from its infancy; no objection to chamberwork and sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 123 Atlantic-st., between Hicks and Henry, South Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an active young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good dressmaker; can operate on Singer's machine; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADIES' OR CHILDREN'S NURSE.—Situation wanted, by a respectable, middle-aged Scotch woman, either as ladies' or children's nurse, and to do plain sewing; is well qualified and fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at No. 318 9th-av.

AS SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as saleswoman in a confectionary, fancy goods store, or bakery; speaks English and German; can give best reference. Address M. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office; no objections to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady, respectable young woman, as good family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting; or as lady's maid; understands hairdressing; would travel; no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging; a good home more an object than high wages; has sixteen months' City reference from her last place. Apply for three days at No. 208 3d-av., between 24th and 25th streets, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class waitress, a situation in the City or country; also, her cousin, as cook, in all its branches; makes pastries, soups, and jellies, flame and fancy; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; wages $6 and $7. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business in both capacities; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS FRENCH WAITRESS.—A VERY NEAT, respectable French woman, wishes a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Has good references both for character and ability. No objections to the country. Apply this day at No. 149 Grand-st.

TO ATTEND STORE.—A YOUNG LADY OF pleasing address, who writes a good hand and speaks German, wishes a situation to attend a fancy or baker's store; salary no object for one year. Address E. S., Chatham-square Post-office, for one week.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity, employers will find a large selection of civil, tidy and well-recommended servants American, German, Irish, &c. Eight years of experience enable the proprietor to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Especial and careful attention paid to orders by mail. Circulars sent on demand. O. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest, old-established office and institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS BARKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, with good reference, a situation in a liquor-store as barkeeper. Address J. A., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as butler in a gentleman's family. Address W. D., No. 18 West-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, as coachman and groom, by a Scotchman, in a private family; has no objection to go in the country; has lived with some of the best families in the City; has got good City reference. Apply, or address, at No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness store, or at No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a sober, steady man; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference. Address a note to W. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by an Englishman; no objection to the country; good reference. Address R. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as coachman and groom; no objection to do garden work if required. Good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a married Englishman, who perfectly understands his business in the above capacity; has successfully competed at various exhibitions; the wife would take charge of the dairy if required; City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a Scotchman, who has a wife and one child; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; has good reference from former employers. Apply to G. R., all this week, at A. Reid's Seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single middle-aged man, an Englishman; has had long practical experience in this country; can give the best of references as to character and capability. Apply, or address B., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS VEGETABLE GARDENER.—WANTED, by a single man, a situation as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; City or country reference given as to competency, &c. Address G. S., Dobbs' Ferry Post-office, North River.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SMART, ACTIVE AND sober young man, wishes a situation; has three years' reference, his reference says he is an excellent manager of horses and cows, and drives carefully; he is thoroughly temperate, and an honest man, he is no eye-servant, and is willing to enter his place immediately. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, who was lately disengaged, and can produce unexceptionable City references to families whom he has served; no objection to the country, or to travel with a gentleman. Any commands for J. M. will be attended to for two days, by addressing to Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF RESPECTable family, and having received a good education, wishes a place in a genteel family as waiter. He speaks German and English, and understands his business; was six years in his last place. No objection to go to the country. Address RAPHAEL, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOK-keeper in a wholesale dry goods jobbing house; one who is acquainted with that department of business, who is qualified by years of experience, and who can bring the highest testimonials as to character; a single man would be preferred, as the salary will not be large. Address Box No. 1,346 Post-office, postage paid.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, a middle-aged married man preferred; he must thoroughly understand the care and management of horses and carriages, be a good steady driver, and bring the best of City references for honesty and sobriety. Apply this day, at No. 76 Beaver-st., first floor.

50 INTELLIGENT CANVASSERS WANTED—Young men of good address to thoroughly canvass this City and vicinity for subscriptions to Hodge's American Bank-note Safeguard, and Hodge's Journal of Finance and Bank-note Reporter. Commissions liberal. Apply at the Publication Office, No. 111 Fulton-st., from 3 to 5 P. M., daily.

NURSE WANTED.—WANTED, A VERY NEAT, tidy and intelligent Protestant woman, as nurse, to go a short distance in the country; must come with references, at the Servants' Institute, No. ... immediately.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ... TO AUSTRAlia with a ... clerk for a shipping office. ...

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861.
The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:
1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.
2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.
Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.
No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.
Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.
Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward—at the option of the bidder.
The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.
Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.
MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, Commissioners of the Public Debt.
With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.
By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York. W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.
TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 15th and 16th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.
Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.
CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, no application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election in 1862, will be held at the office of the Company, 2d st. and 9th-av., on WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1861. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 P. M. By order of the Board.
August 1st, 1861. GEO. G. PETERS, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTGAGE Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next.
The transfer book will be closed until that day.
By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1861.
THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. [illegible] DABBERGER, Cashier.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER Stage Company have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed. GEO. G. PETERS, Treas.
August 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of six per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
[illegible] MORRILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK. [illegible] BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock, [illegible] payable on and after the 12th [illegible] closed until that day. [illegible]

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, [illegible]
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF [illegible] PER Cent out of the earnings [illegible] months is declared, payable on and after [illegible] Aug. 12, prox. [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 70 Wall-st. [illegible] The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent payable on and after the 1st inst. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 276 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold $2; silver, $1.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an entire success.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, corner of the 7th-av. and 35th-st., until 12 o'clock Noon, of the 8th day of August, instant, for furnishing the following infantry equipments and equipments for the volunteer troops of this State:
25,000 Cartridge boxes.
25,000 Cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
25,000 Waist belts and plates.
25,000 Cap pouches and picks.
25,000 Gun slings.
25,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
25,000 Haversacks, (enameled cloth.)
2,000 Non-commissioned officers and musicians sword and waist belts complete.
2,000 Non-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords.
1,000 Axes and helves.
1,000 Hatchets complete.
400 Pickaxes and helves.
500 Spades.
3,500 Camp kettles.
7,000 Mess pans.
All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined. One-third of each of the articles must be delivered at the State Arsenal in this City within fifteen days from the date of the contract, and the remaining two-thirds within twenty days thereafter, all to be subjected to inspection before being accepted.
The proposals will state the price at which each of the articles will be furnished, as well as the place of business of persons making proposals; and all bidders are requested to meet at the Commissary-General's office, at 12 o'clock noon of the 8th inst., to learn to whom the contracts are awarded; the successful bidders to give at once full and ample security for the faithful discharge of their obligations.
All proposals should be addressed "To the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, New-York City," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements and Equipments." The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids, if, in his judgment, the public interest requires it.
As the contracts which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be upon account of the United States, payment will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government to meet them.
BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr., Commissary-General.

CHIEF-ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 M. on the [illegible] day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats.
The oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about (2) two-bushel sacks, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at foot of 6th-st., at the Government Wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.
The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Oats;" and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.
The Assistant-Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all the bids which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.
D. H. RUCKER, Assistant-Quartermaster.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 10th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.
Also about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.
The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the [illegible] of April [illegible], inclusive.
The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.
ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Pope's-street,
SAMUEL E. THOMPSON, No. [illegible] Beekman-st.,
JAMES BARLMORE, No. 5 Nassau-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.
[illegible], Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 60 South-st., New-York, July 15, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the [illegible] day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or [illegible] pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties [illegible] of contract, apply at the office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRING to [illegible] horses well cared for during the Summer [illegible] at a farm on Long Island of easy access from New-York City. Good [illegible] and stables provided for mares with foal. Address W. J. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 Times Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

PASTURE FOR HORSES.—GOOD PASTURE can be had near Fort Lee, N. J., seven miles from the City; communication by steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* from foot of Spring-st., New-York, four times a day. Apply to PASTURE, Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office, or to C. E. KNAPP, No. 2?? Hudson-st.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.
TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.
Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German De Reforme, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumnisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.
The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.
This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.
MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Medicine and Materia Medica.*
Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. [illegible] to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHEA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhea—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious. It heals the irritated bowels, leaving them in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 10 [illegible] and No. 12 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. ADOLPH S. & CO., proprietors, [illegible] Me.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of disease of females. Patient [illegible] ladies provided with private board, nursing, &c. [illegible] Dr. or Mrs. THIERS, No. 62 4th-av., New-York. Send red stamp for circular and escape quackery.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. [illegible]

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, [illegible]

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 [illegible]

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF [illegible] GODFREY, No. [illegible] Broadway, or of the [illegible]

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. M. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see [illegible] patients. All consultations free from charge. Package of [illegible] $3, sent to any address.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHEA.—Howard Association Reports sent free to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained [illegible] anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. [illegible] vial, with a book.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED 1823.)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3:50 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 50 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.
Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn	6.31 A. M.	Sands' Point	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood	6.35 A. M.	Great Neck	7.55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6.45 A. M.	Whitestone	8.05 A. M.
Glen Cove	7.15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9½, 12¼, and 3¼.
" " Spring-st. at 9¾, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at [illegible] A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 19th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Clark-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOOT AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. [illegible]

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves [illegible] East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at [illegible] o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor [illegible]

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves [illegible] M., arriving in time for morning train [illegible] New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW [illegible] METAMORA leaves Pier foot [illegible] SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M. [illegible]

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE [illegible] Peck-slip [illegible] P. M. Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1.50, deck $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leave Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1.3, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9.15, 11 A. M., 1.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave [illegible] every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find a [illegible] grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands near Holden's Station, a cool retreat where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	60
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents, by the Staten Island ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. [illegible]

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. [illegible], will run to the Banks daily during the season. [illegible]

Leaving—East River.		Leaving—North River.	
[illegible] st.	7.15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8.10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7.30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8.30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7.45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9.00 A. M.

And [illegible] Brooklyn at 7.55 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. [illegible] leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7½; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry B. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 12? Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 5, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator, With the Will annexed.
ap9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HEYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1861.
ap2-law6mTu* LETTY HOYLER, Executrix.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$7 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROCKER, Commander.
One of the above will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodation for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.—The well-known packet ship BENJAMIN ADAMS, lying at Pier No. 38 East River, sails on the [illegible] of August, and the packet ship ROBERT L. LANE, lying at Pier No. [illegible] North River, will sail on the [illegible] August. For passage at the lowest rates, or drafts payable in all parts of Great Britain or Ireland, constantly for sale, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Manasquan, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at [illegible] A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. [illegible] Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA SHORE.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE SOUTH SIDE FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3 and 4 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6.45 and [illegible] A. M. and at [illegible] P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7.45 and 8.45 A. M., and at 5 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 50 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st.: 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville. [illegible] A. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis. [illegible] P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. [illegible] P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] and 7:25, 11.25 A. M., and [illegible] 3.30 and 4 P. M. [illegible] and 4.25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with [illegible] P. M. Sundays included.) [illegible]

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries, New-York, at [illegible] A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; [illegible] [illegible]

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4.15 and 6.15 A. M., and 4.25 and 6.25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4.25 and 6.25 P. M., for Suffern at 4.25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STEEL GUNS
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO'S,
Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

TENTS, TENTS, TENTS.
Large and superior stock of tents, at the lowest prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

CAPT. HAYES' R. A. PATENT SKIN cartridges, introduced into the English and several foreign services. These cartridges are unequaled for facility of loading, rapidity of fire, not liable to be [illegible] by exposure to rain, or in fording streams or ditches.
An invoice of 25,000, .577 bore, suitable for Enfield rifle, just received, now in bond, for sale by
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Sole agents for the manufacturers in the United States.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Standards of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations, Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TEREY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING,
The Colored Steward and German Sailor of the [illegible]
SCHOONER S. J. WARING,
Who slew three of the piratical prize crew, and rescued themselves and the vessel from their power, hold
LEVEES DAILY, AT THE MUSEUM.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening.
WHAT IS IT? A MAN MONKEY,
the most singular creature living.
MADAGASCAR ALBINOS.
Rudolph Lucasie, wife and child, pure
WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS.
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.
In the Lecture-room, a great dramatic novelty is offered, embracing FARCE, VAUDEVILLE, and BURLETTA.
With a brilliant and talented company, including
LITTLE LOLA, THE INFANT WONDER,
MR. and MRS. C. D. REYNOLDS,
MISS DORA DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
LA PETITE ADDIE LE BRUN,
The favorite juvenile danseuse, always popular.
The first representation of the company will be the drama,
MARIE, THE CHILD OF SORROW.
To be followed by other interesting and attractive plays.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE COOLEST AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TO-NIGHT,
and every night till further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
OR,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the new Tableaux,
New Music, new Songs and new Dances.

WINTER GARDEN.
FOURTH ANNUAL VISIT
OF THE
FLORENCES.
TO-NIGHT,
THE TOODLES.
Timothy Toodle .... Mr. Florence.
THRICE MARRIED.
Carlotta, (assuming five characters) .... Mrs. Florence.
THE HAPPY MAN.
Paddy Murphy .... Mr. Florence.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 7, 1861.
MR. & MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
Have, unsolicited, tendered a benefit to the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
of those gallant members of the
SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
WHO FELL AT MANASSAS.
Tickets can be procured on application to Capt. J. B. Kirker, No. 501 Broadway, Lieut.-Col. Nugent, or any of the officers of the Sixty-ninth.
N. B.—There will be no reserved seats, except the Orchestra Stalls, which may be had on application at the box Office, on Tuesday, 6th inst.
Tickets 50 cents. Orchestra (reserved,) $1. Private boxes $7.
The free list will be entirely suspended on this occasion.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew [illegible], Frederick [illegible] Keefe and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and [illegible] Punt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
August 2, 1861.
EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 482, LAWS OF 1860.
SEC. 11.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County, he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW-YORK. IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK. IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT Messrs. GELLER, REITGEN & REICHELT, of the City of New-York, have assigned all their property to MORRIS KURTZ and JOSEPH HERZFELD, of the City of New-York, in trust for the payment of their debts. The office of the assignees is at No. 82 Broadway, where all claims are to be presented and all payments to be made.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.
ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department must be presented AT ONCE at this office. C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster Gen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, both of the City of New-York, and José Baró, of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, have formed a limited partnership under the name of HERQUES & MASERAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of conducting and transacting in the City of New-York a general commission mercantile business and all things appertaining thereto, in which all the parties interested are the said Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, who are the general partners, and the said José Baró, who is the special partner, that said José Baró has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) as capital towards the common stock, and that said limited partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, 1861, and is to terminate on the 1st July, 1866.
R. HERQUES,
A. MASERAS,
JOSE BARO.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned [illegible] firm of DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861. DANIEL A. MATHEWS. BENJ. [illegible]
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will continue the General Auction and Commission Business for his own account, at No. 79 Nassau-st. [illegible]

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, and will continue under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.
July 10, 1861.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN New-York will commence the annual session in its room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M. Election of officers on Thursday, from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Sec.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF EDWARD P. DOHERTY, COMPANY A, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, WHO WAS CAPTURED AT BULL RUN, SUNDAY, JULY 21, AND WHO ESCAPED FROM THE ENEMY ON FRIDAY NIGHT FOLLOWING, JULY 26.

The Regiment left the Navy-yard Tuesday, July 16, at 10 o'clock, and marched up the Avenue over the *Long* Bridge, to their camping grounds, within five miles of Fairfax, where, at 9 P. M., they stacked and bivouacked for the night in the open field, together with Col. BURNSIDE's Brigade, consisting of the First and Second Rhode Island Infantry, Second Rhode Island Battery, and Second New-Hampshire Volunteers. At 5 A. M., July 17, (Wednesday,) the brigade formed a line of march, and proceeded to Fairfax Court-house, where they arrived at 10 A. M., and found the breastworks of the enemy deserted, as well as the town, of all secession troops. Halted in the town before the Court-house; the flag was hoisted upon the Court-house by the Rhode Island Regiments, the band saluting it with the National airs.

The march was then resumed; the whole Brigade proceeded half a mile beyond Fairfax, and bivouacked on the old camp-ground of the rebels, which they had abandoned that morning between 6 and 9 o'clock. Large quantities of blankets were found burning, having been destroyed by them in this manner in their hasty retreat; also, a store-room of military clothing was found by them, as well as a dozen or more tents, which were immediately put to good use, and a bullock just dressed, which furnished rations for the Seventy-first, as far as it went.

In this encampment the Brigade remained till 7 A. M. Thursday, July 18, the Brigade again marched one mile, and halted by command of Gen. MCDOWELL. Here the Brigade remained till 3 P. M., on an old camp-ground of the enemy, when the march was again taken up, under a scorching sun, till within a mile and a half of Centreville, where we bivouacked once more, the men making pleasant huts of the boughs of trees.

During the night the regiment was called to arms, in consequence of the firing of pickets on our left. Friday and Saturday was passed in this place very pleasantly, the regiments of the brigade having a regimental drill each day, and also being served with good rations of fresh meat and plenty of coffee and sugar.

On Saturday, orders were issued to prepare to march at 1 A. M., Sunday, each man to take two days' rations of good salt beef, salt pork and crackers in haversack, with positive instructions to fill his canteen with water, and not to use it on the route, as water was scarce. This was done, and the regiment marched with the brigade Sunday morning at 2 A. M., for the battle-field, passing through Centreville just before sunrise.

After proceeding a mile and a half beyond Centreville we were ordered to halt and cap our pieces. We then crossed a bridge, mounted a hill in the vicinity, and to the right of Gen. MCDOWELL's head-quarters, and then turned to the right into a field, at a double quick, which was kept up about a quarter of an hour, passing through a wood and halting in a field, where we remained about twenty minutes. Gen. MCDOWELL and his Staff came into the field. This was between 6 and 7 o'clock. The march was then resumed by a circuitous route through the woods, passing several dry brooks, until we reached Bull Run, which we waded in great confusion, every one being anxious to get water. Company lines were immediately formed on the other side, and an advance was made up the road at a quick step, firing being heard upon our left.

After a mile's marching at quick step, we were put upon double-quick up the hill, wheeling to the left, into an old stubble-field, where we halted, and our arrival was announced by a shot from a rifle cannon whistling over our heads. The halt did not last two minutes, when Col. BURNSIDE led the different regiments into their positions on the field. The Second Rhode Island entered the field first, to the extreme right, then the Rhode Island Battery, six pieces, and the two howitzers of the Seventy-first, and then to the left the Seventy-first, and after it, on its left the First Rhode Island, and then the Second New-Hampshire, all formed in line of battle on the top of the hill. This movement was done at double-quick. We were immediately ordered to fall back and lie down, as the discharge from the enemy's battery was very severe.

The First and Second Rhode Island Regiments, the Rhode Island Battery, and the two howitzers, opened fire on the enemy. One of the Rhode Island guns was immediately disabled by a shot from the enemy, and was carried off the field. The Seventy-first lay there as ordered, when an Aid from Col. BURNSIDE rode up and asked for the field officers. Col. MARTIN then ordered us forward.

Prior to this some of the Seventy-first had gone over to the First Rhode Island, and were fighting in their ranks. BURROUGHS, Commissary of the Seventy-first, rode up in front of us, dismounted from his horse, and told the boys to go in and fight on their own account, which they did with a will. Just prior to this Capt. HART, of Company A, had been wounded and carried from the field; also Capt. ELLIS, of Company F. Then Lieut. OAKLEY came on. Going forward to the brow of the hill he received a shot in the leg of his pantaloons from one of his own men.

Some time after this the firing ceased upon both sides. MCDOWELL, with his staff, then rode through our lines, receiving a cheer from the Seventy-first, and passed down the hill to the left, within 100 feet of the enemy's line. After that the brigade fell back into the woods and rested, taking care of the wounded, and removing them to the hospital; some straggling about over the fields without their muskets, looking on at the fight in other parts of the engagement, which they supposed was the end of the battle, thinking the day was ours.

At about 3 o'clock we formed in line again, on the brow of the hill. It was at this time that a shell fell over my left shoulder, and striking the ground behind me, rebounded upon the foot of private WM. N. SMITH, of Brooklyn, tearing it open. He threw his arms around my neck, and I assisted in carrying him to the hospital.

I returned from the hospital towards my regiment, and met other troops retreating, who informed me that my regiment had gone across the fields. I ran back past Sudley Church, then used as the hospital, up the hill, saw a regiment about half a mile ahead, which I supposed was the Seventy-first; took a short cut across the fields, when the cavalry galloped up and arrested me.

They took me back to the hospital, where, during the confusion, I managed to conceal myself under a blanket, which was saturated with blood. Col. BARKER, of the Virginia Cavalry, then galloped up, and ordered all the unwounded prisoners to be driven to the Junction.

I should think there were about 50 prisoners in all at that point. They left me, supposing I was wounded. A guard was left to guard the hospital. I arose to go in quest of Dr. PEUGNET, and found him engaged in amputating the arm of HARRY ROCKAFELLOW, of [illegible]-street, Philadelphia, of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment. Dr. PEUGNET requested me to assist him, and he having completed his operation, then amputated the arm at the shoulder-joint of a Sergeant of a Maine or a New-Hampshire Regiment, who had a brother, about 17 years of age, who had remained behind to take care of him. This man died under the operation. The next operation was that on my friend WM. SMITH, of Brooklyn, whom I had conveyed to the hospital. His foot was amputated.

During this time Drs. PEUGNET, SWIFT and WINSTON, of the Eighth New-York, Dr. DE GRAW, Dr. GRISWOLD, Dr. BUXTON and the [illegible] of the Fourth Maine, Dr. STEWART, of [illegible], [illegible] of Rhode Island, and [illegible] [illegible] West Point Battery, were attending to the wounded of their respective regiments. Private [illegible] of the West Point Battery, had his [illegible] and died that night. [illegible] HART's servant, who was wounded [illegible] the Colonel to [illegible], also died. MULLEN, Second Rhode Island, and two of the Seventy-first, whose names I do not [illegible] found dead next morning.

Gen. BEAUREGARD and Col. BARKER came up about 7½ o'clock that evening with 150 prisoners of different regiments, most of whom were Fire Zouaves. He stopped and inquired how our wounded were getting along, while the prisoners were driven towards the Junction by the cavalry. During the night a number of prisoners were brought in, and on Monday morning 30 were sent off, then [illegible] [illegible] in front with Manila rope, among them a [illegible] of 17, from Maine, who plead bitterly to be [illegible] see his brother buried, but was refused.

During the forenoon an order was issued by Gen. JOHNSTON for every one to be removed from Sudley Church to Richmond, *via* the Junction. All who were not wounded were taken under a tree and tied, as an attack was anticipated. Our doctors strongly remonstrated against this order, as the greater part of our wounded, 280 in number, had not received any attention. Capt. [illegible], of Virginia Cavalry, stated these were his instructions, and he meant to carry them out. We were accordingly all seized, hands bound, except the doctors who were in ambulances. It was then raining in torrents, and some 80 of the wounded were laying in the vicinity of the church and blacksmith shop without any shelter excepting a blanket. The doctors were hurriedly taken away, we being told that our wounded would be cared for by themselves.

Here we waited till 12 o'clock at night in the rain, awaiting orders, when I requested Capt. PATRICK to allow me to go down to the hospital to see a relative who was badly wounded, telling him it would be better to shoot our wounded at once than to allow them to die off by inches; they were all calling for water, and no one there to give it to them. He then said, "Well, my man, choose another man with you and go down." I chose SMITH, of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment. Capt. PATRICK then inquired if there were any more men who had brothers or relatives among the wounded. A general rush took took place among the prisoners—they all stepping forward. He then allowed ATWOOD CROSBY, of Maine, to take care of his brother, who was wounded in the back, and five others: TOMPKINS, Company C, Seventy-first; JOHN HAND, of Massachusetts; a young boy of the Second Rhode Island, about 17 years old; DEEGAN, of the Twenty-seventh, and another, an assistant to a Maine surgeon, and his servant, who cooked for the prisoners, under the direction of TOMPKINS. The rest were kept out in the rain all night, and the following morning were sent to Richmond.

During Monday night a man from Wisconsin died, calling for his mother. He had a daguerreotype of his wife and two children. He called me to give him some water, which I did very frequently. He called for his "Dear mother"—these were his last words. He was a man about 5 feet 6 inches, with a light moustache, and was wounded in the groin. A boy about 18 years old, dressed in the uniform of the Eighth Regiment, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, sandy complexion, shot in the head; had $21 in his pocket-book, and a white silk badge, marked "Parker Guard," died Monday night. Lieut. DAVERS, of Ellsworth Zouaves, wounded in the arm. He laid down to rest, and in the morning, when I went to bandage his arm, I found him dead. Also, a man from Rockland, Me., named FLETCHER.

On Tuesday, ALLEN, of Company C, Seventy-first, died. He was wounded in the abdomen. BUTLER, of Company C, Seventy-first, Elizabethtown, N. J., also died; wounded in legs. Doctors were not there to amputate. GEORGE SAYRE and JOHN P. MORRISSEY, both of the Seventy-first, also died Wednesday morning, within one hour of each other, lying side by side. MEAD, of Massachusetts, a wealthy shoe manufacturer, died while having his thigh amputated. Several others died, whose names I could not learn, numbering in all 32.

On Tuesday evening, six of the Doctors came back on parole—Drs. PEUGNET, SWIFT, WINSTON, DE GRAW, BUXTON and STEWART—and immediately commenced attending to the wounded. Their exertions were unremitting; their time day and night was given to the wounded until all the wounds were properly dressed and all cared for.

On Wednesday morning, Dr. PEUGNET put me in charge of the hospital, and allowed me to choose 20 from the prisoners and wounded, who were able to take care of the wounded, to assist me.

The same morning a lady of the neighborhood brought us a bottle of wine and two dozen eggs, and we bought at noon twelve dozen of eggs from a sutler. Thursday morning a number of secession doctors made their appearance, bringing with them some luxuries which they gave to our doctors. Some time during the day NOBLE, of Company F, and GILLETTE, of the Engineer Corps, both of the Seventy-first, were brought in as prisoners, and were retained as assistants at the hospital. They were not wounded. This day a number of ladies and farmers of the surrounding country visited our hospitals, bringing with them milk, soup and cakes.

On Friday, they commenced removing the prisoners and wounded, amongst them Capt. GORDON, of the Eleventh Massachusetts; Lieut. HAMLIN, Scott Life Guard, and all the Non-Commissioned Officers, leaving instructions with us to be prepared to follow the ambulances containing the wounded, who had undergone operations, on Saturday. In the meantime, Capt. ALLEN, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, disguised as a private and wounded prisoner, a Wisconsin boy, named WORLDORF, and myself, planned an escape, which was successfully accomplished between 5 and 10 P. M. Friday night. We ran the guard, and crawled on our hands and feet out of hearing distance of the sentinels; proceeded in a northeast direction until 3½ A. M., met two pickets of the enemy in a small tent on the main road, which we had to cross to accomplish our escape; the pickets cowed at our appearance, and I hid behind a tree, and we backed some one hundred feet with sticks pointed in the direction of the pickets, and then turned and ran about two miles, keeping a little to the north.

At 2 P. M., not knowing where we were, we determined to approach a house and inquire. We met two women at the gate, and told them we belonged to the Fourth Alabama Regiment. They asked for Messrs. GREY of that regiment—if we knew them—and a number of others, all of whom we told them were shot at Bull Run. They asked where we came from, and where were our arms. These questions we evaded, and asked them to show us the way to Centreville, which they did. We took an opposite direction, and at 4 P. M. halted at another house, where an old man came out and asked if we were soldiers. We replied in the affirmative, and added that we belonged to the Fourth Alabama Regiment, and had been picking blackberries and strayed away from our camp. He then said, "Are you the regiment that is waiting for artillery?" I replied, the same. "Then, boys," said he, "you are stationed at Ball's Mill, three miles from here, (pointing in the direction of Leesburgh,) half way from here to Leesburgh." He then said, "Were you in the fight Sunday?" "Yes." "I am glad, boys, you escaped from the slaughter. These d—d Yankees, I would like to see every man of them strung up. I never could bear them. I will send EDWARD to show you the way to the main road." We thanked him and left.

At 5 P. M., came to a railroad. I saw a little boy and girl, and asked them what road it was. They replied they did not know, but if we would go to the house, JEFF. would tell us. After some further inquiries, without getting any information, we crossed the track and took to the woods, and continued our march until 6 P. M., when we saw a house standing alone in the bushes. We determined to go there, and get something to eat. Arriving at the gate, we inquired if they had something to sell us. They said they had, and we lost no time in investing in 50 cents' worth of hoe-cake and milk.

While we were devouring these (to us) luxuries, a horseman galloped up to the door, and the lady of the house called the man with whom we were conversing, "Cousin GEORGE," (his name is EDWARDS.) We suspected something wrong, and took a precipitate leave down the hill, and continued our march. Half an hour after leaving this house, we crossed the main road, and crossed the field, in order to reach a wood which we supposed was a forest, but which turned out to be nothing but a small thicket. Soon after crossing the thicket, we espied eight mounted troopers at full speed, passing along the road, some fifteen yards ahead; not supposing they were in search of us, we continued on our way, when, upon looking round, we found they had halted at the foot of the hill, and were looking in all directions; at last they saw us, and commanded us to halt and come back. This we had no desire to do, and knowing the fence along the road to be impassable on horseback, we thought our chances of escape were good. We accordingly ran, and they fired, one or two of them dismounting simultaneously with the discharge of the others' guns, to let the rails of the fence down in order that they might pursue us into the woods.

In the meantime we had gained the wood and I found another fence surrounding it. This fence was equally as wide as the first one. They galloped off to the edge of the woods where we should have to pass to make our escape, and surrounded the woods. Here they dismounted, took down the rails and entered the bushes, and commenced their search. In the meantime we had run back to where we entered the bush and hid under two large elm trees, Capt. ALLEN clipping the branches in order that we might pull them down over us with more facility; it was perhaps five minutes before they reached this portion of the thicket, and these trees being so much exposed, they concluded no person was there, and went away to the other end of the woods, but soon returned, and in passing one of these trees, one of the horses ridden by one of our pursuers grazed my right leg with his hoof, and so close were they upon us that we overheard all their conversation.

During this time, some twelve or fifteen of the inhabitants of Milford turned out with their guns and pistols to assist the troopers to find the Yankees; and an order was given, by an old man in citizen's dress, for the horsemen to return to the next woods, with orders to the men who had come together, to look in all the bushes and to turn over all the old logs, and leave nothing undone which they might suppose would tend to our capture. Here one of them remarked "the Yankee —— —— has got away;" another said that if they were in those woods, they would give us a right warning, and they commenced discharging their guns in the bushes in every direction, but happily, did not aim in the direction of our tree.

In about an hour the old man returned, and ordered a boy about 15 years of age to remain beside us on a log, with instructions to fire at us the moment he saw us—"Even," said he, "if you do miss them." It was now 9 P. M., and the long prayed-for darkness came to our rescue, and helped to cover our retreat. For nearly another hour the old wretch kept prowling about the woods, and finally went away. At about 11 o'clock we were so exhausted that we fell asleep, and rested until 12, when ALLEN crawled over to me and said, "They haven't got us yet."

I had dreamt, during my short slumber, that I was a captive, and he had some difficulty in persuading me to the contrary. Being reassured, I arose from my retreat, and, as we emerged from beneath the branches which had just saved our lives, we beheld the youth who, two hours before, had been placed to watch for us; he was in a deep slumber, and had his gun grasped between his folded arms, in a horizontal position. I drew my knife to dispatch him, but Capt. ALLEN prevented me.

We then retraced our steps for nearly a mile and a half, and struck over for the Potomac, which we reached at 1½ o'clock Sunday morning, having kept up a quick and double-quick step all along the road.

Having reached the Potomac, we sat down to rest; but we were hardly seated before we saw a man on horseback approaching us by the road. He walked his horse past us as though he was unaware of our presence, until he reached the corner of a fence surrounding a corn-field, when he put spurs to his horse and went up the hill at full speed. We suspected something in this movement, and looking for shallow water, but finding none, we immediately plunged into the stream and swam the river. When within twenty feet of the opposite shore we heard firing and cries of "Come back," and on turning round we saw ten or fifteen men, in their shirt sleeves, ordering us back, and firing several shots at us. Of course we did not obey this command, but started off at a good pace into what we supposed was Maryland. We had not gone far before we came to another stream, which we waded.

We afterwards ascertained that we had crossed Edward's Island about 17 miles from Washington. Before losing sight of our pursuers, Capt. ALLEN showed his pistol, and shook it in defiance of them. This was the only weapon, with the exception of the knife, we had among us. This was about half-past five Sunday morning. Finding ourselves among friends, we walked five miles to Great Falls, where we laid down and rested till noon. On waking we resumed our march, and reached the arsenal at nine at night, where we found our picket-guard of Second Vermont Regiment. They received us kindly, provided us with supper, and furnished us with a bed. The next morning we all hurried on to Washington, and telegraphed our safe arrival to our friends.

I may here state that on Wednesday I visited the field of battle on horseback, in company with Capt. WHITE, of the Virginia Cavalry. I saw there numbers of our comrades, unburied, principally in the uniform of the Fourteenth Brooklyn and ELLSWORTH's Zouaves. I asked the reason; the reply was they had not yet reached them. The smell was very offensive. I galloped up to count their numbers, but was obliged to turn back on this account. I counted 14 of the Fourteenth Regiment in one spot. We were uniformly treated with kindness by both soldiers and people. There remained in hospitals and tents, which were erected for the wounded, at the time of my leaving about 246, all doing very well, and are, I presume, by this time removed to Richmond.

Of those taken prisoners, who afterwards died of their wounds in the hospital at Sudley Church, were the following:

John P. Morrissey, Seventy-first Regiment.
George Sayre, Seventy-first Regiment.
C. A. Allen, Seventy-first Regiment.
—— Butler, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, (Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.)
—— Serles, drummer boy.
—— Cornelius, Col. Martin's servant.
Lieut. Divver, Fire Zouaves.
—— Fletcher, Rockland, Maine.
—— Mullen, Second Rhode Island.
—— Mead, Massachusetts, shoe manufacturer.
—— Tyler, United States Artillery.
—— Seargeant, Vermont Regiment, had a brother, seventeen years old, with him.

Three of Seventy-first Regiment were dead, whose names I did not get.

WOUNDED.

Sergeant Wooster, Co. B, Seventy-first Regiment, wounded in the arm; doing well.
Harry Rockafellow, Co. F, Seventy-first Regiment, left arm amputated; doing well.
George Green, Co. F, Seventy-first Regiment, shot in both arms; doing well.
J. H. Sands, Co. F, Seventy-first Regiment, wounded in arm; doing well.
Nickerson, Co. F, Seventy-first Regiment, shot through left lung; severe wound.
Demorest, Co. F, Seventy-first Regiment, shot in arm; doing well.
Stambier, Co. F, Seventy-first Regiment, finger shot off; doing well.
Burroughs, Co. F, Seventy-first Regiment, (Adams' Express,) shot in leg; doing well.
A. A. Hyde, Co. A, Seventy-first Regiment, shot through left shoulder; doing well.
W. Smith, Co. A, Seventy-first Regiment, foot amputated; doing well.
Mould, Co. I, Seventy-first Regiment, spent cannon ball struck left thigh; doing well.
Vaughan, Co. D, Seventy-first Regiment, wounded in face; doing well.
Dravy, Co. F, Seventy-first Regiment, not badly wounded; doing well.
——, Co. G, Seventy-first Regiment, wounded in groin; lives at No. 27 Henry-street, New-York.
Hand, Massachusetts, slightly wounded.
Head, standard bearer Fourteenth Regiment, slightly wounded.
Richmond, Fourteenth Regiment, slightly wounded.
Mi[illegible], Fourteenth, slightly wounded.
Capt. McQuade, Scott Life Guard, wounded in thigh.
Lieut. Hamblin, Scott Life Guard, wounded in leg—doing well.
A. G. Straw, Oxford, Walker, Shaw, Second Maine, I think, doing well.
Gracie, of Maine, doing well.
Graham, Seventy-ninth Regiment, doing well.
Colligan, Seventy-ninth Regiment, doing well.
Sullivan, Seventy-ninth Regiment, doing well.
Torry, from Maine, old man about 60, slightly wounded.
Wheeler, slightly wounded.
Bowman, Twenty-seventh New-York, leg amputated below knee; doing well.
Welsh, (carriage-maker, near Rochester,) shot in mouth.
Sergeant of the Twenty-seventh; name something like Sedman; shot in leg; doing well.
Capt. Gordon, Eleventh Massachusetts, spent cannon ball in side.
Dugan, Twenty-seventh New-York, slightly wounded; doing well.
Crosby, from China, Me., shot in the body; his brother, Atwood Crosby, unhurt, attending on him.

PRISONERS UNHURT.

Tompkins, Co. C, Seventy-first.
Smith, Co. H, Seventy-first.
Noble, Co. F, Seventy-first.
Gillette, Engineer Corps.
Dr. Peugnet, Surgeon, Seventy-first.
Dr. Winston, Surgeon, Eighth.
Dr. Swift, Surgeon, Eighth.
Dr. Buxton, Surgeon, Maine Regiment.
Dr. Stewart, Surgeon Minnesota Regiment.
Dr. Griswold.
Dr. Swalm.
Dr. De Graw.
Dr. Harris.
Surgeon of Third West Point Battery.
Surgeon of a Maine regiment, his servant and assistant, whom we called Dr. John.
Ryan, of Rhode Island, musician.
Kelly and Thompson, wounded slightly, to what regiment I don't know.

In all there were 286, of whom 32 died, a portion of whose names I have given; the rest were living, and most of them doing well, when I left.

E. P. DOHERTY.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Head-quarters of the United States Army has been practically transferred from Eleventh-street, in this City, to the National Capital. Gen. SCOTT's office in town having been for months divested of the Commander-in-Chief, orders and regulations for the Army are now dated "Washington," instead of New-York. Officers reporting for duty, however, frequently do so at the Eleventh-street establishment, and as no general order forbidding them to do so has been published, one of the chief functions of a military head-quarters is still performed in New-York.

Col. SMITH, of Governor's Island, is, rumor says, about to be put in an important position at the seat of war. He is one of the ablest tacticians in the Army, was twice brevetted for distinguished service in the Mexican War, and possesses in an eminent degree one of the best attributes of a successful General—viz.: a thorough military education, enhanced by a lifetime of active experience. He is a native of Pennsylvania, entered the service as a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery in July, 1825, and was made a Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel in August, 1847. He is in the prime of life.

A recruiting office for the new regiments of the United States Army has been opened in the city of Toledo, Ohio. Lieut. CORRENTES, of the Eighteenth Regiment, (the head-quarters of which is at Columbus,) presides in the new rendezvous, which occupies the very novel site of a ship deck, at a steam-packet terminus.

The United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, which returned from the Mediterranean Squadron a short time since, and subsequently broke down near Fortress Monroe, has been ordered to be finished for sea with the utmost dispatch. She is now at Philadelphia, and has been in the workmen's hands for weeks. She is 2,450 tons burthen, carries 15 guns, and 35 officers and men.

Governor's Island underwent a sad change yesterday. All the camp tents have been removed, the recent detachment of recruits having made the quarters large enough for all the men. This alteration interferes materially with the aspect of the Island, from the river.

Orders have been received here for a crew for the new steam corvette *Pensacola*, now preparing for her first commission at the Washington Navy-yard. In compliance with it, 300 blue jackets were last evening mustered on board the recruiting ship *North Carolina*, and will be sent on to the National Capital.

A requisition for 500 sailors, to be forwarded at once to Portsmouth, N. H., has been received, and is being complied with by the Commander of the *Ohio*, at Boston. They are probably destined for the sailing-frigate *Sabine*.

A schooner laden with material for the rigging department arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday. The United States steam gun-boat *Monticello* has taken the *Richmond's* place at the dock in the Navy-yard. The *Brandywine*, *Potomac* and *North Carolina* are now the only regular men-of-war in the stream.

The Naval Examining Board met yesterday at No. 179 Water-street, (not Wall,) to test officers applying for the position of commanders of the newly purchased vessels. The names of the persons examined will not be given for publication until Mr. WELLES has approved of them.

The mast that floated into Honolulu may be the *Levant's* foremast, as it was 76 feet long. The mainmast of the lost corvette was 82—80 in length. But there are no "gun rack marks" in a man-of-war foremast.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. FOX, was reported at the Navy-yard last evening as having arrived in New-York. He is expected to visit the various departments to-day, and will be received in a becoming manner.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE NEW CONTRACT FOR SUBSISTING THE TROOPS.

The multitude of contractors who would supply the troops of the new levy with all that they require, are somewhat puzzled with the explicitness of the proposal that is required by Gen. ARTHUR. It is evident from the published document that the State is resolved the men shall be well fed, and that is not what these cormorants desire. The majority, too, are disgusted with the clause in the advertisement which says that as the expenditures under the contract will be upon account of the United States, the payments will be made "when the funds are furnished and provided by the General Government." The object of this is, of course, to secure responsible men as contractors, and to exclude the horde of hand-to-mouth speculators who put in for the contracts with the hope of dividing their luck with a large retinue of backers. It is abundantly apparent that if the contract falls into good hands the men of the new levy will be most liberally provided for. Wednesday will decide the fate of a legion of Army followers. The public interest demands that the contract be given to the man who is known to be capable of fulfilling its conditions with honesty and liberality.

MUSTERING OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M. OUT OF THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.

Yesterday morning, shortly after 9 o'clock, the various companies belonging to this regiment marched from their respective armories to Union-square, in order to be mustered out of the United States service. By 10 o'clock line was formed, and Capt. HAYMAN, of the United States Army, commenced the ceremony. It was intended at the conclusion to have paraded, but owing to the heavy rain-storm that sprung up shortly after 12 o'clock the men were only marched down Broadway to Washington-square, and then dismissed.

THE FIRST REGIMENT IRISH ARTILLERY.

Recruiting offices for this Regiment have been opened at No. 42 Prince-street, Capt. THOMAS LYNCH; Battery Encampment, Capt. FELIX DUFFY, and City Hall Park, Capt. J. E. MCGEE. Persons wishing to join are are requested to make immediate application to either of the above-named officers.

THE SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

A squad of recruits will leave to-day at 1 o'clock to join this regiment at Washington. All wishing to join can do so on application to Lieut. HUGHES, at the regimental armory, in Seventh-street, corner of Hall-place. Returned members of the militia wishing to reenlist will receive good treatment under the Lieutenant, who is an experienced soldier, having served ten years in the militia of this City.

THE EMPIRE ZOUAVES.

Yesterday, a company of men, under command of Capt. HARRING, were mustered into the service of the United States, and attached themselves to Col. EGAN's Regiment of Empire Zouaves.

THE LESLEY GUARD.

Col. MONTGOMERY's Regiment will go into camp to-morrow, at Camp Law, Staten Island. Orderly Sergeants will report at the general head-quarters, No. 134 William-street, the number of men in their respective companies. Captains of companies are requested to draw the necessary camp equipage.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, known as the Lafayette Guard, and commanded by Col. R. DE TROBRIAND, is rapidly filling up. The men are quartered at New Dorp, Staten Island, and the recruits are rapidly becoming efficient in drill. An Engineer Corps is attached to the regiment, and is one of the most interesting features of the organization. The following are the field officers: Col. R. DE TROBRIAND, Lieut.-Col. LE FLERE, Major THOURON, Adjt. P. A. GENDY, Quartermaster J. W. WEEKES, Paymaster STEWART N. TAYLOR.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The Thirteenth Regiment paraded yesterday afternoon for the last time before being mustered out of service, on Fort Greene, and was reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council. There were about 804 men in line. After the review, the regiment executed some battalion movements in a creditable manner, and then marched through some of the principal thoroughfares to the Armory and were dismissed. Col. ABEL SMITH was in command, having been restored to duty by the Assistant Adjutant-General. The Thirteenth, it is expected, will be mustered out of the service and paid off to-day.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. MICHAEL BENNETT, was mustered out of the service, and paid off, at Union Hall, yesterday. Their arms were returned to the Armory. A portion of the men composing this command will at once recruit in Capt. GOTT's regiment, to serve for three years, or during the continuance of the war.

A letter received from Centreville, by Major JOURDAN, of the Fourteenth N. Y. S. M., now at Arlington, states that Col. A. M. WOOD, Drs. HOMISTON and SWALM, Ensign HEAD, and twelve privates, all of the same regiment, are in the hospital at the former place and well taken care of.

CONTRACTS FOR THE ARMY—LETTER FROM THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1861.

Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senate:

SIR: I perceive by the morning papers that bill No. 43, styled a bill to prevent frauds by officers intrusted with making contracts, has passed the Senate, certain amendments not specified made by the House of Representatives having been concurred in.

I know the responsibility attaching to any Government officer who ventures to argue against a bill whose object is stated as the prevention of frauds; but it is my duty to say to you, that if the conditions in regard to contracts imposed by this bill become law, the country may as well at once yield to the Southern rebels all they ask.

They are directed by one mind and will, prompt, strong, determined, bold. They are not distracted by divided counsels; are not restrained by rules, regulations, laws, customs, precedents, all the paraphernalia which the good sense of the people has designated as red tape.

Just such regulations as this bill imposes starved the British Army with cold and hunger, while ship-loads of stores and provisions lay till they perished in Balaklava Bay.

Every purchase, every order to purchase or deliver, if accepted, is a contract.

These orders are sent by telegraph. Contracts are thus made with persons a thousand miles away. It we are to trammel every purchase with new conditions of writing, of record, of affidavit, no human brain will be capable of conducting the business of the great supply departments of the army.

The Quartermaster's Department contains many officers who are in this time of public extremity taxed to the limit of their energies in providing the means of moving the army, wagons, horses, mules, forage, tools, tents and clothing for the thousands who are actually suffering for it.

If, in addition to these duties, they are called upon to record in writing every verbal contract, to put it upon a certain piece of printed paper, of a certain shape, to go before a magistrate and take, in every case, a certain oath—delay, irresolution, inefficiency, will take the place of promptness and energy. Suffering, discontent, and defeat will attend your armies. All expeditions which should be secret will be made known to the public, and the life and strength of military operations will be gone.

As a protection against fraud, he who will steal will not hesitate to shield himself from detection by an oath made as a custom-house oath.

Some confidence must be reposed in human agents. The officers of the Government endeavor to do their duty. If a dishonest man finds place among them, no interference and certificates of record will prevent his stealing. The greater the load the more perfect the papers. The law of 1861, chapter 81, sect. 10, in regard to public contracts, contains all that is really needed to secure the public.

More legislation will merely embarrass and delay the public service.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SLAVER FALMOUTH.—The preliminary examination of Capt. CHAS. H. KIMBALL and crew of the brig *Falmouth*, seized as a slaver, off the coast of Africa, June 14, by the United States steamship *Sumter*, and brought to this port, commenced before [illegible] United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday afternoon. Ex-Judge BEEBE appeared for the prisoners, and Mr. G. P. ANDREWS for the Government. Lieut. GEORGE W. YOUNG, of the *Sumter*, testified to the circumstances attending the seizure of the *Falmouth*, and the evidences of her character found on board the vessel, which were such as to prove conclusively that she was a slaver. Indeed, Capt. KIMBALL admitted this to be the character of his vessel at the time she was seized, but said that he had abandoned his original design of capturing a cargo of slaves before seizure, and was about leaving the coast. At the close of Lieut. YOUNG's examination, the case was adjourned till to-day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The August term of this Court commenced yesterday. There was a fair attendance of Petit Jurors, but not more than half-a-dozen of the pannel of Grand Jurors made their appearance. If a quorum should be present to-day, the Recorder will deliver his charge. JOSEPH PARNARD pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of THOS. HALL, on the 9th of July last, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. WM. GREENE pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. EDWARD HOLDEN pleaded guilty to the same offence, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. JAS. ATTNGE, HARRIET BUTLER and JEREMIAH O'BRIEN were severally tried for grand larceny, and acquitted.

A SOLDIER KILLED IN A BAR-ROOM BRAWL.—WILLIAM LEE, a soldier belonging to the First Regiment Scott Life Guard, was shot, yesterday morning, by a German named ALBERT UHL, in a porter-house kept by LOUIS BLAUKA, at the corner of Morris and West streets, in the First Ward. The affair quickly came to the knowledge of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, and UHL was arrested by Officer DAVIN. LEE was removed to the New-York Hospital; but from the first no hopes were entertained of his recovery, and he died at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Coroner GAMBLE will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

Amusements.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Mr. DE CORDOVA's new entertainment at this establishment will close this evening and we recommend our friends to take the final opportunity of listening to an extremely vivid poem, and gazing upon a series of life-like pictures of the war. Mr. DE CORDOVA's health is such that his physicians have peremptorily forbidden his going on with his arduous duties in this warm season. He is, therefore, compelled to forego his present lucrative engagement; but we hear, with pleasure, that the entertainment will be brought before the public during the coming Autumn. It is certainly one of the few things that can interest the public in these war times.

Candidate for Brigadier.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I asked Lieut.-Col. BURNHAM, (now Mayor Wood's First Marshal,) "When he was going to the wars?" His reply was, "When I make up my mind to shoot my brother." I see that his name is among the nominees for Brigadier-General. Are men of such uncertain views to receive the indorsement of the loyalists of the North? Yours,

CERTAINTY.

Horrible Accident at Newark.

NEWARK, Monday, Aug. 5.

A building on South Broad-street fell this noon, burying three boys beneath the ruins, one, a son of Alderman PARKHURST, was killed, who was aged 16 years, and the other two badly injured.

Burglary at Fulton, N. Y.

FULTON, Monday, Aug. 5.

A daring burglary was committed here Saturday night. The dwellings of SAMUEL F. CASE and CHAS. CASE were broken into and some $300 worth of silver ware taken.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT active; White, $1 20; Red, $1 10@$1 13. CORN—Yellow, 52c.@53c. MESS PORK, $16 50. LARD steady at 10c.@10½c. WHISKY 20c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 14
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The mails for Europe, *via* Boston, per *Arabia*, close in this City at 5.30 P. M. on Tuesday.

The mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, per *Norwegian*, close in this City at 2 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for Cuba, per *Matanzas*, close at 1 P. M. on Thursday.

The Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per *City of Baltimore*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 5—*In steamship Fulton, from Havre*—Mrs. De la Buteseche and 2 children, Mr. Cowdin and family, H. Wood and family, Miss Wood, Mrs. W. B. Spooner, Mrs. E. H. Henderson, G. S. Partridge and family, Mr. Faulkner and son, Miss Faulkner, Mrs. Bonaparte, Mrs. Chubb, P. M. Cartaya and family, Edwin James, lady and servant, Miss Aylliand, Morris Barnewell, Miss Cruse, Miss Rice, Mr. Rice, A. C. Nehraw and family, Lieut. De Haven and family, A. D. Morgan, Miss Morgan, H. D. Howard and lady, S. S. Ward and lady, Miss Jenny Ward, H. C. Ward, Geo. Wright, Louis Jackon, W. S. Bowen and lady, W. K. Strong, Dewitt C. Hay and lady, Mr. Martinez and family, W. C. Burnap, A. Marie and family, Mr. Laight, Mr. Gassenheimer, Mr. Granier, Dr. Page, Mr. Wilmerding, L. Tinan, F. D. Howell, Mr. Fragis, W. Campbell, H. G. Goundie, Otho Weyk, C. Muller, F. Bianchi, F. A. Little, Mr. Blanc, E. Dominique, Mr. Montant, Mr. Bounefaux, W. Boukiln and lady, W. Thompson, Mrs. Tucker and family, Mr. Stillman and lady, F. Hallihen, Mrs. Swain, lady and son, M. Alvarez, Capt. Hammond and lady, W. M. Rogers, Mr. Smith and lady, Miss Collins, Mr. Westermann, E. Forester, J. Ireland, D. Offaud, C. Bembe, Mrs. C. Raphofer, Mrs. Pout, Mrs. J. Landaner, Mrs. C. Volcher, Mrs. Loulse Case, Mrs. Fesandier and 2 children, Mr. C. Bantleson, Mrs. R. Hortias, Mrs. C. Fay, E. Fredou, J. Smolewski, G. Edwards, Frank Doelger, N. Cahn, E. Stryer, F. Mentele, H. Landaner, C. Jollivet, A. Eisenbach, Chas. Ranhofer, P. Schlosser, W. J. Smith, Mr. Levy, Mr. Fraigneau, T. E. Roux, Mrs. B. Salenbach, F. Cloteaux, Miss B. Levy, Capt. Campbell, Mr. Neill. Total, 149.

In bark Acme, from Vera Cruz—Antonio de Sard, John Waulde.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 01 | Sun sets .... 7 11 | Moon sets 7 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 7 42 | Gov. Island 8 31 | Hell Gate 9 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... MONDAY, Aug. 5.

Cleared.

Ship Belle Wood, Buch, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Bark Torquato Tasso, Bradbery, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Flise, Shultz, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ithadem, Chase, Queenstown, Jackson & Still.

Schooners Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport, master; Delaware, Rockwell, Danvers, master; G. R. Dixon, Wilson, Key West, H. Benner; Kossuth, Ray, Harbor Grace, C. & E. J. Peters; Davison, Jackson, Alexandria, &c., M. Bedell; Emily Nickerson, Cadiz, D. C. Murray; Will o' the Wisp, Hunt, Terragona.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre July 23, and Cowes 24th—passed the Needles at 4½ P. M.—with mdse. and 149 passengers, and $18,217 in specie, to Samuel M. Fox & Geo. Mackenzie. Aug. 1, lat. 45 25, lon. 51 10, passed two icebergs. Aug. 3, lat. 4[illegible] 26, lon. 60 25, passed a Br. brig showing Nos. 9, 7, 8, 2d distg. pendant, stg. E.

U. S. steam transport Coatzacoalcos, Babcock, Washington, D. C., in ballast, with passengers to M. O. Roberts. Passed Mathias Point at 8 A. M. 4th inst., saw the lens of the rebels, or of batteries being erected at that point, same day, at 7 P. M., off Hog Island, saw ship Sir John Franklin, of Baltimore, stdg. to the southward.

Steamer Osceola, Morrill, Washington, D. C., 3 ds., in ballast, to P. N. Spofford.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamtug Underwriter, Fountain, Boston, having ship John Willis in tow.

Ship John Willis, Chadwick, Boston, in ballast to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Was towed to this port by steamtug Underwriter.

Bark Acme, Campbell, Vera Cruz July 12, with coffee, jalap, &c., to Hargous & Co. July 27, lat. 24 20, lon. 82 27, saw a suspicious looking schr. making towards us at [illegible] P. M., observed him setting square sail and steering directly for us; just at dark he suddenly hauled up for us, with the intention of boarding us—not liking his appearance, made all sail and ran away from him, when he [illegible] up and gave up the chase; supposed her to be a privateer. 24 inst., lat. 35 9, lon. 74 14, was spoken by U. S. steamer Union, on a cruise—wished to be reported—same time she boarded a herm. brig to windward. The A. had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Golden Rule, Whitebery, Aspinwall [illegible] ds., with rubber, &c., to J. F. Joy. July 4, while lying in port, a sailor named John Parkenson, of New-York, was badly wounded about the hand and leg by the premature discharge of a cannon which he was loading. [illegible] was left in the hospital at Aspinwall.

Schr. Elizabeth and Jane, (Br.,) Mathews, Salt Cay, T. I., 9 ds. via Holmes' Hole 5 ds., with salt to master. July 22, lat. 24 49, lon. 72 18, spoke U. S. steamship St. Lawrence, hence for Charleston, to go on the blockade.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Coker, Naples May [illegible] via Gibraltar June 15, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Had very light winds the entire passage.

Schr. Dasher, (Br.,) Smith, Hillsboro, N. S., [illegible] ds., with plaster to A. Smithers.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, (of Columbia,) Bristol, St. Jago, W. I., 11 ds., with spices to C. H. Snow.

Schr. Staten Islander, Palmer, Frankfort [illegible] ds., with stone for Sandy Hook Fortification.

Schr. Eben Sawyer, Tracy, Eastport 12 ds., with plaster to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Wareham.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem 3 ds., with mdse., to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. C. H. Pettit, (of Westport,) Clark, Lingan, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to B. F. Small.

Schr. Rebecca Sears, Lynch, Alexandria 7 ds., coal.
Schr. Arctic, Hicks, Fort Monroe 24 hours, in ballast.
Schr. Alice, Davis, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal.
Schr. Anna J. Russell, Hart, Portland 2 ds., stone.
Schr. Rover's Bride, Chink, Kennebunk 5 ds.
Schr. E. Davidson, Allen, Beverly 2 ds.
Schr. N. Tyler, Shaddick, Bristol, in ballast.
Schr. Golden Gate, Weeks, Boston 3 ds.

BELOW—Bark Naiad, from Cienfuegos.—By pilot boat E. Blunt.

WIND—During the day, from S. W. to N. W., gentle, calm.

Sailed.

Aug. 5—U. S. steam frigate Richmond.

Aug. 4—Ships Mary Ogden, and Republic, (Brem.,) for London; Orpheus, (Brem.,) for Bremen. Barks Minerva, for Cork; James Cockerill, for London. Brigs Eugene A. Reed, for Barbados; A. Dunbar, for Aspinwall. Schr. Mohawk, for Porto Rico.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Arr. barks Aeolus, (Swed.,) Guttenburg; Saranac, Surinam; W. B. Stetson, Cienfuegos.

Miscellaneous.

PERNAMBUCO, July 1.—The whaling bark La Grange, of New-Bedford, arrived here on the 24th ult., the crew refusing to go any further, asserting that the vessel was not seaworthy. She has been ordered into port to be surveyed, and report says she will be condemned.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

HALIFAX, Aug. 3.—The Bright Olive, from New-York, bound to Newfoundland, has been wrecked near Barrington. Part of cargo will be saved in a damaged state.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—The sloop Tawtameo, from New-London, with a cargo of oil, bound to Nantucket, was towed in here dismasted.—(By telegraph.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGON AND AMBULANCE HARNESS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CORNER HOWARD AND MERCER STS.,
NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, Army Wagon Harness.

The proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, and the price at which they can be delivered at this depot, the number which can be made by the bidder within one month after receipt of the order; also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The harness must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns:

Four-mule harness as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILOAS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 6 inches long, 3¾ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ⅝ inch iron; hip straps, 3 feet 11 inches long, 2½ inches wide; stay pieces 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 5 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, tie straps, 18 inches long, ½ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side 2 feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two inch buckle; short side 1 foot 8 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS, 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ¾ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide, upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 1½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide; nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 5½ inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; bitts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 lbs. to the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, with T on one end, weight 7½ to 8 lbs. per pair. Twisted or straight.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 24 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron. Twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 1 inch long, 2¼ inches wide, with 2¼-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap. Twisted.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle, ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse-hide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with a 2½-inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1½ inch wide, these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle. Spanish saddle fashion, stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with 1½-inch buckle, stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ pounds to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO COLLARS, 17½ to 18 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO NECK STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP STRAPS.—back strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip Straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with a hook at one end.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the center to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ¾ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse-hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 18 inches wide, 17 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, covered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

Four-horse Harness, as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILOAS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 8 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of ⅝ inch iron; hip straps, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stay pieces, 2 feet 2 inches long, 3 inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, 1½ inch wide, side straps, 5 feet 6 inches long, 1½ inch wide; tie straps 15 inches long, ½ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side, 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle, short side, 1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS.—22 to 23 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide, of alum tanned leather.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 12½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide; nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide, blinds 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; bitts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 pounds the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2½ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 pounds per pair.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, twisted No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse-hide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1½ inches wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension, of the bar behind the cantle. Spanish saddle fashion, stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1½ inches wide, with 1½-inch buckle, stirrups malleable iron, tinned bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ lbs. to a dozen pairs.

LEAD.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO COLLARS, 20 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO NECK-STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY-BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE-CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP-STRAPS.—Back Strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip Straps with buckles each 2 feet 8 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with wrought hooks.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 7 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the center to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ¾ inch wide, with a buckle at one end and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 31 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, covered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-horse harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace chains, crupper and hip straps, back bands and coupling straps are doubled, one bearing chain 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added, and lead line to be 30 feet long.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-mule harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace-chains, crupper and hip straps, back band and coupling-straps, are doubled, one bearing chain, 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 28 feet long.

Proposals will also be received for making and delivering ambulance harness for two or four mule or horse teams,—a specification of which will be hereafter furnished.

Forms of proposals and guarantees will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

The privilege is reserved of [illegible] and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope including them, "Proposals for furnishing Army Wagon and Ambulance Harness," and addressed to

Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

FOR SALE.

A superior Cow and Calf.

Apply at No. 111 Water-st.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their [illegible] SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

TO YACHT OWNERS.—WANTED TO BUY, the hull of a vessel from 20 to 50 tons. Apply to [illegible] LUCEY, No. 24 Platt-st., New-York City.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3081. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Resume of the Last Day's Business.

Action on the Bill to Increase the Pay of Soldiers.

All the Major and Brigadier-Generals Confirmed by the Senate.

Important Act to Retire Officers from Service.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners Again.

THE PRIVATEERING BUSINESS.

Arrival of Three of the Sumter's Prizes at this Port.

Captures of the National Vessels on the Texan Coast.

Important Action of the Republican State Committee.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Aug. 6.

The Senate, last night and this morning, completed the confirmation of the military appointments submitted by the President. The Major and Brigadier Generals all went through, as did also Lieutenant-Colonel EMORY.

The nomination of Mr. WOODS as Commissioner of Public Buildings, was not acted on. The Committee reported favorably, but the report was referred back by a vote of the Senate, and was not again again taken up. This vacates the office, though the President may, in his discretion, continue to devolve its duties upon Mr. WOODS.

The entire list of appointments for new regiments, as published about a month ago, was confirmed by the Senate, last night, with the following exceptions:

In Second Cavalry—Capt. George C. Crom, of New-York; Capt. —— HAYES, of Pennsylvania; Lieut. Mark F. Leavenworth, of New-York.

In Eleventh Infantry—Lieut. Charles Lieb, of Illinois, and Lieut. Verenando Pulizzi, of the District of Columbia.

In Twelfth Infantry—Capt. Alex. J. Dallas, of the District of Columbia.

In Thirteenth Infantry—Capt. Samuel A. Wainwright, of the District of Columbia.

In Fifteenth Infantry—Lieut. Edward F. Gallagher, of Kentucky, and Lieut. Robert P. King, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

In Sixteenth Infantry—Capt. Thos. Johnston, of New-York; Capt. Leech, of Pennsylvania; and Lieut. S. W. Pettit, of Connecticut.

In Seventeenth Infantry—Lieut. Daniel W. Hughes, of Kentucky; and Lieut. Edward A. Lester, of Michigan.

In Eighteenth Infantry—Lieut. John W. Hamilton, of Illinois.

In Fifth Artillery—Second Lieut. Lloyd M. Harrison, of Ohio; and Second Lieut. Henry L. Taliaferro, of Kentucky.

AN ARMY FROM ILLINOIS.

Forty-four regiments, enlisted for the war, are already enrolled in Illinois, and gentlemen from that State are pressing their acceptance by the Government. They want arms for them also, which the Government is at present unable to supply.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

Assistant Engineers BAULCH and BRYCE, of the Fire Department, have been here exerting themselves to induce the members of the Fire Zouaves who were lying about the city to return to their regiment. They met with little success. These deserters, for the most part, were not members of the Fire Department, but of the riff-raff who loaf about the engine houses. Nearly all the firemen proper are still in camp, determined to remain until the period of their enlistment expires.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

Gen. MCCLELLAN will continue his head-quarters in the city for some time.

A FALSE ALARM.

Last night the troops quartered near Alexandria were aroused by the reports of the pickets that the rebels were approaching in force with artillery and cavalry. The long roll was beat, and in a few moments eight regiments were drawn up and forty rounds of cartridge given to each man. The cause of the alarm was the approach of some wagons of the New Jersey Regiment, which were returning to their camp.

COMMAND OF THE WISCONSIN TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS KING, Jr., of Wisconsin, left Washington to-day to take command of the Wisconsin troops now in the Department of Gen. DIX.

MINISTER TO ROME.

Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, was nominated and confirmed to-day as Minister to Rome, vice Gen. KING, resigned.

UNANIMOUS CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations of Gov. SPRAGUE and Col BURNSIDE, to be Brigadier Generals, were unanimously confirmed.

GONE FOR THE SUMMER.

Baron GEROLT, Prussian Minister, and his family, left Washington this morning, for a brief residence at the Springs and other watering places of the North.

THE MEXICAN POSTAL TREATY.

The Mexican postal treaty was unanimously confirmed this morning.

THE HOSPITALS.

Surgeon-General WOOD, of the Army, and Surgeon-General WHELAN, of the Navy, to-day visited and inspected the Insane Asylum, which has been partially converted into a hospital for the use of wounded sailors and marines. The wounded were all found doing well.

HOT WEATHER.

The thermometer at the Coast Survey Office yesterday marked 110 degrees in the shade, and 120 in the sun.

OFFICE-SEEKERS AGAIN.

The train to-night brings a large number of office-seekers, indicating that Washington is a safe place of resort. They are mostly applicants for Consulships. They were sent off once, and told not to come back until Congress adjourned, which it did at 12, and at 6 o'clock, the would-be Consuls were back. It is of no use for partisans to apply for Consulships under the new law providing for special Consuls to visit foreign ports for the purpose of preventing the fitting out of privateers. No such Consuls will be appointed, except a necessity is shown for such an officer, and then great care will be exercised to get the right man without regard to his political opinions.

AN ALTERCATION.

A street altercation took place this evening in front of Willard's, in which the Provost Marshal, Col. PORTER, was a party. The accounts of the affair are conflicting. One is that the Colonel assaulted a hack driver, who had run his team against the Colonel's horse, and then a Major JENNINGS, or DANNINS, who interferred in the matter. Another is, that Col. PORTER was in a carriage, when the volunteer Colonel asked him if he had a pass. Col. PORTER made no reply, and then the question being repeated, he struck the volunteer Colonel with his whip. It is said, also, that the volunteer Colonel sent a challenge to Col. PORTER, which the latter declined to receive.

MOVELENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Prince NAPOLEON dines with Lord LYONS to-morrow afternoon, and in the evening has a public reception at Secretary SEWARD's.

The Prince NEPOLEON, accompanied by his suite and the French Minister, started this morning to visit Mount Vernon. He was tendered a guard or a steam vessel of war by the Government, but he preferred going as privately as possible. Up to this time he had not returned, though his return was anticipated at an early hour in the evening.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S REPORT.

The report of Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL, giving an official narrative of the campaign of the Potomac has been completed, but will not be published until the return of Secretary CAMERON.

THE LAST OF CONGRESS.

The closing scenes of Congress were, after the usual fashion, except that the clocks were not put back, and both Houses were adjourned promptly as the minute and hour hands touched 12. The President was in attendance to sign bills. It is said that he hesitated to put his name to the Confiscation bill, and finally consented only upon the most urgent entreaties of prominent members of the Senate.

ADEQUATE PROVISION FOR THE SICK.

The wants of the sick in hospitals are fully provided for. All the comforts and even the luxuries necessary for the wounded are supplied upon requisition upon the Medical Purveyor of the Government or the Sanitary Commission. The contribution of wines, jellies and similar niceties, are abundant. The nursing of the sick and wounded meets with the highest commendation of the Army surgeons. The nurses who came from the North exceed the anticipations of those who encouraged the movement. The nursing is said to be even better than it is in the civil hospitals of the North. The Sanitary Commission have leased the spacious dwelling-house No. 211 F-street as a place of deposit for their stores.

THE CHURCHES ALMOST DESERTED.

The churches on the Sabbath are almost deserted. The attendance is not more than a quarter of the usual number, and the greater part of the attendants at the present time are strangers.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The Senate was in Executive session until 12 o'clock last night. The following nominations for Brigadier-Generals, in addition to those heretofore announced, were, it is said, confirmed: Messrs. HURLBURT, McCLERNAND, SCHENCK, GRANT, BAKER, LYON, COX, PRENTISS, ANDERSON, KING, SIEGEL, and COUCH.

The principal officers for the new Army regiments were all confirmed, while the rejections comprised only a few of the minor appointments.

Lieut.-Col. EMORY's nomination was also confirmed.

The President and several members of the Cabinet were at the Capitol this morning, the former attending to the approval of bills.

A recent law of Congress authorizes the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy, under the direction and approval of the President, to assemble a Board to determine the facts as to the nature and occasion of the disability of such officers as appear incapable of performing military service, with a view to their retiracy from the Army and Marine Corps. The report of the Board is to be subject to the President's approval. Those who may be retired are to receive the pay proper of the highest rank held by them at the time of their retirement and four rations a day, without any other pay, emolument or allowance. But an exception is made in favor of Brevet Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. Should he be retired under this act, it shall be without reduction in his current pay, subsistence or allowances.

All the bills which passed both Houses were approved by the President, who yielded a reluctant approval to that for the confiscation of property used for rebellious purposes.

Yesterday each House provided separately for an increase to the pay of volunteers and regular soldiers of four dollars a month, but finally they united on a bill which will increase the pay only two dollars a month.

Many members of both Houses leave to-day for their homes.

Senator LATHAM will not return to California during the recess, but will remain to transact the business of his constituents.

The Senate has confirmed Commanders Craven, Hall, Lardner and Foote, to be Captains in the Navy, and the following named Lieutenants to be Commanders:

D. D. Porter,	Almy,	T. A. M. Craven,
Strong,	Frailey,	Baldwin,
May,	Armstrong,	Parker,
Bouckendorff,	Leroy,	Woodhull,
Patton,	Wainwright,	Renshaw,
Sartori,	Lanier,	Sanley,
Colvocoressis,	Lrasher,	Stembel.

Various promotions to Lieutenants have been made, including Edward A. Selden, Charles Graves and George E. Law.

The Senate has also confirmed a large number of Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons, Lieutenants of Marine Corps, and the following named Assistant Engineers, to be Chief Engineers: Geo. R. Johnson, John W. Moore, James B. Kimball, Alexander Henderson and Stephen D. Hibberts.

The Senate confirmed only two Major-Generals for the regular army, viz., Messrs. McCLELLAN and FREMONT; and Brigadier-Generals Mansfield, McDowell, Rosecrans, Anderson, Meigs and Thomas, the last named Adjutant-General.

All of the many nominations were confirmed, a few Captains and Lieutenants excepted.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter from Commander GOLDSBORO, of the United States steamer *Union*, dated Hampton Roads, yesterday, in which he says the brig ashore near Cape Hatteras, about which there was so much speculation, proved to be the *B. T. Martin*, of Boston, which had been in possession of the rebels. Commander GOLDSBORO adds, the men were unloading her, when he sent a party who, after shelling the place, set fire to the vessel, and effectually destroyed her cargo.

It appears by other official advices from the Gulf Squadron, that on the Fourth of July off Galveston, the United States steamer *South Carolina* captured six schooners; on the 5th, two, and ran one ashore; on the 6th, one, and on the 7th one, making in all 11 sail destroyed or captured. The names of the captured vessels are the *Shark*, *Venus*, *Ann Ryan*, *McCaulfield*, *Louisa*, *Dart*, *Covalia*, *Falcon*, *George Baker* and *Sam. Houston*. A portion of them had cargoes, chiefly of lumber.

Among other things captured were 13 mail bags, and 31 bags containing express matter.

On the 5th of July, off St. Marks, Florida, the *Mohawk* captured the sloop *George B. Sloat*, attempting to run the blockade. There were as passengers on board, the wife three children and servants of Adjutant-Gen. HOLLAND, of Florida. Mrs. HOLLAND claimed the secession flag to be private property, and secured it to her person. As the Captain could not obtain possession of it without using violence to a lady who was in a delicate situation, he desisted from taking the prize.

The Senate has confirmed GEORGE W. PACE, of New-York, as Consul to Candia, in the Turkish dominions.

The name of John Jay, of Bedford, New-York, is mentioned in prominent connection with the Austrian mission.

Mr. McCLERNAND's appointment as Brigadier-General is very gratifying to the many friends of that gentleman.

The Navy Department will at once issue proposals for the construction of the 12 side-wheel steamers, and one or more iron-clad vessels recently authorized by Congress.

The increase of two dollars per month in the pay of soldiers, sailors and marines, authorized by Congress, will increase the expenses on a force of 300,000 men, $7,000,000 per annum, or on 500,000 men, $12,000,000. There is no increase of officers' pay.

The bills passed by the House, increasing the number of Cadets and Midshipmen, failed in the Senate.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The following is the conclusion of yesterday's Senate proceedings:

After Executive session, which was nearly eight and a half hours, the Senate opened again at 10½ o'clock.

The House bill to increase the number of Representatives to 239 was taken up, and after a short discussion was laid over.

On motion of Mr. CARLISLE the Senate again proceeded to Executive session. At 11½ o'clock the Senate adjourned till 9½ o'clock to-day, (Tuesday.)

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The Senate met at 9½ o'clock this morning.

A communication from the President, in answer to the resolution asking if Hon. JOSEPH H. LANE had been appointed a Brigadier-General, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, moved to suspend the twenty-sixth rule of the Senate, to allow the Committee on Contingent Expenses to report a resolution, and have it passed the same day. Agreed to.

Mr. DIXON reported a resolution to pay Hon. ASBURY DICKENS his salary as Clerk of the Senate for one year from the present time, amounting to $3,000.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, moved to amend so as to insert the name of Mr. McNAIR, late Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. Motion lost.

Mr. DIXON's resolution was then passed.

The bill to punish certain crimes against the United States was taken up and passed.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered a resolution in regard to the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, in order to amend the report of the Judiciary Committee on that subject.

The preamble sets forth,

Whereas, certain citizens in Baltimore have been arrested in violation of law, therefore,

Resolved, That the arrest of said citizens was unconstitutional and illegal, and that they should be released immediately or delivered up to the civil authorities.

The Senate refused to consider the resolution by yeas, 7; nays, 33.

All the papers relative to the Kansas contested seat were ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to take up the joint resolution approving of all the acts of the President, which

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, moved that the Senate go into Executive Session.

The motion was disagreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Bayard, Bingham, Carlisle, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Harlan, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thomson, Ten-Eyck, Wilmot—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Breckinridge, Bright, Browning, Clarke, Cowen, Foster, Grimes, Howe, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougal, Polk, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—21.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, said that at an early part of this session Senators were very anxious to vote for this resolution, approving of all the acts of the President. Now there seemed to be a recoil. He thought it a good sign.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said that he had always been ready to vote. The argument seemed to be made that the Senate was afraid to vote. The gentleman could have all the benefit of such argument.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said that he was not ready to vote for the resolution until after further consideration.

By consent a resolution was passed to pay F. P. STANTON, who contested the seat of Senator LANE, of Kansas, his mileage.

Mr. KING, of New-York, then moved that the Senate go into Executive Session.

The motion was agreed to.

After a short executive session, the joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to pay the volunteers who, under command of Capt. CHARLES WHITE, according to orders of Brig.-Gen. T. A. MORRIS, enlisted to protect the railroad bridge and other property in the vicinity of Oakland, Md., was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, the House amendments to the bill providing for repairs to the Long Bridge, was concurred in.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented resolutions from the Legislature of Massachusetts, instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State by all means to recognize the Republic of Hayti.

The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES the Senate again proceeded to go into Executive session.

When the doors reopened again the Senate at 12¼ o'clock adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The House passed the Senate bill, relative to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of appeals.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill to prohibit, define, and punish certain unlawful communication with the enemies of the United States.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, objected.

The Senate bill was passed, with an amendment appropriating $20,000 for the repair of the Long Bridge over the Potomac.

Various measures were proposed to be taken up by different members, but objections were interposed.

The House passed the Senate bill to increase the pay of the Regular Army and Volunteers.

The House disposed of several matters of no public importance.

On motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President, if compatible with the public service, to communicate to the House at the next session, all correspondence with foreign nations since 1853, relative to maritime rights.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, asked leave to make a personal explanation, but this was objected to from the Republican side.

Mr. McCLERNAND, of Illinois, offered a resolution providing for the purchase of a copy of the *Congressional Globe and Appendix* for each member of the present House who has not received the same.

Objection was made.

Messages were from time to time received from the Senate Committee on enrolled bills, occasionally reporting and the Speaker signing the same.

Towards noon there was much hurry among officers transacting business.

A message was received from the President informing the House he had approved of certain bills.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, moved the session be extended thirty minutes.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, said the Secretary of the Senate had intimated to him that such an extension was desirable.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said such a motion was scarcely necessary, as the hour for adjournment had expired thirty minutes ago.

Mr. ASHLEY's motion was agreed to.

The clock had been stopped at ten minutes to twelve for some time.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, in an apparently serious tone, inquired whether it would be in order to move that the clock be allowed to go on.

This remark occasioned outbursts of laughter.

The Speaker, after giving a private order for the clock to be attended to, informed the House that it was now in motion.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution "that inasmuch as the clock had refused to go by the hour, the House refuse to go by the clock."

The resolution was objected to as out of order, amid laughter.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, took occasion to say the intelligence from old Kentucky is that Kentucky is for the Union, and being the first coming into, she will be the last to go out of it.

This announcement was received with wild delight. The friends of the Union, both on the floor and in the galleries, clapped their hands, and otherwise gave vent to their feelings.

Exclamations were heard, "Good for Old Kentuck." The applause was long continued, and a more animated scene is seldom witnessed.

Subsequently Mr. WICKLIFFE retired without the bar of the House, when crowds of members gathered round him to hear the particulars concerning the good news announced by him.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, made a personal explanation relative to his resolution offered yesterday, declaring that at a time when armed rebellion threatened the integrity of the Union and the overthrow of the Government, any and all resolutions recommending or designing to make terms with armed rebels, is either cowardice or treason. He said that he meant nothing personal in connection with that resolution, but meant simply to condemn a principle, and not to question the motives, integrity or honesty of anybody.

Mr. MAY said that he was absent from the House at the time the resolution was offered, and did not know of the fact until he saw it in print.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, said that when the gentleman from New-York (DIVEN) offered his offensive resolution yesterday, there was a flash of indignation from this side of the House. We who had supported the war policy of the Government with a view to peace and union, and those who had the same end in view without approving of the martial means to bring it about, felt justly indignant. Hence my resolution. As the gentleman (DIVEN) has withdrawn his imputations, I would, if it were in my control, expunge my resolution.

There was now nothing particular to do, the House waiting to hear from the Senate.

Mr. COLFAX said perhaps it might be interesting for the House to hear from the gentleman from Minnesota something about the condition of the frontier.

Mr. STEVENS added—"And also about the Red River of the North."

Cries of "Agreed."

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, then rose and made some remarks about the Northwest, alluding to various members in a vein of pleasantry, which repeatedly convulsed the House with laughter.

The Speaker requested the gentleman to suspend his remarks in order to receive the report of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, who, with several other members, as a Committee, had waited on the President.

Mr. ALDRICH said he would give way for him, but for no other living man. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, then reported that the President had no further communication to make to Congress.

The Speaker said that the hour fixed for the adjournment having arrived, I therefore declare this House adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. ALDRICH—Then my remarks are cut off. [Laughter.]

THE SPEAKER—They will come up next session as unfinished business.

The members then separated, all evidently in good humor.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The following is a complete and semi-official list of some of the military appointments, confirmed by the Senate, up to the close of the session:

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, to be Major-General, May 16, 1861.

John A. Dix, of New-York, to be Major-General, May 16, 1861.

Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, to be Major-General, May 16, 1861.

Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, of the Second Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Capt. John Pope, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

George A. McCall, of Pennsylvania, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Samuel R. Curtis, of Iowa, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Philip Kearney, of New-Jersey, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Joseph J. Reynolds, of Indiana, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Rufus King, of Wisconsin, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

J. D. Cox, of Ohio, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Franz Siegel, of Missouri, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

B. M. Prentiss, of Illinois, to be Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Daniel T. Van Buren, of New-York, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major.

Marcus J. Parrott, of Kansas, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

Henry J. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

George S. Rose, of Indiana, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

James Bradshaw, of Indiana, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, June 20, 1861.

John W. Taylor, of Iowa, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, June 22, 1861.

Jacob Dock, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, June 22, 1861.

Charles W. Moulton, of Ohio, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, June 26, 1861.

Fielding Lowry, of Ohio, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, June 28, 1861.

John W. Rankin, of Iowa, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Reuben B. Hatch, of Illinois, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Jesse W. Fell, of Illinois, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

J. W. Shaffer, of Illinois, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

G. A. Pierce, of Indiana, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Henry Z. Curtis, of Iowa, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Edward M. Davis, of ——, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Chandler Hall, of ——, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Henry S. Fitch, of Illinois, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Enoch P. Fitch, of Virginia, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

John Levering, of Indiana, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

John P. Rutherford, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Dexter F. Parker, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Joseph G. Crane, of Ohio, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, June 28, 1861.

Speed Butler, of Illinois, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Francis Darr, of Ohio, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Daniel Saint, of Florida, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

W. C. Tarkinton, of Indiana, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Isaac C. Woods, of ——, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

R. N. Comly, of Indiana, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

William Donaldson, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Richard McAllister of Iowa, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

PAYMASTERS TO RANK FROM JUNE 1, 1861.

Joseph H. Eaton, of Illinois; age 45; born in Massachusetts.

Daniel H. McPhail, of Maryland; age 46; born in Maryland.

William R. Gibson, military storekeeper United States Army; born in South Carolina.

Thomas W. Yard, of New-York; age 35; born in Pennsylvania.

Joshua Howard, of Michigan; age 68; born in Pennsylvania.

William P. Gould, of Indiana; age 31; born in Rhode Island.

Arthur W. Fletcher, of Maryland; age 47; born in Maine.

David Taylor, of Ohio; age 36; born in Ohio.

Andrew M. Sallade, of Pennsylvania; age 45; born in Pensylvania.

Charles T. Larned, of Missouri; age 26; born in Michigan.

Dwight Bannister, of Ohio; age 29; born in Ohio.

John H. Kinzie, of Illinois; age 57; born in Canada.

A. McD. Lyon, of Pennsylvania; age 25; born in Pennsylvania.

Thomas J. McKean, of Iowa; age 50; born in Pennsylvania.

Will Cumback, of Indiana; age 32; born in Indiana.

J. D. Webster, of Illinois.

Robert E. Patterson, of Pennsylvania; age 31; born in Pennsylvania.

E. E. Paulding, of Minnesota; age 28; born in New-York.

Joseph A. Nunes, of California; age 37; born in Pennsylvania.

Thomas H. Halsey, of Vermont; age 45; born in New-Jersey.

Malcolm McDowell, of Ohio; age 34; born in Ohio.

William Patten, of New-York; age 32; born in New-York.

Edwin D. Judd, of Connecticut; age 27; born in Connecticut.

Chauncey P. E. Johnson, of Missouri; age 33; born in New-York.

Thomas S. Allison, of New-Jersey; age 51; born in Pennsylvania.

Philip Pendleton, of Virginia; age 47; born in Virginia.

William Allen, of Iowa; age 36; born in Massachusetts.

M. K. Hazleton, of New-Hampshire; age 25; born in New-Hampshire.

W. E. Haskin, of New-York.

R. H. Pruyn, of New-York.

Israel Townsend, of Delaware; age 46; born in Delaware.

John Coon, of Ohio; age 38; born in New-York.

George B. Way, of Ohio; age 50; born in Maryland.

Frederick Roble, of Maine; age 38; born in Maine.

William B. Rochester, of New-York; age 35; born in New-York.

Edwin C. Morse, of Massachusetts; age 42; born in Massachusetts.

Milton J. Stone, of Massachusetts; age 40; born in Massachusetts.

Jonathan Ladd, of Massachusetts; age 42; born in New-Hampshire.

Jacob A. Camp, of Ohio; age 38; born in New-York.

Fayette Brown, of Ohio; age 37; born in Ohio.

Isaac N. Cooke, of Ohio; age 33; born in Ohio.

B. Rush Cowen, of Ohio; age 30; born in Ohio.

Howard Mathews, of Ohio.

Edward Boyce, of the District of Columbia; age 20; born in the District of Columbia.

Horace A. Hutchings, of Ohio; age 23; born in Ohio.

Henry B. Reese, of Ohio; age 29.

Joseph Addison Lawyer, of New-York; age 36; born in New-York.

Henry P. Andrews, of New-York; age 38; born in New-York.

Adam M. Freeman, of New-York; age 49; born in New-York.

Roland G. Usher, of Massachusetts; age 38; born in Massachusetts.

Coates Kinney, of Ohio; age 34; born in New-York.

John P. Brua, of Pennsylvania; age 48; born in Pennsylvania.

Henry L. King, of New-York.

Samuel A. Purviance, of Pennsylvania.

George Marston, of New-Hampshire.

Robert Smith, of Illinois.

Charles S. Jones, of the District of Columbia.

F. W. Crane.

Gideon J. Ball, of Pennsylvania.

John H. McBlair, of the District of Columbia.

William Sherman, of New-Jersey.

Henry O. Brigham, of the District of Columbia.

John Ledyard Hodge, of the District of Columbia.

Lewis E. Johnson, of Maryland.

Lyman S. Hapgood, of Massachusetts.

Alvin V. Elliot, of New-York.

George P. Folsom, of New-Hampshire.

Anthony Ten Eyck, of Michigan.

Nathan S. Brinton, of Maryland.

Henry L. Benner, of Pennsylvania.

William Fessenden, of Maine.

James W. Carpenter, of Vermont.

Francis Jordan, of Pennsylvania.

Jabez True, of Maine.

Obadiah H. Platt, of Missouri.

H. T. Dixon, of Virginia.

William Richardson, of New-York.

Charles S. Stevenson, of Indiana.

Samuel A. Safford, of New-York.

HOW THE REBELS OBTAIN SUPPLIES.

THE OPEN PORTS OF FLORIDA.

A gentleman recently from Jacksonville, gives us some interesting statements touching the present position of the various ports of Florida, and how easy the rebels of that State, and also of Georgia and South Carolina, supply themselves and keep up communication with the outside world. So far as is known, there is no blockade of any of the harbors and inlets from Brunswick, Georgia, to Indian River.

Brunswick is one of the finest harbors on the coast, with twenty-five feet of water on the bar. It was here that so strenuous an effort was made a short time since by the Southern delegation in Congress to have a Navy-yard established. This harbor is unprotected.

Darien, with the whole of St. Simon and Albemarle Sound, is also accessible to the Southern cruisers, there being no vessel to watch them.

It should be borne in mind that there is an inside passage for the whole distance between Jacksonville, Florida, to Charleston, South Carolina, with the exception of ten miles, and yet the St. Johns River, the approach to Jacksonville, which has from ten to fifteen feet of water, is without any blockading vessel, and the rebel steamers and small vessels go in and out without hindrance or challenge from any one, thus keeping up communication all along the coast.

St. Augustine, the oldest and one of the most important sea-coast towns of Florida, where there is from 10 to 13 feet of water at high tide, and furnishing easy access to the whole interior country, is open, inviting into its spacious harbor the privateers of JEFF. DAVIS with their prizes of merchant vessels and cargoes. TILLMAN, the colored steward of the schooner *S. J. Waring*, states that this was the port into which they were bound with that rich prize, when he rose and slew his captors, and changed the destination of the vessel.

Fernandina, the best harbor on the whole coast, having from fourteen to twenty feet of water on the bar, and opening to small craft the St. Mary's River, with its large interior tract of country, and its railroad connection with Cedar Keys, on the Gulf, has not yet seen the glimpse of a blockading sail. And yet in all these places there are large numbers of Union men, with the flag of the Union hidden away in secret places, ready to hang it out the first hour that the Government shall reassert its authority. *One thousand men could easily take possession of the whole of East Florida.*

At Fernandina there are, perhaps, one hundred men on duty in and about the fort, with a total population of from four to six hundred persons. They have some half dozen old guns, stolen from St. Augustine, with a small quantity of balls that are too large for the guns. At the mouth of the St. Johns, they have thrown up a mud battery, with two guns, also stolen from St. Augustine.

Such was the state of affairs in Florida, only a very short time ago, as given by an intelligent Union man, who had been on a visit to Jacksonville for his health, and whose sources of information are unquestionable.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

ALBANY, Tuesday, August 6.

The Republican State Committee met this morning at the Delavan House. Seventeen members were present out of twenty-four. The absentees were Messrs. G. C. Davidson, A. M. Clapp, Hoyt, Fry, Sharp, Peck and Sherman.

After a session of two hours, the Committee adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to wait upon the Democratic State Committee at their meeting to be held in this city on the 8th inst., to invite them to call their Convention at the same time and place as the Republican Convention, for the purpose of enabling the two Conventions to unite in the nomination of a Union ticket pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war, for the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and the execution of the National laws in all sections of the country.

Resolved, That the Sub-Committee have power to fix the time and place of the Convention on the part of this Committee.

The Committee consists of Messrs. Opdyke, Draper, Strong, Dart and Allen.

The State Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the officers.

LATEST FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Aug. 6.

There were several alarms in the camp last night, all arising from the discharge of musketry by a freshly arrived regiment—the Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth.

Gen. BANKS was in saddle at 3 o'clock, scouting around the country. He was slightly indisposed yesterday, but is fully recovered to-day.

The Secessionists captured by Lieut.-Col. BROWN and party of the New-York Twenty-eighth, are at Gen. THOMAS' quarters. They will be detained as hostages, and are kindly treated.

A private in the Indiana Sixteenth Regiment was shot by a sentry last night, failing to answer the challenge.

Gen. BANKS has issued stringent orders in relation to promiscuous firing in the camp and on the outposts. The propriety of this measure will be readily conceded when the unnecessary trouble the alarms create is understood.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

In the alphabetical list of vessels chartered or purchased by the Government, which we published some days ago, the names of the following—most of which have been employed since—were not included:

Ino,	James Jerome,
Jonathan Bowne,	Dunleith,
Kingfisher,	City of Louisiana,
Rapid, } Seabreeze, }	These two are being surveyed.
Gen. Hallett,	G. W. Graham,
W. H. Wall,	Nero,
War Eagle,	Empress,
E. W. Gould,	City of Alton,
Undine,	Reliance,
State of Georgia,	Florence,
J. H. Doane.	Jennie Deans.

Several New-Bedford craft are undergoing an examination, and will probably be hired or bought.

A naval officer has compiled the number of total resignations in the service, from the commencement of Secessionism up to the 1st of June. On the Navy Register, for 1861, there were 1,354 commissioned and warrant officers. Of these, 761 were from Free, and 593 from Slave States. Of the latter, 72 were natives of the District of Columbia. Only 342 were from the Confederate States. Of the entire Southern officers, 321 had resigned on the 1st of June, but several from the Confederate States are still in the Navy, and some from Border States have left. There is no reason to believe that "the only Southern Fleet Commodore," Flag-Officer STRIBLING, will resign as reported.

The following list comprises all the United States regular men-of-war not in active cruising duty at present, with a statement of their fitness or unfitness for sea duty:

Liner *Ohio*, 81 guns, receiving-ship, Boston, inefficient.

Liner *Vermont*, 84 guns, in ordinary, Boston, inefficient.

Constitution, sailing frigate, 50 guns, "Floating Naval Academy," partially useful.

Potomac, sailing frigate, 50 guns, preparing for sea at New-York.

Brandywine, sailing frigate, 50 guns, in ordinary, New-York, inefficient.

Sabine, sailing frigate, 50 guns, refitting at Portsmouth, N. H.

Decatur, sailing corvette, 16 guns, receiving at San Francisco, inefficient.

Liner *North Carolina*, 84 guns, receiving-ship, New-York, inefficient.

Liner *Franklin*, 50 guns, in *statu quo*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Pensacola, store-ship, (new,) 19 guns, preparing for sea at Washington.

The permanent store-ships at Mare Island, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Panama, Aspinwall and Valparaiso are left out. Since our Navy was established this is the first time that all its *sea-going* vessels, but five, were in active employment.

The "militia fleet" was busy yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The *Nightingale* was finished; the *Chesapeake* came into the stream, and will take on board some sailors from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and a quantity of stores and provisions, supposed to be destined for the new steam corvette *Pensacola*. Another chartered vessel brought 800 shot and shell to the Yard, from Cold Spring. The cargo was discharged and turned over to the ordnance authorities. The *National Guard* is put down to go in commission on Saturday.

Advices from Fort Pickens say that the chartered gun-boat *South Carolina* caught eleven prizes, of which five were taken on the 4th of July. Some of their names are: Schooners *Venus*, *Shark*, *McCanfield*, *Falcon*, *Ann Ryer*, *Louisa Corilla*, *George Baker*, and pilot-boats *Dart* and *Sam Houston*. The *Mohawk* had captured the pilot-boat *Geo. B. Sloat*. The *Brooklyn's* seizure of the *Pilgrim* is confirmed.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy is still in town. He has been at the Navy-Yard, and the different ship-yards where chartered and purchased vessels are fitting out.

The chartered vessels *Cambridge* and *Gemsbock* are progressing rapidly at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The *Young Rover* and [illegible] are nearly finished. The sailing corvette [illegible], which will probably sail to-day, had her crew reinforced by 93 men from the *Ohio*. Since the 8th of April, 4,000 men have passed through the latter receiving-ship.

The steam corvette *Richmond*, [illegible] anchor yesterday, at the Battery, and went to sea. The *Harriet Lane* hoisted her steam and left at daybreak yesterday morning.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Gov. SPRAGUE has called an extra session of the General Assembly to legislate on military matters. They meet in this city on Thursday. It is expected that two more regiments and two more batteries will be raised.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST VERMONT REGIMENT.

The United States steam-transports *Benj. De Ford* and *S. R. Spaulding* arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, bound to New-Haven, having on board the First Vermont Regiment, returning home. After receiving Hell Gate Pilots, Messrs. JAYS and ROBERT HAZEN, they immediately proceeded through to New-Haven, where they will take the cars for home.

[For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA REPORTS OF THE FIGHT.

From the Charleston Mercury, July 29.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP PICKENS, Monday, July 22, 1861.

I gave you yesterday, as well as the circumstances would permit, my first impressions of the great battle at the Stone Bridge, and, after a day of constant inquiry, and as much reflection as was possible, I will attempt to give a more perfect outline of that most brilliant military achievement.

As I stated, the battle was expected. All things indicated the approach of an impending crisis. The moral atmosphere was heavy with its awful import, and without being able to say what it was precisely that induced conviction, yet conviction of the contest had become a faith with all, and men rose in the morning to a day pregnant of death to men, and of the fortunes and the fate of the Republic.

Nor did the realization of this conception depend upon the action of the enemy. *They took the initiative, and came to meet us; but if they had not, we would have gone to them.* It is now reasonably certain that matters here were so matured that the military authorities were ready and determined to advance, and it was with a feeling of relief, perhaps, that the first booming of the cannon at McLean's Ford removed from us the responsibilities of that movement. We were not entirely prepared—as well prepared, at least, as we might have hoped to be. The forces of Gen. Holmes, from Fredericksburgh, and of Gen. Evans, from Leesburgh, were in the battle; and so, also, were the most of those from Gen. Johnston. But two brigades of Gen. Johnston's force—Gen. Smith's and Col. Elsey's—had not arrived. Hampton's Legion and Wynder's Sixth Regiment of North Carolina had not arrived the night before. Many that had arrived from the sources mentioned above were without the provisions of a military life, and were too wearied for the most efficient military service; *but still our forces had been greatly strengthened. At least* 15,000 *men had been added to our too small force.* The enemy, in not renewing the attack, or offering to bury their dead, would seem to have been demoralized; and under the circumstances, therefore, it would seem that our Generals had resolved to strike and drive the invader back, or challenge fate upon the open field of battle.

To this end it would seem to have been their purpose to lead an attacking force directly on the road to Centreville, by Mitchell's Ford, where Gen. Bonham, with his Brigade, had been posted, and a flanking force by Stone Bridge, and along the line which the enemy, himself, selected for a flanking force on us. This action of the enemy induced a necessary change in our plans. From attacking, we were forced to a defence, and it may be a question whether the result was better than it could have been. Our whole available force would then have been in action. As it was only those were in that could be thrown upon the plain of battle at Stone Bridge. The rest, in reserve at the several crossings for five miles down, were inactive, suspended, on contingencies for movement, until too late for a direct movement on the enemy's position.

The action, as I have stated, was commenced by a feint on the hills above Mitchell's Ford, upon the top of which the enemy industriously exhibited large masses of his forces. And the demonstration was followed up, as I have stated, by a movement round by Stone Bridge to our left flank. This movement was anticipated by a like movement of ours to take him upon his right flank, and thus the two flanking forces meeting, monopolized the interest, and became the leading actors in the splendid military drama. Our force, however, was a detachment; theirs was their main body. They had determined to force a crossing at that point—to conquer late to that object—and to that end they had sent forward, it would seem, their entire force, beyond that necessary for the demonstration; and as the letter which was found on a prisoner, and a copy of which I send you, states their force at 130,000—too much, perhaps. It is certain it was large, and that not less than 80,000 was dispatched upon this mission. To meet this, we had only the brigade of Gen. Evans, consisting of the Fourth South Carolina, and Wheat's Louisiana Battalion, and two guns of the Washington Artillery, sustained by Col. Cocke's Brigade, consisting of Colonels Cocke's Nineteenth Virginia Regiment, Wither's Seventeenth Virginia, and Preston's Twenty-eighth Virginia. The disadvantage, therefore, was in the fact that the great disproportion of our column left it exposed to an accumulated and concentrated fire which occasioned a mortality disproportioned to what might have been anticipated from a more equal number. In addition to this, the enemy had posted his column with all the available regulars in the service. The Second and Third Infantry, at least, and Doubleday's Battalion, late of Patterson's column, it is believed, were in the action, as also some three thousand collected at Washington for service. [Not one of these men were in the action.—Ed. Times.] Staking the fate of his army on this attack, it was truly severe. Never did men fight as our men did. The Fourth Regiment and Wheat's Battalion stood until almost cut to pieces under a concentrated fire from flanks and front, and they did in fact, as I thought they did, force the enemy to recoil; but *the utmost they could expect was to induce but a temporary check to such a moving mass.* It still rolled on, and, as brigade after brigade was subsequently thrown in, it but sustained the check; and, as they were successively cut up by the more abundant ordnance of the enemy, they still left to him the advantage of his numbers.

To exhibit the circumstances under which reinforcements were effected, I would state a little more explicitly the position of our forces. Gen. Evans was on the extreme left and above the Stone Bridge; Col. Cocke was next; Col. Jackson, with his brigade from Gen. Johnston's forces, I think was next; Bartow was next; Gen. Bonham next; Gen. Jones was next, and Gen. Ewell and Col. Easley, with their respective brigades, completed the display to the right at the Union Mills. These forces covered Bull Run from above the Stone Bridge to the point of crossing by the railroad, a distance of about six miles.

Bull Run, as I have had occasion to remark in former letters, is one of the branches of the Occoquan. They hold the Manassas Junction in the fork, and about three miles from either. From Centreville, as one may see from looking at the map, all the roads cross the run. That by Mitchell's Ford being the most direct, is seven miles, and all the others longer. The fight occuring on the extreme right, all the reinforcements were necessarily thrown from along this line; and time was necessary; and as a considerable time elapsed after the engagement at the Stone Bridge, before the precise character of the enemy's movement appeared, it was late and long before all the movements could be made to meet it.

When it was ascertained what was the full meaning of the enemy to the left, I have reason to believe it was at once determined to throw a column from Mitchell's Ford upon the batteries above, and taking them, to *fall upon the enemy's rear. Why it was not done I am not able to state, but it was not.* And standing near Generals Beauregard, Johnston and Bonham, on the hill of which I spoke yesterday, in the beginning of my report, I heard Gen. Beauregard remark, pointing to the fight to the west, "There is the battle-ground." Soon after orders were dispatched, and the Generals, with aids and attendants, dashed on to enter on the scene of conflict.

The apparent retreat of the enemy was, in fact, his extension to the right, to gain our flank, and sorely was that point contested. The fight began nearly in front of a house owned by a man named Lewes. Against the hill on which that house is situated, the enemy had planted his battery, and it was against that that many of our brave men fell. There the Fourth South Carolina and Wheat's Battalion were slaughtered; there the gallant Bartow fell; and that for many of the bloody hours of the contest was the corner stone of the structure. From this it extended on by successive efforts to out flank for two miles to the west. Brigade after brigade, as they successively led in, took new ground. The Washington Louisiana Artillery, as the other sections of it came, took ground still to the left, and Shield's and Pendleton's each took its hill for special thunder, and each contributed its contingent to the mass of slaughter.

When I entered on the field, at 2 o'clock, the fortunes of the day were dark. The remnants of the regiments, so badly injured, or wounded and worn, they staggered out, gave gloomy pictures of the scene, and, as up to this time, after four hours of almost unprecedented valor and exertion, no point had been given, as each addition but seemed to stem the current of the enemy, but *could not turn it back,* as our forces were not exhaustless, as the distances to be traversed were continually greater, and as the enemy stood in possession of almost unlimited military power, and even the event was doubtful. We could not be routed, perhaps, but *it is doubtful whether we were destined to a victory.* But at this point the fortunes of the day were changed. The God of Battles seemed to stoop to our relief.

By an order of Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Bonham sent Col. Kershaw's Regiment, with Kemper's Battery of four guns annexed, and Col. Cash's regiment, to the rescue. On they came from four miles below, at a rapid march, driving great masses of the enemy before them, and making fearful execution in their ranks. Hill after hill was passed with the same result, until they reached the Stone Bridge. Here Gen. Beauregard halted them, reinforced them with a Virginia regiment, Hampton's Legion, what of it was in condition for service, some Marylanders and Louisianians, and started them again after the retreating foe, who fought and broke until the retreat became a rout. Cavalry came in now to finish. They were pursued by our forces to Centreville, some seven miles, leaving the road filled with plunder. The cavalry followed, cut down and captured, until late in the night.

While this was transpiring at one point, other events took place further on in another part of the field. I mentioned that two brigades of Gen. Johnston's forces were behind, having been delayed by a collision on the Manassas Railroad. The brigade of Gen. Smith, consisting of 1,800 men, arrived at Manassas after the fight began and hurried to the field. And at the instant when the fragments of the Fourth Carolina, Fourth Georgia, Fourth Alabama, Hampton's Legion and and others were straggling back for a moment's relief, and to fire again, they rushed with deafening shouts to the field of action. Col. Elsey, another portion of Gen. Johnston's force detained upon the railroad, was coming down. As he neared Manassas he heard the firing; he saw, from the direction, he could reach the scene of action sooner, and stopping the cars he ordered out the men, pushed directly on a distance of but a few miles, for the enemy's object, doubtless, was to reach the Manassas Railroad in our rear. His line of travel brought him directly to the point where there was the effort to outflank again. *The enemy, again and again defeated, and met by superior numbers, seemed at once to lose the spur of the contest when driven back.* They did not face again over the rising grounds—beyond lines of dirt arose. What was their purpose did not appear. The sinking sun threw his sunlight over the magnificent landscape. The dead and dying lay about. The masses of horse lay under cover of the hills for the occasion that should invoke their action. Men stood to their arms along that bloody line, and looked a strange interest on the enemy. Was he to return and continue a fight of eight hours' duration? was he to change the point of his attack, and force them, wearied and broken as they were, to another field? or, were they, broken and outdone, about to retire from a field in which they had become assured by experience there was no harvest of power or glory to be won, but where they were, indeed, welcomed by bloody hands to hospitable graves? That this was their purpose, at length appeared. A shout arose upon the conviction, from 10,000 throbbing and exultant hearts. The cavalry poured down upon them. The dust, as from the crater of a volcano, marked the point of contact. With a singular propriety of occurrence, the honored Chief Magistrate of the Confederacy arrived upon the ground almost as the shouts of victory died upon the distance.

They rose again for him, and again and again for the gallant military chieftains under whose able leadership the action had been won. And there was not one who looked upon that field, strewn with the fragments of war, and glittering in the beams of sunset, and upon those long lines of begrimed and bloody men, and upon the dark columns of the insolent invader, as crushed and cowed, he crawled from the field, who did not feel that he stood upon another historic point in human history. We stood upon one some six months since when we proclaimed the truths of our political faith; we stood upon another when we witnessed the solemnities of their vindication. There was no unbecoming demonstrations—no heartless exultation. The common feeling was of sadness, rather, that right and liberty, in the inscrutable ways of an overruling Providence, *should only be purchased at so dear a price.* But there was gratitude and trust, and an honest confidence of a future, which we had not scrupled to purchase at the sacrifices the God above us had seen proper to exact.

The movement on the right wing of our Army upon the batteries in front, which seemed to have been resolved on early in the action, was at length made. About the time of our final charge upon the enemy's right, which drove them from the field, Gen. Jones, with the Fifth South Carolina Regiment, Col. Jenkins, and the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi Regiments, Cols. Featherston and Burt, move round to gain the rear of the batteries over the hill, above Mitchell's Ford. Gen. Bonham, with the Third and Seventh South Carolina Regiments, Cols. Williams and Bacon, moved up the hill in front. The enemy, though in considerable force, at once recoiled from the encounter, and, unlimbering their artillery, they made their way with the utmost rapidity in the direction of Centreville. It was too late for pursuit—too late to intercept the retreating columns from the west, already under rapid headway; and, with no serious loss, and after but a short and spirited engagement on the enemy's left, in which the Fifth Carolina Regiment suffered to some extent, they returned to their positions.

Of the many personal incidents of the battle, I have not time to speak to-night. My estimable friend, B. McKay, of Greenville, separated from his company, Capt. Hokes, came upon four of the enemy in charge of three of our prisoners whom they had taken, and was uncomfortably conscious he was about to add to their number; to be certain of the fact, however, he exclaimed interrogatively, "Prisoners, boys?" A Zouave answered, "We don't know exactly who are prisoners here." "Oh, you, of course," said our ready friend: whereupon demanding their arms, they laid them down, and were marched off to the rear.

Six horsemen, detached from their company, dashed forward and came upon a company of the enemy all armed, forty-five in number, demanding a surrender as the best means of avoiding their own capture. The enemy complied, and the six men with sabres only marched them in.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR MANASSAS, Tuesday, July 23.

I have visited again to-day the scene of conflict, and am able to add still other particulars of that most memorable action. Your readers will remember that the battle was begun by a feint at Mitchell's Ford, on the road from Centreville to Warrenton. This, however, was only true in part. To that point the mass of the enemy's immense columns was indeed directed, but that also was another feint. Planting batteries against the forces guarding that bridge, he exhibited a purpose to force a crossing; but while seeking to induce that impression, he in fact made a detour of more than a mile above, and further to the west; and when our attention was directed to the bridge they sought to come upon our rear. To Gen. Evans, as I have said, the task of defending the bridge had been committed. He soon detected the enemy's purposes, and advanced to counteract them. Under him, as I have said, were the Fourth South Carolina Regiment, Col. Sloan, Wheat's Battalion, two guns of Latham's Battery, (not the Washington Artillery, as I was at first informed,) and two companies of Radford's Cavalry. These he advanced in Sudley Ford, but had hardly placed them in position before he saw the enemy in overwhelming masses on his flank, having already crossed. To resist them successfully was beyond a reasonable hope. A portion of his small force had already been detached to defend the bridge, and with the rest, not more than 1,100, he could not hope to stand against the accumulated thousands on his left; but he knew that victory or death was the determination for the day; he could at least arrest them, and ordering round his two pieces of artillery, and rapidly throwing forward his forces to the left, in the face of the enemy's battery, already in position, and of their serried ranks near twenty times his own in number, he advanced to the charge; for a time he was covered by a clump of trees, but passing these he came directly in front of the enemy, within easy distance, and made his charge upon them. The result, of course, could not be questioned. "For one ball of his there were twenty of the enemy, and there could be no expectation but to be ultimately cut to pieces, but he could sell his forces for their utmost value, and he did. The enemy, in fact, recoiled from the intense severity of his onset, but recovering they begun to bear him back. Gen. Bee, with his brigade, then came to his support. That again checked the current for an instant. Col. Bartow then came. That again impeded its restless progress; but the disparity was still too great. Their forces were driven down to the Warrenton Turnpike, then across it, and back to the woods, one hundred yards below. When Hampton's Legion came with this a charge was made, which drove the enemy back to the road. From this they were able to recover, and drove our forces back in turn; again they rallied and drove back the enemy, but extending to the left, they forced us back again. Jackson and Cocke had also come to maintain the unequal strife, and in the midst or fearful carnage strove to hold their own against overwhelming numbers.

Then it was, *whilst the victory wavered in the balance, and hope seemed almost gone*, that the gallant Second, with Kemper's Battery, and the Eighth, of Bonham's Brigade, under a previous and well-timed order of Gen. Beauregard, came, sweeping everything before them, the foe flying from their deadly fire and fierce charges.

On the other flank Smith, too, marched with four regiments, fresh from the railroad, to the vicinity of the enemy, put them to flight and commenced the pursuit.

Each in turn had met the successive enfilading columns of the enemy, *until at length he had no other enfilading columns to advance.* The pluck of our men began to tell against even overwhelming numbers. Their batteries, which they had advanced to the eminences east of the Warrenton road, and near a mile within the line of battle which we took at first, became the objects of attack. The assault was fearful, but the defence was stern and bloody. From Rickett's battery every horse was killed, and even to-day there lie around the place where it stood the bodies of one hundred of the enemy. It was taken twice, but retaken again; and it was only when the regiments of Cols. Cash and Kershaw had cleared the land to the left that the effort to retake it was abandoned. The guns were turned at once upon the enemy, and helped to drive them from the field. Not far to the right the same tragedy was enacted to the same result. The line of the enemy cut in two at this point was never formed again. One portion retreated by the Warrenton Turnpike, in the direction of Centreville; the others made again the detour round by Sudley's Ford; both made for Centreville; and, as they went along the turnpike back, the play of Kemper's Battery was as admirable as is often seen. The road is broad and straight for at least three miles. He planted his battery upon it. He was animated to his utmost skill and power by his sense of wrongs. The enemy for months has held and abused his home in Alexandria; and, as he plowed the road along which they were forced to travel, I fear he did not ask for mercy on the souls of those he sent to their account.

The regiments of Kershaw and Cash, with Kemper's Battery, followed to within a mile of Centreville. The road was strewed with plunder, and at the Hanging Bridge, on Cobb's Creek, they took twenty-one guns, which had become jammed, and which, together with the horses, which they were all too hurried to unhitch, were taken and sent back.

I spoke, last night, of the movement of Generals Jones and Bonham upon the batteries in front of them, but I did not state the full effect of their exertions. They followed on to within sight of Centreville. The enemy had preceded them, and had encamped. Alarmed at their approach, he struck his camp again, worn as he was, and did not stop until far beyond Fairfax. Whether he stopped this side of Alexandria or Washington, does not appear. In his route, he left equipage and baggage, and four of his guns at Centreville, which he had not the spirit, even, to attempt to save. The number of guns now taken is reported to be fifty-one, and as a conclusive indication of what is the true import and effect of our action, it may be stated that, yesterday, the Confederate flag was run up at Fairfax. That night the town was in possession of a detachment of our cavalry, and to-night it will be occupied by a force sufficient to hold it.

In further evidence of the demoralization of the enemy, it was stated this morning by a gentleman of official position and character in Alexandria, that he left that town unchallenged last night, that he came to our own pickets unquestioned, and that the rumor was the volunteers whose term of service had expired, have resolved to leave; that it is determined to prevent them, and that the regular soldiers are now called out to keep them in subjection. This is probable. In a house to-day where some forty of the wounded enemy had crept, and where they have since been lying without food or attendance, I met a lad who said the coming of many of the troops was entirely involuntary; that their term of service having expired, they demanded their discharge, but were told they must fight the battle, and that then they would be paid. If not willing to fight, they must do it anyhow.

I mentioned yesterday that much depended on the opportune arrival of Col. Elsey with his Brigade. In reference to the time I was mistaken; his was a portion of the command of Gen. Smith, whose coming, however, was most opportune; and when Gen. Smith was shot Col. Elsey took command, and did at least his share to secure the victory.

When I entered on the field at 2 o'clock of the day of battle, the scene, as I have mentioned, was gloomy, for the battle was undecided, and the chances seemed against us, but I did not mention all that made it painful. In peaceful life we are not familiar with the scenes of war, and it has happened to me, at least, to have seen but little suffering from the casualties or conflicts of life. I had not, therefore, the advantage of familiarity, and just at once the scene was one to task the nerve of any man. At the first trench I came to, which was just beyond the range of bullets, lay one hundred, at least, in every stage of suffering and endurance. One had his leg shot off with a cannon-ball, another had his arm broken, another had his jaw shot away. Col. Hampton met us with the appearance of having had a ball in his temple, and he said he had been insensible from the effects, but hoped soon to be upon the field again. A few steps further on I saw a Palmetto boy with his under jaw shot off at the instant. I met Col. Shingler riding beside an ambulance, which, he said, contained the late lamented Gen. Bee. The General lay prostrate, and almost expiring, from the wound in his abdomen, which of necessity must prove mortal. A few steps further still, and there lay the helpless form of my late friend Col. Johnson. Others there were—aged men, whose grey hairs proclaimed them sixty and more; boys whose young hearts yearned, I know, for softer hands and sweeter faces than were around them there. To this spot all had been impelled by the wounded soldiers' constant want of water. The stream, by the constant crossing, was so muddy it was scarcely fluid, but they drank it; and, with the usual appearance, through which they must either be under the cold sky or bear the jolting of a journey to Manassas, and without attendance or the certainty of medical attendance, they were cheerful; or, if not, enduring. No one added to the sufferings of others by exhibitions of his, and during the time I felt at liberty to stay—for the order came for all able to bear a gun to enter in the ranks for a final stand—I heard no solitary groan from any one.

But of all imaginable scenes of horror the battle-field to-day excels. Upon the hills from which the enemy was last driven, still lay the dead they had not time to remove. Some had been buried by our own men, but the task was too repulsive, and the most of them were left upon the bare ground without a leaf to shade them, bloated, blackened and rotting in the sun, for birds and insects to devour. And it was scarcely possible not to commiserate the fate of men who had offered up their lives for a country that would not show to them the cold charity of even a grave to lie in. Nor was it better with the poor starved wretches who had crawled into the store-house upon the field of battle. Sick, famished, friendless and without a home or country they could love or honor, it were scarcely better to be alive than dead. I spoke of the fact to Gen. Evans, in whose military department they are at present, and he promised to keep them from starving at least; but in the meantime the country people were coming in with offers of assistance, and one was taking one poor fellow off to his house at Brentsville.

Battles make singular developments. My friend, Dr. Shepardson, visiting the prisoners yesterday, found a college-mate among them. One of our soldiers found among them his own brother. Gen. Evans found among them Major Tillinghast, long known in Charleston, who had been his classmate—at the instant of recognition, Major T. was at the point of death, and died soon after; and also in a horse that was taken at Fairfax, the charger upon which he rode in the service of the United States. And Col. Mullins, in a customer that was skulking on the road to Centreville upon the evening of the battle, and whom he made his prisoner, Hon. Mr. Ely, of New-York.

There is a feeling of regret for all the gallant men who fell in this engagement, but for none more than for the gallant Bartow. He had gone into this war with such uncalculating zeal and fidelity to the great cause, and bore himself so nobly in the fight, that if there were the wish to, it were hard to withold our admiration. When his horse was shot, he led the Eighth Georgia Regiment, on foot, to storm a battery. This was cut to pieces, and retiring to put himself at the head of the Seventh, he asked of Gen. Beauregard what he would have him do. The General said: "There is the battery." He started for it again. The color-bearer was shot down, when he seized the colors, and bearing them on, he received a shot in his left breast.

Nor less lamented is the death of Gen. Bee. He has been regarded as one among the best military appointments, and has won opinion in every act of his military life. He was first in the field to sustain our leading column at every succeeding crisis of the contest. He was present at the passage of the Turnpike; at the gallant charge of the Hampton Legion; at the storming of the batteries; and at last fell near the fatal spot where also had fallen the gallant Bartow. Of his aids were Gen. Gist, Col. Shingler and Major Stevens, who was slightly wounded, shared his perils, and remained to share the further fortune of the contest.

Nor is less sympathy experienced for the sufferings of Gen. Smith. He came to stem the current of our backward fortunes, and leading his Brigade to the very head of the flanking column, fell almost at the first fire pierced through the breast with a grape shot. Hopes, however, are entertained for his recovery. On his staff were our townsmen, Col Buist and Capt. Tupper, who were with him when he fell.

Of Col. Johnson, the career was short and brilliant. The Legion arrived in the night, and, in a few hours after, almost unfit for service, it was thrown into the very thickest of the fight, and Col. Johnson fell, with Col. Hampton, on the spot upon which their columns had been planted. I sent the casualties of Col. Kershaw's Regiment by telegraph to-day, but of the other regiments, so scattered as they are, and in weather so exceedingly unsuitable to traveling as it has been, I have not yet been able to obtain.

President Davis left the Army this morning in the cars for Richmond. Though the Chief Magistrate of a great republic at this most salient period of its greatness, were arrogated no especial privilege, he took his seat, with others, in an over-crowded car; and in that, and in every other instance of his intercourse with his fellow-citizens here, he exhibited but the appearance and bearing of a well-bred gentlemen, as he unquestionably is.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP PICKENS, Wednesday, July 24.

The great battle at Stone Bridge has been the theme for days, but still is not exhausted. It stirred our hearts so deeply that they cannot take the current of another thought. Nor is it necessary. The military event of this age, and the event upon which hung suspended the private feeling and the public interests of the South, it is scarcely to be thought of that I should offer, or you should ask, the reason why I dwell upon it.

In writing yesterday I endeavored to present that *at one time the fortunes of the day were doubtful—hung suspended on a thread—and that by Beauregard's order, the victorious advance of the Second and Eighth Carolina Regiments, with Kemper's battery from the centre at 2 o'clock, after several fierce struggles, determined fortune in our favor.* At 3 o'clock, too, Gen. Smith, leaving the railroad cars, formed his four regiments and marched against the enemy on the extreme left wing, driving them before him. I hesitated to dwell, however, upon certain incidents which, however apparently established, were yet contested, or seemed to be so, and I was unwilling to commit myself to statements until I had made every reasonable effort to obtain the truth. The first of these was the taking of a battery by Hampton's Legion. Your readers will now have had some faint conception of the battle ground. It occurred, they will remember, on the Turnpike-road from Centreville to Warrenton, just after it crosses Bull Run, on the Stone Bridge. The road at this point pursues its path between two ridges or ascending slopes, the summits of which are near a mile apart. The woodland for near a mile has been all cleared away, and it was upon this splendid theatre, and all in full view, were made those constant movements to outflank each other, upon which fate depended. The enemy having made the detour by Sudley's Ford to get upon our flank, of which I spoke first, broke the cover of the trees which crowned the eminence on which we rested, by planting a battery of rifled cannon. Gen Evans met it the best he could by planting his two guns, the one to the right and the other to the left of his position, and advanced under such cover as they gave to meet the enemy. *He could not permanently check them, however;* they drove him back across the road, and with him his pieces of artillery. One was disabled; but the others, under Lieut Davidson, of Latham's Battery, took position in the road, and with almost unexampled intrepidity continued to play upon the enemy advancing up the road, into which they had entered lower down, until they were already rising the eminence upon which he stood. Before that, however, Capt. Imboden, with his battery, from Staunton, had been placed within about one hundred yards of the road, and had opened a most galling fire. Gens. Bee and Bartow, and Hampton's Legion, rallied to sustain him. The fight was bloody, but nearer to the road, in position to rake their entire line, the enemy had planted another battery. Fresh columns were thrown for the eminence beyond, across the field upon the road. Our gallant men were forced back by the pressure of these overwhelming numbers. They crossed the road and planted two batteries, the one Rickett's and the other a section of Sherman's, it is supposed, upon our side, but about two hundred yards off from Imboden's, to rake the hill with grape and canister. *From these, even, Imboden's was compelled to fall back, which he did,* and carried off his guns, when it seemed impossible that any human power could save him. *To take these batteries, so established upon our side, or to quit the field,* was then the only option left us.

Of these the one, Rickett's, of four guns, was beyond a little house owned and occupied by a man named Henry, and the other to the right of it and lower down the hill. Against the first of these it was that Bee and Bartow fought and fell, and at length, at fearful sacrifice of life, the men and horses were shot down and the guns were silenced, but the other still kept on. No single movement could be made below the brow of the hill against the turning columns of the enemy until this was taken, and against that the Legion, as a forlorn hope, was led. In their first charge they had advanced to Henry's house, and were passing through the garden, when Col. Hampton was shot down. Without his further orders they were confused. Then, Lieut.-Col. Johnson had fallen, and Capt. Conner, of the Washington Light Infantry, senior Captain, led them back to form them; retiring under cover of the hill, they found the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, Col. Withers, and through Adjutant Barker, proposed that he should join them, which he did. They formed their line of battle, Capt. Conner led the Legion. They tore down upon the enemy through a storm of balls. They reserved their fire until within a certain distance of the enemy. With a single volley they swept the guns of men and horses. The Infantry sustaining them gave way before the charge of bayonets, and raising their colors over one, and not knowing in exactly what form to assert a priority of claim to the other, Capt. Gary got astride of it, and thus, for *the first time the line of battle of the enemy was broken.* The fighting was not ended. It raged with unabated fury on either side, and great destruction of life. The guard that undertook to defend Rickett's battery were at last driven off by the regiments of Kershaw and Cash, and thus in the hands of these Carolinians the possession of this battery permanently rested; and then, turned upon the flying enemy, it contributed, in no slight degree, to swell the current of mortality that flowed upon them.

At the crisis of this contest, it happened also to Gen. Bee to have contributed, in a special way, to the result, which it were but just to his memory to mention. He it was who had the office of assigning positions to the batteries which were first in position after those sustaining Gen. Evans, and upon a field so swept by musketry and ordnance he had little leisure for selection. Dashing over the field with Imboden, he gave him in an instant a position, which was the very best that could have been selected. The slight elevation just before and on either side of him gave many of the advantages of an embrasure, while his position commanded the entire field of operations of the enemy. When forced to retire, the same advantages facilitated his escape. The next position on the eminence, to the rear, upon which other batteries had been placed, and to which Imboden was also ordered, was equally as fortunate. Without these positions it might have been impossible to have kept the enemy in check, while our shattered regiments were reforming and the conquering reinforcements arrived; without these advantages it would have been impossible to hold them. The least mistake might have, been fatal; and the promptness of his action, under such particularly trying circumstances, was more like the inspiration of genius than the ordinary exercise of skill and judgment.

I spoke of the efficiency of Capt. Kemper's action on the flying enemy, but I did not mention that the Captain was himself taken prisoner. Early in the day, when the fight was fiercest, and matters were so mixed that it was difficult to distinguish enemies from friends, Capt. Kemper was surrounded by about twenty Zouaves, and his sword was demanded. He asked for an officer, declaring that he would only surrender to an officer. They told him to follow, and they would take him to one; he saw a column moving near them, whom he recognized as friends; pointing to these, he said there is one of your regiments, take me to it. They started, and approaching a few steps nearer, he told them they were mistaken, and it was for them to surrender, which seeing themselves under the guns of an enemy, they promptly did. It improves our feelings towards them to fight them, so it is said, at least, and so it seemed to be in this case. At the crisis of the fight, when it was doubtful if we would not be whipped, and when men, sinking from their wounds, were coming from a fight in which their friends and relations had been cut to pieces, some three or four prisoners brought in were rather in the way of being roughly treated. The proposition was made, and was responded to, to shoot them. I passed them on the way when the fight was going on, and greatly feared that something might be done to shame us, but a few words brought the sufferers to their senses, and the prisoners were spared. In every other instance, however, after the act of battle was over, the feeling was kinder than it could have been before the fight began. I saw the soldiers share their water with them, which they could hardly spare themselves. Many of them were taken and cared for by the very men who shot them, and a friend, passing through the field when the fight was over, passed two wounded men, the one from Georgia, the other from New-York. The New-York man asked for water, and the wounded Georgian begged my friend for God's sake to give it to him; for that he himself had called upon a soldier from New-York for water when his column was in retreat, and, though it was at the risk of his life, he ran to the trench and brought it.

It was in search of water that Adjutant S. M. Wilkes, of the Fourth Regiment lost his life. He had escaped the perils of the fight, and rode to the camp for a drink of water; when starting back, he met a party of the flying enemy, who shot him. Col. Johnson fell the instant he entered into battle. They marched down to take position in the Warrenton turnpike, and before the Legion had fired a gun, he was struck by a ball in the forehead, and fell without a word.

When the fire so raged around the house of Henry in the effort to take the batteries, the family were in it; they were utterly unconscious it was to be the theatre of battle, and made no effort to escape until it was too late to do so. Among them was an aged mother, whom the son and daughter carried to a gully, and for the first charge kept her out of the way of balls; but when the fight pressed on they brought her in again; and when it returned they could not move her again. She lay in bed, therefore, until the batteries were taken. The house was literally riddled with balls, and when the old lady was looked for she had been sent to her long account. Many balls passed through her, and she was perfectly at rest.

Of individual experience, there were scarcely room to speak. One lad, Oakley, from Alabama, taken prisoner, was tied; but, when the enemy was fighting, he cut the cords, found a musket, plunged it in a Zouave, endeavoring to detain him, and started to his friends on the way. On an officer's prospecting, he went up towards him, and when near enough, he ordered him to surrender; the officer did so, and young Oakley bore him in triumph in to head-quarters. He proved to be Col. Corcoran. One of the most obvious features of the battle-field is a group of horses, and the men beside them. The caisson had exploded. Men and horses were all killed, apparently near the close of the engagement, and now lie altogether bloated the sun. The mortality among horses was large; as many as one hundred, at least, may be seen upon the field, and it is of regret for their loss that they were particularly fine ones.

In the percussion shells, with which the enemy so liberally bespattered the country, the enemy have left their sting behind them. Few explode in falling. Of twenty fired into the hill on which we first stood, not one exploded, but they do explode easily when struck upon the right point; and these handled by the soldiers, and dropped carelessly, are liable to do great injury. Two in this way have been exploded, and one killed one man in Col. Preston's regiment, and badly wounded two others. L. W. S.

TRUE AS GOSPEL.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE END IS NOT YET.—Let not our people deceive themselves with the notion that either the first or second battle of Bull Run is decisive, or likely to terminate the campaign on the Potomac. *Facts do not justify such hopes, nor our position warrant the expectation.* The forces of Scott must, of necessity, be demoralized by the brilliant action that has crowned the Southern arms with victory over great odds. But the invading army is neither destroyed nor captured. Our forces are comparatively quite small. Washington is not taken. It is strongly intrenched, and Scott has available many more troops than ourselves. *The forces that have just been routed will be rallied, reinforced, and brought back onto the field with every precaution and advantage that generalship and military resources can furnish.* The prestige and position of the Abolition Government, no less than Scott's reputation, urge them to prompt and peculiar efforts to retrieve the late severe check they have met with. McClellan has already been sent for. Circumstances all point to a speedy renewal of battle on the Potomac. The next struggle will be one of life or death to the invaders—of great importance to us in regard to the time of the war. It is to be hoped that our own brave forces will be properly strengthened, and our able and indefatigable Generals put in condition not only to defeat a discomfit, but to annihilate the enemy, and drive his remnant from the polluted soil of Maryland, and so end the war.

DEATH OF A NEW-YORK JOURNALIST.

From the Scottish-American Journal.

Among the gallant spirits of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders who fell at the battle of Bull Run, on the 21st ult., we sincerely regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Robert Davidson. Mr. Davidson was sub-editor of this journal, with the exception of an interval from last October to last April, since its commencement until he left with the *Seventy-ninth*, for Washington, on the 1st of June, and the duties connected with that important department of journalism he ably and efficiently performed. Mr. Davidson was a native of Forfarshire, and served his apprenticeship to the printing business, we believe, in Arbroath, and subsequently became editor of one of the Berwick papers. From the issue of the unhappy war now devastating this country, he was enthusiastic, while his faith in the triumph of the National cause was unshaken; and although of delicate frame and in poor health, it was impossible for us to restrain his desire to march with his corps to the field where he met his death. Mr. Davidson was a thorough Scotsman, and took the deepest interest in the success of this journal, and corresponded with us almost to the day of his death. We received his last brief note to us, written on the inside of an envelope, upon the field of battle:

BULL RUN, NEAR CENTERVILLE.

J. STEWART, ESQ.: After a fatiguing march we arrived at Centreville yesterday. We were under fire for about half an hour in the afternoon engagement. Seventy-ninth had only one man wounded. Men behaved well. Will write as soon as I can. The regiment has received orders to fall in now. Hear there are stories of our being cut up. Don't believe them. Have no paper. Everything left behind. R. D.

Our personal relations with Mr. Davidson render this announcement a most painful one; but knowing our friend's ability, his worth, and his guileless character, this brief tribute to his memory is but a faint expression of our deep sympathy with his bereaved relations in Scotland.

THE SAFETY OF COL. CORCORAN.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of yesterday, I beg to state I have not seen Col. Corcoran; but I was informed he was in Richmond and prisoner of war, and treated with the courtesy due to his distinguished character and position. Unfortunately I was not permitted to hold intercourse with any of the prisoners; and several attempts, which I made at considerable personal risk, to see Col. Corcoran and other friends or acquaintances, proved ineffectual.

While at the head-quarters at Manassas, when the arrest of Col. Corcoran was reported with considerable feelings of exultation, Gen. Beauregard at once exclaimed, "This is the same Colonel who refused to turn out his regiment in honor of the Prince of Wales." I was assured that Colonel Corcoran, though, as usual, in very feeble health, was tolerably comfortable; and I should not be at all surprised to hear that he has been permitted to be at large in Richmond upon his parole. At any rate, I can assure you and the numerous other friends of the gallant Colonel, that, from the best information I have been able to obtain at official quarters, the Colonel will continue to be treated in the future as he has in the past. With the greatest respect and consideration, yours, very respectfully, JULIUS BING.

The Hon. C. P. Daly.

CAPT. T. F. MEAGHER DECLINES TO LEAVE THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The Third Regiment of Irish Volunteers having invited Capt. T. F. Meagher to accept command of that regiment, have received from him the following reply:

CAPT. MEAGHER'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your very complimentary and friendly communication of the 31st of last month—which press of duties in connection with the Sixty-ninth prevented me acknowledging until this late moment—I beg to say, that, whilst I should esteem it a high honor to be at the head of the regiment you are organizing, I am too strongly attached to the Sixty-ninth to be induced, however powerful the temptation, to break the ties which bind me to it.

Those ties were formed and strengthened amid scenes and under influences which frequently give rise to and confirm the most fervid friendships. Having been in camp and battle with the Sixty-ninth, I cannot find it in my heart to part from my tried and honored comrades, and, in memory of the days during which I shared their fortunes, prefer the humblest position in their ranks to the highest I could hold with newer friends.

Nor shall I disguise from you the consciousness of my inability to command a regiment. With my limited experience and very imperfect knowledge of military affairs, it would be grievously culpable in me, at this crisis of the National interests, when a great disaster has to be reversed, to assume a post which I feel, and everybody knows, I am incompetent to fill.

Brave and energetic soldiers, such as those now crowding to the defence of the National authority and domain, deserve to have accomplished and skilled officers. I have no ambition to figure in the category of blunderers and impostors, to whom, for some time back, the disorders and reverses of the National Army are justly ascribed.

With sincere regard for each of you personally, and the friendliest wishes for the success of your regiment, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, most faithfully yours,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Captain Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

To Lieut.-Col. P. D. Kelly, Capt. Jos. McDonald, and Acting-Commissary McSorley, Third Regiment "Irish Volunteers," New-York.

Capt. Meagher left this City for Washington, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., to look after the wounded and missing of his regiment.

ORDER IN WASHINGTON.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CITY HALL, PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 1.—The following regulations for the Provost Guard of this city are published for the guidance of officers commanding guards and patrols, and for the information of all concerned:

In pursuance to instructions from Maj.-Gen. McClellan, it is directed that all officers frequenting the streets or hotels of the city without written permits to be absent from their regiments or stations, setting forth the object of the visit, approved by their brigade commanders, shall be arrested and sent to their regiments or stations, by any officer commanding a patrol who may observe them.

Any soldier found absent from his company without a written permit from the commander of his brigade, and *all* soldiers found in the streets, hotels, or other places in the city after 9 o'clock P. M., shall be arrested and confined for trial and punishment. All prisoners will be taken to the central guard-house of the city, where they will be turned over to the officer commanding the Guard at that station, who shall detain them in custody until otherwise ordered.

It shall be the constant purpose of all officers commanding guards or patrols to keep the city under vigilant observation, day and night, to the end that the public peace may not be in any way disturbed, nor the citizens molested in their persons or property, by any person in the service of the United States.

Reports containing the time and place of all arrests, with the names of persons arrested, together with such other information as may be deemed important to the public service, will be made and handed in to this office at 9 o'clock A. M., daily.

A. PORTER,
Colonel Sixteenth Infantry, U. S. A., Provost Marshal.

SALE OF PRIZES.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of July 28, has the following paragraph:

The *C. S. Marshall* sold at public outcry, yesterday, the following named prizes, captured by our privateers, at the sums opposite to their names:

Schr. Mermaid	$8,300	Bark Ocean Eagle	$6,800
Ship Milan	9,000	Schr. Jno. Adams	1,150
Brig Panama	1,400	Schr. Ella	1,050

The 1,500 sacks of salt, cargo of the ship *Milan*, were sold at $1 56 per sack.

THE RETURNED OHIO REGIMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 2, 1861.

On Tuesday last, the Brooklyn, Geneva, and four companies of Cleveland Light Artillery, Col. Barnett, returned from Western Virginia, and received such a reception as their services from Philippa to Carrick's Ford merited. They are exceedingly well officered, and for many years have been thoroughly drilled companies.

On yesterday, Company E, (Cleveland Grays,) Capt. Ensworth, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Militia, who left for Washington on one day's notice, returned from as near Manassas as practicable. This is a favorite company, having been organized over twenty years, also well officered and remarkably proficient in drill. They also received a most hearty and enthusiastic welcome. This is one of the companies "dumped" into the masked battery near Vienna, and was in the rear regiment in falling back from the Bull Run battle of July 21. The Nineteenth Regiment from this section, headed by Leland's celebrated band, also returned yesterday. Its leader brings a letter found in the rebel camp at Laurel Hill, stating that a good band, belonging to the invaders, had the impudence to play Dixie under their very noses, and they were going to capture it. They did not stay to do it, however. It was the Nineteenth that the Georgians swore were regulars. Many of the artillery, Grays and Nineteenth, will re-enlist during the rebellion. It is to be hoped that those valuable auxiliaries of war, drill and discipline, will be retained and brought again into service all over the country. CHAMPLAIN.

About Prisoners of War, Privateers, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of last Thursday you seem to have some hesitancy as to the proper way of treating prisoners of war, pirates and others found in arms against the Government and people of the United States. Do not accuse me of egotism if I assert that there is no need of any halting (but there is need of a vast amount of haltering) in the matter. What are the facts? A part of the people have attempted to subvert the Government by force of arms. The Government (the centralized and legal embodiment of the people) in maintaining its authority, also resorts to arms. Collisions and battles occur. Both sides take prisoners. Now comes the question, "What shall be done with these men?" I admit the question is one of vast importance, not only as regards the proper way of dealing with the rebellion, but also as to the *personal* rights and privileges, pains and penalties of the captured men. *The Government should not treat its captured rebels as prisoners of war.* Neither should it do that other and much worse thing, discharge them on their parole. To do the first is a virtual admission that the rebels are a *lawful enemy*. This must not be admitted. If it is, ground is laid for their recognition by foreign nations. The Government must do all in its power to place the rebels *outside* of law, and not allow them to claim or exercise any legal privileges whatever.

They are rebels, and should be treated as such. When taken in arms against the Government, they should be disarmed, and compelled to aid the Government in maintaining itself against the rebels. They should never be treated as prisoners of war, neither should the Government ever recognize a flag of truce from rebels. Every man bearing such a flag should be arrested as a rebel, the bearing the flag being *primâ facie* evidence of his being a rebel, for if there were no rebels there could be no rebellion, and if there was no rebellion, there would be no war or collision needing the intercession of a flag of truce. Every bearer of one should be locked up as a rebel. No treating with them as lawful enemies. No discharging or swearing allegiance. Men that forswear their natural inherited allegiance, by engaging in a rebellion against a Government like ours, cannot be trusted on their oath, especially an oath taken under such circumstances. Never trust a rebel's oath.

So much for land rebels. Now about rebels and pirates afloat. They should be hung at the yard-arm of the National vessel capturing them, without ever being brought ashore to be tried and sympathized with, and kept at the public expense. The summary hanging of a few would scare the rest and drive them from the ocean. It may be asked, why hang water rebels (pirates,) and not hang land rebels? I answer, the former not only rebel against and defy the Gov-

ernment, but add to that the preying on *private property*, and by all laws of all nations are outlaws, and not entitled to any of the legal amenities of ordinary criminals. The excuse that they have letters-of-marque from the head rebel, is of no avail. He cannot delegate power to others that he does not hold himself. He and his rebel coadjutors have no legal national existence, and their warrants for piracy (or privateering,) are of no more validity than so much paper from a wild Comanche Chief, authorizing raids on the border settlers. All these piratical rebels should be hung at the yard-arm instanter. Being caught in the act is proof enough, without wasting time in Court trials. If they are not pirates then is TILLMAN a murderer, and should be given over to trial and execution. I may be told that if we hang these men, the rebels will retaliate on our men taken by them. In fact, this is already threatened. Well, terrible as it is, the sentence must be written. *Let them retaliate.* Do not accuse me of barbarism or lack of sympathy for our poor unfortunates who are now or may hereafter be prisoners. I have personal friends now in their hands, and realize fully what I write when I say, let the rebels retaliate. If we hesitate one moment to hang their pirates and punish their rebels on account of any fear for the safety of our men in their hands, or in consequence of any threats they make, then we may just as well lay down our arms and yield up the Government to them, and sue for mercy.

Rebels taken in arms against the Government must not be treated as prisoners of war subject to exchange. To do so, discourages our own loyal men who will not fight for such a result. Flags of truce borne by rebels must not be respected, but their bearers must be treated as rebels. To do otherwise is to encourage treason. Privateers must be summarily hanged as a warning to others and as a protection to law-abiding citizens. No leniency, no recognition of letters-of-marque, no attention to threats of retaliation. Let the Government be firm, and swift in its punishment of treason and piracy, and peace will the sooner return to our borders. SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

The Result of the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whatever may be the result of the war to the rebellious States, the North can reap from it nothing but good. How, even should the South prove strong enough to maintain its independence, that independence should prove anything but a curse it is impossible to see; but the task is not difficult to show the immense gain accruing to the loyal States from this contest for principle and for the Union.

The inherent strength of the loyal States stands in painful contrast with the weakness of the rebels. The 20th of July witnessed the assembly of a hostile Congress in the City of Richmond. No sane man doubts the ability of its members. Trained to rule from boyhood, they meet fresh from the ruins of a lost empire to retrieve their shattered fortunes. And yet so feeble do they feel their strength, that they sit with closed doors, in the vain hope of concealing their impotence. We can well imagine the tenor of their discussions. We know what fierce bickerings and furious passions lie hidden beneath the smooth complacency they wear. We sympathize with them in their futile efforts to raise men and money for the contest. With their ports blockaded, their exchequer empty, and the enemy gradually yet surely hemming them in, we can forgive their vaporing about Bull Run, and pity the madness which forces their frail bark on the breakers of the Union.

And if all these are signs of weakness, how grandly does the National strength loom up in comparison. No barrier stops the entrance to the halls of legislation. The little disputes, the exposure of weak points, the discussion of ways and means, even the arraignments of the President, his Cabinet, or the Commander-in-chief are so conducted that not the remotest hamlet remains in ignorance of it. More than all this, great names link themselves with open treason, and apologize on the floor of the Senate for rebellion, while the nation yet mourns its victims. Who but sees in these things an evidence, a self-consciousness of the power that shall eventually conquer?

Suppose, however, secession is strong enough to enforce its demands, and that the nation is severed in twain—the North gains by this war. Not a dollar is misspent, nor a single life wasted. The results will differ only in degree from those that would follow, were we successful in crushing out the rebellion. For it leaves the United States a great power among the nations of the earth. States-rights as opposed to the National Government will disappear. No part of the body politic can ever breathe the odious doctrine of secession. The blood of the citizens, gathered as a priceless offering from all the States, is a broad seal upon the sanctity and perpetuity of the Government. It is impossible to guard against revolution, but this compact is ratified among the States:—*There can be no secession without war.* If any go, they must fight out, and the pestilent heresy that has wrought so much mischief will be driven out of the land.

The contrast between two confederacies so differently constituted is still more glaring. A nation held together only by the will of politicians is worse than a rope of sand. Who would buy a Confederate State bond when the breath of a demagogue is its only security? It can but be utterly without credit and without stability, and its safety will call for the violation of the very principle on which it was originally based.

While this state of things works ruin on the South, prosperity will unfailingly attend the North. Its resources will receive more careful development. Its credit will be unimpaired, and under the additional guarantee of firmness given by this war for the Union capital will seek its stocks and bonds as a channel of investment.

Let no one then fill his mind with gloomy forebodings of the end of the war. Bull Run has only taught us how well our men can fight when outnumbered and badly officered. It will be a different story under MCCLELLAN, especially if the enemy dare take the field and cease skulking. But twenty Bull Runs cannot change our destiny, and if the South can fight out of the Union so much the worse for the South.

A cloud is hanging over the Nation, but its northern edge is fringed with light. The sun will burst out upon us soon—God grant it may lighten the South as the North, and shine upon the Stars and Stripes everywhere—but if the cloud still hovers over the rebellious section, theirs will be the loss. H.

Count Cavour's Estimate of the Character and Intentions of Napoleon III.

From the Quarterly Review.

Of the character and policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON, CAVOUR was accustomed to speak with much freedom. No one had better opportunities than CAVOUR of sounding their depths. He was the only living man who had ventured to grapple with him face to face, and who had used him for his purpose. The estimate he had formed of his capacity was not a high one, but he fully admitted his fertility of resource, his physical and moral courage, and his knowledge of the people he governs. "He has no definite policy," he remarked to an English friend. "He has a number of political ideas floating in his mind, none of them matured. They would seem to be convictions, founded on instinct. He will not steadily pursue any single idea if a serious obstacle presents itself, but will give way, and take up another. This is the *mot de l'énigme* to his policy. It is by steadily keeping this in view that I have succeeded in thwarting his designs, or in inducing him to adopt a measure. The only principle—if principle it can be called—which connects together these various ideas is the establishment of his dynasty, and the conviction that the best way to secure it is by feeding the national vanity of the French people. He found France, after the fall of the Orleanist and Republican Governments, holding but a second place amongst the great Powers; he has raised her to the very first. Look at his wars, look at his foreign policy; he has never gone one step beyond what was absolutely necessary to attain this one object. The principle ostentatiously put forward in the first instance has been forgotten or discarded as soon as his immediate end has been accomplished. It was so in the war with Russia; it has been so in the war with Austria. In the Crimea he was satisfied with the success of his army in the capture of Sebastopol, which took from the English troops the glory they had earned by their devotion and courage, and to which they would have added had the war continued. In the struggle with Austria he was astounded by the greatness of the victories of Magenta and Solferino. The military glory of France had been satiated, and he thought no more of the liberty of Italy, of the free and united nation which he was to have called into existence from the Alps to the Adriatic. It is this uncertain policy, guided by dynastic and selfish considerations, which makes him so dangerous to you, and which renders it necessary that you should ever be on your guard. Not that he is hostile to England, or that he has any definite design against her. On the contrary, he has much affection for your country. He is a man of generous impulses, and has strong feelings of gratitude towards those who have served and befriended him. At the bottom of his heart he is greatly attached to Italy. His earliest recollections are bound up with her. He is to this day a 'carbonaro' in his desire for Italian freedom and hatred of Austria. He has not forgotten the kindness and hospitality shown to him when an exile in England. He admires your institutions, and the character of the English people. But all this is as nothing when compared with the maintenance of his dynasty, the establishment of which he looks upon almost in the light of a religious obligation. If the moment came when he thought a sacrifice necessary to sustain it, however great that sacrifice might be, however painful or repugnant to his feelings, he would make it. No one has had better opportunities of knowing him than I have. He has talked to me with the greatest openness of his future plans. But he has invariably assured me at the same time, that his first object was to maintain peace and good understanding with England. I believe," he solemnly added, "that from policy as well as from affection, such are his views; and that only in a moment of the utmost emergency, when he was convinced that his influence in France depended upon it, would he depart from them. But that moment may come, and you would be madmen if you were not prepared for it." As regards the Peace of Villafranca, CAVOUR attributed it to no distinct policy, but rather to a variety of motives. "There is no profound secret or mystery about it," he said; "it was rather an impulse than the result of any well-considered design. Two splendid victories had added sufficiently to the glory of the French arms. The horrible scenes he had witnessed on the field of battle had made a deep impression upon him. He felt much disgust at the quarrels among his Generals, who were sacrificing the honor of their country to personal jealousies. Then there were the heat, the dust, and the labor, for he did not spare himself; indeed, he did everything. His exertions and the fatigue he went through were amazing. His health was beginning to give way. He had had enough of campaigning and its hardships, and was anxious to get back to Paris. To add to all this, he could not resist the temptation of dealing in person with a legitimate Emperor, as his uncle had done before him, of imposing, without consulting any one, the conditions of peace, and of earning at the same time, by his generosity and moderation, the gratitude, and perhaps eventual support, of a still powerful though vanquished enemy. These various motives and considerations together led him to abandon the great cause in which he had embarked, and to forget the proclamations, the promises, and the hopes of the day before." CAVOUR was convinced that the difficulties of an attack upon the Quadrilateral had been exaggerated. He believed that the fortresses would have soon fallen. The result of subsequent inquiries made by the Austrian Government itself into the state of Mantua and Verona fully confirmed his opinion. After the fatal day of Solferino a panic had seized the Austrian army. The result of the battle was first known in Verona by a vast number of soldiers and camp followers blockading up the gates leading to the city. The greatest disorder prevailed even in the forts, which were without the necessary guns and ammunition, and in some of which the troops had been gained over. At the same time the inhabitants of the city were ready to rise. It is believed that LOUIS NAPOLEON was not unacquainted with these facts, and that he urged them upon the Emperor of Austria at Villafranca to obtain his acceptance of the conditions of peace.

LAW REPORTS.

The Will of the late Susan Parish Admitted to Probate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

After dividing among her five brothers separate portions of her household furniture, plate, and carriages, and to their wives her diamonds and shawls, and to their daughters the residue of her jewelry, she gives legacies to several members of her family, amounting to $11,702; to other individuals, $25,600, and to charitable associations, $3,500, and then adds:

Item.—I do hereby direct the Executors of my late husband, Henry Parish, to pay over to my brothers, Joseph, Henry, Edward, Richard and Rufus K. Delafield, the sum or fund of $200,000 given to me by his will.

Item.—All the rest and residue of my estate I give to my said five brothers, in equal proportions, share and share alike.

Will dated March 21, 1861.

This lady, whose will is above given, was the widow of Henry Parish, whose will and codicils have been, and yet continue, a subject of litigation in our Courts. By his will, made in 1842, he gave to his wife (having no children) $200,000 in cash, real estate of about $100,000 in value, together with his household furniture, plate, carriages, &c., and gave the residue of his estate to his two brothers, Daniel Parish of New-York, and James Parish, of Poughkeepsie. In 1849 he was struck with paralysis, and from that time to his death in 1856, as alleged, he could neither speak nor write. After his death three codicils, dated after his attack, were offered for probate with his will, signed by a mark, and purporting to revoke the residue of his estate given by his will to his brothers, and to give it to his wife, amounting to about one million of dollars. His brothers contested the validity of the three codicils, on the ground of incompetency and undue influences. The Supreme Court set the codicils aside. Mrs. Parish appealed to the Court of Appeals, before whom the case is still pending. It will be seen by her will that she has given to her five brothers all that she received under her husband's will, and also the residue of her estate, whatever it may be; thence if the Court of Appeals reverses the decision of the Supreme Court and sustains the codicils, her brothers will also receive the residue of her husband's estate of a million of dollars, and the brothers of her husband will receive nothing. And if the Court agrees with the Supreme Court in rejecting the codicils the brothers of Mrs. Parish will get the amount given to her by the will of her husband and the brothers of Henry Parish will get the residue of his estate. A part of this residue in contest is the dwelling in Union-square, known as the Parish house, and the lot adjoining occupied by Dr. Jackson, at the corner of Broadway.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, the following named gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors: Thomas M. Partridge, Foreman; Stephen Hyatt, Wm. H. McConnell, James G. Moffatt, Richard R. Roe, Linus Scudder, John F. Zebley, Joseph B. Brewster, Martin L. Delafield, Maurice Hilger, George G. Lake, Israel Minor, Edward Morgan, Robert J. Randolph, John J. Townsend, Wm. A. Thomson, James B. Taylor, Joseph Applegate.

The Recorder's charge was brief and confined entirely to those subjects required by law to be brought to the notice of the Grand Jury. At the close of the charge the calendar was called, and no cases being found ready for trial, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

During the present month of August the Clerk will not be allowed to set down any motions.

Unless the motion is ready when reached in its order on the calendar, the same will be passed for that calendar.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
Justices.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

No order will be granted returnable on Saturday, and no motion will be heard on that day.

N. JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Geo. F. Hege et al. vs. John C. Carson.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Frederick Kleg vs. Ann C. Kleg.—Motion denied.

Wm. H. Appleton et als. vs. J. G. Gregory.—Motion dismissed with $10 costs.

Artisans' Bank vs. Henry C. Derby.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Charles Burrall vs. Wm. W. Wright et als.—Motion granted, directing the payment of the amount admitted due.

William Kiefer et als. vs. Eckel Brunner et als.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

John N. Du Foy et als. vs. Henry G. Julian et als.—Motion granted, costs $10, to abide event.

Frederick Wright vs. William Poultney—Motion granted, directing the payment of the amount admitted due by the answer.

Herman Fried vs. Benjamin Falkenburgh—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Frederick Fiederlein vs. Gustavus W. Roder et al.—Referred to J. N. Luckey, Esq.

Jane M. Thorn vs. Thomas Chambers—Motion granted.

Wm. H. Smith vs. Frank D. Page—Motion granted, and reference to F. G. Burnham to ascertain amount due.

Russel W. Adams vs. Andrew L. Pudney—Reference ordered to N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., to compute, &c.

Horace Andrews vs. Frank D. Page—Reference to F. G. Burnham, Esq.

Elisha Bloomer vs. Harrison D. Hunt—Reference to Wm. H. Elting.

Frederick Wright vs. Wm. Poultney—Motion granted, deducting the payment of the amount admitted due by the answer.

In the matter of the petition of Chas. L. Spithom, to be appointed guardian—Motion granted.

John N. Du Fay vs. Henry G. Julian—Reference to John M. Barbour, Esq.

Emeline J. Clement vs. Abraham D. Clement—Allowance of $100 alimony, payable quarterly.

William Mills vs. John W. Stout—Motion denied.

George E. Meyers vs. John Calbert—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

John J. Phelps vs. Joseph H. Sheppard—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Watson Sanford vs. Garret P. Terhune—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

William R. Stafford vs. Amanda G. Townley et als—Referred to N. Jarvis, Esq., to take account.

Ephraim H. Burden vs. John J. Bell et als—Referred to R. C. Beamish to select receiver and take security.

Henry A. Wilmerding vs. William M. Keeler—Motion granted.

Theodore H. Vetterleon vs. Henry Radwell, Jr., et als—Motion granted.

Geo. W. Ford vs. William Graydon—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

George M. Graves vs. Abijah Watson—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... Aug. 6, 1861.

$2,950 U. S. 6s, '67	86	5 Bank of Com	77
1,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Con.	90	33 Metropolitan Bank	82
9,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88¾	15 Pacific Mail S. Co	75¾
10,000 do	89	63 Panama Railroad	107
2,700 Trea 6 ⅌c 2 Year	96	17 Clev., Co. & Cin. R	94½
20,000 do	85½	150 N. Y. C. R. s3 p&c	76½
6,000 do	95¾	50 do opg	76⅝
1,000 Michigan 7s	85	60 do p&c	76⅝
10,000 Ohio State 6s, 1860	91	50 do s30	76¼
25,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	43¾	50 do cp&c	76⅜
5,000 do s30	43½	10 Hudson River R	31
5,000 Va. State 6s	52	50 do	33¼
16,000 Mo. State 6s	43¾	100 do	33⅜
5,000 do	43⅝	150 do	33½
3,000 Cal. State 7s	76½	100 do s30	33¼
1,000 do	76⅝	100 Mich. Cen. R	42
5,000 Hud. 1st m. L. B	101	250 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	13½
1,000 Hud. R. 3d m. B	80	100 Gal. & Chi. R	13⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds	90	100 Clev. & Tol. R	28¾
500 C. & N. W. 1st m. b	37½	250 do	28⅝
3,000 Han. & St. J. R. b	30	100 do s30	28
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ⅌c b	92	200 Chic. & Rock I. R	39¾
42 Mechanics' Bank	90	200 do s10	39½
6 Bank of America	101		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con	87¾	50 N. Y. Central R. p&c	76½
4,000 Trea. 6 ⅌c 2 Year	95¾	200 Reading R. s60	36¾
5,000 Trea. 10⅘ ⅌c Nts	101	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip b10	64
15,000 Ten. State 6's, '90	43¾	50 do	64
3,000 do	43⅞	100 Clev. & Tol. R. s10	28¾
13,000 Missouri St. 6s	43½	400 do	28¾
2,000 Missouri 6s, iss to H. & St. J. R	47	100 do s60	28
15 Pacific M. Stm. Co	73¾	8 Mil. & Pra. Du Chien R	15

TUESDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

It will be noticed from the limited sales of the day that a light business was done on the Stock Exchange. The market, though called dull on account of the moderate volume of transactions, moves with much steadiness in prices, and speculators for the decline find it difficult to make much impression, while on the other hand, operators for the advance appear to be content with very moderate profits,—such as barely pay two commissions for the risk incurred. The best demand at the Exchange Board, in the way of outside orders, centers upon Federal and State Stocks, and Treasury paper, the changes in which since yesterday's report are ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. against the Funded Stock of 1881, and two-year Treasury Notes. The latter closed a little firmer than on the printed sales. Missouris were the same as yesterday, Tennessees ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent better, and Virginias up to 52 ⅌ cent. On the Railway Shares the dullness of speculation was quite marked, and the whole amount sold scarcely equal to an ordinary day's business on a single leading Stock. New-York Central closed at ¼ ⅌ cent. lower than yesterday, while most of the Western descriptions were ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent lower. Pacific and Panama were steady. Late in the afternoon, New-York Central was 76⅛ ⅌ cent.; Missouris, 43½ ⅌ cent; Virginias advanced to 53, Tennessees, 44⅛; Erie, 26⅛; Hudson, 33½; Reading, 36¼; Michigan Guaranteed, 28⅛, Michigan Central, 41⅞; Toledo, 28⅛; Galena, 63⅞, and Rock Island, 39½ ⅌ cent.

The following bids were made for the City Bank shares:

Mechanics	89¾	America	101
City	110	Commerce	77
Mechanics Bank'g Ass'n	80	American Exchange	77½
Metropolitan	82	Shoe and Leather	80
Corn Exchange	75	Continental	70
Import'rs & Traders'	80		

The changes are not important in the Railway mortgages. The following bids were made to-day:

N. Y. Central Sixes	83	N. Indiana firsts	75
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64	90	N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	70
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '76	99½	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌c	73
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, convertible, '76	100	Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ cent., '75	89½
Erie firsts, '68	102	T. H. & Alton seconds, 8 ⅌c, '70	22½
Erie seconds, '59	98	La C. & M. L. G. Bds	10
Erie, extended, '79	95	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie thirds, '83	84	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d se's	38
Erie fourths, '80	72	Chi. & N. W. seconds	16
Erie fifths, '88	57	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Buff. N. Y. & Erie firsts	102	N. J. Cent. firsts	102½
Hud. R. seconds S. F. '85	95½	N. J. Cent. seconds	101½
Hud. R. thirds, '75	79	Gal. & Chic. firsts	98½
Harlem firsts, 1-69-73	96	Gal. & Chic. seconds	95
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Chic. & R. I. firsts	95
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Lake Erie & W. firsts	60½
M. Cen. 8 ⅌c old	94½	Clev. & T. firsts s. f.	73
M. Cen. 8 ⅌c n. f. '82	95	C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌c. Bonds	92

The decline of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. on Foreign Exchange noticed yesterday as for the Boston steamer mail was fully established by actual sales to-day. Bankers' bills were done at 107¼@107½ and Merchant bills of the various grades, from 106 to 107 ⅌ cent. The Import trade demand for Exchange is very light, while the Export trade supply keeps up to $2,250,000@$2,750,000 ⅌ week. The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,561,888	$2,237,574	$2,254,035
Prev. reported	37,315,101	50,695,283	74,063,468
Since Jan. 1	$38,876,989	$52,932,857	$76,317,503

The following is a complete copy of the Supplemental Loan Bill passed by Congress, last week, and which is now the law of the land. The fifth section, not heretofore published, is important to merchants having payments to make at the Custom-house. It limits the employment of the new Treasury paper, in payment of public dues, to the Notes of Circulation payable on demand. The Three Year Bills bearing 7.30 ⅌ cent., and the One Year Bills bearing 3.65 ⅌ cent., (and convertible into the 7.30 ⅌ cents.) will *not* be receivable for public dues. The section in question, however, does not affect the 6 ⅌ cent. Two Year Treasury Notes issued under the Act of March, and now selling in the market at 95½@96 ⅌ cent. These *are* receivable at all times, within the two years, for public dues:

SUPPLEMENTAL LOAN ACT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds of the United States bearing interest at six per centum per annum, and payable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years from date; and if any holder of Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent., which may be issued under the authority of the act to authorize a national loan and for other purposes, approved July 17, 1861, shall desire to exchange the same for said bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time before or at the maturity of said Treasury Notes, issue to said holder in payment thereof, an amount of said bonds equal to the amount which, at the time of such payment or exchange, may be due on said Treasury Notes; but no such bonds shall be issued for a less sum than $500, nor shall the whole amount of such bonds exceed the whole amount of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, issued under said act, and any part of the Treasury Notes payable on demand authorized by said act, may be made payable by the Assistant-Treasurer at St. Louis, or by the depository at Cincinnati.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Treasury Notes issued under the provisions of the said act to authorize a national loan, and for other purposes, or of any other act now in force, authorizing the issue of such notes, shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or by some officer of the Treasury Department, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for said Treasurer, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or by some officer of the Treasury Department, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, for said Register; and no Treasury Notes issued under any act, shall require the seal of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act to which this is supplementary as limits the denomination of a portion of the Treasury Notes, authorized by said act, at not less than ten dollars, be, and is, so modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the denomination of said Notes at not less than five dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated, the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay such expenses, commissions or compensations as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, to carry into execution the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Treasury Notes authorized by the act to which this is supplementary of a less denomination than $50, payable on demand without interest, and not exceeding in amount the sum of $50,000,000, shall be receivable in payment of public dues.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," passed Aug. 6, 1846, be, and the same are hereby, suspended, so far as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit any of the moneys obtained on any of the loans now authorized by law, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in such solvent specie-paying banks as he may select; and the said moneys so deposited may be withdrawn from such deposit for deposit with the regular authorized depositaries, or for the payment of public dues, or paid in redemption of the notes authorized to be issued under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, payable on demand, as may seem expedient to or be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may sell or negotiate for any portion of the loan provided for in the act to which this is supplementary, bonds payable not more than twenty years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, at any rate not less than the equivalent at par for the bonds bearing seven per cent. interest authorized by said act.

The authority of the Department to issue Treasury Bills payable at any time in two years, under the Act of March 2, stands about as follows:

On Treasury Bills, Act of June, 1860	$13,978,000
Under Loan Act March 2, 1861	10,000,000
Together	$23,978,000
Less issued to Public Creditors up to July 1.	900,000
Balance unemployed July 1	$23,078,000

The exact proportion of this balance since employed is not known outside the Department. More than half the sum, however, has been advanced by the Banks of this City and Philadelphia and Boston on 60-day Bills, leaving about eleven millions for employment in the current disbursements of the Treasury. It is on this account that the two-year Treasury Bills now daily appearing in the market are issued. The rates at which they are sold to, or through, the Brokers, are governed by supply and demand—the fact that they are at all times receivable at par and interest, at the Custom-house, being taken into consideration. To-day they were done as low as 95½ ⅌ cent., but closed 95¾@96 ⅌ cent. A fortnight ago, under the active payment of duties at the Custom-house, the price rose to 98¾@99 ⅌ cent.

The *Bank Note Reporter* of Mr. F. G. ADAMS, of Chicago, quotes the Illinois discredited currency as follows, the sum total outstanding having been reduced from eleven millions on the 1st of April, to about $2,500,000 on the 1st of August.

NO. 1, 95 CENTS.

Alton Bank,	City Bank of Ottawa,
Bank of Bloomington,	Dupage County Bank,
Bank of Galena,	Kane County Bank,
Bank of Northern Illinois,	Merch. & Mech. Bank,
Bank of Peru,	McLean County Bank,
Bank of Ottawa,	Rock Island Bank.

NO. 2, 85 CENTS.

Bank of Sparta,	Mechanics' Bank,
Cumberland County Bank,	Union Bank.
E. I. Tinkham & Co.'s,	

NO. 3, 80 CENTS.

Bank of America,	Reapers' Bank,
International Bank,	Illinois River Bank,
Mahaiwe Bank,	Ohio River Bank.
Pittsfield Bank,	

NO. 4, 75 CENTS.

American Bank,	Ill. State Security Bank,
Bank of Indemnity,	Illinois Central Bank,
Highland Bank,	Marshall County Bank,
Merchants' Bank,	United States Stock Bank.

NO. 5, 65 CENTS.

Eagle Bank,	Patriotic Bank,
Fulton Bank,	Pamet Bank,
Olympic Bank,	State Stock Bank.

NO. 6, 60 CENTS.

Bank of Brooklyn,	Columbian Bank,
Bank of Commerce,	Kankakee Bank,
Bank of Illinois,	Lake Michigan Bank,
Bank of Jackson County,	Western Bank of Illinois.
Bond County Bank,	

NO. 7, 55 CENTS.

Bank of Aledo,	Continental Bank,
Bank of Albion,	Edgar Co. Bank,
Bank of Benton,	Franklin Bank,
Bank of Elgin,	Farmers' Bank, N. Canton,
Bank of Federal Union,	Garden State Bank,
Bank of Geneseo,	Kaskaskia Bank,
Bank of Metropolis,	Shawanese Bank,
Bank of Naperville,	Tonton Bank,
Bull's Head Bank,	Warren Co. Bank,
Central Bank,	Wheat Growers' Bank.

NO. 8, 52 CENTS.

Agricultural Bank,	Farmers' Bank of Illinois,
Alisana Bank,	Grayville Bank,
Bank of Ashland,	Hampden Bank,
Bank of Pike County,	Humboldt Bank,
Bank of Quincy,	Jersey County Bank,
Bank of Southern Illinois,	Lafayette Bank,
Cond. Bank,	Lancaster Bank,
Conc. Bank, Palestine,	Mississippi River Bank,
Corn Planters' Bank,	Narragansett Bank,
Corn Exchange Bank,	Plowman's Bank,
Douglas Bank,	State Bank of Illinois.

NO. 9, 50 CENTS.

American Exchange Bk.,	Grand Prairie Bank,
Bank of Aurora,	Illinois State Bank,
Bank of Commonwealth,	Merchants & Drovers' Bk.,
Bank of Raleigh,	Morgan County Bank,
Bank of Republic,	National Bank,
Bank of Carmi,	New Market Bank,
Bank of Chester,	Prairie State Bank,
Belvidere Bank,	Railroad Bank,
Citizens' Bank,	Reed's Bank,
Comm'l Bank, N. Haven,	Southern Bank of Illinois,
Farmers & Traders' Bk.,	Union County Bank.
Frontier Bank.	

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS	LOANS July 29	LOANS Aug. 5.	SPECIE. July 29.	SPECIE. Aug. 5.
Philadelphia	$3,295,000	$3,224,000	$551,000	$643,000
North America	2,820,072	2,868,831	1,056,027	915,094
Farmers & Mech	4,264,206	4,118,578	1,433,934	1,488,885
Commercial	1,418,000	1,500,000	397,089	313,000
Mechanics'	1,445,000	1,394,508	364,380	281,041
N. Liberties	1,169,000	1,175,000	380,000	336,000
Southwark	780,047	820,967	324,036	282,234
Kensington	617,516	611,022	191,096	175,513
Penn Township	611,577	614,911	231,108	183,319
Western	1,335,685	1,266,510	449,783	540,308
Man. & Mech	1,003,835	[illegible]	187,336	178,515
Commerce	674,026	672,461	247,193	199,089
Girard	1,928,817	[illegible]	379,464	376,261
Tradesmen's	435,545	[illegible]	167,278	150,172
Consolidation	415,907	[illegible]	103,418	95,009
City	661,762	674,584	142,006	125,100
Commonwealth	360,822	381,564	86,535	87,448
Corn Exchange	350,000	330,000	153,000	106,000
Union	305,900	297,700	67,555	67,000
Total	23,927,423	24,211,527	$7,159,969	$6,743,321

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. July 29.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 5.	CIRCULATION. July 29.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 5.
Philadelphia	$1,758,000	$1,796,000	$223,000	$223,000
North America	2,100,663	2,129,960	258,102	245,807
Farmers & Mech	3,655,601	3,609,296	353,730	352,815
Commercial	844,000	788,000	96,000	96,000
Mechanics'	733,632	713,909	119,700	118,590
N. Liberties	885,000	890,000	93,000	77,000
Southwark	692,141	667,818	65,645	66,075
Kensington	427,944	497,080	105,128	101,795
Penn Township	494,319	468,257	51,195	51,621
Western	914,541	1,057,952	96,090	95,665
Man. & Mech	495,124	501,950	63,716	65,700
Commerce	580,826	567,660	66,945	67,645
Girard	853,793	811,422	169,785	168,170
Tradesmen's	371,176	358,657	60,067	59,506
Consolidation	291,961	[illegible]	69,650	71,905
City	338,510	321,760	48,315	47,950
Commonwealth	165,924	176,781	[illegible]	67,250
Corn Exchange	315,000	231,040	54,000	62,000
Union	189,085	173,000	34,757	32,000
Total	16,026,267	15,941,861	$2,091,770	$2,058,514

The aggregates of the Bank statement compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	July 29.	Aug. 5.	Difference.	
Capital Stock	$11,811,030	$11,810,530		
Loans	23,927,423	24,211,527	Inc	$284,104
Specie	7,159,969	6,113,321	Dec	416,608
Due from other B'ks.	1,516,324	1,506,066	Dec	9,658
Due to other Banks	2,783,575	2,719,489	Dec	64,156
Deposits	16,026,267	15,941,861	Dec	84,406
Circulation	2,091,770	2,058,514	Dec	33,196

The Sub-Treasury disbursements, to-day, are $265,000; the receipts from all sources, $50,000, the balance this afternoon, $6,109,614.

The Wisconsin Bank Department reports that $1,074,000 State Bonds, chiefly Southern, were retired and sold from June 28 to Aug. 1. And the amounts of Southern State Stocks remaining on the 1st of August were reduced to the following figures:

Missouris	$600,000	Tennessees	$320,000
Virginias	50,000	North Carolinas	397,000
Georgias	42,000	Louisianas	89,000
Total			$1,498,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 53 bbls. Ashes, 19,028 bbls. Flour, 165 bbls. Corn Meal, 42,936 bushels Wheat, 188,674 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Rye, 16,425 bushels Oats, 700 pkgs. Provisions, and 992 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots and $5 37½ for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Western Yellow were made, at 28½c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Adamantine, at 16½c.@17½c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—The announcement of a public sale of Santos, for to-morrow, (the 7th inst.,) has tended to check business, to-day. Yet the market has been very firm. Sales: 3,000 bags Rio, at 13c.@15c.; 400 bags Costa Rica, on private terms; 100 bags Maracaibo, at 16¾c.; and 200 bags St. Domingo, at 14½c. ⅌ lb. No arrivals of Rio were reported during the week ending this morning; while sales were made of 14,180 bags Rio at an advance of ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb., the market closing firmly. We quote Java at 19½c.@20c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 15½c.@17c.; Rio at 12¼c.@15c., all 4 months' credit; and St. Domingo at 14c.@14½c., cash, ⅌ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 150,975 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 128,661 bags Rio and Santos, 13,110 bags Maracaibo, 5,127 bags St. Domingo, 2,200 bags Java, 960 bags Laguayra, 600 bags Bombay and 317 bags Costa Rica.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Aug. 4, New-Orleans	1,900
Aug. 4, Baltimore	13,000
Aug. 4, Philadelphia	3,000
Aug. 4, New-York	128,661
Grand Total	146,561

COPPER—All kinds have been inactive, and prices have been somewhat nominal.

COTTON—Has been in fair request, at advanced prices. Sales 1,600 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATIONS.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	13½	13½	13½	14
Middling, ⅌ lb	16½	16¾	17	17¼
Middling Fair, ⅌ lb	17½	17½	17¾	18

DYEWOODS—Sales 90 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $16, cash, ⅌ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very good demand prevails to-day for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, especially such as suit buyers who have foreign orders to fill. The principal holders are not very eager to dispose of their supplies. Prices are a shade higher and advancing. The reported sales reach 23,700 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 15@$4 25; poor to choice Extra State at $4 35@$4 55, mainly at $4 40@$4 45, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 10@$4 22½, extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 35@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 40@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 15@$4 25
Extra State	4 35@ 4 55
Superfine Western	4 10@ 4 22½
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 35@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 5 60
Inferior extra Ohio	4 85@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 90@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10@ 6 20
Fancy Genesee	4 60@ 4 75
Extra Genesee	4 60@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in more demand, at steady prices. Sales 2,350 bbls. at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair request, including superfine at $4 12½@$4 20, and inferior to very choice extra at $4 35@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, $2 85, from dock, for Fairfax Mills, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been less active for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 45@$2 50; Bunch do. at $1 50@$1 55 ⅌ box; and Currants at 6¼c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand, and good to prime parcels, which have been in light supply, have been quoted firmer. Shippers have been the principal buyers. Sales have been made of 194,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 23, Canada Club at $1, white Western at $1 20@$1 30, Amber do. (Winter) at $1 17½, red Western, part to arrive, at $1 16@$1 17, amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 04@$1 06, and some extra as high as $1 08; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 85c.@$1 03, Racine Spring at 95c.@$1 01, Northwestern Club at 96c.@98c., Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 80c.@95c., new red Indiana (Winter) at $1 15; new amber Delaware at $1 20@$1 21; poor white Kentucky at $1 20 ⅌ bushel. Corn continues in brisk demand at full prices. Sales 183,000 bushels, at 42½c.@46½c., for poor to prime mixed Western; 39c.@42c. for damaged do., 48c.@51c. for Western Yellow; 50c.@52c. for White Western ⅌ bushel. Rye is in less request at 62c.@63c. for Northern, and 45c.@47c. for Western ⅌ bushel. Sales 4,800 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in demand, including Canadian at 26c.@28c.; Western at 30½c.@32c., and State at 31½c.@32½c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River is selling slowly at 50c.@75c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@62½c. for new crop, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request at previous prices. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Has been dull and nominal, as previously represented.

INDIGO—Small lots of Manilla changed hands at 62½c.@75c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½ ⅌ 1,000.

LEAD—The firmness of holders of Pig is discouraging to buyers, and the current movements are altogether unimportant.

MOLASSES—Sales 125 hhds. Porto Rico at 27c.@30c.; small lots of English Island at 27c.@28c.; and 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@23c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, being held at $7 ⅌ 280 lbs., a price which buyers are reluctant to pay. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand, chiefly at 85c. ⅌ gallon. Resin has been less active and less buoyant; sales, 2,000 bbls. of all kinds, chiefly common, at $4@$4 12½, closing tamely at $4 ⅌ 310 lbs. The sales of Tar include 200 bbls. Wilmington, at $3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Crude Whale at 40c.@44c.; Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 25, and Linseed at 54c.@56c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in request and sales have been reported of 480 bbls., at $15 75@$16 for Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard is in demand at steady rates; sales 275 tcs. and bbls., at 8¾c.@9½c., the latter rate for choice ⅌ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, since our last, 350 bbls., at $12 25@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams $13 50@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling, in lots, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c., for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues quiet, at 3c.@7c., ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 250 tcs., in lots, at $5 37½@$6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Castile is in demand at 11c. ⅌ lb., but is held higher, and is inactive.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk demand, partly on speculation, at advancing prices. Sales 2,970 hhds., including Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¾c., Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c., and New-Orleans at 6½c.; also, 222 boxes Havana, on private terms, ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in rather limited request, at previous figures.

TIN—The demand has been very tame; prices have been somewhat nominal.

TOBACCO—Kentucky continues active, and prices are still tending upwards. Sales 438 hhds., at 6½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds are quiet.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs., at 8½c.@8¾c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 750 bbls., at 17c.@17½c., the latter an extreme price for an extra brand, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been more active, especially of Corn for English ports, at our revised quotations. We quote for Liverpool: Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8½d.@9½d.; and by steamer, in shipper's bags, at 10½d. Corn, (117,000 bushels,) 8½d.@8¾d., ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ⅌ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ⅌ ton; Hops, ⅜d. ⅌ lb. For Hull, a bark with Corn, (20,000 bushels,) in bulk and bags, at 11d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and a market, a vessel, with Corn, in bulk, at 11½d. ⅌ bushel. For Havre, Flour (2,500 bbls.,) at 70c. ⅌ bbl., and Wheat, (25,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at 16c. ⅌ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Angle Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The mails for Europe, via Quebec, per *Norwegian*, close in this City at 2 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for Cuba, per *Matanzas*, close at 1 P. M. on Thursday.

The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, per *City of Baltimore*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4! The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st. What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHY HAVE MY LOVED ONES Gone," Song, by Stephen C. Foster. "The Volunteer Yankee Doodle of '61," a fine Humorous Ballad, by Louis Salle. "War Song of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment," and "Where Liberty Dwells is my Country." 25 cents each, mailed free, just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers' Institute, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 147 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st., New-York. There is a Primary Department.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

NEW ACADEMY, NO. 6 FOURTH-AV.—For instruction in Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c. Private or Class instruction, day and evening. Brooklyn Academy, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

WANTED, IN MEXICO, AN ENGLISH or American young lady, to teach two or three children the English language and music—also to make dresses; she must be a young lady of genteel appearance and good address, honesty and sobriety required; for one possessing the above advantages, and willing to go to said country, a comfortable home and a fair compensation is guaranteed. Address for one week, stating age, &c., M. H. SALAS, Box No. 165 New-York Times Office.

A GERMAN LADY, OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition and qualified to teach English in all its branches, together with German, French and music, desires to give private lessons in either of the above, on moderate terms. Would also take classes in German at schools and seminaries. The best references given. Address A. B. C., No. 102 Stanton-st.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIence in imparting instruction in the English branches, French and Music, is desirous of a position as Teacher; in a family preferred; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE, HAVING SOME time unoccupied, would give instruction in Classics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and the higher mathematics, English, French, &c. Terms moderate. Address A. Z., Box No. 137 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, a graduate of Yale, wishes a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 886 Bridgeport, Conn.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Aug. 7 and 8, at 7½ o'clock. Private library of very choice books, mostly of the best English editions, in fine condition, and bound in morocco, calf, and half calf, comprising History, Voyages and Travels, Biography, Poetry, The Drama, Belles Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Fiction, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a very large stock of first-class furniture, removed for convenience of sale, viz: parlor suites, library and dining-room suites, elegant etageres, armour a glace, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, book cases, desks, buffets, antique chairs and tables. For particulars, see catalogues at sale.

GEORGE HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

BY HOLBROOK AND HOLMES.—WILL sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Grove and Bedford sts., near Hudson-st., the entire furniture of a fine house, consisting of fine parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, crockery, carpets, bedding, &c., &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of heavy goods for the Fall trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 110 Chambers-st., a large assortment of Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., by order of S. MEYERHEIM, Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE, A superior Cow and Calf. Apply at No. 111 Water-st.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA-TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees. VOORHIS & WHITEMAN. Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

JEWELRY OR WATCHES WANTED SUITABLE FOR THE CUBA TRADE.—The goods must be first-class and at regular wholesale prices in exchange for a dwelling-house with all the modern improvements, in the best part of the City. Address CUBA, Box No. 3,965 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR two half-orphan boys, aged respectively nine and seven years. Address "HOME," in care of Mr. William Greene, No. 261 4th-st., New-York, giving name, residence and references.

TEA LEAD.—SIX TONS FOR SALE BY A. L. HALSTED & SON, No. 259 Pearl-st.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 252 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

...hed in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall ... Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

...NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every ... and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX ... a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS ...

...NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

...NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a ...wo copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself. Any person may return One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application ...—Cash invariably in advance.

...ters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., ...tors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

...A KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

...ER GARDEN—HANDY ANDY—YOUNG ...

...UM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—...

...SON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

...ESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—...

...TY'S MINSTRELS.

To Subscribers.

...y page of the morning edition of the ...ork TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in ...te. We have resorted to this expedient as ... means of delivering our very large and ...tly increasing edition to our subscribers ...easonably early hour in the morning. We ...that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned ...they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The action taken by the Republican State Committee, which met at Albany yesterday, is of the highest importance. Seventeen out of the twenty-four members were present. They were in session but two hours, and adjourned subject to the call of the officers, after adopting a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee of Five, to wait upon the Democratic State Committee which meets in Albany to-morrow, to invite them to call their Convention for the same time and place as that of the Republicans, for the purpose of uniting in the nomination of a Union ticket, pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the restoration of the authority of the Constitution in all sections of the country. This Committee of Five, which consists of Messrs. Opdyke, Draper, Strong, Dart and Alley, is also empowered to act for the State Committee in fixing the time and place for holding the Convention.

There is no news of importance this morning relative to the movements of the Army.

Congress adjourned yesterday at noon, after closing up all the business which it was called to transact, in the most complete and effective manner. The Senate spent a considerable portion of the time previous to the adjournment in Executive Session, acting upon appointments and communications sent in by the President, who, with several members of the Cabinet, was at the Capitol, attending to the approval of bills. All the important measures which passed both Houses were approved by him—the only one at which he hesitated being the one providing for the confiscation of rebel property. Among the last bills passed by the Senate was the one to punish certain crimes against the United States. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered a resolution relating to the impeachment of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, but the Senate refused to consider it. The joint resolution approving the acts of the President was not acted upon, but goes over to the regular session, for a more extended debate. In the House, very little business of public importance was done. A resolution was adopted, calling upon the President to communicate at the next session copies of all correspondence with foreign nations, since 1853, relative to maritime rights. It was stated yesterday that the bill to increase the pay of soldiers four dollars per month had passed both Houses. It seems that our correspondent was in error. The bill, as it came from the Senate, showing an increase of but $2, passed the House yesterday and is now a law. This will make an increase in the expense of the Army of at least $10,000,000. The hour for adjournment having arrived, the President was waited upon by a Committee in the usual way, and through them informed the House that he had no further communication to make, whereupon the Speaker declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

The necessity existing for the increased activity in the Navy Department in fitting out steamers and other vessels for the blockading service, will be found exhibited in information which we publish this morning relative to the open ports of Florida and Georgia, obtained from a gentleman who has but recently come from that region. Supplies for the rebels can be landed at a dozen places with the greatest facility, and privateers can run in and out with perfect impunity. We hope soon to hear that this state of things is changed.

Three of the vessels captured by the privateer steamer *Sumter*, and subsequently released by order of the Spanish authorities after having been taken into the harbor Cienfuegos, arrived at this port yesterday. They were convoyed as far as Cape San Antonio by the U. S. steamer *Crusader*, which has been unsuccessfully cruising for the *Sumter*. The *Niagara*, which is also cruising for her, was at Key West at last accounts, taking in coal for a twenty-five days' cruise. Nothing whatever has been heard of the *Sumter* since she left Cienfuegos.

The brig mentioned as having been run ashore by one of our cruisers, north of Hatteras, proves to have been the Boston brig *B. F. Martin*, in the possession of a prize crew from the privateer *Jeff. Davis*. The rebels were engaged in unloading her, when Commander GOLDSBOROUGH, of the United States steamer *Union*, sent a party to prevent them, who, after effectually shelling the rebels off, set fire to the brig and completely destroyed her and her cargo.

Our files of papers from the City of Mexico are up to the 10th inst., ten days later than advices that appeared in the TIMES of the 15th ult. We find no news of special importance in these journals, except that the foreign residents of the City of Mexico have organized themselves into a body for the protection of their persons and property. Each member of the organization is to be armed with a rifle and revolver. Certain signals have been arranged, and *La Profesa* named as the general rendezvous. This organization has the sanction of the Mexican Government.

A Policeman was murdered in Brooklyn early yesterday morning, under circumstances somewhat similar to those which accompanied the murder of the Policeman ANDERSON by CANDEMI, some two years ago. The murderer was engaged in committing a burglary at No. 136 Adams-street, when he was discovered and pursued. Officer MARTIN, his victim, in attempting to stop him, received a stab in his neck, which caused his death in fifteen minutes afterwards. The murderer was secured.

The Stock Market was dull, yesterday, and prices a fraction weaker nearly all round the list. New-York Central, 76½; Governments, 87½; Missouris, 43½ ₩ cent. The decline in Exchange noticed the day before was established for the Boston mail: London, 107½@107¾ ₩ cent.

An active business was reported in Flour, Wheat and Corn yesterday, at rising prices. Cotton was in more demand, and was dearer. Rio Coffee was in fair request, as were also Kentucky Tobacco, Rice, Tallow, Whisky, Molasses and Spirits Turpentine. Fruit, Hops, Provisions, Fish and ... active. Sugars were briskly inquired for, partly by speculators. Metals, Candles, Foreign Liquors, Dyewoods, Hemp, Hides, Seeds and Whalebone were very quiet. The freight engagements, especially of Corn for English ports, were more extensive.

In the Cattle market yesterday, with 3,300 fresh, and some three hundred stale cattle, at Forty-fourth-street, an attempt was made to advance the rates of last week, with but partial success, however. Prices were certainly higher than last Wednesday, and butchers say higher than Tuesday of last week. Trade was quite uniform, and so few cattle were left over for to-day, that we anticipate as good sales to the close, unless fresh supplies, not now expected, come in. The stock was of fair quality, for the choice of which 8¼c. was paid in a few cases; but good cattle generally sold at 8c., and common stock at 7c.@7¼c.

Kentucky Still for the Union.

An election was held in Kentucky, on the 3d inst., for State Treasurer and for Members of the General Assembly. The returns indicate an overwhelming triumph of the Union men. Three times now has Kentucky solemnly proclaimed to the world her determination to stand by the Union. First, in the election in February for members of the Peace Conference, when a majority of 80,000 votes was cast for the Union candidates. But in that case the relative strength of parties was not accurately expressed, for the Secessionists, foreseeing their inevitable defeat and wishing to escape the consequent loss of prestige, withdrew their candidate before election day, leaving only the Union men to vote. Secondly, in the election of members to the present Congress on the 20th day of June; when every district was contested, and Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE took the stump in behalf of the Secessionists. A decisive and crushing victory of the Unionists was the result. Nine districts out of ten were carried, and the aggregate majority in the State against the Secessionists was near 60,000 votes.

And now, once more, the same verdict is recorded, and we may well conclude it is irrevocable. The Secessionists again, as in the Congressional election, contested every county in the State—even gave up their principles in part, and declared for neutrality in the Union, and secession to the South only in the event that the reconstruction of the Union in its old form and proportions should be found impossible. But even on this modified and plausible ground, the Unionists have driven them from the field in utter and ignominious rout. The majority is supposed to be as great as it was on the recent vote for Congress. So that Kentucky's abandonment of the Union and annexation to the Confederacy of JEFF. DAVIS is not allowed as even a possible event by the gallant sons of Kentucky. Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, announced the result of the election, from his seat in the House on Tuesday, and added, as he well might from the facts, "that Kentucky was the first State to come into the Union, and will be the last to go out."

A scene of tumultuous excitement and applause, such as was scarcely ever witnessed in Congress, followed Mr. WICKLIFFE's announcement. It was the moral insurrection after the shock of the Bull Run defeat. But general as was the joy at Washington when the Kentucky election became known, we doubt if its true power and significance were thought of by many who shared in the exultation. To us, the most auspicious promise is, that it will clear the United State Senate and the public councils forever of that pestilent tool of treason and abettor of traitors, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. He will be consigned to speedy obscurity, and deprived of all power for mischief. He has too repeatedly committed himself to the doctrine of popular instruction to escape. Only last week he proclaimed from his seat in the Senate that when he found that the sentiments he was uttering were no longer the sentiments of the people of Kentucky, he would cease to represent them on that floor. It will not be long before the newly-elected Legislature of Kentucky, fresh from the people, with the unprecedented majority of 60,000 voters indorsing their instructions, shall signify to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE (and his shadow, Mr. POWELL.) that they longer can be tolerated at Washington as Kentucky's Senators.

This is good for the noble State of HENRY CLAY. Surely that sublime patriot did not live in vain. And when the mantle of the dead statesman is stripped from the shoulders of him who has proved so unworthy to wear it, the nation beseeches Kentucky to bestow it on JOSEPH HOLT, the peer of CLAY in courage, eloquence and public virtue.

ARTS AND ARMS—A STILL HUNT AFTER A PRINCE.—We are delighted to find that our military cotemporary, the scarred old veteran of the *Herald*, does not permit his belligerent ambition utterly to stifle those aspirations after social recognition which give energy and earnestness to the efforts of his declining years. The Plum Gut Brigade is for the moment forgotten in his hunt after Prince NAPOLEON. His admirable and experienced cuttle-fish, the Chevalier WIKOFF, has been dispatched to Washington, to inveigle the distinguished imperialist into promising a visit to Washington Heights,—and the skillful manner in which he has gone to work bids fair to crown his efforts with the most brilliant success.

The Chevalier gives the most extraordinary report of the Prince's explorations at Washington, and especially of his dinner with Secretary SEWARD. "The Prince," says the Chevalier, "has a *deep* relish for all kinds of investigation;" and as "the Secretary of State has *wisely* abandoned his diplomatic correspondence to devote himself to the Prince's amusement," he hit upon the "novel sport" of going over the State documents which have accumulated in the State Department during the last fifty years! The Prince *cheerfully* accepted the proposition, and had an "indigestible treat." Then he went to hear a discharge of Dahlgren guns, which proved that the Government is not disposed to "ignore the imperial rank of the illustrious visitor." The Prince expressed *unfeigned* admiration of everything he saw. The band played at dinner. The decorations of the table were "rare and costly." All the dainty mysteries of the French *cuisine* were employed to incite the fastidious appetite of the ILLUSTRIOUS *convive*." The Secretary "has *just* drunk to the health of the Emperor."

That will do. If the Prince does not go to Washington Heights, he will prove himself as ungrateful as the Prince of Wales and far more barbarous than Japanese TOMMY and his copper-colored companions. But when the Prince reviews the Plum Gut Brigade.—when he looks upon the face (or rear) of its illustrious and scarred commandor,—when he sees there the enduring marks of service and of suffering, whatever his misgivings may have been, he will certainly relent and consent to take tea at Washington Heights. Courage, illustrious Brigadier! But don't put too much faith in WIKOFF's diplomacy. The Prince is a warrior:—and one evolution of the Plum Gut Brigade is worth a month's labor of the roving Chevalier.

Who are the "Six Hundred"

The following is from the Congressional proceedings of Monday:

"Mr. BRECKINRIDGE offered a petition, signed by 600 citizens of Niagara County, New-York, deprecating civil war as leading to disunion, and asking Congress to pass amendments to the Constitution, or call immediately a National Convention."

Your flesh-pot is a great institution:—a wonderful stimulator of patriotism. Its unctuous gobbets and fat gravy have their inspirations, while their absence is a source of despondency, and brings many an honest man to grief. The Israelites in their journeyings remembered the flesh-pots of Egypt, and would have turned back to the creature comforts they afforded for the present, at the sacrifice of the prophetic glories of the future. Their hearts sunk within them as they trod arid plains, and the milk and honey of the promised land, were to them small compensation for the tribulations through which they were to be reached. Niagara is a great county. The mighty river, the drainage of a country large enough for an empire,—that goes rushing down eddying and boiling rapids, plunging over beetling cliffs into the tortured gorge, the thunders of whose voice is on the air at noonday and midnight in ceaseless and ever-lasting roar—Niagara, the wonder of the world the Mecca of sight-seeing tourists and wonder-loving travelers,—Niagara is its chief delight. In times past, the "Sunny South" sent its army of devotees—its rubicund planters,—its owners of ricefields, stocked with human chattels, escaping from the fervid heat of their Southern sun to the cooling shades of Niagara, when the dog-star set his watch in the sky. They came with gold and with silver, and with jewels not a few, and these they poured into the laps of the denizens of Niagara without measure and without stint. The Summer solstice was a carnival for the people of Niagara, a season of jubilee when their hearts were made glad with boundless gain, when sorrow fled away from their dwellings, and the cry of grief was hushed in the jingle of yellow coin.

But the glory of Niagara has for a season departed. The mighty river is there—it goes plunging down the cliffs as of old—the rainbow is set in the mist as a spray above, and its roar is on the air. But the devotees from the South, their gold, their silver and their jewels, are gone, and the people of Niagara, like Rachel over her children, mourn "because they are not." The great rebellion has closed the shrines of Niagara, and the march of armies sealed up the doors of her temples. The dog-star rages—the sun blazes down from the sky, but the devotees come not, and the priests of her altars of pleasure are left to count their beads and intermingle their prayers in solitude. The people of Niagara are therefore desolate. They pine, but nobody dances; they prophesy, but nobody listens; they mourn, but nobody weeps. The fleshpots hang in emptiness over expiring embers, and their purses collapse in destitution of coin. The people of Niagara are human, and therefore subject to human impulses. What wonder then that they should be disconsolate—what wonder that they should mourn over their departed greatness, and see only desolation and ruin in a war that drinks up for the time the fountain of their own gains?

They are patriotic doubtless, but what patriotism can stand a drain of coin, a shriveling of the prosperity that brought it—annual harvest of fatness? Who can shout for his country when his own thrift is on the wane? Who can have faith in the future when Niagara has lost its attractions and the current of travel have ceased to flow towards its shrines? If Niagara goes to the bad, as a logical sequence the country will go to the worse, and, ergo, the war must be stopped. Such is the reasoning of the people of Niagara, and for the love they bear their country for their desire to preserve the great Republic, and above all for the sake of Niagara, its past glories and future renown, and their own unfilled purses, they pray Congress that the turmoil and strife of war may be made to cease. In place of a call to arms to crush revolt, they pray for a call for a Convention—instead of marching to the defence of the Constitution, they pray for its amendment so as to meet the demands of rebels in arms for its destruction, and bring its leaders back to Niagara when the Summer shall come again.

Seriously, we did not suppose that at the present moment, when a rebel Army is menacing the Capital, when the graves of four hundred patriotic men are fresh on the battle-field, where they died as brave men die, in defence of their country's honor, and for whose fall tears still glisten on the cheek of affection while the whole South is ringing in jubilee over the supposed reverse of the National arms and shouting their rebel cry of "On to Washington!" with renewed fierceness, that six hundred men could be found in all the State of New-York so lacking in patriotism and erection in spirit as to be induced to sign such a petition. It was well that these "six hundred citizens of Niagara County" should select Mr. BRECKINRIDGE to present their petition in the Senate. He was the right man, and in the right place, for their purpose. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who has denounced and opposed every measure proposed for the defence of the Constitution; who has denounced and opposed, on all occasions, the arming of the nation for the salvation of the Union; whose sympathies are all on the side of the rebellion; who can find no word of reproof of treason, or of censure for the traitors, was the man of all others to present such a petition in the Senate of the United States.

PRESERVING THE HARMONIES.—It may yet prove fortunate for the National forces that the rebels do not profit by our experience, and refuse to give politicians military positions. Mr. ROBERT TOOMBS, Secretary of State, has, we are informed, left that position to take the field as Brigadier-General, and HOWELL COBB has laid down the Speaker's mallet, which he has so long wielded in the "Provisional" Congress, to lead a regiment of Georgians. Although the Confederates do now and then make an un-Wise appointment, as recent events in Western Virginia demonstrate, it must, at least, be admitted that they have preserved the harmonies in these more recent promotions; for, mournful as the fact may be, they were sadly in need of General TOOMBS after the battle in front of Manassas, and in view of the approaching scarcity of provisions among them, what could be more appropriate than to put a Colonel on their Commissariat?

Extraordinary Proclamation by Gov. Gamble.

We felt much cheered, a few days ago, in announcing that the Missouri State Convention had deposed the traitor Governor, JACKSON, and the seditious General Assembly of that State. The offence of the Legislature was that it had passed an unconstitutional military bill, putting the militia of the State in the hands of a traitor Governor, and compelling them to swear fealty to that Governor, instead of to the Constitution of the United States. The offence of the Governor was that he had, only consigned with armed forces of the United States, and was using the militia and the treasure of the State in trying to withdraw Missouri from the Union. And further, that in the actual object to accomplish this revolution, he had been driven from the State, and compelled to abandon his office.

While the operations as the foundation and justification of the action of the State Convention, the country had a right to consider that it was the intention to put Missouri in complete harmony with the United States Government. We concluded so, and rejoiced accordingly. Judge GAMBLE, who was elected Provisional Governor, came before the nation with a somewhat illustrious record. He was, we might say, the most eminent citizen of Missouri. He was forty years a resident, notably connected with its history, rich, learned and "conservative,"—and with a reputed Union man of unmistakable fidelity. Much was expected of him.

We confess to grievous disappointment and some alarm, at the first demonstration he has made. Gov. GAMBLE's inaugural was published yesterday. It is remarkable for containing not the first word expressing his devotion to the Union or his determination to have discharged the duties that his State owes to the General Government. It was as frigid as an icicle, and might as well have been written by the traitor, JACKSON, before the latter was ready to throw off the cloak of his treachery. But it is in his first Proclamation to the people of Missouri, that Gov. GAMBLE really astounds and alarms a hopeful country. We have published that remarkable document—it was issued at Jefferson City, on Monday last—but we will here repeat two sentences from it, for especial consideration:

"It is enjoined on all citizens that they perform the duty of giving information of deposits of munitions of war for the use of the State, that they may come to the possession of the State *without being captured by the troops of the United States*. It is further ordered, that all citizens of suitable age, to enrol the members in military organizations, *that they may take part in the defence of the State*."

Gov. GAMBLE here takes the position that the Government of the United States is a sort of highway robber, marauding in Missouri, and watching for opportunities to plunder the State. A notable Union sentiment this, and a fine compliment to Gens. FREMONT, LYON and POPE, who are in Missouri to save GAMBLE & Co., from the wicked conspiracies of C. F. JACKSON and his confederates. Gov. GAMBLE exhorts his loyal Union constituents to become spies and informants, and watch those rogues, the United States troops. And he further urges his people to enrol themselves into military companies and be prepared "*to take part in defence of the State*." So we shall have another State army, wholly independent of the United States authority, and educated by Gov. GAMBLE into the notion that the United States are to be watched lest they rob and plunder the State of Missouri. With such flattering commencement of what may we not expect from the new Governor—the Union Governor, *par excellence*—of Missouri?

We take this occasion to renew to the Government at Washington our warning of two days since. Missouri is a prize of infinite value to the Confederates. St. Louis is Missouri: and St. Louis is not safe. Missouri has the iron, the lead, the saltpetre, the hemp and the food that the Confederates want. Gov. GAMBLE's Unionism will betray all into the traitors' hands.

WHAT OUR OLD MEN THINK OF THE REBELLION.—When petitions are presented to Congress for peace, and an adjustment of "our difficulties with the South," it will be well to see how our fellow-citizens riper in years, judge of the present struggle. The writer of the letter, from which we give the following extract, is nearly eighty years old, was, in his time, a distinguished and widely-honored lawyer, has been repeatedly a Member of Congress, and has represented the United States at the Court of St. James. On no occasion during his whole public life has he shown any hostility to the South. On the contrary, he has always planted himself on the broadest ground of the Constitution. His letter is a reply to one in which the writer had complained that he was unable to join his sons in our army. He writes from his retirement thus:

"It is a strange thing to suppose that the great cause of the Union is to be defended and sustained only by arms. A good set of commanders and heroic troops are indispensable. But the public mind, both at home and abroad, requires to be enlightened by the pen. The London *Times* has great influence in England, and is much copied here. Yet it lags far behind a correct view of our present controversy. In the first place, it seems to regard the war as an aggressive, or, at least, a voluntary war on the part of the United States—which it is, in effect, precisely *defensive*. The seceding States seized upon the possessions of the Government, and took property of every kind with violence, and were proceeding to commit constant outrages of the same or a similar character, when the General Government necessarily took up arms to prevent further wrong, and to retain what it had not yet lost. In the course of defence we have made attacks—sometimes incautiously, as the late affair in its bad management proves. But we are resisting encroachments, in the only proper practicable manner, by sometimes anticipating attacks.

In the second place, our English friends appear to regard our differences as merely matter of expediency. They forget that what we complain of is positive and enormous wrong. Not only political but moral justice is involved. We are called on to submit to what has been done, and to permit and suffer further and endless encroachments from insatiable rebels. And then the Constitution is subtilized by the very parties who have canceled and torn it to pieces. It has no longer any existence for those who have discarded treasonably and forfeited all rights to protection and even argument, not only by breach of what they call contract, but by crimes, which place the perpetrators out of the line of claim on the one side, and duty or obligation on the other.

"The assumption of the helmet in place of the mitre (the correspondent had spoken of the Bishop-General and his scandalous proclamation) is only one of the heterodoxies which, having confounded all rules of Civil Government, brings shame to the Church, and, as I remember, many years ago, an eloquent preacher said on a different occasion, 'makes religion itself a pander to the foul propensities of man.'"

Hon. HORACE BINNEY, another lawyer of equally ripe age and high reputation, has shown, by the notes appended to Dr. LIEBER'S Lectures on the Constitution of the United States, that his heart and soul are in our contest against that foul *secession*, which the aged jurist calls "a word to drug the consciences of ignorant men who are averse to treason."

A General Camp of Instruction.

The importance of establishing camps of instruction for our volunteers, similar to those used for the education of new levies in the French army, is now universally admitted by those who have given military affairs any serious attention. Nevertheless, this essential feature in the conduct of the war for the Union is threatened with serious embarrassment and injury from the natural eagerness of the several States to have a camp or camps of instruction established within their respective borders,—quite overlooking the fact that all military experience is in favor of making these camps as large as possible, in order to give both officers and men to the best advantage as many examples of such vast bodies of troops as must be called into play in a campaign or battle; and that it has also been found desirable to bring together in these immense military schools all the elements that are expected to cooperate subsequently on the march and in the field. Men from all the departments and colonies of France are thus brought together, and imbued as much as possible with common feelings and discipline—taught to know and value each other as members of the same army, and furnished with that stimulus of rivalry which so rapidly promotes the acquisition of knowledge.

In place, therefore, of having one or more camps in each State for the instruction of such volunteers as may not be immediately required at the seat of war,—we would respectfully suggest the establishment of at least one camp of instruction and discipline, say for one hundred thousand men, on the hills around Baltimore and the Relay House,—the new regiments of volunteers being kept there until considered fit for service in the field, and then being forwarded by battalions or brigades, while new levies of the five hundred thousand more authorized to be raised by Congress in defence of the Union should take their places.

The advantages of such a plan are numerous and important—at once removing the volunteers from the non-military influences of home, and causing them to render important services in the war, even while yet under daily instruction to qualify them for more active duties. With camps of instruction in New-York, Massachusetts or Michigan, the drilling regiments can exert no pernicious influence over the fortunes of the campaign. They can improve in drill and obedience, rendering promise of aid in the interim, but nothing more; while with one vast camp, such as we have suggested in the vicinity of Baltimore and the Relay House, there would be one hundred thousand men, more or less proficient in military exercises, on hand for anything that the Government might wish to attempt. Such a force, even while quietly remaining under instructions, would threaten the enemy in numerous directions and compel the leaders of the rebellion to be prepared for an attack in a variety of quarters, thus dividing the hostile force and weakening it in proportion. Such a camp would render Maryland perfectly safe, and with Maryland, Kentucky. It would encourage the Union men of Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee by its assurance of an overwhelming loyal force within easy striking distance. From Baltimore the men could be rapidly transferred by sea to any portions of the coasts of Virginia, Georgia, or the Carolinas. They could invade Virginia either by Harper's Ferry or through Washington, thus rendering the latter city secure beyond all doubt, and acting, in fact, as a vast reserve for Gen. McCLELLAN's Army, capable of giving him their aid, at five hours' notice, whenever wanted.

We trust that the obvious advantages of the proposed General Camp of Instruction may lead to its creation; and that the patriotism of the various politicians who are now besieging the War Department with applications for the establishment of similar but smaller camps within their respective States, may be strong enough to induce a withdrawal of their local claims.

The National Tax.

Much has been said of the vast increase of taxation which the war will occasion, and the direct tax of $20,000,000 required by the recent law of Congress, is referred to by a numerous class of croakers as an evidence of the enormous burdens which the people will be compelled to bear in order to prosecute it successfully and to secure its fruits. A very little figuring will show the extent of this burden, and how light it will in fact be. The portion of the $20,000,000 tax assigned to the State of New-York is $2,603,918. From this will be deducted 15 per cent. for collection by the State, amounting to $390,587, leaving the amount to be paid $2,211,081. To meet this, a tax of only one mill and a-half on the dollar will be required.

The taxes of the last year were heavier, we believe, than has ever before been required of the people of this State, the reason of which has not generally been understood. In the first place, the interest of the State loan of $12,000,000, amounting to $720,000, which ought to have been raised by taxation the previous year, was borrowed temporarily; so that, in 1860, two years' interest, instead of one, had to be levied. In the second place, the canal revenues were estimated at the same amount as those of the previous year, and the tax-list regulated accordingly; whereas these revenues exceeded the estimates by about $1,250,000. These two sums of $720,000 and $1,250,000 (the latter figure express of the surplus which is ready to be used to the ...ments of last year. Thus far the revenues of the canal exceed those of last year by about $250,000, and it is confidently asserted that the excess will reach the sum of $500,000 by the close of navigation.

The State tax last year was three mills and five-sevenths of a mill on the dollar. We can pay the State taxes of the present year, with the addition of the National tax of one and one-half of a mill on the dollar, and our taxes will still be less than they were last year. It will be seen, therefore, how groundless the fears of the timid are on this subject.

Light in the South.

There is a hopeful sign that reason is not entirely extinguished in Dixie. So far from it, we are happy to say, that a livelier and more ingenious puzzle now occupies the public attention of the secessian States than for a long time has been before their astute statesmen. The question is this: Does the blockade in reality benefit or hurt the people of the South? If the colleges were not all closed, and the "boys" gone to the war, we should expect to hear every debating society in the eloquent region south of Mason and Dixon's line canvassing this question. It would quite put aside those other two perennial questions in polemics: Is there more happiness in the pursuit of an object, or in its possession?—Was England right in her treatment of BONAPARTE? The New-Orleans papers vow that their citizens never lived so cheaply or so well as since the blockade was established at the mouth of the Mississippi. Flour has fallen to a lower price than has been known for years, because none can be shipped away. Meat is so cheap that the poorest can eat it three times a day. Sugar sells at minimum prices, and thus makes up for the slight advance that has taken place on coffee. And lastly and chiefly, the blockade has kept foreign vessels and yellow fever away, and men, instead of going off with "Yellow Jack" and the black vomit, are spared to die gloriously for their country.

The Richmond (Va.) papers are not less delighted with the effects of the blockade. They say it throws the Southern States on their own resources. Being unable to import, they are learning to manufacture all articles of domestic use. Soon, they say, they will be wholly independent of Yankee shops. Only let the blockade continue. Virginia is ambitious of becoming the great manufacturing State of the South, and hence the undisguised delight at seeing the effects of the blockade in protection of home manufactures. It is as good as a prohibitory tariff in *their* favor, which in favor of Yankees, in the Union, would, in their esteem, have been damnable. So quickly does self-interest corrupt the most chivalric of States.

But, strange to say, while the blockade is hailed by the extremes of Confederate interests as an invaluable blessing, which will be better the longer it lasts, there are other moods in which the Southern rebels resent the same blockade as an unconstitutional, unprotected bar, and most direful atrocity—to be broken up at all hazards. We have just been reading in the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* that they detest the blockade. They think it should be suppressed, and what is more, they know how to do it. Or, perhaps, to speak more accurately, we may say that they know they could break it up, provided they had the means. Says the *Mercury*:

"If we had the seamen and the enterprise, we could most surely capture all the merchant steamers hired by the Abolitionists to obstruct our commerce, aye, and their California galleons also. Of the big war ships her after."

We like the *Mercury's* modesty, its cautious assertions, and its deliberate allotment of work. "Of the big war ships *hereafter*." But would there be any "hereafter" for the flotillas of gun-boats, lacking both "seamen" and "enterprise," that might go out (through the blockade) hankering for California galleons? The *Mercury* appreciates this doubt, and wisely wards it off, as follows:

"But for the seamen? An eager impulse, a daring enthusiasm, a patriotic unselfishness, must be at the bottom of the work. It is in the gush of blood under these influences that we get gallant volunteers and dashing privateers—men who know no fear, who do not stop to measure the probabilities of war by square and compass. We cannot reduce enterprises to calculations. The moment you calculate too closely all the ardor cools. Measuring shares and per centages on prize-money—counting the chickens before the eggs are laid—are fatal to all enterprise. We must begin to take prizes before we talk about shares and profits."

That is a fair statement of the case, we must admit. It will not do to consider risks. They are rather appalling. The gallant chivalry, unskilled in sea-life, must trust to the "gush of blood," go it blind, and divide the prize-money—after it is taken.

STATE POLITICS.—The Republican State Committee has invited the Democratic State Committee to call their Convention on the same day with that of the Republicans, in order that both may agree in nominating a State ticket on the basis of a vigorous prosecution of the war against rebellion.

This is a wise and commendable step, and we trust it will be responded to in the same spirit which marks the proposition. In fact it is not easy to see any reason for maintaining the past division of political parties at this Fall's election. All the old issues are completely submerged—and the only question in which the people feel the slightest concern relates to the best means of meeting and crushing the gigantic rebellion which menaces the existence of the Government.

We owe it to the country to show that the North and West are just as united in support of the Government as the rebels are for its destruction.

MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER.—A correspondent, whose name and position are well known to the public, says, in confirmation of the statement in yesterday's TIMES, that he *knows* Major-Gen. BUTLER to be "one of the strongest Secessionists in the United States." He protests, that on learning of his appointment as Brigadier-General

Destructive Fire.
SALEM, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

A fire in Bridgeton and Salem this morning destroyed PARKER'S rag factory, the saw mill, PRIDE'S machine shop, the residence of CHAS. HARDY, and several small dwellings. Loss $50,000.

Fire Near Baltimore.
BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The foundry of POOL & HUNT, of Baltimore County, just beyond the city limits, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $20,000. Insured $13,000, partly in New-York and Philadelphia.

For Europe.
BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The mails per steamship *Arabia* for Liverpool, via Halifax, close at this office at 7 o'clock in the morning, she sailing subsequently, at 10 o'clock.

[N]EWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Bill Increasing the Pay of our Soldiers—Its Addition to the Expenses of the War—No Provision for a Sinking Fund—Mr. Chase's Recommendations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 5, 1861.

The passage through both Houses of Congress, to-day, of the bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates, will upset all the revenue policy of the Administration. It is estimated that the additional expenditure in consequence of the passage of this bill will be nineteen to twenty millions. This is on the supposition that four hundred thousand men are called into the service. There are few who will deny that the soldiers are entitled to better pay than eleven dollars per month, but after the revenue bills have passed both Houses, and Congress has agreed to a day of adjournment, it seems to be a rather hazardous business to increase the expenditure by the enormous sum of twenty millions without a corresponding addition to the taxes.

This important measure originated in the Senate. Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, brought forward the bill to increase the pay of the non-commissioned officers, soldiers, marines, and seamen, to the extent of two dollars per month. Mr. COLLAMER, the staid conservative, and judicious Senator, from Vermont, moved to substitute four dollars in place of two. He thought that fifteen dollars per month was little enough for the soldier, that being the monthly wages of common laborers in Vermont. The Senate agreed to the amendment without dissent, and passed the bill without an effort to defeat it, except the half a dozen votes that were given against it. The whole thing was done in a few minutes, and perhaps the gravest and wisest of the Senators who voted for it, never for a moment thought of the enormous addition they were making to the budget of national expenditure. In the House, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means endeavored to restore the original sum named in Mr. WILSON's bill, but the motion was voted down, and the bill passed. No provision is made for meeting this immense addition to the appropriations, and if there was anything like accuracy in the adjustment of the revenues and expenditures in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, which had hitherto formed the basis of Congressional action, there must be an enormous deficit. The Chairman of the Ways and Means declared that he could not tell where the money is to come from. The consolation is that the annual meeting of Congress, in December, will come around time enough to supply the deficiency.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, no provision has been made for the Sinking Fund recommended by Secretary CHASE. He proposes, in his report at the commencement of the session, that five millions be set apart annually for the redemption of the public debt, to which he at the same time proposed the large addition of $250,000,000. It will be remembered that he assumed as a truism the following proposition, which was re-echoed by the Press of the country, viz.:

"It will hardly be disputed,' he says, 'that in every sound system of finance, adequate provision by taxation for the prompt discharge of all ordinary demands, for the punctual payment of the interest on loans, and for the creation of a gradually increasing fund for the redemption of the principal, is indispensable.' He then proceeds to recommend the raising by taxes and duties $65,587,849 34 for the ordinary expenditure of the fiscal year ending July 1, 1862—$9,000,000 to pay the interest of loans to the amount of $250,000,000, and suggests that to these sums be added $5,000,000 as a provision for the reduction and final extinguishment of the public debt."

I have been at some pains to ascertain what steps have been taken to put this sinking fund in operation, but I find nothing relating to it in the legislation of the session which has now terminated for all practical purposes. The ordinary machinery of a sinking fund consists of commissioners or trustees to whom the fund is paid, with authority to invest it in stocks—generally the stocks to be redeemed, if they can be bought up at par or below. No such commissioners have been appointed, and so far as I am informed, nothing has been said on the subject in either branch of Congress.

It is evident that Mr. CHASE contemplated the establishment of a financial policy similar to that adopted by WM. PITT the younger, for the British nation in 1786. Even as to the sum designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, he follows Mr. PITT, who recommended and carried an appropriation of a million pounds sterling as the annual contribution to the sinking fund.

The great measure of the British Minister was established in a time of peace, but was continued through a long war, and was even strengthened in 1792, by the adoption of a general rule, that in addition to the original £1,000,000, and a subsequent £200,000, there should be one per cent. taken from every loan, and turned over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. These large sums, with their annually accumulating interest, were invested quarterly in Government Stocks, and by the year 1813, when the system was broken in upon, a total of £236,000,000 had been redeemed. But in the meantime still greater sums had been borrowed to carry on the war, and the result was far greater indebtedness than at the adoption of the Sinking Fund.

A very ingenious writer, Dr. ROBERT HAMILTON, of the University of Aberdeen, demonstrated, in a small volume published about the year 1816, that the benefit of a sinking fund, continued in operation during a war, or a period of borrowing, is altogether fallacious. He shows that the effect of deducting the amount of the fund from the annual loans will result in a net saving greater than the fund would redeem at compound interest; and that, besides the fund doing no good at such a time, the Government has to pay the expense of its management. He makes these points too clear for disputation; but it is equally demonstrable that a sinking fund, operating with compound interest, will eventually absorb any debt, however large; and that when the war is over, and the practice of borrowing can be dispensed with, the first measure adopted should be a sinking fund similar to that of Mr. PITT, which, by the way, was suggested to that statesman, even to the details, by Dr. PRICE.

OBSERVER.

GOV. NYE AT HIS POST.—San Francisco papers have the following telegram, dated Carson City, July 12.

"Gov. NYE arrived here last evening, escorted from Clear Creek, about five miles from town, by a large cavalcade of horsemen and several [illegible]—horses and carriages decorated with stars and stripes. The booming of cannon announced the approach of the Governor, when everybody and "the rest of mankind" rushed to Main-street, along which the Governor and escort passed, and treated him to three times three tremendous cheers. His Excellency, after a short rest, gratified the people with a short speech, and was enthusiastically cheered. Everybody says that he will do."

The following is a proclamation issued by the Governor to-day

OFFICIAL.

To all whom it may concern.—Whereas, by an Act of Congress of the United States of America, "An Act to organize the Territory of Nevada," approved March 2, 1861, a true copy of which is herewith annexed, a Government was created over all the country described in said Act, to be called the Territory of Nevada, and, whereas, the following named officers have been duly appointed and commissioned under said Act as officers of said Government, viz.: JAMES W. NYE, Governor of said Territory, Commander-in-Chief of the militia thereof, and Superintendent of Indian affairs therein; ORRIN CLEMENS, Secretary of said Territory; GEORGE TURNER, Chief Justice; and Horatio Jones and GORDON N. NORTH, Assistant Justices of the Supreme Court of said Territory, and to act as Judges of the District Courts for said Territory; BENJAMIN B. BUNKER, Attorney of the United States for said Territory; D. BATES, Marshal of the United States for said Territory, and JOHN W. NORTH, Surveyor-General for said Territory; and the said Governor and other officers having assumed the duties of their said offices according to law, said Territorial Government is hereby declared to be organized and established, and all persons are enjoined to conform to, respect and obey the laws thereof accordingly.

Given under my hand, and the seal of said Territory, this 12th day of July, A. D., 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the 85th.

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory.

Reminiscence of the Lost Steamship Pacific.

INTERESTING STATEMENT.

From the London Shipping Gazette, July 23.

Our readers may have observed recently, amongst our maritime extracts, the copy of the contents of a slip of paper, found in a bottle some weeks ago, on the western coast of Uie, in the Hebrides, and forwarded to us by our agent at Stornoway. The paper in question, apparently the leaf of a pocket-book, used in the hurry of the moment, was covered on both sides with pencil marks, from which the following was with difficulty deciphered:

On board the *Pacific*, from L'pool to N. York. Ship going down. (Great) confusion on board. Icebergs around us on every side. I know I cannot escape. I write the cause of our loss, that friends may not live in suspense. The finder of this will please get it published,
WM. GRAHAM.

If we are right in our conjecture, the ship here named is the *Pacific*, one of the Collins line of steamers, which vessel left Liverpool on Jan. 23, 1856, three days before the *Persia*, and has not since been heard of; and this slip of paper, three inches by two, is probably the only record of the fate of that missing ship. We have not come to this conclusion hastily. On receiving the frail record from Stornoway, we at once published it, as the best and most expeditious mode of placing it before those who might possibly be interested in the fate of the vessel named. The *Pacific* is by no means an uncommon appellation, more especially amongst the shipping of the United States, and we did not despair that some light would be thrown upon the "message from the sea," which had so singularly been preserved and placed in our hands. After waiting for some time, we received a communication from Messrs. ZAREGA of New-York, stating that their ship *Pacific*, being in port at the time, of course the record had no reference thereto, but they much feared it might, notwithstanding the difference in the names, apply to their ship *Baltic*, which had left Liverpool in January last, and has not since been heard of; and we were requested at the same time to communicate with Messrs. ZAREGA's Agent's in Liverpool. This we have been careful to do, and at the same time we directed a search to be made amongst the list of passengers and crews both of the *Baltic* and of the *Pacific* of the Collins line.

We have ascertained that no person of the name of GRAHAM was on board the *Baltic* when that vessel left Liverpool last on her passage to New-York; but it appears that a man of that name did ship as helmsman to the *Pacific* in January, 1856. It is true, he shipped by the name of ROBERT GRAHAM, whereas the slip of paper is signed WILLIAM GRAHAM. This, however, is a discrepancy which will not count for much with those who are acquainted with the careless manner in which seafaring people frequently give their names, and the facility for such a mistake presented by the ordinary mode of entering the names of a ship's company.

From the facts elicited so far, we come to the conclusion that the vessel lost, and to which the frail memorandum before us refers, was a ship named the *Pacific*. The writer was evidently some person accustomed to the perils of the sea, for it is difficult to understand how any person whose nerves had not been hardened by the presence of frequent and appalling dangers, could have written with such manifest coolness in the immediate presence of death. This self-possession at once negatives the idea that the person who could exhibit it in a moment of such supreme peril, could possibly have mistaken the name of the vessel whose loss he has recorded. Then, again, we find from the records of the lost *Pacific*, that a person named GRAHAM sailed in her from Liverpool on her ill-fated voyage, and in all human probability was on board at the time she was lost with all hands. This is the strongest point in the entire chain of evidence, for it connects the writer of the memorandum directly with the lost ship, and the ship with the writer. Lastly, since the memorandum has been given to the world,—now some weeks,—we have had no intimation that any ship named the *Pacific*, sailing from Liverpool recently, has been lost, or is even missing. The ship in question must have left that port so long ago that all hope of her recovery has been abandoned.

Some interests might possibly, even at this distance of time, have been felt in the fate of the *Pacific*, but the company to which that steamer belonged no longer exists. The remaining ships of the Collins line have been some time since disposed of, and are employed, we believe, or were recently employed, on the line from New-York to Panama. To sum up—we have the fact that a man of the same surname as he who signed the slip of paper found in a bottle on the shore of the Hebrides, shipped as steersman in the *Pacific* in January, 1856, and the presumption is every way strong against his having mistaken the name of the ship in which he sailed, and was apparently lost. We also know that the *Persia*, which sailed three days after the *Pacific*, narrowly escaped destruction from icebergs on her passage out.

The announcement of the finding of the memorandum and its contents has been now some weeks in our columns, but, with the exception of the communication already referred to, it has produced no response, which is utterly unaccountable except on the supposition either that no vessel named the *Pacific* has been lost, or that she belonged to parties who have ceased to have any interest in her fate. The first hypothesis is contrary to the fact; the second is quite reconcilable with the fact that the vessel referred to in the memorandum is the steamer *Pacific*, of the late Collins line, and no other.

We leave the extraordinary voyage of the bottle which contained GRAHAM's memorandum, to the consideration of those who, like Captain MAURY and others, have made the phenomena of winds and currents in the ocean their peculiar study. When this bottle was thrown overboard from the *Pacific*, that vessel was surrounded by mountains of ice. This tiny receptacle of the only record of a magnificent ship, escaped the crash which obliterated all traces of the vessel from which it was thrown, was carried, in all probability, thousands of miles on the ice, and was only released when the ice melted in the tropical sun. Thence, the presumption is not a violent one—this fragile messenger was swept by the Gulf Stream, and carried along the course nearly to the extreme verge to which, as we are told, the Gulf Stream is propagated. This bottle was found on the Western shore of the Hebrides, where it arrived under the mysterious guidance of those influences which have of late years so earnestly engrossed the attention of scientific geographers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MURDER IN WEST-STREET.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday investigated the circumstances attending the murder of WILLIAM LEE, a private in the First Regiment Scott Life Guard, who was shot on Monday morning, at a drinking-saloon, corner of Morris and West streets, by ALBERT UHL, the bar-keeper. There were several witnesses of the affray, and their testimony before the Coroner corresponded in all essential particulars. The evidence of MICHAEL VALLERY, a fireman on the steamer *Harriet Lane*, tells the whole story of the affair. He deposed that LEE was absent from his regiment on furlough, and was going back to his camp on the day of the occurrence. Having met several of his friends in West-street, of whom the witness was one, the party stood chatting on the corner, until finally the witness invited all to take a drink. They went into the saloon at the corner of Morris and West streets, and after having taken refreshments, the witness and bar-keeper had some words about the payment. Witness stated that he had no money, but would return in the evening and settle for the liquor. The barkeeper replied with an oath, that he would not be "burned" out of his property in that way. Witness then started for the door, and had got three or four feet from the bar, when the prisoner followed and hit him on the head with a club, which staggered him somewhat. As quickly as he recovered, he turned upon the barkeeper, but was restrained from striking him by a man named KELLY. The deceased then walked toward the bar and asked the prisoner why he struck the witness, at the same moment lifting a water-pitcher as if to throw it. The prisoner instantly produced his revolver and shot deceased, who fell to the floor insensible. He was removed to the Hospital. None of the party were threatening the prisoner at the time he fired at the deceased. Witness never had a disturbance at the place before, and did not know whether the prisoner knew him or not. Officer DAVIN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, testified that he arrested the prisoner, and Dr. [illegible] of the Hospital, was examined as to the nature of the wound which caused the man's death. The jury declared that the deceased had died "from a pistol-shot wound inflicted by the prisoner, ALBERT UHL," who was committed by the Coroner pending action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner is a native of Germany, 23 years of age. He admitted having fired the pistol, but said that it was done in self-defence.

SUICIDE OF A SPANISH ARMY OFFICER.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Officer [illegible], of the [illegible] Precinct Police, found the dead body of a man at the end of the pier at the foot of Clarkson-street, [illegible] and a pistol, and ex[illegible] wound in his head. Examining the remains, the policeman saw the deceased was probably a suicide, and that he had taken his life by placing the muzzle of the pistol in the mouth and discharging it. The slugs with which the weapon had been loaded had passed directly through the head and shattered the back part of the skull, tearing out the teeth from the upper jaw in their passage. The deceased was respectably dressed in light clothing, and is believed to have been a Spaniard, aged about 30 years. By his side was found a new black hat, which was recognized as having been purchased yesterday at a Broadway store. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case, [illegible] to ascertain the name of the deceased [illegible] else about him. Subsequently Police Ca[illegible] learned that the name of the deceased was FRANCISCO RADIO, and that he had been boarding at No. 27 East Houston-street. An examination of his trunk revealed a document showing him to have held a commission as captain in the Spanish Army. He had but recently arrived here, and poverty is believed to have been the predisposing cause of the suicide.

SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT DROWNED.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held inquests at the foot of Laight-street, North River, upon the bodies of two soldiers of the First New-Hampshire Regiment, who were drowned between 1 and 2 o'clock last Sunday morning, by falling off the pier at the foot of Vestry-street. It appeared that the regiment awaited embarkation upon a steamboat at the pier in question, and many of the members, weary with delaying, had fallen asleep on the string-piece. One of the deceased, in groping about, stumbled into the water over the form of a sleeping comrade, and sank, notwithstanding efforts were made to save him. The other unfortunate man fell from a gang-plank, and never rose after striking the water. The name of neither could be ascertained yesterday, but the bodies will be kept until the friends of the deceased are communicated with.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this City for the week ending Aug. 5, numbered 585, being an increase of 55 over the previous week, and 68 more than the corresponding week of last year; 305 of the number were males, and 280 females; 172 were adults, 413 children. The prominent causes of death were: consumption, 61; cholera infantum, 134; convulsions, 33; inflammation of the lungs, 19; scarlet fever, 17; marasmus, 43; small-pox, 11; measles, 10; dysentery, 13; hydrophobia, 23; infantile debility, 17; inflammation of the brain, 17; diarrhœa, 19; inflammation of the bowels, 9; drowned, 9; delirium tremens, 5; premature birth, 9; old age, 2. Of the deaths among children 78 were of native parents, and 335 of foreign. In the public institutions there were 69 deaths. The largest number of deaths in any one Ward (61) was in the Nineteenth, and the smallest number (1) in the Third.

A RUFFIANLY SOLDIER.—MICHAEL FLANNIGAN, *alias* Battles, a young man wearing the uniform of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday morning, charged with assaulting a policeman, whom he stabbed in the hand. FLANNIGAN, it appears, had been drinking excessively ever since the return of his regiment from Washington by way of compensation for the forced abstinence from potheen which he had to bear while in camp, and in an ugly mood about 7 o'clock yesterday, he went to the grocery at the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, where he made threatening motions at the clerk with a cheese-knife. Officer VAN BENSCHOTEN, of the Eighth Precinct, sought to arrest him, when he turned and stabbed him. The magistrate committed the disorderly young man.

SHOCKING.—A sad case of destitution and heartless treatment came to the knowledge of the Eleventh Precinct police, on Monday. A woman named MAGDALENE WINTERS, with three young children, was found upon the sidewalk in Fourth-street, all suffering from small-pox in its acutest form. One of the children lay at the point of death, in its mother's arms, while the others lay upon the sidewalk, with the disgusting evidences of their terrible disease exposed to the passers-by. The woman stated that she had just been turned out of doors for non-payment of rent, by her landlord, a barber, at No. 623 Fourth-street. Capt. SQUIRES placed the sufferers in charge of an officer, by whom they were removed to the Small-Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

FUNERAL OF EX-MAYOR CLARK.—The funeral sermon of Ex-Mayor Clark was preached, yesterday, at Trinity Church by Dr. VINTON. It was an impressive sermon, and spoke highly of the deceased's many virtues. The Common Council of Brooklyn, out of respect, joined in the procession. At the close of the funeral ceremonies the body was removed to the marble cemetery in Second-street. The coffin was of rosewood silver mounted. On the plate was the inscription:

"AARON CLARK,
DIED
Aug. 3, 1861,
Aged 77 years."

A COMPANY FOR THE WEST.—Yesterday afternoon a company of seventy poor children, and boys out of work, left the city for the West, under the care of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN. They were gathered, and fitted out by the Children's Aid Society, with much effort, owing to the disastrous times. The scenes of every day occurrence at the office are more than usually affecting. It is crowded with wretched, starving boys, and poor mothers seeking for help for their fatherless children. Another large company will be ready for departure in a few days, with Mr. TRACEY, if the generous and compassionate friends of the poor, homeless and suffering children will promptly aid in the inestimable work of the Children's Aid Society.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—On Monday evening, Officer DESMOND, of the Tenth Precinct, found a young woman upon the sidewalk at the corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, apparently very ill. He had her removed to the station-house, where she died soon afterwards. She was about 28 years of age, and was very respectably dressed. A letter in one of her pockets was addressed "GEORGE L. LEROY, Company F, Duryee's Zouaves, Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. Volunteers, Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md." Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case, but no evidence as to the identity of deceased was obtained. A verdict was rendered of death from congestion of the brain.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY IN CEDAR-STREET.—On Monday evening two laboring men, named ANTHONY MORAN and PHILIP O'HEARN, came to blows in Cedar-street, near Greenwich, with reference to a difficulty which existed between their families, and MORAN obtained a butcher's knife from a grocery near at hand, with which he stabbed his opponent in several places, inflicting wounds of a very dangerous nature. The sufferer was removed to the Hospital, and MORAN, having been taken into custody by Officer ROSE, was yesterday committed by Justice KELLY to await the result of the injuries he had caused.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held this day, at 1 o'clock, when an address will be delivered by Hon. J. A. WRIGHT, late Minister of the United States at Berlin, on the commercial and political relations between the United States and European Governments. Mr. WRIGHT has had ample opportunities to make himself familiar with commercial affairs between this country and Europe.

A LIVING WHALE.—We are informed at Headquarters that BARNUM has had an agent in the proper quarter for the last few weeks, in pursuit of a *living whale*. He has just received a dispatch from that agent saying that he is on the way with one. His arrival will be duly chronicled, and we of Gotham, and all our country cousins, will be treated to a sight of a genuine breathing and spouting whale. Every preparation has been made for his reception, which will doubtless be a cordial one.

FOUND DROWNED.—Early yesterday morning, the Captain of the Revenue-cutter *Jackson* observed the body of a man floating with the tide near his vessel, off the Battery. He had the remains secured and taken to Pier No. 1, North River, where Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon them. The body was destitute of clothing, and disfigured beyond power of identification.

FORGERY OF A CHECK.—A young man named THOMAS J. GILDERSLEEVE, was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH, yesterday, on a charge of forgery. The complainant, Mr. JOSEPH COOK, of No. 114 West Thirty-fifth-street, alleged that the prisoner passed to him a check on the Williamsburgh City Bank for $87, to which the names of Messrs. LOWE & McCARTIE, merchants, had been forged.

SUN STROKE.—JOHN McGUIRE, a laborer, was prostrated by the heat on Monday afternoon, in First-avenue, near Fifty third-street. While on the way home in Third avenue, he died. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Andrew, Col. Ritchie, Col. Lee and Col. Schouler, of Massachusetts; Gen. Scroggs, of Buffalo; Hons. J. C. Cochrane, of Rochester, and B. Franchot, of Otsego; Capt. Webb, of the U. S. A., Daniel Bixby, of Washington, and Col. W. H. Young, of Alexandria, are at the Astor House.

Hons. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore; Roscoe Conkling, of Utica; W. A. Wheeler, of New-York; Alexander Rice and C. R. Train, of Massachusetts; Ex Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin; Dr. E. Gage and E. D. Howard and lady, from Paris; Edwin James and family, of London, and Lieut. R. E. Lowry, of the U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Charles Faulkner, late Minister to France; M. Lisboa, Minister to the United States from Brazil, and family, and Gen. L. G. Bouvet de la Range, of Bordeaux, who joins the Prince's suite in this City, are all at the New-York Hotel.

Judge Badgley, of Montreal; N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport; E. Lafourade, of Paris, B. E. Buffum of Providence, and L. De Haven, of the U. S. Navy, and lady, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. D. A. Noble, of Michigan; Benjamin Allen, of Philadelphia, and A. F. Rogers, of Massachusetts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major H. B. Clitz, of the U. S. A.; G. N. White, of Philadelphia; T. N. Dale and family, of New-York, C. C. Baring, of New-York, and W. H. Brane, of Sing Sing, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. Charles Phelps, of the steamer *Fulton*; P. L. Peters, of the West Indies, and Rev. H. A. Yardley, of Goshen, are at the Everett House.

Hon. G. H. Graham, of Delhi, and H. C. Kingsly, of New Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

POLICEMAN MURDERED BY A BURGLAR—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.—At about 12¼ o'clock Monday night, Mr. ATTISON, residing at No. 128 Adams-street, heard a burglar at work at the house adjoining, No. 130, occupied by Mr. SANXAY. Mr. ATTISON at once proceeded in the street, and called for the Police, when the burglar ran down Pearl to Prospect-street, in the direction of Fulton Ferry, hotly pursued by several citizens. At the corner of Prospect and Washington streets, the burglar was overtaken and seized by Officer DAVID MARTIN, of the Second Precinct. The officer had scarcely taken hold of him when the burglar stabbed him twice on the left side of the neck, severing the jugular vein, and causing death in less than 15 minutes. As the burglar made the second plunge with the knife, Officer MARTIN dealt him a blow on the head with his club, which knocked him senseless to the sidewalk, where he remained a few seconds, and then attempted to make his escape. Fortunately Officer BUCK, of the Second, and Officer HARROLD, of the First Precincts, heard the disturbance, and came up in time to capture the assassin. He was taken to the Station-house and locked up, but refused to give any account of himself, except that he was a native of Ohio, and that his name was JOHN WILLETTS, neither of which assertions are believed to be true. On his person was found 32 skeleton keys, a full set of burglar's tools, false whiskers and hair. The deceased leaves a widow and three children, who reside at No. 32 Stanton-street. When stabbed MARTIN was taken to the office of Dr. GILFILLAN, but he was beyond the reach of medical skill. Dr. BACER, assisted by Drs. COOPER and WILLETTS, made a *post mortem* examination of the body yesterday afternoon, when they rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death by hemorrhage from the left subclavian vein, near its junction with the common jugular vein, having been incised by a dirk-knife which was plunged into the chest from above the left collar-bone." Coroner HORTON will commence an investigation of the case at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Police met yesterday, and passed resolutions of condolence with the family of deceased. It was also determined that the Board should be present at the funeral. The obsequies will be attended by the whole of the Brooklyn force, and a detachment of 200 of the New-York members, in charge of two Inspectors. The exercises will take place at the late residence of the deceased in Stanton-street, whence the remains will be transferred to Greenwood.

New-Jersey.

RECORDER'S REPORT.—Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, reports that for the three months ending July 31, 459 persons were brought before him on the following charges: Drunkenness, vagrancy and disorderly conduct, 273; assault and battery, 63; violating City Ordinances, 10; passing counterfeit money, 4; gambling, 3; insanity, 6; fighting in the streets, 16; stealing by petty thieves, 50; receiving stolen goods, 1; picking pockets, 3; burglary, 4; deserters, 5; larceny, 7; threatening life, 6; attempt at rape, 1; keeping a disorderly house, 1; surrendered by bail, 2; bigamy, 1; fugitives from justice, 1; stabbing with a knife, 1; incendiary, 1. They were disposed of as follows: Discharged, 278; committed to jail and work-house, 50; sent to jail for trial, 25; held to bail, 52; committed to the City prison, 20; sent to the alms-house, 14; committed to Bergen for safe-keeping, 3; escaped from officer, 1; delivered to authorities of Newark 1; fined, 14.

ACCIDENT—THREE MEN BURIED ALIVE.—Yesterday afternoon, an accident occurred in Washington-street, Hoboken, by the caving in of a sewer, and three men named WM. HIGGINS, PATRICK STANLEY and JOHN SHAY, were buried, but fortunately were extricated without serious injury. They were about 17 feet from the surface, and had dug under the railroad track about six feet, in order to connect a drain with the main sewer, when a car passing overhead caused a considerable portion of earth to cave in. The planks used for shoring up the side were crushed in so that the men were not entirely covered, and leaving them sufficient space to breath. After about half an hour they were all taken out safe. STANLEY has met with three accidents of a similar kind before.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—JOHN WRIGHT, lately deceased, of the firm of WRIGHT, BROTHER & CO., made the following liberal bequests. The total amount bequeathed is $100,000, and it is to be divided as follows: One moiety, or equal half part thereof, to be divided between the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, the Wills' Hospital and House of Refuge. The other moiety, or equal half part, to be divided between the Society of the Sons of St. George, the Union School and Children's Home, the Northern Home for Friendless Children, the Rosine Association, the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity, the Union Benevolent Society of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children, and the Widows and Single Women's Society. To the Industrial and Beneficial Institute of Frankford, $1,000.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 6.*

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES,
NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific Institution of the day.

The Graefenberg Company wish it to be distinctly understood that their theory and practice is not based upon infallibility. What is claimed, and what is borne out by facts, is that the medicines are the result of the highest medical skill adapted to the compounding of simple and entirely vegetable medicinal preparations. The treatment is the most judicious application of these simple vegetable productions in aid of the great and equally simple laws of nature governing the human system in health and disease. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the Graefenberg treatment will certainly cure.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA, BOMBAY, September, 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. P. BRIDGE, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, &c.

Consumptives, and ladies who are afflicted with uterine irregularities, weakness, displacements or other symptoms so common and so distressing, are earnestly advised to try the Graefenberg remedies and treatment.

Call for a pamphlet descriptive of the eleven remedies and the diseases they are certain to cure.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MEASLES ARE PROSTRATING the volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health, even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or Brown. Best in use. Warranted. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

PAYSON—ELY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, Rev. CHARLES H. PAYSON to MARY LOUISE, daughter of John Ely, Esq., all of this City.

MOODY—NICHOLS.—On Monday, July 8, by Rev. W. H. Babbitt, Mr. WM. MOODY, of Bridgeport, Conn., to Miss JENNIE NICHOLS, of Jersey City, N. J.

DIED.

SIBREE.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 5, THOMAS R. SIBREE, son of the late Dr. Robert Sibree, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family, together with those of John Halstead, Esq., and his brothers-in-law, M. H. Hovey and Dr. Charles F. Hale, are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies, at St Clement's Church, Amity-st., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BOYLE.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 4, suddenly, EDWARD H. S. BOYLE, aged 19 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Company 7, seventy-first Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Jacob T. Boyle, No. 641 4th-st., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHAILER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, PAMELIA SHAILER, wife of Ezekiel Shailer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 191 West 34th-st., without further notice.

ANDREWS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 5, LEWIS HALLOCK, infant son of John S. and Emily S. Andrews, aged 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 56 West 35th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 5, JOHN HARRISON, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother, George Harrison, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 127 West Houston-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FOWLER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 1, after a long and severe illness, MARGARET, the beloved wife of Peter S. Fowler.

☞ Jersey papers please copy.

MAYERSAU.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 5, MADELAINE MAYERSAU, aged 90 years.

The friends and relatives of Bernard A. and William Mayereau, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 254 Hudson-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

SWANY.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 5, of paralysis, Mrs. FRANCES SWANY, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of her family, and also of her sons, Andrew F. and Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 95 Stanton-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon.

KEDENBOSO.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 5, THEODORE H., only child of J. Ferdinand and Ada Kedenburg, aged 11 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 177 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

BLACKBORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 5, CHARLES W. BLACKBORNE, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with the officers and members of Pacific Engine Company, No. 14, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 132 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

THURBER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 5, CHARLES THURBER, Jr., only son of Hon. Charles and Mrs. Caroline E. Thurber, aged 5 years and 7 months.

TRAVERS.—At Bloomingrove, on Monday, Aug. 5, PAUL, infant son of James P. and Adeline Travers, aged 3 months and 5 days.

STEINLE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 6, BESSIE, wife of Frederick Steinle, Jr., and daughter of James S. Dunn, aged 23 years, 9 months and 26 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

VAN BUSSUM.—At Hastings, on Monday, Aug. 5, at the residence of her son-in-law, R. R. Wood, of a lingering illness, Mrs. JANE GRETCHEN, wife of John Van Bussum, Esq., in the 80th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Acquackanock, N. J., this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 7, at 12 o'clock M.

BOWDEN.—In Newark, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 5, CHARLES BOWDEN, aged 61 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, No. 126 State-st., Newark, N. J.

BAKER.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 3, of consumption, Capt. ELISHA BAKER, of New-York, aged 64 years.

FERGUSON.—In Port Jervis, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 6, RUFUS FERGUSON, aged 30 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS, 421.—AUG. 6, 1861.
47, 71, 18, 17, 22, 52, 73, 30, 46, 61, 40, 56.

KENTUCKY. CLASS 422.—AUG. 6, 1861.
29, 10, 41, 74, 61, 54, 15, 46, 8, 39, 63, 2, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis Mo.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—it there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething sieges. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON.

Ship owners and others can procure these admirable guns and unequaled projectiles, "Hotchkiss' shot and shell," of any required size, with promptness, by addressing

NORMAN WIARD, or HENRY L. STUART,
No. 136 East 33d-st., New-York.

These guns can be furnished, with carriages of an improved and greatly superior construction, adapted to Navy and field service.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT NO bills will hereafter be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any troops or officers, on account of the State of New-York, at this Dépôt, without the written authority or approval of C. R. AGNEW, Medical Director, New-York Depot.

By order. S. O. VANDERPOEL, M. D.
Surgeon-General.

NEW BOOKS.

"A new Novel by the Author of Dr. Thorne."

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
FRAMLEY PARSONAGE.
A NOVEL.
By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
Author of "Dr. Thorne," "The Bertrams," "The Three Clerks," "Orley Farm," and "The West Indies and the Spanish Main."
Illustrations. 12mo, Muslin, $1.

II.
TOM BROWN AT OXFORD. A Sequel to "School Days at Rugby." PART II., completing the Work. 12mo, Muslin, 37½ cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have lately Published:

DU CHAILLU'S EQUATORIAL AFRICA. Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa; with Accounts of the Manners and Customs of the People, and of the Chase of the Gorilla, the Crocodile, Leopard, Elephant, Hippopotamus and other Animals. By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, Corresponding Member of the American Ethnological Society, of the Geographical and Statistical Society of New-York, and of the Boston Society of Natural History. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, Muslin, $3. (Uniform with *Livingstone, Barth and Burton.*)

A DAY'S RIDE. A Life's Romance. By CHARLES LEVER, Author of "Charles O'Malley," "Gerald Fitzgerald," "The Martins of Cro' Martin," "Maurice Tiernay," "One of Them," &c., &c. 8vo. Paper, 50 cents.

SILAS MARNER, the Weaver of Raveloe. By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," and "Scenes of Clerical Life." 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents; Paper, 50 cents.

TRUMPS. A Novel. By GEO. WM. CURTIS. Illustrated by HOPPIN. 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY. By GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON, Authors of "The Queens of Society." Illustrated by H. BROWNE and JAMES GODWIN, and engraved by the Brothers DALZIEL. 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS: from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort. With a full View of the English-Dutch Struggle against Spain, and of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada. By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., D.C.L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." New Edition. 2 vols., 8vo, Muslin, $4; cheap, $4 50; Half Calf, $6.

PARKER'S PRESBYTERIAN'S HAND-BOOK OF THE CHURCH. For the use of Members, Deacons, Elders and Ministers. By Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., and Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH. 18mo, Muslin, 50 cents.

PRIMARY OBJECT LESSONS for a Graduated Course of Development. A Manual for Teachers and Parents, with Lessons for the Proper Training of the Faculties of Children. By N. A. CALKINS. Illustrations. 12mo, Muslin, $1.

WILLSON'S READERS. A Series of School and Family Readers: Designed to teach the Art of Reading in the most Simple, Natural, and Practical way; embracing in their plan the whole range of Natural History and the Physical Sciences, aiming at the highest degree of Usefulness, and splendidly Illustrated. Consisting of a Primer and Seven Readers. By MARCIUS WILLSON. The Primer, and First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers now ready. Prices 15, 20, 30, 50, 66 cents, and $1.

GENERAL SCOTT'S INFANTRY TACTICS; Or, Rules for the Exercise and Manœuvres of the United States Infantry. New Edition. 3 vols. 24mo, Muslin, $2 50. Published by Authority.

UNITED STATES ARMY REGULATIONS. Regulations for the Army of the United States. Approved by the President of the United States, and Printed under the Directions of SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War. 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1861.

The following *Regulations for the Army* having been approved by the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, he commands that they be published for the Government of all concerned, and that they be strictly observed. Nothing contrary to the tenor of these Regulations will be enjoined in any part of the forces of the United States by any commander whatever.

(Signed.) SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

MILITARY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED an Executive Committee to facilitate the immediate raising of a regiment composed exclusively of mechanics of the City of New-York and vicinity—the said regiment to be designated the "Mechanic Rifles," respectfully appeal to the patriotism and liberality of such of our fellow-citizens who are desirous of contributing pecuniary aid in crushing out this terrible and unnatural rebellion.

This regiment has now been in process of formation about three weeks, under the supervision of Col. JAMES H. BULL, a well-known machinist and civil engineer of this City; he also comes highly recommended for military talents.

About 400 of the sturdy mechanics of New-York and vicinity have already enrolled themselves, and we feel well satisfied that a little pecuniary aid at this time will send to the seat of war in a very short time as fine a body of men as has gone forth.

Fellow-citizens, you want men to fight and put down rebellion; we want money to make the men comfortable, which will keep them together until they are regularly mustered in the service of the United States.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

T. B. STILLMAN, No. 13 Broadway.
DANIEL CARPENTER, corner Broome and Elm-sts.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Mechanics' Bank.
S. V. BAGLEY, No. 8 Wall-st.
JOHN J. GORMAN, No. 617 Hudson-st.
S. H. ALTHAUSE, Houston corner Greene-st.
PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 Stone-st.
ALFRED SCHENCK, 25th-st. corner 1st-av.
JOHN DECKER, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.
S. V. BAGLEY, Secretary.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Treasurer.

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE—One hundred men, to leave for Washington Saturday morning, to join Mott's Artillery, now stationed at the Chain Bridge, the advanced post of all the troops on the Potomac. Of the hundred, fifty are wanted as Artillery drivers, six as artificers, two good buglers, to whom good wages will be paid. Those wishing active service will report to Capt. MOTT, at the Smithsonian Hotel, Broadway, corner of Houston st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and to Sergeant STEWART, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., at the same place. List closes FRIDAY NIGHT at 6 P. M. No time to be lost. None wanted but men willing and anxious to stand fire.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

TO HORSE!—CAPT. LYON ISAACS WILL ACcept for his accepted company of Gen. Harlan's Regiment of Cavalry, now in camp, a few more good recruits. Bugler, farrier and saddler wanted; uniforms, horses, arms, &c., supplied on "mustering in," which is ordered on 10th inst. Apply at 534 Broadway, and 199 Bowery.

A DRILL SERGEANT WHO HAS BEEN a member of the Twelfth Regiment since 1852, would like to make arrangements to drill companies or company officers in Scott's or Hardee's Tactics, and the bayonet exercise in use in the U. S. Army. Address S., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

TO HORSE!—CAPT. LYON ISAACS WILL receive for his accepted company of Gen. Harlan's regiment of Cavalry, now in camp, a few more good recruits. Bugler, farrier and saddler wanted. Uniforms, horses, arms, &c., supplied on mustering in (ordered for the 10th inst.) Apply at No. 534 Broadway and No. 199 Bowery.

LIEUTENANT'S COMMISSION.—A GENtleman wishing the position, and willing to spend a small amount of time and money to obtain it, can address a note to "CAPTAIN," Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE TO THE VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 51 Walker-st., New-York, Aug. 2, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday next, Aug 7, 1861, at 12 M., for furnishing subsistence to the Volunteer Troops to rendezvous at this Depot under General Order No. 78.

The rations to be furnished by virtue of such contract shall consist of the following articles, viz: One and a quarter pounds of fresh or salt beef, or three-quarters of a pound of pork or bacon; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or, in lieu thereof, one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar, one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and one half pound of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

OR THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH AS AN EQUIVALENT FOR THE ABOVE,

good and wholesome board to the volunteers at the option of the Commandant of Depot, the board to continue for one day being estimated as one ration. In case board is furnished, the contractor will furnish soap and candles in proportions as above, and in every case the soap and candles will be delivered in bulk to the order of the Commandant for distribution by him.

As expenditures under such contract will be upon account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished and provided by the General Government for such purpose.

Each bidder in his proposal will state the names [illegible] and responsibility, of two or more persons proposed [illegible] upon acceptance of the same, sign the requisite bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

The successful bidder must be prepared to enter upon the engagements of his contract within twenty-four hours after award.

The right will be reserved to reject any and all of the proposals considered incompatible with the interests of the United States.

C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief.
A. A. Quartermaster-General.

HOT! HOTTER!! HOTTEST!!! THE DOG-STAR RAGES.—The sun pours a flood of burning rays. Myriad pores its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, to purchase ICE-PITCHERS of LUCIUS HART.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid, waitress and fine sewer, or take charge of children and sew; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply or address by note, Mrs. SHEPHERD, No. 19 President-st., near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn; country preferred; has good references.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or laundress; has City and country reference; has no objections to the country. Can be seen, this Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 132 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations, one as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. The best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 18 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 783 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can embroider well; no objection to children; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 17 [illegible], between 5th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and fine washing; is a most beautiful laundress, and an excellent chambermaid; has a good disposition, and is willing and obliging; has two years' City reference from her present employer; country preferred; wages very moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, would be obliging in every other way. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 53 University-place.

AS COOK.—A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, and to take charge of a dairy, understands milk and butter thoroughly; is a most excellent cook; makes jellies, blancmanges; also, excellent bread, meats, soup, pastry, &c., &c.; good disposition; best City reference; no objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days. Wages moderate.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS CAPABLE cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist at the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first class private house; she understands the business perfectly—American as well as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook. Best of City reference given, when applied for at No. 85 Laurens-st., near Spring-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND highly recommended German woman—a professed cook, but not long in this country—wishes to get a situation in the above capacity, where she could learn English, which she would consider more than high wages. Call at No. 510 Broome-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, also a good baker; good City references given. Apply at No. 140 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotch woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st. in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A most respectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housework; will be found to be a thorough, good, plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; can give the most respectable City reference as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXCELLENT woman, a situation as thorough cook, and assist in washing and take charge of a dairy; is a most excellent baker; makes good soups, jellies, pastry, and is a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter thoroughly; good disposition and obliging; wages moderate. Best City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON, lately from England, wishes a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, or would take a laundress' place; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and avenue A.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a very trustworthy young woman, with nine years' City reference from her present employer, a situation as cook and laundress, or laundress only, or general housework; is a most excellent laundress, understands French fluting, and does up ladies' muslins beautifully; is also a good cook; very obliging; no objections to country. Wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation to do general housework or good plain cooking, either in the City or country, by a hard-working and industrious servant girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; steady and trustworthy; will hire at very moderate wages; has excellent references. Call at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two young women—one as first-class cook, who understands all branches of cooking, in hotel or large boarding-house; the other as first-class waitress or chambermaid. Has the best City references. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do any other employment. Can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at No 46 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 246 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook alone; can give best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 22 East 12th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable colored girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Good City references. No objections to the country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook and to wash and iron; has the best of City references, and can be seen for two days at No. 181 East 21th-st., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation, as cook, washer and ironer. The best City reference given. Apply at No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED—A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to cut and fit children's dresses. Call at No. 202 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2nd avs., top floor, by day or week.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation to do general housework for a small family, or chamberwork, or plain sewing. Can be seen, for this day, Wednesday, at No. 49½ Prince-st., in the crockery store.

AS HOUSEMAIDS.—WANTED, BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, situations to do the housework of a family; will go separate; good references. Call at No. 60 Henry-st., near Market-st., New-York.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and can do plain cooking, or would do chamberwork; good reference given. Call at No. 128 Smith-st., Brooklyn, in the fancy-store, for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—A situation, by a respectable girl, to do the general housework of a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 34 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, 2nd door from Hicks, first floor, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted by a young woman, to do general housework; good City reference given. Apply at No. 125 West 34th-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron or do the whole work of a family; is civil, clean, capable and neat in her person and work. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A clean, capable, well disposed girl wishes a situation as general houseworker, can milk well and make good butter, makes good bread, biscuit, &c., is a very good washer and ironer; makes gentlemen's shirts up most tasteful, is very obliging and willing to please her employer, is very neat and clean; City reference, no objection to any part of the country; wages $5 to $6 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for 2 days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a Welsh Protestant girl to do general housework, or chamberwork and washing; is a good washer and ironer, and can give good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 16 Essex-st., in the rear building.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and sewing and assist in the care of children; the best of City reference. Call for two days at 107 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as laundress; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 64 West 13th-st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Employment Society of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 121 4th av., near 12th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, who is an excellent washer and ironer; understands French fluting, can take full charge of the laundry; would go to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS CHILDREN's nurse and seamstress by a Protestant young woman; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse; no objection to do plain sewing or chamberwork. EMILY LEDGER, No. 129 Henry-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as nurse; is capable of taking care of a child from its infancy; no objection to chamberwork and sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 122 Atlantic-st., between Hicks and Henry, South Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an active young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, is a good dressmaker; can operate on Singer's machine; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist as waitress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as saleswoman in a confectionary, fancy goods store, or bakery; speaks English and German; can give best reference. Address M. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office; no objections to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady, respectable young woman, as good family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting; or as lady's maid; understands hairdressing; would travel; no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging; a good home more an object than high wages; has sixteen months' City reference from her last place. Apply for three days at No. 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th streets, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent tidy girl with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons; will do up linens in style; makes butter; wages $7. City or country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class waitress, a situation in the City or country; also, her cousin, as cook, in all its branches; makes pastries, soups, and jellies, flame and fancy; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; wages $8 and $7. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS FRENCH WAITRESS.—A VERY NEAT, respectable French woman, wishes a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Has good references both for character and ability. No objections to the country. Apply this day at No. 149 Grand-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity, employers will find a large selection of civil, tidy and well-recommended servants American, German, Irish, &c. Eight years of experience enable the proprietor to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Especial and careful attention paid to orders by mail. Circulars sent on demand. O. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest, old-established office and Institute, No. 136 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY GOR EMPLOYMENT—Established 1843, is removed to No. 61 East 14th-st., first door from 3d-av. Teachers, governesses, ladies' maids, and domestic help generally, promptly and faithfully supplied. Entrance southeast corner of 14th-st. and 3d-av.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AN experienced book-keeper, who has been in the Swamp for 12 years, would like employment for a portion of his time in keeping the books of any house in the leather or boot and shoe business. He can bring consignments of leather to an amount worthy of consideration, and can give references if required. Address A., care of Messrs. Weizel & Weldemeyer, No. 87 Gold-st.

AS BARKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, with good reference, a situation in a liquor-store as barkeeper. Address J. A., Box No 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would make himself useful, no objections to work in a vegetable garden, if required, can come well recommended from his last place. Address Z. M. C., Box No 206 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN—WANTED, FOR A SITUATION in the country, he must have satisfactory reference as to experience, sobriety and good temper, be willing to make himself generally useful, and a Protestant. Apply by note, giving address and reference, to J. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country, can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, (colored and single man preferred,) for a first rate situation. Apply at No. 9 Nassau-st., third story, Room No. 7, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man desires a situation as coachman and farmer; understands the care of horses, coaches and harness well, is a good driver; milking, if required; can give 14 months' City and country reference, would hire by the year with any gentleman. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery. Address J. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, as coachman and groom, by a Scotchman, in a private family, has no objection to go in the country; has lived with some of the best families in the City, has got good City reference. Apply, or address, at No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness store, or at No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a sober, steady man; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference. Address a note to W. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom. No objection to do garden work if required. He understands his business in all its branches. Good reference given. Address B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by an Englishman; no objection to the country; good reference. Address R. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A GROOM AND WAITER.—WANTED, BY A gentleman near New-York, a man to act as groom and waiter; must have served in both capacities, and bring the best City references as to character. Call at No. 76 Horatio-st., after 6½ o'clock, P. M., and see Mr. Doremus.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a married Englishman, who perfectly understands his business in the above capacity; has successfully competed at various exhibitions, the wife would take charge of the dairy if required; City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER—BY A MARRIED MAN, A native of Scotland; has 28 years' experience in this country; has a thorough practical knowledge of his profession in all its branches; the best of reference given; can be seen for three days. Address H. M., care of W. Elliott, seedsman, No. 31 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a Scotchman, who has a wife and one child; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; has good reference from former employers. Apply to G. R., all this week, at A. Reid's Seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single middle-aged man, an Englishman; has had long practical experience in this country; can give the best of references as to character and capability. Apply, or address B., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class gardener, with a very small family; unquestionable City references. Address CHARLES, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations for man and wife, of no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands his business in all its various branches, of green-house and hot-house, hot or cold graperies; the wife as laundress, or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS HOUSE PAINTER.—EMPLOYMENT wanted at painting, graining, paperhanging, calsomining, destempering or fresco, either in hotels or private houses, at half the usual price. Address PAINTER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SMART, ACTIVE AND sober young man, wishes a situation; has three years' reference; his reference says he is an excellent manager of horses and cows, and drives carefully; he is thoroughly temperate, and an honest man; he is no eye-servant, and is willing to enter his place immediately. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, who was lately disengaged, and can produce unexceptionable City references to families whom he has served; no objection to the country, or to travel with a gentleman. Any commands for J. M. will be attended to, for two days, by addressing to Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF RESPECTABLE family, and having received a good education, wishes a place in a genteel family as waiter. He speaks German and English, and understands his business; was six years in his last place; no objection to go to the country. Address RAPHAEL, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, a middle-aged married man preferred; he must thoroughly understand the care and management of horses and carriages, be a good steady driver, and bring the best of City references for honesty and sobriety. Apply, this day, at No. 76 Beaver-st., first floor.

NURSE WANTED.—WANTED, A VERY NEAT, tidy and intelligent Protestant woman, as nurse, to go a short distance in the country. Apply, with references, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., immediately.

TO YACHT OWNERS.—WANTED TO BUY, the hull of a vessel from 20 to 50 tons. Apply to J. LUCEY, No. 24 Platt-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st. A suite of large, airy, convenient rooms are now vacant in the Woodland Park House. This family mansion, surrounded by 30 acres of picturesque grounds, commands a beautiful view of the river; excellent bathing, boating, and fishing; good stabling. A family desiring a quiet, retired Summer residence near town, will find this location unsurpassed for convenience, the house being within two minutes' walk of the Railroad Station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat, and stage. For terms &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av and 22nd-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer, on a farm 22 miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables, and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY WILL find a comfortable home, at very low terms, at Bergen Heights, two miles from Jersey City Ferry; the rooms are nicely furnished; fine play-grounds for children; good table, and fresh milk, vegetables, etc.; terms, from $3 50 to $4 per week. Address A. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A COUPLE MORE GENTLEMEN and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, at a beautiful country residence, one hour from the City. Plenty of milk, vegetables, &c. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, two children and nurse, convenient to the City, where few or no other boarders are taken; farm-house preferred. Must have plenty of fresh vegetables, sweet milk, and nice shady walks in close vicinity. Address, stating locality, advantages and terms, B. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON—One hour by boat or cars. A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or a small family, for the balance of the season. House spacious, and pleasantly situated. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST QUALITY BOARD and rooms, at moderate prices, may be obtained at a country farm-house, in Connecticut. Apply or address to D. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn., or at No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING board in the country, can be accommodated at a fine house, one mile from Sing Sing. Plenty of shade, beautiful view of the Hudson, also of a pond near the house. Inquire of Mrs. MARCY, No. 693 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN hour's ride of the City, near the water, for a gentleman, wife and infant; only partial board required for the gentleman; must be pleasantly located, and terms reasonable. Address C. F. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—BEST LOCATION on the Hudson for shade and river view, single or suites of rooms with gas; ten trains and five boats daily; terms low. Apply to MR. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FINELY SHADED locality, within one hour of the City by railroad. A few vacant rooms after Aug. 8. Inquire of JOHN H. ANDRUS, Esq., No. 46 Murray-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE SECOND floor room, with first-class board, can be had at Greenburgh House, Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 10th; additional room, if required.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN willing to room together can have the comforts of a pleasant home, with a family of three persons, location on the line of the Fulton-avenue cars, and within easy walking distance of the ferries. References required. Address B. M. T., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, also single gentlemen, can obtain neatly-furnished rooms, with board, at No. 248 Hicks-st. The location is pleasant, and within 4 minutes' walk of three ferries; house has every modern improvement.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed; house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 Willow-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, for the Summer, or the coming season. The rooms are large and airy, with hot and cold water, bath, and every convenience. References exchanged. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs.—a French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting-room and bedroom, also a single room, to let to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. House first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN HOUSE NO 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, a parlor with bedroom on second floor; also back parlor, with bath room off; also parlor and bedroom off on third floor; well furnished. Apply at the house.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A large front room, neatly furnished, with gas; would be suitable for two or three gentlemen; also, a small room, at a very low rate. Apply at No. 188 Henry-st., near Clinton.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate, references exchanged. Apply at No 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PERSONS DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS for the Winter, can be comfortably and pleasantly located at No. 70 Irving-place, between 18th and 19th sts. References given and required.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Inquire at No. 68 Irving-place. References exchanged.

TO LET.

A NUMBER OF GOOD HOUSES, WELL located, in various parts of the City, to rent for the ensuing season, at extremely low prices, with a privilege of purchasing on advantageous terms, if desired. Also a few modern and low-priced dwellings for sale cheap.
C. G. PRATT, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, OR UNFURnished, the large house, 33x58, No. 11 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Rent $625, reserving one room for a gentleman with breakfast

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a dwelling-house up town vacant, with modern improvements, and preferring to have it occupied until next May by a small family, who will keep it in perfect order, at low rent, will find a desirable tenant by applying immediately to N. BLISS, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

WANTED.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH A few acres of land; must be on the water, Sound preferred, and a reasonable distance from the City. Price not to exceed $5,000. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 4153 Post-office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best style French Flowers, job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☞

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☞

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☞

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an entire success.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. **562** BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. **562** BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN, Administrator.
au7—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861. FANNIE H. STOW, Administratrix.
mh6-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. —Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1861.
WM. KUTRUFF, CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No 89 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.
mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861.
JOHN M. CHESTER, W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1861.
ANSON BAKER, JR., CHARLES BAKER, } Executors.
mh27-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS, Administratrix.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE THOUsand acres of choice land, in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich. Two hundred and fifty acres in one body, lie 6 miles from the thriving town of Kalamazoo, and less than 3 miles from Ostemo Dépôt, with excellent roads to both points; has an abundance of water, and plenty of pine, oak and maple timber, with a beautiful site for building; an outlay of $6 per acre will bring this tract up to from $30 to $40 in value per acre. One hundred and sixty acres lie within 10 miles of Kalamazoo, on a good road, has two fine, never-failing streams on it, is well timbered, and lies well for cultivation. Five hundred acres, in one body, lie 12 miles from Kalamazoo, and is a very handsome tract, being well timbered with oak, black walnut, beech and maple, and is well watered, having on it a small, clear and deep lake, filled with fish. To any person who desires a home in Michigan, a growing and healthy State, this is a desirable investment. The whole tract will be sold for $12,000. Apply, by mail, Box No. 376 Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A good house in the City of New-York, a house and ten acres of good land, with good out-buildings, situated on Long Island, six miles from Brooklyn ferry. This property now rents at eleven hundred dollars per annum. Inquire at No 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house No 84 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., complete with all modern improvements, rent $600 and Croton tax. Inquire within, will be sold low.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No 157 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money"—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.: Mr. David Rine, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumnisky, cooper, No. 225 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 40 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daly, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases,* whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy,* nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N.Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 80 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. **579** Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. Send red stamp for circular and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first Sexual surgeon living, continues the Cure of Diseases and Debility at his offices, No. 658 Broadway. His new book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.—Howard Association Reports sent free to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

CHEAP RENT.—ECONOMY OF EXPENSES IN NEW-YORK LIVING.—Two country houses to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without 37 acres of land, stables, farm, outbuildings, &c., 22 miles, per ferry, from New-York. Rent nominal during war times, if the tenant is trustworthy and respectable. Inquire at No. 824 Broadway, or No. 47 Amity-st.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, A VERY pretty, well-built, commodious cottage, near the City, pleasantly accessible in less than an hour; situation beautiful, elevated and healthy, and neighborhood unexceptionable; 12 rooms; price $3,500. Inquire at No. 75 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year, also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage houses and lots, with gardens attached, and near the Village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; farms of 214, 200 acres; several others from 100 down to 20 acres. These are all good farms, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of valuable country property. One of 41 acres, good building, abounds in fruit of every kind, fine lawn of shaded trees around the house, fine garden, &c. Terms easy, within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt. Some 20 farms of the above description for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, near the dépôt, Waverly house.
S. D. HUNTING.
MADISON, Morris County, N. J., August 5, 1861.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861, with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Corner Pine and Nassau sts., NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861.

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward —at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt, Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election in 1862, will be held at the office of the Company, 23d-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1861. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 P. M. By order of the Board.

August 1st, 1861. GEO. G. PETERS, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTGAGE Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STEEL GUNS FOR SALE AT

NAYLOR & CO.'S, Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

TENTS. TENTS. TENTS.

Large and small Tents for sale at the lowest [illegible]. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 120 Broadway.

CAPT. HAYES' R. A. PATENT SKIN cartridges, introduced into the English and several foreign services. This cartridge is unequaled for facility of loading and accuracy of shooting, and not liable to be rendered useless by exposure to rain, or in fording streams or ditches.

An invoice of 20,000, 5.76 bore, suitable for Enfield rifles, just received, now in bond, for sale by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Sole agents for the manufacturers in the United States.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance on cost.

TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 109 South-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGON AND AMBULANCE HARNESS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CORNER HOWARD AND MERCER STS., NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, Army Wagon Harness.

The proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, and the price at which they can be delivered at this dépôt, the number which can be made by the bidder within one month after receipt of the order; also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The harness must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns.

Four-mule harness as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 6 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ⅜ inch iron; hip straps, 3 feet 11 inches long, 2½ inches wide, stay pieces 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 5 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, tie straps, 15 inches long, ½ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side 2 feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two-inch buckle, short side 1 foot 5 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS, 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 11½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide; nose piece 11 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 5½ inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; butts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 lbs. to the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet long, 2¼ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 16 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron, with T on one end, weight 7¼ to 8 lbs. per pair. Twisted or straight.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 22 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron. Twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 1 inch long, 2¼ inches wide, with 2¼-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap. Twisted.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle, ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horsehide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2¼ inches wide, with a 2¼ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1¼ inch wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle. Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 1 feet 7 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with 1½-inch buckle; stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ pounds to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO COLLARS, 17½ to 18 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO NECK STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP STRAPS.—Back strap 5 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip Straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1½ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse-hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8-bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 18 inches wide, 17 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

Four-horse Harness, as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 8 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of ⅜ inch iron; hip straps, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stay pieces, 2 feet 2 inches long, 3 inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 5 feet 6 inches long, 1½ inch wide; the straps 15 inches long, ½ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side, 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle; short side, 1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS.—22 to 21 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ½ inch wide, of alum tanned leather.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 12½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide; nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; bitts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 pounds the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2½ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 pounds per pair.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 11 links to the foot, twisted No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horsehide, flaps 20 inches long, [illegible] inches wide, surcingle 7 feet 5 inches long, [illegible] inches wide, with a [illegible]-inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps [illegible] inches wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle. Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 1 feet 7 inches long, [illegible] inches wide, with [illegible]-inch buckle; stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt-eye pattern, to weigh [illegible] lbs. to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO COLLARS, 20 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast rings and line rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO NECK-STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY-BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE-CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP-STRAPS.—Back strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2 inches wide. Hip-Straps with buckles each 2 feet 8 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with wrought hooks.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 7 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the center to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end and an 8 inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-horse harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace chain, crupper and hip straps, back bands and coupling straps are doubled, one bearing chain 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 30 feet long.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-mule harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace-chains, crupper and hip straps, back band and coupling-straps, are doubled, one bearing chain, 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 28 feet long.

Proposals will also be received for making and delivering ambulance harness for two or four mule or horse teams,—a specification of which will be hereafter furnished.

Forms of proposals and guarantees will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Army Wagon and Ambulance Harness," and addressed to

Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 16th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red-ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.

ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Peyster-st.,
SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, HEAD-QUARTERS, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY next, Aug. 10, 1861, at 12 M., for furnishing the following articles for the Volunteer Troops to rendezvous at the several dépôts in this State, under General Order No. 78:

10,000 pairs Army Shoes (sewed.)
20,000 pairs (all wool) Army Stockings.
20,000 (all wool) Army Shirts, (as per sample in Quartermaster-General's Office.)
20,000 (all wool) Army Drawers, (as per sample in Quartermaster-General's Office.)
5,000 pairs (all wool) Army Blankets, (weight, eight pounds to the pair.)

Each bidder in his proposal will state the names, address and responsibility of two or more persons proposed as sureties, who shall, upon acceptance of the same, sign the requisite bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

As above contracts are made for supplying the United States Troops, payments will be made when funds are furnished and provided by the General Government for such purpose.

The Quartermaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all of the proposals, should he consider them inconsistent with the interests of the United States.

CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-General, State of New-York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, corner of the 7th-av. and 35th-st., until 12 o'clock Noon, of the 8th day of August, instant, for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements and equipments for the volunteer troops of this State:

25,000 Cartridge boxes.
25,000 Cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
25,000 Waist belts and plates.
25,000 Cap pouches and picks.
25,000 Gun slings.
25,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
25,000 Haversacks, (enameled cloth.)
2,000 Non-commissioned officers and musicians sword and waist belts complete.
2,000 Non-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords.
1,000 Axes and helves.
1,000 Hatchets complete.
400 Pickaxes and handles.
500 Spades.
3,500 Camp kettles.
7,000 Mess pans.

All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined. One-third of each of the articles must be delivered at the State Arsenal in this City within fifteen days from the date of the contract, and the remaining two-thirds within twenty days thereafter, all to be subjected to inspection before being accepted.

The proposals will state the price at which each of the articles will be furnished, as well as the place of business of persons making proposals; and all bidders are requested to meet at the Commissary-General's office, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the 8th inst., to learn to whom the contracts are awarded; the successful bidders to give at once full and ample security for the faithful discharge of their obligations.

All proposals should be addressed: "To the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, New-York City," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements and Equipments." The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids, if, in his judgment, the public interest requires it.

As the contracts which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be upon account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government to meet them.

BENJAMIN WELCH, JR., Commissary-General.

CHIEF-ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 M. on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats.

The oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about (2) two-bushel sacks, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad dépôt, or at foot of G-st., at the Government Wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Oats;" and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant-Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all the bids which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant-Quartermaster.

DIVIDENDS.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that day.

By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK.—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER Stage Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed. GEO. G. PETERS, Sec'y.

August 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 6, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

TO DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

One of the best distilleries in the West, situated about three miles north of the thriving City of Quincy, Ill. The distillery building 50x140 feet, and cattle barn 66x222 ft., built of stone. The location is on an 80-acre lot of fine land, with a never-failing spring of water, and near an inlet of the Mississippi River, navigable at all times. Connected with the distillery is an alcohol apparatus. The property cost over $45,000, but is now offered clear for $25,000, on easy terms, or would be exchanged for dry goods, groceries, or other good merchandise. For further particulars apply to

FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE, the stock and fixtures of the boot and shoe store No. 332 Grand-st., near Essex Market, lately belonging to Lewis Reynolds, deceased. For terms of sale, inquire of

JAMES GRIDLEY, Administrator, &c., No. 69 Nassau-st.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a legitimate brokerage business, fully established, and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year, even in these times. Location and association unexceptional. Address BROKER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—AN APOTHECARY'S STORE, COMPLETELY furnished, and located in a flourishing town in the vicinity of New-York, together with a good Doctor's practice, if desirable for the purchaser. Terms very low. Address G. R., Box No. 209 New-York Post-office.

DRUG ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Sold in consequence of ill health of the proprietor; those having $2,500 or $3,000 cash need apply; business last year, $10,000. Inquire of SAML CAMPBELL, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital to enter a well-paying business, well established; a young man preferred. This is a rare chance, seldom offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

CHAMPION PRIZE ENVELOPE—OR LINcoln and Davis in five rounds, covering five envelopes, one round each. Something entirely new, and far ahead of anything out, or that can hereafter be produced, lithograph, and a beautiful picture, worthy a frame. Remitted free for five letter stamps a set; or ten sets for forty letter stamps. Sold to wholesale dealers reasonable. All other styles comic envelopes for one cent each, single; or by the quantity at wholesale prices.

JOHN H. TINGLEY, Bookseller and Publisher, No. 102½ Fulton-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3:50 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.
Saturday Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and Intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Lining's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.

Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6:45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7:15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9½, 12½, and 3½.

" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4.30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M. making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6.15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1.30, 3.15, 4:15, 5.15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	60
To Patterson's Grove and return	56
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.

GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward, at old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing; for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.) Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On fine Sundays every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

PASTURE FOR HORSES.—GOOD PASTURE can be had near Fort Lee, N. J., seven miles from the City; communication by steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* from foot of Spring-st., New-York, four times a day. Apply to PASTURE, Box No. 1,609 New-York Post-office, or to C. E. KNAPP, No. 299 Hudson-st.

A SECOND-HAND ONE-HORSE ROCKAWAY wagon wanted; also, a side saddle. Any one having these articles, or either of them, for sale cheap, may address EDWARDS, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, THIS MORNING, (AUG. 5,) in Canal-st., between Christie and Forsyth sts., a POCKET BOOK containing $150 in Massachusetts bills, among them a $50 bill of the Chelsea Bank. The above reward will be paid on returning it to Mr. ERNST, at No. 114 Canal-st.

LOST—BANK-BOOK, NO. 206,363, OF THE "BANK for Savings, in City of New-York," the finder will please leave the same at the Bank, or at No. 54 7th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,

The United States Mail STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.

FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander. BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A rare opportunity for travelers. The splendid British iron steamship ROYAL BRIDE, THOMAS SMITH, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on 10th inst.

This ship has excellent accommodations for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $65. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.—The well known packet ship BENJAMIN ADAMS, lying at Pier No. 38 East River, sails on the 8th of August, and the packet ship ROBERT L. LANE, lying at Pier No. 6 North River, will sail on the 12th of August. For passage at the lowest rates, or drafts payable in all parts of Great Britain or Ireland, constantly for sale, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about mid night.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9.45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4.15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6 45 and 8.15 A. M., and at 2.15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7.45 and 8 45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 P. M.	7 25, 11 25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5 25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.15 P. M.	10 45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4 30 P. M. for Syosset; 5 30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 4 30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9 15 A. M., and 4.25 and 6 25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4.25 and 6.25 P. M., for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER AND CHEESE,

STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A. P. A.—NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF JACKSON Lodge No. 5, that hereafter the Lodge will meet on the first and third Thursdays of every month. The members are requested to attend first meeting night, which will be held on the 15th inst., as business of importance is to be transacted. FRANCIS DUKE, W. M.

James McKenzie, R. S.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN New-York will commence the annual session in its room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M. Election of officers on Thursday, from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Sec.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING, The Colored Steward and German Sailor of the SCHOONER S. J. WARING, Who slew three of the piratical prize crew, and rescued themselves and the vessel from their power, hold LEVEES DAILY, AT THE MUSEUM. To be seen at all hours, every day and evening.

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY, MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.

In the Lecture-room, a great dramatic novelty is offered, embracing FARCE, VAUDEVILLE, and BURLETTA. With a brilliant and talented company, including LITTLE LOLA, THE INFANT WONDER, MR. and MRS. C. B. REYNOLDS, MISS DORA DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, LA PETITE ADDIE LE BRUN. The favorite juvenile danseuse, always popular.

The first representation of the company will be the drama, MARIE, THE CHILD OF SORROW. To be followed by other interesting and attractive plays. Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE COOLEST AND BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.

TO-NIGHT, and every night till further notice, THE SEVEN SISTERS; OR, UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN. With all the new Tableaux, New Music, new Songs and new Dances.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING'S entertainment will be given by Mr and Mrs. FLORENCE, For the BENEFIT OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of those gallant members of the SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., WHO FELL AT MANASSAS. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, 1861. The performance will commence with Lover's famous Drama, HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy .... Mr. Florence

To be followed by Lacoste's Farce of THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

Maria, (assuming five characters) .... Mrs. Florence

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, BENEFIT OF MRS. FLORENCE. At the request of several patrons of the Winter Garden, Mr. Florence will repeat his personation of CAPTAIN CUTTLE TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st. GEORGE CHRISTY and his Incomparable Troupe APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS. Reëngagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS. BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST. Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orison Blunt.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

August 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 4.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County, he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT Messrs. GILPKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, of the City of New-York, have assigned all their property to MORRIS K. JESUP and JOSEPH HERZFELD, of the City of New-York, in trust for the payment of their debts. The office of the assignees is at No. 82 Broadway, where all claims are to be presented and all payments to be made.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this dépôt must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster-Gen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, both of the City of New-York, and José Baró, of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, have formed a limited partnership under the name of HERQUES & MASERAS pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of [illegible] in the City of New-York [illegible] business, and all [illegible] parties [illegible] and Arsenio Maseras [illegible] and said José Baró has contributed [illegible] thousand dollars [illegible] stock, and that said limited partnership [illegible] on the 1st day of July, 1861, and is to terminate on the 1st July, 1866.

R. HERQUES, A. MASERAS, JOSÉ BARÓ.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the law, and will continue under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, WILLIAM TRACY, FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE, CHARLES F. WHITEHEAD, ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

July 10, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. DANIEL A. MATHEWS, BENJ. F. THEALL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS will continue the General Auction and Commission Business for his own account, at No. 39 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.

MR. C. H. DENSLOW RETIRES FROM the firm of CLERKE & DENSLOW on account of ill health. The business will be continued by W. B. CLERKE under his own name, as heretofore.

Aug. 6, 1861. CLERKE & DENSLOW.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

THE PRIVATEERS.

ARRIVAL OF THREE OF THE SUMTER'S PRIZES.

The brigs *Naiad*, *Machias* and *Ben Dunning*, seized by the privateer steamer *Sumter*, near Cienfuegos, arrived at this port yesterday. They were released by order of the Spanish Government, and sailed, with others, as far as Cape Antonio, under convoy of the United States steamer *Crusader*.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE CRUSADER.

SKETCH OF THE CRUISE AFTER THE SUMTER.

U. S. STEAMER CRUSADER, Capt. CRAVEN, }
KEY WEST, Thursday, July 25, 1861. }

I will give you a brief description of a cruise from which we have just returned in search of a privateer called the *Sumter*, Capt. SEMMES, which recently made her escape out of New-Orleans, running the blockade whilst the *Brooklyn* was in chase of an English vessel. The *Brooklyn* afterwards chased her 3½ hours, losing sight of her in the night. It appears that she made for the south of Cuba, and near Cienfuegos burned a fine merchant vessel of New-York, the *Golden Rocket*, in ballast, taking, it is said, $13,000 from her and landing her crew. She also took four brigs and two barks as prizes, viz.: the bark *Albert Adams*, of Boston; the *West Wind*, of Westerly, R. I.; and the brigs *Naiad*, of New-York; *Louisa Kilham*, of Boston; *Ben Dunning*, of Portland, and *Machias*, of Machias. She left them in Cienfuegos, taking a receipt from the Spanish authorities, Capt. SEMMES saying that they would be sold at the conclusion of the war for the benefit of the Southern Confederacy. None of the cargo was touched, because of the Spanish seal upon it. Five thousand dollars, it is said, was taken from one of them, and the men partly robbed of their clothing. The *Golden Rocket*, with a fine breeze, would not have been taken had she suspected the real character of the *Sumter*, which had American colors flying. Her captain and officers left for Havana, and the men are on the Consul's hands.

The small Spanish fort fired twice before the *Sumter* would come to an anchor in the outside harbor, and then Capt. SEMMES got his guns ready for a fight, but 400 soldiers came down in a steamer and reinforced the fort during the night. The *Sumter* carries one 68 and four 32s, 120 men, and can steam 12 or 14 knots per hour. She was formerly the *Habana*, mail steamer between Havana and New-Orleans. Capt. SEMMES says that he will blow his ship up before he is taken, and that he would shoot his own brother if he went against the South. Her guns, it is said, do not work well, and one of her 68s they threw overboard. About 40 of her crew are said to be men, the rest boys. She took in three lighters of coal at Cienfuegos.

The American Consul at Havana, Mr. SHUFELDT, first sent word to Key West of the doings and whereabouts of this privateer, and Capt. MCKEENE, of the *Niagara*, in company with the *Crusader*, immediately started out July 10 in search of her. The *Niagara* soon left us, giving orders for us to proceed along the south of Cuba, well in shore, to Cienfuegos, where we should meet or receive a letter left with the American Consul. We were six days making 600 or 700 miles, and the *Niagara*, after waiting two days, left the night previous in search of the *Sumter*, which went out the Sunday before. Our steamer is in a bad condition, having broken down last March at Key West, on her passage from New-York to Pensacola, and has since laid at the former place in the blockade, expecting orders to return to Brooklyn for a new boiler and engine. She carries nine 24s, and one 32, and 80 men, and in good condition, sail and steam, can make her 12 knots per hour. Upon our arrival, Capt. CRAVEN, who is acquainted with the Governor-General at Havana, immediately wrote to him, and received an answer to the effect that all the prizes were at liberty to proceed on their voyage. This settles the course to be pursued by the Spanish Government, and probably closes her ports against the entry of all privateers for coal, wood, provisions, or water. Every other Power that respects law, order, and government will do the same. The Deputy American Consul turned traitor and left with the *Sumter*, and the Consul from Trinidad is now acting, by order of Capt. MCKEENE.

From what I have seen, I am certain that the Spanish Government and people are sincere and true friends to the North, and as the West Indies must be the rendezvous of their privateers as the most convenient for committing their depredations, if the ports are closed as well as those of Europe, and they are frowned down by every Government, with dissolution and starvation among themselves, their cause must be hopeless. Capt. MAFFITT, recently in command of this steamer, it is said, has a privateer at Charleston, S. C., (the *Huntress*, side-wheel steamer,) and attempted to come out, but was fired into and driven back by our men-of-war. It can now be seen what immense injury can be done even by a single privateer, with speed and the ocean to roam over, and how difficult to keep track of and capture them. With such an extensive sea coast on the Atlantic and Gulf it is impossible but that some should escape, and this was foreseen long ago by New-Yorkers, whose commerce will suffer most. I am not sure but the proposed plan of retaliation is wise and just, viz.: to free the slaves as the Army marches South and put arms in their hands. The *Niagara* had but eight days' coal when she left Key West, and was reported by the English man-of-war steamer *Barracouta*, which arrived in Cienfuegos the 18th, as off the Isle of Pines, probably on her return. This is a long, low, level island, about 30 miles from Cuba and the Three Sisters, (mountain peaks, in the form of sugar-loafs, close together,) and can be seen across the island and passage. This passage, it is said, is obstructed by shoals called the "Colorados," where pirates used to rendezvous. Slavers sometimes come here, and this was the cruising ground of the *Wyandotte* and *Water Witch*, whilst the *Mohawk* and *Crusader* took the northern side. Cienfuegos is inside of a large harbor, entirely hid from the sea, nearly land-locked, with a narrow entrance and a river coming in near it. It is quite a village, connected with Matanzas and Havana by railroad and coast steamers. The land is low and level, and covered with green bushes, with a mountain ridge running back from the sea in the distance to the west, and the scenery is pleasant. Four or five other small vessels were here. Trinidad, a little below, built on a hillside from the sea, is a place of much commerce in the sugar and molasses trade, even more so than Havana; and St. Jago, three or four days' sail further west, is quite a city. This is the rainy season, with thunder showers every day or night, and occasionally squalls of wind.

We left Cienfuegos on the 19th as a convoy to our little fleet, and I wish some artist had been here to sketch our appearance for *Frank Leslie* or *Harper*. It reminded me of some barnyard cock strutting to and fro amongst his feathered tribe, proud to look over and care for them. We had to tow them all out singly, and our passage the first day or two was slow, and tedious, as this part is in a bight, and the trades (light here) are not taken until 40 or 50 miles from shore. We kept them close together day and night, running backward and forward, and regulating our speed with them. Our steamer had been put in fighting order upon leaving Key West—tackles got up for sending down masts, shot plugs ready for stopping leaks, bandages for the wounded, &c. The men, some of them say, are anxious to fall in with her. The great speed of the *Sumter*, with her 68 and 32s, would enable her to take the advantage over us, 24s and crippled condition, with 40 more men than we, as she could every easily keep at her own distance, and take us fore and aft, for it takes us a long time to get our steamer about.

Four of the fleet are bound to Cork for orders, and one from Boston has a woman aboard—the Captain's wife. The first three days the wind was light, and the passage slow and tedious, but the third night, off the Isle of Pines, we took a good breeze, increasing next day, and passing Cape Antonio with quite a sea running. Very few vessels were seen, either going or coming, news of the privateer having spread to all the ports in Cuba, which is probably the reason of their not leaving. Capt. SEMMES asked the captain of the *Nebraska* in Cienfuegos what he should do, telling him he would take him if he left. He is also reported to have said that he would like to fall in with the *Crusader*.

The *Niagara* is now at Key West taking in 1,000 tons of coal for 35 days, and starts for Pensacola the 26th. No news from Fort Pickens. She got no news of the *Sumter*, and would have taken the route of the isthmus steamers had she been supplied with coal. The *Massachusetts* has a lot of small prizes in a little land [illegible]. Two of Howe's schooners, of Key West, have been taken near here by small vessels from [illegible]. He has given great offence to Southerners by his Union principles, and is now Collector of this port. Respectfully, V.

MOVEMENTS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Great activity continues at the Navy-yard. The *Cumberland* will sail to-morrow.

The gun-boat *Cambridge* was taken out of the dry dock to-day, the bark *Gemsbock* was hauled in. Both will shortly be equipped for service.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiments expect to leave for the seat of war to-morrow. Also Cobb's Light Battery. The remaining regiments called for are rapidly filling up.

COL. BERDAN'S SHARP-SHOOTERS.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS—TWO COMPANIES MUSTERED IN—ELEVEN OTHER COMPANIES READY—INTERESTING EXHIBITION OF SKILL WITH THE RIFLE, &C.

Col. BERDAN'S Regiment of Sharp-shooters are progressing finely, and will, no doubt, be ready to do most effective service whenever Gen. MCCLELLAN shall be ready to make another advance. Col. BERDAN, as is well known, is a first-class rifle shot, and, during his travels over the North and West, he became acquainted with so many good rifle shots, that it occurred to him to raise a regiment of Sharp-shooters for the service of the Government during the present war.

The matter was attended with some uncertainty at first, on account of the small pay allowed in the regular service. After consultation with Gov. MORGAN, Gen. SCOTT and President LINCOLN, however, Col. BERDAN has become quite satisfied that such a regiment, which would undoubtedly be a most effective branch of the service, will be paid extra compensation, either by the State or General Governments. At first it was proposed to raise a regiment by getting each State to arm and equip one company, at an expense of about $10,000 each. Through the agency of Mr. W. S. ROWLAND, no less than thirteen States have already signified their intention to furnish companies, while FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., in Missouri, and other gentlemen in Kentucky have each signified their intention of raising companies, so that in all there will be fifteen companies, outside of New-York, of 100 men each. The applications in this State were, however, so numerous, that Gov. MORGAN has finally concluded that New-York of itself can furnish a regiment of Sharp-shooters. This work is now in progress, and the rendezvous is at Weehawken, at the Palisade Garden of Mr. H. MAGER, where all applicants may present themselves to the Sergeant-Major and Private Secretary of the Colonel, Mr. J. SMITH BROWN, formerly of St. Louis. Applicants may also address Col. BERDAN at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

During their stay at Weehawken the men will be instructed in the peculiar drill and signals of the corps—quite different from the drill of any other regiment in the country. The first company mustered into the service was a company of Swiss Sharpshooters, who were sworn into the service last Friday. They are under the command of CASPAR TREPP, and are as efficient a body of men as ever shouldered a rifle. They have made rifle-shooting a profession in their own country, and are almost unerring in their aim. An American company has also been mustered in, under the command of STEPHEN MARTIN. A third, a company of Germans, is nearly ready, under the command of Dr. SHOENFECKER, of Continental fame, who was hunting-master to the King of Bavaria. Although the Doctor's profession is mainly to cure, and not to kill, he has concluded that he may kill some of the enemy, and cure his friends too. He numbers among his company two men, who, with a third, were on one occasion, in the Revolution of '48, the means of protecting one hundred of their countrymen from an assault by a regiment of the enemy, aided by artillery. These three men actually picked off, from secure positions, every officer and artillerist, and ten and then exactly, so that the regiment was obliged to retire discomfited.

Some idea of the rigidity of the test may be gathered from the fact that no man is admitted who does not shoot, at 600 feet distance, *ten consecutive shots at an average of five inches from the bull's eye*. That is, the aggregate distance of the whole ten shots must not exceed fifty inches. Not a man is accepted under any circumstances who varies a hairbreadth from the mark. Remarkable though it may seem, many of the men exceed this proficiency. Col. BERDAN himself has, on a windy day, with a strange rifle, put ten balls within an average distance of one inch and one-tenth each from the bull's-eye, at 600 feet. At 1,000 feet the Colonel made a string of 22 inches. Sergeant-Major BROWN, under more unfavorable circumstances, made a string of 33 inches, or a little more three inches each ball, at a distance of 100 yards, with a strange rifle. In testing the applicants at Albany, about two-thirds were found unfitted, and indeed the general average of incompetent applicants is more than that. The American riflemen prove generally superior, especially the hunters of New-England and the West. The First Lieutenant of Capt. SHOENFECKER'S company is Mr. SONNIER, formerly Professor of Mathematics in the Nashville Military Academy, and other gentlemen equally qualified will be in the ranks.

The uniform of the Sharp-shooters will be green in Summer and grey at other seasons, to assimilate as nearly as possible with the colors of nature. They ridicule the idea of Zouave and Havelock uniforms, as affording too splendid a target for marksmen. They will be armed with the most improved Springfield rifle, with a plain silver pin sight at the muzzle, and notch sight, or the globe sight at the breech for long range, or on a dark day, or night shooting. It was at first intended to arm them with the Northern target rifle, but it was found that there were not enough in the country. Col. BERDAN has invented a ball which is superior to the old Springfield rifle ball. It will carry with great accuracy a distance of 3,000 feet. It is a grooved and conical ball, and is almost certain for a horse at the distance of three-fifths of a mile. Each man may take his own rifle if he wishes.

The design of the Colonel is to have the regiment detached in squads on the field of battle to do duty in picking off officers and gunners on the European plan, by which they take the risk of being cut off by cavalry, or executed, as they certainly would be, if taken. It is the first regiment of rifles ever formed worthy of the name—i. e. that subjected each member to the rifle shooting test.

The host of the Palisade Garden, as his contribution to the war, gives the corps princely board at the nominal charge of 35 cents per day.

The shooting yesterday was most astonishing. Col. BERDAN shot a dozen times at the head of a target man, at a distance of 600 feet, using the target rifle and a rest. Every shot but one entered the head; and in several instances, the Colonel stated where he would hit—naming the eye, the nose, the mouth—and he hit them, too.

The privates then successively shot, and not a man missed hitting the body somewhere, while most of the shots were in places where a wound to a man would be fatal. The region of the heart was perforated like a sieve.

THE BATTLE AT BIG BETHEL.

STATEMENT OF FACTS BY BRIG.-GEN. PIERCE.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Regarding it as due to the just expectations of the citizens of Massachusetts that a correct statement should be made of an affair which has recently exercised the minds of all who have our country's welfare at heart, I have deemed it advisable to lay before the public a few facts in regard to the unfortunate engagement at Big Bethel on the morning of June 10, 1861. And I am the better able to perform the duty at this time, having fulfilled the period of my appointed service, and returned to civil life. Without the fear of transcending a civilian's limits, I may now make statements which I have ever, during my military service, conscienciously refrained from making, knowing full well a soldier's duty in that respect, and holding myself responsible to my superior officer, and not to the public at large.

I do not propose to review the various newspaper assaults upon me or my conduct. Life to me is too short, and far too valuable, to be thus ill spent; and moreover, if it be necessary for the success of my country's cause that I should be sacrificed, God grant that I may be imbued with a more noble and unselfish patriotism than to raise my arm to stay the executioner.

But the questions have been asked, and with much persistency, Why was it that the General commanding the expedition had not previously made a reconnoissance, and ascertained that there was at Big Bethel a masked battery? Why was it that, on the way to Bethel, a collision happened between the New-York Third (Col. TOWNSEND) and Seventh (Col. BENDIX) Regiments? Why was Gen. PIERCE there in command of the New-York troops? Why was a retreat ordered at Big Bethel? And finally, What was the object in attacking that position of the enemy at all, without it was intended to immediately push on to Richmond? These are questions that may fairly deserve consideration.

It was by order of the Secretary of War, to the Governor of Massachusetts, to send a Brigadier-General to fulfill the unexpired term of Gen. BUTLER, promoted to Major-General, that I was ordered by the Governor to report myself in person to Gen. BUTLER at Fortress Monroe, and by letter to Gen. SCOTT at Washington. On the 30th day of May, 1861, agreeably to order, I with my Staff repaired to Fortress Monroe.

It was by the order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, commanding in the Eastern Department of Virginia, that I did on the 4th day of June assume the command of the First, Second and Fifth Regiments of New-York Volunteers, encamped near Hampton, and known as "Camp Hamilton." Subsequently the New-York Third, Tenth and Twentieth Regiments were attached to my command. It was no ordinary task to regulate and conduct a camp where nearly every commissioned officer deemed it his duty to throw obstacles in the way of a Massachusetts Brigadier. I will not say *all*, for honorable exceptions are to be made. I am deeply indebted to some of those officers, and desire to acknowledge my gratitude for their kind and courteous conduct toward me, and for the very efficient aid which they so cheerfully rendered.

On the 9th day of June I received orders from Gen. BUTLER, and accompanying them a plan for an expedition to rout a force of the enemy stationed at Big Bethel. The particular regiment to proceed from Hampton to make the attack was designated in the order. Upon inquiring as to what rebel force there was there, I was told by the commanding General that he had ordered the proper reconnoissance made, and had ascertained that there was at that point about 500 of the enemy. Relying upon this, and in obedience to the order of the commanding General, I proceeded on the night of June 9th to the attack on Big Bethel. It was by his order that I took new recruits, who had never been under fire, and who had hardly been in camp a month, and contrary to all the established rules of warfare, to march at midnight, twelve miles into the country without one moment's rest, and with only twenty rounds of cartridges, to make the attack upon an enemy of unknown numbers, and, as we found, strongly intrenched in masked batteries.

It was by the order of the commanding General that I was provided with only two small howitzers and one 6-pounder, with only twelve pounds of cartridge—hardly sufficient for five minutes fire, to attack a masked battery of at least six well-mounted cannon.

It was by the direction of the commanding General that every man in the detachment which went from Camp Hamilton wore on his left arm a white badge; that, as the attack was to be made in the night, or the grey of the morning, and by detachments from two different camps, no accident might occur; and it was to the neglect on the part of him who ordered the expedition and arranged the plan to notify the detachment from Newport News of that badge that I attribute the most lamentable occurrence of the day—the collision of friends in the morning. Indeed, I have since learned that the white badges were seen on our arms by those who first fired upon us, but alas! for them they had no significance.

The orders given me in regard to the attack were explicit, yet they betray *a want of knowledge of the enemy's numbers and position*. Had the opportunity been offered me to have made a reconnoissance myself, I am confident that the defeat, at least, would not have been ours. And yet, with all these inadequate preparations, I think, had the enemy's right and centre been as vigorously assaulted by the New-York troops as was their left by the Massachusetts and Vermont, we might, at least, have entered the battery, though, perhaps, only to have been driven out; for it must be recollected that Big Bethel is much easier of access from Yorktown, the rendezvous at that time of 12,000 secession troops, than from Fortress Monroe.

It was not until the Third and Fifth New-York Regiments had been completely demoralized, and utterly incompetent from exhaustion, to continue the attack, and were retiring from the field in disorder, and not until I found it utterly impossible to rally them on another charge, that I reluctantly acceded to a retreat, which was sounded by Col. TOWNSEND, and immediately taken up by Col. DURYEE.

Much has been said about my placing two New-York Regiments under a galling fire and holding them there without orders for more than an hour. In regard to this, I have to say, that when our men were retiring from the field the First and Second New-York Regiments, sent as reinforcements, arrived. I immediately ordered them to form in line of battle to protect the retiring regiments until they could pick up and bring off their dead and wounded. Had I not done this our loss must have been much greater, as the enemy were evidently preparing to follow us. It may be well to mention that while these two regiments were holding this position their entire loss did not exceed two men killed and wounded.

No great benefit could have been derived to our Army, had we taken the batteries at Big Bethel, for to have held the position would have seriously embarrassed us, if, indeed, it would not have been an utter impossibility. And as we were neither prepared, nor of sufficient force to proceed to attack Yorktown, I regard it as a very ill-advised adventure at best, apparently without any other object than to try the calibre of the enemy, which, under the circumstances was hardly warranted.

After the battle had taken place, and public opinion had fastened on me the opprobrium of the defeat, I applied for a Court of Inquiry, that the facts might be set aright and the blame, if there was any, rest on the proper officer. In answer to my application, nay, my demand, I received but one reply, that a Court of Inquiry would reveal far too much that would injure the service.

I submit the above facts to a just community, not for my justification alone, but that the public may the better understand and judge of an affair about which so many false statements have been made.

E. W. PIERCE.

FREETOWN, Mass., Aug. 3, 1861.

CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS.

The Rural Home, for the children of destitute soldiers, recently established through the exertions of a party of actively benevolent ladies and gentlemen of this City, is situated on one of the beautiful slopes of the Hudson, the grounds extending back to the Bloomingdale Road. It is accessible either by Hudson River Railroad, or by horse-cars and stage. The mansion, embowered in the deep shades of its tastefully ordered park, was once the country seat of a wealthy citizen.

It is in contemplation to erect a dining-room and school-hall at some little distance from the main building, as none of its many rooms are sufficiently commodious to seat appropriately three hundred little ones, which is the number intended to be received.

Mrs. DEVOE, late Principal of the "Home for Little Deaf Mutes" has at the solicitation of the managers removed her charge of twenty-five or thirty noiseless children from Tenth-avenue, and has assumed the domestic responsibilities of the "Union Home." In consequence of this, a proportion of the expenses of the new enterprise will be borne by the Board of Managers of the former institution.

Last week being their opening, the Superintendent was obliged to refuse hundreds of applications, on account of the preparations for accommodating them comfortably not being quite completed; but now all guardians of soldiers' children who will present a written testimonial from the Colonel of any regiment that the father is a member of his regiment, or has fallen in battle, and that his family are insufficiently provided for, can secure a child's reception. Should the parents wish to meet any portion of their child's expenses by placing a sum of money in the hands of the superintendent, they are at liberty to do so; yet those who have no such provision, will be educated, clothed, fed and lodged at the expense of the institution. Friends of the cause who are willing to assist the undertaking by contribution of useful articles, such as material for making up the countless little garments needed, will be rewarded by the consciousness of assisting an enterprise noble in its objects, and necessarily beneficial in its results.

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

"The secret sessions of Congress," says the *Examiner*, "are occupied with the maturing of a plan of financial policy for the Government, which will be permanent during the war. It is understood that the debate on this subject presents a single alternative, on which the sentiment of Congress is much divided. It is, whether the Government should extend the produce-loan, or *whether it should take the control of the crops of cotton, sugar and tobacco, as purchaser*. Each plan has its respective advantages. The latter, however, is considered more direct, more available, and comprehending a larger mutuality of advantages, and is recommended by views contained in memorials to Congress, of some of the largest planters and most important capitalists of the South.

The produce loan did scarcely more than establish a system of securities for the investment of capitalists. I might thus, probably, be considered too limited for the necessities of the Government. The system of purchase is recommended as yielding advantages beyond the mere ends of contributing to pay the expenses of the war, in the supply of a medium of general circulation, which the Government will not only use in its purchases, but which will go into popular exchanges. This alone will be of great advantage. The Government's issue of treasury notes as the basis of its purchase of the cotton, sugar and tobacco of the South will find its way into general circulation; and, if it is allowed to replace entirely the paper currency of the banks, we shall have at once for the South a uniform currency resting on the most reliable securities, and with a direct representation of value in the gold of Europe or its bills of exchange."

COL. CORCORAN FIRM.

The Richmond *Dispatch* remarks:

"We hear of but one account, with few exceptions, from all the prisoners taken by our men everywhere, and that is that they came here without any intention of fighting the South, but were compelled to unite in the invading movement, and that if they were home they would never be caught in such a scrape again. The last assertion may be true, but not a word of the rest. The circumstances under which they left the North are known to the South as well as to themselves, and their very name and organization, *volunteers*, contradicts every word they utter. We confess we have more respect for the most impudent among them—Col. CORCORAN, for example, who, we understand, says: '*I went into the business with my whole soul, and I wouldn't take my parole, if they'd give it to me.*'"

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER TAKES A DRINK.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has this paragraph:

"Ex-President TYLER (member of Congress) has been detained at his estate in Charles City County, by illness. We are glad to hear, however, that he is convalescent, and although in bed when the news was read to him of the glorious victory achieved by our troops on the field of Manassas, he called for champagne, and made his family and friends drink the health of our Generals."

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE ARMY AND THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE OF WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, }
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5. }

To Societies and Individuals who have Contributed Hospital Stores for the Army through the Woman's Central Association of Relief:

We wish, in this public manner, to acknowledge the generous, quick and intelligent response which our call for hospital stores has met with from all parts of the country. When your letters are received with large boxes of delicacies, clothing, &c., we are very sorry that want of time and of sufficient assistance at this hot season oblige us to send a formal receipt of delivery instead of answering each letter in detail. When families return to town and we have more volunteer office help, we shall be able to answer our very kind correspondents in a manner more worthy of their generous and patriotic efforts. The repacking of boxes, separating edibles from made-up goods, receiving and sending off supplies upon requisition from Washington, with the large correspondence necessary, exhausts the labor we can command at present.

We trust you will not be discouraged by some of the newspaper accounts, for our letters from the Sanitary Commission assure us that they are greatly exaggerated.

The general hospitals in Washington are now (July 31) well supplied, as the result of your labors, with all essential articles, and agents have already been sent to Cairo, Harper's Ferry and Missouri. It is one of the duties of these agents to see that the supplies sent through the Sanitary Commission reach these hospitals.

To show you what still remains to be done, we may safely estimate that independently of battles, there will be, in the course of this month, a large increase of sickness. Should it amount to five per cent., it must be the duty of the women of the loyal States to provide clothing for fifteen thousand patients. Under present regulations, only straw-beds and blankets, without sheets or pillow-cases, can be at once provided—the wounded lie in their field clothing.

"The Sanitary Commission will receive all contributions, and thus guard against the waste which must attend unsystematized liberality."

In regard to delicacies for hospitals, we must remember that the Government supplies are only sufficient for men accustomed to camp life; we are providing for those who have left the comforts of home.

We are often asked what has become of the articles provided under the first excitement. We can only say, that while many have been used from that time to this, many, we fear, have been lost from the want of any organization to receive or distribute them. Everything sent to us, has arrived safely, and everything forwarded by us has been duly received and acknowledged.

We wish to thank Adams' Express Company for their great liberality, promptness, and care in carrying so many large cases of hospital stores from the Cooper Union to Washington, free of charge. The saving thus made, is a large donation. We are also much indebted to their agents and officers for their cheerful, obliging, and untiring compliance with the frequent calls we make on them. They do not undertake to bring boxes to the Cooper Union FREE OF EXPENSE.

In general, garments and supplies reach our office in very good order, and are of the best of their kind—just what is wanted. We would suggest to our friends the necessity of packing jellies, wines, &c., in separate small boxes, which may be put within large cases of clothing, it more convenient and economical. Jellies should be covered with cloth pasted over the mouth of the jar. Bottles should have the cork tied or sealed over. They should be packed in sawdust as firmly as possible. When packed with clothing they have sometimes been broken or upset. Some mark on the outside of the box, stating where it comes from, would save us much trouble.

No more Havelocks are wanted.

The pleasure and relief which your contributions give our sick and wounded soldiers are frequently brought to our knowledge by eye-witnesses. One lady, who has devoted herself to hospital nursing since April, told us: "Words cannot express, nor ten times of dollars repay, the gratification experienced on the receipt of a few boxes of delicacies; it was not merely the articles sent, but the thought of care in providing them by the women of their homes which made their value."

The nurses that have been trained under this Association, notwithstanding the many difficulties arising from the novelty of their position, have made themselves so useful, both to surgeons and patients, that they are regarded as indispensable. A friend writes from Washington: "I cannot sufficiently praise these women. I accompanied M**** through the wards, and the way countenances light up and their gratitude is expressed for kindness received, is very touching."

We publish an account of our receipts about the 1st and 15th of each month in the TIMES, *Post* and *Tribune*.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.
MRS. R. M. BLATCHFORD.
MISS G. L. SCHUYLER.
MISS E. COLLINS.

COOPER UNION, Room No. 15.

THE VOLUNTEER DEPOT.

The medical inspection of the men who have enlisted for the war is now remarkably rigid. Every man has to strip, and he is examined closely, to see if he has any physical defect: the least unsoundness unfits him for service, as the Government is determined to have none but strong, healthy, active men enlisted. This is as it should be. Yesterday, out of one squad of forty-seven that were inspected, twelve were rejected.

THE YATES RIFLES.

A company under command of Capt. EDWIN C. DRAKE was inspected yesterday by Dr. MOTT, and being pronounced physically sound, joined Col. AYRES Regiment known as the Yates Rifles.

THE CAMERON ZOUAVES.

Two companies belonging to this regiment, Col BETJE, were mustered into the service of the United States yesterday by Capt. HAYMAN, of the regular Army.

THE SCOTT RIFLES.

This regiment is now nearly full, but a few first-rate marksmen will still be readily and gratefully received, either at the recruiting quarters, No. 80 Broadway, or at the camp on Staten Island. The regiment is officered for the field by Col. MCDONALD, Lieut.-Col. JOHN HENSHAW, and the Major is the son of Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, with every captain having seen service. Col. MCDONALD earned distinction in arms abroad, while Col. HENSHAW was breveted in Mexico for gallant services. He served in nine closely contested engagements during the twenty years he was in the United States service. From such men as the Scott Rifles, officered as they are, much is reasonably expected. The Colonel is authorized by the War Department to clothe and subsist the squads as they are accepted, and it is hoped that this week will see the regiment filled up, and be ready for marching orders as soon as the drill shall have been perfected on Staten Island.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Major HAMILTON of the regular Army mustered three full companies of this regiment into the service of the United States yesterday. The men are encamped on Staten Island, and the name given is Camp Eaton.

THE RELIEF OFFICES.

Payments to the families of volunteers were resumed yesterday at the regular offices, and the average daily amount of $5,000 was distributed. Many tickets are still presented to the tellers which they are obliged to reject on account of their illegality. Yesterday a woman claiming to have a brother in the Sixty-ninth Regiment—which regiment has returned to the City—appeared at the Rotunda, City Hall Park, as an applicant for relief, but, of course, her claims were not favorably considered. The various Wards will be paid off this week, according to the order that was observed the week previous.

DEPARTURE OF LIEUT. MELLON FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. JAMES E. MELLON, a well-known young flour merchant, and member of the New-York Commercial Association, left last Saturday to join the Mozart Regiment, which is encamped near Alexandria, and in which corps he has accepted the position of Second-Lieutenant. Mr. MELLON has had a captaincy offered to him in another regiment, but he preferred joining the Mozart two grades lower, as his brother-in-law, Col. E. J. RILEY, is in command.

THE M'CLELLAN RIFLES.

This regiment is officered chiefly by the majority of the officers lately composing the Clinton Rifles. The command has been accepted by Col. EUGENE LE GAL, whose military capacity has always been conspicuous, and under whose auspices it will necessarily become a thoroughly efficient and disciplined corps. Among the officers of the command we notice Col. EUGENE LE GAL, (the Lieutenant-Colonelcy is reserved for a United States Army officer,) Major, S. DE AGREDA; Quartermaster, RICHARD B. LOCKE; Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, MINCOT WHITTEMORE; Capt. FITZJAMES O'BRIEN, Seventh Regiment; Capt. A. GUTMAN, Fifty-fifth Regiment; Capt. HENRY HICKS, Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. PATOURELLE, late Captain of the French Chasseurs de Vincennes, and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Lieut. MUNDE, *Marechal des logis*, and Sergeant-Major of Anderson's Zouaves, Lieut. J. LOCKE, Seventy-first Regiment, together with Capt. SMART and other officers of our crack militia regiments just returned from the war. The Head-quarters are at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets. This regiment enters under the State organization, and has the privilege of mustering in by companies of thirty two men. The whole regiment of 320 men can be mustered into the service as a regiment under the new law. The pay of the men commences from the time of enrolment.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF WASHINGTON GRAYS.

This regiment, which is now encamped at East New-York, is rapidly filling up, and several companies will be mustered into service to-morrow. The Navy-yard Band having joined the regiment, will, after Saturday next, give daily concerts in camp, and will be uniformed in gray, the same color as the men, which latter is precisely like that worn by the Seventh and Eighth Regiments of this City. The regiment is commanded by ex-Captain HENRY MOORE, late of the Eighth Regiment, and a most full and well-disciplined and efficient corps. Uniforms, shirts, drawers, shoes, socks, &c., are furnished every recruit upon joining, and they are at once under pay, which, coupled with excellent rations and quarters, makes it a desirable corps for young and patriotic men. Recruits are received at the Head-quarters, No. 534 Broadway, and at the recruiting tent on the Battery extension, alongside Castle Garden.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

This regiment has now nearly its full complement of men, and it is expected that before long it will be ready to march to the seat of war. As the men are badly off for clothing, the following gentlemen have consented to act as a Committee, and receive all articles sent by our patriotic citizens:

Dr. Edward Bayard, No. 6 Fourteenth-street; Dr. Horace Webster, No. 14 Lexington-avenue; Dr. A. D. Wilson, No. 17 West Eleventh-street; H. H. Goodman, Esq., No. 7 Wall-street; C. K. Bingham, Esq., No. 7 Wall-street; Gen. Wm. L. Morris, No. 52 Grove-street; E. Ayres, Esq., No. 102 Nassau-street.

NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

This regiment, under the command of Col. C. F. DICKEL, has been fully accepted on the 26th of July, 1861, and is ordered to march out for Washington in fourteen days. One hundred volunteers are yet wanted. The Head-quarters are now on Broadway, No. 542, and another recruiting office is opened in North William-street, No. 8, under the command of Capt. M. T. SKAWINSKI. Volunteers can apply at either of the above places.

THE MANHATTAN RIFLES.

The different companies belonging to this regiment are rapidly filling up, and Lieut.-Col. GEO. P. WATSON is ably assisted by Major JOHN M. FREEMAN at the officers drill, which is ordered every afternoon at 3 o'clock at head-quarters, No. 461 Broome-street.

TRIAL OF NEW PROJECTILES.

On Monday an interesting trial was made at Coney Island, to test the accuracy and range of a newly-invented shot for rifled cannon, and also to determine the destructive effects of a new shell, recently invented by Mr. MCINTYRE. Two cannon, of the Wiard patent, a 12 and 6-pounder, were carried down by Messrs. CARPENTER and BLASS, with which to test the projectiles. Mr. TICE, the inventor of the shot, and Mr. CARPENTER acted as gunners, with the assistance of several military men. The shot are conical, the part of the shot next to the charge being tapered with sharp projecting shoulders. The lead which serves to fill the grooves of the gun on being discharged, is run upon this end in a series of rings, and on being fired is forced into the grooves, perfectly filling them, thus saving the whole force of the charge. The target was set up at a distance of one thousand yards, and as soon as the proper elevation had been obtained, the accuracy of their firing was all that could have been expected under the most favorable circumstances. Out of fifteen shots, twelve struck the target, which was a ring not over six feet in diameter, and nine consecutive shots went inside the ring or near the bull's-eye. The weight of the shot was [illegible] lbs., diameter of bore 2 6-10 inches, weight of powder eight ounces, and elevation three degrees. The spectators manifested much surprise and gratification at the uniform accuracy of the shots.

The McINTYRE shells, which are the invention of a foreman in Messrs. JACKSON'S Iron Works, consists of a congeries of shells, one inside of the other, the inner shells having projecting points cast on all sides, the interstices being filled with powder. These different cells are connected by fuses, so adjusted as to explode at longer or shorter intervals, at option. Those tested on Monday were of three kinds, consisting of two, three, and four shells. Their explosions were terrific, the first shot throwing the shell a considerable distance, when a second, third, and fourth explosion occurred. The fragments at each discharge were projected as from a gun, in showers, to the distance of thirty or forty rods. This missile has been inspected by several Army officers, among others by Major ANDERSON, who expressed a favorable opinion of it. The experiments are to be repeated.

THE NEW-YORK RIFLES.

Col. LAGENDRY, of the above regiment, has moved the head quarters to the southeast corner of the City Hall, below the Mayor's office, where officers will have to report in future.

A RESUSCITATED DRUMMER-BOY.

In the statement of EDWARD P. DOHERTY, of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, published in our paper of yesterday, it was inadvertently stated that a drummer-boy of the name of SIMMS was wounded at Bull Run, and afterwards died. Master SIMMS has called upon us in person, and assured us that the report of his death is a grave mistake. We gladly make the correction.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors held yesterday, Supervisor KIRBY, chairman of the Commission appointed to distribute the $50,000 voted two months ago by the Board for the benefit of the families of the volunteers, reported that all except about $4,000 of the $50,000 had been used and asking for further instructions. As the Thirteenth, Twenty-eighth, Seventy-first, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth and other regiments containing men whose families have been aided by this Committee, had returned, it was thought not advisable now to appropriate a large sum for the families of those remaining in the service and of those who may go, until a more systematic plan could be adopted to raise the money by bonds instead of directly from taxes. As this seemed to be the general feeling of the members, and as $10,000 was deemed sufficient to enable the Committee to meet their engagements until next meeting, that sum was therefore voted. There was no disposition manifested to shrink from voting a sufficient sum of money, but it was thought that an arrangement could be made to raise money on bonds so as to throw the burden of payment, in part upon the tax-payers in future years.

During the consideration of this subject, Supervisor CROOKE stated a fact which may be repeated here. The Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., of this city, had received a few days before the battle at Bull Run, about 200 recruits. When the regiment was ordered to march on Sunday morning, the 21st, all of these men, notwithstanding they had not been mustered into the service, preferred to take their chances with the regiment than to remain idle. They had enlisted in the Fourteenth to fight, and fight they would on the first opportunity. Twenty of these recruits were killed in the affair at Bull Run. The remainder were told by Gen. MANSFIELD, that they could receive no pay or any other emolument for their services, because they had not been mustered into the service nor could the families of those killed receive pay or pension.

The Thirteenth Regiment was mustered out of the service yesterday, but as yet the men have received no pay.

Col. GRAHAM, of the Seventieth Regiment, who is raising a cavalry corps, has had an extension of time granted him in which to fill up his command, by the Secretary of War. He was at first ordered to report within twenty days, but upon the facts being laid before the Secretary, the time was extended to six weeks. The corps is filling up very rapidly, and with a good class of men.

The following named recruits for the Fourteenth Regiment, after reaching Arlington on the 1st instant, refused to take the oath, and were turned out:

George Ackerman, Alonzo Beers, Jno. Babcock, Chas. W. Brewster, Geo. P. Crocker, Thos. Conway, Geo. Dally, Wm. Demming, Geo. Fergueson, Peter Fox, J. B. Firth, Ross W. Gardiner, Joseph Graham, Wm. Hannagan, Jas. Harris, Wm. Jones, Patrick Keenan, Thos. Livingston, J. Mullen, Wm. Mackey, Henry Manning, Jas. Murphy, John Mott, Henry G. Mott, James McNamee, John Quade, Geo. Quinn, J. Riley, Wm. H. Rhodes, Wm. E. Raynor, Wm. Rose, John J. Smith, Wm. Terrier, Jas. Turney, Lewis H. Vogle, Wm. M. Sackett, Wm. O. Johnson, Jas. Farrell, Wm. McLaughlin, Wm. Cain, Paul Parkin, Robert Laidlaw.

Capt. OLIVER T. BEARD, late of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, is recruiting an artillery company at No. 38 Wyckoff-street.

The Army Worm in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The army worm has appeared within a few days in great numbers in this city and Ellsworth and other places. It is committing great ravages on the grain fields.

Sailing of the Great Eastern.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The *Great Eastern* left [illegible] at 4 o'clock for Liverpool.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The following are the footings up of the Banks during the past week:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	61,[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	8,4[illegible]
Circulation	6,3[illegible]
Deposits	18,111,[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady; sales 6,500 bushels ordinary Red Winter at 94c.; 3,000 bushels good do. at 97c.; 4,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 80c., 6,000 bushels White Toledo at $1 7. CORN firm but quiet; sales 20,000 bushels, mostly yesterday afternoon, at 32c.; 40,000 bushels, at 32½c.@32¾c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm but unchanged. *Lake Imports*—20,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—31,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT, especially Spring, which is in good demand for milling, very scarce, and market firm. Sales 6,000 bushels Chicago Spring, 85c.@86c. CORN scarce and market better. Sales last night, 5,000 bushels Illinois, to-day 3,000 do. at 36c. afloat, to arrive. RYE in limited demand. Sales 4,000 bushels Canadian, at 48c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—716 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—730 bbls. Flour, 25,300 bushels Wheat, 46,500 bushels Corn and 3,000 bushels Rye.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR in fair demand. Not much doing. Light sales of Red State, in car lots, at $1 12@$1 15 for new do. CORN is more active and in good supply; sales 26,000 bushels Western mixed at 42½c., afloat. OATS—No sales to-day; last evening, 5,000 bushels State at 32c. WHISKEY—Sales 50 bbls., at 17c. *Received by Central Railroad for New-York*—300 bbls. Meal, 77 bales Wool, 2,562 bbls. Flour, 477 do. Oil, 160 boxes Cheese, 304 bbls. Highwines. *For Boston and the East*—260 bbls. Oil, 2,067 do. Flour, 90 bales Wool, 40 bbls. Highwines. *Shipped by tow to New-York, Aug. 5*—188,600 bushels Corn, 33,200 bushels Wheat, 11,500 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

BREADSTUFFS dull. WHEAT firm; White $1 20; Red $1 10@$1 13. CORN firm; Yellow, 50c.@52c. WHISKY firm and scarce. Small sales at 19½c.@20c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 78; Reading Railroad, 18½; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, —; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36½. Exchange on New-York par.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Albert Gallatin, from Liverpool—Joseph T. Shearman.

In brig Naiad, from Cienfuegos—Richard H. Pand.

In brig Alma, from Cat Island—Charles Harris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 02 | Sun sets.... 7 10 | Moon sets.... 7 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 28 | Gov. Island. 9 17 | Hell Gate.... 10 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Aug. 6.

Cleared.

Ships Excelsior, Swift, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew; Revenue, Luce, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Challenger, Winser, San Francisco, Wm. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks Falke, Klinckens, Dublin, Hennings & Gosling; H. Gregory, Sylvester, Cork and a market, Metcalf & Duncan.

Brigs Franconia, Wallace, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; M. Bailey, Lantborn, Harbor Grace, Sifkin, Ironsides & Co.; Caroline, Norton, East Machias, Simpson & Mayhew; G. J. Setson, Kelthee, West Indies, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners Village Gem, Baker, St. John, ——; Alba, [illegible], master; Mayflower, Henderson, Boston, master; Meteora, Smith, Portland, master; R. H. Vermilyea, Crowe, Baltimore, master; Mischief, Renouf, Charlottetown, G. F. Bulley; Messenger, Fulford, Rochelle, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; W. A. Crocker, Endicott, Pictou, Baker & Dayton; Victoria, (Br.,) Zuberbier, St. [illegible] and a market, master; A. Hastings, Chapman, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; Aldebaran, Handy, St. John, Baker & Dayton; Talisman, Conner, Porto Cabello, H. Underwood.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Benj. De Ford, Hasiet, Fortress Monroe, with part of First Vermont Regiment, bound to New-Haven and proceeded through.

U. S. steam transport S. R. Spaulding, Howes, Fortress Monroe, with balance of First Vermont Regiment, bound to New-Haven and proceeded through.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. A. [illegible].

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Norwich, with mdse. to I. S. Martin.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to I. H. Ockwell.

Steamer Osprey, Kelby, Providence, with mdse. to I. Bytner.

Steamer Boone, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Stevens, Stevens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schrover, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool June 23, with mdse. and 28 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. Has had continual light westerly winds and calms; crossed the Banks between lat. 45 and 45 30, saw no ice; in lat. 43, lon. 60, was in co. with ship Orient, for New-York, 29 inst. off George's Shoal, took a pilot from boat No. 21.

Bark New-Light, (of Baltimore,) Reynolds, Buenos Ayres 55 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to master. The bark Cossack, Drey, sld. a few ds. previous for Singapore, in ballast. Sld. in co with brig Donkirk, for St. Thomas. 26th, lat. 3 15, lon. 71 10, passed a bark standing E., painted black, last 3 letters of name "ate."

Bark Hyperion, Gibson, Anguilla July 22d, with salt to T. J. Dwight. Left no Am. vessels. Passed the Island of Sombrero July 22, saw bark Jenny Pitts, of Rockland, bound.

Bark Theoda, (Br.,) Carver, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Hyperion, Gibson, Anguilla 15 ds., with salt to T. J. Dwight.

Brig Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Cooper, Jacmel July 18, with logwood and coffee to Smith, Jones & Co. Capt. C. reports having heard at Jacmel of a privateer cruising in Crooked Island passage for some 8 or 10 ds., but could not learn of any captures.

Brig Naiad, Richardson, Cienfuegos July 13, with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Sld. in co with brig Albert Adams, for Boston. Aug. 1, off Hatteras, was boarded by U. S. steamer Union.

Brig Ben Dunning, (of Portland,) Haven, Cienfuegos July 19, with sugar to Moller & Houghton. 2d inst., off Hatteras was boarded by the U. S. steamer Union.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Shoppy, Trinidad de Cuba, via Cienfuegos, July 19, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Aug. 2, off Hatteras, was boarded by U. S. steamer Union.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Brown, Cat Island 8 ds., with logwood and fruit to Darrell & Co.

Brig Leonard Berry, Steele, Trinidad de Cuba 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Denmark, Perkins, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Schr. W. H. Cleare, (Br.,) Smith, Nassau, N. P., 12 ds., with fruit to James Douglass. 3d inst., off Hatteras, was boarded by U. S. steamer Union.

Schr. H. Gardner, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. T. J. Hill, (of Providence,) Rich, Lingan, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. S. D. Bellows, Clark, Middletown, in ballast.

Schr. Almira, Emerson, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. J. Bliss, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. R. Borden, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Heren Hancock, Keller, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. S. Waterman, Bowman, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Rebecca, Lowell, Little Egg Harbor 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Hart, Nantucket 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Niagara, Delevan, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. S. D. Hart, Ward, Rondout, for Boston.

Sloop Bridgeport, Smith, Elizabethport, for Poughkeepsie.

Sloop Byron, Allen, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sloop Arvaretta, Merton, Elizabethport, for Flushing.

WIND—Sunrise, N. N. W., sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Aug. 5—Ships Atalanta and Webster, for Liverpool; Kentuckian and Arcola, for Havre; Gladiator, San Francisco. Barks Magnolia, Cork; Pallas, (Br.) Belize, Hond.; Express, Havana. Brig China, Trieste. Schrs. Jack Downing, New-Brunswick; Langdon, Gilmore, Marseilles.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Pilot's Bride, arrived yesterday from Genoa, reports: June 17, Cape Trafalgar bearing E. 30 miles, spoke brig Afton, of Charlottetown, 40 ds., bence for Genoa. July 24, lat. 43, lon. 62, spoke schr. Greyhound, of and for Southport, Me., full of fish. July 26, lat. 42, lon. 64, spoke schr. Angelia, of and from Newburyport, for Bay of St. Lawrence, all well.

Spoken, &c.

Monsoon—ship, of New-Bedford, bound E., was passed Nantucket Shoals bearing N. 20 miles.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, June 21, ship C. A. Morrison, Morrison, from Cadiz for Antwerp, ldg.; barks F. F. Means, Means, do.; Archer, Lewis, from Cardiff, disching.; Vigo, Winslow, to load for New-York, do.; Northwood, Gillett, from Cadiz for River Uruguay, to discharge and load for England; brig Brothers, Brooks, [illegible], one dis. do.

At [illegible], July 1, schr. Kate Sargent, for Boston in 5 or 6 ds.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new article, SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, }
BROOKLYN, Aug. 6, 1861. }

THE FUNERAL OF OFFICER DAVID H. MARTIN (who was killed last evening, while endeavoring to arrest a burglar) will take place on the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 32 Stanton-st., Brooklyn. The officers of the Metropolitan Police are respectfully invited to meet at the Second Precinct Station-house, corner of York and Jay sts., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Second Precinct Police, (Brooklyn,) held at the station-house, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 6, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were [illegible] adopted:

[illegible]

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family and friends of deceased, and published in the several City newspapers.

Sergeant JOHN BEATTY, }
LAWRENCE J. PHELAN, } Committee.
WALTER BEDELL, }

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3082. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

Ben McCulloch Defeated by Gen. Lyon.

Splendid Charge of United States Cavalry.

Two Hundred and Seventy Cut Through Four Thousand Rebels.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

A Naval Engagement off Charleston Harbor.

A Rebel War Vessel Sunk by the St. Lawrence.

Thirty-five of her Crew Saved and Brought to Philadelphia.

Piratical Operations on the North Carolina Coast.

The Texan Rebels Threatening the Forts in New-Mexico.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The following are the terms of the postal treaty made between Señor ROMERO and Postmaster-General BLAIR, and ratified by the Senate yesterday morning:

1. An exchange of mails by means of packets plying between New-York and Havana and Vera Cruz, the expense of such transportation to be equally divided between the two Governments.

2. The Post-office at New-York and the Post-office at Vera Cruz, and such other ports as shall be hereafter mutually agreed upon, shall be the offices of exchange.

3. The international letter postage between the two countries on all letters transmitted to their destination in each, shall be as follows: Under half an ounce, twenty-five cents; half an ounce and less than an ounce, fifty cents, and so on, an additional twenty-five cents for every additional fraction of half an ounce. In all cases the postage to be paid in advance.

4. Postage upon newspapers and pamphlets to be the established inland rates of the two countries, and a sea postage of one cent on each newspaper, and one cent on each ounce of other printed material. The dispatching country to collect its own inland and the sea postage, and the receiving country its inland postage only.

5. The United States guarantee to the Mexican States the transit in closed bags free of all duties, tax, detention or examination, of all mail matter sent through the United States, and also proper protection to any Mail Agent sent by the Mexican Government to guard said mails.

6. The Mexican States give the like guarantees for the free transit of all mail matter sent from one part of the United States to another, and passing through Mexican territory.

7. The means of transportation of the mails provided by sections five and six shall be furnished by the country sending the mail, and all such means of transportation, with the men necessary to do the work, are to be free from arrest, charges or molestation, except for violation of the laws.

8. No postage accounts are to kept between the two countries, but each retains the postages collected.

9. The steamers employed to be considered by the respective Governments as National coasting vessels.

10. In case of war between two countries, the steamers to exempt from its vicissitudes until six weeks be after notification shall have been given and received of the discontinuance of the mail service.

11. The Post-office Departments of the two countries may arrange modifications of this Treaty and agree upon details. They may also arrange for the interchange of mails un the frontiers.

12. The representatives of the two countries may send their correspondence interchangeably free of postage in locked pouches.

13. The treaty is for an indefinite period, but may be closed on a year's notice by either party.

14. The treaty to be ratified and exchanged within six months, and to take effect immediately on such ratification.

STEEL-CLAD SHIPS.

The Navy Department invites proposals for the construction of one or more steel or iron-clad ships. The vessels are to be of sufficient capacity to carry an armament of one hundred and twenty tons, with a complement of three hundred men, and provisions for sixty days, with coal for eight days' steaming, and not to draw exceeding sixteen feet water. Drawings of hull and machinery, with estimates of cost and speed, must be submitted. Persons intending to compete must notify the Department of such intention by the 15th of August, and present their plans and specifications within twenty-five days.

CHANGING THE CAMPS

Each day the camps of some of the regiments in this vicinity are changed, with the view of increasing the efficiency of the force in the brigades now forming.

OUTRAGES OF THE REBELS.

Since the retreat of our troops from Centreville, the rebels have been perpetrating the greatest outrages in that vicinity. Women are subjected to shameful insults and indignities, and every male who hesitated to join the rebel forces has been seized and sent to Manassas or Richmond, not excepting the aged and infirm. Large numbers of the fugitives who retreated with our Army are now in this city.

ANOTHER FALSE ALARM.

At three o'clock this morning Col. BURNSIDE's Brigade was called out by a false alarm of the approach of the rebels.

BUILDING A FORT.

The Indiana Seventeenth and Ohio Eighth, Col. HASKELL, are building a fort on Round Top Hill, a part of Savage Mountain, which commands the turnpike and Great Paas through the Alloghanies from Grafton to Romney.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Prince NAPOLEON returned from his visit to Mount Vernon shortly after ten o'clock last night. He passed without interruption, without seeing a rebel, to the tomb of WASHINGTON. After visiting the grounds, and being carefully shown every object of interest, the Prince and his suite returned to Washington as stated. On the journey, two of his carriage horses were sun-struck and died, and the servants were obliged to substitute mules. The lateness of the return was due to this fact.

This afternoon the Prince and his suite, and a number of distinguished gentlemen, dined with Lord LYONS, at the English Embassy.

This evening there was a brilliant reception at Secretary SEWARD'S—at which the Prince and suite were present. Almost every person of distinction was present. The Prince was dressed perfectly plain, with the exception of the decorations of two orders.

CONSUL AT NAPLES.

Dr. J. H. ARMSBY was, to-day, appointed Consul to Naples.

CAVALRY FROM KENTUCKY.

The Secretary of War has accepted the services of a regiment of cavalry from Kentucky.

A COLONEL RESIGNED.

Prof. QUIMBY, Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, has resigned his commission. The Colonel was strict and not very even-handed, and hence arose much dissatisfaction among the men.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It is probable that the President will continue Mr. WOONS in the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings.

THE BLOCKADE.

Congress having placed at the disposal of the Navy Department sufficient means to enable the Government to make the blockade efficient, the Secretary will at once avail himself of the entire resources of the country, and unite everything in an effort to hermetically seal the Southern ports.

THE BROOKLYN PHALANX.

A long while ago the Government accepted the Brooklyn Phalanx. Its non-appearance in Washington is being made the subject of much comment.

AN EXCURSION.

The Excursion train from New-York, on the route *via* Easton, Reading and Harrisburgh, arrived at Baltimore at 4½ o'clock, nine hours and fifteen minutes from New-York. After a half hour's detention at Baltimore, the train left for Washington and arrived here at 8¼ o'clock.

FEMALE REBELS IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. MANSFIELD'S office continues to be visited daily by ladies to procure passes permitting them to cross the river into Virginia. The important part played by female Secessionists in conveying intelligence to the rebels, has resulted in the utmost caution being exercised in granting passes to ladies, and none, except those who bring undoubted proofs of their loyalty, are favored. This morning a young woman, elegantly attired, applied to Capt. DE KAY for a pass, representing herself to be a sister of a Major in one of the regiments near Alexandria. On being questioned, she stated that she stopped at Willard's Hotel; but when asked the number of her room, was quite disconcerted, and in a moment she abruptly left. An inquiry at the hotel confirmed the suspicion that no such lady was an inmate of the house. Correspondence intercepted by the Government agents often discloses the names of women in Washington—some of them young in years—who sympathize with the rebels, and it not unfrequently happens that, not knowing the fate of their letters, the fair rebels apply for passes, and are confronted at once by the proofs o their disloyalty.

PORTRAITS OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff visited BRADY'S gallery on Monday, where they sat for their photographs. Several pictures were taken, and, today, large numbers of strangers visited the gallery to see the portrait of the gallant young General.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The following were among the latest nominations sent in and confirmed yesterday. The others have already been published:

Wm. S. McManus, of New-York, to be Captain of Fifteenth Infantry.

Henry B. Hays, of Pennsylvania, to be Captain of Third Cavalry.

Henry C. Whitney, of Illinois, to be Assistant-Paymaster.

Charles Hopkins, of California, to be Assistant-Quartermaster.

James N. Muller, of Maryland, to Supervising-Inspector of Steamboats for Third District.

Benedict Milburn and Daniel Roland, to be Justices of the Peace for Washington.

The following regular promotions were made:

Quartermaster's Department—Captains J. A. McKinstry, Stewart Van Vliet, and Daniel H. Rucker, to be Majors.

Corps of Engineers—Messrs Richard Delafield and Henry Brewerton, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Captains George McClellan, Henry W. Benham, Daniel P. Woodbury, S. B. Tower, Horatio G. Wright, and John Newton, to be Majors; First Lieutenants James C. Duane, Quincy A. Gilmore, F. E. Prime, James S. A. C. Morton, James L. Casey, and James B. McPherson, to be Captains; Second Lieutenants George H. Elliott, John C. Palfrey, Henry M. Robert, Wm. C. Paine, Wm. E. Merrill, Chauncey B. Reese, Walter McFarland, John A. Tardy, and Charles E. Cross, to be First Lieutenants, Brevet Second Lieutenant Arthur H. Lufton to be Second Lieutenant.

Topographical Engineer.—Messrs Hartman Bache, and James D. Graham, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Captains Thomas J. Cram, Andrew A. Humphreys, John N. McComb, James H. Simpson, Lorenzo Sitgreaves, and Israel C. Woodruff, to be Majors, First Lieut. Robert S. Williamson, to be Captain. Second Lieutenants J. L. Kirby, Smith Haddaway, S. Putnam, Orlando G. Wagner, and Nicholas Bowen, to be First Lieutenants; Brevet Second Lieut. Alfred Mordecai, to be Second Lieutenant.

Assistant Surgeons in the Navy.—Archibald C. Rhodes of New-York, Arthur Mathewson of Connecticut, Michael Bradley of Pennsylvania, Newton D. Bates of New-York, Frederick E. Potter of New-Hampshire, Adrian Hudson of New-York, William Howell of New-York, James A. Tinkham of New-York, Alexander Hutchins of New-York, Charles O. Carpenter of Connecticut, John Wilson of Pennsylvania, Samuel D. Flagg of New-York, Wentworth R. Richardson of Maine, Absalom W. H. Hawkins of Pennsylvania, Harvey D. Burlingham of New-York, Henry M. Wells of Massachusetts, John Otis Burt of New-York, William C. Lyman of Massachusetts, Wm. H. Leavitt of Massachusetts, Jacob H. Gotwald of Pennsylvania, Jacob H. Macomber of Massachusetts, Edward S. Bogert of New-York, G. B. Beardsley of New-York, Thomas H. Whitney of New-York, A. B. Judson of Pennsylvania, James S. Knight of Delaware, Walter K. Schofield of Connecticut, Henry Ackley of Pennsylvania, Almond O. Leavitt of New-Hampshire, Edward M. Stine of New-York, Edward S. Mathews of Pennsylvania, Charles H. Covell of New-York, Jeremiah R. Little of New-York, William Lamunt Wheeler of New-York, Aaron S. Oberley of Pennsylvania, Walter B. Dick of Pennsylvania, Samuel B. Tutbill of New-York.

Surgeons in the Navy.—Thomas J. Turner.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

General Order No. 45, which prohibits volunteers who do not speak the English language from being mustered into the service, is now officially explained. It is not intended to apply to regiments or companies of foreign nationality, in which the men and officers speak the same tongue, but to prevent the enlistment into regiments or companies whose officers speak the English language only, of men not understanding it, and to induce such persons to enlist under officers whose language they do understand.

The twenty-ninth section of the act approved July, 1838, granting three months' extra pay in lieu of bounty to soldiers, who may reenlist, and the third section of the act approved June, 1850, granting a bounty equal to transportation from New-York, to soldiers who may reenlist from distant stations, having been repealed by the act approved Aug. 3, 1861, in future no such bounties will be paid.

Hereafter when volunteers are to be mustered into the service of the United States, they will at the same time be minutely examined by a surgeon and assistant surgeon of the regiment, to ascertain whether they have the physical qualifications necessary for the military service.

Hon. A. W. RANDALL has been appointed Minister to Rome, *vice* RUFUS KING, resigned to take command of the Wisconsin Brigade in Baltimore, to which city he has been ordered to-day.

Capt. ANDREW A. HARWOOD, who has been temporarily acting as Chief in the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate.

The following order was to-day issued from the Post-office appointment office:

It appearing to this Department that vicious persons are transmitting through the mails envelopes having printed or written upon them scandalous or scurrilous matter, it is ordered that Postmasters stop all such matter as soon as discovered, whether at the office of mailing or elsewhere, and forward it at once to the Dead-Letter Office in Washington.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

The movements of troops are conducted with the least possible parade and publicity, affording a strong contrast to former similar military proceedings. It is evident, however, that Gen. MCCLELLAN is sedulously employed making the best disposition of the forces under his command, with a view to the protection of the Capital, should the Confederate forces, relying upon disloyal Marylanders as co-workers, threaten its security.

Reports are prevalent that a large body of Secessionists, supposed to be a part of Gen. JOHNSTON'S command, has recently been seen within two miles of the Potomac Great Falls, in nearly a direct line with the fording place. If this be true, it can be safely stated that the Confederates would not find their passage unobstructed, and would discover certain arrangements on the part of the Federal Government, not inserted in the disunion programme. It is known that there is on the part of our troops the utmost vigilance, while our lines are sufficiently extended to guard against surprise from any quarter.

The editorial excursion train, having on board representatives of nearly all the leading New-York journals and other invited guests, to the number of twenty, has reached Washington. The purport of the excursion, the inspection of the new military route by way of Harrisburgh, was most satisfactorily attained, the day being very fine throughout. The two cars which formed the train passed directly from New-York to Washington. The time-table was 7:15 from New-York and 6:50 at Washington, and nearly all the stations were reached from five to ten minutes ahead of the schedule. The editors return by the same train, leaving Washington at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The President has appointed H. G. WELLS, of Michigan, Minister Resident to Honduras.

Lieut. WALLER H. STEVENS, of the corps of Engineers, being declared a defaulter to the Government, is dismissed.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

MOVEMENTS OF SECESSION CAVALRY.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Aug. 7.

JAMES BROWN, private of Company E, Pennsylvania Twenty-eighth Regiment, died of typhoid fever yesterday.

The secession prisoners captured opposite the Point of Rocks are in the cavalry camp, strictly guarded. They appear to be quite easy in mind as to the future. They are a portion of a cavalry company, but without uniforms. Some of their friends have visited them in company with our own officers, but no private conversation is allowed.

One of our pickets brought in a prisoner to-day, taken on the river shore, near Sheppardstown. The cause of his arrest I have not been able to ascertain.

Secession cavalry are frequently seen in the vicinity of the Ferry, in small squads. Yesterday eleven were reported to have been discovered near Bolivar Heights. A strong scout was immediately sent out to secure them, but have not yet reported.

Great efforts are making by the rebel commanders at Manassas Junction to amass a large stock of supplies, which would seem to indicate a forward movement in this direction. It is also confidently believed that Gen. JOHNSTON is now a short distance north of the Junction, and may be on his way to locate at Charlestown, where scouts are known to have been frequently seen of late.

The recent report that Gen. BANKS is to be superseded by Gen. MCCALL, is believed by officers here to be destitute of foundation. The General has succeeded without any apparent effort in removing the sectional prejudices of all who have met him, particularly as regards the Irish loads on both sides of the river.

I may just add, by [illegible] that it was probably by the suggestion of Gen. BANKS that the Government adopted the plan of concentrating a large force at Baltimore, as the most convenient point for suddenly reinforcing any one of the three great Armies east of the Alleghanies, and being more accessible to supplies than any other city.

The general health in the camp is good.

COL. BURNSIDE ON THE BATTLE.

Col. BURNSIDE had a splendid reception at Newport, the other day, and made a speech of acknowledgment, in which he gave some interesting statements concerning the battle at Bull Run. The Providence *Journal* says that upon the propriety of attacking the enemy at the time it was made, Col. BURNSIDE expressed himself unreservedly. He said: "I called upon Gen. MCDOWELL and *expressed my dissent to the policy of fighting the enemy at that time.* Senator WILSON was present, and looked at me when I made the remark as though I was a coward. Gen. MCDOWELL said, *If I do not fight them to-morrow I cannot do it in six months.* Better, said I, wait that time than hazard a battle now. Gen. MCDOWELL insisted a meeting of officers at his head-quarters on the night before the battle, but he (MCDOWELL) was not present until 10 o'clock, and then nothing was to be heard but the reception of orders for the following day. On the return of our troops to Washington, I felt so much anxiety about the fate of that city, that I tendered them for its defence to Gen. SCOTT, not doubting they would stay a few days after the expiration of the term of service. He replied, 'There is no danger.' Two days afterwards, in company with Gov. SPRAGUE, I called upon Gen. SCOTT, and repeated my apprehensions, and renewed the offer of assistance. Gen. SCOTT gave me in detail his reasons for not apprehending an attack on Washington, and told what the rebels would do, and, added Col. BURNSIDE, with emphasis, everything that the old General predicted then has been confirmed."

ANOTHER BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

BEN MCCULLOCH'S REBELS ROUTED.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

A battle occurred yesterday at Dug Spring, 19 miles south of this place, between the National forces under Gen. LYON, and the rebel troops under BEN MCCULLOCH, in which eight of the former were killed and 30 wounded, and 40 of the latter killed and 44 wounded.

Gen. LYON took 80 stand of arms and 15 horses and wagons.

A troop of United States Cavalry, 270 strong, made a charge upon a body of rebel Infantry, said to have been 4,000 strong, cutting their way through and routing them, with a loss of only five men. The charge was a most gallant and terrible one, several of the rebels being found with their heads cloven entirely through.

The enemy retired during the night, and Gen. LYON took possession of the Field.

Another battle was momentarily expected, the enemy being in large force west of Springfield.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

On Thursday, news reached here that the enemy were advancing on us in three columns, with a force numbering twenty thousand men. Gen. LYON immediately set out to meet them with the Second and Third Missouri Regiments, from this city; the Fourth and Second Kansas Regiments, and the First Iowa Regiment; also, with two or three companies of Regular Infantry, and two or three companies of Regular Cavalry, from Camp McClellan. About twelve miles west of here, Gen. LYON encamped that evening on Tyre Creek, and on Friday advanced to Dug Springs, about nineteen miles southwest of Springfield, when he obtained intelligence of the enemy.

A fight took place between 4 and 6 o'clock that afternoon. A party of 270 of Gen. LYON'S cavalry, as previously reported, were crossing a ridge of high land, partially inclosed on the east by a valley, and, when descending the hill, came upon a large force of the enemy's infantry, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000, and, being unable to retreat, they charged and cut their way through, with the loss of only five men. The Lieutenant commanding the cavalry was killed, after killing eight of the rebels. Meantime the enemy appeared in large numbers, moving along the valley, but they were put to flight by our artillery. Our infantry was not engaged. The rebels retreated southward to a place called McCullough's Store, on the Fayetteville road.

The number of rebels found dead on the field amounted to 40, and some 44 wounded were picked up.

Gen. LYON is said to be strongly intrenched in close proximity to the enemy, and another battle is expected to take place.

It is said there is a body of 5,000 men 30 miles west of us, who are coming to attack us during the absence of Gen. LYON. We have here two companies of the Third Regiment Missouri Volunteers, about seven or eight hundred Home Guards from the surrounding counties, and two pieces of artillery.

While I write this report two companies of Home Guards have gone out to reconnoitre for the enemy from the west. We are wanting for them with confident hearts and strong arms, determined that the enemy shall not take the town without a bloody struggle.

RE BEL WAR VESSEL SUNK.

EFFECTS OF A FRIGATE'S BROADSIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The United States gun-boat *Flag* arrived at Fort Mifflin, this morning, with 36 rebel prisoners, taken from a rebel war-vessel, formerly the revenue cutter *Aiken*, seized at Charleston last Winter. The *Aiken* fired at the *St. Lawrence*, off Charleston, probably mistaking her for a merchant vessel, when the *St. Lawrence* returned a broadside, sinking the rebel. Five of the crew were lost, and the rest rescued and placed on board the *Flag*.

The rebel vessel was called the *Petrel*, under her new commission.

The broadside from the *St. Lawrence* cut her completely in two. The prisoners are on their way up to the city in the *Flag*, and will be placed in custody of the Marshal.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of last Evening.

The United States gun-boat *Flag*, Commander SAUNDERS, (formerly the *Philadelphia Sprague*,) arrived off the Powder Magazine, at Fort Mifflin, this morning, from Savannah.

She brought thirty-six pirate prisoners, taken from a rebel vessel of war off Charleston, on the afternoon of last instant. The rebel craft was sunk by a broadside from the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*. Five of her men were drowned, but the remaining thirty-six were saved, and are now prisoners.

They were put on board the *Flag*, where they have been well cared for and kept from knowing where they were. Yesterday afternoon they saw a village looming up in the distance, which they at once concluded was Savannah. They were much surprised to find themselves in the Delaware instead of the Savannah River. The vessel that was sunk was formerly the U. S. revenue cutter *Aiken*, that was seized by the Secessionists at Charleston, last November.

The officers of the *Aiken* evidently did not understand the character of the *St. Lawrence*. She came boldly out of Charleston harbor, and fired two shots at her. The *St. Lawrence* returned the fire, and at the first discharge took her, causing most of those on board, as we have already stated.

The *Flag*, which brought the prisoners to the Delaware, sailed from the Philadelphia Navy-yard last May, since which time she has been cruising off Hampton Roads, "Charleston and Savannah," overhauling vessels and chasing their steamers when attempting to come out, &c. She had a skirmish with one on the 27th of last June, off Tybee Island, causing her to beat a hasty retreat, after receiving a broadside of shell. The officers and crew are all well and ready to return as soon as the necessary repairs are finished. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—L. C. Sartori.
First Lieutenant—E. D. McCawley.
Master—A. Dexter.
Acting Masters—W. West, J. Warren.
Midshipmen—J. Wiedman.
Master's Mates—R. Wharton, J. Johnson.
Surgeon——— Sartori.
Acting Purser—L. Ledner.
Acting Chief Engineer——— Speigle.
Acting Assistant Engineer—J. Walker, W. Speigle and J. Harris.
Purser's Steward—H. Mackrel.
Surgeon—H. Test.

The *Flag*, with her prisoners, is on her way up to the city, but will not arrive before four or five o'clock. The prisoners will be handed over to the United States Marshal.

The rebel vessel, we are informed, was called the *Petrel*, under her new commission. The *St. Lawrence's* shot are said to have cut her completely in two.

THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE PETREL.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The following are the names of the officers of pirate ship *Petrel*, brought here; Captain, WM. JERAY, of South Carolina, (and not Grimshaw, as at first stated;) Lieutenant, R. M. HARVEY, of North Carolina; Prizemaster, AUGUST PEYRUSSETT, of France. Nearly all the crew are Irishman, who state that they were out of work. The *St. Lawrence* was slightly damaged. The crew were heavily ironed. They were lodged to-night in Moyamensing Prison.

THE PRIVATEERS.

DOINGS ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The *Quaker City* picked up, this morning, near the Capes, a small boat containing ten ship-masters and seamen, who had escaped from Fort Oregon, North Carolina. They gave some startling intelligence of the doings off the North Carolina coast. At Hatteras Inlet there are three steamers and a pilot-boat privateering. One of them, the *Gordon*, ran the blockade at Charleston, and of the whole coast up to Hatteras Inlet, ten days ago, since which time she has captured the brig *Wm. H. McGilvery*, of Bangor, from Cardenas, with molasses, and the schooner *Protector*, from Cuba, with fruit.

The names of the privateers are, the *Gordon*, the *Coffee*, side-wheel steamer, formerly running between Old Point and Norfolk; the steamer *Marion*, formerly a Norfolk pilot boat. All of them are armed with rifled cannon. Those from Norfolk were taken down the canal to Albemarle Sound. Newbern, N. C., is the head-quarters of these pirates.

Ten gun-boats are being collected and mounted at Norfolk, to be taken down the canal. Crews for them are being shipped at Newbern.

The bark *Glen*, of Portland, with Government coal, was captured a week ago, and taken into Beaufort, N. C.

The refugees state that the Confederates scarcely regard the coast blockade at all, and consider the *Quaker City* the only vessel doing any efficient service against them.

During all this time several gun-boats have been quietly anchored at Old Point.

The frigate *Wabash* has arrived from off Charleston for coal and water, having been relieved by the *Roanoke*. She recaptured the schooner *Mary Alice*, of New-York, which had been taken by the piratical schooner *Dixie*. The prize crew are now prisoners on the *Wabash*.

She also took the brig *Sarah Star*, bound from Wilmington to Liverpool, with turpentine and resin, and sailing under English colors.

The frigate *St. Lawrence* last week sunk the rebel privateer *Petrel*, formerly the United States revenue cutter *Aiken*, commanded by Lieut. GRIMSHAW of the United States Marines. She fired nine shots at the *St. Lawrence* without effect, and received but three shots. Two of the crew sunk with her, and 35 are prisoners in the *St. Lawrence*.

The *Wabash* accidentally ran into the gun-boat *Semmole*, but did little damage.

FROM ON BOARD THE QUAKER CITY.

DOINGS OF THE PRIVATEERS ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

UNITED STATES STEAMER QUAKER CITY.
Off CAPE HENRY, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

The *Quaker City*, while on the blockade off the Capes this morning, captured a sail-boat containing ten men, ship-masters, mates and seamen, belonging to various vessels that have been captured by the rebels on the North Carolina coast. Their testimony reveals a most alarming state of things on that coast. They state that there are no less than three steamers and one pilot-boat actively engaged in privateering at Hatteras Inlet alone. These are:

The *Gordon*—a steamer which arrived from Charleston, S. C., about ten days since, having run the blockade at that place, as well as along the whole coast. She has captured several vessels.

Coffee—a steamer formerly running between Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. This vessel was brought from Norfolk *down the canal* into *Albemarle Sound*, and has captured several vessels of various sizes.

Marion or *Mariner*—a steamer with two guns—formerly a Wilmington tug-boat.

York—a pilot-boat built at Norfolk, and taken through the above named canal into the Sound.

All these vessels have rifled cannon, and sally out and seize any vessel and take them into Hatteras Inlet and up to Newberu, N. C., which is the head-quarters of these pirates.

They report that ten gun-boats are being mustered and mounted at Norfolk for the purpose of being brought through the canal into Albemarle Sound. Men were being shipped for crews of these vessels when they left Newbern, N. C.

A heavy battery is in course of erection at Hatteras Inlet, to be commanded by Major ANDREWS. Another battery exists at Oregon Inlet, commanded by Capt. L. J. JOHNSON and E. MORRIS, Engineer-in-Chief.

The inhabitants of North Carolina laugh at the blockade, both of that coast as well as of Charleston—pleasantly denominating Hatteras Inlet and Albemarle Sound as the ports of Norfolk.

The *Quaker City* appears to be the only vessel that performs the strict duties of blockade on this whole coast; and judging from the threats constantly being made against her by the pirates, from Baltimore to Florida, appears to be the only "lion in the path" of these privateers.

The names of the people in the boat captured, and who give the above information, are as follows:

CHARLES A. FRENCH, master of brig *E. T. Mallet*, captured 23d July, by privateer *York*, 100 miles east of Hatteras.

DANIEL W. JENNINGS, mate of brig *E. T. Mallet*.

Capt. D. A. CAMPBELL, master of brig *Lizzie A. Knowlton*, captured off Hatteras, May 6.

Capt. PENNY, master of bark *Linwood*, with cargo, wheat, on Hatteras, July 16.

MANDEVILLE POWERS, seaman of bark *Linwood*.

THOMAS WEBSTER, seaman of bark *Linwood*.

JOSIAH SMITH, seaman of bark *Linwood*.

Capt. D. DOANE, master of schooner *Chase*, captured off Ocracoke Inlet, July 25, by steamer *Marion* or *Mariner*, formerly a Wilmington tug boat.

BENONI SPINK, seaman of schooner *Chase*.

ALONZO S. YOUNG, seamen of the schooner *Chase*.

Brig *Wm. H. McGilvery*, of Bangor, from Cardenas, for Boston, with molasses, was captured July 28, by steamer *Gordon*, off Hatteras, and taken to Newbern, N. C.

Schooner *Protector*, from Cuba, with fruit, was captured off Hatteras, July 26, by steamer *Gordon*, and taken to Newbern, N. C.

Bark *Glen*, of Portland, with Government coal, is reported to have been captured by privateer *Jeff. Davis*, and brought into Beaufort, N. C., about ten days since.

GRAPE SHOT.

REPORT OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

The steamship *Columbia*, on her outward passage to Havana, on Thursday, July 25, at 7 P. M., lat. 32° 44', lon. 78° 19', passed a small fore-and-aft schooner, pilot-boat build, with her mainsail reefed and jib furled; had no name on her stern; had something amidships, covered with canvas—undoubtedly a gun. She is, without doubt, the same vessel described in the papers of July 23, about 60 feet long, and painted a deep lead color. On our approach she hoisted the American ensign, which saved her from being handled rather rough. As soon as we passed her she made all sail. As to her being one of the piratical vessels which infest our coast there is but little doubt. The *Columbia* left at Key West, July 29, (outward trip,) the United States steamer *Macedonian*, and steamers *Crusader*, *Water Witch* and *Salvor*. The steam-frigate *Niagara* sailed same day on a cruise.

REPORT BY THE SCHOONER ABBIE FORREST.

The schooner *Abbie Forrest*, from Eleuthera, reports that on the 4th inst., in lat. 36° 45', long. 75° 24', she was boarded by an officer from the United States ship *Vincennes*, bound south on a cruise. The officer reported having seen a suspicious steamer the day previous, but there being no wind, he could not give chase to her. On the 4th, passed a large quantity of cask shooks. On the 5th, passed near the lower mast of a square-rigged vessel having the rigging and top attached; had not been long in that situation, and appeared to have been cut away. It was reported at Eleuthera, but not generally credited, that a topsail schooner privateer was in Crooked Island Passage.

THE PRIZES OF THE SUMTER.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE BRIG NAIAD.

Capt. W. SALTUS RICHARDSON, of the brig *Naiad*, one of the vessels which fell into the hands of the privateer *Sumter*, and which was afterwards released, has just arrived here in company with the brigs *Ben Dunning* and *Machias*, and gives the following statement of his experience with the pirates.

Having taken in a full cargo of sugar for New-York, he sailed from Cienfuegos early on the morning of the 6th of July, in company with other vessels. Having got well clear of the land, but still in sight of the light, he saw a steamer bearing down for him from the westward. He supposed from her peculiar build that she was a United States or English man-of-war; she set her jack for a pilot, but noticing that the signal contained only a very few stars, he was in doubt as to what she could be.

The tug, which had towed one of the vessels out, ran for the steamer, and, as he supposed, put a pilot on board. The steamer then displayed the American flag, in the usual way, to get a response from the other vessels, all of which hoisted their ensigns. The steamer then approached the *Naiad*, and sent a boat alongside, filled with armed men and an officer. Gaining the deck, the latter demanded to see the captain, when Capt. RICHARDSON came forward.

The following dialogue ensued:

PIRATE—Are you the Captain?

CAPTAIN—Yes.

PIRATE—Consider your vessel a prize to the Confederate States war steamer *Sumter*. It is a very unpleasant duty I have to perform, but I must see your papers.

CAPTAIN—All right; don't make any needless apologies. We are in your power, and shall not resist.

The ship's papers were produced in a small trunk case, which were examined, and the pirate then ordered Capt. RICHARDSON to head the brig for the land, with the intention of going into Cienfuegos. The Captain remembered that among the papers was a letter from the consignees, which he was anxious to retain. His request for it was, however, denied.

Prior to the boarding, the Captain of one of the vessels seized, being within hailing distance of the *Naiad*, called out to Capt. RICHARDSON, asking him how he felt at being made a prize of, at the same time evincing his own sentiments towards his captors by knocking in the heads out of three hogsheads of sugar,—his private property—to keep it from falling into their hands. As he threw the sugar overboard, he declared in laughing coal phrases, that he would sooner have his sugar wet even in salt water than their piratical crew.

They anchored the same day in the harbor of Cienfuegos, and the pirate officers directed the Captain and crew of the *Naiad* to give parole not to take up arms against the Confederate States, when they would be set at liberty. As they declined doing this, they were threatened with confinement on board the steamer. They were afterwards put ashore, and were told to see the American Consul, and Captain of the port, who would take care of them.

In the interval a correspondence took place between the pirate Captain and the Spanish authorities, respecting the prizes. The Captain's letter appealed strongly to the authorities for an acknowledgment of their flag, basing his argument upon the fact that the interests of Spain and the Southern Confederacy were identical, as both were slaveholding nations.

The Spanish authorities, however, failed to respond favorably until they could hear from the Captain-General. Meantime the privateer was permitted to take on board what coal she wanted, but as soon as advices came from Havana the *Sumter's* prize crews were withdrawn from the vessels, and she immediately went to sea, leaving her three prizes in the hands of the Spaniards. There was then considerable time wasted in informal talk between our Consul at Havana, the Captain General and the authorities at Cienfuegos; but no formal demand appeared to be made for the surrender of the vessels to their rightful owners.

Meantime the "prizes" were being worm-eaten, and the crews were exposed to the yellow fever, which had made its appearance in the port. Fifteen days were consumed in this manner, when the United States steamer *Crusader* came in and demanded their release. They sailed the same day, and were convoyed as far as Cape San Antonio. Capt. RICHARDSON states that after they had been at anchor six days, an English brig from Jamaica came in after a freight, and reported that a boat had arrived at Kingston from the island of Grand Cayman, reporting that *an English steamer had put into that place in distress, requiring coal*. A schooner was chartered to carry down 200 tons of coal at the enormous freight of £1 per ton, the charter and coal being paid for in English sovereigns. No doubt existed from all the circumstances that this was the *Sumter*. She was probably lying in wait here to sally out and intercept one of the California steamers. With this information as to the coaling place of the *Sumter*, there can be little difficulty in finding her hiding place.

The crew of the *Sumter* told Capt. RICHARDSON that they were mostly impressed at New-Orleans, and were heartily desirous to escape from the service of the Confederate States. Although the *Sumter* is well armed, yet her upper deck is wholly unfit for the safe discharge of her heavy guns.

Capt. RICHARDSON says that they were treated with considerable courtesy by the pirates. Before the latter left his vessel the officer cast longing eyes upon his chronometer, but upon his representations that it was his private property, it was not stolen. All the pirates took was one sextan and his papers. One of the other Captains was not so fortunate. In reply to the prize master he stated that the chronometer and $200 in money belonged to the ship, and they were carried off.

On the voyage to New-York the *Naiad* kept company with the other vessels, and were on the watch continually for other privateers, but only on one occasion was she chased. This occurred off Tortugas, but she escaped her pursuer under cover of night. Twice during the voyage she was spoken by a United States man-of-war, one of which was the gun-boat steamer *Crusader*, which reported to be reported all well.

ANOTHER EXPERIENCE WITH THE PIRATES.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 7.

Yesterday morning the crew of the schooner *Protector*, belonging to Mr. PATRICK FITZPATRICK, of this city, which was captured off Hatteras, on the 28th of July, by the privateer steamer *Gordon*, arrived at this port in an open yawl-boat, from Newbern, N. C. The *Protector* was commanded by Capt. LANAGAN, and the following persons as the crew: THOS. ROSS, JAMES QUINOR and DAVID HART, of Philadelphia. The schooner left this port on the 21 of July for Matanzas, and left that port on the 19th of July with a cargo of fruit. On the 28th, and when near Cape Hatteras, the side-wheel steamer *Gordon*, a privateer from Charleston, hove in sight, and there being but little wind, the schooner was soon overtaken. Two guns were fired from the *Gordon* across the bow of the schooner, and at the same time the secession flag was displayed from the mast of the steamer. The schooner hove to, and a boat filled with armed men was sent to her, and soon afterwards the steamer took her in tow; and after reaching Cape Hatteras Inlet, the steamer left and a crew placed on board from the steamer took the schooner to Newbern, N. C., the crew of the schooner remaining on board. As soon as the schooner arrived at Newbern, her cargo was sold, the fruit realizing heavy prices. The Philadelphians remained there about twenty-four hours, after which a yawl boat, about 20 feet long, was furnished them, and they were told to make their way home as quick as possible. A sufficient quantity of provisions was placed on board to last them for a week. The Philadelphians left the mouth of Hatteras Inlet on Thursday last, and reached this city about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. They had a pleasant passage, with the exception of a little rough weather during one day.

The privateer *Gordon* is represented to be a steamer of about 500 tons burden, and was built, several years since, in Wilmington, Del. She carries three guns, one a 24-pounder, and the other two, 18 and 12 pounders. She belongs to Charleston, and formerly ran between Charleston and Savannah. The crew of the schooner *Protector* represent business at Newbern as being very flat, and much suffering among the laboring portion of the community.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

RUSSELL's Letters to the London Times.
From the Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 8, 1861.

The rail and the river still connect South and North together. With all the hate of the South towards the North, and with all the anger of the North towards the South, there is yet some lingering aversion to the total disruption of all ties between the belligerents. The trunk is torn from the limbs, but the political surgeons are loth to cut the tendons, and seem to act as though they thought Conservative surgery would effect some miraculous recovery. Although Postmasters-General cut off the mails, they wink at the devices of expressing agencies and railways to keep open the communications, and thus a man or a letter may, at risk of certain contingencies, be sent through. The contingencies are that he or it may be opened if there be aught treasonable in expression inside or out—and treason is determined by both sides as they list. So it is I am [illegible] without being opened, and I am bound to say that of all the myths—and they are many and magnificent—which have been hymned and hummed on the lyres of the type, none have been so quaintly fanciful, though stupidly mendacious, as [illegible] which have been published to the effect [illegible] of my letters having been [illegible] never was a people which rushed so [illegible] to the conclusion that the argument of [illegible] was the great solvent and settler of disputes [illegible] American brethren. See New-York now—[illegible] recollect what it was towards the close of last [illegible]. Sumter cannot have made all these [illegible] filled all these streets with soldiers, turned Laodiceans into phrenzied Unionists, and shut the mouths of the disaffected. People who argued philosophically about the right of secession and the impotency of the Federal Government to [restrain] States from exercising that right, have all of a sudden begun to find out "we must maintain the glorious Union!—we must have a country;" and then go off into sophistical arguments on the [illegible] about the Mississippi and unity of peoples and political necessities. Had you always held this language, good gentlemen, you might never have had this present contest. You strengthened the hands of the Secessionists, just as you weakened the hands of the United States Government, by the indifference or actual hostility to its measures which you displayed when it most required support. One half of the indignation, one half of the strength you exhibited after Sumter had fallen, might have prevented its ever being attacked. Why are the Southerners so much more irritated against New-York than any other part of the Union but because, in their own words, "she deceived us at the last moment? Up to the taking of Sumter she pretended to be friendly, and then, when that happened which she seemed to approve, she turns on us more savagely than even the Black Republicans." In fact, though the Government may not now wish to recall the circumstances, the tone of the North in reference to vital points in policy must have perplexed it almost as much as the hostility of the Secessionists. It is all very well to talk of the outrage on the flag, but before Sumter was fired on the flag had been exposed to insults sufficient. It had been hauled down by force from United States Arsenals. The *Star of the West* carried it as much as Major ANDERSON's command, and she was fired on; one shot as a *casus belli* or *causa belli* is as good as twenty. Why, when I arrived in the United States the newspapers were treating of the surrender of Sumter as an abstract question, and the meetings about it and Pickens barely excited a languid curiosity in the minds of many men; and Northern journals, not merely in New-York, but in Pennsylvania and other States, seriously warned the Government that if they attempted to hold the one or reinforce the other, they would be responsible for the destruction of a Union which at that time was manifestly destroyed. How the tone is changed now! I can recognize no reason for the change in events, but I can understand that behind all this surface show—this varnish coating which pretended to reflect public opinion—there was a solid deep, and powerful mass, inert however, and needing strong excitement to set it in motion, which only began to heave upwards and burst through the glaze when heated by the news that the Stars and Stripes had been shot away by rebel bullets. The mass is now at work in earnest. It is rolling over the land in lava streams. It may be that it [illegible] made to check it the red-hot floods will again break through the official crust. While Mr. SEWARD, with the modest confidence which distinguishes his vaticinations, was prophesying that the "policy" of the Government would win back the rebel States at the rate of one a month, not only were the seceded States preparing to hold their own in the course of secession more strongly than ever, [but] the Northern States were beginning to agitate the questions at issue in a manner which might have inspired one with courage as to a peaceful issue. It is not improbable that up to the moment of the fall of Sumter there were in the Cabinet at Washington statesmen who thought they could patch up the quarrel, and unite North and South by running Canada as a drag [illegible] their noses. Indeed, it would certainly be an agreeable result if the 250,000 Northern troops now in the field could be united with the Southern forces in a common raid on British North America and on the Spanish possessions. But North and South [must] agree to join. What may come after battle [who] can say? At present *dismiss entirely* [from] *England the idea, no matter how* [illegible] *that there will or can be peace,* [illegible]*, or secession till war has de*[illegible].

[New]-York is with flags! The Stars and Stripes [float] on the fainting air in the warm [illegible]; shop-windows are full of prints of [illegible]—soldiers, firemen, or corps of [illegible] ELLSWORTH, SCOTT, GREBLE, [illegible] charges, Tompkins and Big Bethel, [illegible] Zouaves led by nurses and old [illegible], abdominous and spectacled, [illegible]. All the cleric tribe are in gray or [illegible] glories. There are tents in the public squares, rows of sheds in the "places," wherein are soldiery quartered, who came hither on their way to the seat of war; placards about books of tactics, illustrated with staring red and scarlet Zouaves in impossible attitudes. (Oh! dear me, how tired I am becoming of these imitations of my excellent friends, in which little is successful, except the bagginess of the breeches and the color of the uniform.) Advertisements concerning arms and equipage meet the eye in all directions. There is a crowd around a window in which is displayed a secession officer's cap, and as it is all stained with blood the exhibitor is justified in saying, as he does, that the owner was killed. This is a "relic;" there is a strong feeling for relics in the States. The tree under which Brigadier-General SCHENCK shot a gentleman in Washington has been denuded of the bark for fifteen or twenty feet above the ground, to furnish relics of the remarkable event. I incurred the resentment and provoked the indignation of a friend by my indifference to relics at Charleston. He carried into my room, as a precious trophy of the "battle of Sumter," a fragment of shell, and unwittingly left it on my chimney-piece. Dogs assembled beneath my window at night; differences of opinion arose among them—noises making night hideous and sleep impossible. I arose in my wrath, and no other missile being available, the Sumterian fragment was hurled forth, and I did what it and none of its fellows had yet accomplished—hit something, to wit, a dog, and dispersed the assemblage. "Where is my bit of shell?" I did not know I was such a monster till I saw my conduct plainly depicted in the ingenuous face of friendship, on its owner ascertaining that his shell had gone out of the window and could not be found on the pavement. That is a digression. I know; but I have only to say further that New-York is up in arms and eager for the fray, even though there is much loss and great suffering caused by the war. See, for instance, that assemblage of women, young and old, some with children by their sides or infants in their arms, before that large house. These are wives and mothers of Volunteers, reduced by their absence in the wars to dependence on charity, and awaiting their turn to come before the distributors of the fund raised in New-York for the purpose. The appearance and dress of many of these women would lead to the belief that they did not belong to the class usually exposed to such trials. I could not judge of the justice of the impression on my mind that the ladies are not as busy in cartridge making, lint scraping, and uniform making as they are down South; but I dare say they are busied with works of charity as much as their fair sisters. The invective which was formerly directed against universal suffrage and cognate institutions is now, apparently, employed in denouncing the corruption of contractors, and evil at the War Department; and one journal openly speaks of "swindling and plunder" as agencies and results not unknown in the transaction of business there. There is also much unsound advice tendered or forced on the authorities respecting the plan of the campaign, and writers who are quite ignorant of war or its requirements demand that the Generals shall immediately push forward to Richmond with an Army which has neither transport, artillery nor cavalry adequate to such an operation. As it was nearly four months ago, so it is now. The public are amused by daily assurances that something decisive will take place to-morrow, and "all their yesterdays have lighted fools the way to dusky death." So the public goes to bed happy in the knowledge that "it is expected (by some one unknown, at a place not indicated) that a great battle will shortly be fought." *One effect of these reiterated statements must be the concentration of the enemy on the points in front of the National columns.*

Another change which I observed on getting into the railway train on Tuesday morning was the appearance of many men in uniform among the passengers. They were on their way to the camps, and belonged, apparently, to a respectable class—staid, steady people, without the swash-buckler, gallant, bravado air of the Southerners, but possibly animated by a proper amount of pugnacity. When last I traveled this way the train was filled with office-seekers. At the villages along the road and in the towns the flag of the United States is displayed from available points in wild profusion. Soldiers and volunteers get in at every station. On going on board the steam ferry-boat at Philadelphia, I observed over the door of the saloon a wooden hatchet hanging up, on which was inscribed, "State Rights fire-ax." Other passengers observed it and smiled. There is less earnestness and rancor, or more good nature, in the North than in the South. The owner of an ax inscribed "Federal Union ax" in an Alabama or Mississippi steamer would have a "*mauvais quart d'heure*," or, as it is called here, "a pretty hard time of it." But as the carriages approached Baltimore the signs that war was in the land, and that we were in an enemy's country, thickened, and evinced most forcibly of all the immense magnitude of the change which has taken place since I first journeyed towards the Capital. There are many rivers and water-courses which run across the line of the railway in the valleys between the undulating woodlands and pleasant fields of Maryland. These are traversed by bridges of wood or causeways on piles. At each bridge the white tents of an encampment gleamed through the trees and foliage of the bank, and groups of armed men turned out to take a look at the train as it passed. These men are stationed to prevent the friends of the Secessionists destroying the bridges. Their presence is significant. Sentinels are on duty and pickets are thrown out as in the face of the enemy, and by these means communications are kept open with Washington. At Baltimore itself, the evidences of a military occupation were more striking. For several miles on the northern side of the city, camps crowned the knolls and hills, and close upon the river the tents were so thick that one might imagine the city was about to be invested by an enemy. The National flag floated from some public buildings, private houses, and shipping in the river, but there were some proofs on the walls that "old Abe" was not popular. The influence of the dark faces which show that Baltimore is in a slaveholding State begins to be manifested. The political predilection is determined by that ingredient of color. I take up my Baltimore paper of the day, as I am crossing to the Washington terminus in one of those horrid street railway cars. (May I beg of you, parenthetically, to save us from that train in our streets! All comfort and speed will go forever, and the thoroughfares will no longer be endurable.) First I read of a bad practice, not to say an unusual one in civilized war, which is said, with circumstance, to exist in the South, and am informed of a gallant officer whose troop "scalped" twenty-three Nationalists in a recent action. This is, we will hope, a flight of fancy. Next, however, is a plain matter-of-fact statement that the magistrate of police had the day before sentenced a woman of color, who was called "a plucky darkey," to be flogged severely for an assault. I wonder what manner of men it is who do such things. BARCLAY & PERKINS's draymen, why are ye not at Baltimore? Here is [illegible] established by law and cultivated by justice. But, as we now flog our little criminals, perhaps Baltimore may do right in flogging its "darkeys" in the nude wherever it pleases. The streets of the city are guarded at the corners, near the main avenues, by pickets of soldiers, and the houses are militarily held at the angles. The inhabitants don't look cheerful, and in Pratt-street there are still the marks of balls on wall and window-pane. "They won't try a fight again as long as the soldiers is here," said the driver of the train to me.

From Baltimore to Washington the camps increased in number, and as the unfinished dome of the Capitol came in view, and the spires and domes of churches and public buildings rose on the wooded shores above the Potomac, the rays of the setting sun lighted up the canvas cities whose denizens were keeping watch and ward over the seat of the United States Government; and from the dark highlands across the river, on the soil of Virginia, other encampments cropped out from the dense green; and on all sides floated the Stars and Stripes, visible even in the distance on land whence their expulsion was promised long ago to the faithful. I have heard the Message read. I have visited some camps and heard of some movements soon to take place, but of all those matters there is no time now to speak, as the mail is about to close for the Boston steamer, and I must defer the rest of my letter till the next dispatch of mails from Washington. One thing I may mention,—the relations which were almost jeopardized by the use of language and the adoption of a tone not provoked by England are in a much more satisfactory condition. Another.—*the party of action are gaining ground, and Gen.* SCOTT *will be forced to move onwards*, though he will do as little as he can till he is ready for decisive work. Still, these movements will amuse the public, and may possibly produce some actions of greater importance than it is intended. MCCLELLAN's column is this day moving on towards Beverly, and if WISE holds his Virginians together there, there must be a collision. It does not appear to me that BEAUREGARD will be directly attacked at Manassas. The real basis of operations is from Fortress Monroe and Hampton on Richmond. Of this more by and by. The civilians and the military are, of course, divided in council. The former are for immediate action; they want to walk without legs. Tenders are out for a million pairs of shoes and for a thousand wagons.

Meeting on the American Crisis in London.
From the Times, July 25.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held at Willis' Rooms, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, Pastor of the Church of the Puritans in New-York, with a testimonial as a token of the honor in which the consistent course he has held in denouncing Slavery as a sin against God is regarded in this country.

Lord SHAFTESBURY took the chair, and there were also present Lord KINNAIRD, Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, Rev. JAMES WILSON, &c.

The proceedings seemed to excite but a very small amount of public interest, and the meeting was most thinly attended. Prayers having been said,

The noble Chairman proceeded to read a short address to Dr. CHEEVER, at the conclusion of which, with a few earnest and appropriate words, he presented the Rev. gentleman with a large and very handsome silver salver, and a richly bound copy of *Erskine's Speeches.*

It was also intended to present a money gift, to be applied by the Rev. Doctor in furthering the Abolition cause in America, but the presentation of this was deferred to another occasion, as the subscriptions had not all been received.

Dr. CHEEVER, in returning thanks, entered at considerable length into the question of Slavery, viewing it in a scriptural light, and as one of the greatest sins which it was possible to commit against the Divine law. He illustrated even the mundane retribution which overtook this crime, by a comparison of the two States of Michigan and Arkansas. Both these States had been admitted to the Union in 1836, and in the course of twenty years Michigan had nearly three times the population, more than eight times the number of public schools, and in all other indications of civilization, wealth and prosperity, had immeasurably outstripped its sister Slave State in the South on the political and social degradation of which the speaker dwelt with much force. Now that the judgment of God, he said, had fallen on this great iniquity, by driving the Slave States into the madness of rebellion, an opportunity was given to his country of freeing itself henceforward from the stigma of an awful crime. The demand of the North should be one for the total abolition of Slavery. If they attempted to effect a compromise with the Slaveholding South, the judgment of Providence would recoil upon them hereafter with tenfold violence. Now the Divine mercy had at last given them an opportunity of clearing their country of an abomination, and a juncture had arisen, which came sooner or later to all people, when to maintain the Government of the country it was necessary to maintain the government of God. He thought that slaves held in States which had not seceded should be purchased by the Government and set free, and that they would confiscate the property of the slaveholders who were in rebellion and manumit their slaves also. They should forbid Slavery in the District of Columbia, repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and forbid the traffic of slaves from State to State. If the North were to adopt such a course, and announce their firm determination of suppressing all Slavery and trade in slaves for the future, he believed the course would at once command the sympathy and respect of all mankind. [Cheers.] The duty of Great Britain, however, in this matter was clear. No matter what the issue of the present struggle in the United States might be, England should never submit to the degradation of recognizing a community of pirates as a nation. The North, he thought, would never prosecute the war with vigor or success. The military conquest of the South would become an impossibility unless the North threw off all disguise and timid half-measures by proclaiming the total abolition of Slavery throughout the length and breadth of the United States. In conclusion, the reverend doctor stated that, in fact, only one single State had really seceded—South Carolina. The others had all been coerced into it at the point of the bayonet during the reign of terror which followed the secession of South Carolina.

Lord KINNAIRD explained to the meeting how it was that Dr. CHEEVER had not been more intimately known to the English public during his visit to this country. A public meeting was to have been held last April under the presidency of Lord BROUGHAM, when Dr. CHEEVER would have had an opportunity of explaining what Slavery was in certain States of America, but in the interval which elapsed before that took place the dreadful rupture and the fratricidal war which all in England so keenly and sincerely mourned had broken out among the States, and Lord BROUGHAM, in the exercise of a very wise discretion, did not think that at such a juncture it would be right to adhere to their purpose regarding the meeting. That was the only reason why the meeting was not held, though the abandonment of the idea had given rise to gross misstatements in the American press that Lord BROUGHAM had given the cold shoulder to Dr. CHEEVER, and the fact had been held up and descanted upon as another instance of the Southern sympathies of this country. Such statements are utterly untrue. He thought there was not much sympathy felt in this country for either party in the contest between the North and South, for the universal opinion in England was that both were equally insincere.

After a few words from Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, proposing a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, which was carried *nem. con.*,

Lord SHAFTESBURY, in acknowledging the compliment, said it was astonishing to him, utterly astonishing, that the character of Englishmen could be so little known in any country that its people could, even for a moment, entertain the idea that they would sympathize with any slaveholding community. Personal freedom was as intimately associated in an Englishman's mind with the natural rights of all people as the very air they breathed. There had, however, been no great feeling in this country for either one or the other of the parties, for the country did not believe in the sincerity of either. The North had conceded everything to Slavery that it could possibly demand, so the South had certainly no cause for rebellion, but in the struggle they were entering on the North never thought of putting an end to Slavery, for if such a declaration had been made, they would have had the sympathy of every man in England; he was almost afraid to say how far he thought that sympathy would have gone. But the North had done nothing of this. Nay, it was rather remembered in this country that it was in Northern ports that slavers were equipped; from Northern ports they were sent forth; the flag of the United States afforded its protection to the vessels which carried on this fearful traffic in human beings; and Northern gentlemen held mortgages on slave estates, and derived their profits from them. [Cheers.] Those who had read the last President's message knew that the word "Slavery" was not mentioned, even under the soft disguise of "involuntary servitude" or "domestic institution," and the only allusion to the future course of the North was that when they succeeded in restoring the Union they would conduct the Government in accordance with the Constitution of the country. There could be no feeling in this country for either side with such a state of things in both. There was no honest feeling on the subject of Slavery in America, except among the Abolitionists, headed by that great and good man, CHARLES SUMNER. Slavery was doomed. The South and North appeared almost equally determined to maintain it, but there was a Greater Power which had decreed that it should cease. England was at last happily seeking other markets for her cotton supply, and, when the demand for cotton from America ceased, Slavery would soon cease to be profitable, and then cease to exist. [Cheers.]

After a few words of explanation from Dr. CHEEVER, who stated that the rebellion of the South was fully adding thousands to the cause of Abolition, and that he believed the time was rapidly approaching when Slavery would be unknown in America, the proceedings of the meeting were brought to a close.

Cotton and Money in the United States.
From the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

The rapid falling off in the exports of cotton from the United States is now telling upon the exchanges—which come at 107 for bankers' bills—and upon the extent of the bullion remittances from this country, the last packet having taken out but a nominal amount in gold. There is, of course, a great difference of opinion on the subject of our future supply of cotton from the States. Much will depend upon the strictness of the blockade of the Southern ports and the [illegible] which may, from time to time, reach New-York. Cotton is a bulky article of transit, and requires to be transported from point to point without [illegible] and expense; nevertheless, *it is absurd to suppose that the whole of the seceding States can withhold their produce from market from one crop to another.* Newly-appointed Governors may consider that end in view—when the issue of large quantities of paper money—may be secured; but what will be the position of the holders of what may be called bank or National notes in the event of the North being victorious in the present struggle? Surely, we cannot presume that paper issued without the sanction of Congress, will hereafter be recognized in the North, needless in the South. The notes may be issued against produce, but they will become utterly valueless the moment the South succumbs to superior force. But [illegible] that is not the description of representation of wealth which has ever been acknowledged as the best [illegible] Southern States. Metallic wealth in the South has become a scarce commodity, and an unlimited supply of paper would, unless we are greatly mistaken, [illegible] ordinary character. [illegible] the Southern Confederacy can by possibility compel the whole of the cotton growers to take paper against produce, and induce them to refrain from selling at the present prices, is an absurdity. No doubt the growers [illegible] to sell at large profits. The [illegible] of the present struggle will, of course, [illegible] in more than one quarter. The want of [illegible] in the South will be [illegible], all of whom may not be in favor of the present movement, and a decisive blow struck by the North may bring the war to a close much sooner than is expected. We do not pretend [illegible] while the struggle continues, but [illegible] we may rest assured [illegible] *that the almost total want of capital in the* [illegible] *paper money, must prove a great discouragement to those who have declared themselves independent of the North.*

The American Rebellion and Slavery.
From the London Star.

The representatives of the American people have taken a step for which they deserve all honor. By exonerating the National Army from the dirty work of complicity with man-stealing, they have established a good claim to English sympathy. A resolution proposed by Mr. LOVEJOY, stating that in the judgment of the House it is not a part of the duty of the soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves, has been adopted by ninety-two votes against fifty-five. This is a significant indication of a wholesome change in public feeling. We have never imagined that the war waged by the North against the South was originally entered upon for the extermination of Slavery. But we have cherished the hope that, as the contest progressed, this object would gradually develop itself into prominence. It seemed scarcely possible that the States which still remain true to the Union should be long blind to the cause which seems likely to entail upon them so vast an expenditure of blood and treasure. If the free citizens of the North are now called upon to raise an army of 500,000 men, and to contribute a subsidy of $500,000,000, it is simply because they have so long tolerated in a portion of their Republic the curse of human bondage. The penalty is enormous, but its weight makes it better calculated to awaken reflection on the heinousness of the crime which has entailed it. Nor is this all. The secession of the slaveholding States has given rise to calculations of the burdens which they have in times past imposed upon the National Treasury. Why were these heavy costs incurred? They might have been avoided if the Constitution of the United States had decreed that in no part of its territory should man be degraded to a chattel. Complicity in the guilt of Slavery has entailed, like all other breaches of moral law, a material retribution; and the severity of a penalty is often the means of awakening conscience to a perception of the heinousness of the sin which has provoked it. We are far from supposing that the remorse of the North has yet been fully awakened. The day has yet to come—though possibly it is not so far distant as some may imagine—when the demand for the eradication of the accursed system will be uttered by so overwhelming a majority that resistance to it will be in vain. The noble band of heroes who have struggled manfully amidst opprobrium and contempt—the brave martyrs who have shed their blood in behalf of negro freedom—may rest assured that their toils and their sufferings have not been in vain. The fructifying smile of God has shone upon the seed which they have sown, and in good time humanity will reap the precious harvest. Meanwhile we may note with rejoicing this significant fact—noteworthy if it be regarded only as a wafted straw, indicating the current of the breeze. The National soldier is not to soil his hands by becoming the tool of the kidnapper. This is equivalent to a proclamation to the negroes of the seceded States that, wherever the troops of the Union set foot, they are free to run away, and need not fear that the invaders will impede their flight.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

The Southern journals which we receive through Adams' Express, have partially recovered from the spirit of wild exultation into which they were thrown by the first news of the rebel victory at Manassas, and look at matters more reasonably. Thus the Memphis *Appeal*, which was more extravagant in its first outbursts than any of its cotemporaries, has come to comprehend that the "haughty spirit of the supercilious Yankee" has not been conquered, and that, "stung with the shame of their defeat, they are making new and vigorous efforts to crown their next advance upon us with at least a reasonable hope of success." It announces that Gen. MCCLELLAN, "the most experienced strategist, and in fact the ablest officer in the National Army, except the Commander-in-Chief," has been called to Washington, and that now great care is to be taken in recruiting, &c. Hence it comes to this conclusion: "It is well for us, we repeat, to open our eyes to a proper appreciation of these stubborn facts, and act in such a manner as to fearlessly confront the consequences flowing from them. There can be no doubt of the fact that we have already broken the backbone of this war upon the South, and, by one or two more strokes as signal and telling as the one at Manassas, can handsomely finish our work. The difficulty is, that the North will never acknowledge its inability to conquer us, until the fact is demonstrated by experience."

The Montgomery *Mail*, too, for some time the quasi official organ of the Confederates, discourses on the theme that "there is victory but not peace," and says finally:

"*Let us not deceive ourselves* with the idea that our enemies will act wisely, and give up the contest before their ruin is fully accomplished, and our independence well established and acknowledged by the nations of Europe. Let every man perform his part in this struggle. Let us prepare to meet an army of immense numbers, with a stout heart and a strong arm. *There is no hope of a speedy peace but in a vigorous war.* We shall triumph, but we must fight; victory is on our banner, and the God of battles is with us, but we must trust in that God, do our whole duty, and be valiant to the end, and we shall conquer a peace that shall endure for generations to come."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* comes to the defence of the Pennsylvania regiment which went home on the day of the battle because their time was up. "Why should a Pennsylvanian," it asks, "be expected to hazard his life on the dangerous contract to kill Southerners for three levies a day, and the Southerners had their own arms fixed to have a shot at him, and were threatening to hunt and shoot him as a mere mercenary who had come into their lands as a robber? We are bound to say for these Pennsylvanians that, on the grounds on which they enlisted, and in the war, such as this is for them, they acted consistently and properly, in quitting the experiment after they had fully tried it, found out what it is, and completed all their engagements."

In another article, the same paper asks "what they would have," and argues to show that the seceded States can never be forced or coaxed into allegiance to the National Government.

The *Delta* discusses the "character of the present war," and indulges in this rhetorical figure: "The South may emerge from the present war with garments dripping with gore—with limbs bruised, and scarred that have passed through a baptism of fire and blood, but, coming forth a victor, her sinews will be strong for a tireless career of glory, and with an eagle eye fixed with prophetic glance on a destiny shining more than the grandeur of Rome with more than the wealth of Egypt."

THE NATIONAL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes from Clarksburgh, under date of Aug. 3:

"A review of the map of Western Virginia, if you can find a good one—will indicate our military occupation, and prove the perfect system of communication which Gen. ROSECRANS has established, with a view to concentrate a powerful army in any given direction. Take the mouth of the Kanawha and Parkersburgh as one base, and trace the river and roads to Charleston and Gauley Bridge. Move up the railroad to Clarksburgh, and trace the road to Weston and Sutton across to Gauley, and you will discover the first angles of movement. Observe the intermediate lines towards Lewisburgh, and returning to Clarksburgh, follow the road to Buckhannon, Beverly and Huttonsville—which measures the second angle. Moving from Grafton, via Philippi and Beallington, to Beverly and Huttonsville, you will observe still another connection. You are aware, meantime, that the B. and O. Railroad line is strongly protected, and that the pass through which Gen. HILL pursued GARNETT's fugitives to escape is being fortified. It must now occur to you that it matters little whether Gens. LEE, ALBERT JOHNSTON or WISE commands, they would find another irruption into Western Virginia a difficult enterprise which becomes more formidable as National reinforcements arrive.

"The new regiments which have arrived from Ohio since the three months' men returned home, though less numerous, are so much more efficient, that this Department is almost reconciled to the disappointment caused by their untimely departure. The regiments commanded by Cols. SCAMMON, AMMEN and MOORE, are [illegible] superior to six of those which retired, [illegible] and discipline being far superior. Add to these Col. [illegible], Col. LYTLE's and Col. TYLER's, [illegible] McCOOK's [illegible] and MARROW's, and you [illegible] were concentrated, Gen. ROSECRANS would have a superb volunteer army. Col. FYFFE [illegible] will also arrive shortly. If Gen. MCCLELLAN had had such a division, not a company of the rebels could have escaped him—so much superior are these troops, in discipline, and their field officers, to those with which the late campaign was made. [illegible] too, that the [illegible] regiments from Indiana are also superior in this respect, to three months' men—though none could be braver or more eager to fight than the latter. Besides, the efficiency of the service is vastly promoted by the presence of Gen. ROSECRANS, who ranks high as an educated soldier, and as a prompt, energetic, and sagacious man, who understands and will execute orders from a superior [illegible] for a reputation [illegible]. In all respects, therefore, [illegible] zeal of the troops, and [illegible] the present Army of occupation in Western Virginia is immensely superior to that which Gen. MCCLELLAN commanded. It is very apparent that the Commander-in-Chief is intensely satisfied with the Generals and many of the field officers now under his command, and it is not unfrequently remarked in military circles that the General relies confidently upon the prompt and satisfactory execution of [illegible] by Brig.-Generals REYNOLDS and COX. [illegible] done well on the Kanawha [illegible] and he refers to him in other terms of commendation."

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, CLARKSBURGH, Sunday, July 28, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—Numerous instances of plunder, by teamsters in the employment of the United States Quartermaster's Department—and others, [illegible] having been reported or discovered; it is hereby ordered—

1. No officer or soldier, nor person employed in the service of the United States, shall enter the houses or inclosures of inhabitants of Western Virginia, without permission from the owners thereof, except in case of absolute necessity, nor shall they use threats or intimidation to obtain such consent. It is also forbidden to take [illegible] or other property, without absolute necessity, and without providing full remuneration therefor. Persons violating these prohibitions will be regarded as [illegible] and plunderers—and most severely punished.

2. Commanders of trains, escorts, and troops moving, will be held responsible for the observance of these prohibitions by those under their command, and a failure thereto, or to report offenders for punishment, will expose them to be tried as participators in the crime. It is earnestly enjoined on all officers to do their utmost to ferret out the perpetrators of outrages on the rights of citizens, by persons apparently in Government employ, in order that thieves and plunderers who follow the Army, or attach themselves to it, may be prevented from disgracing our arms.

By order of Brigadier-General ROSECRANS.
C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, GRAFTON, July 26, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.—All Commanders of detachments and posts in Western Virginia will make daily reports to these Head-quarters, showing the free state of their command, all movements of the enemy, and such other information as may be necessary for the Commanding General to know.

These daily reports will be forwarded by the most expeditious methods of communication.

By order of Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AFFAIRS IN NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond papers have the following paragraphs pertinent to the condition of affairs in Northwestern Virginia:

"A bearer of dispatches from the Kanawha Valley arrived at Richmond on Tuesday, and reported that Gen. WISE had evacuated Charleston six hours in advance of its occupation by Gen. COX, who had between fifteen and twenty thousand troops. The *Examiner* says:

'Our force numbered about 3,500 men, and retreated in good order, saving all its stores, equipage and ordnance. Gen. WISE fell back in the direction of Lewisburgh, burning the bridge over the Gauley River. He has undoubtedly made good his retreat, and eluded the pursuit of the enemy. He will occupy one of the strong mountain passes a few miles beyond the river, where he will await the arrival of reinforcements.'

Should the enemy pursue Gen. WISE in the direction of Lewisburgh, which is not likely, he will meet his reinforcements in two regiments of FLOYD's Brigade, under command of Cols. HEATH and REYNOLDS. These forces had reached Covington several days since, and by this time are at the Sweet Springs, where they have been directed to rendezvous and remain for the present.

The Army of the Northwest, under Gen. LORING, now organized and being strengthened at Monterey, will soon be in a condition to take the offensive. Reinforcements in considerable numbers have gone forward, and the lost ordnance and camp equipage have been replaced. In a few days the Army will be in a condition of thorough efficiency, and capable of giving a good account of its operations against the enemy. The following officers are attached to the staff of Gen. LORING: Quartermaster, Major CORLEY, late United States Army; in charge of artillery, Major LONG; aids, Cols. STARKE and MATHEWS.

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, commanding the Confederate forces in Virginia, is now on a tour to the West, looking after the commands of Gens. LORING and WISE. He started for Monterey, present head-quarters of Gen. LORING, on Sunday. His visit is understood to be one of inspection and consultation on the plan of the campaign. He is expected to return in a few days."

GEN. MORRIS TO HIS BRIGADE.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIG. INDIANA VOL., INDIANAPOLIS, July 29, 1861.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Brigade:

The term of service for this Brigade, in the Army of the United States having expired, and the relation of officers and soldiers about to be dissolved, the General, in relinquishing his command, deems this a fit occasion to express his entire approbation of the conduct of the Brigade, whether in the camp, on the march, or on the field of battle. The General tenders to all his thanks for the soldierly bearing, the cheerful performance of every duty, and the patient endurance of the privations and fatigues of campaign life, which all have so constantly exhibited. Called suddenly by the National Executive from the ease and luxury of home life to the defense of our Government, the officers and soldiers of this Brigade have voluntarily submitted to the privations and restraints of military life, and, with the intelligence of free Americans, have acquired the arts of war as readily as they relinquished the pursuits of peace. They have cheerfully endured the fatigue of long and dreary marches by day and night, through the rain and storm—they have borne the exhaustion of hunger for the sake of their country. Their labor and suffering were not in vain. The foe they met and vanquished. They scattered the traitors from their secure intrenchments in the forces of Laurel Hill, stripped of their munitions of war, to flee before the vengeance of patriots.

Soldiers! you have now returned to the friends whose prayers went with you to the field of strife. They welcome you with pride and exultation. Your State and country acknowledge the value of your labors. May your future career be as your past has been, honorable to yourselves and serviceable to your country.

The General in command, sensible of the great obligation he is under to the members of his Staff, cannot refrain from this public acknowledgment of the value of their services.

To Brigade Major LOVE he can but feebly express his obligations. To his ripe and practiced judgment, his accurate knowledge of the duties of officers and soldiers, his unremitting labors to secure instruction and discipline, to his cheerful and valuable counsel, the General is greatly indebted.

For the valuable services of Capt. BENHAM, of the United States Engineers, not only in the appropriate duties of his station, but in his voluntary and arduous labors in the field, the General desires, in the name of the Brigade, to thank him. He has proved himself not only the skillful engineer, but competent to discharge any and every duty incident to military life.

To Capt. HINES, Aid-de-Camp, and to Acting Ass't Adj't-Gen. STEIN, the General tenders his acknowledgments for their ready and cheerful performance of the severe duties imposed upon them.

By order of T. A. MORRIS, Brig.-Gen.
J. A. STEIN, Act. Ass't. Adj't. Gen.

POSITION OF GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

HARPER's FERRY, Aug. 1.

It is in the mouth, at the very entrance of one of the delightful valleys which thrust themselves down to the very edge of Potomac's brink, that Gen. BANKS' Army is now lying. The mouth of the valley is fully three miles, and along this, from the base of the Maryland heights clear over to that of the South mountain, the next spur lying to the eastward of this valley, but to the northward of the Potomac, long lines of white tents stretch. To-day they droop, and hang listlessly and mournfully, like one overcome by woe. Yesterday they glistened in the clear sunshine, and swayed jauntily to and fro in the [illegible] breezes that came sweeping up the valley.

Only a few hundred troops remained at the Ferry, to hold it. The whole place is, however, under the complete control of our batteries upon the [illegible]. The military reasons for the evacuation of the Ferry by the great body of the Army are very obvious. The three-months volunteers retired almost so rapidly from the expiration of their various terms of service, that the column was on last Sunday, essentially weakened. The column was not able to hold the Loudon County mountain in sufficient force, and also to occupy the approaches from Charlestown and Sheppardstown against any large force. The occupation of the Loudon Mountain would divide that portion of the column lying in the military *cul de sac*, known by the name of Harper's Ferry, from that actually on the mountain, in such a manner that the division on the mountain could reinforce or be reinforced with sufficient facility. This is occasioned by the want of a good ford over the wide, rocky, uneven bed of the Shenandoah, and by the tortuous ascent of it [illegible] by a steep, bad mountain road. Hence each division of the column would have to act almost as independent of each other as if they were independent armies. Besides, should defeat overtake an Army occupying the Loudon Mountain division, they would have to retreat along this narrow mountain way across the Shenandoah, across the difficult ford of the Potomac, thence along a narrow way between the river and the canal (Chesapeake and Ohio) for two miles, where a cross-fire even of small arms would riddle the entire column, not to speak of a grape or canister fire from flying artillery or batteries. In truth, no large body of men could successfully retreat by such a route. It would not be retreat; it would be annihilation. The same rule would apply to the retreat of even the [illegible] from the Ferry proper, because there is [illegible] one line of retreat.

There [illegible] twenty regiments of three years' men, in addition to the [illegible] already here, [illegible] within a week. These, with proper proportions of cavalry and artillery, will swell our force to [illegible] forty thousand men upon this line.

AUG. 2.

Last night, forty-five men were detailed from the Second United States Cavalry, inclusive of nine from the First [illegible] Troop, Messrs. CHARLES F. TAGGART, Clifford Pemberton, Alexander [illegible], James West, H. P. Watson, Wm. Blanchard, Wm. H. [illegible], Joseph Branton and John Brown, Jr. These latter were commanded by Corporal LENNIG. The whole detachment was under the direction of Lieut. MCINTOSH. The detachment proceeded as far as Charlestown, eight miles south of us, in search of a detachment of rebel guerrilla cavalry, under command of Capt. HENDERSON. He had received information of their approach, and did not wait to try their strength, although the rebels numbered from [illegible] to seventy. This was the second time our cavalry had entered Charlestown. [illegible] part of the expedition consisted in the well-known hostile character of the population. There are more Secessionists *per se* in the town of Charlestown than in any other [illegible] of Virginia. When our [illegible] ago, even the [illegible]. They knew that they could say with impunity what their husbands and brothers dare not say.

A night or two since a trooper by the name of CRESSWELL, Company A, of the Second Cavalry, was engaged with private RATHBUN, of the City Troop, [illegible] by the name of HENDERSON, belonging to Capt. HENDERSON's Company of rebel cavalry, undertook to pass them. CRESSWELL halted, and HENDERSON refused to halt. The former bring shot the latter in the stomach. HENDERSON died within an hour.

Yesterday there was quite a commotion in Col. MANN's Regiment. You know that they had been sworn into the State service for three years. Over three hundred of them refused to take the three years oath in the United States service. They were ordered at once to march to Col. THOMAS' head-quarters, (Col. THOMAS commands the Brigade to which they were brigaded,) and, under a guard from their own regiment and a guard of cavalry, they were ordered to lay down their arms and accoutrements. They were left with shirts, shoes and pantaloons, and marched off under a guard, to be sent home to the State they have disgraced.

There have been no new arrivals here since yesterday save that of the Connecticut Fifth Infantry. The other regiments mentioned by me yesterday are hourly expected. No information of the recent movements of the enemy south of the river has been as yet obtained, save that a force of some size, say seven or eight thousand, principally militia, are collecting at Winchester. We know positively that five rebel regiments are now in the neighborhood of Leesburgh. It is believed that they will be further reinforced as soon as BEAUREGARD deems it necessary.

SLAVES WITH THE REBEL ARMY.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says:

TOM, the slave of our citizen, JAMES H. PHELPS, took a fancy to go soldiering, and his master willingly gratified him, and TOM was engaged by Capt. [illegible], of the De Soto Rifles, to attend him through the war. *There are hundreds of other slaves like Tom going to kill the Yankees.* TOM's highest ambition appears to be to kill a Yankee. He writes to his mother, who is owned in the family of Mr. PHELPS, the letter below. We hope he will be gratified in hunting up and obtaining a Yankee's scalp:

YORKTOWN, Virginia, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

DEAR MOTHER: I take this opportunity of writing to you to let you know that I am well and doing well, and I hope that this letter will find you as well as I am now in Yorktown. I will leave at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day, for a scout about the woods for the Yankees. Well, we are only six miles from the Yankees at Young's Mill, where my captain is now, and I am going out to-day at 4 o'clock to find him. I left him at Warwick Court-house, nine miles from Yorktown. I came back to get some blankets, and then moved on to Young's Mill. We are looking out for a fight on the 5th of July by the Fifth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers. Give my love to mistress and master JIM PHELPS, and to all of them in New-Orleans. You must excuse this bad writing. I am writing in a hurry. I have not time to write. I am about to leave for the Mill. So good-bye to all. No more at present. Your devoted son,

THOMAS A. PHELPS.

P. S.—Good-bye to the white folks until I kill a Yankee.
T. A. P.

FROM PENSACOLA AND FORT PICKENS.

ATTENTIONS OF THE REBELS—A RATTLESNAKE CAMPAIGN PROPOSED.
From the Mobile News.

PENSACOLA, Friday, July 26.

By permission, many efforts have been made—and in some instances, it is thought, successfully—to convey the late National discomforts in Virginia to our neighbors at Fort Pickens. A dog, with a light bottle suspended to his neck, containing a *Mobile Advertiser, Columbus Sun*, and *Montgomery Mail*, giving full accounts of the battle of Manassas, was taken on a small boat near the island this morning, and dispatched an unwilling messenger to the Abolitionists drilling on Santa Rosa. Of the success of the enterprise we shall hear something this evening.

Another deserter from Fort Pickens was picked up last night in the Sound by one of the boats of Capt. LOVELL's harbor police fleet. He had attempted the passage to our side on a log, and was in an almost exhausted condition when discovered. He was taken aboard, kindly treated, and taken to the Navy-yard. He tells about the same tale as BOOTHBY, who came over a week ago, and says that BOOTHBY's desertion was discovered about twenty-four hours after he left. He says there is much dissatisfaction among some of the regulars—that they don't want to fight; enlisted to save their flag against foreign foes, and not for the purpose of cutting the throats of their brothers—and that many of them would act as he has, if they had half a chance. BILLY WILSON's *men complain of the manner of their treatment by their Government; that they were aboard the Vanderbilt, as they understood, for Washington, but she sailed under sealed orders for Fort Pickens.* He represents them as a [illegible] turbulent set, fighting, growling and stealing everything within their reach.

The *News* makes this suggestion, editorially:

"Let Gen. BRAGG detail a few thousand of his men, and, to the work of catching snakes, and as soon as they have collected several cart loads of these creeping reptiles, let tin or sheet-iron shell, or canisters, be charged with them—the enclosure being cylindrical and of size to fit the largest mortar, and so made that it will break to pieces and liberate its contents upon falling within the fort. We would warn those who charge the shells, to put only the same species in each, as, if the different snakes were mixed, they would sting each other to death before having a chance to operate on BILLY WILSON's Zouaves. The corners and interstices in each shell might be filled up with a few quarts of tarantulas, scorpions, centipedes, and lizards, however, to make close work, as the snakes would pack loosely.

Thus we could send at will a shower of rattlesnake shells, copperhead, adder and moccasin shell into the fort, and play upon the Lincolnites, as they bolted out of the fort to escape the internal shower, a storm of centipede and tarantula canister which would make them do taller running than was done at Manassas by the Fire Zouaves. If this plan is carried out and fails to run the Lincolnites out of Pickens we will forfeit our patent right."

MATTERS IN THE SOUTH.

THE CONFEDERATES AND COTTON.
From the New-Orleans True Delta.

Our previous notices of this notable scheme of theoretical financiers have awakened the people to take some interest in the matter, and seriously to inquire of themselves whether in these times, which, in every respect, as concern men and things, are so different from those of the first days of American independence, they are *to have the experiment of a boundless issue of a new Governmental continental money, and the injury, ruin, and demoralization inseparable from it.* Most of the States of the Confederacy east of Louisiana are, as everybody knows, cursed with a wild cat currency nearly utterly valueless as regards its convertibility into silver and gold, and in such States, of course, we can scarcely be surprised to find the scheme of the Provisional Government meet with the highest favor and the most exalted appreciation. Especially is this the case in States that may be regarded, relatively, as retrogressive in material prosperity; whose agricultural development is cramped by nature, and whose political institutions are those of a primitive age, when the mass of the people were willing to acknowledge that there were persons, no better than themselves, entitled to be considered their superiors, in whose hands exclusively what is called Government or the coercive power, should be lodged, if not hereditarily, at least approximately so. In Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, accordingly, the cotton theory for raising the means to support this revolutionary war finds most favor, first, because the currency of these States is as near worthless, regarded as a convertible medium of exchange, as anything called bank money can be; second, because it will relieve their people of taxation, the only real security for the interest upon and ultimate redemption of a public debt; and, thirdly, because by lowering the Confederate circulating medium to a common standard, it will enable the debtor States and their people to meet such obligations as they will acknowledge themselves bound to discharge at the smallest possible cost to themselves. For these reasons—*which, by the way, are equally powerful to arouse Louisiana to the most determined opposition to the scheme*—we are not surprised that the presses of those States should earnestly and speciously advocate the system, or do so without any nice respect for facts."

PUBLIC REGARD FOR GEN. SCOTT.

The following letter to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT has been signed by the Mayor and a large number of the citizens of Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1861.

DEAR SIR: During a long course of military duty you have been accustomed to receive a tribute of congratulation for success and victory. This tribute has been as richly merited on the one part as it has been cheerfully paid on the other. The events of the last few days afford us the opportunity for an expression of applause.

You will readily perceive that we address you under peculiar circumstances. It is due to you, who have so long enjoyed universal esteem, respect and confidence, and to ourselves, as your zealous friends and admiring fellow-citizens, that we should assure you of the unabated continuance of that cordial friendship and admiration, and of your confirmed title to affection and reverence. Your career at the beginning was brave, manly and honorable; in its progress, it has been uniformly successful and brilliant, and in its continuance to what we fervently pray may be a long-distant close, will, we know, be triumphant and glorious. When the country has done everything towards you which the warmest gratitude can suggest and overflowing hearts and uplifted hands can execute, it will still be largely your debtor for what can never be adequately requited. In peace and war you have been its ornament and pride. Called upon to every emergency, whether of domestic difficulty or foreign strife, your devotion to the cause has been marked by the firmness of the soldier and the forbearance of the Christian. It has never been your policy, however familiar with the field of battle, to shed unnecessary blood. Your voice has been the voice of humanity, while your arm has been that of the sternest of warriors. The course of those who are now your enemies in civil war has invited the expression of your disapprobation and disgust, for it has been too often that of assassins, instead of bold and heroic foes. War is, with you, a science often of fatal necessity, but never of inhumanity.

We desire to repeat our unbounded confidence in the [illegible] of our arms. Your [illegible] has been strengthened by great experience, and [illegible] matured by time. Under your [illegible] guidance the hundreds of thousands who are gathering with patriotic spirit from every quarter of this aroused and now inspired land will encounter the blood-stained enemy, and teach him the difference between loyalty and rebellion. Nothing has abated or, as we believe, can abate the confidence that is reposed by all in their great commander. We speak the general voice which is echoed with enthusiasm throughout the faithful portion of a still cemented Union, as it pledges obedience to your summons, and rejoices in the intrepidity and skill of a heroic leader, and the anticipated triumph of its cause.

Wishing you a long life of health, happiness and honor, surrounded with universal esteem, and in the enjoyment of every blessing, we remain your faithful friends and attached fellow-citizens.

To Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, &c.

THE BLUE NOSES AND THE BLOCKADE.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Yarmouth, N. S., July 29, received by a [illegible] in Boston:

"The Captain of a schooner of about 90 tons arrived home here yesterday, having left here about three weeks since with a cargo of fish, which he took into Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] then took a cargo of naval stores [illegible]. He says he [illegible] which he has cleared [illegible]. He saw no blockading [illegible]. Other [illegible] voyage [illegible] vessels here [illegible] the same thing and have [illegible] fears of being caught."

A NEW DODGE.

The Louisville *Journal* of Aug. 3 says:

"It is a fact that [illegible] little girls in this city, nine or ten years old, representing themselves as sent out by their teachers, [illegible] of social position, have by their [illegible] within the last two or three days, and probably are going still from family to family, soliciting subscriptions for the Southern Confederacy, and raising perhaps a dollar in one house, a quarter in another, and a dime or half a dime in a third.

This is pitiful to the last degree. Of course the ill-

the girls are not to blame; but what is to be thought of the fathers that thus employ their children, and what of the Southern Confederacy that thus employs the fathers? If the Southern Government, at this early stage of the war, is really reduced to the necessity of establishing such a system of petty mendicancy, it might as well close up its affairs at once and step out of the world."

THE SITUATION IN MISSOURI.

From the Missouri Republican, Aug. 3.

There is no longer reason to doubt that several thousand troops from the Southern Confederacy have concentrated on our Southern border for purposes that are well known. The steamers *John Walsh*, *Prince of Wales*, *Ohio Belle*, *John Simonds*, *Kentucky*, *Ingomar* and *Wm. M. Morrison* left Memphis on Friday for New-Madrid. Stopping at Union City, the fleet took reinforcements on board, so that the encampment at New-Madrid now numbers about 17,000 men. They are, it is said, provided with twenty-seven cannon, and abundance of ammunition and subsistence stores. JEFF. THOMPSON is reported to be near Charlestown, Mississippi County, with 5,000 troops, which we take to be a part of the Tennessee forces. Gen. PILLOW is stated to be in command of this division, and a proclamation purporting to be from him is published, in which he says that his mission is "to place our down-trodden sister on her feet, and enable her to breathe after the heavy tread of the tyrant's foot," with much other of the customary war-eloquence of such documents.

Our last accounts of MCCULLOCH, PRICE, RAINS and PARSONS left them teaching tactics in a camp of instruction at Marysville, Ark., not far from the southwestern border. Some sensation gentleman has telegraphed from Nashville to the Louisville *Courier* that their army has again attacked LYON and SIEGEL, killing the moderate number of 9,000 and only losing 600 themselves. Of course this is wholly fabulous, without even the probability of its being "premature." LYON is still at Springfield, prepared to resist any attack, however formidable. His force has lately been considerably thinned out by the return of three regiments (including two Iowa regiments) and a part of another. Nevertheless there has been a good deal of recruiting going on in the neighborhood, and many of the three months' men whose time has expired will reënlist and go back, particularly if the prospect of a fight is at all encouraging.

There continues to be some trouble in our northern tier of counties. A dispatch from Quincy to a Chicago paper says that a gentleman from Schuyler County, on his way to Ohio, reports 800 Secessionists in camp thirty miles west of Canton, where they overhauled the stage in which he was traveling. The passengers were allowed to pass on by taking the prescribed oath. The same dispatch says that forty Secessionists, encamped at New-Boston, Linn County, were captured on Saturday by a company under Capt. JOHNSTON, with all their arms and ammunition. Some arms and accoutrements were also taken at Brookfield, Charlton County, on Sunday.

It is evident to us, notwithstanding all the reports, that very little disturbance is to be apprehended, in the Northern part of the State, if the disunion forces in the Southeast and Southwest can be vigorously opposed. We presume that it is the purpose of Gen. FREMONT's expedition to attend to this.

By arrivals from Col. BLAND's regiment, stationed at Camp Fremont, near Pilot Knob, we learn that a force of 200 men, under command of Lieut.-Col. BLOOD, was sent out last week to break up a secession camp on Cedar Creek, 20 miles from the "Knob." A day or two afterwards word was received that the party had been surrounded by a large force of the Secessionists and were in great danger. Col. BLAND immediately advanced with a detachment of 500 of his troops, leaving only some 200 of the Sixth Regiment as a guard. Col. B., however, had only proceeded half the distance to Cedar Creek, when he learned that Lieut.-Col. BLOOD and his party were out of danger and that their enemy had fled. Col. BLAND then rested where he was and pitched camp.

Col. BROWN is now in command of the post at Camp Fremont. Col. KALLMAN's detachment arrived there on Friday of last week. Col. HECKER's regiment is posted at Ironton. Other regiments have probably arrived since in the neighborhood.

The following document has been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 25, 1861.

The General commanding having examined with care the official report made by Col. FRANZ SEIGEL, commanding the Second Brigade Missouri Volunteers, of the engagement between the troops under his command and the rebel forces on the 5th inst., takes great pleasure in expressing in this official manner, his high appreciation of the Generalship displayed by this able commander, and of the high soldierly qualities exhibited by his officers and men.

The General Commanding tenders to Col. SEIGEL and his command his thanks, and those of a grateful country, for their brilliant services.

N. LYON, Brigadier-Gen. Commanding,
Army of the West.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, A. A. A.

MORE REGULARS ON THE WAY

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Times*, of Aug. 2, says:

"The troops from Fort Abercrombie arrived yesterday morning, after a fatiguing march of thirteen days in the suns of July. They were accompanied by a mule train of thirteen wagons, with six mules to each. The number of officers and men in command was about two hundred and twenty-five. Officers and men were browned by the sun, and looked like the veterans of a campaign. Although in fatigue, dress, they presented a fine appearance, and attracted the attention of everybody in the streets through which they passed.

The officers of the command are Brevet-Col. HANNIBAL DAY, Second Infantry; Capt. C. S. LOVELL; Capt. D. DAVIDSON, both of Second Infantry; Lieut. W. H. JORDAN, Ninth Infantry, and Assistant-Surgeon A. K. SMITH. Capt. LOVELL is a native of South Carolina, and Capt. DAVIDSON of Virginia, but both profess the strongest loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, and will never draw their sword against the United States."

LAW REPORTS.

The Seventy-sixth-street Controversy.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of opening Seventy-sixth street from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.—The report of the Commissioners in this case was confirmed by Judge Barnard, July 12. At the time of the motion for confirmation, a motion for a relaxation of the costs (the sum total of which was about $5,600) was made, and the two were heard together. The last motion, however, had not yet been decided, and Messrs. Thos. J. Powers and James G. King, with others, having appealed from the order confirming the report, Judge Leonard granted a stay of proceedings, the effect of which is to prevent the costs, &c., from being paid until the appeal is heard and determined.

H. H. Anderson, in behalf of the Corporation, now moved to vacate the stay granted by Judge LEONARD, first, because the order was not appealable, and second, on the ground that the objectors had no legal status in court, as they could not be affected by the payment of the costs by the Comptroller.

Elbridge T. Gerry, in opposition to the motion, contended that the order staying proceedings was properly obtained, being incidental to the objector's right to appeal, which was secured by statute. Laws of 1854.) That the right of appeal in such cases from the Special to the General Term had been unanimously recognized by the Court of Appeals. (Matter of Canal and Walker streets, 2 Kernan, 406, 411;) and had also prevailed in a reported case, where a motion to dismiss such an appeal to the General Term was denied and the case heard on the merits. (Pryor's Appeal, 5 Abb. Pr. R. 272.) As to the right of the objectors to have this stay continued, they certainly are entitled to it, at least until the motion for a readjustment of the costs is decided, according to the views of the Judge in the Central Park case, (12 Abb. Pr. R., 107,) there can be hardly any doubt that it will be decided in their favor.

The Court remarked that the order confirming the report disposed in substance of the question of costs.

Mr. Gerry then submitted that as the appeal had been properly taken, and the terms on which the stay had been granted duly complied with, the latter should be continued in protection of the rights of the appellants, until the next General Term of the Court, when, as the case had a statutory preference, it could be speedily heard and determined.

Mr. Anderson, in reply, urged that in accordance with the ruling in the Bowery widening case, (4 Abb. Pr. R. 363,) no appeal would lie, and hence no stay could properly be granted.

The Court reserved its decision.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Elbert ... a native of Virginia, 21 years of age, was tried and convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Charles ... 25 years of age, pleaded guilty to swindling a countryman out of $50 by the confidence game, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and eight months.

Ramon ... 27 years of age, pleaded guilty to stealing property to the value of $140 from ... of the New-York Hotel, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Wesley Miller ... alias John Mullen, pleaded guilty ... were sentenced ... to the Penitentiary. Michael Johnson was tried and convicted of the same offence, and will receive his sentence to-day. Adjourned.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*... vs. Susan Lash.*—Motion granted, and cause to be heard at General Term when reached on calendar.

E. M. Jefferson vs. Samuel P. Tice.—Motion granted.

George E. Hayden vs. Isaac Colger.—Motion granted on payment of $15 costs and disbursements of trial.

Levi Hunt vs. George Gordon.—Motion granted.

William Caughley vs. Henry Dalton.—Motion to discharge from arrest granted.

Edward P. Clark vs. Barney Troman.—Motion granted.

Herman Mead vs. John Davey.—Reference ordered to C. H. Van Brunt.

... Bishop vs. Thomas O'Callahan et al.—Reference to Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq., to compute amount due, and report whether mortgaged premises can be sold separately.

Erastus Corning et al. vs. Joseph J. Tibbits et al.—Motion granted.

Isaac S. Douglass et al. vs. William Dwyer et al.—Mary Green vs. Isaac S. Douglass et al.—Reference to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., to examine matters stated in petition, and report thereon.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*James S. Cheeseman vs. James H. Sturgess.*—Decree settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Wehrkamp vs. Willett.*—Motion granted.

Hughes vs. Clarkson.—Motion denied, with $7 costs to abide event. Time to answer extended three days from the entry of service of order.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 7, 1861.

$6,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	88	100	Pacific M. S. Co.	73½
1,000	U.S. 5s, '60	87	100	N.Y. Cent. R. p&c	76¾
1,000	U.S. 6s, '68, Con	90	50	do opg	76¾
9,750	Treas. 6 p c. 2 year	96	50	Erie Railway	26
8,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	44¾	50	do	25¾
5,000	do s15	44½	50	do	25¾
3,000	do	44½	100	Hud. River R. s30	33
5,000	do	44¾	50	do	33½
10,000	do b10	45	68	Stonington R.	60
10,000	do	45	100	Reading Railroad	36½
2,000	Ky. State 6s	76	200	M. So. N. Ind. R.	13½
2,000	Va. State 6s s60	54½	150	do	13½
2,000	do	55	10	do	13½
3,500	Ga. State 6s	67½	75	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64
1,000	do	68	250	do s30	63½
1,000	N.C. State 6s c	68	100	do c	63½
1,000	do c	67	20	Clev., Co. & Cin. R.	94¾
4,000	do	68	50	Galena & Chi. R.	63½
43,000	Mo. State 6s	44	50	do	63½
500	Cal. State 6s	76¾	125	Cleve. & Toledo R.	28¾
5,000	do	76¾	25	do	28½
1,000	City 6's '70	87½	500	do	28½
3,000	N.Y. Cen. bds '70	100	100	do	28½
3,000	Erie 3d m. ex. '79	93¾	50	Ch. & R. I. R.	39¾
3,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1m	101½	200	do s60	39½
2,000	Hud. R. S. F. b	56½	100	do s90	39½
1,000	M. C. 8 p c. 1st m.		150	do	39½
	S. F. conv't bonds	86	250	do b30	40
1,000	Chic. & N. W. S. F. b ... ex div.	80½	50	do	40
500	Chic. & N. W. Im.	30	100	do s60	40
25	Penna. Coal Co.	80	100	do	40½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U.S. 5s '65	80½	10	Del. & Hud. Cs. Co.	85
7,000	do	86	10	Pacific M. S. Co.	73½
1,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Coo.	88	100	N.Y. Central R. opg	76½
3,000	Treas. 6 p c. 2 year	96½	50	do p&c	76½
2,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	45	250	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S'k	29½
3,000	do	45½	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip b11	64
22,000	do	45½	50	do s11	63½
2,000	do	45½	100	Galena & Chi. R.	63½
5,000	Va. State 6s s12	55	100	do s15	63½
5,000	do s20	55	50	do bnw	63½
1,000	do	56	600	Clev. & Tol. R.	29
20,000	Mo. State 6s s30	44	100	do s10	29
5,000	do	44½	500	do	29¾
10,000	do	44½	200	do s10	29¾
5,000	do s30	44½	100	do b30	29¾
3,000	N.C. State 6s	68	100	do s3	29
5,000	do s15	67½	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	40½

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day was higher on Government and State securities, the advance being strongest on Virginias, North Carolinas and Tennessees, and the demand active for Missouris and United States two-year Treasury Notes. The last named were not in large supply at the Exchange Board, but a considerable business was done in them through Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., THOMPSON BROTHERS, READ, DREXEL & Co., and others, at their counters, at 96@96½ ₩ cent. The Funded Stock of 1881 advanced to 88 ₩ cent. In Virginia Six ₩ cents. as much 56 ₩ cent. was paid this afternoon, being an additional sudden rise of 4 ₩ cent. since yesterday morning. Sales of North Carolina were made at 68 ₩ cent., which is even a greater advance on previous sales, and there was a free demand for Tennessees at 45@45½ ₩ cent., as against 43½@44 ₩ cent. yesterday. The advance in Missouris over yesterday's sales is ½@1 ₩ cent., the business of the day being equal to about $100,000. The Railway Shares dragged somewhat at the early Board, particularly the Western descriptions, but at the Second Board a more active temper obtained, particularly in Rock Island and Toledo, at an advance of ½@1 ₩ cent. New-York Central was as active as usual, and the price appeared to range between 76¼@76½ ₩ cent. Erie Shares were ½@¾ ₩ cent. lower that previous sales. Pacific Mail and Panama both quite steady, but without speculative transactions. Late in the afternoon the market was steady, closing about the following prices:

Central	76¾	Toledo	29½
Erie	25¾	Mich. Central	41½
Missouris	44¾	Mich. Guaranteed	29½
Tennessees	45½	Panama	107
Galena	63½	Pacific	73½
Rock Island	40½	Illinois Central	64
Treasury Notes	96½	Hudson	33¼

The following bids were made for the City Bank shares:

Mechanics'	90	America	96
City	105	Phœnix	85
National	85	State of New-York	75
Commerce	76	Broadway	115
American Exchange	75	Metropolitan	92
Corn Exchange	75	Continental	69
Importers' and Traders'	89	Park	90

In Railway Bonds the changes are not important. The following are the bids to-day:

N.Y. Central Sixes	91	N. Indiana firsts	78
N.Y. Cent. Sevens, '64	93	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p c.	73
N.Y. Cent. Sevens, '76	101	Ill. Cent. 7 p cent. '75	84
N.Y. Cent. Sevens, convertible, '76	100	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 p c.	51
Erie firsts, '68	102	T. H. & Alton seconds, pref.	70
Erie seconds, '64	98	La C. & M. 1 L. G. Bds	41
Erie seconds, '79	95	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80
Erie thirds, '83	84½	G. & N. W. firsts, 2d sec.	34
Erie fifths, '88	57½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	16
Hudson Riv. firsts	101½	H&S. & St. Jo. firsts	89
Hud. R. seconds, S. F.	95½	N. J. Cent. firsts	102½
Hud. R. thirds, '75	79½	Gal. & Chic. firsts	96½
Harlem firsts, 1869-7	90	Gal. & Chic. seconds	95
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Chic. & R. I. firsts	95
Harlem thirds, '68	50	Lake Erie & W. firsts	60½
Mich. Cen. 8 p c. old	96	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	95
Mich. Cen. 8 p c. n. 1. '82	95	Clev. & T. firsts, s. f.	73
Mich. S. 7 p c. seconds	56		

In the Money Market to-day there is only a moderate employment on demand loan at 5 ₩ cent. A number of the Domestic Exchange Brokers and some of the heavy Importers are buying United States Treasury Notes of the two-year 6 ₩ cent. issue, at 96@96½ ₩ cent. These are receivable at all times for Customs at par. The advance in price over the cheapest sales of yesterday, is ½ ₩ cent. An active business is doing in this description of Treasury paper just now, owing to the circumstance that the Department, on or near the adjournment of Congress, is understood to have paid it out on a pretty liberal scale. The Foreign Exchange Market closed weak for the Boston mail of yesterday, and the impression with some of the leading authorities on the subject is that further orders must be sent out for the importation of English Gold. Bankers' bills were done at 107½@107½, and Merchant bills at 105½ to 107 ₩ cent., according to the nature of the credits drawn against.

The Sub-Treasury receipts of all kinds today are $218,000; the payments out, $407,000; balance at the close of the day, $5,920,000.

Mr. J. NEWTON PERKINS, late of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, has resumed business at the Stock Exchange.

The New-York Life and Trust Company have declared their usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable on demand. The Pennsylvania Coal Company make their accustomed half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., payable 15th August.

It appears from the New-Orleans papers that the Banks of Louisiana declined to participate in the recent Confederate Bank Convention at Richmond, wherein a hundred millions in aid of the Confederate Government was recommended. The New-Orleans *Crescent* suggests that no surprise should be felt at this refusal of the Louisiana financiers, as they are working under a different system from the Banks of other Southern States. In other words, they have something substantial in the way of Bullion and other good security to lose. Hence "they could not go into Convention, and act with other Banks!"

Of the rapid reduction of the stock of Cotton in England, the London *Times*, of July 24, remarks:

"There is at last *a decided fall in the stock of cotton at Liverpool*, the diminution, though long foreseen, not having previously been at all considerable. This will be seen on reference to the subjoined table, which commences with the month of April, when the American blockade was first threatened:

Stock.	1861—Bales.	1860—Bales.
April 5	892,230	900,040
April 12	884,860	955,640
April 19	873,330	1,015,880
April 26	922,740	1,027,290
May 3	990,000	1,016,630
May 10	975,810	1,027,830
May 17	1,049,590	1,111,369
May 24	1,111,510	1,200,730
May 31	1,151,010	1,206,570
June 7	1,148,650	1,358,630
June 14	1,131,080	1,335,040
June 21	1,116,960	1,307,985
June 28	1,124,070	1,323,820
July 5	1,108,300	1,298,490
July 12	1,102,600	1,227,990
July 19	1,053,710	1,287,520

In the sixteen weeks over which these figures extend the stock has thus been augmented to the extent of 111,380 bales, while in the same period of 1860, it increased to the extent of 381,480 bales. Last year's was, however, an extremely liberal crop in the United States, and but for the uncertainty attending the future, the stock now in hand would be considered sufficient for all practical purposes. The stock was made up in the following proportions in the first and last weeks embraced in the return:

	Stock, April 5.	Stock, July 19.
American, bales	790,570	796,660
Surat	95,040	167,740
Brazil	16,590	22,310
Egyptian	37,600	43,570
West Indian, &c.	2,530	4,430

Thus, of the additional 111,380 bales now on hand, only 3,900 bales are American, and no less than 92,700 bales Surat, which is by no means a favorite description, and consequently, notwithstanding the unparalleled circumstances in which the trade finds itself, still displays a tendency to accumulate. The total imports this year to July 19 were 2,165,836 bales, as compared with 2,509,039 bales in the corresponding period of 1860; and the stocks at the commencement of the years having been 545,679 and 441,710 bales respectively, it follows that the quantity taken for consumption has been 1,657,805 bales this year, as compared with 1,663,229 bales in 1860. The quantity at sea for Liverpool was estimated at the close of last week at 57,935 bales of American and 289,149 bales of Surat, in all 347,084 bales, as compared with 42,166 bales of American and 167,758 bales of Surat, in all 209,044 bales, at the corresponding period of 1860. By this estimate there were thus 137,140 bales more now *en route* for this country than in July, 1860; but the increase in American is no doubt due to the efforts made on the other side of the Atlantic to reduce the quantity available for shipment to the narrowest limits, and so to avoid as much as possible the rigors of the blockade now in force. That these efforts have been successful, is shown by the comparatively *trifling quantity now on hand at the American ports*—the last advices estimating it at only 60,000 or 70,000 bales, as compared with 250,000 bales in July, 1860. On the whole, the trade seems to have thus far met the adverse circumstances in which it is placed better than might have been anticipated."

The following is the July business of the Illinois Central Company:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres construction lands sold	4,377.43 for	$61,879
Acres Int't Fund lands sold	396.87 for	7,294
Acres free lands sold	1,167.16 for	14,909
Total sales during the month of July, 1861	5,941.46 for	$84,082
To which add town lot sales		236
Total of all		$84,321
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1861.	67,878.39 for	$1,046,...
Acres sold prev. (net sales).	1,260,273.46 for	15,147,663
Total	1,328,151.85	$17,194,667

Total cash receipts in July, 1861	$94,766
Total receipts since 1st January, 1861	362,921
Total cash and bonds received to July 31, 1861	4,358,319
Receipts from Passengers	$49,764
Receipts from Freight	108,622
Receipts from Mails	6,358
Receipts from Rent of Road	5,033
Receipts from Other Sources	2,421
Total Receipts in month of July, 1861	$170,209
Total Receipts in month of July, 1860	193,930
Total Receipts since Jan. 1, 1861	$1,606,117
Total Rec'ts in corresponding period of 1860	1,366,816

The Michigan Central Railroad earned in July:

July, 1861	$123,377
July, 1860	128,383
Decrease	$5,005

The *Rochester Union* says the Brockport Exchange Bank has failed.

The securities of the Bank, adds the *Union*, are officially stated as follows:

Bonds and Mortgages	$18,896
New-York State 5s	4,000
New-York State 5½s	2,000
New-York State 6s	25,000
Total	$49,896
Circulation	49,446
Excess of securities at par	$450

These securities will probably sell for enough at the present time to pay 90 cents on the entire circulation; and the officers of the Bank affirm their confident belief that their notes will be paid in full. We see no reason why they should not be; for the assets of the Bank must be more than sufficient to make up any deficit which the sale of the securities shall leave

Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quote Currency, Specie and Land Warrants thus:

CURRENCY.

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	¼	Georgia	25
New-York State	½	Mobile	30
East New-Jersey	¼	New-Orleans	18
West New-Jersey	½	Tennessee	25
Pennsylvania	½	Ohio and St. Bk. Ind.	¾
Philadelphia	¼	Kentucky	2
Baltimore	½	Illinois and Wis	50@70
Virginia	15@20	Missouri	15
North Carolina	15@20	Michigan	1
South Carolina	25	Canada	1½

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	$1 03	Guilders	40
Spanish Dollars	1 06	English Silver	4 80@4 85
Five-franc Pieces	96	Specie	1 06
French Crowns	1 05	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 06	Old Am Quarter Dollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers	67	Spanish Silver, ₩ oz.	1 19

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 81	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 90
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	16 75
Twenty Francs	3 81	Patriot Doubloons	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 82	Gold, Am. Old	prem.

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre	75	85
120 acres, per acre	55	65
160 acres, per acre	50	60

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 58 bbls. Ashes, 4,418 bbls. Flour, 350 bbls. Corn Meal, 51,364 bush. Wheat, 114,304 bushels Corn, 38,221 bushels Oats, 734 pkgs. Provisions, and 266 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots and $5 37½ for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 3,600 bags Rio, ex *Margaret*, on private terms; 500 bags Rio, in lots, at 13c. @15c.; 1,500 bags Santos, (by auction,) at 15c.@17½c. ₩ lb., averaging $15 51 ₩ 100 lbs.; also, 100 bags St. Domingo, at 14½c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been in good demand at decidedly firmer prices. Sales 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	14½	14½	14½	14½
Middling, ₩ lb	17½	17½	17½	17½
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	17½	18½	18½	18½

FISH—The principal demand has been for Dry Cod, at $3@$3 62½ ₩ cwt., and Smoked Herring at 28c. for Scaled and 17c. for No. 1 ₩ box. Other kinds have been quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With light receipts and a good inquiry, holders of State and Western Flour have been enabled to sell their supplies more advantageously to-day, the market being decidedly firmer, with an upward tendency. The reported sales reach 18,250 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 20@$4 25; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 40@$4 60, mainly at $4 45@$4 50, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 15@$4 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 45 @$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 05 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 20@$4 25
Extra State	4 40@ 4 60
Superfine Western	4 15@ 4 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 40@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 5 60
Inferior extra Ohio	4 85@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 95@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at buoyant prices. Sales 1,200 bbls. at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine at $4 15@$4 25, and inferior to very choice extra at $4 40@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $2 25@$3 00 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat; and $3 15 for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Holders are asking very full prices, but the demand is limited.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant, to-day, and having been actively sought after, especially by shippers, prices of desirable lots have advanced, closing buoyantly. Sales have been made of 108,000 bushels, part from store to arrive, including White Canada at $1 23; Canada Club at $1 02; white Western at $1 21@$1 30; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 19@$1 20; red Western, at $1 17@$1 19; extra Green Bay Spring, at $1 10; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 05@$1 08; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 85c.@$1 04½; Racine Spring at $1@$1 02½; Northwestern Club at 98c.@$1; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 83c.@99c.; new White Kentucky at $1 35 ₩ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant. Sales 167,000 bushels, at 42½c.@46½c. for poor to prime mixed Western; 38c.@42c. for damaged do.; 48c.@50c. for Western Yellow; 50c.@52c. for White Western ₩ bushel. Rye continues in request at 60c.@62c. for Northern, 54c. for Canada and 45c.@47c. for Western ₩ bushel. Sales 13,200 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in more demand, including Canadian at 26c.@28c.; Western at 30½c.@32c., and State at 31½c.@32½c. ₩ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Detroit.

Receipts.	Past week.	Since Jan. 1, 1861.	To date last year.
Flour, bbls	5,746	457,620	183,485
Wheat bushels	7,921	540,809	321,774
Corn bushels	41,068	462,520	340,234
Oats, bushels	1,540	88,622	42,920
Rye, bushels	—	9,811	10,966
Barley, bushels	38	15,690	21,994

WHEAT IN STORE AT MILWAUKEE.—The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has ascertained the amount of Wheat in store at the warehouses of this city on the 1st inst., to be 712,350 bushels. At this time last year there was scarcely a cargo of Wheat in store here, and the receipts from the whole month of July, 1860, were not equal to the amount delivered here during the last *two days*.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Estimated amount of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, Aug. 5, 1861.

Flour, bbls	10,560	Corn, bush	1,676,260
Wheat, bush	107,350	Oats, bush	287,474

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Oswego from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1.

Flour, bbls	76,300	Barley, bushels	47,692
Wheat, bushels	3,106,986	Rye, bushels	135,103
Corn, bushels	2,442,793	Peas, bushels	25,302
Oats, bushels	100,223		

Total grain for season, (flour to wheat,) bu. 6,217,644

HAY—North River is quiet, yet steady, at 50c.@75c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@62½c. for new crop, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at previous prices. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been very quiet at previous quotations.

LEATHER—The demand has been fair for Oak Tanned, but limited for other kinds, at prices within our former range, ₩ lb.

METALS—Sales have been confined to small lots of the principal kind at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Sales: 40 hhds. Porto Rico, at 27c.@30c.; 25 hhds. Barbados, at 27c.; and small lots of Cuba Muscovado at 21@23c. ₩ gal.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after, and some 1,500 bbls. have been reported at 85c. @90c., closing with a good inquiry at the latter quotation ₩ gal. Resin has been in fair request, and sales have been made of 4,500 bbls., chiefly at $3 94@$4, for Common, ₩ 310 lbs, and $5 50@$6 for No. 1, ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Some 4,000 bbls. Crude Whale have been reported sold, at the Eastward, on private terms.

New-Bedford Oil Market, Week Ending Aug. 5.

SPERM—Is in fair demand, and holders are firm at quotations. The transactions for the week include sales of 550 bbls. on speculation, at $1 25, and 200 bbls. for export, also at $1 25 ₩ gallon; 120 bbls. dark sold to the trade at $1 20 ₩ gallon. WHALE—Is in good demand, both for export and home consumption. The sales in this market, since our last, embrace a cargo of 2,260 barrels for export, at a price not transpired, and in Fairhaven 600 bbls to the trade, on private terms. Parties are negotiating for another cargo as we go to press. Holders are firm at 42½c.@43c., and some at still higher prices. In New-London we learn of sales of about 3,800 bbls., at 41½c.@42½c. ₩ gallon. WHALEBONE—Market quiet and without sales.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 5, 1861	44,084	100,930	829,900
Same time last year	48,416	115,630	1,016,800

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive at $15 75 for Mess, and $10 75 for Prime ₩ bbl.: sales 500 bbls. Cut Meats rule quiet, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard continues in demand at steady rates; sales 275 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9½c., ₩ lb. Beef is more sought after at buoyant prices; sales, since our last, 1,100 bbls., at $12 25@$12 50 for Extra Mess; $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams $13 50@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter is quiet at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c., for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling quiet at 3c.@7c., ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 350 tcs., in lots, at $5 37½@$6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in request, including Liverpool Fine at $1 30@$1 60 ₩ sack, and West India, part at 23c.@24c. ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Sales 100 boxes Castile at 11½c.@11¾c.

SUGARS—The demand has been good and prices have been well supported. Sales to-day 1,800 hhds., including Cuba at 5½c.@6½c., and Porto Rico at 6½c.@7½c.; with small lots of Havana in boxes, at 6½c.@7c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are dearer, and in fair request. STUART's quotations are as follows: Best quality Loaf, 9½c.; best quality Crushed, 9½c.; Circle A Crushed, 9c.; Granulated, 9½c.; Ground, 9c.; White A, 8¾c.; Yellow C, 9½c., cash, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 47,000 lbs., at 8½c.@8¾c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The demand for the past week has been active for export, and prices firm at 8½c. for choice brands. Sales of several outside lots were made at 8½c. To-day the market is firm at 8½c. Price this day 1858, 9½c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10½c."

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. at 17c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been less active at our quotations. We quote to Liverpool: Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d. Corn, 8½d.@8¾d., ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d. @3s. 6d., sold by steamer, at 7s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₩ tierce. Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d., and by steamer 45s.; Tallow, 25s.; and by steamer at 45s.; with Cheese, by do., 60s.; ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₩ bush., Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₩ ton; Hops, ½d. ₩ lb. For Bristol—Flour, 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl., and Wheat at 10d. ₩ bush. For Havre—Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 18c. ₩ bush. The circular of Messrs. MURDOCK & SMITH quote rates to other foreign ports thus: To Hong Kong, $12 for measurement and $10 for weight; Havana, 12c. ₩ foot; Rio Janeiro, 25c.; Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, 80c., and $20 for Lumber; Valparaiso and Callao, $14 ₩ ton; St. George and St. Stephen, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, 80s.@85s.; St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, 85s.; St. John, N. B., to London, Deals, 87s. 6d.; Quebec to London, Deals, 100s.; Quebec to Liverpool and Bristol Channel, 90s.@95s.; Miramichi and Shediac to Liverpool, 90s. @95s.; Calais and Bangor to Liverpool, 80s.@85s. The latest Charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 900 tons, from Baltimore, with Coal, to Hong Kong; a bark, 354 tons; a brig, 288 tons, and a schooner, 298 tons, to Marseilles, on terms we did not learn; a ship, 864 tons, to Genoa and Leghorn, full cargo Tobacco, 40s.; a bark, 300 tons, from Bangor to Rio Janeiro, Boards, $16; a brig, 200 tons, from Philadelphia to Jamaica, 65c. ₩ bbl., and back thence, with Logwood, $1 under, and $3 50 on deck.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday Aug. 7, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

We have had a better demand for Butter the past ten days, and have been able to sell all fresh-packed sweet Western Reserve or Pennsylvania at 10c. to 11c. on arrival without difficulty. Early-packed Western Butter, which is not sweet or arrives in bad order, and much melted, is dull and difficult to sell at 7c. to 8c. Fine State Butter is scarce. The excessive hot weather of the past week has greatly reduced receipts, and there is considerable inquiry at 13c. to 14c. Choice Orange County pails are readily sold. Inferior pails are plenty. We repeat our opinion that Western Butter will do better if forwarded as fast as taken in, and while fresh and sweet, than if kept later, for the reason that after 30 or 40 days our market will be fully supplied with Butter from our own State, which will be preferred.

Fine State Dairy firkins	11	@	12
Extra fine State firkins	13	@	14
Ordinary to good do	10	@	11
Orange County Pails	16	@	18
Fine State half firkin Tubs—Yellow	13	@	14
Fair State half firkin Tubs—Yellow	10	@	12
Fine Welsh Tubs	12	@	13
Fair Welsh Tubs	8	@	10
Western Reserve Choice	10	@	11
Western Reserve Fair	8	@	9
Ohio, Common to Good	7	@	8

CHEESE.

Fine State Cheese are in good demand, and if unexceptionable in every respect, are saleable at 6c. to 7c. There is nothing doing in Western.

Fine State Dairy	6	@	7
Fair State Dairy	4	@	6
Ohio Fine	5	@	6
Ohio Common	3	@	4
Nutmeg	6	@	7
Pineapple	6	@	9

EGGS.

The receipts are more than the requirements of the trade, and the market is dull at 10c. to 11c. to count out.

BEANS

Small Pea, Prime	—	@1	65
Medium	1 40	@1	50
Marrow	2 60	@	—
Kidney	—	@2	00

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples are in active demand at 4½c.@4¾c., and we could contract largely to arrive. They should be lightly packed in good barrels to contain 200 to 225 lbs.

Dried Apples, State and Western	4	@	4½
Dried Peaches, Peeled, Bright	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled	3	@	5

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Mercers, new	2 00	@2	25
Buckeyes, new	2 00	@	—
Junes, new	1 75	@2	00
Beets, new	—	@	75
Parsnips	—	@1	00
Dykemans	1 87	@2	00

BEESWAX.

Quiet at 28c.@29c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, 1861.

The total receipts of live stock sent to market during the past week, are larger than for any previous week since early in January, and an increase of nearly 2,000 head upon the large receipts of last week. There is a falling off in beeves, amounting to 1,000 head, but the market was so overstocked last week that the supply was more than ample, especially as some 300 head, left unsold last week, were again thrown into market. Trade was dull, and prices no better than last week, nor could all the cattle be disposed of, about 200 remaining unsold at close of market. In quality the stock was inferior to that of a week ago, though many of the droves were made up of very good retailing steers, mostly from the West. They did not all reach here in time for the opening market, which was unfortunate for owners, the first sales being the best this week. Most of the cattle sold for 7c.@8c. ₩ lb....Milch cows are inquired after rather more, as the dry weather compels the milkmen to keep a larger stock of cows to maintain their usual supply of milk. Prices are unchanged, being from $30 to $40 for good cows—less for ordinary, and more for extras....Veal calves are ½c. ₩ lb. lower, though the receipts are not large. All were sold mainly at about 4c. ₩ lb., live weight....Sheep and lambs are largely in excess of all demands. Receipts amount to over 15,000 for the week, being the largest number for any week since November of last year. Prices have declined 50c.@75c. ₩ head, and large numbers remain unsold—nearly enough for another week. Prime sheep are only worth 4c.@4½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Much of the stock now sent in is light and thin, only fit for pasturing, and sell at about $2 ₩ head—some as low as $1....Hogs are plenty, but not greatly in excess. Prices, ½c. lower than one week ago, or 3½c.@4c. for corn-fed hogs.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 6:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,767	122	594	15,007	5,850
Previous week	5,022	104	615	11,212	6,491
Corresponding week last year	4,322	158	752	12,457	5,016

Weekly average of beeves for 1860	4,300
Weekly average of beeves for 1859	3,050
Weekly average of beeves for 1858	3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857	3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 25,340. Total number received the previous week, 23,444; being an increase of all kinds amounting to 1,896.

Of the 3,767 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,388 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 246 were sold at the Bergen Yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 90 were yarded at BROWNING's, 16 at O'BRIEN's, on Sixth-street, 27 at CHAMBERLIN's yards on Robinson-street.

Of the 3,388 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 96 head came from New-York, 1,957 from Illinois, 765 from Ohio, 267 from Indiana, 173 from Iowa, 91 from Kentucky, and 19 from New-Jersey.

The 3,388 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,078; Hudson River Railroad, 878; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 414; Harlem Railroad, 643; Hudson River boats, 279; on foot, 6; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 90.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Drovers counted on better luck than they received this week. They were positive the receipts would be much lighter than at the last market, and so calculated upon higher prices. Some of them bought droves at Albany to retail here, and some of the New-York brokers went up the river, and did likewise. As they purchased at low rates, they were not badly hitten, although there was little chance to make a commission, as the market turned. The cattle were not all in on time, the trains on the Southern route being delayed on account of the transportation of Army supplies. Some of the droves did not reach here till 3 P. M., of Wednesday, after the sales were about over. Mr. DAVIS, who had a lot on this delayed train, estimates that he lost $5 per head by not being here at the opening of the market, and says he will never try the Allentown route again. Owing to the tardy arrival of cattle, the supply appeared short at the opening sales Tuesday morning, and some of the first lots brought an advance upon the current rates of last week; but as the cattle kept coming in prices settled to the level of last market, and kept about an even thing until the close on Wednesday. The stock was not as good as last week, and on this account our average is a shade lower.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	None.	8½c.@8¾c.
First quality	8¼c.@8½c.	8½c.@8¾c.
Medium to good	7½c.@8c.	7½c.@8c.
Poor quality	7c. @7½c.	7c. @7¼c.
Poorest quality	5½c.@6½c.	6c. @7c.
General selling prices	7c. @8c.	7c. @8c.
Average of all sales	7½c.@7½c.	7½c.@—

In addition to the 3,388 fresh cattle at ALLERTON's, there were some 300 head left over from last week and not numbered again, besides 50 head which came in after the figures were made up, and which will probably go into next week's supply, as it did not look as though they would sell. We saw several lots driven away to pasture, and judge that 200 were either withdrawn or left unsold. Butchers were unwilling to pay much over 8c. for good beef, and with few exceptions they bought at that figure or even lower. We saw one lot of choice steers which cost $3 75 ₩ hundred at the West—bought some time ago—which retailed at about 8½c. here, and probably nearly paid cost and expenses; while some lots bought at $3 actually lost the owners money, so great was the difference made in favor of prime cattle.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market.

SHEPARD & VAIL sold for COATES & TILDEN 54 Illinois steers, ordinary, 6½ cwt., at 7c.@8c., average 7¼c. Also, 42 very good Ohio steers of 7¾ cwt. for same owner, at 7½c.@8c.

HARING & MILLER sold 62 pretty fat Illinois steers for L. & G. CASNER. Rated 7 cwt., and run out at 7c. @8c. Also 46 thin Ohio steers for J. SEARS. Rated 5¾ cwt., and sold at 6½c.@7c.

S. G. WOODRUFF sold 65 Illinois steers and oxen for L. J. STIMS, good fair cattle of 7½ cwt., which run out at 7½c.@8½c., and 26 State cattle for ABBEY, light steers, which brought 7c.

T. C. EASTMAN, for J. DALBEY, 104 light Illinois steers of 7 cwt., fair flesh, at 7½c. Also, for KENNEDY & Co., 31 Kentucky cattle of 6 cwt., prime flesh, selling at near 8c.

EASTMAN & WHEELER, for D. SELSOR, 42 prime Ohio steers, fed by F. SELSON in Fayette County; home weight, 1,650 lbs.; Albany weight, 1,580 lbs. They run out at an average of 8½c., or $73 25 ₩ head.

D. BARNES was selling 45 Ohio cattle, bought at the yards. A nice or good lot of 7 cwt., retailing at 7c. @8c.

B. BARTRAM, for ALEXANDER & CASSELL, 94 Illinois steers of 6½ cwt., which were running out at 7½c.@8c., average, 7¾c., or $52 ₩ head.

MURRAY & GLOVER sold 86 Illinois cattle for OTIS. Just fair steers of 7 cwt., which ran out at 7¾c. Also, on their own account, 60 prime Kentucky Durhams, bought at the yard of KATZ. Rated strong 8 cwt., and retailing at 8c. And 19 for HISSLEY & DOLLINSWORTH, of Indiana. A mixed lot of common to good steers, 7 cwt., which run out at 7½c.

D. S. DOTY & BROTHER, for GEORGE GROVES, 91 Illinois steers, 6½ cwt., common flesh, running out at 7c.@8c.

J. A. MERRITT, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 98 rough Illinois steers with few oxen, of near 7 cwt., at 7c.@7½c. They were rather a hard lot.

J. H. WILLIAMS sold for MCCLUNG & GLENDI, 90 Illinois steers, common lot, of 7½ cwt., at 7c.@8c.

S. ULREY run out 91 of ALEXANDER's cattle, a clever bunch, with a few rough steers, of 8 cwt., at 7c.@8c.; few of the pick 8½c.

P. F. CARY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 30 just fair 7 cwt. Illinois steers, at 7c.@8c.

HARRIS & CODDINGTON sold 91 Illinois steers, for J. A. MCGUIRE, common, 6 cwt., which averaged 7c.

BEECH & BRAY sold 18 of OSBORNE's Ohio mixed cattle, at 6½c.@8c.—uneven weight. Also, for RANKIN & GILLESPIE, 48 Illinois cattle, pretty fair steers, of 7½ cwt., at 7½c.@8½c., and 76 Ohio cattle, for CLARK & GAMBLE, a fair lot, running out at 7c.@8c.

J. C. & M. W. HOAG sold 58 Illinois steers for TUCKER & PAGE. A common lot of 6½ cwt., which run out at 7c.@8c. Average 7½c. And 16 Ohio cattle for S. SIDNER—a good bunch of 7½ cwt., which averaged 8c.

HAWKSHURST & WALLING were selling, on their own account, 67 Iowa cattle, bought in Albany, at $41 25 ₩ head, rated 6½@6¾ cwt., and retailing at prices which will make a partial commission.

J. FLYNN sold 33 Ohio cattle, bought at Albany. A good fair lot of 6½ cwt., which run out at 7½c., and made nearly a commission.

MILCH COWS.

These sell at about the rates of a month past, with more inquiry for good cows by country milkmen, where the dry weather checks the flow of milk. To keep up the quota contracted for, they must add to their number of cows. Trade is generally dull, however.

VEAL CALVES.

Receipts gradually diminish, and so does the demand. They do not sell as well as last week by ½c. ₩ lb. Probably 4c. is about the average price for all sold, a very few reaching 5c., and some selling at 3c., generally at 3½c.@4½c. The pens were finally emptied.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

We now have the largest receipts since the middle of November of last year. Of course, the market is largely overstocked and prices lower. The decline is 50c.@75c. ₩ head since our last report. Stock has sold bad since Wednesday of last week. We quote 3½c. ₩ lb., live weight, as the top price for prime sheep, while very good stock sells at 3c., and so down to 2½c., and even lower for common stock and stores. Lambs are worth 4½c.@5½c. Much of the stock is light and thin—selling for wintering over—one lot as low as $1 ₩ head. Take the whole of the sheep and lambs sold during the week and they will scarcely average $3 ₩ head.

BROWNING now finds use for the church which he has recently fitted up for an addition to his sheep market. He can accommodate all the stock likely to come in, and has had 6,543 this week, being the largest number for a single week since last November. More than 3,500 came in on Monday and Tuesday. Receipts are: From New-York, 2,187, brought in—86 by I. Palmer; 26, E. Mallen; 16, S. S. Baker; 161, J. Lafevre; 98, J. Setterly; 100, A. M. Culver; 64, R. L. Bamber; 34, Budd & Wilbur; 211, S. P. Andrews; 39, A. E. Van Valkenburgh; 212, D. Poncher; 48, F. Schemerhorn; 134, S. Sweet; 79, C. W. Brady; 160, J. J. Plattner; 117, P. Kilmer; 105, I. Estes; 21, L. Miller; 200, S. Housley; 134, J. Vantassell; 65, S. Beckwith; 47, C. Conklin; 10, A. Austin; 20, J. Williams. From Ohio, 2,039; brought in, 182 by D. Garrett; 382, J. Simons; 203, G. H. Robbins; 98, S. Sidner; 198, O. R. Potter; 794, Lovell and Henry; 180, P. Ivory. From New-Jersey, 623 brought in; 35, P. Bellis; 93, G. B. Holcombe; 160, A. Robbins; 42, W. H. Lindsbury; 70, J. A. Young; 21, J. G. Schomp; 92, L. Bellis; 40, E. Hunt; 23, E. L. Abbott; 22, P. A. Bloom; 35, E. E. Holcombe. From Indiana; 173 by J. Simons; 179, J. J. Trotter; 291, J. W. Morgan. From Michigan, 184 by Mr. Webster; 199, J. Edwards. From Pennsylvania; 104, W. Searles; 384, Hyde & Slocum. From Canada; 170, H. Hersh.

The pens were well filled this morning, and trade very dull. A few of the brokers' reports are as follows:

THOS. C. LARKIN sold:

105 sheep	$656 00	64 lambs	$215 72
161 sheep	514 05	100 lambs	389 71
68 sheep	223 50	26 lambs	65 00
63 sheep	140 00		
		717	$2,144 05

Average, $3 each. The 63 head were thin store sheep.

HART & WAST sold 1600 sheep, at $3 25 ₩ head.

R. H. HUME sold:

49 sheep & lambs	$144 00	98 sheep & lambs	$327 36
179 sheep & lambs	640 00	202 sheep & lambs	734 81
213 sheep & lambs	655 24	86 sheep & lambs	288 00
93 sheep & lambs	311 00	184 sheep & lambs	564 92
67 sheep & lambs	2..0 00		
		1,171	$3,983 96

Average, $3 35 ₩ head.

WM. D. BELLIS sold:

50 New-Jersey lambs, for G. B. Holcomb	$156 26
35 New-Jersey lambs, for P. Bellis	100 00
70 New-Jersey lambs, for J. A. Younge	182 50
42 New-Jersey lambs, for H. W. Lanisberry	100 00
37 New-Jersey lambs, for G. B. Holcomb	108 75
21 New-Jersey lambs, for J. G. Schomp	71 00
92 New-Jersey lambs, for L. Bellis	230 50
22 New-Jersey lambs, for P. A. Bloom	67 50
104 New-Jersey lambs, for Wm. Searles	271 75
40 New-Jersey lambs, for E. Hunt	115 00
23 New-Jersey lambs, for E. L. Abbott	34 00
35 New-Jersey lambs, for E. E. Holcombe	87 50
6 New-Jersey lambs, for G. B. Holcombe	9 00
577	$1,683 75

Average, $2 92 ₩ head.

Also:

182 Ohio sheep for D. Garrett	$574 68
325 Ohio sheep for Lovell & Henry	811 50
507	$1,386 18

Average, $2 74 ₩ head.

O'BRIEN reports the following receipts: From New-York, 195, Spencer & Price; 91, A. W. Palmer; 200, George Babcock; 96, Snider & Co.; 61, P. P. Smith; 101, Jacob Setterly; 115, Winne & Henderson; 73, Peter Klimer; 36, G. C. Bergell; 20, Wm. P. McIntire; 20, M. Hicks; 103, John Van Buskirk; 183, Geo. Haines; 80, Jacob Smith; 90, C. Pollard; 90, Johnson & Co.; 50, John Burke. From Ohio: 99, Samuel Sidnor; 192, A. L. Moore; 416, R. Haggerty; 185, Stewart & Co.; 195, John Wallace; 180, M. Ivory.

Sales were made by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN as follows:

36 sheep & lambs	$134 19	90 sheep & lambs	$290 00
20 sheep & lambs	77 25	50 sheep & lambs	174 00
20 sheep & lambs	67 00	99 sheep & lambs	305 12
163 sheep & lambs	526 13	82 sheep & lambs	272 00
103 sheep & lambs	319 43	182 sheep & lambs	454 00
60 sheep & lambs	257 75	60 sheep & lambs	191 25
90 sheep & lambs	2.. 12	40 sheep & lambs	157 87
Totals	1,165		$3,795 25

Average, $3 45 ₩ head.

MCCARTY & O'BRIEN report sales of 1,205 sheep and lambs for $3,616 99, or near $3 ₩ head.

CHAMBERLIN reports 3,052 sheep and 1,422 lambs received at his Robinson-street market for the week. Sales were made by Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, W. S. Chamberlin and owners, as follows:

345 sheep	$4 00	14 lambs	$3 75
160 sheep	3 75	21 lambs	3 50
182 sheep	3 62½	63 lambs	3 37½
200 sheep	3 50	91 lambs	3 25
313 sheep	3 25	321 lambs	3 00
216 sheep	3 18	10 lambs	2 90
250 sheep	3 00	140 lambs	2 87½
100 sheep	2 87½	10 lambs	2 75
675 sheep	2 75	11 lambs	2 62½
400 sheep	2 50	170 lambs	2 50
101 sheep	2 25	54 lambs	2 00
20 lambs	4 50	202 lambs	1 50
50 lambs	4 00		

The last lot of 202 were thin store lambs, which sold at a low figure.

ALLERTON received 1,151 sheep and lambs, which were nearly all sold at about the prices given above.

SWINE.

Receipts are rather above the wants of hot weather, and prices have fallen ½c. ₩ lb. Market slow.

G. W. DOEMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs, prime	3½c.@3¾c.	4½c.@4¾c.
Corn Hogs, medium	3½c.@3¾c.	4½c.@4¾c.
Corn Hogs, light and fat	3½c.@4c.	5½c.@5¾c.
Still Hogs	3c. @3½c.	4c.

Trade dull and no prospect of an improvement until there is a falling off in numbers.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday Aug. 7, 1861.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street stables at the beginning of the week, 308 head. Some very fair matched pairs sold at $500@$450 ₩ pair. Second-class pairs sold at $350@$400. Several very good single road horses have been sold the past week at $250@$300. One from Canada sold at $600. Railroad and Omnibus Companies are not buying. No inquiry for fancy saddle horses. First-class draught horses continue a drug. Quite a number of Canadian ponies have arrived the past week, and are selling briskly at $60@$125 each. There have been 25 head of this State horses sold for the West India market at $120 ₩ head, being a larger price than has been paid in some time for shipment to speculate on. Government has ceased purchasing, with the exception of about 50 head required for cavalry at West Point. They are accepting them 15 hands high, and all right. The sales for the week amount to 116 head, of which 22 were purchased for the Philadelphia market, leaving on hand this evening 312 head, showing quite an increase of arrivals and sales over the last week. The mortality amongst horses the past week amounts to 55 head.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leave		For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow		Quebec	July 20
Kangaroo	Liverpool		New-York	July 24
Europa	Liverpool		Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton		New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool		New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool		Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool		New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool		New-York	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool		Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool		New-York	
Bavaria	Southampton		New-York	
North American	Liverpool		Quebec	
Asia	Liverpool		New-York	
Arago	Southampton		New-York	
Arabia	Liverpool		Boston	
Hammonia	Southampton		New-York	
Africa	Liverpool		New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool		New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ... A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ... A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ... A. M., 2 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

The mails for Europe, via Quebec, per *Norwegian* close in this City at 2 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for Cuba, per *Matanzas*, close at 1 P. M. on Thursday.

The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, per *City of Baltimore*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or return Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—DOMBEY AND SON—YOUNG ACTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gen. LYON has signalized his campaign in Missouri by another brilliant feat of arms. BEN. MCCULLOCH has had an opportunity to measure strength with him, and has been decidedly worsted. Gen. LYON received information on Thursday that the enemy was approaching St. Louis in three columns, numbering 20,000 men, and immediately started out to meet him, with five complete regiments of volunteers, two or three companies of regular infantry, and two or three companies of regular cavalry. He met McCULLOCH the next day, at a place called Dug Springs, about 10 miles southwest of Springfield, when a fight took place between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The principal feature of the battle was a charge of Gen. LYON'S cavalry, numbering two hundred and seventy, against a body of rebel infantry, estimated at from two to four thousand. They came upon this force suddenly, and being in a position where it was inconvenient to retreat, cut their way through it with the loss of only five men, including the Lieutenant commanding. The enemy then made their appearance in large numbers, but was speedily dispersed by Gen. LYON with his artillery—the infantry not being brought into action at all. The rebels then retreated southward, and subsequently took up another position on the Fayetteville road, at a place known as McCulloch's store. At last accounts, Gen. LYON had strongly intrenched himself in the vicinity of the enemy, who were expected to attack him soon. Considerable excitement was occasioned on Tuesday at St. Louis by a report that a body of five thousand rebels, taking advantage of Gen. LYON'S absence, was approaching the City to take possession of it, and vigorous measures were taken to repel them. They did not, however, make their appearance.

One of the war vessels of the "Confederate Navy" has come to grief in the most summary manner. The *Petrel*, formerly the United States revenue cutter *Aiken*, which the South Carolinians appropriated last Winter, having been fitted up and commissioned by the Rebel Government, ran out of Charleston Harbor a few days ago and fired into the frigate *St. Lawrence*, under the impression, it is conjectured, that she was a merchant vessel. The *St. Lawrence* returned her fire with a broadside which cut the *Petrel* completely in two, when she immediately sunk. Five of her crew were lost, but the remainder, thirty-six in number, were taken on board the *St. Lawrence*, and subsequently sent to Philadelphia on board the gun-boat *Flag*, where they arrived yesterday.

A report was prevalent in Washington yesterday that a large rebel force has recently been seen within two miles of the Potomac Great Falls, in nearly a direct line with the fording place. Our correspondent intimates that if any such force attempts to cross the Potomac, it may meet with some unexpected obstruction. In other words, the masked battery game can be played on both sides. There is no doubt that Gen. MCCLELLAN is making the most effective dispositions of the forces under his command.

The coast of North Carolina appears to be infested with a nest of pirates, sailing under the flag of JEFF. DAVIS, which it would be well for our cruisers to pay particular attention to. Among other craft of this character is the steamer *Gordon*, which recently run the blockade at Charleston and got safely off. The captain and crew of one of the vessels captured by her—the schooner *Protector*—arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday, and report that a number of vessels have recently fallen into the hands of the *Gordon*, the *Coffee*, and the *Marion*, all side-wheel steamers. It is also ascertained that privateers are being rapidly fitted out at Norfolk, and taken through the canal connecting with Albemarle Sound, whence they have no difficulty in proceeding to sea. The rebels have constructed numerous land batteries at Cape Hatteras and other points along the coast, with which to cover the retreat of these piratical vessels from the United States cruisers.

The steamer *Columbia*, which arrived yesterday from Havana, also reports that on the outward passage, Thursday, July 25, in latitude 32° 44', longitude 78° 19', she passed a small fore and aft schooner, pilot-boat build and rig, with her mainsail reefed and jib furled. She had no name on her stern, but had something mysterious amidships, covered up with a tarpaulin, probably a gun. She showed American colors, but is believed to be the same privateer craft described as having been seen off Hatteras about the 20th of July. The *Columbia* left at Key West, 25th ult., United States ship *Macedonian*, and steamers *Crusader*, *Water Witch* and *Sabine*. The *Niagara* sailed same day on a cruise.

Much apprehension exists in New-Mexico that the rebels in Texas intend to make a raid into that Territory, with the intention of seizing the Government property there. One thousand regulars, on their way to the East, were overtaken at Burt's Old Fort by an express messenger, with orders to return. Several officers among the regulars had deserted and gone to join the Texans, who are said to have assembled at Fort Bliss about seven hundred strong, with a number of pieces of artillery, and with their pickets extending within ten miles of Fort Fillmore—which post, however, is held by thirteen companies of regulars.

The rebel commanders at Manassas Junction are reported to be making great efforts to obtain a large stock of supplies, with the intention of making a forward movement. This report reaches us from Gen. BANKS' command, but the source of information is not stated. Gen. JOHNSTON'S scouts have been frequently seen of late in the vicinity of Charlestown, and it is conjectured that he intends to reoccupy that place.

Nearly full returns from 40 counties of Kentucky show the election of but three Secessionists to the Legislature. There is little doubt that each house will be composed of seventy-five per cent. Union men.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax, yesterday afternoon, with European advices two days later. She left Liverpool on the 27th and Queenstown on the 28th ult. She has on board $30,968 in specie for Boston. Our dispatch contains no report of the state of the Liverpool Cotton Market. The Breadstuffs and Provision Markets were still dull, but American Securities were firm, with an advancing tendency. The proceedings of the British Parliament had been quite unimportant. In the Commons, Mr. O. WOOD, in making some financial explanations relative to India, asked for power to effect a loan of £5,000,000 for railroad purposes, and stated that, in all probability, England would soon be rendered independent of America in obtaining a supply of cotton. This year the supply from there would be about 300,000 bales more than ever before. A debate also took place on the Cuban Slave-trade, in which affairs in America were incidentally discussed, and the free emigration scheme of the Emperor of the French was denounced. The expected changes in the British Ministry had been effected. Affairs still remain unsettled in Italy. Numerous arrests for conspiracy against the Government were made, and many persons of high rank were imprisoned, among them the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples. A protest of the Italian people against the French occupation of Rome, was in circulation throughout Italy, and was receiving great numbers of signatures.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Tuesday, we have advices from San Francisco to the 27th ult., and later intelligence from Oregon and Arizona. The San Francisco markets were in about the same condition as before reported. The news of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S successes in Western Virginia had been received, and proved highly inspiriting to the Union men. The State political campaign was in full progress, the candidates of the three parties being engaged in an active canvass. News from Oregon is to the 23d ult. The accounts from the Nez Perces Mines continue very encouraging, but trouble is apprehended with the Indians of that region, who show a disposition to be very intractable. Trouble is also anticipated with the Snake Indians on the Salmon River. Late information from Arizona represents that Territory as being now almost entirely in the hands of the Indians. They had made an attack on Fort Buchanan, captured seventy head of Government mules, and took four men prisoners. A detachment of one hundred men of the First Dragoons had gone in pursuit of the Indians, but with what success is not known.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday held a special meeting, to welcome the return of Hon. J. A. WRIGHT, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia. There was a large attendance, and Mr. WRIGHT made a patriotic and strongly Union speech, which was well received.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration show that there have been 51,409 arrivals of emigrants to Aug. 7, including 865 for the current week. Receipts $147,556 03; expenses $132,800 29; balance in bank, $14,477 10.

The Stock Market was higher yesterday on United States Treasury paper and State Stocks, and steady on the Railway Shares. New-York Central, 76¾; Missouris, 41¼; Tennessees, 45¼; United States Treasury Notes, 96¼ ₱ cent.

Prices of Cotton were decidedly firmer yesterday, with sales of 2000 bales. Flour and Wheat were less abundant, and were in active request, at advanced rates. A lively business was reported in Corn, Beef, Rice, Resin, Rio Coffee and Spirits Turpentine—the latter closing at much higher figures. Pork, Lard, Hops, Tallow, Fish, Salt and Soap, were in moderate request. Sugars were freely purchased. Hides, Hemp, Metals, Seeds, Laths, Lime and Candles were sparingly dealt in. The Freight market was less active, with 135 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets show an over supply of all kinds of animals intended for slaughter. Beeves number 3,767 fresh and 300 state cattle, which was 200 more than could be sold, even at the low rates of last market, or 8c.@8¼c. for prime cattle, and less than 7½c. for all the animals sold. Veals are ½c. lower, and plenty. Sheep and lambs are largely in excess, numbering more than 15,000 for the week. Prices declined 50c.@75c. ₱ head. Mutton has been selling by the carcase in Washington Market at 4c.@6c. ₱ lb. Hogs are plenty and ½c. cheaper.

Encouraging Business Prospects.

It was to be expected that the war would deal a severe blow to commercial and business affairs. The dullness from this cause is heightened by the season of the year, when, in the best of times, little is doing. But we think we are now justified in taking for the future a more cheerful view, and in predicting, as soon as the cool weather sets in, a decided revival of business, and a reasonable activity in all the leading branches of our industry.

The most important agency to a renewed activity is the action of the Government. It is now expending, and must continue to expend, probably for a year to come, $1,000,000 daily. At the same time it temporarily, at least, creates a very large portion of the capital it expends. The recent Loan bill authorizes the issue of the whole amount to be borrowed in Treasury Notes of denominations not exceeding $50. These, from the interest they bear, and from their convenient form for currency, will be eagerly sought by all who have money to lend, and will be readily accepted by all to whom the Government may become indebted. The pay-roll of the Army will soon amount daily to $250,000. Treasury notes for the greater part of this sum, for convenience of transmission and preservation, will be the most acceptable mode of payment. Supplies of all kinds will be paid for in the same way. In other words, Government is going to make money plenty in the same manner that Banks do, by large discounts or emissions of bills, without being compelled, as the latter are, to speedily redeem their issues, causing an excessive stringency, in the place of a plethora a few days before. It is certain that Government cannot put into circulation its own paper to the amount of $250,000,000, the whole of which may be used as money, without imparting an extraordinary activity to every kind of business. Two hundred and fifty millions of dollars is a much larger sum than the bills in circulation, and the specie held by all the Banks in the loyal States. Every one can readily understand what would be the result should the amount of such circulation and specie be almost instantly doubled. We do not say that all of the loan authorized will be used as currency, but a very large portion will—quite enough to produce all the results we have predicted.

Another favorable feature is the healthy condition at the present time of several of our great interests. The banks are overflowing, not only with money, but with specie. We venture to assert that, taking the circumstances into consideration, their condition was never paralleled. In all other countries, war is the signal for a drain upon their precious metals. As this war progresses, specie becomes with us more and more a drug. Could apprehension have been entertained by the most timid, the action of Congress would have disappointed it. Hereafter, Government dues may be paid in its own paper, given out on its own contracts. The vaults of the banks will no longer be emptied into those of the Sub-Treasury. They will be relieved from all apprehension from this quarter, and will be left in the position in which, in ordinary times, their action would tend greatly to give an impetus to business, not to say speculative operations. That such will be the case now to a certain extent, is more than probable.

The year has been a most prosperous one for the great interest upon which all others are based—Agriculture. We have again bountiful harvests. These must be sold for their equivalent in merchandise of one kind or another. For the year to come, 22,000,000 out of our 31,000,000 people will be in position to buy and sell as much as ever. That they are buying and selling largely at the present time is proved by the fact that the earnings of our railroads, on the average, are in excess of those for 1860, which was regarded as a most prosperous year for these works. The movement at present is mainly from West to East—in produce instead of merchandise, in payment of debts; but this movement cannot long remain in one direction. Commercial embarrassments have been greatly aggravated by the banking troubles in the West, whereby an enormous loss has been suffered by the farmers—a loss in many portions of the country equivalent to the profit of a whole crop. This evil has now very nearly cured itself, and the present crop will be available for commerce, instead of going to offset a package of worthless bank bills.

In twenty-three of the States no interest or industry is interfered with by the war. All the internal channels of our commerce are as free as they were a year ago. Any person can pursue his ordinary avocations without fear of molestation. With capital abundant, labor free, our people will soon adjust themselves to the new exigency. We have been passing through a transition state, which is always painful and often attended by great loss. But the new one that succeeds may compensate for all sacrifices. Things cannot long remain stationary. The action of Government will set them in motion, and this action will be greatly assisted by the plethora of active capital increased by the war, which will not long remain idle, but which, like individuals, will set itself at work when it finds that idleness, or a rate of interest at 3 per cent., no longer pays.

In looking to the future we assume military success. Of this we cannot doubt. Should this be what may be reasonably anticipated, we shall see cotton going forward through its ordinary channels in less than six months, giving us again the trade resulting from this article which makes such an important figure in our foreign commerce. Government will be proffered all the money it asks. Let it display the only virtue that a Government can possess, success—and the future will be easily more glowing than we have painted it.

Party vs. the Country.

The *Journal of Commerce* is in tribulation. The invitation of the Republican State Committee to the Democrats, to unite upon a State ticket this Fall, shocks its nerves. It makes no secret of its alarm,—though it finds very great difficulty in assigning any plausible reason for opposing the union. "The proposition of the Republicans," says the *Journal*, "in plain English is, to invite the Democrats to surrender their political principles and associations." To this the *Journal* cannot consent. It protests against any such surrender, even for the sake of uniting the people of the State still more thoroughly in defending the Government against destruction.

The *Journal of Commerce* has a perfect right to its preferences. Its course on this subject, however, is the most open proclamation it has yet ventured upon of its sympathy with secession, and its hearty desire for its success. It has looked forward to the coming election as likely to show a division of public sentiment on the subject. The plan suggested threatens to defeat this hope.

The proposal of the Republican State Committee is in every respect just and timely, and will be responded to most heartily by the great mass of the people. The truth is, the old party divisions have utterly disappeared in the new issues which the attempt to overthrow the Government has brought upon the country. The old platforms and names have lost all their significance. The great mass of the people,—Republicans and Democrats,—are in favor of pushing this war to a speedy and successful issue. They agree thoroughly in regarding the rebellion as utterly causeless and wanton,—as having had its origin in the disappointed ambition of Southern political leaders, and as destined either to destroy the Government of the Union, or else be crushed, promptly and effectually, by its power. There are no differences of opinion among them on this point. Why, then, should there be any difference in their political action?

We have no doubt that the Democratic party in this State will promptly accede to the suggestion of the Committee, and unite with the Republicans in presenting men for State officers who deserve and will command the universal confidence of the people of the whole State. They certainly will unless the sentiments of the masses are overborne and betrayed by the selfish intrigues of political leaders, who share the sympathies of the *Journal of Commerce*, or who foresee the loss of political importance by such a step. No one who has watched the course of events, with the least attention, can fail to see that the Democrats in this State, and indeed throughout the country, have been quite as decided and resolute as the Republicans in supporting a vigorous prosecution of the war. They have taken their full share of the labors and perils of the campaign, and have everywhere shown a thorough appreciation of the magnitude and importance of the issues involved.

There can be but two parties in this country until this war is ended,—the *friends*, and the *enemies*, of the Constitution and Government of the United States. There are men in the North and in this City who, like the *Journal of Commerce*, sympathize with the secession movement, and who would far rather see the National Government overthrown, than the Southern Confederacy defeated. These men will, of course, seek their object indirectly. They cloak their sympathy with the rebellion under a pretended love of peace; but the practical aim of all their efforts is to secure recognition for the Southern Confederacy, and a complete triumph for the secession movement.

Now it is quite right that those men should organize a party for the accomplishment of their object—but they have no right to drag the Democratic Party into complicity with their designs. That party does not sympathize with them, either in their views of the rebellion, or their wish for its success. They have no right, therefore, to use its name, or, under cover of its organization, to push their projects upon the people. Let them come before the public in their true colors. Let the *Journal of Commerce* organize a *Submission* Party,—and hoist a submission flag,—nominate a submission ticket, and see how many votes such a movement will command. This is the true way to test the strength of those who protest against rallying the whole State, without distinction of party, in support of a "vigorous prosecution of the war."

The Union Sentiment—The Cabinet and Canada.

We republish another of Mr. RUSSELL'S letters to the London *Times*. It was written from Washington just after his return from the Southern States, and is mainly a description of the changed condition of Northern sentiment concerning the secession movement. Mr. RUSSELL insists that he was right in saying that the people of New-York, at the time of his first arrival, evinced none of that intense hostility to secession which they have since displayed. Indeed, he thinks the Secessionists have reason to complain of something very like duplicity on their part, and to charge them with deserting them after having given them very substantial encouragement, in word and act, to enter upon the work of destroying the Union.

There is, unquestionably, some show of justice in this representation. We have no doubt that certain very prominent party politicians in this City did encourage their Southern Confederates in their declared hostility to the Union; and if their power had been equal to their will, we presume they would have joined the movement. But both they and their Southern friends made the mistake of overrating their control over the masses of their own party. The found, when the trial came, that the bands of political partisanship were but as tow before the consuming fire of aroused patriotism,—and that the moment the Union was seen to be in actual peril, every other consideration gave way before the determination to rescue and preserve it. It is by no means the first time, and it probably will not be the last, when selfish politicians have blundered in supposing the mass of their followers to be as indifferent as themselves to the substantial welfare and safety of the country.

Mr. RUSSELL attributes the same comparative indifference to the secession movement to all the leading men in the country. Nobody, he thinks, regarded it as anything more than a passing discontent,—as a temporary protest, of unwonted but short-lived violence, against an unwelcome issue of the Presidential election. "It is not improbable," he says, "that up to the moment of the fall of Sumter, there were in the Cabinet at Washington statesmen who thought they could patch up the quarrel and unite North and South *by running Canada as a drag-scent under their noses.*" This is by no means the first time that Mr. RUSSELL has attributed to prominent members of the Administration, a disposition to encourage a raid upon Canada;—and we think we have a perfect right to ask at his hands the evidence on which he bases such a charge. If he were somewhat more familiar with the local sentiment of the several sections of the country, he could scarcely fall into the mistake of supposing the South, under any circumstances, likely to favor the accession of Canada to the Union. No man but a political idiot, or the Editor of the *Herald*, would ever dream of reuniting the two sections by starting a project which one of them would regard as, under any circumstances, a direct and fatal stab at its political equality.

But without reference to the motive of such a step, what indication has Mr. RUSSELL ever seen that any member of the present Government, or any prominent politician in the country, has ever had the design or desire to invade Canada or make any attempt upon its loyalty or peace? We confess ourselves utterly ignorant of anything said or done by any one that can give warrant for such a charge. It is, we are aware, a hobby with some of the English newspapers—the *Saturday Review* conspicuous among them, to impute such purposes to Mr. SEWARD; but we are quite ignorant of anything in his public history or opinions to justify the assumption. During the last Presidential campaign, in a speech at the West, while contemplating the effect of threatened secession upon the future history of the Union, Mr. SEWARD did say that we should, in the course of time, acquire more territory on the North than we should lose on the South—and this, so far as we know, is the nearest approach he has ever made to the policy thus gravely imputed to him. But this, certainly, furnishes very slender ground for such an imputation. Mr. SEWARD'S opinions in regard to the future of Canada were very explicitly stated in letters written by him some years ago, during a yacht excursion to Labrador, in which, as the result of all his observations and reflections on the subject, he declared his belief that *under no circumstances would Canada ever become a part of the American Union*—but that she would sooner or later become a populous and powerful independent Empire. We have neither seen nor heard anything from Mr. SEWARD to warrant the belief that he has changed or modified this opinion.

Nor do we believe that any member, or any friend of the Government, has ever dreamed of adopting such a policy as Mr. RUSSELL so confidently imputes to a portion of the Cabinet. The *Herald* at one time became quite clamorous for a war with England; but it was perfectly well understood here that, so far as it had any political significance, this was simply a secession movement—intended to throw England's power into the scale of rebellion. Mr. RUSSELL should by this time have seen enough of the *Herald* to know that its political vagaries are never of the slightest importance; and he should have seen enough of the members of the Administration to know that their wishes and views were not likely to find expression through its columns.

Mr. RUSSELL, in the letter which we copy to-day, does full justice to the depth and strength of the Northern sentiment which the culmination of the rebellion at last aroused; and he warns his English friends not to believe for a moment that the North will consent to disunion until compelled to do so by force of arms.

A PARTISAN MISTAKE.—The Richmond *Dispatch* is delighted to hear that T. F. MEAGHER was among the killed at Bull Run. It thinks he deserves his fate, for fighting against Virginia, after that State voted against the Know-Nothings three or four years ago.

This is perfectly characteristic [illegible] sionists. They cannot under[stand] that the Democrats of the North [illegible] their breaking up the Union, [after] voted together so long. They seem [illegible] that their political services ought to be [illegible] quited by aiding them to destroy the Government.

Indirect Benefits of War.

Hard as the war we are now engaged in may bear upon individual interests, and calamitous as it doubtless is, for the time, to the commerce and trade of the country, yet it has its elements of good as well as of evil. The American people, in their fierce pursuit of those vast material enterprises, of the success of which we boast so much, were in danger of forgetting the necessity of providing for the possible contingencies of the future. More than three-quarters of a century of internal repose, and, with the exception of three or four years, of peace with all the world, afforded an opportunity of developing the natural resources of the country, of changing continental forests to farms and fields, of building up cities and towns; of creating for ourselves a world-wide commerce, and of advancement in a career of progress that carried us to a high position in the scale of nations. But this long period of peace made us negligent of preparing for the accident of war. In our prosperity we overlooked the teachings of history. The fallacy that the future would be as the past, that the Union would never be disturbed by internal revolt, because it never had been, that the people and the States would always be loyal to the Constitution because they had never been otherwise, came to be with us an article of political faith, upon the assumed truth of which the policy of our Government was based. We kept no standing Army, because we had no martial neighbors whose enmity we feared, or whose power we had occasion to dread. Even the militia of the States came to be contemned as a useless pageant, and was fast falling into disrepute under the ridicule it attracted by its broad caricature of war. Thus, while all our energies were directed towards the accomplishment of physical enterprises, the martial spirit, so essential to the maintenance of the power and strength of a great nation, was fast dying out. We were warned of possible insurrection—of collision between the State and National Governments. We laughed at the folly of the admonition. We refused to listen to the roar of the cataract, even when its sound was in our ears, until in sight of the rapids down which the inevitable drift lay. We started at last from our dream of security, to see treason organized into open revolt, without a preparation in advance to meet it. We had no Army, no arms, no munitions of war; and for the time, the Government was at the mercy of a rebellion whose conspiracies had been ripening for years. Up to this time we had scarcely thought of country or of home. We had given no consideration to the idea that we might one day be required to preserve the power inherent in a united people by compelling national unity. Our prosperity was our boast and our idol, and in our folly we did not admit, even to ourselves, the possibility of its interruption. We had come to measure everything, even the Union itself, by the standard of commercial value.

If our boastful spirit, in reference to our national prosperity, excited the ridicule of Europe, the promptness with which the Southern States have risen to the level of the emergency will now command its respect. The energy displayed by them in defence of the Constitution, and in sustaining the Union, will serve to demonstrate that our patriotism has not been destroyed by our lust of gain, and that the martial spirit of the nation was not dead, but sleeping.

This war, melancholy as its presence may be, will educate our people in the science of arms, will revive and invigorate that martial spirit which is essential to a great nation, but which was in danger of becoming extinct in the swelling prosperity of long-continued peace. While it will demonstrate the power, it will strengthen the hands of the Union, and give increased stability to Republican institutions. The teachings of the present will make us wiser in the future. While our material prosperity will not be neglected, there will be a careful watch set against treason, and if it shall ever again venture into the daylight, a strong and manled hand will be ready to strike it down. The experience in arms gained in this war by intelligent citizens from every part of the country, will keep alive military organizations that will be able to send into the field an Army respectable both in numbers and discipline, whenever the exigencies of the times shall demand it.

Aside from these considerations, the business prosperity of the country will by no means suffer to the extent that the fears of some have led them to apprehend. The necessity for a foreign loan will add some two hundred millions or more in coin to the available capital of the nation. The expenses of the war are to be paid out at home. The millions thus expended will permeate all the channels of circulation. The daily average of half a million of expenditure will drift on a level with on the currents of trade before falling into the great reservoirs of capital. The genius of the American people is already accommodating itself to the new order of things. We can feel that we have already touched bottom in reference to the commercial evils of this war. And that, whether its duration shall be long or short, the course of trade will hereafter be upward. The business of the country, though to some extent changed, will revive, and if our business men will give heed to the lessons of economy inculcated by the occasion, they will enjoy a season of prosperity, as the result of the war, very different from that which their fears predicted.

Romance of a Forger.

Prince NAPOLEON has been visiting the Moyamensing Prison, and while there he had an interview with the famous forger, J. BUCHANAN CROSS, of which the *North-American* gives this report:

"In the cell of Col. JAMES BUCHANAN CROSS a very different scene was enacted. The Prince, didn't shake hands with the felon, and the latter was too much of a philosopher to expect it. The Colonel offered the visitors a seat upon his bed, which they accepted. He then assured the Prince that he knew him very well, had seen him in Paris. More than this, he proved it by relating incidents which caused the Prince to open wide his rather lazy-looking eyes. To cut a long story short, the Colonel verified—what we

[illegible] as originated in Virginia, so far as it has any pretence of foundation in principle, the present rebellion is based, and its leaders turn to it as an excuse for their treason and a justification for their revolt. Though [illegible] hundred times rejected and denounced by almost every distinguished statesman and patriot of the country, it has come to be recognized as a cardinal political truth by the demagogues and leaders all over the South, and they use it as a cloak for their ambitious and criminal schemes for the destruction of the Government.

There is something almost romantic in the retribution which has overtaken Virginia. She is made the first sufferer, as she will also be the last, in a conflict which her folly aided so largely in initiating, but which, neither from her position nor her interests, legitimately belongs to her. Her fields are trampled over by hostile Armies—her homes are disturbed by dread of outrage, and her soil is being moistened by human blood. Her industry is paralyzed, her commerce and her trade ruined. She is made the battlefield of a terrific struggle, in which, let who will triumph, she can only be a loser. One-half of her territory has repudiated the authority of the rebel leaders, and organized a loyal State Government in their stead.

She is trampled over by invading forces from the North, and treacherous and false allies from the South. Her finances are utterly ruined, and her credit destroyed, by being compelled to bear the brunt of the rebellion. The debt under which she was staggering at the commencement of the revolt was all that the best backs of her people could bear, and the additional burdens, with the impoverishment consequent upon her treason, will inevitably force her into the infamy of repudiation. Her distinguished men are overslaughed by her Southern allies, and her leaders, whose ambition hurried them into revolt are thrust into a voiceless retirement. Gov. LETCHER is cast in the shadow of JEFF DAVIS, and LEE is extinguished in the superior glories of BEAUREGARD. Pigmy South Carolina and repudiating Mississippi monopolize the honors which MASON and HUNTER thirsted to enjoy, while Virginia is made the dray-horse to bear the burdens and receive the blows of the great rebellion.

Our Fire Zouaves.

The famous New York Fire Zouaves are disbanded. They were poorly fed, could not get their pay, and became demoralized. They fought splendidly at Bull Run, but were subsequently neglected by the authorities.—*Boston Post.*

There is getting to be a little too much of this yarn[illegible] manufacture of the Fire Zouaves. It is said on their [illegible] and sufferings is sheer nonsense. They were not "poorly fed," and they *could* "get their pay." They did unquestionably become demoralized, but it was for other reasons than those assigned. They fought well enough at Bull Run,—but not one whit better than the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, Seventy-first, and many other regiments that could be mentioned, and if they were "subsequently neglected by the authorities," it was because they resolutely kept out of the authorities' reach.

The truth is the Fire Zouaves lacked one essential quality of good soldiers,—subordination. By nature and trade lawless and reckless, they improved very little by the discipline of the camp, and learned very little of service to them in the field. They were personally courageous and had a passion for fight; but their bravery was wasted because it was utterly without discipline, and after the fighting was over they had no more idea of obeying orders than a wild horse or a mustang.

With all their good qualities, we hope no more of them will be sent into action until rigorous and relentless discipline has made them soldiers. In their present condition they can neither win laurels for themselves nor confer honor on their country. War, at best, is barbarous enough,—but it is not desirable or necessary to exaggerate all its most repulsive features.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

£29,968 IN SPECIE.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament.

India and the Cotton Supply Question.

DEBATE ON THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Napoleon's Free Emigration Scheme Denounced.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The *Europa*, from Liverpool at 11 A. M. of the 27th, and Queenstown on the morning of the 28th, arrived at 5½ o'clock.

She brings 50 passengers and £29,968 sterling in specie for Boston.

The *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 7½ P. M. of the 26th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 25th, Sir C. WOOD made some financial explanations relative to India, and asked for discretionary power to borrow £5,000,000 for railway purposes. He believed at the end of the present year the Indian expenditure and income would be balanced. He said the Government had evinced great anxiety to develop the resources of India as a cotton-producing country. He believed the result would be that ultimately England would be rendered independent of America for cotton. This year the supply of Cotton from India would be about 300,000 bales more than ever before.

The House of Lords on the 26th insisted upon their amendment to the Bankruptcy bill, opposing the appointment of the Chief Justice in bankruptcy; but they retreated from their other amendments.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. BUXTON called attention to the increase of the Cuban Slave-trade, and the importance of supplementing the exertions of the naval force on the African coast by other measures, especially by the reappointment of a Consul at Mozambique.

A general debate ensued, in which the Emperor NAPOLEON's free emigration schemes were denounced. Some of the members contending that the introduction of coolies into the French colonies might become worse than the Slave trade.

Mr. GREGORY hoped the Emperor of the French would now coöperate with England in putting down the Slave-trade. The recent events in America would, he trusted, prevent American capital from being embarked in the nefarious traffic.

Mr. HOPE said the Slave-trade would continue until made unprofitable. He suggested a differential duty on slave-grown sugar.

Lord PALMERSTON said nothing but the progress of the public opinion of other nations could extinguish the trade, but he considered that the public opinion of France had of late considerably retrograded. The Government was desirous of stopping the French system of free trade in disguise, but the only alternative was the granting of the facilities for Coolie emigration, which would be carried out as an experiment, under the most approved regulations. He regretted that the Government was not more successful in inducing the United States to take more stringent measures to put down the traffic, which is chiefly carried on by American vessels. He did not think a Consul at Mozambique would do much good, but it was worthy of consideration. The subject was dropped.

Mr. LINDSAY urged the importance of the Government carrying out the recommendation of the Merchant Shipping Committee, and inducing Foreign Nations to fully reciprocate the privileges granted by England.

Messrs. MILLER and GIBSON promised to introduce a bill on the subject at the next session.

The usual Ministerial White Bait dinner at Greenwich, in anticipation of close of the sessions has been fixed for the 31st, and Parliament was expected to be prorogued on the 6th of August.

A Cabinet Council was held at Osborne on the 25th, at which the contemplated ministerial changes were accomplished, viz: Sir G. C. LEWIS to the War Department; Sir GEORGE GRAY, Secretary for Home Affairs, Mr. CARDWELL, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir ROBERT PEEL, the new Secretary for Ireland, was sworn in as a Privy Councillor.

The *Times* says that Mr. LAYARD succeeds Lord WODEHOUSE under the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The mystery attending the extraordinary and fatal encounter between Major MURRAY and Mr. ROBERTS, in London, was solved at the Coroner's inquest. The evidence of a lady living under Major MURRAY's protection shows that ROBERTS sought to gain her affections, and, failing, attempted the life of MURRAY. The jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

At an influential meeting of the merchants of London, they protested against the increase of rates of fire insurance. It is believed the companies will reconsider the matter before adopting a new scale. The meeting pledged itself to form a new company if the old ones persisted.

The *Times*, in a leader on the Galway line, says the contract is still afloat, though the political concern has weathered all the tempests, in which the property and credit of the concern have been shipwrecked.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers were busily discussing Lord JOHN RUSSELL's speech against the annexation of the Island of Sardinia to France.

The *Moniteur* continued silent.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that it was rumored there was a notion of quieting England with the bait of Sicily for her connivance at the annexation of Sardinia, whenever the proper moment comes, and probably a hint of the kind will soon be thrown out in some Paris journal.

The Emperor was expected to proceed from Vichy direct to the Chalons camp.

A treaty of commerce between France and the German Zollverein is to be signed immediately.

In October the *Nord*, of Brussels, is to be published at Paris, as the organ of a Franco-Russian Alliance.

The Bourse opened firm, but closed rather heavy; Rentes, f.67.75.

ITALY.

The protest by the Italian people against the French occupation of Rome, was receiving a vast number of signatures throughout Italy.

A Central Bourbon Committee had been discovered at Naples. Prince MONTEMILETTO had been arrested.

It was rumored that the Duke of Popoli and others of high rank are compromised.

A Bourbon Committee, presided over by M. CLEMENTE, had also been discovered at Posilippo. The Monsignore and five accomplices were arrested.

CIALDINI had ordered the troops to shoot only those insurgents taken with arms in their hands.

SWITZERLAND.

Dr. FARRAR, Vice-President and for several years President of Switzerland, died on the 24th.

The National Council agreed to the resolution of the Council of States in favor of the construction of military roads over the Alps.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden had gone to Gothenburg. It is believed he will afterwards visit London and Paris.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree dissolves the Diet of Istria on account of its refusal to send representatives to the Council of Empire, notwithstanding the repeated requests of the Government. The same decree orders a new election for the Diet.

There was a stormy discussion on nationalities in the Lower House of Reichsrath on the 26th.

All the members of the right except three quitted the Chambers, reserving to themselves the right of expressing their views on a future occasion.

TURKEY.

The Sultan continued to effect reforms.

The *Levant Herald* had been suspended two months, in consequence of a complaint from the French Embassy.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails are telegraphed.

CALCUTTA, June 22.—The better accounts continue.

SHANGHAE, June 2.—Affairs are tranquil in Peking and Japan. Trade is progressing at Tien Tsin.

The natives were returning to Hankow, and trade was being resumed.

SINGAPORE, June 21.—A seaquake had caused great devastation on the island of Simo. Seven hundred and seventy-eight persons perished.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Saturday, July 27.

The *Patrie* of this evening says it is asserted that the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples has been arrested. The papers that have been seized at Naples are said to prove that he has conspired against the Government.

The same paper says no confirmation had been received of the proposed changes in the ministry and diplomatic *personnel* of Russia.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday, July 28.

The steamer *Ellora*, with the heavy portion of the Bombay mails, has arrived. She brings £2,150 in specie.

Fifty-six vessels were behind the Rock of Gibraltar, wind-bound.

Many of the rebels captured in the recent insurrection at Loga, Spain, had been condemned to penal servitude.

[The very latest commercial intelligence *via* Queenstown, has not come to hand.]

Commercial Intelligence by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 20.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report the weather unfavorable for the crops. Flour flat, with a downward tendency; quotations are 24s.@27s. 6d. Wheat steady; Red Western 9s.@11s.; Red Southern, 11s.@11s. 6d.; White Southern, 12s. 6d.@13s. 6d. Corn firmer, but prices unchanged: Mixed, 28s.@29s.; Yellow, 28s. 6d.@29s.; White, 30s.@32s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef quiet but steady. Pork easier. Bacon declined 1s. Lard easier, and all qualities slightly declined; sales at 47s.@49s. Tallow declined 1s.

PRODUCE—The Broker's Circular reports Ashes quiet at 29s.6d.@31s.6d. for Pots and Pearls. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee rates small. Rice firmer, with an advance on the inferior qualities. Linseed Oil tending upward; sales at 31s.6d. Cod Oil inactive. Resin advancing, principally for inferior qualities; common, 7s.@7s.3d. Spirits Turpentine steady, at 47s.6d.@48s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 24th were rather firmer, but quotations unchanged. The Money market was easier; choice bills from 5 to 5½; demand fair.

The ship *Boreas*, from Melbourne, with £52,000 in gold, so long overdue, had arrived.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING's Circular reports BREADSTUFFS in active demand at easier rates; quotations barely maintained. FLOUR, 24s. 6d.@27s. WHEAT, 50s.@59s. for Red and White. IRON very dull, at £5@£5 2s. 6d. for Bars and Rails, and 49s. for Pig. SUGAR flat. COFFEE buoyant. RICE steady. TEA quiet but steady; common Congou, 10½d.@11d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominally at 51s. TALLOW dull at 47s. LINSEED CAKES steady. LINSEED OIL firm at 31s. COD OIL; sales small.

AMERICAN SECURITIES are firmer, and all kinds slightly advanced. Erie shares, 24; Illinois Central shares, 37 discount; New-York Central shares, 70@72.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, July 28.

COTTON—Sales yesterday 12,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at Friday's rates.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady, at Friday's rates. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, July 27.

Consols closed, 89⅞@90 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Sales of Erie shares at 25¾@26¾; Illinois Central shares at 36¾@35¾ discount.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 25.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 15,500 bales; *tres ordinaire*, 117f.; *bas*, 112f. The market closed with a still advancing tendency. Stock in port 256,000 bales.

Sailing of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The *Europa* sailed for Boston at 6:30 P. M. She will be due there on Friday morning.

The Glasgow Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York 3d inst. for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Wednesday) evening.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Columbia.

By the arrival of the steamship *Columbia*, Capt. ADAMS, we have advices from Havana to the 3d inst. There is no extraordinary news. The Captain-General of Cuba is absent at St. Domingo taking formal possession of the Dominican territory for the Spanish crown. No foreign vessels-of-war in Havana. The people are quiet, although depredations upon the community by robbers of the highways and streets seem to be on the increase. The markets have been active. Sugars for Nos. 11 and 12 at 7½ to 8 reals per arrobe, but the qualities not fine, of the small stock remaining (20,000 boxes in this City against 250,000 boxes in 1860 at same date. Molasses—slight movement; Clayed at 2 reals per keg and Muscovado at 3 reals per keg. In freight there is no business offering for American vessels. Other flags, Falmouth and orders, cargoes £2 1s. 8d. to £2 7s. 6d. per ton, not Spanish heavy-lee weight. Exchanges in regular demand, moving at London 60 days' sight at 15¾ to 16 prem., New-York 5¾ to 6 dis., United States gold coins at 6 to — premium, Mexican Dollars 1¾ to 5 do. Money plenty for speculation or trade.

The health of Havana has improved since last reports; fewer subjects, diminished cases, and light in character, yielding always to prompt treatment.

We are again indebted to Mr. FRANCIS D. NEWCOMB, purser of the steamship *Columbia*, from Havana, for a report of the local and mercantile news to 3d inst.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

I write you this by the *Columbia*, but if I was to judge by the prophecies of certain friends to passengers by her, I might expect to see this letter in print in some Southern paper, in place of appearing in the TIMES. It is reported that the *Sumter* has been seen off the southern coast of the Island, and I should not be surprised to see her entering the port of Havana as soon as the *Niagara* leaves to cruise off Mobile. The prizes taken by the *Sumter* to Cienfuegos have all left for Northern ports.

According to the last news from St. Domingo, Gen SANTANA was dangerously sick with dysentery, brought on by a rather fatiguing excursion through the provinces of Cabao and the frontiers of the southwest. On his arrival at the capital he had been received with great demonstrations of joy by all classes, the streets through which he passed being gayly decorated, bells rung, &c. The Dominicans were anxiously expecting the arrival of His Excellency Gen. SERRANO, Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, who, they say, contributed so materially to the regeneration of that Antille.

Gen. SERRANO has been unwell for some weeks past, and, according to what I heard, he was not over-anxious to leave for St. Domingo until affairs in that island got a little more settled, there being some acts of the officials sent from this island with which he was not over-pleased. But, in obeyance to pressing orders received from Spain, he left on the 29th ult., in H. C. M.'s steamer *Isabel la Catolica*. Commander C. DEL CAMPO, to take possession of the Island of St. Domingo in the Queen's name. The steamer left the port late in the evening, a few moments after His Excellency's arrival on board. There was no official demonstration, His Excellency having desired to leave quietly and without show. During his absence, the Government of the Island is confided to Gen. GASSET. This I can say, that the people in general sympathize exceedingly with Gen. SERRANO, and the wharves and the whole coast was crowded with friends to bid him God-speed.

It is with great regret that I announce to you the death of my lamented friend Dr. JAMES SAVAGE, who died on the 23d ult. quite unexpectedly, of an epileptic attack, at his residence at Jesus del Monte. Dr. SAVAGE was brother of our esteemed Vice-Consul, Mr. WILLIAM SAVAGE. He was a writer in the *Diario de la Marina*, (our first paper, and perhaps the best in the whole Spanish dominions,) and had been in that paper for upwards of fifteen years.

According to a communication of Mr. J. V. CRAWFORD, British Consul-General, directed to His Excellency the Captain-General, Her Britannic Majesty's Government has been pleased to destine a telescope to Capt. VIDAL, of the Spanish bark *Observador*, as a slight testimony of gratitude for his humane efforts in saving the crew and passengers of the American ship *David Brown*, lost at sea. Said telescope will be forwarded to Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, to be presented by Her Catholic Majesty's Government to Capt. VIDAL. A medal struck in Mexico, by Mr. MURRAY, an Englishman, husband of a lady saved from the wreck, has been put into the hands of Gen. SERRANO by the British Consul, to be delivered to Capt. VIDAL, on his arrival at this port.

H. B. M.'s steamer *Spiteful*, with Commodore DUNLAP on board, left for the North on the 27th ult.

Several deaths occurred here on the railway from this city to the Carmels, by the upsetting of the cars. The engine was pushing a long train, and the engineer, in the darkness of the night, not seeing on the track a cow, the first passenger cars passed over it, but were immediately thrown off, and fell over, killing two of the passengers and wounding several. The cars were full of people going to the Fair at the village of the Carmels. One of the dead is ALEXANDER WILMES, nephew of the Matanzas poet, J. V. BETANCOURT.

The Captain of the American ship *Bamberg*, from Liverpool, to New-Orleans, but put into this port in consequence of the blockade of the Southern ports of the United States, has advertised in the papers here, soliciting all parties holding either powers of attorney or indorsed bill of lading of the cargo on board of his vessel, to give information of the same at the counting-house of his consignees, Messrs. N. J. GENER & Co. This *Bamberg* is the vessel reported as being laden with warlike stores for the South.

The collecting clerk of the house of IBARRABEL CARBAJORA & Co., died rather suddenly on Monday last. The *Gaceta*, in mentioning the occurrance, says that on the *post-mortem* examination ordered by the Government, the true cause of the man's death will no doubt be revealed.

Henceforward, in the ordinary drawings of the Royal Lottery, there are to be two thousand tickets less, and in the extraordinary ones, one thousand.

There was a grand hyena and dog fight at the Bull Ring on Sunday last, *empressario* Mons. VALLADON le *perruquier par excellence*. The thing came off splendidly, and he is now preparing another one for next Sunday.

At Cienfuegos, a robbery of $50,000 was committed about the middle of last month, but according to the papers, the greater part of the robbers and part of the money are in the possession of the authorities.

The Government is advertising for the conveyance of the mail from Cadiz to this port, twice a month. Some of the large houses in Paris, London, or Barcelona will no doubt obtain the privilege, in conjunction with some house here.

Monetary affairs are mending here, and if it were not for the heavy war risk of insurance and the duty (export) large amounts of specie would be reexported. Exchange is very high—say London 15@16 ℔ cent. P., and New-York 6 ℔ cent. P.

There are not over 130,000 boxes Sugar remaining for shipment, against nearly 300,000 same time last year.

The weather is exceedingly hot, and the sanitary condition of the city far from favorable.

Yours. P.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Extension of the Telegraph—Political Movements—Ex-Senator Gwin Retires from Public Life—Bad News from Arizona.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The Pony Express passed this point at 3 this afternoon, with San Francisco dates of July 27.

Arrived, July 25th, ship *Thatcher*, MADDOX, Boston, 27th, bark *Constantia*, Rio Janeiro, with coffee, schooner *Angert*, Punta Arenas, with a cargo of Costa Rica coffee, and reports that a schooner sailed with a like cargo ten days previous, for this port. Arrived to-day, ship *Fearless*, New-York.

Sailed, July 25th, bark *W. Gane*, Sidney.

Spoken, May 24th, lat. 50° 72' S., long. 77° 37' W., ship *Indian*, from Boston for San Francisco.

The market for goods affected by the tariff change continues excited, and the action of Congress on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury is anxiously awaited. In other respects, the market is quiet. Isthmus BUTTER has an improving tendency, on account of the non-arrival of steamer *Sonora*, which is delayed by reason of the accident to the *Champion* on the Atlantic, and also on account of Eastern advices, instructing holders not to sacrifice, 25c. is about the present price. Rio COFFEE, 16½c.@19c. ℔ lb. WHEAT drooping, having declined 5c.@10c. ℔ 100 lbs. since the harvest commenced. BARLEY, 65c. Best FLOUR, $2 50 ℔ sack.

The Pony Express arrived yesterday, with Eastern dates to the 16th inst., and with accounts of Gen. MCCLELLAN's success in Western Virginia, and the continued retreating of the rebels toward the interior of Virginia. The news is greatly inspiring the Union men.

The Overland Mail continues to arrive regularly. The price of passage from Sacramento to St. Joseph has been fixed at $150. Passengers who come through in the mail stages seem to regard the trip as one of no great hardship, although they are compelled to ride continually night and day for eighteen days.

Since the last dispatch to the Associated Press a new telegraph station has been opened 25 miles farther east, with the prospect of another like extension before another Pony Express arrives there.

The candidates of all three political parties are in the field, engaged in an active canvass of the State. Between the Union Democrats and Republicans there is only a State issue to make much distinction between them, as both largely sustain the war policy of the Administration. The Breckinridge Democrats also make great pretensions, but claim that prosecuting the war renders the preservation of the Union hopeless. They seem to favor about the policy the Buchanan Administration was pursuing on the accession of Mr. LINCOLN to power.

Ex-Senator GWIN made a speech recently at Warren, principally on a topic personal to himself. He said that it was his last political speech. He appears to take little interest in politics.

By way of Los Angeles later news of the party of Secessionists, including Gen. JOHNSON, is received. They were last heard of in Tuson, in Arizona, numbering about fifty. Several had joined the party after leaving Los Angeles, among whom were Major ARMSTEAD, Lieut. HARDCASTLE, of the Sixth Infantry, United States Army, and Mr. ARMSTEAD, a brother of the Major.

Some of the large ranche owners in the southern counties of the State have commenced slaughtering cattle for their hides and tallow only, there being no farming work for beef cattle. It is said that at the current rates the various portions of the animal will net nearly $12 in gross, which is much better than buying at present rates. This shows that driving cattle and sheep from the Eastern States to California will no longer pay.

The steamer *Columbia* arrived yesterday from Oregon with dates of the 23d, and with $9,700 in treasure.

The Portland *Advertiser* of the 23d of July, says that the steamer *Julia* arrived last evening bringing $285 in gold dust from the Nez Percez Mines. A letter from our correspondent, dated Orofino, 22d, says that the mines are paying wherever claims are fully opened. I have seen a great deal of dust in the last ten days, but gold and silver coin is very scarce. There is difficulty in disposing of it. These mines are no longer an experiment.

The towns of Eriono and Pierce are fast progressing and assuming the position of substantial towns.

As anticipated, there has been no satisfactory result from the Nez Percez Council at Lapwai. It had been in session three days. The Indians were very stubborn, and manifested no kindly feeling. Over three hundred Indians were present at the Council. They were indisposed to accept either the annuity or goods offered them. Some declined outright to take presents. Some two hundred and fifty of the Indians refused to take the beef tendered them by the Agent, drawing up their own cattle and slaughtering it in front of the Agency.

Trouble is anticipated with the Snake Indians on Salmon River by miners who are there prospecting.

The Indian who shot Judge WASHINGTON has been given up by GEARY, Chief of the Spokanes Indians. He confessed his crime before Squire HALL, at Colville, and was forthwith hung by the whites at that place.

By the steamer *Senator*, which arrived here yesterday afternoon from ports on the Southern Coast, we have correspondence and papers from San Diego and Los Angeles.

The *Star* remarks that by the arrival of the mail from El Paso, it has late and reliable information from Arizona. The whole country lies at the mercy of the Indians. The Apaches have made an attack on Fort Buchanan, and pretty thoroughly cleared it out. They took off seventy-five head of Government mules, killed two head, and took four prisoners. A detachment of 100 men of the First Dragoons, with Lieut. DAVIS, and a sloop, started for Tasson during the week. They were fully armed and equipped. We have heard a rumor on the street that Gen. SUMNER, with his staff, is expected here on the steamer *Senator*, which arrives to-day.

The Crawford Homicide.

CONFESSION OF ARMSTRONG, THE CONVICTED MURDERER.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 7.

THOMAS J. ARMSTRONG, convicted of the murder of ROBERT CRAWFORD, is preparing for the execution, which is fixed for Friday next. During the last few days the condemned has lost much of the composure that characterized his behavior during the trial. As the time for his execution approaches, he appears to realize his position, and is consequently nervous, and ill at ease. He is in daily intercourse with a minister of the Gospel, who has so far impressed him as to induce a partial confession. Yesterday, in compliance with the wishes of ARMSTRONG, a gentleman visited him, and received a statement of his connection with the murder. This statement, which is very long, and filled for a great part with a review of the testimony adduced upon the trial, will, in accordance with the request of the condemned, be withheld from the public until such time as his family shall consent to its publication. The confession contains a minute account of the transactions of the fatal night, and of course makes ARMSTRONG himself a secondary character in the tragedy. From one of the Deputy-Sheriffs we learn that the confession is substantially the same as that made to District-Attorney MANN before the trial, when ARMSTRONG proposed, in return for his own liberation, to turn State's evidence against two men whose names he mentioned. ARMSTRONG now says that he hired the carriage, and he, with the two men in question, drove to a point where CRAWFORD had agreed to meet them and accompany them to visit a man residing near the Monument Cemetery, who had yarn to sell. The party drove along the Lamb Tavern road, ARMSTRONG having the reins. Along the route, one of the two men implicated by ARMSTRONG got out several times and inquired of passers-by the residence of the man who was said to have the yarn for sale. This was done so often that CRAWFORD finally began to be suspicious, and he accused the party of playing the fool with him, and threatened them with a public exposure of their transactions. This excited the ire of the men, and one of them struck CRAWFORD in the face with his fist, and a struggle then ensued, and the deceased was struck on the head with some weapon unknown to ARMSTRONG. The force of the blow rendered CRAWFORD partially insensible, and while in this condition his person was searched, and $600 secured. The wagon was then driven over the route as given by the witnesses on the trial, and ARMSTRONG says that CRAWFORD did revive during the drive, and cried "murder;" but he is of opinion that he was dead when the wagon stopped in Diamond-street, near Norris-square. The body was thrown out, and the two men jumped out, and one of them discharged the pistol, and then both ran away, leaving ARMSTRONG alone in the wagon. ARMSTRONG then drove off, and while on the road to the stable he discovered that the cushion on the back seat was covered with blood, and he turned it up, and thus the blood ran down the back and on to the floor. He accounts for the absence of blood from his own clothing by the fact that he occupied the front seat, and took no part in the murder. He denies that the pistol used was the one borrowed by him that evening. The contents of that pistol were discharged the next day. In the division of the money taken from CRAWFORD, but $10 was given to ARMSTRONG.

It is but justice to the two men implicated by ARMSTRONG, to say that when the disclosure was first made to the District-Attorney, they were taken into custody, and their statement taken in writing. They underwent a searching cross-examination as to their whereabouts on the evening in question, and their replies taken in writing and afterwards read to them. With this statement, two detective officers visited every location mentioned by the two men and examined every individual named by them, and discovered that every assertion was strictly correct. There were various other facts elicited by the officers during their investigation to satisfy them as well as the District-Attorney, that the men were entirely innocent of any participation in the murder, and accordingly Mr. MANN stated to the accused his impression in regard to the truth of his story; but at the trial, the District-Attorney declined to use ARMSTRONG's statement against him, but preferred to convict him by the testimony of the witnesses rather than by his own admissions. It is believed that on the day of the execution ARMSTRONG will tell the whole truth in regard to the tragedy. He has been informed by the Sheriff that there is no hope for a respite.

On the day of the execution, but few persons will be allowed to be present. One representative from each newspaper, with the jury to hold the inquest and the Sheriff's deputies, only will be admitted.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners held their weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, President VERPLANCK in the Chair. The usual weekly bills were audited. The following is the statement of the affairs of the Board:

No. of emigrants arrived to July 31, 1861		50,543
No. of emigrants since to Aug. 7, 1861		866
Total		51,409
To same date in 1860		63,720

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.
No. inmates in Ins'n at W. I.	702	757	730	1,091

Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1861		$7,221 42
Aggregate rec'ts to July 31, 1861	$143,171 03	
Received since to Aug. 7, 1861, for commut'n of passen's, &c.	2,385 00	—145,556 03
Total		$146,777 45
Disbursements as per previous account, to July 31, 1861	$127,119 04	
Current expenses of July 24 and 31, 1861	5,181 25	—132,300 29
Balance		$14,477 16

AMAZONIAN.—MARY MCPHERSON, a stalwart dame, of Caledonian extraction, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having attempted to shoot a man named JAMES POWERS, whose residence is at No. 53 Division-street. Some time since the parties lived together in the married relation, but separated, occasioned in consequence of incompatibility of temperament, and since that time the woman has cherished enmity towards the companion. Meeting him on Tuesday evening, she produced a pistol and fired at his head. The ball, however, missed its mark, and POWERS took measures to have her punished. Justice OSBORN committed the accused for trial.

DEATHS BY SUN-STROKE.—PETER CONNER, a laborer, employed at LAMONT's sugar refinery, in One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, near the North River, died on Tuesday evening, from the effects of the heat. An unknown man was found on Tuesday afternoon, in a dying condition, upon the sidewalk in First-avenue, near Fifty-eighth street. He was removed to the Nineteenth Precinct Station House, where he shortly afterwards expired, evidently from exhaustion consequent upon the extreme heat. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in each case.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—MICHAEL WALSH, a lad eleven years of age, whose parents live at No. 31 Oak-street, was drowned on Tuesday evening, while bathing off Pier No. 31 East River. His body was not recovered. FRANCIS MCCABE, a youth of fourteen years, was drowned on Tuesday evening while bathing at the foot of Thirteenth-street, East River. Yesterday his body was recovered and taken to his late home, No. 331 Third-avenue, where Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon it.

FIRE IN A STABLE—HORSES BURNED.—About 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening, a fire broke out in a blacksmith's shop, at No. 149 West Thirty-ninth-street, occupied by JAMES WALLACE. The flames extended to a stable in the rear, which was consumed, together with two horses, valued at $150, belonging to HENRY GOOKS. The stable was of little value, and there was no insurance upon the property. The fire was probably of incendiary origin.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a man which was found in the East River, near Pier No. 10. From papers upon the person of deceased, he is believed to have been HENRY BRUSE, a German, about 35 years of age, who had taken passage a few days since on the ship *Orpheus* for Bremen. How he came into the water is not known.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.—The authorities of the Central Park will provide, occasionally, musical concerts during the season. The first will occur on the Mall, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 4½ P. M., if the weather is fine. The selection will be of popular music, for which purpose Dodworth's Band has been engaged.

TWO LIVING WHALES AT THE MUSEUM.—A glance at Mr. BARNUM's card on the fifth page of this paper, will show that he has recently secured two living whales for exhibition. Those who desire to see them will probably not delay here, when they remember that in a few days they may have ceased their "spouting."

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMP.—The new style of postage stamp is now ready, and for sale at the Post-Office. For the next six days new stamps will be given for an equivalent of the old style of stamp.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. A. B. Olin, of Troy; Gideon Haynes, from Washington; L. F. Foster, of Connecticut; J. Earle, of New-York; B. Van Horn, of New-York; W. H. Lansing, of New-York; Dan Clark, of New-Hampshire; S. S. Cox, of Ohio, G. M. Fowler, of New-Hampshire, G. J. Stevens, from Washington, A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire; Lieut. Gov. Underwood and J. T. Davis, of Vermont; O. N. Chapin, of Albany; A. Welch, of Saratoga, and H. H. Thompson, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. P. Walton, of Vermont; Col. Sam. Colt, of Hartford; H. G. Otis, of Boston; S. Wilson, of Albany; G. A. Griffith, of Ohio, and E. H. Sawyer and H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator McDougall, of California; Hons. J. W. Reid, of Missouri, and J. S. Morton, of Nebraska; C. J. Hoyt, of New-Orleans; A. J. Brown, of the U. S. Navy; H. G. Fant, of Washington; J. Monroe Adams, of Hartford, and G. D. Bayard, of the U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Sherman, of Utica; Lieut.-Col. Kazinski and lady, of Plainfield; R. W. Taylor, of Ohio, J. A. da Costa and J. M. da Silva, of Lisbon, Portugal, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major Fred. Townsend and Capt. William Clinton, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

M. De Bruens and J. S. Littel, of Philadelphia; T. S. Akers, of Lexington; W. D. Ryder, of Havana, and S. Rostron, of London, are at the Brevoort House.

The New-York City Dispensaries.

The following is the monthly report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York for the month of July, 1861:

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	N. Western Dispensary.	G'nd Totals.
No. of Male Patients	1,727	900	1,311	1,289	859	5,884
No. of Female Patients	2,691	1,382	1,478	1,627	663	8,019
Totals	4,418	2,282	2,789	2,916	1,509	13,903
Treated at Dwellings	704	444	601	697	201	2,708
Treated at Dispensaries	3,713	1,838	2,186	2,219	1,379	11,195
Primary Vaccinations	153	123	117	106	131	610
Revaccinations	36	....	200	90	5	285
Whole No. Vaccinated	189	123	317	195	130	884
Number of Adults	2,900	1,275	1,407	1,478	645	7,705
Number of Children	1,518	1,007	1,380	1,438	855	6,198
No. of Native Patients	1,708	866	1,346	1,475	727	6,030
No. of Foreign Patients	2,706	1,416	1,561	1,445	773	6,531
No. sent to Hospital	647	28	106	36	8	825
Number of Deaths	27	13	22	21	17	80
Prescriptions dispen'd	5,972	2,168	5,727	5,336	2,579	25,752

During the month of July, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 13,903 persons.

The principal causes of death were phthisis, cholera infantum and diarrhœa.

The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the digestive system. Among the most important was cholera infantum.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF OFFICER MARTIN.—The funeral of Officer MARTIN, of the Second Precinct, who was killed by a burglar at the corner of Prospect and Washington-streets, Monday night, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 32 Stanton-street. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, after which a procession was formed and the body escorted to its final resting-place in Greenwood Cemetery. The procession was composed of 225 Policemen from New-York, about 100 of the Brooklyn force, and some 25 carriages. The Police of the Second Precinct acted as a body-guard, and Deputy-Inspectors DIKES and FOLK rode at the head of the line. Accompanied by a band of music, the procession passed through Fulton and Court-streets to the place of burial. The murderer of Officer MARTIN has been identified as a notorious burglar named CURTIS, well known to the Police of New-York. The Police of the Second Precinct on Tuesday raised a purse of $300 for the family of Officer MARTIN, and arrangements are now on foot to place the family above want.

THE COURTS.—All of the Courts in this city, except the Police, adjourned this week to take the usual Summer recess. The September term of the City Court will be opened on the third Monday of that month for jury trials. The next term of the Circuit Court will be held in October. The Court of Sessions (County Court) stands adjourned to September.

COMMERCE OF BROOKLYN.—During the month of July, Mayor KALBFLEISCH granted permits to land the cargoes of 105 vessels in this city, viz.: Sugar and molasses, 64; hides and wool, 10; merchandise, 1; logwood, 4; coffee and cocoa, 4; guano, 1, salt, 9; tobacco, 2; ballast, 8; coal, 2.

[Advertisement.]

The first hop of the season came off at the Tappaan Zee House, last Saturday evening, and was a very delightful affair. Nyack is fast becoming a favorite resort for New-Yorkers, and its proximity to the City and ease of access, enables those who are confined to the City by business, and cannot be distant from their counting-rooms and offices, to enjoy the country air and the beauties of Nature at little expense of time.

The Tappaan Zee House, at Nyack, on the Hudson, accessible by five steamers daily, and by the trains of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and the Hudson River Railroad, having a delightful location directly on the river, with facilities for boating, fishing, bathing and horse-back riding, is open for boarders both by the day and week.

Charges to suit the times. Address

L. D. & C. P. MANSFIELD.

For Sale—Eight shares in the Herald newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread Elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's

Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace

AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in style neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

VAN TRAY—TAYLOR.—On Thursday, Aug. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. Raymond, Geo. W. E. VAN TRAY, M. D., of Poughkeepsie, to Miss Sophia JANE TAYLOR, of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.

BROWN—MOUNT.—In ... Tuesday, Aug. 6, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Charles S. Williams, Nelson ... to Ruth, daughter of Edward Mount, Esq., of Stony Brook.

DIED.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, ELIZA L., daughter of W. H. and Eliza Davis, aged 5 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 40 Downing-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, at the house of her brother, G. F. Smith, Miss ANN SMITH, formerly of Haddam, Conn., in the 79th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Deep River, Conn., for interment.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on fourth day (Wednesday) morning, Aug. 7, after a short illness, ANNA ..., eldest daughter of George and Sally Ann Underhill.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 57 East 21st st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ROLTHAUS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, suddenly, after a short illness, DANIEL ROLTHAUS, aged 5 years and 1 month.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 45 Vandam st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 2½ P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, after a lingering illness, JOHN P. KENNEDY, aged 27 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother, Thomas J. Kennedy, also the members of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Association, the Republican Central Committee and Hatters' Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 115 Mulberry st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

[illegible]—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, ELIZABETH VARICK, only child of [illegible] and the late [illegible], aged one month and 15 days.

BARTON.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, ROBERT JEWETT, only son of Robert Barton, deceased, aged 15 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, William [illegible], between [illegible] and [illegible] sts., Williamsburgh, on Friday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock.

BLAKE.—At Lamington, Somerset County, N. J., Aug. 4, GEORGE T. BLAKE, M. D., of Elizabeth, aged 41 years.

STEINLE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 6, GUSSIE, wife of Frederick Steinle, Jr., and daughter of James S. Dunn.

Funeral services will be held at the house of her father-in-law, Mr. Frederick Steinle, at Hackensack, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., to which all relatives and friends are invited. Cars leave Jersey City at [illegible] M., returning at 5¼ P. M. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment on Friday morning.

GOLDSMITH.—In Ulster County, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 5, at his residence, Dr. ALBAN GOLDSMITH, in the 67th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 123—AUG. 7, 1861.

71, 48, 13, 3, 58, 29, 77, 67, 9, 5, 52, 20, 60.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 424—AUG. 7, 1861.

39, 17, 21, 1, 11, 58, 23, 15, 72, 29, 30, 73, 63.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A CARD FROM P. T. BARNUM.

Two living Whales from near Labrador, have been secured for exhibition in this Museum. At eight o'clock this evening they had arrived at Troy, and they will probably be swimming in the GREAT NEW RESERVOIR, at the Museum, Thursday morning. The public will lose no time in seeing these wonderful monsters, as it is doubtful whether they can be kept alive more than a day or two. No free list except the Press. P. T. BARNUM.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Aug. 7.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON, FOR ARMY AND NAVY SERVICE.—These admirable LONG RANGE guns can be furnished at short notice in FIELD BATTERIES with all CARRIAGES and IMPLEMENTS complete, including Hotchkiss' shot and shells. Also guns of any size with ship carriages to shipowners arming private vessels, by addressing NORMAN WIARD, or HENRY L. STUART, No. 18 East 3d st., New-York.

MILITARY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED an Executive Committee to facilitate the immediate raising of a regiment composed exclusively of mechanics of the City of New-York and vicinity,—the said regiment to be designated the "Mechanic Rifles,"—respectfully appeal to the patriotism and liberality of such of our fellow-citizens who are desirous of contributing pecuniary aid in crushing out this terrible and unnatural rebellion.

This regiment has now been in process of formation about three weeks, under the supervision of Col. James H. Bull, a well-known machinist and civil engineer of this City; he also comes highly recommended for military talents.

About 600 of the sturdy mechanics of New-York and vicinity have already enrolled themselves, and we feel well satisfied that a little pecuniary aid at this time will send to the seat of war in a very short time as fine a body of men as has gone forth.

Fellow-citizens, you want men to fight and put down rebellion; we want money to make the men comfortable, which will keep them together until they are regularly mustered in the service of the United States.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

T. B. STILLMAN, No. 13 Broadway.
DANIEL CARPENTER, corner Broome and Elm sts.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Mechanics' Bank.
S. V. BAGLEY, No. 8 Wall-st.
JOHN J. GORMAN, No. 617 Hudson-st.
S. B. ALTHAUSE, Houston corner Greene-st.
PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 Stone-st.
ALFRED SCHENCK, 25th-st. corner 1st-av.
JOHN DECKER, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.

S. V. BAGLEY, Secretary.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Treasurer.

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE—One hundred men, to leave for Washington Saturday morning, to join Mott's Artillery, now stationed at the Chain Bridge, the advanced post of all the troops on the Potomac. Of the hundred, fifty are wanted as artillery drivers, six as artificers, two good buglers, to whom good wages will be paid. Those wishing active service will report to Capt. MOTT, at the Smithsonian Hotel, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and to Sergeant STEWART, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., at the same place. List closes FRIDAY NIGHT at 6 P. M. No time to be lost. None wanted but men willing and anxious to stand fire.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

A DRILL SERGEANT WHO HAS BEEN a member of the Twelfth Regiment since 1852, would like to make arrangements to drill companies or company officers in Scott's or Hardee's Tactics, and the bayonet exercise in use in the U. S. Army. Address S., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

OFFICERS OF COMPANIES HAVING men enrolled, and wanting aid, pecuniary or otherwise, can have it, and their positions assured them in a first-class regiment, with a graduate of West Point in command, by addressing REGIMENT, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health, the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT NO bills will hereafter be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any troops or officers, on account of the State of New-York, at this Depot, without the written authority or approval of C. R. AGNEW, Medical Director, New-York Depot.

By order. S. O. VANDERPOEL, M. D., Surgeon-General.

LETTERS FOR SECEDED STATES CAN BE FORWARDED BY ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,

by observing the following directions:

Inclose each letter in a United States Government Envelope—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will not answer. The Company will forward and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.

The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight; each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.

At points through the States where Adams' Express have no offices, mail the letter under cover to Adams' Express Company, New-York or Louisville, and inclose the amount as above.

WEDDING CARDS.

Specimens by Mail on receipt of 2 postage stamps.

EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, AUG. 7, 1861.—The new style of Government Stamped Envelopes is now ready and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of six days from the date of this notice, after which no letters under cover of the old issue will be sent from this office.

WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

NAME BLACK EYES.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid, waitress and fine sewer, or take charge of children and sew; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply or address by note, Mrs. SHEPHERD, No. 18 President-st., near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn; country preferred; has good references.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 788 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, would be obliging in every other way. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 63 University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, is also kind and agreeable with the help, has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who can produce the best of reference as to character and ability, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, jellies, ice creams and all kinds of fancy dishes; wages $8 to $11. Call at, or address No. 164 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as cook; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, also a good baker; good City references given. Apply at No. 140 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman; is a first-class cook; understands cooking in all styles; can give best references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 [illegible]-st., cor. 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK IS WANTed for a small family in the country, a nice girl, with good reference, may have a steady place; wages $8 to $10. Apply at No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotch woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent person as first-class cook; is willing and obliging; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 242 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST RELIABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, all kinds of desserts, &c.; is a tasteful washer and ironer; is very willing and obliging, and has a good disposition; can be highly recommended; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A most respectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housework; will be found to be a thorough, good, plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; can give the most respectable City reference as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXCELLENT woman, a situation as thorough cook, and assist in washing and take charge of a dairy; is a most excellent baker; makes good soups, jellies, pastry, and is a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter thoroughly; good disposition and obliging; wages moderate; best City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON, lately from England, wishes a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, or would take a laundress' place; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two girls, situations; one as cook and laundress; the other as waitress and chambermaid; have the best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 East [illegible].

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a careful and trustworthy Protestant girl, as cook, chambermaid, nurse, or to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, can give the best of references for character and ability. Call between Thursday and Friday of this week, at No. 186 President-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation to do general housework or good plain cooking, either in the City or country, by a hard-working and industrious servant girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; steady and trustworthy, will hire at very moderate wages; has excellent references. Call at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation to do general housework for a small family, or chamberwork, or plain sewing. Can be seen, for this day, Wednesday, at No. 495 Prince-st., in the crockery store.

AS HOUSEMAIDS.—WANTED, BY TWO PROTestant girls, situations to do the housework of a family; will go separate; good references. Call at No. 80 Henry-st., near Market-st., New-York.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, to do general housework, or would do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron or do the whole work of a family; is civil, clean, capable and neat in her person and work. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A clean, capable, well disposed girl wishes a situation as general houseworker; can milk well and make good butter; makes good bread, biscuit, &c.; is a very good washer and ironer; makes gentlemen's shirts up most tasteful; is very obliging and willing to please her employer; is very neat and clean; City reference; no objection to any part of the country; wages $5 to $6 per month. Call at No. 829 Broadway, hall door, for 2 days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a Welsh Protestant girl to do general housework, or chamberwork and washing; is a good washer and ironer, and can give good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 56 Essex-st., in the rear building.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHes a situation in a private family, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and sewing and assist in the care of children; the best of City reference. Call for two days at 107 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the best style; is willing to do chamberwork and ironing; has the very best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 209 Mott-st., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference, no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as nurse; willing to travel by land or water with a lady; can take charge of an infant from its birth; best of reference given by medical men, &c. Apply at No. 83 4th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse; no objection to do plain sewing or chamberwork. EMILY LEDGER, No. 129 Henry-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A HIGHly respectable and well-educated French girl desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity; is capable to instruct children in the French language; also, fine sewing and embroidery; is willing to be generally useful. Call at No 379 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist as waitress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a hard-working but respectable girl to do general housework, either in City or country; knows how to work, and is not afraid of it; of good disposition, and will hire for wages to suit the times, a steady home being more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman with the best of references desires a situation in City or country; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to general housework; will endeavor to please her employer; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent tidy girl with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons; will do up linens in style; make butter; wages $7. City or country. Call or address No. 1[illegible] East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by an American person as first-class waitress or chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing; is accustomed to children; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 West 28th-st.; is willing and obliging.

AS WAITRESS, AND AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business. Also, a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 65 Grove-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity, employers will find a large selection of civil, tidy and well-recommended servants American, German, Irish, &c. Eight years of experience enable the proprietor to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Especial and careful attention paid to orders by mail. Circulars sent on demand. H. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest, old-established office and institute, No. 135 11th-st., corner 4th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable. Wages to suit the times. Good ones always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS CHILdren's nurse and seamstress by a Protestant young woman; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AN experienced book-keeper, who has been in the Swamp for 12 years, would like employment for a portion of his time in keeping the books of any house in the leather or boot and shoe business. He can bring consignments of leather to an amount worthy of consideration, and can give references if required. Address A., care of Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer, No. 87 Gold-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would make himself useful, no objections to work in a vegetable garden, if required, can come well recommended from his last place. Address Z. M. C., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses; can produce the very best of City references. Address S. S., No. 12 Washington-square.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE colored man wishes a situation as coachman; can give the best City reference for the last five years as coachman and groom. Apply at No 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man desires a situation as coachman and farmer; understands the care of horses, coaches and harness well; is a good driver; milking, if required, can give 14 months' City and country reference; would hire by the year with any gentleman. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery. Address J. T., Box No. 130 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man and wife desires a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk, take care of cattle, and comes well recommended from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 196 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young man who can produce the very best city and country recommendations; discharged on account of his late employer going out of the country. Would keep a small garden in order if required. Will go at wages to correspond with the times. Address M. M., Box No. 138 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; is a first-rate groom and a good and careful driver; has no objection to go in the country. Best of reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 197 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom. No objection to do garden work if required. He understands his business in all its branches. Good reference given. Address B., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER, OR TO take charge of a gentleman's place, a married Englishman; perfectly understands his business in the above capacity; has successfully competed at various exhibitions. The wife would take charge of the dairy, if required. Address A. B., Post-office, Glen Cove, L. I.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations; the man is a thorough farmer; understands the care of stock, &c.; is an excellent driver; the woman can cook, bake bread and pies, and is a superior washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, A native of Scotland; has 28 years' experience in this country; has a thorough practical knowledge of his profession in all its branches, the best of reference given; can be seen for three days. Address H. M., care of W. Elliott, seedsman, No. 31 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class gardener, with a very small family; unquestionable City references. Address CHARLES, Box No. 215 Times Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—A MAN and wife wish situations; the man understands gardening, farming, care of horses and cows; his wife will cook, wash and iron for a small family; good references given. Address G., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND AGRICULTURIST.—A practical gardener and agriculturist's situation wanted. Inquire of Mr. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., for JOHNSTONE.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS GARDENER—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations for man and wife, no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands his business in all its various branches, of green-house and hot-house, hot or cold graperies; the wife as laundress or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 Times Office, for three days.

AS HOUSE PAINTER.—EMPLOYMENT wanted at painting, graining, paperhanging, calsomining, distempering or fresco, either in hotels or private houses, at half the usual price. Address PAINTER, Box No. 188 Times Office.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, IN A WHOLEsale Dry Goods Jobbing House, a competent hosiery man; one who has had experience as a salesman and buyer; no one need apply who is not fully competent and can give the best of reference, salary must be low. Address Box No. 1,776 Post-office, postage paid.

AS WAITER.—WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references as to character and capability; has no objection to go to any part of the country, or would travel with a family. Call for or address WAITER, at No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call or address A. M., No. 147 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., care of Mr. Ball, hair-dresser.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITuation as waiter, or to take care of a team of horses; is a good driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 141 24th-st., corner of 2d-av.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER wanted by a young man fully competent; no objection to the country. Commands addressed to C. T., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH reference, wants a situation; can do anything connected with a farm, garden or house. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN—WANTED, FOR A SITUATION in the country; he must have satisfactory reference as to experience, sobriety and good temper, be willing to make himself generally useful, and a Protestant. Apply by note, giving address and reference, to J. B., Box No. 129 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, (colored and single man preferred,) for a first rate situation. Apply at No. 9 Nassau-st., third story, Room No. 5, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A GROOM AND WAITER.—WANTED, BY A gentleman near New-York, a man to act as groom and waiter; must have served in both capacities, and bring the best City references as to character. Call at No. 78 Horatio-st., after 6½ o'clock, P. M., and see Mr. Doremus.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A HOTEL; wages, $15 per month; a stewardess for a steamer, four girls to travel to Europe and California. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of zephyr worsted; we shall sell for thirty days at our old prices; white, 12½ cents; colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, at No. 8[illegible] Broadway, near [illegible]. Remember [illegible], east side.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 360 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 237 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25, silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2, silver, $1.

WANTED—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR two half orphan boys, aged respectively nine and seven years. Address "HOME," in care of Mr. Will, on Greene, No. 261 [illegible], New-York, giving name, residence and references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse, (partial board only for the gentleman.) House must be pleasantly situated, with shady walks, and near the water. Address, stating location and terms, R. G. C., Box No. 107 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, two children and nurse, convenient to the City, where few or no other boarders are taken; farm-house preferred. Must have plenty of fresh vegetables, sweet milk, and nice shady walks in close vicinity. Address, stating locality, advantages and terms, B. B., Box No. 126 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STATEN ISLAND, NEW-BRIGHTON, YORK-AVENUE.—Two small families can be accommodated with board on moderate terms. Locality elevated, cool, healthy, near the landing. Communication with the City every hour. T. T. DUNN.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW LADIES AND single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at Glen Cove, L. I., half a mile from landing, from $3 to $4 a week. Fishing and boating. Address Mrs. E. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, or apply at No. 41 Grove-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING board in the country, can be accommodated at a fine house, one mile from Sing Sing. Plenty of shade, beautiful view of the Hudson, also of a pond near the house. Inquire of Mrs. MARCY, No. 693 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FINELY SHADED locality, within one hour of the City by railroad. A few vacant rooms after Aug. 8. Inquire of JOHN H. ANDRUS, Esq., No. 46 Murray-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE SECOND floor room, with first-class board, can be had at Greenburgh House, Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 10th; additional room, if required.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN willing to room together can have the comforts of a pleasant home, with a family of three persons; location on the line of the Fulton-avenue cars, and within easy walking distance of the ferries. References required. Address B. M. T., Box No. 135 Times Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, also single gentlemen, can obtain neatly-furnished rooms, with board, at No. 248 Hicks-st. The location is pleasant and within 4 minutes' walk of three ferries. House has every modern improvement.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed; house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 Willow-st.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs.—A French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting-room and bedroom, also a single room, to let to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. House first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A large front room, neatly furnished, with gas; would be suitable for two or three gentlemen; also, a small room, at a very low rate. Apply at No. 1[illegible] Henry-st., near Clinton.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. In[illegible]-place. References exchanged.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE No. 84 East 41st-st., three doors west of Lexington-av.; all the modern improvements. Rent until 1st of May next at rate of $600 per annum and the Croton tax. Inquire within, or of W. M. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, OR UNFURnished, the large house, 33x50, No. 11 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of [illegible]-st. Engines 100 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 40 feet. Also, large lot of Machinery, Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 3 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 33d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1609 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a dwelling house up town vacant, with modern improvements, and preferring to have it occupied until next May by a small family, who will keep it in perfect order, at low rent, will find a desirable tenant by applying immediately to N. BLISS, at A. T. Stewart & Co's.

WANTED—A WELL-IMPROVED COUNTRY residence, with from 10 to 50 acres, worth $6,000 to $10,000, within 50 miles of New-York, in exchange for a good, well-built, four-story, brown-stone house, one of the most desirable locations on Murray Hill. Address Box No. 1,372 Post-office.

WANTED.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH A few acres of land, must be on the water, Sound preferred, and a reasonable distance from the City. Price not to exceed $5,000. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 4153 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE THOUsand acres of choice land, in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich. Two hundred and fifty acres in one body, lie 6 miles from the thriving town of Kalamazoo, and less than 3 miles from Oshtemo Depot, with excellent roads to both points; has an abundance of water, and plenty of pine, oak and maple timber, with a beautiful site for building; an outlay of $5 per acre will bring this tract up to from $30 to $40 in value per acre. One hundred and sixty acres lie within 10 miles of Kalamazoo, on a good road, has two fine, never-failing streams on it, is well timbered, and lies well for cultivation. Five hundred acres, in one body, lie 12 miles from Kalamazoo, and is a very handsome tract, being well timbered with oak, black walnut, beech and maple, and is well watered, having on it a small, clear and deep lake, filled with fish. To any person who desires a home in Michigan, a growing and healthy State, this is a desirable investment. The whole tract will be sold for $12,000. Apply, by mail, Box No. 376 Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A good house in the City of New-York, a house and ten acres of good land, with good out-buildings, situated on Long Island, six miles from Brooklyn ferry. This property now rents at eleven hundred dollars per annum. Inquire at No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.

J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 1[illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for City property, a beautiful gothic cottage, partially furnished, with over half an acre of ground laid out with all kinds of fruit trees, plants, shrubbery, &c., &c., in Westchester County, three miles from Harlem Bridge. The house is in complete order. Conveyances every few minutes by stage, boat, or railroad cars. Rent very low to a good tenant. Will sell cheap and on liberal terms. Apply to JOHN KAVANAH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 423 Broadway.

JEWELRY OR WATCHES WANTED SUITABLE FOR THE CUBA TRADE.—The goods must be first-class and at regular wholesale prices, in exchange for a dwelling-house with all the modern improvements, in the best part of the City. Address CUBA, Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	6 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 164 Times Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!

IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!

IN TEN LESSONS!

IN TEN LESSONS!

FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 60 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 311 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S

NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHY HAVE MY LOVED ONES Gone?" Song, by Stephen C. Foster. "The Volunteer Yankee Doodle of '61," a fine Humorous Ballad, by Louis Salle. "War Song of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment," and "Where Liberty Dwells is my Country." 25 cents each; mailed free; just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,

will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $38 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. E. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS been living in this country a few years, wishes to give French and Spanish lessons either in a school or in a private family. Moderate compensation; no objection to go in the country, good references. Address C. B. G. C., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18, continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at [illegible] rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. [illegible]. Board and Tuition $[illegible] per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-[illegible] Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. F[illegible].

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, OF MANY YEARS' experience, is sufficiently qualified to teach English in all its branches, together with German, French and music, desires to give private lessons in either of the above, on moderate terms. Would also take classes in German at schools and seminaries. The best references given. Address A. B. P., [illegible].

AS PRINCIPAL.—WANTED, A POSITION AS Principal in a select school or academy, by one who is a graduate of eight years' standing, and experience in teaching. Besides the usual branches, he teaches French and the piano. Address KAPPA, Box No. 64 Kinderhook Post-office, N. Y.

A TUTOR.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY EXperienced tutor, to reside in a private family, to teach three boys, who must be competent to teach them [illegible] and Latin, and to [illegible] them. A German [illegible] preferred. Must be a Protestant. Apply to W. A. S., Morrisania Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,564 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIence in imparting instruction in the English branches, French and Music, desires a position. Teacher in a family preferred; salary not an object. Address T., Teacher, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years' experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

SCHOOL WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A small day school to dispose of that is well established and suited for a female teacher, may find a purchaser by directing to E. ROBINSON, Glencove, L. I. References given and required.

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE, HAVING SOME time unoccupied, would give instruction in Classics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and the higher mathematics, English, French, &c. Terms moderate. Address A. Z., Box No. 135 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

Is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 236 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers) exposed; recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his works."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Der Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

DR. SWEET'S remedy will do it, no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 64 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCunnisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 29 South 8th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 87 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure of the most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box, six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 2 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in the practice of specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CLEMS SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious—it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 191 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence. Impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 4th-av., New-York. Send red stamp for circular and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, [illegible] Sexual Surgeon living, consult[illegible] the Cure [illegible] and Debility at his offices, No. [illegible] Broadway. His new book (price $1) may be had of [illegible] Broadway, or of the author.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. F. COX HAS TAKEN [illegible] next to the corner of [illegible] patients. All [illegible] Secret.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA [illegible] Reports sent free to the [illegible] HOUGHTON, Howard [illegible], Penn.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint [illegible] unless this remedy is used. It [illegible] genuine anywhere [illegible] Division-st., New-York City. [illegible] $1 per vial, with a [illegible].

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—[illegible] COUNTRY SEATS, VILlas [illegible], and near [illegible] County [illegible] farms of [illegible] 20 acres [illegible] the attention of any [illegible] One of [illegible] every kind [illegible] garden [illegible] the depot [illegible] Inquire [illegible] HUNTING.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.—[illegible] ACRES, [illegible] cultivation; [illegible] or groves [illegible] if necessary [illegible] Address V. B., Box No. 105 Times Office [illegible].

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P.—[illegible] and beautifully situated [illegible] of guests by the 1st of October [illegible] resorts for invalids [illegible] R. M. S. KARNAK [illegible] monthly.

W. KEER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June [illegible], with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & CO., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, will bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York. W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861. }

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 11th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and no application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861. }

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861. }

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTGAGE Bonds, Dover Extension and [illegible] of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway. OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861. }

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $500,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. K. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
CHARLES PALMER, Ass't Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, [illegible]

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox. [illegible], Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
[illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. [illegible] Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst.
W. S. [illegible], Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared the [illegible] payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.
July 10, 1861.

MR. E. H. DENSLOW RETIRES FROM the firm of CLERKE & DENSLOW on account of ill health. The business will be continued by W. B. CLERKE under his own name, as heretofore.
AUG. 6, 1861. CLERKE & DENSLOW.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNION CAMP-MEETING, NOW IN PROGRESS, ten minutes' walk from Elm Park, S. I.; beautiful grove, good [illegible] board [illegible]; faithful laborers, ministers and laymen, earnestly invited to attend. Refreshments on the ground. [illegible] Cortlandt-st. 8 and 11 [illegible] ly are shy tents, O. Jacob.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGON AND AMBULANCE HARNESS.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Nos. 50 AND 52 HOWARD-ST. AND No. 16 MERCER, NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861. }

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, Army Wagon Harness.

The proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, and the price at which they can be delivered at this dépôt, the number which can be made by the bidder within one month after receipt of the order; also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The harness must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns:

Four-mule harness as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 6 inches long, 3⅛ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ⅜ inch iron; hip straps, 3 feet 11 inches long, 2⅛ inches wide, stay pieces 2 feet long, 2⅛ inches wide, with 1⅛ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, 1⅛ inch wide; side straps, 4 feet long, 1⅛ inch wide; tie straps, 15 inches long, ⅜ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side 2 feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two-inch buckle; short side 1 foot 5 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS, 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ¾ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1⅛ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 11⅛ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1¼ inch wide, nose piece 11 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 5½ inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; bitts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 lbs. to the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet long, 2¼ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 16 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron, with T on one end, weight 7½ to 8 lbs. per pair. Twisted or straight.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 22 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron. Twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 1 inch long, 2¼ inches wide, with 2¼-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap. Twisted.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle, ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horsehide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2¼ inches wide, with a 2¼ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1¼ inch wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¼ inch wide, with 1¼-inch buckle; stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ pounds to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO COLLARS, 17½ to 18 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO NECK STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP STRAPS.—Back strap 5 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2⅛ inches wide. Hip Straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1⅛ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅞ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse-hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8-bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 18 inches wide, 17 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

Four-horse Harness, as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 8 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of ⅜ inch iron; hip straps, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stay pieces, 2 feet 2 inches long, 3 inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 5 feet 5 inches long, 1½ inch wide; the straps 15 inches long, ½ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side, 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle; short side, 1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS.—22 to 23 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ¾ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ½ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ½ inch wide, of alum tanned leather.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, 1½ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 12 inches long, 1¼ inch wide, stay pieces from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide, blinds 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide, short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle, bitts, tinned mullen, to weigh 6 pounds the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2½ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 pounds per pair.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 26 inches long, 11 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 11 links to the foot twisted No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse-hide, flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide, surcingle 7 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1½ inches wide, these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1½ inches wide, with 1½-inch buckle, stirrups malleable iron, tinned bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 14½ lbs. to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO COLLARS, 22 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO NECK-STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY-BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE-CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP-STRAPS.—Back Strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip-Straps with buckles each 2 feet 8 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with wrought hooks.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 7 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅞ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the center to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6 horse harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace chain, crupper and hip straps, back bands and coupling straps are doubled; one bearing chain 3 feet long, 11 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 30 feet long.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-mule harness is required the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace-chains, crupper and hip straps, back band, and coupling-straps, are doubled; one bearing chain, 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 25 feet long.

Proposals will also be received for making and delivering ambulance harness for two or four mule or horse teams,—a specification of which will be hereafter furnished.

Forms of proposals and guarantees will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Army Wagon and Ambulance Harness," and addressed to
Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, HEAD-QUARTERS, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug 3, 1861 }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY next, Aug. 10, 1861, at 12 M., for furnishing the following articles for the Volunteer Troops to rendezvous at the several depots in this State, under General Order No. 78:

30,000 pairs Army Shoes (sewed.)
20,000 pairs (all wool) Army Stockings.
20,000 (all wool) Army Shirts, (as per sample in Quartermaster-General's Office.)
20,000 (all wool) Army Drawers, (as per sample in Quartermaster-General's Office.)
5,000 pairs (all wool) Army Blankets, (weight, eight pounds to the pair.)

Each bidder in his proposal will state the names, addresses and responsibility of two or more persons proposed as sureties, who shall, upon acceptance of the same, sign the requisite bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

[illegible] contracts are made for supplying the United States [illegible] payments will be made when funds are furnished and provided by the General Government for such purpose.

The Quartermaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all of the proposals, should he consider them inconsistent with the interests of the United States.
[illegible] VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General, State of New-York.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

ADOPTION.—LADIES WISHING TO ADOPT AN interesting little girl of 12 years—school teacher [illegible] [illegible] Brooklyn, S. D. Mrs. S. M. A.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, corner of the 7th-av. and 35th-st., until 12 o'clock Noon, of the 8th day of August, instant, for furnishing the following Infantry accoutrements and equipments for the volunteer troops of this State:

25,000 Cartridge boxes.
25,000 Cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
25,000 Waist belts and plates.
25,000 Cap pouches and picks.
25,000 Gun slings.
25,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
25,000 Haversacks, (enameled cloth.)
2,000 Non-commissioned officers and musicians sword and waist belts complete.
2,000 Non-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords.
1,000 Axes and helves.
1,000 Hatchets complete.
400 Pickaxes and handles.
500 Spades.
3,500 Camp kettles.
7,000 Mess pans.

All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined. One-third of each of the articles must be delivered at the State Arsenal in this City within fifteen days from the date of the contract, and the remaining two-thirds within twenty days thereafter, all to be subjected to inspection before being accepted.

The proposals will state the price at which each of the articles will be furnished, as well as the place of business of persons making proposals, and all bidders are requested to meet at the Commissary-General's office, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the 8th inst., to learn to whom the contracts are awarded, the successful bidders to give at once full and ample security for the faithful discharge of their obligations.

All proposals should be addressed: "To the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, New-York City," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements and Equipments." The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids, if, in his judgment, the public interest requires it.

As the contracts which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be upon account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government to meet them.

BENJAMIN WELCH, JR.,
Commissary-General.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 11th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.
ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL R. THOMPSON, No. 81 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 56 Nassau-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DEFOREST MANICE against SALLY L. HARRIS, wife of Francis L. Harris, formerly Sally L. Kane, administratrix of, &c., of Cornelius V. S. Kane, deceased, Francis L. Harris, Mary E. Gould, wife of Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Jr., Sarah D. Gould and Isaac A. Storm.—Summons—for relief. To the defendants above named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of July, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1861.
ASHLEY & MANICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jy18-law6wTh* No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—JOHN A. FOUNTAIN, plaintiff, against CHARLES SWAN and Mary his wife, Jesse Johnson, Dennis Keeley, Elwood Tayler and Lucy Ross, defendants.—Summons for relief, com. not served.—To the defendants. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 29 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 21, 1861.
GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, on the 26th day of June, 1861.
GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO.—CORNELIA M. HARTSHORN against ANDREWS HARTSHORN, Summons for Relief. To Andrews Hartshorn, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Cornelia M. Hartshorn, Plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Chenango, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office at Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Norwich, N. Y., July 11, 1861.
[illegible] FOLLETT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy18-law6wTh* Norwich, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the [illegible] Fifth Chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, of the town of [illegible], in the County of Lewis, and State of New-York. Notice first published June 26, 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. [illegible] Turner, County Judge of the [illegible] County [illegible], at his chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., on the 20th day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.
je26-law10wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 5th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 121 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 9th inst., at their salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, at 1 o'clock, a span of beautiful gray horses, 6 years old, warranted perfectly kind and gentle, and believed to be perfect in every respect.
ALSO,
A rockaway carriage and single rockaway.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on FRIDAY, August 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] [illegible] stock as above, comprising [illegible], silk [illegible], cotton [illegible] stockings, lace, [illegible], buttons, [illegible] [illegible] pocket knives and [illegible] [illegible] jet and fancy goods, woolen [illegible] [illegible] Yankee notions and a large [illegible] numerous to mention. [illegible] of [illegible] SANDERS, Assignee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Aug. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom No. [illegible] William-st., a good variety of City [illegible] stocks, Bank stocks, Bonds and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars see *Courier and Enquirer*, *News*, *Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 110 Chambers-st., a large assortment of Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., by order of S. MEYERHEIM, Assignee.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

J. H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, [illegible] mirrors, mattresses, feather-beds, wardrobes, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, stoves, matting, kitchen-furniture, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a legitimate brokerage business, fully established, and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year, even in these times. Location and association unexceptional. Address BROKER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

DRUG ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Sold in consequence of ill health of the proprietor; those having $2,500 or $3,000 cash need apply; business last year, $10,000. Inquire of SAML. CAMPBELL, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital to enter a well-paying business, well established; a young man preferred. This is a rare chance, seldom offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE of the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York, No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST—BANK-BOOK, NO. 200,353, OF THE BANK [illegible] Savings [illegible] of New-York. The finder will please leave the same at the Bank, or at No. 54 7th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3:50 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.

Fare 25 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 50 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 6 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.

Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn	6:20 A. M.	Sands' Point	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6:45 A. M.	Whitestone	8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove	7:15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¾ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9½, 12½, and 3½.

"	"	Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
"	"	Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
"	"	Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Landing West 10th and 30th-sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER [illegible]—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves Pier [illegible] Jay-st. daily, at [illegible] A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAYNES, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves [illegible]-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Northern and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVER-[illegible] [illegible] SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock [illegible]

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip [illegible], at [illegible] M., Sunday excepted. Fare [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7¾ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10⅜ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	60
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare [illegible] by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.

GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp [illegible], Fort [illegible] [illegible] Rifle [illegible], [illegible] Lake, leave boat at first landing.

[illegible] Camp [illegible] and Camp Decker, change boats at [illegible] landing. [illegible] direct to Camp [illegible] Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On the Sunday every half hour [illegible] 7 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUKENT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.	7 15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7 30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8 30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7 45 A. M.	Pier No. 4.	9 00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STEEL GUNS
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S,
No. 99 John and 1?1 John-st.

TENTS. TENTS. TENTS.
Large and small Tents for sale at the lowest prices. Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 1?1 Broadway.

FLAGS.

SILK AND HUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TIFFEY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR-LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, AUG. 20. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed ther for and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 0?
Philadelphia, cabin	2 0?
Philadelphia, steerage	1 5?

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 13 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A rare opportunity for travelers. The splendid British iron steamship ROYAL BRIDE, THOMAS SMITH, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on 10th inst.

This ship has excellent accommodations for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $65. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Aug. 17
ETNA	SATURDAY, Aug. 24

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.—The well-known [illegible] ship [illegible], lying at Pier No. 8 East River, [illegible] and the packet ship ROGER [illegible] LANE, lying at Pier No. 6 North River, will sail on [illegible] inst. Passage at the lowest rates from [illegible] all parts of Great Britain or Ireland, constantly for sale. Apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10⅜ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. [illegible] Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, foot for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages, as follows: at 7:40 and 9 A. M., and at 3:15 and 5 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6 and 7:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:15 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot of Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 8 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:5? and 5 P. M.	and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset, 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR WILL save health and money. [illegible] LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 4?8 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING,
The Colored Steward and German Sailor of the
SCHOONER S. J. WARING,
Who slew three of the piratical prize crew, and rescued themselves and the vessel from their power, hold
LEVEES DAILY, AT THE MUSEUM.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS.
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.
In the Lecture-room, a great dramatic novelty is offered, embracing FARCE, VAUDEVILLE, and BURLETTA.
With a brilliant and talented company, including
LITTLE LOLA, THE INFANT WONDER,
MR. and MRS. C. B. REYNOLDS,
MISS DORA DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
LA PETITE ADDIE LE BRUN,
The favorite juvenile danseuse, always popular.
The first representation of the company will be the drama,
MARIE, THE CHILD OF SORROW.
To be followed by other interesting and attractive plays.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE COOLEST AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
POSITIVELY
THE LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
are positively the last opportunities which can be afforded the public of witnessing the
CELEBRATED EXTRAVAGANZA
already performed for more than
EIGHT CONSECUTIVE MONTHS
during which period it has been witnessed by over
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT,
AND FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
OR,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the new Tableaux,
New Music, new Songs and new Dances.

WINTER GARDEN.
THE FLORENCES.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,)
DOMBEY AND SON.

Capt. Cuttle	Mr. Florence
Susan Nipper	Mrs. Florence

THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

Maria	Mrs. Florence
Fragoletta	Mr. Florence

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
TO-MORROW,
BENEFIT OF MRS. FLORENCE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
GEORGE CHRISTY and his incomparable Troupe
APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reengagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

A GRAND FANCY DRESS
AND MASQUERADE HOP,
At the National Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1861. L. A. PHILIPS, Costumer, will be in attendance.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Governors, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew [illegible] Jackman, Isaac [illegible] Reed and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and [illegible] Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next, respectively.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, [illegible] I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAP. ?? 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. ?.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County, he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited, and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 6, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT [illegible] GILPKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, of the City of New-York, have assigned all their property to MORRIS [illegible] and JOSEPH HERZFELD, of the City of New-York, in trust for the payment of their debts. The office of the assignees is at No. ?2 Broadway, where all claims are to be presented and all payments to be made.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861. }

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this dépôt must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster-Gen.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mercer, New-York.

BUCEPHALUS.—CHESTNUT [illegible] SIXteen hands—a horse of extraordinary [illegible], will be sold at private [illegible] from the stables of Mr. MONTAGUE, 21st-st., N. Y. [illegible] apply [illegible] by magnetism, Dr. [illegible] REYNOLDSON, his owner, invites attention of the scientific and Christian [illegible]

PASTURE FOR HORSES.—GOOD PASTURE [illegible], N. J., seven miles from [illegible], [illegible] by steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* from foot of Spring-st., [illegible], four times a day. [illegible] Box No. 1,809 New-York [illegible] KNAPP, No. 299 Hudson-st.

HORSE KEPT WITHOUT CHARGE.—[illegible] having a good horse and top wagon or [illegible] which they have no use during the [illegible] have them well kept in the country [illegible] by addressing S. X., Box No. 1?? [illegible]

SECOND-HAND ONE-HORSE ROCKAWAY wagon wanted; also a side-saddle. Any one having these articles, or either of them, for sale cheap, may address EDWARDS, Box No. ?? *Times* Office.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 60 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FROM THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. COX'S BRIGADE AT GAULEY BRIDGE—PRECIPITATE FLIGHT OF THE REBELS—MATERIAL OF WISE'S LEGION—MORE VANDALISM—THE NEGROES AND THE GREAT REBELLION, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HEAD OF THE GREAT KANAWHA, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1861.

Ere this can reach you, the telegraph will have anticipated the announcement of the arrival of Gen. Cox's Brigade at Gauley Bridge. The rear guard of the Army came up Monday evening, just as the sun began to sink behind one of the gigantic mountain cones which sentinel on every side this secluded spot.

The march of the brigade from Charleston to this point has presented but little of interest in a military sense, though to the student of Nature it has abundantly compensated for its imaginary perils and real fatigues. The Kanawha Valley is certainly one of the most charming I ever beheld. The river itself, which is navigable as far up as Cannelton, eighty miles above its mouth, forcibly reminds me of the Cumberland; but in other respects the resemblance between the two vales is not so marked. On the Kanawha, one is never out of sight of a well-tilled farm, and the broad acres of emerald-green maize, waving its plumy crests in the breeze, the golden shocks of wheat, which in many places still thickly stud the fields, and occasional belts of heavy timber, sufficiently attest the fertility of the soil.

After passing Charleston, the character of the country undergoes a considerable change. The valley, nowhere more than a mile wide, becomes quite narrow, and the hills grow loftier and more precipitous, till here, where the Gauley and New Rivers unite in forming the Great Kanawha, rugged mountain spurs, rocky cliffs and conical peaks of wondrous beauty characterize the scene. Two miles below are the celebrated Falls of the Kanawha, the music of whose roar can be heard for miles around. The river here is more than half a mile wide—wider, indeed, than anywhere else—and plunges over a succession of rocky precipices which extend across it in an oblique direction, giving it somewhat the appearance of several huge mill-dams within a few feet of each other. Possibly the scene might be more imposing if the various leaps were united in one, but it is grand as it is, and combined with the majestic surroundings has for me a charm scarcely less entrancing than Niagara itself.

Since I last wrote you we have had continued and innumerable evidences of a precipitate retreat on the part of the rebel army. Whatever would tend to impede their flight has been hastily thrown aside. Tents, camp-kettles, chests, arms and stores of all descriptions have almost hourly fallen into our hands. The morning after our arrival here, our men found about twelve hundred muskets, nearly one hundred kegs of powder, and a lot of bacon, which the flying rebels could not tarry long enough to destroy. A mountain howitzer has also been discovered in the river, and preparations are now being made to fish it up. The hills around us are alive with deserters from Wise's legion, some of whom occasionally find their way into our camp, but the great majority of them remain concealed in the mountain fastnesses, suffering the pangs of hunger, afraid to return to their homes, lest they be apprehended by loyalists or traitors, and shot, either as rebels or deserters.

If we may judge from the samples we have seen, Wise's legion must be in a sorry plight. The men look like Falstaff's recruits, and are altogether the raggedest, dirtiest and most miserable set of soldiers (?) I ever saw. Their like, I imagine, could nowhere be found outside of the "sacred soil." They are the poorest of the poor "white trash" of the South, can neither read nor write, and confess they never heard of secession, and have no idea what the word means. They say they joined Wise's Army because they were told the "Abolitionists" were about to invade the valley and desolate their homes. Ignorant as these men are, they know enough not to follow Wise into Eastern Virginia, and therefore embraced the earliest opportunity to desert. It is estimated by the natives here that twelve or fifteen hundred men left the rebel Army at this point.

You need hardly be told that the rebels destroyed the bridge across Gauley River at this place, as they fled. It was a substantial structure, and, owing to the scarcity of lumber in this region, it will be a long time before it is replaced by another as good. The people here are justly indignant at the act.

The burning of the steamer *Kanawha Valley* was another unpardonable act of vandalism on the part of Gen. Wise. He had pressed the boat into the rebel service, and used it for the transportation of stores up and down the river during his stay. The citizens of Charleston were anxious that it should not share the fate of the *Julia Maffitt*, and accordingly a Committee of Secessionists waited upon the rebel leader at Cannelton, the head of navigation, and begged him not to destroy it, as it could there be of no use to the Union troops. He listened to their petition and then applied to it the torch. The organ of destructiveness in Wise seems to be much more largely developed than that of combativeness, and the people of the Kanawha Valley, who have been systematically robbed of horses, wagons, mules, and whatever else could be used by the rebel Army, will not soon forget the time when he himself did all he told them the "Abolitionists" would do.

It may be interesting to learn what the negro population of the Valley think of the "Great Rebellion." Rest assured, they are not indifferent spectators. Of course they gather in groups by the wayside, for the sight of a passing Army is an unusual one; but they do something more: they huzzah for "Massa Linkum" most enthusiastically. One of a group of "contrabands" observed to me, the other day: "Massa said you men 'ud cut our hands and feet off; but I know'd you wusn't gwine to hurt *us*." (Heavy emphasis on the "us.") At another time, being some distance in advance of the Army, I stopped at a house on the roadside, and after conversing some time with its proprietor, who was reclining under what Virgil would call a "*tegmine fagi*," I asked permission to step inside and write a letter, which was readily granted. While seated at a table, an old negro approached me from the kitchen, and after assuring herself that her master was not in sight, she whispered in my ear: "Be mighty kurful what you say to dat man. He belongs to the odder side, and soon as you'se gone he'll go right off and tell 'em." She then added, with a grin, "I know'se you'se all right." The old Ethiop's information was not in the least disconcerting, for I knew my host, although an ignorant Virginian, would be remarkably civil so long as five thousand National bayonets were in the immediate vicinity. These, and other incidents that I could relate, show that the negroes keep themselves well advised of the progress of affairs, and that the slave-holding States are resting on a smoldering volcano, which at any time may make of them a Herculaneum or a Pompeii.

As a correlative of what I have just said, I may mention that an intelligent mulatto "boy," the property of JOHN H. DICKERSON, residing about twenty-five miles below this point, yesterday made a bold stroke for freedom, which I am free to say I hope may be successful. A man named SKINNER, an overseer, recently employed, was driving Mr. D.'s negroes to a hay-field, and cracked his whip pretty loudly about their ears. The mulatto in question, who is said to be an amiable, well-disposed fellow, shrugged his shoulders at the sound, whereupon the overseer applied to them the lash. Quick as lightning the slave turned upon him, and with one blow of his bony fist, laid his assailant sprawling upon the earth. The overseer then attempted to draw from his belt a revolver, when the "chattel" struck him with the handle of his pitchfork. Again the overseer attempted to use his weapon, and again the negro felled him to the earth. Seeing that SKINNER was still not disabled, the negro drew the revolver himself, and placing the muzzle close to the overseer's head, sent two balls through his brain, killing him instantly, and then, with three shots remaining in the pistol to defend himself, fled to the hills. The affair has, of course, created great excitement in the vicinity.

How long Gen. Cox will remain here, or where he will go when he leaves, is uncertain. It matters little, however, for his brigade is thoroughly demoralized. To say that it is a disgrace to the service, is to leave much that is true unsaid. Insubordination is rank. The raw material of the brigade is excellent, but the almost entire absence of anything like discipline has rendered it little better than an armed mob. The soldiers have been allowed whisky to excess, and as a consequence, houses have been ransacked, stores pillaged, and property destroyed, and we have in addition one well authenticated case of rape, the victim being an elderly woman with a large family. I blush to write these things, but I feel it my duty to do so. How long, ah! how long, is our Army to be cursed with incompetent leaders? When will the rebellion be crushed if PIERCE, and SCHENCK, and HILL, and COX, are to be the types of our Generals? For Gen. COX, I have personally a high regard. He is a gentleman, in the fullest sense of the word; an excellent lawyer, and an estimable citizen, but he is now occupying a position that he can never hope to fill.

We have just learned that WISE is encamped at Big Sewell Mountain, forty miles up New River. He will, in all probability, make good his retreat before he can be cut off. Having satisfied myself that there will be no more fighting in this region, I shall leave the Army at this point. OCCIDENT.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The Convention reassembled yesterday, and was in session to-day. The first thing done was to raise a Committee consisting of thirty-one members, one from each county represented.

A resolution was offered to-day declaring that inasmuch as the Legislature had refused to consent to a division of the State, it was unwise at present to take action for that purpose, also proposing to adjourn the Convention on Friday. The resolution was tabled, 39 to 25.

Resolutions were offerred and referred proposing to take a vote on division in the counties west of a line running from the northeast corner of Tennessee, along the top of the Alleghanies to Maryland, the election to be held some time in October; and if the division should carry, the Legislature to call a Convention to complete the work.

There will be a warm contest for action towards a division and a strong opposition, but the divisionists, probably, have the majority, and are determined to push the matter.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

THE REBELS THREATENING FORT BLISS.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The Santa Fé Mail and Cañon City Express arrived in this city last night, three days ahead of time, bringing dates from Santa Fé to the 22d, and Cañon City to the 26th ult.

Business in New-Mexico was still dull. The crops looked fine, owing to the recent rains.

There was a great deal of anxiety in New-Mexico, on account of the threats of the Texans to capture the Government property.

An express from New-Mexico overtook 1,000 soldiers returning to the States at Burt's Old Port, with orders for them to return to New-Mexico. It was feared the Texans were going to capture the Government Forts in that Territory.

Two Federal Officers, Capt. JOHN M. JAMES, and Lieut. R. G. GARTLAND, of the Seventh Infantry, had deserted from the Union service at Fort Fillmore, and joined the Texans. By the latest accounts the Texans had assembled at Fort Bliss about 700 strong, with a number of pieces of artillery. Their pickets had approached within ten miles of Fort Fillmore, at which point there are thirteen companies of regulars to meet them. A few days previous three companies left the Fort for Mesilla, to take down any secession flag that may be found floating. As Texas supports Arizona this may bring about a collision.

The mining regions of San Juan are now abandoned, as all classes are disappointed at not finding gold, though the indications of it are very flattering. More than forty persons have lost their lives in that region; twenty-four being killed by the Indians.

The locators of the Placer mines are in good spirits, and very sanguine of complete success in their undertaking.

Mr. JOHN GAINES, of Ohio, had reached Santa Fé, and entered upon the duties of his office.

Indians were met by the mail party, but they were all friendly.

The weather is extremely hot on the plains.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Gen. BUTLER returned to Old Point this morning. Nothing has as yet transpired as to his remaining, but it is understood that the Army at Fortress Monroe is to be greatly increased. The General has spent the afternoon at Newport's News experimenting with Hotchkiss' shells.

Hampton will be reoccupied on the arrival of the first regiment from the North.

The sailing frigate *Savannah* is being towed up the Roads, and will proceed to Newport's News to relieve the *Dale*, now ordered to sea.

The crew of the bark *Linwood*, of New-York, thirteen in number, have just arrived on the *Quaker City*. The bark was wrecked off Cape Hatteras, and the crew picked up off Cape Henry.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM A SOLDIER AT FORT MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

I arrived back to the Fort late last night, having been absent up to Chesapeake Bay since Tuesday morning—three days and a half. I thought I would write now, so as to let you know I am safe and sound. We have had two or three brushes with the "Seceshers" since starting. We went one hundred and twenty-five miles up the bay, and our gun-boats, the *Adriatic*, *Fanny* and *Cadwallader*, anchored off the shore, while our men, one hundred and twenty-five in number, landed in two of the Naval Brigade bateaux, one of them being armed with a rifled cannon. While searching for arms, we were fired upon from the woods, and our men were immediately formed into scouting and skirmishing parties, and seven of our men, myself included, chased a dozen of them about a mile, although they succeeded in keeping beyond musket-shot. At length we were called in, and went on the boats, with no loss on our side. We then lay at anchor all night, and the next day we captured a schooner, about ten miles further up, and were off and on the shore all day, sometimes in the launches, at other times in the boats. Our provisions had all given out, and not even a cracker was to be had. We started down that evening in a rain storm, and a pretty rough sea. Nothing to eat yet. Friday morning we were all on board the launches at 4 o'clock, and ready for anything. One cracker had been given to each man, and that made us hungrier yet. We were towed by the gun-boats in shore, and then rowed up the mouth of the Cherrystone Creek, some thirty miles from here. We here fired a schooner and a sloop, and our launch, with the rifled cannon, was left to cover the burning, while the other went to the *Fanny*. While lying here, a shot from the shore struck our boat, and another flew over our heads. The Lieutenant of the Naval Brigade, commanding the launch, instantly sighted the gun, and bang went a shell straight into the clump of bushes where the smoke was curling up; another followed, bursting in the garden of a farm-house near the shore. We fired another, which burst in the road near the house, and then rowed for the boat. On reaching the *Cadwallader*, the gun-boats fired a shell every fifteen minutes into the woods. We found now that the *Cadwallader* was on a shoal of mud, and as soldiers were seen in the woods, and behind the sand-banks along the shore, we thought it time to get her off. We then set to, throwing the coal overboard, and in about an hour, had her off. We were just starting together on our way down, when bang went a shell from the shore, which furrowed the water under our stern; this was followed by a volley of musketry, which whistled over our boat, several struck the smoke-stack, and two penetrated the boat's rail. Our boys then jumped up on the hurricane deck, and began loading and firing at will, sending the shot thick and fast on the beach. The large shell-gun sent six charges of canister into their entrenchments and through the woods, while rifled guns from the *Fanny* and the launch sent the shell into the spot where the firing was. The launch's gun was fired every time at a range of 2½ miles, and the officers said they never saw better firing, every shot told, and burst right among their guns. One gun was silenced in fifteen minutes, and another in about half an hour. Last night we reached the Fortress. Altogether, this was a very good three days' work, and a very creditable affair. We met Gen. BUTLER going up on the Baltimore boat, and gave him an account of the affair. He complimented us very highly indeed. C. W. C.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The Democratic State Convention met at Columbus to-day, and nominated H. J. JEWETT for Governor, and JOHN SCOTT HARRISON for Lieutenant-Governor. A series of resolutions was adopted. The third recommends the Legislatures of the States to call a National Convention for settling the present difficulties, and restoring and preserving the Union. The sixth resolution condemns the President's late attempt to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Nearly full votes from forty counties return but three Secessionists to the Legislature, but the disloyal counties are not yet generally heard from. Well-informed politicians think the Legislature in both Houses will be composed of seventy-five per cent. Union men.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

A dispatch from Little Rock, 5th, to the Memphis *Avalanche*, says a Confederate scouting party encountered one hundred Nationals in North-western Arkansas, and killed 25. The Confederate loss was two.

The Portsmouth (Va.) *Transcript*, of the 5th, says the Nationals have evacuated Hampton and Newport's News.

The Winchester (Va.) *Republican*, of the 5th, says Gen. BANKS' army is almost entirely disbanded, only four regiments remaining.

The Richmond Congress has been discussing a financial scheme, the probable result of which will be an advance of Treasury Notes on the subscribed cotton when the market opens, the cotton to be sold at existing prices for the benefit of the planters.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* learns, in addition to the handcuffs brought by the invading army, was a large number of halters for hanging Southern traitors and rebels. It says in all probability the New World never witnessed such scenes of horror as it would have witnessed on the triumphant entrance of the invading army to Richmond.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 3d, says it has been provoked beyond endurance by reading in certain Virginia papers most complacent and gratuitous comments on the charming charity and benevolence of certain citizens and officials of Virginia towards invaders of their soil, plunderers of their estates, destroyers of their homes and firesides, and polluters of their women. It demands that every prisoner at Richmond be incarcerated, and put in irons. Justice, humanity and civilization alike cry for the stern execution of retribution.

Lieut. LAMAR, of the Confederate Army, is still confined at Richmond, the whole of one side seriously paralyzed. RICHMOND, Thursday, August 1.

Mr. RITCHIE, of the *Enquirer*, has just returned from Paris. He says the cause of the Southern Confederacy is looking up in France, and entertains no doubt about its ultimate recognition.

RICHMOND, Friday, Aug. 2.

It is reliably stated, on the most undoubted evidence, that when news of the capture of SHERMAN'S Battery was received in Washington, Gen. SCOTT privately ordered six cannon to be taken from the Navy-yard and sent to Washington, with the announcement that it was SHERMAN'S Battery.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, July 31.

The privateer *Gordon*, from Charleston Sunday last, captured and carried into Hatteras Inlet, the brig *McGilvery*, of Bangor, with a cargo of molasses; also the schooner *Protector*, from Cuba, with a cargo of fruit. The privateer *Mariner* has captured another schooner. The privateer *York* has captured the brig *Martin*, of Boston, with a cargo of machinery.

MAINE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday Aug. 7.

The Republican State Convention was large and enthusiastic, being represented by about 700 delegates. ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr., was unanimously renominated for Governor.

The resolutions declare that the war has been forced upon the North, and is now waged without any desire for subjugating or conquest, but to maintain the supremacy of the laws and preserve the dignity and equality of the several States, and that when this object is accomplished the war should cease; indorse Mr. WASHBURNE, and declare their confidence in the Army and Nation.

TWO MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS EN ROUTE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The Massachusetts Fourteenth Regiment, Col. WM. B. GREEN, leave Fort Warren this afternoon, and proceed South *via* Stonington and New-York.

The Fifteenth, Col. DEVENS, leave Worcester to-night by the Norwich route.

It is reported that NIMS' Battery will leave camp at Quincey to-night, taking the Fall River route; but it is possible their departure may be postponed a day or two. These troops are fully equipped and in excellent condition for service.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The steamers *S. R. Spaulding* and *Ben Deford* arrived this afternoon. The former brought several wounded soldiers of the Massachusetts First Regiment, who were met by their relatives and friends, and tenderly cared for.

The published announcement of the departure of the Fifteenth Regiment and Nim's battery was premature. They leave the last of the week.

ARREST OF A REBEL AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

CHARLES H. TYLER, formerly a captain in the United States Army, and now or recently a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Confederate Army, and a nephew of Ex-President TYLER, came here for his wife to-day, and is now held for orders from Washington.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The crew for the United States sailing-frigate *Potomac*, 50, was mustered on board the receiving ship *North Carolina* yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. They will number about 500 all told. The *Potomac* was reported ready for sea yesterday, and orders to put her in commission are expected to-day. Her officers are to be present at the Lyceum this morning.

The purchased vessels *Nightingale* and *National Guard*, commenced to take their batteries on board last evening. The former is bored for six guns, and the latter for five.

The tow-boat *Saturn*, having on board Commodore PAULDING and Naval Constructor POOK, came up to the Navy-yard yesterday and took Capt. BELL, of the Ordnance Department, down the stream.

The first of the new steam gun-boats afloat will probably be the *Tuscarora*, building at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. A letter to Washington on Monday last, states that she will be fit for launching in a week or ten days. The *Tuscarora* will be 195 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 15 feet deep. She is braced diagonally with iron three and a half inches wide, by a half inch in thickness. The bottom planking is of white oak three and a half inches thick, and is fastened by locust tree nails, and composition bolts.

The War Department has ordered the Quartermaster of the Department of Missouri to have overcoats *for forty thousand men* ready by the 15th of next month. The Missouri tailors will have a grand time of it.

The U. S. sailing frigate *Cumberland*, 24, received her final orders at the Boston Navy-yard on Monday, hauled into the stream on Tuesday, and has probably sailed by this time to join the blockading fleet. The *Cumberland* was lately Commodore PRENDERGAST'S flag-ship, but has now only a Captain's pennant.

The Naval Examining Board continues its sittings, and it refuses to give the names of candidates tried or passed, at Mr. BLUNT'S office.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ADDRESS OF HON. J. A. WRIGHT.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday, for the purpose of welcoming home Hon. J. A. WRIGHT, late United States Minister to Prussia. There was a fair attendance of the members. Mr. PELATIAH PERRIT, the President, introduced Mr. WRIGHT in appropriate terms, when he arose and addressed the Chamber in a speech of some length, upon the state of our National affairs. He referred to the patriotic course pursued by the merchants in their prompt and munificent response to the wants of the Government in furnishing the means for carrying on the war, and also to their liberal subscriptions for the same purpose. He had arrived here after an absence of four years, to contemplate with sorrow, though not with despair, the condition of his beloved country. He rejoiced to see that the time for the exhibition of party feelings had gone by, and that the effort of every true citizen was put forth to sustain the Government in its hour of trial. He belonged to a school of politicians who acknowledged only the sovereignty of the General Government, and which did not divide their allegiance with any State; that stood up for the Constitution founded by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and FRANKLIN. That Government had sheltered him at home, and protected him abroad, and to it he owed all allegiance. The first duty of the citizen was to defend his country. The German people, as a whole, were heartily in favor of the American Union, and were ready to assist by their lives in defending it. He received the warmest personal assurances from the King himself that he prayed for the perpetuity and prosperity of our whole Government, and he said, on the occasion of his taking final leave of him, "God grant you may succeed in sustaining the integrity of the old Union." [Applause.] If they desired the support of European Governments, they must depend upon themselves. He referred to the vacillating course of the public Press of Europe, and particularly to the tone of the London *Times*. That paper had declared that the South was a unit, and that the North was divided. The Press had been subsidized in the interests of the South, and foreign gold was being employed here to undermine and destroy the country and our institutions. We should, he said, not depend on outside support and sympathy until every effort of our own had been exhausted to sustain the Constitution. The European masses loved liberty. His house had been besieged by persons who wished to enlist in the armies of the Union, and he was at last compelled to put up a notice that his was not a recruiting office. The German troops were slow to move, but they always moved right; their impulses were strung for freedom. Wherever a good cause needs assistance, they were prompt to lend a helping hand, and no nation responded more heartily when appealed to in behalf of public liberty. [Cheers.] He had received hundreds of letters of sympathy from all parts of Germany. He saw an affecting instance of devotion to home and country while abroad. An American lady who had been stricken down by disease, when dying, asked that she might first embrace her little child, and then that she might be wrapt in the American flag and expire in its folds, as a testimony of her love for her country. The people of the South would say to him as ABRAHAM said to LOT, "Let there be no strife between us, turn thee to the right or to the left as it pleaseth thee." But ABRAHAM would not have said this had LOT overturned all the sacred arrangements of his household, and conspired to overthrow the patriarchal government and all that ABRAHAM held sacred. When the South should cease to pull down the pillars of the Constitution, and give over their efforts to subvert the fabric of government, then he would listen to them. Until rebellious hands were no longer raised in this suicidal work, let millions of money and thousands of lives, if need be, be laid upon the altar of patriotism, to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution. [Applause.] He was ready to hail with joy the day which should restore peace to the country, but he devoutly prayed that we might have no peace that was not founded in principle.

On motion of Mr. GALLATIN a vote of thanks was adopted by the Chamber for the patriotic address. The members were then introduced to Mr. WRIGHT, and the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.

The bids for the subsistence of our volunteers were opened yesterday afternoon, shortly after 12 o'clock. More than forty proposals for the contract were put in. A few were thrown out, not being in accordance with the requirements of the Quartermaster. The following proposals were read:

C. Wright offered to furnish the raw rations at 21c; board at 27c.
John Morrell, raw ration, 23¾c.; cooked, 29c.
Wm. H. Williams, No. 41 Cortlandt-street, raw ration, 31¼c.; cooked, same price.
Garret Gerris, No. 553 Broadway, raw rations, 23c.; cooked, 30c.
Isaac Daylon, raw ration, 24c., board, 26c., both at the rate of 26c. per day's ration.
Thomas B. Taylor, raw or cooked, either at 30c.
Morris C. Burch, raw or cooked, at 25c.
George W. Ditcher, either at 37c.
Charles Fendt, raw ration, 17c.; cooked 23c., on certain stipulations.
John Tracy, cooked 34c.; not in accordance with the contract, because not proposing for the raw ration.
John Patten, Pacific Hotel, offered to furnish raw ration or board in New-York at 33c.; out of the City, 57c.; also to furnish at an average of all the bids.
Daniel F. Hepman, raw, 30c.; good and wholesome board, 50c.
C. B. Deforest, raw, 32c.; cooked, 32c.
Horatio Read, raw, 23½c.; cooked, 29½c.; will also furnish barracks on the island for the volunteers, which the Quartermaster said was a favorable consideration.
Peter Gerrits, raw, 23c.; cooked, 29c.
William Halsey, raw, 22c.; good and wholesome board, 22c.
Robert G. Walters, raw or cooked, 35c.
Wm. B. Davis, No. 67 South-street, raw, 17c.; cooked, 29c.
Augustus Smith, No. 31 Beekman-street, raw, 25c.; cooked, 30c.
Thomas B. Way, raw, 24c.; cooked, 26c.
John A. Bonsaw, raw, 23c.; cooked, 25c.
Elisha Troughton, either, 35c.
Erastus Plato, raw, 24¾c.; cooked, 28¾c.
Frederick Rohlwagen, raw, 24¼c.; cooking, 28¼c.
Camp, Poisel & Co., either, 25c.
Wm. J. Potter, either, 35c.
James Steele, No. 111 Cherry-street, offered to furnish 18 oz. of first quality of bread at 3¼c. per ration, which, though not advertised for, was of interest to contractors.
Nicholas B. Hooper, No. 10 Spruce-street, either, 30c.
Aaron Seeley, raw, 30c.; cooked, 37½c.—on Staten Island he would wish 5c. extra, and any other place out of the City 10c. extra.
——— Smith, Yonkers, either, 30c.
N. Hicks, Graham, Philadelphia, raw, 21c.; cooked, 32c.; for soap, 5¾c. extra; for candles, 10c. extra.
——— Lathrop, Albany, raw, 24c.; cooked, 29¾c.
Leon Lagneau, raw, 24c.; cooked, 35c.
J. M. Scuburgher, board, 35c.
C. M. Creigher, No. 37 Centre Market, either, at 28½c.
Jacob Springsteed, Albany, raw, 23c.; cooked, 28c.
Daniel F. Appleton, raw, 20¾c.; cooked, 30c.
Henry F. Smith, either, 30c.

The Quartermaster said that it was expected that the bidder would provide a place in which to eat, eating utensils, and cooking apparatus. In three or four days the name of the successful bidder will be made known.

THE SCOTT RIFLES.

This regiment is fast filling up, and as it has to report at Washington within the month, recruits who wish to become perfect in all the modern improvements of rifle drill, had best lose no time in making immediate application. The officers are gentlemen of experience, the Lieutenant-Colonel having been breveted in Mexico for gallant conduct, and know full well how to take care of their men. Head-quarters, No. 21 Broadway.

FLAG PRESENTATION TO THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This afternoon a splendid American flag will be presented to the Anderson Zouaves, on Riker's Island, where the regiment is at present encamped. It (the flag) is the gift of Major ROBERT ANDERSON, and will be presented to the regiment on his behalf by Dr. CRAWFORD, who was in Fort Sumter during the bombardment. Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER will receive the flag for the regiment, and the Chaplain, Rev. JOHN HARVEY, will invoke a blessing upon it. All who wish to witness the ceremony can do so, as the steamboat *Major Anderson* leaves Peck-slip for Riker's Island at 2 o'clock P. M., and returns the same afternoon.

THE WASHINGTON ZOUAVES.

Col. JAMES H. ROMAIN, a gentleman who served with distinction during our former war, has been appointed Colonel of a regiment to be named the Washington Zouaves. Recruits will be received at head-quarters, No. 76 Varick-street.

THE SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

This regiment has now received its uniforms and equipments, and the only cause of delay in marching to the seat of war is the want of a few more men. Another company will be mustered in the service this week. Those wishing to be in the service of the United States and have their pay, &c., begin at once should not fail to make immediate application at their City head-quarters, No. 561 Broadway. Squads are sent from there to the camp on Staten Island each day.

NEW-YORK RIFLES.

This regiment, under the command of Col. CHAS. LE GENDRE, is rapidly filling up, and several companies will be mustered into service to-day. Among the officers of the command are Lieut.-Col. Chas. Le Gendre, Colonel; Capt. de Brame, Lieut. Colonel; Maj. de Schmidt, late of the Austrian Army, Major; Lieut. Glossauer, eleve of the military school of St. Cyr, Captain; Ensign C. Link, a graduate of the Dresden Polytechnic University, Captain. Maj. Siegum, of the Austrian Army, will also take the command of one company. Such officers as these are the kind of guarantees which soldiers now require, and no doubt the ranks of the regiment will be rapidly filled up. Accompanying the New-York Rifles will be a battery of DE BRAME'S celebrated revolving rifled cannon, and this will be placed under the scholarly experience of Capt. LINK. The regimental head-quarters have been moved to the City Hall, south-west corner, below the Mayor's office. The principal recruiting office remains at No. 109 Bowery.

THE FLYING ARTILLERY.

Capt. T. B. BUNTING is now in the City, recruiting for Light Company K, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., (City Guard.) Eight riders and twelve cannoniers are wanted to make up the complement needed. He rejoins his company at Harper's Ferry on Monday next. Applications can be made daily, from 10 to 3, at the Armory, corner University-place and Thirteenth-street.

THE VOLUNTEER'S DEPOT.

Several companies, belonging to various regiments, presented themselves for medical inspection yesterday. Owing, however, to the strict examination the men have to undergo at the hands of Dr. MOTT, not one whole company was accepted, consequently none were mustered into the service of the United States yesterday.

MUSTERING OUT OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA OUT OF THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.

Col. SCHWARZWAELDER'S Regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States yesterday. At 10 o'clock line was formed on Bond-street, and the regiment marched to Washington-square, where the ceremony was performed by Major SHEPARD, of the Regular Army. After being mustered out the regiment paraded down Broadway to Grand-street, and from thence to its Armory over Centre Market, where the men were dismissed. A juvenile Zouave corps paraded with the regiment, and attracted much attention through the whole line of march. The majority of the men express their intention of returning to the war.

CAPT. MOTT'S ARTILLERY.

One hundred are wanted to leave immediately for Washington, to join Capt. MOTT'S Artillery, now stationed at the Chain Bridge, on the Potomac. Of the hundred, fifty are wanted as drivers, six as artificers, two as buglers. Those wishing to join will call upon Capt. MOTT, at the Smithsonian Hotel, Broadway, from 5 to 10 A. M., and to Sergeant STEWART from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M., at the same place. Apply early, as the list closes on Friday evening.

REGIMENTS EN ROUTE.

Two Massachusetts Regiments are to arrive here this morning on their way to the seat of war, viz: the Fourteenth, Col. WM. B. GALLUP, *via* the Stonington route; and the Fifteenth, Col. DEVENS, from Worcester, by the Norwich route.

SYMPATHY WITH THE BEREAVED.

At a regular meeting of the New-York Central Republican Club, held at their Room on Tuesday evening, Aug. 6, 1861, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Club has learned with deep regret of the affliction of our esteemed Treasurer, T. G. GIRVAN, Esq., by the loss of his two sons and brother-in-law, in the recent battle at Manassas, Va., and that we tender to him and the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

HEAD-QUARTERS CLINTON RIFLES, No. 62 William-street, Aug. 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two several statements in regard to the Clinton Rifles, malicious in their tendency, and calculated to injure that organization, have recently appeared in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The first is to the effect that Col. LE GAL, late of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, has been elected Colonel of the Clinton Rifles. The second that a majority of the line officers had affected a new organization, to be known by the name of the Morgan Rifles. Both statements are unconditionally false. Col. LE GAL was tendered a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the Clinton Rifles, but writes to tell me that he is compelled to decline for the present. As regards the second statement, two captains and six lieutenants have been dismissed from the Clinton Rifles for insubordination, and have, I understand, formed themselves into a body, to be called the Morgan Rifles. They do not, however, by any means constitute a majority of the line officers of the Clinton Rifles, now over thirty in number.

By inserting in your journal this refutation of a slander you will perform an act of justice and oblige

Your obedient servant,
J. A. PAGE.
Colonel Commanding Clinton Rifles.

A NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Col. J. MANSFIELD DAVIS is making very good progress in raising a regiment of Cavalry for the war. He has already six companies enrolled, and will soon fill up the whole list. He is an officer of ability and skill, and has for his Lieutenant-Colonel Capt. KILPATRICK, a recent graduate of West Point. The camp of the regiment is at Scarsdale, and the recruiting office is at No. 648 Broadway. The arms of the regiment are to be a carbine, sabre and revolvers.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Some of the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, not having had sufficient fighting in the service of their country, wound up yesterday by a set-to in Gen. COOK'S office, where they accidentally met. Col. ABEL SMITH, Lieut.-Col. CLARK, and Quartermaster MUMBY, were the belligerent parties. Having met at the office of the General, their difficulties at Baltimore were renewed, when it is alleged that Col. SMITH made some belligerent demonstrations, and was pitched into *à la* Hyer by Lieut.-Col. CLARK and Quartermaster MUMBY. The parties were separated before any serious damage had been done, when Col. SMITH preferred a complaint before a Justice of the Peace, against CLARK and MUMBY, for assault and battery. The case will be investigated on Friday afternoon.

Capt. OLIVER T. BEARD, late of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, has received authority from Gov. MORGAN to raise an artillery company. He opened a recruiting office at No. 38 Warren-street yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, and at 12 M. he had twenty good and true men enrolled, and he expects to have his command ready to go into camp within ten days. His company will consist of about 120 men, and will be armed with six of PARROT'S rifled cannon. Capt. BEARD has proven himself to be a most efficient officer, and has besides the benefit of a large experience in Mexico and California. Men who enlist under him will have all their rights carefully looked after, but they must expect to be under the most thorough discipline.

Secession at Nassau, N. P.

From a gentleman recently arrived from Nassau, N. P., we learn that the inhabitants are largely in favor of the secession cause, and every report of disasters to the Union troops is hailed with delight. They express their belief that the result of the contest can be only in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. They derive their information of our affairs mostly from Southern papers, although their trade is almost entirely with the North.

A Polite Card from Marshal Burnham.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In reply to your correspondents of Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, with reference to the use of my name in connection with the position of Brigadier-General, I beg to say that if any person has presented me for such an appointment, it was without my knowledge or consent. I have not been, and am not now, an applicant for *that* or *any other position* under this Administration, and would accept of none, military or otherwise, if offered.

In reply to your correspondent of to-day, who says "he knows me to be one of the strongest Secessionists in the United States," I beg leave to say thus publicly, *through your columns*, that he is a liar and a scoundrel. I have no other reply to make to lies, falsehood and mendacity. Yours, &c.,

J. C. BURNHAM,
Seventy-ninth-street and Broadway.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, 1861.

New-Jersey.

ALLEGED MURDER AT ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD.—On Tuesday night an affray occurred between a man named CASS, residing at English Neighborhood, and TAYLOR, toll-gate-keeper on the Hackensack Turnpike, resulting in the death of CASS. It is stated that CASS passed through the gate, when a dispute arose in reference to the toll, and upon his return the quarrel was renewed, and TAYLOR drew a carving-knife and stabbed CASS through one of his lungs, causing instant death. He then made his escape. An investigation will take place to-day.

TWO BURGLARS SHOT.—At Hoboken on Monday night, two men attempted to rob the store of JACOB BAMBER, when the latter shot them both, killing one on the spot. The other died a few hours afterwards. No further particulars were ascertained.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand; sales 18,000 bush. Winter Red Western, 97c., 2,000 bush. Milwaukee Club, 83c.; 3,000 bush. fair to choice White Kentucky, $1 16a$1 20. CORN closed a shade firmer; sales 14,000 bush. at 32c.; 15,000 bush. at 32¼c.; 18,000 bush. at 32½c. Other grains quiet, and no sales. WHISKY, nominal, at 15½c. CANAL FREIGHTS.—Asking 11c. on Corn, and 12c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bush. Wheat, 62,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—400 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bush. Wheat, 98,000 bush. Corn, 11,000 bush. Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR unchanged, $3 50 for export. WHEAT shade higher. WHISKY declined 1 to 15c. Mess PORK dull at $14 50. Exchange on New-York ¼ per cent. premium.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—E. Schnerdler, E. H. Hamer, Mr. Ryder, M. Martinez, R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. Consul at Havana, and servant, R. D. Railhoff, E. de Goyeneche, J. R. Garcia, E. Varquez, A. Sedmann, A. Laun, R. Sanjanna, S. O. Chapman, A. Rodriguez, P. Lago, W. H. Fairchild, wife and son, F. P. [illegible] G. de Marga, B. F. Vallin, wife and son, F. Silva, [illegible], Miss E. Bacon, Miss M. McDonough, J. [illegible] Arinct and servant, S. Masenet, Mrs. M. Martinez [illegible] sons, J. Langus, Juan Rey, J. Areaya, F. Rolle, [illegible] tiga, Juan Ruiz, J. G. Estefain, A. M. Arensey, [illegible] Mary Hudley and 2 children, M. Alandi, S. Holet, [illegible] Pelays, J. Tryngen, J. D. Getty, J. Marchado and servant, Miss Oliver, Miss M. Gordon, [illegible] Dyre, J. Neunanger, J. A. Barrie and son, J. M. de [illegible] J. L. Douertera, J. M. Agnovo, D. Gratas, Mrs. [illegible] ney and 3 children, M. G. Chisrirl, A. R. Fernandez, Anson Taylor, J. Machin, A. Gorel, B. Loomis, [illegible] Capt. L. Carbatt, R. Franke, E. Freecher, J. Andia, [illegible] Costa, Capt. D. Thorpe, C. Amolt, J. Coxart, J. Salas, [illegible] Lopez, J. Fogragor, R. Climer and wife, P. Lens, F. Corballo, M. Desa, J. Dickerson, Geo. Shepard, M. Mora, [illegible] Chavez, J. Baize, J. J. Pratt, J. P. Wells, A. Penchet, J. A. Shubert, M. Fogerty, L. Prelinde, F. Martinez, and 1 seaman, sent home by U. S. Consul.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 03 | Sun sets.... 7 10 | Moon sets.... 8 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 00 | Gov. Island. 9 54 | Hell Gate....11 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.

Cleared.

Steamers Thomas Swan, Layfield, Washington, W. P. Williams; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.
Barks Harvest Home, Berry, Liverpool, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Azelia, Davis, St. Thomas, Whitman & Co.; Depeche, (Prus.,) Hartman, Cork and a market, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Linden, Howell, Montevideo, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Brigs Island Queen, Conway, Cork, Metcalf & Duncan; Fosca Helena, (Dutch,) Kidder, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Borneo, Norton, Key West, H. Brewer.
Schooners M. E. Pearson, Hodgdon, Bangor; J. W. Faulklin, Boston; Onward, (Br.,) Phalen, Monckton, D. R. De Wolf.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana Aug. 3, at 5:15 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Aug. 4, at 6:30 A. M., lat. 34 54, lon. 74 44, passed brig Sarah Starr, bound N., with a U. S. prize crew on board.
U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Washington, D. C., 60 hours.
Steamer Ironsides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.
Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer Alice, Nickens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Ship Bavaria, Bailey, (late Wood,) Havre 40 ds., in ballast and 29 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Capt. Wood died July 11, of inflammation of the bowels. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage.
Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London and Deal June 23, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan.
Bark Southerner, Campbell, Manzanilla, Cuba, 20 ds., with melado, palm-leaf, &c., to Edmiston Bros. Had light airs and calms the entire passage.
Bark Washington, (of Baltimore,) White, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee to master. The W. arrived at Sandy Hook on the 4th inst., where she lay waiting orders—is now at the city.
Bark Union, (of Boston,) Tripp, Cow Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to B. F. Small.
Bark John Benson, Johnson, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.
Brig Lizzie Gardner, (Br.,) Ward, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., in ballast to master. Had light southerly airs and calms the entire passage.
Brig Harp, Willings, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Brig J. Congdon, (Br.,) Bowman, Bridgeport, in ballast, to J. F. Whitney & Co.
Schr. Flash, (Br.,) Wart, Eleuthera 12 ds., with fruit to Elliston, Perot & Co. 5th inst., off Hatteras, spoke Br. schr. George, from St. Domingo, for New-York.
Schr. St. George, (Br., of Bermuda,) Penniston, Aux Cayes July 22, with logwood and coffee to Middleton & Co.
Schr. Brunette, (Br.,) Arnold, Arroyo, P. R., July 28, with molasses to Vatable & Reynat.
Schr. D. C. Hulse, Tucker, Key West 8 ds., in ballast, to Jonas Smith & Co.
Schr. Abbie Forrest, Smith, Eleuthera 12 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Davis, Sandy Hill, Md., 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Sea Breeze, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Conroy, St. Thomas July 26, with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son.
Schr. N. B. T. Thompson, Donovan, Philadelphia, with coal, for Fair Haven.
Schr. E. M. Clark, (3-masted,) Clark, Hartford, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Rollins, Prescott, Eastport 9 ds., with laths and fish to Sturges & Co.
Schr. Rio, Chaudlin, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spiles to C. L. Snow.
Schr. Z. A. Paine, Snow, Eastport 10 ds., with laths and fish to J. Boynton & Son.
Schr. Helen, (of Rockland,) Carroll, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Richard Irvin.
Schr. Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Welpley, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with laths and timber to A. Smithers & Co.
Schr. Templeton, Hodgdon, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.
Schr. J. E. Potts, Holley, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Arion, Wickson, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Celestia, Rankin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Galena, Thayer, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.
Schr. Tarquin, Lord, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.
Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. E. A. Stevens, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. Forest City, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. M. H. Reed, Kelley, Albany, for New-Bedford.
Schr. Tarquin, Lord, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. D. T. Willetts, Robbins, New-London 1 day.
Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton, for Poughkeepsie.
Schr. Ringgold, Sturges, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Florida, Kelley, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.
Schr. John R. Watson, Packer, New-London 2 ds.
Schr. Mary E. Mangan, Whalen, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.
Schr. Corinna M., Jones, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Chase, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.
Schr. J. N. Frances, Deer, New-London, in ballast.
Schr. John Walker, ——, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Hannah E. Shave, Ryan, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Maryanna, Mott, Norwich, in ballast.
Schr. Hattie Low, Quinn, Baltimore 4 ds., with wood.
Sloop Pocahontas, Van Wicken, Elizabethport, for Manhasset.
Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.
WIND—During the day, S. E.

Sailed.

Aug. 6—Ship Belle Wood, Liverpool. Barks Charles Brewer, Matanzas; Eagle, Curacoa; G. F. Bulley, (Br.,) Queenstown; H. Spearing, Belfast. Brigs Diadem, Cork; Emily, Cape Ann; Proteus, Cork. Schr. Victoria, (Br.,) St. Thomas.

Miscellaneous.

PORTLAND, Aug. 7.—The brig Belmont Locke, from Bangor, with a cargo of lumber, bound to Barbados, has put in here in distress, leaking badly.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Union—bark, of Boston, from Europe for New-York, 3d inst., off Nantucket.—(By pilot boat Mary Ann, No. 13.)
Betsey Ames—schr., from Boston for Key West, 15 ds. out, July 23, lat. 26, lon. 71 33.
Equator—Br. schr., hence for Nassau, July 28, off the Hole in the Wall.
Havelock—ship, Ganby, from Liverpool for Bombay, 41 ds. out, all well, July 7, lat. 12 7 S., lon. 37 50 W.
Peerless—schr., Patterson, from Baltimore for Porto Rico, Aug. 1, lat. 34 56, lon. 71 31.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., July 24, barks John Benson, for New-York in 2 ds.; Tivola, just arr., to load for New-York; brig Scotland, for Hartford, ldg., in 4 ds.; brig Echo, of and from Baltimore, just arr., had lost part of deck-load and monkey rail in a hurricane July 10, in lat. 30; brig Gold Hunter, Robinson, to sail in 2 ds. for the British Provinces.
At Aux Cayes, July 22, schrs. Dan Smith, for New-York; Curassow, (Br.,) do.; Eliza Cowell, for Boston; Rio, of Baltimore, wtg.
At St. Thomas, July 26, ship Masonic, for Cork for orders, to sail 28th. The ship Equal Rights, for Europe, sld 27th.
At Arroyo, P. R., July 29, brigs H. Halloch, King, for New-York, ldg.; J. W. Johnson, hence, dischg.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—21st, Sitka, at Marseilles; 23d, Vilkingen, at Cardiff; 24th, Humboldt, at Hamburg; J. W. Oregreas, at Falmouth; Tycoon and Constantine, at Deal; Herman, at Bremen; Mentor, Starcross, Georgiana and Medallion, at Queenstown; Ukko Tivoli, John Bright and Sawley Chludon, at Liverpool; 25th, J. E. Smith, do.
Arrived from New-Orleans—21th, Concertina, at Warren Point; Roland, at Deal; Africana, Esmanindas, J. S. Parsons, Montezerat, National, Valentina and Victoria, at Liverpool; 26th, R. D. Shepherd, at do.
Arrived from Matanzas—24th, bark Home, at Queenstown.
Sailed for New-York—26th, A. R. Marshall, from Liverpool.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—J. W. Harris, at Newry; George Marsden, at Shields; Tycoon, at Flushing; Brilliant, and Albert, at Plymouth; St. Cloud, at Deal; Wm. Tapscott, and Isaac Webb, at Liverpool.
Arrived from Boston—Enoch Train, at Liverpool.
Arrived from Baltimore—John Clarke, at Havre; Summer Cloud, at Liverpool.
Arrived from New-Orleans—Leona and Clifton, at Havre; Marathon and Teresina, at Liverpool.
Arrived from Mobile—Harriet, at Liverpool.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public.
☞ The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 56 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED, in city or country, by an American Protestant woman of middle age, and of high respectability; is not above doing the entire work where she would have control. Will be disengaged on the 1st September. Refers to the gentleman whose house she has managed the last 15 months; is a person of intelligence and moral worth. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and [illegible] and pastry, all kinds of desert, jellies [illegible], has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 217 7th-av., between [illegible] sts., third floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, as general housemaid; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible] st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY trustworthy woman wants a situation as first-rate cook and laundress [illegible] has the best of City reference [illegible] Call at No. 37 West [illegible]

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION [illegible] married woman whose child is three [illegible] best of City reference [illegible] given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 12[illegible] East [illegible]

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses. Call at No. [illegible] 6th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting; has got the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 136 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, back room.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3083. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Further Particulars of the Dug Springs Battle.

Gen. Lyon Awaiting an Attack at Springfield.

A Brisk Fight in Northeastern Missouri.

A Body of Rebels Repulsed from Athens.

MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED.

Important News from the National Capital.

Arrangements for Preventing Communications with the Enemy.

The Works on the Virginia Side Strengthened.

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee.

They Refuse to Unite with the Republicans.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The Surgeon-General reports the sick and wounded in the various hospitals under the charge of Government. They sum up—at the General Hospital, E-street, Washington, 225; at the General Hospital, C-street, Washington, 65; at Columbia College, Washington, 258; at Union Hospital, Georgetown, 206; at Miss ENGLISH'S Seminary, Georgetown, 181—making a total of 935 in all the hospitals on this side of the river The hospitals at Alexandria are not included.

A GOVERNMENT CYPHER.

A. B. TALCOTT, for a number of years the Superintendent of the telegraph lines running from this city, has invented a cypher system for the use of the Government, which even the author cannot translate without the key. If the key does not get to the possession of the rebels through the Government employes, the system will be of great value to the Government.

MOVING TROOPS.

This morning one regiment of SICKLES' Brigade crossed the eastern branch, and another regiment will follow to-morrow. They will be distributed along the eastern shore of the Potomac, from the Insane Asylum to a point six miles below. The result of this movement will be to cut off in a great degree the communications of the rebels with their spies and agents in this city. The Third Regiment of SICKLES' Brigade, Col. TAYLOR, marched in review before the President this afternoon.

THE COLONELCY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

Gov. STEVENS, of Oregon, has not accepted the Colonelcy of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders. The Regiment claim the right of electing their own Colonel, and Gov. STEVENS is not willing to be forced upon them as their Commander.

THE EXCURSION TRAIN.

The excursion train from New-York *via* Easton, Reading and Harrisburgh, left at eight this evening on its return.

THE SCREW STEAM-SLOOPS.

The Navy Department has advertised for proposals to build the machinery of the four screw steam-sloops now building at the Kittery, Charlestown, New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards. Proposals will be received until Sept. 5.

MORE BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

The President has appointed as Brigadier-Generals, Col. E. D. KEYS, Eleventh Infantry; Col. FITZ JOHN PORTER, Fifteenth Infantry U. S. A. and HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, late of the United States Army, and a Professor at the Annapolis Naval School. Col. KEYS was promoted at the request of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

STRENGTHENING THE DEFENCES.

Since the retreat from Bull Run, our troops on the Virginia side of the river have been engaged in strengthening their positions, with the view to repelling any movement which may be made against the city. Several important works have been completed.

POSTPONED.

The departure of Mrs. LINCOLN for Long Branch has been postponed until Monday next.

THE PRINCE NAPOLEON GONE OVER TO THE REBELS.

The Prince NAPOLEON started this morning to visit the Rebel Army at Manassas. He was accompanied by the Secretaries of the French Legation, and by his suite. He was escorted to our lines by Gen. MCDOWELL in person. It is possible that the Prince may extend his visit to Richmond.

A REVIEW.

The President to-day reviewed the regiments of the Sickles Brigade. The weather was so intensely hot that many of the men had to fall out of the ranks. The two Wisconsin Regiments were also reviewed. They came over from Baltimore today.

MISS DIX ILL.

Miss DIX has been seriously indisposed, but is now improving.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

A gentleman who left Richmond on Monday has reached Washington. He is unwilling to communicate information of what he saw, further than that heavy fortifications were being erected for the defence of Richmond, and that but few troops were to be seen.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 8.

It appears from the data of the Committee of Ways and Means that the total amount of appropriations at the recent session is $275,000,000. Of this, $[illegible]00,000 were for the Army, $35,000,000 for the Navy, and the remainder for various other purposes.

One of the regiments of the Sickles Brigade was reviewed by the President this morning. Their physical endurance was great, a few only being obliged to retire from the ranks on their march, the thermometer being 120° in the sun.

It is understood that Col. SICKLES will be appointed a Brigadier-General by the President.

There was considerable alarm among our troops in the neighborhood of the Great Falls on Tuesday night, which subsided on ascertaining there was nothing more serious than the shooting of one of our pickets in the foot by a concealed rebel on the opposite side of the river.

Letters have just been received there—one dated 23d and the other 28th of July, from Capt. WITHINGTON, of the First Michigan Regiment, stating that he was not wounded at Bull Run, but taken prisoner while attempting to assist Col. WILCOX off the field. Colonel WILCOX'S arm is badly shattered. Capt. RICKETT is also wounded. Dr. SIMS, of the Third Wisconsin, is in attendance. Mrs. RICKETT is with her husband. Capt. WITHINGTON writes that they are treated with great kindness. They are all on their parole of honor not to escape or take up arms against the South. These parties are now probably in Richmond, as the wounded were to be removed thither as soon as circumstances would permit.

The seven captured officers and their men, brought to the Washington Navy-yard, have been officially transferred to the civil authorities.

The President and Mr. BLAIR, this afternoon, were present at the experiments with MAYNARD'S Reformed Rifles and ALEXANDER'S cartridge.

Secretary CHASE left this afternoon for New-York on public business. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury HARRINGTON has been commissioned to attend to his official duties here meanwhile.

The Senate on the last day of the session confirmed the following-named Postmasters, in addition to those appointed during the recess of Congress: George W. Edwards, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Samuel Russell, Hillsdale, Mich.; J. R. Rand, Westfield, Mass.; Asa P. Colby, Holyoke, Mass., and Nathan Lee, Massachusetts; Olney B. Maxwell, Livingston, N. Y.; Daniel F. Pickering, Elmira N. Y.; John R. Selkreg, Ithaca, N. Y.; Albert G. Murray, Canandaigua, N. Y., Egbert Lenebing, Catskills, N. Y.

Prince NAPOLEON started at 6 o'clock this morning for the other side of the river, designing to pass out of our lines within those of the disunion army, at least as far as Fairfax Court House, if not to Manasses Junction. Gen. MCDOWELL probably caused him to be escorted through our lines by two companies of United States Cavalry. There is strong ground for belief that the Prince's visit to this country is more for political than any other purposes, and for the enlightenment of the Emperor on current affairs.

To-day the President made the following additional appointments of Brigadier-Generals of the volunteer force, viz.: Col. E. D. KEYES, of the Eleventh Infantry, U. S. A.; Col. FITZJOHN PORTER, of the Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A.; HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, late of the United States Army, and formerly professor of gunnery and mathematics in the Naval School at Annapolis.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 3, 1861.

SIR: In conformity with the resolution of the Senate of the 19th July, requiring to be published in all the newspapers of this city the name and location of each hospital and the number of sick and wounded of the various regiments therein, I have the honor to transmit herewith the lists from the Infirmary Hospital on E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets; Union Hospital, corner Bridge and Washington streets, Georgetown, D. C.; General Hospital, C-street, No. 360; Hospital at Miss ENGLISH'S Seminary, Georgetown, D. C.; and Hospital at Columbia College, in this city.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. FINLEY, Surgeon General.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS

In Hospital Aug. 3, 1861—Published in conformity with the resolution of the Senate of July 19, 1861.

AT GENERAL HOSPITAL ON E-STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH STREETS, WASHINGTON.

1st N. Y. S. Cavalry....	2	5th Mass. Volunteers...	1
1st N.Y. F. Zouaves (a)	20	8th Mass. Volunteers...	1
2d N. Y. Volunteers....	2	11th Mass. Volunteers..	1
3d N. Y. Excelsior Brig.	1	2d Vt. Volunteers.......	2
12th N.Y.S. Volunteers	1	3d Vt. Volunteers....	2
13th N.Y.S. Volunteers.	1	1st Minn. Volunteers...	8
14th N. Y. S. Volunteers.	1	5th Penn. Volunteers .	1
16th N.Y. S. Volunteers.	—	9th Penn. Volunteers .	3
17th N. Y.S. Volunteers.	2	26th Penn. Volunteers .	1
18th N. Y. S. Volunteers.	3	27th Penn. Volunteers..	6
21st N. Y. S. Volunteers.	1	1st N. J. Volunteers....	2
22d N. Y. S. Volunteers.	2	2d N. J. Volunteers....	4
24th N. Y. S. Vols....	1	2d Maine Volunteers..	4
25th N. Y. S. Vols....	1	3d Maine Volunteers..	3
27th N. Y. S. Vols....(b)	3	4th Maine Volunteers..(e)	3
28th N. Y. S. Vols...	1	5th Maine Volunteers.	3
31st N. Y. S. Vols....	2	2d New-Hampshire...	4
33d N. Y. S. Vols ...	2	1st Michigan..........	1
35th N. Y. S. Vols....	2	2d Michigan..........	3
36th N. Y. S. Vols....(c)	4	2d Wisconsin.........	3
37th N. Y. S. Vols....	2	Capt. Mott's Artillery	1
38th N. Y. S. Vols....	1	Tammany Regiment (f)	1
69th N. Y. S. Vols....	1	Sturges Ill. Rifles....	1
79th N. Y. S. Vols...(d)	2		
2d Rhode Island	1	Total................	225
1st Massachusetts Vol.	2		

(a) Including two officers. (b) One officer. (c) One officer. (d) One officer. (e) Including three officers. (f) An officer.

AT UNION HOSPITAL, CORNER OF BRIDGE AND WASHINGTON STREETS, GEORGETOWN.

2d N. Y. Volunteers ...	6	27th Penn. Volunteers..	2
8th N. Y. Volunteers...	1	2d Michigan Volunteers	6
11th N. Y. Volunteers..	2	4th Michigan Volunteers	4
13th N. Y. Volunteers..	13	2d Wis. Volunteers.....	24
15th N. Y. Volunteers..	1	Moz. N. Y. Volunteers.	2
17th N. Y. Volunteers..	10	Garibaldi Guards......	2
18th N. Y. Volunteers..	1	Jackson Guards........	1
19th N. Y. Volunteers..	1	5th Artillery...........	1
22d N. Y. Volunteers...	1	3d U. S. Infantry.......	1
24th N. Y. Volunteers..	3	2d U. S. Cavalry.......	3
26th N. Y. Volunteers	1	2d R. I. Battery........	1
28th N. Y. Volunteers	1	2d Artillery..........	1
32d N. Y. Volunteers	6	2d Vermont Volunteers	1
38th N. Y. Volunteers..	2	1st Minnesota Volunt's.	12
69th N. Y. Volunteers..	14	1st Mass. Volunteers....	2
71st N. Y. Volunteers..	1	2d U. S. Infantry.......	1
79th N. Y. Volunteers..	15	27th N. Y. Volunteers..	1
1st N. H. Volunteers...	1	9th Mass. Volunteers...	5
2d N. H. Volunteers....	4	35th N. Y. Volunteers...	1
1st Ohio Volunteers.....	2	31st N. Y. Volunteers...	1
1st Conn. Volunteers...	1	3d Maine Volunteers....	6
2d Conn. Volunteers...	1	3d Vermont Volunteers.	7
3d Conn. Volunteers...	3	26th Penn. Volunteers..	1
2d N. Jersey Volunteers	1	3d Michigan Volunteers.	10
3d N. Jersey Volunteers	4	3d Penn. Volunteers...	1
2d Maine Volunteers...	5	5th Maine Volunteers..	1
3d Maine Volunteers...	2		
4th Maine Volunteers..	5	Total...............	206

AT GENERAL HOSPITAL, NO. 360 C-STREET, WASHINGTON.

1st Reg. U. S. Cavalry..	1	1st Reg. U. S. Infantry..	2
2d Reg. U. S. Cavalry..	12	2d Reg. U. S. Infantry..	5
1st Reg. U. S. Artillery..	14	3d Reg. U. S. Infantry..	7
2d Reg. U. S. Artillery..	3	Unattached Recruits....	4
3d Reg. U. S. Artillery..	4		
5th Reg. U. S. Artillery..	13	Total.................	65

SUMMARY.

Remaining 27th July, 1861	58
Taken sick since	18
Aggregate	76
Returned to duty	11
Remaining	65

AT HOSPITAL AT MISS ENGLISH'S SEMMINARY, GEORGETOWN.

	Sick.	W'd.		Sick.	W'd.
Michigan 2d Reg ..	11	1	N. Y. 11th Reg......	1	—
Conn. 2d Reg......	—	1	N. Y. 25th Reg.....	3	—
Wisconsin 2d Reg .	—	5	Maine 3d Reg......	3	—
Michigan 1st Reg..	—	4	N. Y. 1st Reg.......	1	2
Maine 2d Reg.	—	5	N. Y. 17th Reg.....	1	—
N. Hamp. 2d Reg..	—	1	Mass. 1st Reg......	1	—
Vermont 2d Reg. ..	—	3	Maine 5th Reg......	1	—
1st Artillery, Co. I..	—	1	N. Y. 35th Reg.....	1	—
N. Y. 14th Reg......	—	1	De Kalb Reg.(N.Y.)	7	—
Conn. 2d Reg	—	1	New-York 13th Reg	1	1
2d Artillery	—	1	Maine 4th Reg......	14	1
Minnesota 1st Reg	53	6	New-York 16th Reg	—	1
N. Y. 79th Reg. ..	2	12	N. J. 1st Reg.......	1	—
N. Y. Excel. Brig	—	2	New-York 38th Reg	—	1
Vermont 3d Reg ...	5	—	Garibaldi Guards ..	2	—
N. Y. Tammany..	10	—	New-York 24th Reg	3	—
New-York 69th Reg	2	2	New-York 19th Reg	1	—
Wisconsin 2d Reg..	—	1	New-York 34th Reg	4	—
Total.......				128	53
Total sick and wounded				181.	

AT HOSPITAL AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE, WASHINGTON.

1st Maine Regiment vol.	1	35th New-York Vol....	8
2d Maine Regiment Vol.	2	36th New-York Vol....	2
3d Maine Regiment Vol.	6	37th New-York Vol....	6
5th Maine Regiment Vol.	37	38th New-York Vol....	1
2d New-Hampshire vol.	1	69th New-York Vol....	1
2d Vermont Volunteers	1	79th New-York Vol....	2
1st Massachusetts Vol..	3	Mozart New-York Vol.	16
11th Massachusetts Vol	1	Tammany N. Y. Vol...	4
2d Connecticut Vol.....	6	Sickles Brigade N.Y.V..	2
2d New-York Militia...	1	Garibaldi N. Y. Vol....	2
2d New-York Vol......	3	1st New-Jersey Vol.....	2
3d New-York Vol......	3	2d New-Jersey Vol....	2
8th New-York Vol......	1	3d New-Jersey Vol....	6
11th New-York Militia..	2	4th New-Jersey Vol....	1
12th New-York Militia..	7	2d Wisconsin Vol.......	3
13th New-York Militia..	1	1st Minnesota Vol......	4
14th New-York Militia..	11	2d Artillery, Regulars..	1
18th New-York Militia..	9	1st Cavalry, Regulars...	5
22d New-York Militia..	8	27th Penn. Volunteers..	4
20th New-York Militia..	14	2d Ohio Volunteers....	1
25th New-York Militia..	2	1st Michigan Volunteers	2
26th New-York Militia..	1	2d Michigan Volunteers	8
27th New-York Militia..	13	3d Michigan Volunteers	6
28th New-York Militia..	4	4th Michigan Volunteers	7
32d New-York Militia..	1	3d Infantry, Regulars...	1
33d New-York Militia..	8		
34th New-York Militia..	6	Total..............	258

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

RECENT OPERATIONS OF GEN. LYON.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, August 6.

Our advices from Gen. LYON'S Army are to Sunday. The Cavalry charge heretofore reported, was made by a scouting party sent out to ascertain if the enemy were approaching. After our troops had encamped for the night at Dug Springs, a regiment of Infantry coming along the road, the Lieutenant ordered a charge, which resulted in killing 30 of the rebels, and wounding 8. The charge was not intended by Gen. LYON, and probably prevented the rebels from attacking his main body, which had they done, they would have unquestionably have been routed with a severe loss.

A large body of the enemy's cavalry, which had taken a position on a high ground to observe our position, was dispersed by a few shells from Capt. TOTTEN'S Battery, wounding some 30 of them.

Saturday morning, our force moved forward cautiously, and on approaching Curran, the rebels, to the number of 3,000, were seen posted on the hillside, southwest of that place. Gen. LYON immediately formed his Army for battle, and gave the order to advance. As our column was approaching a piece of timber, to flank the enemy, Capt. DUBOIS' Battery opened fire on the rebels, and they retreated in haste. It is not known whether any of the enemy were killed on Saturday.

We did not lose a man, and took several prisoners. Our Army encamped for the night at Curran, and on Sunday morning Gen. LYON determined to retire to Springfield, as most of the rebels are mounted, and they might flank him and take Springfield.

Gens. PRICE, RAINS and PARSONS are said to have 20,000 men under their command, and BEN. MCCULLOCH 4,000, the latter well armed and effective.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT OF THE DUG SPRINGS BATTLE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, August 6, 1861.

Intelligence has just been received of a battle fough on Friday, the 2d instant, at Dug Springs, nineteen miles south of Springfield, Missouri, between Gen. LYON'S forces, 8,000 strong, and troops of BEN. MCCULLOCH, estimated at 15,000 strong. Gen. LYON'S loss was eight killed and thirty wounded, while MCCULLOCH, lost forty killed and forty-four wounded. Gen. LYON took eighty stand of arms, fifteen horses, and some wagons loaded with provisions. During the battle two hundred and seventy of the United States Cavalry came suddenly on a body of the enemy's infantry, estimated at 4,000, and rode over them, creating a stampede among them. They cut their way through the enemy's lines of Infantry and came back with a loss of but five men. This cavalry charge was as terrible as bravely executed. Numbers of the enemy were found with their heads cloven entirely through with sabre strokes.

AN IMMEDIATE ATTACK EXPECTED.

ROLLO, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 8.

Mr. BORDEN, the stage proprietor, and who left Springfield Monday noon, furnishes the following items:

Gen. LYON, with his forces, had fallen back on Springfield, having reached there Monday morning, and was preparing for a vigorous defence. The rebels were advancing by four different roads, and their advance was ascertained to be from ten to fifteen miles distant.

Gen. LYON had called in 2,500 Home Guards from the country around Springfield. It was expected the enemy would make an immediate attack, from the fact that their commissariat was in a miserable condition, they being obliged to depend upon forced contributions for temporary supplies.

It was generally remarked in Springfield that Gen. LYON was perfectly confident of success in case of an attack. He had no intrenchments, but would depend upon his splendid artillery in the open field.

Fifty wagons, laden with provisions, had reached him.

BRISK FIGHT IN NORTHEAST MISSOURI.

QUINCY, Ill., Wednesday, Aug. 8.

A band of rebels, numbering from 1,000 to 1,200, made an attack upon a camp of Union men, at Athens, Mo., on Monday morning last, at 5 o'clock. There was a considerable amount of arms and ammunition for United States troops stored at this place, under a guard of the troops composing this camp. The United States volunteers numbered about 350, under the command of Capt. MOORE. The fighting lasted about one hour, when the rebels retreated. In the meantime, Capt. MOORE, having been reinforced by about 150 men from Centralia, Iowa, on the opposite side of the river, gave chase to the rebels for about a mile and a half, killing one, taking 18 prisoners, and capturing 31 horses and two secession flags. Several of the rebels were also wounded in the chase. After the battle, six or eight rebels were found dead on the field.

In the afternoon the bearer of a rebel flag of truce to the Union camp was admitted. They carried off 14 killed and as many more wounded and missing.

The rebels were led by MARTIN GREEN, a brother of Ex-Senator GREEN.

Of the Union men there were three killed and eight wounded.

Athens is a small town in the extreme northeast of Missouri, on the Des Moines River, 25 or 30 miles from Keokuk.

It is reported that the Union forces having been further reinforced by 500 or 600 troops from Iowa, took up their line of march on Monday night in pursuit. The rebels were encamped eight miles from Athens, and another fight no doubt has taken place there, unless the rebels run.

LATEST REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 8.

JOHN MCAFFEE, Speaker of the House at the last two sessions of the Legislature of this State, was arrested night before last by a body of National troops at his residence, at Shelbyville, and conveyed to Macon City, where he is now under a close guard.

Gov. GAMBLE has ordered an election on the first Monday in November next, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and Members of the Legislature, and also for taking the sense of the people upon the recent action of the State Convention.

Gen. POPE'S military district has been extended so as to embrace two tiers of counties on the South Missouri River, including St. Louis, where he has established his head-quarters.

The report of Gen. LYON'S death is untrue, he being at Springfield on Monday morning, later than which no advice could have been received here.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

THEY DECLINE TO ACT WITH THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Delevan House to-day. There was a full attendance. The session of the Committee was private, but a large number were gathered outside, awaiting the action of the Committee with interest.

On motion of BENJAMIN WOOD, member from the City of New-York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee have heard with profound regret of the death of their associate friend, WM. D. KENNEDY, of New-York, whose many virtues, devotion to Democratic principles, and unselfish patriotism render his decease a deep and poignant grief to his numerous friends, and a loss to the State and country.

Resolved, That the above be inclosed in the minutes published, and a copy presented to the family of the deceased.

On motion of Mr. WOOD, ELIJAH F. PURDY was unanimously appointed a member of the Committee to fill the vacancy of WM. D. KENNEDY, deceased, and took his seat in the Committee.

The following communication from the Republican State Central Committee was presented:

To the Democratic State Committee:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at Albany, August 6, 1861, the following resolutions were adopted: [Here follows a copy of the resolutions of the Republican Committee, already published.]

Pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, the undersigned were appointed as such Committee, and do hereby cordially invite the Democratic State Committee to join with us in designating a time and place for the holding of the State Convention of the two parties, whereby the people of the State represented in such Conventions may determine for themselves upon the propriety of laying aside all minor issues in the one effort to preserve the Government, and to restore the National Constitution and laws in all the States.

The Committee are now in attendance, and respectfully await your response.

GEO. OPDYKE,
S. DRAPER,
DEMAS STRONG,
WM. A. DART,
S. P. ALLEN,
Committee.

After an interchange of views, the Committee adopted the following response to the letter of the Republican Sub-Committee:

GENTLEMEN: The resolutions communicated to us, by you, have been duly considered by our Committee, who have directed us to reply thereto. None can be more profoundly impressed than we are with a sense of the duty of foregoing partisan views and purposes in the present critical condition of our unhappy country. The Democratic Party has, in every crisis of public danger, risen to the magnitude of the occasion and devoted its energies and its sacrifices to the call of patriotism. It will not be less faithful to the duties of citizenship now, when the perils which menace us equal, if they do not exceed, those which surrounded us in the War of Independence and in the formation of the Constitution. As to the spirit in which Democrats are disposed to meet the emergency, we point to hundreds of thousands of our brethren who took arms at the first warning, and to the readiness with which they have offered their means to the country.

You suggest a conference of political conventions for the nomination of State officers, as a mode apparently of uniting the people in support of the country. That it would be well, at this time, to fill the leading public offices, especially in the National Government, to which the conduct of public affairs belongs, with men whose purity of character and capacity for administrative labors were so well known as to command the confidence of the people, is most true; as it is also probable that if this example were set in the conduct of National affairs, it would be followed by the people in the selection of their State officers.

But we would be false to the party which we represent, if we considered any proposition of union with former political opponents, except upon the basis of principle. It is of little importance what men of what party occupy public positions, whether of power or emolument; but it is of the utmost moment that citizens of common principles should unite at this time in support of the Government, and in the vindication of the Constitution and the Union. We believe we utter the sentiments of all Democrats, when we say that they are ready to unite in political action with every citizen who looks to the preservation of the Constitution and the perpetuation of the Union, as the great end to be arrived at, and who estimate all measures, whether of war or peace, only as they conduce to that end; who are opposed to any war and equally to any peace which is based upon the idea of the separation of these States; while they hold that the war can only be successfully prosecuted by more vigorous command in the field and efficiency in the National blockade, they regard it as the duty of the National Government at all times to hold out terms of peace and accommodation to the dissevered States—that as our political system was founded in compromise, and has been so perpetuated, it can never be dishonorable in any Administration to seek to restore it by the same means.

Above all, they repel the idea that there exists between the two sections of the Union, such an incompatibility of institutions as to give rise to an irrepressible conflict between them, which can only terminate in the subjugation of one or the other. Repelling the doctrine that any State can rightfully secede from this Union, they hold next in abhorrence that aggressive, and fanatical sectional policy, which has so largely contributed to the present danger of the country.

They propose, therefore, to invite to union with them all citizens, of whatever party, who, believing in these views, will act with them to secure honest administration in National and State affairs, a rigid maintenance of the Constitution, economy in public expenditures, honesty in the award of contracts, justice to the soldier in the field, and the tax-payer at home, the rigid safeguard of public credit, and the expulsion of corrupt men from public office.

As such union must necessarily spring from the People, instead of being dictated to them, we are instructed by our Committee to say, that in issuing the call for the usual Democratic State Convention, they will invite all good citizens who are willing to cooperate with Democrats to these ends, to come together at the primary meetings, and unite in selecting representatives to a State Convention, to nominate candidates upon this platform of patriotism.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

Very respectfully yours,
DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.

P. CAGGER, Secretary.

Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD dissented from some portion of the reply, but with this exception it was unanimously agreed upon.

It was then resolved unanimously that the Democratic State Convention to be composed of two delegates from each Assembly District, be called to meet at Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September next, to nominate candidates for the several offices to be filled at the November election.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

CALL FOR THE STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Thursday, August 8.

The sub-Committee of the Republican State Central Committee met this afternoon after the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, and agreed on the following call and statement:

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican Electors of the State of New-York, and all others willing to unite with them in the support of the Government and a vigorous prosecution of the war, are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in State Convention, in the city of Syracuse, Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1861, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the offices of Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, two Canal Commissioners, and Inspector of the State Prison.

By order of the Committee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Chairman.

JOHN TESWILLIGER, Secretary.

The foregoing call is issued under circumstances which require an explanation. The Republican State Convention, at their meeting on the 6th inst., feeling deeply sensible that the present distracted condition of affairs in our country demanded for them being an entire obliteration of all party feeling, and realizing the fact that they, as the representatives of a powerful and dominant party in the State, could best afford to make first advance, which they did, after mature deliberation, adopted a resolution contained in a communication, of which a copy is given below.

On the assembling of the Democratic State Committee, our communication was published in the proceedings of the Democratic Committee, to which communication the Committee responded in a labored refusal to call their Convention as above requested, and indicated a determination on their part to sacrifice to party the Government, State and National, instead of yielding them a generous support in the struggle for political existence, to restore and perpetuate the larcenous policy so shamelessly carried out during the late Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and to compel compromises with rebels now in arms, at once humiliating and dishonorable, thus establishing a Mexican policy of revolution, as a remedy for political defeat.

Under these circumstances, your Committee cordially invite all citizens, friendly to the maintenance of the Government, to unite with us in selecting a ticket for State officers to be supported at the approaching election.

GEO. OPDYKE,
S. DRAPER,
DEMAS STRONG,
WM. A. DART,
S. P. ALLEN,
Sub-Committee.

THE PERILS OF PRIVATEERING.

THE PIRATES OF THE PETREL.

HOW THE CRAFT CAME TO ENGAGE THE ST. LAWRENCE—STORY OF THE REBELS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 7.

The steam gun-boat *Flag*, Commander SARTORI, arrived at our Navy-yard yesterday from the Gulf, having on board *thirty-six pirates*, being the officers and part of the crew of the privateer *Petrel*, formerly the revenue-cutter *Gen. Aiken*, which was stolen from the United States by the authorities of Charleston, S. C., soon after the secession of that State. We learn that the *Petrel* was sunk by the frigate *St. Lawrence*, which left this port in May last, to form one of the blockading fleet, and sailed for Charleston. While cruising off the harbor of Charleston, the *Petrel* came out, and mistaking her for a merchant ship, as her port-holes were closed and her sails set merchant fashion, made directly for her. The movements of the *Petrel* were watched by the officers of the *St. Lawrence*, who occupied the poop-deck, and their uniforms soon undeceived the crew of the privateer. Nevertheless, she came on, and when within range fired a gun loaded with grape, which was evidently aimed at the officers, as the load passed just above their heads and tore away part of one of the sails. A solid shot was fired from the privateer immediately after, which went into one of the port-holes of the frigate without doing any serious damage.

By the time the second gun was fired, the crew of the *St. Lawrence* was beat to quarters, and preparations made to give the pirates a warm reception. *Twelve of the large guns of the frigate were fired at the Petrel, several of which struck her.* A shell hit her under the bow, making a large hole in her, and one or two solid shot did almost equal execution. The water poured into her through the holes thus made, and in a few minutes she sunk. Her officers and crew took to the water, some of them seizing whatever was convenient to help them to escape. The boats of the frigate were soon lowered and manned, and directions given to pick up the pirates. Some of them were found in a state of exhaustion, and half dead with fright. They preferred, however, to trust to the mercy of their captors, and of the United States Government, than risk an attempt to reach the shore.

From the crew it was ascertained that there were forty-four on board the *Petrel*, so that eight of the crew were either killed by the firing into the vessel, or were afterwards drowned. As soon as the *St. Lawrence* fell in with the *Flag*, the pirates were transferred to her, to be brought to this port, and so large an accession to the population of the *Flag* made a rather crowded condition on board, and put additional labor upon the crew of the steamer in guarding the pirates, there not being any marines on board the *Flag* to perform that duty. They were ironed at night, both hands and feet, but the irons were removed from the feet in day-time. The *Flag*, since she left this port, has been cruising between Charleston and Savannah, assisting in the blockade. Sometimes she would run in so as to be just outside of the range of the guns of Fort Sumter, and draw its fire. The fort is represented to be in first-rate condition, and well manned.

On the 27th of June last the *Flag* engaged one of the rebel steamers off Tybee Island, and caused her to beat a hasty retreat, after a broadside had been poured into her. She captured a vessel attempting to break the blockade off Charleston harbor, and put a prize-crew on board. This vessel and the prize-crew of 9 persons was afterwards captured by one of the rebel steamers. The following is a list of the officers of the *Flag*: Commander, Sartori; First Lieutenant, E. D. McCawley; Master, A. Dexter, Acting Masters, W. West and J. Warren; Midshipman, J. Wiedman; Master's Mates, R. Wharton, J. Johnson; Surgeon, Sartori; Acting Purser, L. Lardner, Acting Chief Engineer, Speigle, Assistant Engineers, J. Walker, W. Speigle and J. Harris, Purser's Steward, H. Muchert.

The names of the officers and crew of the *Petrel*, as now confined on the *Flag*, are as follows:

COMMANDER.

William Perry.

LIEUTENANTS.

R. W. Harvey, Charles Campbell.

GUNNER.

August Peyresett.

CREW.

Wm. Bryan,	John M. Morgan,
Frank Alber,	Henry Mills,
M. Dooling,	John D. Mullings,
Daniel Cartney,	George Sondel,
John E. Edmunds,	Jos. Monaghan,
Robert Lewis,	Henry Allonans,
John Ducket,	Jno. Cunningham,
John Cronan,	John Black,
Asa Delally,	Geo. H. Robinson,
Robert Barrett,	T. A. Banks,
Charles Marriott,	Henry Rowan,
Edward Flynn,	John M. Lehrung,
Wm. Hazelhurst,	Geo. Hawkins,
R. Jeffries,	Thomas Woods,
Asa Williams,	Ed. Murphy,
Geo. S. Harrison,	Wm. Chanley,

And a lad named Shaffer, of this city, who has been in the sick-bay ever since he has been on board the *Flag*. SHAFFER says that he was taken from the Charleston Hospital and put on board the *Petrel* to make up the crew, though he was very sick at the time. *One of the officers of the Flag recognized George Harrison as one of the companions of the British Consul when he came on board from Charleston under a flag of truce, and who was observed at that time to carefully inspect the vessel.* The commander of the *Petrel* was a Charleston pilot, HARVEY, one of the Lieutenants, was also a pilot.

Several of the crew are Philadelphians, and several from New-York, while more than half of them are of Irish birth, or the sons of Irishmen. Most of them say they were pressed into the service. The gunner is a Frenchman, and has been but a few months in the country. HARVEY, one of the officers, says that he had not anything to do, and had an insane sister to support. The appearance of the crew would seem to justify their story, that they were either pressed into the service, or were forced to enter it from necessity. Some of them have been engaged as hands on coasters; others have been at laboring work. The officers of the *Flag* say that they have behaved themselves on board, and have not given any unnecessary trouble.

The story, as told by the crew, in respect to the attack on the *St. Lawrence* and the sinking of the *Petrel*, differs somewhat from that as first reported. They say that the *Petrel* came out of Charleston harbor on Saturday night and first saw the *St. Lawrence* early on Sunday morning. *They supposed her to be an East Indiaman, as her ports were closed.* When they had got nearer the mistake was discovered; the Captain then went below and took a glass of brandy, and coming up swore they would give her one shot anyhow, and directing the gunner to fire, which he did, throwing the grape as stated, over the heads of the officers. The men describe the effect of the broadside of the *St. Lawrence* as terrific, cutting the *Petrel* almost to pieces. The men took to the boats as soon as the vessel was discovered to be sinking, and they were fired into with small shot from the *St. Lawrence* before a flag of truce was raised. The *Flag* stopped on her way up the river to discharge her powder, and did not reach the Navy-Yard until near 7 o'clock, when she anchored in the stream. The lateness of the hour at which the vessel arrived prevented the United States Marshal from taking the prisoners ashore. They will be removed to the Moyamensing Prison early this morning, and will have a hearing at an early day. The *Flag* left the *St. Lawrence* off Savannah, the *Seminole* at Charleston, bound for Savannah, and the *Vandalia* and *Roanoke* at Charleston.

THEIR REMOVAL TO MOYAMENSING.

The Charleston pirates remained on the *Flag* all night—that vessel being anchored near the Navy-yard. Arriving at the Navy-yard gate at 10½ o'clock, we found a large crowd of anxious inquirers, including many important persons, who could have bought an ordinary sized Institution, but they could not come in. Among others, was Mr. HORACE DAY, of New-York, the great India-rubber man, who is supposed to be worth several millions.

The order being to ignore all parses the only sure way for reporters or others, who were interested, was to pass through a certain not subterraneous, but quite roundabout passage.

From the Lieutenant of the yard we gathered much important information, while Capt. SARTORI was preparing to go on the vessel. The captain and surgeon also made some corrections which may be produced in the same connection.

The name of the sick boy is WILLIAM SHARKEY. He has an aunt at Mr. PAUL'S, Fourth and Walnut, named MARGARET CARNEY. SHARKEY formerly tended bar at the bowling saloon at Point Breeze. He had gone to Charleston on a Northern vessel, and was forced to go out as steward on the pirate.

The piratical lieutenant, HARVEY, was not formerly a middee under command of Capt. SARTORI; they were passed midshipmen together on the *Constitution*.

One of the prisoners, named HARRISON, came near losing his life when he came on board, so incensed were the crew on recognizing in him a man who had dined with their first mess a few days before, he having come out from Charleston with the British Consul. It is supposed that he came out as a spy to pay that visit. He had come in the steamer *General Clinch* as a civilian, in the Consul's company. As no vessel had showed her nose outside the bar while the *Flag* was on hand, and the pirate stole out immediately after the *Flag* departed, it would seem that the spy had given the Charlestonians a wholesome dread of that vessel, which some call a gunboat, but which is really a United States steamer.

The Pirate Capt. PERRY has been sick with inflammatory rheumatic gout since he has been on the *Flag*. This is supposed to have been in consequence of his salt water bath at Charleston. When he came on board he was hardly able to stand.

In reply to a question as to how the *Petrel* got out of Charleston harbor, we were told that she crept along the north shore and went out through the Rattlesnake Inlet. Although it was a moonlight night, as the shores are lined with heavy forests, the vessel could not have been seen from the *Wabash*, which lay six miles out from the Bar—that being as near as she could come in safety. It seems that the ex-spy, HARVEY, told PERRY that it was no lubberly coffee or cotton ship he was after, but he being drunk, pushed on and fired his pop-guns, till suddenly the great ship yawed, opened ports and wiped out the yelping cur.

The *Flag* had already taken a prize of her own, which has been lost. It was the *Hannah Balch*, of Savannah, loaded with 270 pipes of molasses, worth $8 000. She was encountered on the 18th, about seven miles from Charleston light-house, with her secession papers, flag, &c., on board. She was trying hard to get in. Fearing to let her go there with his prize crew, he towed her up to Charleston. It falling calm there the schooner drifted in after she was let go, and Capt. SARTORI, a blow coming up then, had to run far in near the Charleston batteries, and after much trouble got a hawser to her and sent her on her way North. But she was captured off Cape Hatteras by the Secessionists, together with Lieut. KAUTZ, the prize master, and six men.

Messengers had been sent for omnibusses for the prisoners at 10 o'clock, and a large crowd awaited their arrival before the yard gate, and on the neighboring piers. But not till 1 o'clock did the vehicles arrive. As they filed into the yard a company of fifteen marines marched down to the landing place. Two or three of them were to go in each omnibus as an escort.

It was too late then to observe the landing and imprisoning of these adventurers. Three o'clock, at furthest, saw them safe in Moyamensing.—*Phila. Evening Bulletin.*

THE SCHOONER ENCHANTRESS.

United States Commissioner HAZLETT, in Philadelphia, is now taking testimony in the case of the schooner *Enchantress*, recaptured by the *Albatross* off Cape Hatteras. The steward of the vessel, in his testimony, said:

"On Monday, the 22d of July, the *Enchantress* was recaptured; I had just given the crew their dinner, and was washing my dishes and removing them to the cabin, when I saw the prize master wiping a spy glass; I went to the cabin, laid my dishes on the locker, and came back again, still looking at the steamer, as I supposed it to be; she came in the same direction in which we were going; the navigator, Lane, came to me and said, "Steward, you had best go down in the forecastle, and if they board us you can answer to your name;" I started to go down, and then turned and said that I would sooner go in the galley; the captain gave orders to bend the jib; one of the men said, "Perhaps the less sail we make the better it will be for us." The Captain told them to go on and bend the sail. He then said, 'Never mind; let it be.' The Captain then took charge of the ship, and put away. He then gave orders for a man to go up and loose the gaff topsails. It usually takes but a short time to do this, but that man was a long time about it. While I was in the galley I was watching the steamer. When the men would come to one door I would shut it and look out of the other, and when they told me to shut the doors I did so, but I left them open enough to see out of. When I got a chance, I jumped overboard and hollooed, 'Captain, she was captured by the *Jeff. Davis*, and is bound for Charleston.' While on board the *Enchantress*, LANE asked me whether I knew several colored men with whom he was acquainted. It so happened that I knew several, but I did not at once. At the time we were captured, we made a lighthouse about six o'clock in the morning. After we were captured, I heard that that lighthouse was at Cape Hatteras."

After the examination of this witness, the further hearing was postponed till Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

Long before the hour fixed for the hearing yesterday, a large crowd was collected in the neighborhood of Fifth and Chestnut streets, and, upon the opening of the doors of the Court-room, the people filled every portion of it. There seemed to be some confusion in the minds of the spectators in regard to the prisoners. Many persons came with a view to see the 36 pirates taken from the *Petrel* by the *St. Lawrence*, and were surprised when they saw but five men, and they the crew of the *Jeff. Davis*, captured on board the *Enchantress*.

The first witness called was JULIUS WENDELL, who testified as follows:

I am master's mate on the *Albatross*; I was present at the capture of the *Enchantress*; we were at "quarters" when we fell in with her, and I was at the magazine when she was captured. I was sent on board the *Enchantress* as prize-master; I put the prisoners in irons.

At this point there was some delay in the progress in the case, owing to the absence of the witnesses. Mr. HARRISON now proposed that one of the parties should be examined to show that he had been forced on board the *Jeff. Davis*. Mr. HAZLETT said that he could not receive it as evidence in the case. If the prisoner after caution, chose to make a statement, he might do so.

Mr. HARRISON concluded that he could not advise his client to make such a statement.

This closed the case, and the Commissioner held the prisoners to answer, without bail, at the next term of the Circuit Court, on the charge of piracy.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

NO REBELS NEAR NEWPORT'S NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 7, *via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Col. PHELPS, it is said, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and will remain at Newport's News.

Col. BENDIX'S resignation has been accepted. He leaves to-night for New-York, and will soon return with a new regiment.

A large accession to Capt. KILPATRICK'S Mounted Riflemen is expected to-morrow.

Lieuts. BUTLER and FISK, yesterday went out with a flag of truce from Newport's News, for the accommodation of a lady wishing to return to her friends. They found no Confederates within six miles of the camp. The party were hospitably entertained by a company of horsemen.

The men picked up yesterday by the *Quaker City* represent that provisions are very cheap in North Carolina. The harvest has been abundant. Coffee was worth 37 cents per pound.

A prize cargo of cheap sugar taken into Newbern, N. C., brought 9 cents per pound.

A SECESSION PAPER CLEANED OUT.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Aug. 8.

The office of the *Democratic Standard* was completely relieved of its contents this afternoon by a mob composed of the soldiers of the returned First Regiment and of citizens. *The Standard*, which has been a long time "Secesh," published an article reflecting on the soldiers. They demanded retraction, and the PALMERS, the editors and proprietors, shook pistols and axes out of the windows, and dared the mob, while the city authorities endeavored to quell the disturbance.

The PALMERS fired four shots, wounding two soldiers. The office was immediately gutted, and the materials burned in the street.

The PALMERS took refuge in the attic, but were finally found, and carried to the Police-station, protected by the Police, though with great difficulty.

[For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF MISSOURI.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. GAMBLE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 3, 1861.

To the People of the State of Missouri:

Your delegates, assembled in Convention, have decided that, in order to vindicate the sovereignty of the State, it was necessary to vacate the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and members of the General Assembly, and to order an election to take place on the first Monday of November next, to fill those offices with persons of your own choice. They have chosen me to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate until the election can take place.

No argument will here be made in support of the action of the Convention. An address has been issued to you by that body, in which are set forth the necessities for the action, and the power under which they have acted. I could give you no stronger expression of my deliberate judgment that their action was both constitutional and necessary than is afforded by my acceptance of the office until the election can take place.

The choice thus made of temporary or provisional Governor, will satisfy all that no countenance will be afforded to any scheme or to any conduct calculated in any degree to interfere with the institution of Slavery existing in the State. To the very utmost extent of Executive power, that institution will be protected.

The choice of temporary Governor gives the further assurance to all, that every effort will be made to stop the practices on the part of the military which have occasioned so much irritation throughout the State—such as arresting citizens who have neither taken up arms against the Government, nor aided those who are in open hostility to it, and searching private houses without any reasonable ground to suspect the occupants of any improper conduct, and unnecessarily seizing or injuring private property. Such acts must be, and will be, discountenanced, and there is every reason to believe, from a general order recently issued by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and from the known disposition of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, whose command embraces Missouri, that such oppressive conduct on the part of the military will, in a short time, be arrested.

There exists in many parts of the State a most unfortunate and unnatural condition of feeling among citizens, amounting to actual hostility, and leading often to scenes of violence and bloodshed; and even neighbors of the same race have come to regard each other as enemies. This feeling, too, has originated in questions of a political character, although the American mind has been accustomed to consider a difference upon such questions as affording no cause of hostility. Combinations have been formed for carrying out schemes of violence by one class against another, and by those holding one set of opinions against others holding a different set.

Civil Government in this State has no concern with men's opinions, except to protect all in their undisturbed enjoyment. It is only when they become the causes of acts that they bring those who entertain them into any responsibility to the law.

While this freedom of opinion is the right of all, and while it is the duty of each to respect this right in others, it is plainly the duty of the Government to suppress, as far as practicable, all combinations to violate this right, and all violence arising from a difference of opinion. Yet it is important that every well-disposed citizen should remember, that the extreme and intemperate exercise of this right of expressing his opinions often leads to unnecessary discord and violence, and that refraining from the intemperate discussion of topics known to be exciting would be but a slight contribution made by each toward the preservation of the general peace.

It is believed that many citizens are now in arms, assembled under the proclamation of Gov. JACKSON, of the 12th of June, and that they responded to that call from a sense of obligation to obey State authority. They have been organized as a military force under an act of the General Assembly, known popularly as the "Military bill."

By the action of the Convention that act has been annulled, all commissions issued under it have been revoked, and the organizations which have been formed have been disbanded.

Those who have taken up arms from a desire thus to obey State authority, will see that real obedience to that authority will be shown by at once quitting the organizations with which they are connected, and returning peacefully to their homes. This applies as well to officers as to privates in such organizations.

It is known that there are large quantities of powder and other munitions of war concealed in different places in the State, intended to be used by those of the citizens who are in arms. This is the property of the State, and ought to be disposed of to free the State from the debt incurred by its purchase, so far as the proceeds of its sale will have that effect. Information of its deposit ought to be given to this Department, so that it may be recovered and applied to the indebtedness of the State.

The militia of the State has not an organization as efficient as it should be. The Convention, by ordinance, adopted the act of 1859, in place of the Military bill of the last Assembly. It is necessary that there should be a complete organization under the act thus adopted by the Convention. Immediate attention to this duty is demanded by the condition of the country. Yet it is to be the act of the citizens who are willing to form bodies of volunteers.

The State has been invaded by troops from the State of Arkansas, and a large force under Gen. PILLOW, of Tennessee, has landed upon the soil of Missouri, notwithstanding the Congress of the Confederate States, in their act declaring war against the United States, expressly excepted Missouri, as a State against which the war was not to be waged.

Gen. PILLOW has issued a proclamation, addressed to the people of Missouri, in which he declares that his army comes at the request of the Governor of this State, and says they will help us to expel from our borders the population hostile to our rights and institutions, treating all such as enemies, if found under arms. It remains to be seen whether Gen. PILLOW, and other officers of the Confederate States, will continue their endeavor to make Missouri the theatre of war upon the invitation of Gov. JACKSON, or of any other person, when such invasion is contrary to the act of the Confederate States, and when the invitation given by the Governor is withdrawn by the people. We have sought to avoid the ravaging our State in this war, and if the military officers of the Confederate States seek to turn the war upon us, upon the mere pretext that they are invited by a State officer to do so, when they know that no officer of the State has authority to give such invitation, then upon them be the consequences, for the sovereignty of Missouri must be protected.

There should be, on the part of the people of Missouri, a paramount purpose to preserve the internal peace of their own State, whatever may be the condition of affairs in other States. Our first duties are at home. If there could be a general recognition of this principle, the duty of preserving peace would be less onerous upon the magistracy of the State. But all will admit that, however unpleasant it may be, the duty of preserving the peace must be discharged by those upon whom the law imposes it. The means furnished by law are ample, and must be employed.

Combinations to oppress citizens and deprive them of their civil rights, because of any opinions they may hold, are flagrant offences against law, and unworthy the inhabitants of a free Republic. It must of course be expected that the power of the Government will be employed to subject all members of such combinations to the penalties imposed by law.

If those citizens who, at the call of the late Governor, have taken up arms, choose to return voluntarily to their homes to the peaceful pursuit of their occupations, they will find in the present Executive a determination to afford them all the security in his power, and there is no doubt entertained that they will be unmolested.

And now, people of Missouri, may not the hope be entertained that you will afford a cordial cooperation in an attempt to secure the return of peace. But a few months since you were prosperous, and happy in the enjoyment of all your rights, civil and political. If you have suffered already great loss, anxiety and distress—if you live in constant apprehension of coming evil—in uncertainty about all that is future—you can see how terrible are the consequences of a violent attempt to overthrow an established Government, which has heretofore afforded peace, prosperity, protection and equal rights to all. It is but the [illegible] wisdom to bear evils which are known to be endurable, rather than encounter such as are [illegible] before this people if peace be not speedily restored.

Now, therefore, I, HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, Governor of the State of Missouri, in view of the foregoing facts, do hereby strictly charge and enjoin upon all sheriffs and other magistrates who are conservators of the peace, to use all the powers conferred upon them by law in arresting and bringing to punishment all persons who disturb the public peace, by using violence against any of their fellow-citizens, and especially are you charged to bring to justice all who combine to practice violence against other persons on account of their political opinions; and if force should be employed to resist you in the discharge of your duties to an extent that you cannot overcome by the means provided by law, you are charged to make known that fact to this Department, that proper measures may be taken in such case.

It is enjoined upon all citizens that they perform the duty of giving information of deposits of munitions of war belonging to the State, that they may come to the possession of the State without being captured by the troops of the United States.

It is further enjoined upon all citizens of suitable age to enroll themselves in military organizations, that they may take part in defence of the State.

All citizens who are embodied under the act of the last session of the General Assembly, popularly called the "Military Law," are notified that the law has been abrogated, the troops disbanded, the commissions issued under it, as well as the commission under the act of the same session for the appointment of a Major-General, have been annulled, and all soldiers and officers are enjoined to cease action in a military capacity.

The officers and their troops belonging to the Confederate States, who have invaded Missouri, are notified that it is against the will of the people of Missouri that they should continue upon the soil of this State, and that their continuance in Missouri will be considered an act of war, designed to bring upon our State the horrors of war, which Missouri desires to avoid. They are therefore notified to depart at once from the State.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the great seal of the State of Missouri, at Jefferson City, this 3d day of August, 1861.

HAMILTON R. GAMBLE.

BUSINESS HABITS OF GEN. FREMONT.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The energy and skill displayed by Gen. FREMONT since his arrival at his head-quarters in this city are wonderful, and afford a fresh and striking illustration of those remarkable traits of character and mind which have already made him a prominent personage in the eyes of the civilized world.

He reached here on the morning of the 25th of July, at about 9 o'clock. At noon of the same day he called a meeting of his staff, and though recommended to take a little rest after his continuous day and night travel from the East, remarked that his business was important, and he *must go to work.* Since that date he has labored unremittingly in the organization of his department, and in laying the foundation of those important plans which have been confided to him by the Government for the movement of a grand Army down the Mississippi River during the coming Fall. He rises in the morning at 5 o'clock, and rarely quits his labors before 12 o'clock at night, in this respect resembling the habits of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, the Duke of Wellington, and other historical characters to whom sleep seems to have been one of the least important requirements of their natures. In all his orders he is explicit and comprehensive, and in his appointments punctual to the minute. One instance has come to our knowledge, where, having some business with a civilian, he told him to call at *ten minutes* before 4 o'clock and his papers should be ready for him. The gentleman was promptly on time, and the papers were as promptly placed in his hands. In one week after his arrival, though oppressed with a variety of other important business, he had chartered a fleet of eight steamboats, loaded them with soldiers called from different portions of the State, supplied them with artillery and various kind of military stores, which he had ordered from the East, and led them in person to the relief of the troops at Bird's Point, which place was seriously menaced by the rebel Army under Gen. PILLOW. His return was as prompt as his departure, and, from the stir at his head-quarters on yesterday, it would seem that he has entered upon another week with unwonted activity and vigor. From advertisements in the newspapers and other sources, we gather that an extensive camp of instruction is at once to be established on the outskirts of our city, the camp to hold twenty or thirty thousand soldiers. Near Springfield, Ill., another camp of equal dimensions is already established, and rapidly filling up. The hospital and commissary departments in this city are also under process of enlargement. All these formidable preparations, of course, look to but one grand object, and that the complete possession of the valley of the Mississippi River by the United States. Reviewing the character of Gen. FREMONT, and glancing but for a moment at the wonderful energy and capacity he has displayed since his arrival in the West, who shall doubt that the Government has confided the management of this grand enterprise to the proper hands?

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN MISSOURI.

Under date of Mexico, (Mo.,) Aug. 3, Brig.-Gen. POPE writes a letter to Mr. ISAAC H. STURGEON, of St. Louis, explaining some points in his recent proclamation, which we have already published. After a vivid picture of the disordered condition in which he found affairs upon taking command of his Department, Gen. POPE says:

My first object was to restore peace and safety, so that the forces under my command could be removed from the vicinity of the railroads, and to do this with the least bloodshed, the least distress to quiet persons, and the least exasperation of feeling amongst the people.

Two courses were open to me to effect this desirable result. The first was to put in motion in all parts of this region small bodies of troops, to hunt out the parties in arms against the peace, and follow them to their homes or places of retreat, wherever they may be. This course would have led to frequent and bloody encounters, to searching of houses, and arrests in many cases of innocent persons, and would have only resulted in spreading the apprehension of distress over districts hitherto quiet.

I was, and am satisfied, that the people of the counties in North Missouri are abundantly able to keep peace among themselves, and this is all I ask or exact from them. It is certainly their interest that they should do so.

To spare effusion of blood, destruction of life or property, and harassing and oftimes indiscriminating outrage upon the people, I have determined to present, if possible, some common inducements to preserve the peace in their own midst.

That common bond was their property always in my power, though the owner was beyond my reach.

I believed, as I do now, that as soon as it was felt that only by preserving peace and quiet among themselves, and not molesting public or private property, there would immediately result security of person and property, and the power to pursue unmolested their several avocations. Union men and Secessionists would alike engage in putting a stop to lawless and predatory hands, and that the persons themselves who had joined these armed marauders, would soon cease their forays and abandon their organizations when they discovered that they had no sympathizers at home, and that every act they committed hostile to the peace of the country was a direct blow not only at their own property and safety, but also at that of their own friends and relatives. Certainly loss of property is not to be weighed for a moment with loss of life, or personal liberty, and as I believe firmly that the policy I have adopted will bring peace and quiet to North Missouri, with the least destruction of human life, I intend to enforce it promptly and vigorously in all cases.

Security of property, and the absence of the military, depend simply upon the people of North Missouri keeping the peace among themselves, as in times past, and if they fail to do so, they will be less wise than most of their species.

I have not the slightest disposition to play the tyrant to any man on earth. I only ask the people of North Missouri to keep the peace and respect the rights of others in their own midst, and this I mean to exact from them if I have the power. If they will only do this, as they have done in times past, and can easily do now, they will neither see me nor my command.

I sincerely hope that these views may be satisfactory to you, and remain, very truly, yours, &c.,

JNO. POPE.

I. H. STURGEON, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.

LETTER FROM SENATOR POLK.

Senator POLK, of Missouri, has not yet been expelled, though he deserves to be, as is abundantly shown by the following letter written by him to S. P. WILKES, a secession editor at Springfield, Mo. The document was found in the latter's possession a few days ago:

DEAR SIR: Above I send my check to you for the *Equal Rights Gazette.* It is all I can do, and could not do even that much until now. You have heard of the difficulty that the *Bulletin* has fallen into. I have had to "ante up" there at the rate of $200. I hope the friends there have made arrangements which will insure the permanency of the paper. It has been and is doing good service. I have made a speech (yesterday) on the state of affairs, Southern rights and the position of Missouri, present and future, which I will send you so soon as published in pamphlet for distribution. In the meantime I will send it in slips, and if the *Gazette* can stand the draft on its columns, and you approve of it and think it will do good in forming correct public sentiments in Southwest Missouri, please have it published. Dissolution is now a fact—not only a fact accomplished, but thrice repeated. Everything here looks like inevitable and final dissolution. Will Missouri hesitate a moment to go with her Southern sisters? I hope not. Please let me hear from you. I would be glad to keep posted as to the condition of things in Southwest Missouri. I like Gov. JACKSON's position. It looks like adherence to the "Jackson resolutions."

I am truly, your friend,

TRUSTEN POLK.

P. S. WILKES, Esq., Springfield, Mo.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND MARYLAND.

From the National Intelligencer.

The subjoined correspondence will be specially interesting to our readers in the State of Maryland, as serving to show the zeal and efficiency with which the interests and rights of that State are guarded by its Representatives in Congress, as also the promptitude with which a favorable response was received from the Executive and the General-in-Chief.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 27, 1861.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: The undersigned beg leave to lay before you the inclosed letter of JAMES L. RIDGELY, Esq., of Baltimore County, in the State of Maryland.

Mr. RIDGELY gives a circumstantial account of a visit to his premises, and of a search thereof, made by a party of soldiers of the United States, professing to act by authority of this Government, which seem to us to be very extraordinary and unnecessary.

Mr. RIDGELY is a distinguished citizen of Maryland, well known for his private virtues and for his uniform and consistent loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. Any statement proceeding from him is entitled to full consideration.

In bringing this latter and the facts detailed to your notice, we avail ourselves of the occasion to express our regret that similar cases of military visitation and search, sometimes accompanied by arrest, have been permitted in Maryland, without just reason or necessity. Such visits, searches and arrests, more than any thing which has occurred, keep the minds of our people excited, and afford to the enemies of the Union means of continued agitation.

We respectfully suggest the propriety of having the military restrained to acts in support of the civil authority; or, if cases arise in which the public welfare requires prompter action, then that no visit, search or arrest be made, except upon the order of the officer in command of the district, in writing, setting forth the cause of the visit, search or arrest, and the proof upon which the order is issued. We have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

EDWIN H. WEBSTER,
J. W. CRISFIELD,
C. L. L. LEARY,
CHARLES B. CALVERT.

P. S.—Messrs. MAY and THOMAS are not in the city, and hence they could not be consulted.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 27, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of to-day, with the inclosure from Mr. RIDGELY, has been received and referred to Gen. SCOTT, as I knew nothing whatever of the particular case.

May I beg you to consider the difficulties of my position, and solicit your kind assistance in it? Our security in the seizing of arms for our destruction will amount to nothing at all, if we are never to make mistakes in searching a place where there are none. I shall continue to do the very best I can to discriminate between *true* and *false* men. In the meantime let me, once more, beg your assistance in allaying irritations which are unavoidable.

Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN.

CONFISCATION BY CONFEDERATES.

Mr. KENNER, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution in the Confederate Congress, on July 25:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has passed a law providing for "the confiscation of the property of all rebels found in arms against the United States;" and whereas, it is known by the public official declarations of the Executive and Congress of the United States, that the intent and meaning of this act is the confiscation, not of the property of the rebel citizens of the United States, but of the citizens of this Confederacy, who are enemies of the United States; and whereas, the confiscation is, in effect, a general confiscation of the property of all the inhabitants of these Confederate States, insomuch as they are all in arms against the United States; and whereas, this additional resort by the Government of the United States to means of warfare repudiated by the usages of civilized nations, can only be repelled and punished by that just retaliation which is the legitimate weapon of defence against such barbarities as the United States have inaugurated in this war, to the disgrace of their Government and people; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety and necessity of adopting measures of retaliation by a general confiscation bill, and make report by such bill or otherwise, as early as possible.

Adopted.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

The Washington *Star* says: "There are now sixty-five prisoners confined in the old brick Capitol building, corner of A North and First-street East, under a guard of soldiers who patrol the sidewalk around the building. The lower windows have been closed with boards nearly to the top, leaving only sufficient space for light and ventilation, and several smaller buildings in the rear are surrounded by a tight board fence twelve feet high, inclosing quite a space of ground for a yard. In this and the other buildings Potomac water has been introduced, and everything rendered as comfortable and pleasant as the circumstances will permit. The prisoners are cheerful and quiet, though some are extremely bitter in their denunciations of the 'Yankee Government.' Occasionally, passing soldiers who happen to be intoxicated, address them in rather uncomplimentary terms, and with expressions which render their seclusion, for the time being, remarkably agreeable to themselves. Sometimes soldiers go still further, and when the back of the sentry is towards them, toss a brick at the first head which appears at the window. Not long since a Fire Zouave, who had several times invited them out to 'get licked,' in passing by the dining-room, tossed a brick over into the room, with the intention of 'spilling' some of them while at dinner, but they had luckily just left the table, and no damage was done. Many have been furnished with civilian's dress by friends in the city, together with many of the little luxuries of home. Their quarters are quite spacious and can accommodate a large number."

INDEBTED TO YANKEES.

The correspondent of a Georgia paper, referring to the rapid manufacture of cannon and small arms at Richmond, Va., describes a musket-stock machine of a peculiar kind. The piece of wood is put into a machine, and it comes out a perfect stock, five hundred of them a day. The writer forgot to mention, for the edification of his readers, that this is the gunstock turning machine which has been the admiration of visitors to Harper's Ferry the last forty years, and which the Virginia troops "captured" from the Armory about the last week in April. A creditable fact may be mentioned, in connection with this seizure, that of three hundred and fifty workmen and laborers at the Harper's Ferry Armory, the Confederates were able to seduce or drive no more than fifty into their service. Though starvation to their families, and danger to themselves stared them in the face, the greater part of them stood firm in their faith to the Union.

SENATOR MASON'S ESTATE.

Yesterday, says the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Aug. 6, Mr. CHEW, of Germantown, applied to Judge LUDLOW for an injunction to prevent Senator MASON from taking money out of the estate in which he is interested, located in this county. In asking for the order, Mr. CHEW said: "I apply to your honor for an order to prevent JAMES M. MASON from taking out of the jurisdiction of the Court funds which the Trustees have invested under the order of the Orphan's Court. Already a very large sum has been taken out of the State by that very remarkable traitor, and I have no prospect of ever getting retribution if the balance of the funds is taken away." Judge LUDLOW suggested that a citation might be issued, and notice could be made by publication. Senator MASON has ten days in which to appear and answer.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

The first naval engagement between the Confederate and the National Governments, according to the Petersburgh *Express,* took place on Sunday, the 21st of July, near the fortification at Oregon Inlet, on the North Carolina coast, between the steamer *Beaufort,* commanded by Lieut. DUVAL, and a National steamer, name unknown. The particulars are given in an extra of the Raleigh *Standard.* The result is highly creditable to the gallant Lieut. DUVAL, who commanded, and his men. Though he fought against immense odds, he achieved a great triumph, which is the more brilliant from the disproportions between the vessels and their forces. The National steamer was a large three-masted propeller, carrying six heavy guns, and a rifled cannon forward and aft, and having on board at least 175 men. The *Beaufort* is a small steamer, carrying only one smooth-bored gun, and a crew of twenty-six. The engagement commenced at 10:15 A. M., and terminated at 11 A. M. The enemy fired fifteen shots, five or six of which were from the rifled cannon. The *Beaufort,* eight shots, three of which struck the enemy. The National vessel finally retreated, and sought safety behind a projecting bluff.

WHAT INDIANA HAS DONE.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Aug. 3, says:

"Indiana has equipped and sent into the field thirteen regiments of Infantry and two companies of Cavalry. Two additional regiments of Infantry are now ready to march, and an entire regiment of Cavalry will be ready in a short time. Seventeen additional regiments of Infantry are now forming, and will be put into the service as speedily as possible. This will make thirty-three regiments raised and to be raised in Indiana—a force of about 36,000 men, including three Artillery companies now about ready for active service. This is over 3,000 men for each Congressional District, or about every fortieth person in the State."

GEN. WOOL.

"We regret to learn," says the Troy *Times* of Monday evening, "that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. WOOL, has not *received orders to repair to Fortress Monroe* to take command of the troops stationed there. The report that prevailed yesterday, indicating that such orders had reached him was unfounded. The General is not aware that any orders have been issued respecting him as yet; but is in hopes that the positive assertions of the New-York papers that he is to be ordered away, may prove to be true. He is anxious to enter the field at once."

FRAUDULENT CONTRACTORS.

Judge LUDLOW opened the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia on Aug. 5, with a charge to the Grand Jury on matters relating to the rebellion. In conclusion he said:

"We propose, therefore, gentlemen, that you shall immediately, and with dispatch, dispose of the business presented to you by the District-Attorney; you will, then, with the assistance of the officer of the Commonwealth, (who is hereby specially requested to render all necessary and legal aid,) proceed to inquire into the alleged frauds in the furnishing supplies to the volunteers of this State. Holding, as we do, that our action in point of law is entirely independent of the action of the Commissioners, you will carry on this investigation, and that all possible light may be shed upon your path, the result of the labor of the Commissioners will, if received, be submitted to you. As we shall not again at length address you upon this subject, it may be well now to say, that your deliberations should be conducted with judgment, discrimination, calmness, caution, and the strictest impartiality. These charges may be absolutely false; you may discover that the exigencies of the occasion and the state of the market, rendered it necessary for the contractors to furnish our volunteers with an inferior article, and that they received only remunerative prices, or it may be that a fair article was furnished, and at a fair price. If so, the parties who have thus acted ought to receive an honorable acquittal. Hesitate not to proclaim it, and thus do justice to those who have labored under as grievous a charge, in a moral point of view, as that of treason itself. If, however, it should appear that any in this community have been so utterly regardless of every principle of honor and of patriotism as to enrich themselves by *fraudulent means, at the time and in the hour of our nation's greatest extremity,* say so, regardless alike of persons and of consequences. It will then be the duty of a Petit Jury to determine the question of guilt, when the Commonwealth substantiates the charge by competent testimony, and the accused meets his accusers face to face, and enters upon his defence. If your investigation terminates by implicating any person or persons with the commission of this or any other crime, you will then declare that sufficient *prima facie* evidence exists to put the party to his defence before a Petit Jury. You do not, in that event, determine the question of guilt or innocence."

BECOMING INSUBORDINATE.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Aug. 3 gives prominence to the following paragraph, which is likely to mean even more than it says:

"Two Polish companies were disbanded yesterday at Grand Junction. They were Louisiana volunteers, and were composed principally of Irish. *They commenced 'fighting among themselves,' and eight were killed, and several wounded.* The citizens were utterly overpowered, and unable to quell the riot. Mayor PREWITT, of Grand Junction, telegraphed to this city last night for assistance. The Percy Hotel was completely riddled, and the rioters, at last accounts, had everything their own way."

And the *Appeal* gives the following particulars of a formidable disturbance which occurred in Memphis on the same day:

"A number of soldiers who were brought up here from New-Orleans, but few of whom, however, are natives of Louisiana, have been staying in WORMLEY's cotton shed, on Madison-street, over the bayou, which has been made into a barrack. On several occasions symptoms of insubordination have been manifested by the men, and on Wednesday evening one of them was placed in custody on the charge of attacking an officer. After dinner, yesterday, a perfect outbreak took place—a number of the men fighting against each other. The dispute seemed to have originated in that feeling of mutual jealousy that is apt to arise when persons from different localities are thrown together. There was considerable commotion, in which one of the men received a shot in the fleshy part of the leg, and a bayonet wound in the back, neither of which is serious. Capt. HAILMAN, with a number of his men, was called on, and he arrested the whole of the men—seventy-seven in number. Thirty-seven of them he put under guard; the remainder were transferred to quarters far from the city."

ABOUT THE BLOCKADE.

The New-Orleans *Bee* attempts to show how unanimous the people are in the determination to meet the blockade with an embargo which will be more damaging to foreign nations than a blockade has been to them. It says: "If England and France want our cotton, *they must send their vessels up the Mississippi by forcing the blockade, or they will not get it.* We are fully prepared to dispense with the two hundred millions of dollars, which is about the value of the crop, unless we can dispose of it in our own way. Nay, more: if such a misfortune could possibly occur as the successful invasion of Louisiana by the soldiers of the National Government, every pound of cotton in our State would be consigned to the flames, sooner than that it should pass through Northern hands. This, too, is the unchangeable resolve of the people of the South. The European nations who will need the great Southern staple know, therefore, what they have to expect, and may govern themselves accordingly. And we may ask, in conclusion, whether there can exist the smallest chance of conquering a people who are ready at any time to immolate their most valued possessions, if the sacrifice can benefit the South, or injure the North?" The *Bulletin* makes the suggestion that there should be a military organization in our common schools.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT left Louisville on Aug. 3 for Niagara Falls, where he expects to spend some days. The *Journal* in announcing his departure remarks that he has not only labored for the Union, but that he has given money freely for the good cause.

LIEUT. G. D. BAILEY.

Lieut. G. D. BAILEY, U. S. A., recently from Fort Pickens, who has been for some weeks with his family in Auburn, has been tendered by Gov. MORGAN a Colonel's commission, with the command of a regiment of Light Artillery, to be accepted under the recent call for volunteers. He has accepted the position, and will make his head-quarters at Elmira, where, in conjunction with Gen. VAN VALKENBURGH, he is to superintend the military operations connected with [illegible].

A DENIAL.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says there is no truth in the story set afloat that fifty thousand stand of arms had been received in that city from Europe.

GEN. PILLOW AND THE NORTH STAR.

Gen. PILLOW, so says the Memphis *Avalanche,* has purchased the *North Star*—not the celestial luminary, but the famous Morgan horse. Will he not feel obliged to change the name of the animal?

MASSACHUSETTS.

From the Boston Transcript, Aug. 6.

We hear that there is no difficulty in obtaining the men to compose the sixteen full regiments which Massachusetts is required to furnish. Companies are again forming in all sections of the Commonwealth, and there is a generous rivalry in swelling the ranks, in order to be the first to be sent into camp.

Gov. ANDREW has asked permission from the Department at Washington to add companies enough to the seven from this State at Fortress Monroe to constitute an additional regiment.

The only difficulty experienced with respect to the new regiments relates to the subject of officers, and the union of the different bodies of men (now in detached squads) into companies and regiments. Men readily enlist when the prospect is that they shall be commanded by men in whom they have confidence, and when there is a reasonable probability that the company which they have joined will be placed where it is most agreeable to the men, and the highest efficiency can be obtained for the cause in which they have engaged.

FOR TEXAS.

Brig.-Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, P. C. S. A., and family, says the New-Orleans *Picayune* of Aug. 2, left yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, by the overland route, for Texas. He will make his head-quarters at San Antonio, where he will proceed at once to organize a brigade of mounted cavalry for immediate service.

BY WAY OF MEXICO.

In its "Talk on Change," the New-Orleans *Crescent* remarks:

"There have been some purchases of cotton for the Mexican market, which is shipped by a sea route and escapes old ABE's minions. If the commanders of the British or French squadrons desire to know how the blockade is avoided at least once a week, they can readily ascertain on the flags of New-Orleans.

There are many complaints of the inaction of our authorities. True, everything cannot be completed in a day, but we are asked how it is that the Black Republicans are allowed to retain possession of the two telegraph stations at the mouth of the river. The Confederate States have paid out money enough to have some protection on the sea-coasts of Mississippi and Louisiana."

CONGRESSMAN ELY.

From the Rochester Democrat, Aug. 6.

A prominent business gentleman, from Richmond, Va., passed through this city last evening, eastward. He inquired of Officer SHERMAN if he was acquainted with Congressman ELY. Mr. SHERMAN said he was. He then stated that he saw Mr. ELY in Richmond. Learning that he was coming northward, and would pass through Rochester, Mr. ELY desired him to bring word to his friends here that he was well, and enjoying himself on his parole of honor.

A SOUTH CAROLINA COLONEL SHOT.

"A good deal has been said," remarks the New-Haven *Palladium,* "about the shooting of 'an Alabama Colonel' by Capt. GORE, of the Hartford Company in the Second Regiment. We learn that the Colonel that was killed on the occasion referred to was from South Carolina—as was judged from papers found on his person. As the regiment was passing within a few rods of a wood he rode out and advanced toward them. Capt. GORE and Lieut. SCOTT, of Company H, of Hartford, immediately ran toward him with drawn swords, demanding his surrender; seeing his mistake he drew his pistol, when Lieut. SCOTT, of Company H, 'Billy' GOODYEAR, of the New-Haven Grays, and 'Johnny' PETERS, of the *Palladium* office, (also of the Grays,) fired at him, when he fell. As he fell, a dozen balls were put into him by both companies. Capt. GORE and Lieut. SCOTT secured his sword, pistols and sash, and Mr. PETERS brought home his wallet, containing $50 in South Carolina money and a number of papers."

POPULAR IDEAS OF THE REBELLION.

The War and Slavery.

WESTPORT, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You say truly that the war in which we are engaged has for its object simply to put down the rebellion against our nationality. This is the object and the whole of it.

But how are we to *accomplish* this object? Many say, "Gather an immense Army, pay hundreds of millions of money, and go on from battle-field to battle-field, till the treason is stamped out; meanwhile, scrupulously respecting the institution of Slavery. In case it shall be found impossible to succeed in this way, then, as a last resort, decree emancipation." The plan is to do all we can toward crushing out the rebellion without harming the peculiar institution; and if, after an immense outlay of money and life, we find that either the Republic or Slavery must die, then Slavery must take the death. It is assumed, and with reason, that a decree of emancipation by the war power would make short work with the rebellion. It is capable of demonstration that, with it and ten thousand men properly applied, a single month would suffice to revolutionize the larger part of the South into submission—and that with a less amount of suffering and outrage than ordinarily follows in the track of war.

Now, gentlemen, I have never been an ultraist; but I cannot help asking, why not adopt this conclusive measure at the outset? What is this Slavery? What has it done that it should be treated so tenderly, and be marked as the last thing to be thrown overboard in the endeavor to save the laboring ship? Here we are, proposing to sacrifice great commercial and manufacturing interests, hundreds of millions of ready money in the shape of taxes, and tens of thousands of precious lives in an experiment to get along without harming the institution of Slavery by this war. What have these rebels and traitors done that we should be so much more chary of their property than of our own—so much more tender of their investment in human flesh and blood than of the lives of our own sons and brothers? What is there so very precious about this very peculiar institution of our deadly enemies that we should shield it from harm with our own fortunes and bodies up to the last possible minute; that we should dare and sacrifice to the last extremity before consenting to have it perish? One would think Slavery to be the Kohinoor of the country, instead of the nation's shame, the by-word of Christendom, the incorrigible fire-brand and disintegrator of our nationality, the mother of treason and rebellion. Was not this rebellion got up in the interests of Slavery? Are not these men who are stabbing at the public heart, slaveholders, and is it not because they are slaveholders that they are so stabbing? Is not Slavery at this moment the right arm with which treason is working against us? Who plant the masked batteries, who make the intrenchments, who drag and manipulate the munitions of war, who furnish the food to support the armies of our enemies, who raise the cotton from which, if at all, our foes must get the sinews of war—who but slaves? *The system of American Slavery does not deserve the forbearance and sacrifices we are practising in its favor.* On my conscience, I believe we are acting like fools in this whole matter.

To you, merchants and tax-payers—to you, citizens, whose brothers and sons are taking daily risks at the cannon's mouth, it is not merely a question how this rebellion may be suppressed, but how it may be suppressed in the most *speedy, economical, and effectual* manner. If you fail to say "Yes" to this with all your hearts—then let me tell you that after all your sacrifices you will still have the great thing to do. All your costly make-shifts to spare your enemies and the assassins of your country will come to nothing. Slavery or the Republic must die. Let the people understand it—*Slavery or the Republic must die.* The sooner the lesson is learned the better. God Almighty will crowd us with reverses on reverses and almost kill us with mortification and bloodshedding, till we are ready to part with the monster that defies alike God and man.

Yours truly, E. F. B.

Slavery and the Conduct of the War.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *politicians'* scheme is evidently to "save the Union," *and,* at the same time, save the sacred "peculiar institution" within the States where it exists. WENDELL PHILLIPS and the Abolitionists call on the Government to save the nation by proclaiming liberty to all in bondage, and thus at once and forever dispose of the cause of the woful conflict. The *people* are not *yet quite* prepared to demand the latter, though it needs only the Government to pronounce the word, and they will enthusiastically support it with joyful hearts, willing hands, and by every other generous means.

But there is a *middle course* that the Government may pursue, and less than which it has no right to adopt. If it has no constitutional warrant to put an end to Slavery except as an extreme "military necessity," to enable it to preserve the Union and maintain its own supremacy, neither has it to endeavor to protect Slavery or to suppress insurrection, except in the loyal States, and then only when called upon to do so by the people thereof, through their respective State or local authorities.

The duty of the Government at this crisis is simply to *suppress the stupendous rebellion,* to summarily arrest all traitors, and bring them to instant and condign punishment, and to establish its perfect and undisputed rule throughout the length and breadth of our entire land, in the most vigorous way, in the shortest time, and by every necessary possible means. If then the human chattels in the disloyal States effect their escape and take refuge within the lines of our Army, at once recognize their freedom. Let them pass on whither they will, towards the North Star, or let the Government be availed of their good services; or, if a servile insurrection in Secessiondom is the consequence of the rebels' madness, let it transpire as the just and Providential retribution for their wickedness, without any hindrance whatever on the part of the Government, for the foolish autocrats of the C. S. A. will not be likely to call on the U. S. A. for aid to suppress it, unless so calamitous an event to them should bring them to the stool of the most humble penitence.

The whole course thus far of the present Administration, as exhibited in its leniency towards traitors and rebels in and out of the public service, and in almost every other respect, proves that the politicians in and out of Washington are far in the rear of the people, and fail, most deplorably fail, to meet the momentous issue forced upon us as it yet must be met before the war will ever be brought to a glorious close.

A National Executive like VICTOR EMANUEL, with a Premier like CAVOUR, would lead instead of tardily follow the noble instincts of a brave people; and a General like GARIBALDI would, with the force and means at hand *two months ago,* then have annihilated rebellion in Virginia. With his sagacity and magnetism, superior in its effects to all red-tape and scientific military routine, our Free State rank and file braves would have scattered the foe to the four winds at an immense saving of life and treasure, and made it impossible for the anarchists to muster another formidable Army. One campaign would have crushed the traitors. Simultaneously with the assembling of the patriotic hosts of volunteers he would have had in readiness the necessary artillery, cavalry and baggage-trains, and not have kept himself only on the defensive, for he well knows that "the hope, the courage of assailants is always greater than that of those who act upon the defensive."

Our Government has supinely suffered Fort Pickens to be environed with batteries of the rebels; Fortress Monroe and all approaches to Richmond the same; the Gosport Navy-yard, with its 3,000 cannon, to fall into the hands of the traitors, and the valuable fleet of war vessels there to be destroyed; the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its costly bridges to be laid waste, and Manassas Junction to be fortified by line upon line of masked batteries; besides committing a hundred other egregious blunders and follies disgraceful and inexcusable. It cannot expect to command the respect of the people until it reverses its past policy, and exhibits more energy than that of merely raising troops and loans of money.

The Congress has acted nobly, and it is to be hoped that the Administration will now pursue a course worthy the justness of our noble cause, and the spirit and expectations of the people.

VIGOR.

Items about Major-Gen. (Bishop) Polk, of the Confederate Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the late Bishop of Louisiana, Major-Gen. POLK, occupies, just at this juncture, a certain degree of notoriety, I beg leave to give you a few items of the man.

He is a tall, raw-boned man, of 58 or 60 years of age, with a pleasant, but unintellectual face, and a decidedly military bearing; a man of position, but not a man of talents or high information. He was a classmate with JEFF. DAVIS at West Point Military Academy, graduating there about 1826. He must have entered upon the study of the ministry immediately after, for we find his name in the catalogue in the list of graduates of 1830. He has been an Episcopal minister and Bishop for 30 years, and possibly he may now be a soldier by instinct. Let us wait and see.

A Tennesseean by birth, he adopted Louisiana as his place of residence, and was made Bishop of that Diocese in 1838. Having inherited a fortune of "niggers" from his father, he became a sugar planter on Bayou La Fourche. He never was esteemed a man of sound judgment, even in financial matters, and managed, or mismanaged, to effect his ruin financially, as he has now done ecclesiastically. This was seven or eight years ago. After his failure, he left Thibodeauxville and came to New-Orleans to reside. He was always esteemed a clever, medium sort of a man, but not to be named as in any sense the peer of some of the giant minds to be found upon the bench of Bishops—such men as ELLIOTT, of Georgia, HOPKINS, of Vermont, MCILVAINE, of Ohio, or the late Bishop DOANE, of New-Jersey.

Mrs. POLK, however, his wife, is a brilliant woman. A great-grand-daughter of President EDWARDS, who wrote on "Freedom of the Will," and perhaps the most profound theologian America has produced. She seems to have inherited the force of mind of her illustrious ancestor. But what can woman do but to dispense brilliantly the honors of her husband's table, and rear up her daughters? But as it is Mrs. POLK overtops the Bishop, (I beg his pardon—the Major-General.) One can scarcely but think that the Confederates have departed from their usual sagacity in this case. What can a quiet, peace-loving Christian minister be expected to know about "villainous saltpetre?" Surely the Army officers will look askance at such a hybrid Major-General as this. And in all the days of the years to come, the clergy and the Church, and the laity as well, will regard the Major-General Bishop as completely "unfrocked."

SELDOM.

The Charges Against Col. Ripley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you have published, under the head of news from Washington, a statement to the effect that the Secretary of War had passed upon the charges advanced by Col. CRAIG against Col. RIPLEY, Capt. MAYNADIER, and, it should have added, against Col THOMAS, and found them to be frivolous and unsustained, will you allow me to remind the public that the Judge-Advocate of the Army, and after him a Military Court, are the proper and usual authorities for deciding upon the character and the proof of such charges.

The opinion of the Judge-Advocate—who has examined the papers sent in by Col. CRAIG, and the replies made to them by the accused parties—is understood not to accord by any means with that expressed by the Secretary of War, according to your informant.

Assertions against an accuser of a deficiency in capacity and activity, are no answers to charges involving conspiracies to defraud on the part of two Colonels of the army, and secret collusion with the enemy on the part of the gentleman from Maryland.

The removal of Col. CRAIG from his Bureau was brought about for the purpose of blunting the edge of impending accusations, and of opening the door to further misdeeds; nor is the fact that the name of Gen. SCOTT has been used to effect it justly entitled to weight, exposed as the General has been to the most unhappy influences.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861. E.

The Regular Officers Killed at Bull Run.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the many notices of the gallant slain, who fell at the battle of Bull Run, defending the Government our forefathers fought and bled to obtain, while there is full and honorable mention in all the papers, of the volunteers, both officers and men, who there sacrificed their lives for their country, there is little said in praise of the officers and men of our regular Army, who so nobly stood their posts, and "died and made no sign."

In two of the batteries alone, there were, out of 120 men, each, some 40 of one killed and 50 of another, including officers and sergeants, thus far outnumbering the average loss of entire regulars. In Maj. HUNT's battery, Lieut. CRAIG, a graduate of West Point in 1857, the son of Col. CRAIG of the Ordnance, full of youth and promise, fell dead at his gun; and in Capt. RICKETT's battery, where the slaughter was great, he himself was badly wounded and taken prisoner, and Lieut. RAMSEY was killed instantly, while urging his men on, and inspiring them with his own joyousness and bravery.

Capt. TILLINGHAST, of the Quartermaster's Department, also a graduate of West Point, in 1847, and for many years in the First Artillery, chose rather to aid his brother officers with his advice and presence than to remain where he might so well have done with honor, in a place of comparative safety, and so he too passed away as a brave man should.

While, according all praise to those noble men who left their happy homes and peaceful firesides, to die in defence of our Capital and our Union, surely a few words are due our little band of regulars who have also near and dear ties of humanity, and who never swerve from duty's call.

Blockade of the Mississippi.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw in the TIMES, within a day or two, an article from an Iowa paper complaining of the blockade of the mouth of the Mississippi—that the effect was to reduce the price of Western wheat, &c. The Iowa editor seems not to reflect, that this temporary blockade is for the purpose of restoring the Union, and thereby keeping the mouth of the Mississippi open forever. If the rebels succeed in breaking up the Union and establishing a separate Government, the Mississippi will be closed against the whole West at the pleasure of such Government. The purchase of Louisiana by Mr. JEFFERSON, was for the purpose of controlling that river from its source to the Gulf. He violated the Constitution then to open it, the rebels wish to destroy the Union now to close it. The great West can never live with the Mississippi under the control of any foreign or independent power. Please present this subject in your own clear and forcible language, so that our Western brethren may see that any temporary inconvenience is for their everlasting good.

SENEX.

THE BULL RUN BATTLE.

Gen. McDowell's Official Report of the Engagement.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA, ARLINGTON, Va., Aug. 4, 1861.

Lieut.-Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, Head-quarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of the 21st of July, near Manassas, Va. It has been delayed till this time from the inability of the subordinate commanders to get earlier a true account of the state of their commands.

In my communication to you of the 20th ult., I stated it as my intention to move that afternoon, and drive the enemy from the east side of Bull Run, so as to enable the engineers to make a sufficiently accurate reconnoissance to justify our future movements. Later in the day they had obtained enough information on the passage across the stream to dispense with this reconnoissance, and it was decided to move without delay. It had been my intention to move the several columns out on the road a few miles on the evening of the 20th, so that they would have a shorter march in the morning; but I deferred to those who had the greatest distance to go, and who preferred starting early in the morning, and making but one move.

On the evening of the 20th ult. my command was mostly at or near Centreville. The enemy was at or near Manassas, distant from Centreville about seven miles to the southwest. Centreville is a village of a few houses, mostly on the west side of a ridge running nearly north and south. The road from Centreville to Manassas Junction was along this ridge, and crosses Bull Run about three miles from the former place. The Warrenton turnpike, which runs nearly east and west, goes over this ridge, through the village, and crosses Bull Run about four miles from it, Bull Run having a course between the crossing from northwest to southeast. The First Division, (TYLER'S,) was stationed on the north side of the Warrenton turnpike, and on the eastern slope of the Centreville ridge, two brigades on the same road, and a mile and a half in advance, to the west of the ridge, and one brigade on the road from Centreville to Manassas, where it crosses Bull Run, at Blackburn's Ford, where Gen. TYLER had the engagement on the 18th ult. The Second Division (HUNTER'S) was on the Warrenton Turnpike, one mile east of Centreville. The Third Division (HEINTZELMAN'S) was on a road known as the Old Braddock road, which comes into Centreville from the southeast, about a mile and a half from the village. The Fifth Division (MILES') was on the same road with the Third Division, and between it and Centreville. A map which is herewith, marked A, will show these positions better than I can describe them.

On Friday night a train of subsistence arrived, and on Saturday its contents were ordered to be issued to the command, and the men required to have three days' rations in their haversacks. On Saturday orders were issued for the available force to march. As reported to you in my letter of the 19th ult., my personal reconnoissance of the roads to the south had shown that it was not practicable to carry out the original plan of turning the enemy's position on their right. The affair of the 18th at Blackburn's Ford showed he was too strong at that point for us to force a passage there without great loss, and if we did that it would bring us in front of his strong position at Manassas, which was not desired. Our information was that the stone bridge, over which the Warrenton road crossed Bull Run, to the west of Centreville, was defended by a battery in position, and the road on his side of the stream impeded by a heavy abattis. The alternative was, therefore, to turn the extreme left of his position. Reliable information was obtained of an undefended ford about three miles above the bridge, there being another ford between it and the bridge, which was defended. It was therefore determined to take the road to the upper ford, and after crossing, to get behind the forces guarding the lower ford and the bridge, and after occupying the Warrenton road east of the bridge, to send out a force to destroy the railroad at or near Gainesville, and thus break up the communication between the enemy's forces at Manassas and those in the valley of Virginia, before Winchester, which had been held in check by Major-Gen. PATTERSON.

Brig.-Gen. TYLER was directed to move with three of his brigades on the Warrenton road, and commence cannonading the enemy's batteries, while HUNTER'S Division, moving after him, should, after passing a little stream called Cub Run, turn to the right and north, and move around to the upper ford, and there turn south and get behind the enemy. Col. HEINTZELMAN'S Division was to follow HUNTER'S as far as the turning off place to the lower ford, where he was to cross after the enemy should have been driven out by HUNTER'S Division, the Fifth Division (MILES') to be in reserve on the Centreville ridge.

I had felt anxious about the road from Manassas by Blackburn's Ford to Centreville, along this ridge, fearing that whilst we should be in force to the front, and endeavoring to turn the enemy's position, we ourselves should be turned by him by this road; for if he should once obtain possession of this ridge, which overlooks all the country to the west to the foot of the spurs of the Blue Ridge, we should have been irretrievably cut off and destroyed. I had, therefore, directed this point to be held in force, and sent an engineer to extemporize some field works to strengthen the position.

The Fourth Division (RUNYON'S) had not been brought to the front further than to guard our communications by way of Vienna and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. His advanced regiment was about seven miles in the rear of Centreville.

The divisions were ordered to march at 2½ o'clock A. M., so as to arrive on the ground early in the day, and thus avoid the heat which is to be expected at this season. There was delay in the First Division getting out of its camp on the road, and the other divisions were in consequence between two and three hours behind the time appointed—a great misfortune, as events turned out. The wood road leading from the Warrenton turnpike to the upper ford was much longer than we counted upon, the general direction of the stream being oblique to the road, and we having the obtuse angle on our side.

Gen. TYLER commenced with his artillery at 5½ A. M., but the enemy did not reply, and after some time it became a question whether he was in any force in our front, and if he did not intend himself to make an attack, and make it by Blackburn's Ford. After firing several times, and obtaining no response, I held one of HEINTZELMAN'S Brigades in reserve in case we should have to send any troops back to reinforce MILES' Division. The other brigades moved forward as directed in the general orders. On reaching the ford at Sudley's Spring, I found part of the leading brigade of HUNTER'S Division (BURNSIDE'S) had crossed, but the men were slow in getting over, stopping to drink. As at this time the clouds of dust from the direction of Manassas indicated the immediate approach of a large force, and fearing it might come down on the head of the column before the division could all get over and sustain it, orders were sent back to the heads of regiments to break from the column and come forward separately as fast as possible. Orders were sent by an officer to the reserve brigade of HEINTZELMAN'S Division to come by a nearer road across the fields, and an aid-de-camp was sent to Brig.-Gen. TYLER to direct him to press forward his attack, as large bodies of the enemy were passing in front of him to attack the division which had crossed over. The ground between the stream and the road leading from Sudley's Spring south, and over which BURNSIDE'S Brigade marched, was for about a mile from the ford thickly wooded, whilst on the right of the road for about the same distance the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the road the country on both sides of the road is open, and for nearly a mile further large rolling fields extend down to the Warrenton turnpike, which crosses what became the field of battle through the valley of a small water-course, a tributary of Bull Run.

Shortly after the leading regiment of the First Brigade reached this open space, and whilst others and the Second Brigade were crossing to the front and right, the enemy opened his fire, beginning with artillery, and following it up with infantry. The leading brigade (BURNSIDE'S) had to sustain this shock for a short time without support, and did it well. The battalion of regular infantry was sent to sustain it, and shortly afterwards the other corps of PORTER'S Brigade, and a regiment detached from HEINTZELMAN'S Division to the left, forced the enemy back far enough to allow SHERMAN'S and KEYES' Brigades, of TYLER'S Division, to cross from their position on the Warrenton road. These drove the right of the enemy, understood to have been commanded by BEAUREGARD, from the front of the field, and out of the detached woods, and down to the road, and across it up the slopes on the other side. While this was going on, HEINTZELMAN'S Division was moving down the field to the stream and up the road beyond. Beyond the Warrenton road, and to the left of the road, down which our troops had marched from Sudley's Spring, is a hill with a farm house on it. Behind this hill the enemy had, early in the day, some of his most annoying batteries planted. Across the road from this hill was another hill, or rather elevated ridge, or table of land. The hottest part of the contest was for the possession of this hill, with a house on it. The force engaged here was HEINTZELMAN'S Division, WILCOX'S and HOWARD'S Brigades on the right, supported by part of PORTER'S Brigade and the cavalry under PALMER, and FRANKLIN'S Brigade of HEINTZELMAN'S Division, SHERMAN'S Brigade of TYLER'S Division in the centre and up the road, whilst KEYES' Brigade of TYLER'S Division was on the left, attacking the batteries near the stone bridge. The Rhode Island Battery of BURNSIDE'S Brigade also participated in this attack by the fire from the north of the turnpike. The enemy was understood to have been commanded by J. E. JOHNSTON. RICKETT'S Battery, which did such effective service, and played so brilliant a part in this contest, was, together with GRIFFIN'S Battery, on the side of the hill, and became the object of the special attention of the enemy, who succeeded—our officers mistaking one of his regiments for one of our own, and allowing it to approach without firing upon it—in disabling the battery, and then attempted to take it. Three times was he repulsed by different corps in succession, and driven back, and the guns taken by hand, the horses being killed, and pulled away. The third time it was supposed by all that the repulse was final, for he was driven entirely from the hill, and so far beyond it as not to be in sight, and all were certain the day was ours. He had before this been driven nearly a mile and a half, and was beyond the Warrenton road, which was entirely in our possession, from the stone bridge westward, and our engineers were just completing the removal of the abattis across the road, to allow our reinforcement (SCHENCK'S Brigade and AYRE'S Battery) to join us.

The enemy was evidently disheartened and broken. But we had been fighting since 10½ o'clock in the morning, and it was after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The men had been up since 2 o'clock in the morning, and had made what, to those unused to such things, seemed a long march before coming into action, though the longest distance gone over was not more than 9½ miles; and, though they had three days' provisions served out to them the day before, many no doubt either did not eat them, or threw them away on the march or during the battle, and were therefore without food. They had done much severe fighting. Some of the regiments which had been driven from the hill, in the first two attempts of the enemy to keep possession of it, had become shaken, were unsteady, and had many men out of the ranks.

It was at this time that the enemy's reinforcements came to his aid from the railroad train, understood to have just arrived from the valley with the residue of JOHNSTON'S army. They threw themselves in the woods on our right, and towards the rear of our right, and opened a fire of musketry on our men, which caused them to break and retire down the hillside. This soon degenerated into disorder, for which there was no remedy. Every effort was made to rally them, even beyond the reach of the enemy's fire, but in vain. The battalion of regular infantry alone moved up the hill opposite to the one with the house on it, and there maintained itself until our men could get down to and across the Warrenton turnpike, on the way back to the position we occupied in the morning. The plain was covered with the retreating troops, and they seemed to infect those with whom they came in contact. The retreat soon became a rout, and this soon degenerated still further into a panic.

Finding this state of affairs was beyond the efforts of all those who had assisted so faithfully during the long and hard day's work in gaining almost the object of our wishes, and that nothing remained on the field but to recognize what we could no longer prevent, I gave the necessary orders to protect their withdrawal, begging the men to form in line, and offer the appearance, at least, of organization. They returned by the fords to the Warrenton road, protected, by my order, by Col. PORTER'S force of regulars. Once on the road, and the different corps coming together in small parties, many without officers, they became intermingled, and all organization was lost.

Orders had been sent back to MILES' Division for a brigade to move forward and protect this retreat, and Col. BLENKER'S Brigade was detached for this purpose, and was ordered to go as far forward as the point where the road to the right left the main road.

By referring to the general order it will be seen that, while the operations were to go on in front, an attack was to be made at Blackburn's Ford by the brigade (RICHARDSON'S) stationed there. A reference to his report, and to that of Maj. HUNT, commanding the artillery, will show that this part of the plan was well and effectively carried out. It succeeded in deceiving the enemy for a considerable time, and keeping in check a part of his force. The fire of the artillery at this point is represented as particularly destructive.

At the time of our retreat seeing great activity in this direction, much firing, and columns of dust, I became anxious for this place, fearing if it were turned or forced the whole stream of our retreating mass would be captured or destroyed. After providing for the protection of the retreat by PORTER'S and BLENKER'S Brigades, I repaired to RICHARDSON'S, and found the whole force ordered to be stationed for the holding of the road from Manassas by Blackburn's Ford to Centreville, on the march, under the orders from the Division Commander, for Centreville. I immediately halted it, and ordered it to take up the best line of defence across the ridge that their position admitted of, and subsequently taking in person the command of this part of the Army, I caused such disposition of the forces which had been added to by the First and Second New-Jersey and the De Kalb Regiments, ordered up from RUNYON'S reserve, before going forward, as would best serve to check the enemy. The ridge being held in this way, the retreating current passed slowly through Centreville to the rear. The enemy followed us from the ford as far as Cub Run, and owing to the road becoming blocked up at the crossing, caused us much damage there, for the artillery could not pass, and several pieces and caissons had to be abandoned. In the panic the horses hauling the caissons and ammunition were cut from their places by persons to escape with, and in this way much confusion was caused, the panic aggravated, and the road encumbered. Not only were pieces of artillery lost, but also many of the ambulances carrying the wounded.

By sundown most of our men had gotten behind Centreville ridge, and it became a question whether we should or not endeavor to make a stand there. The condition of our artillery and its ammunition, and the want of food for the men, who had generally abandoned or thrown away all that had been issued the day before, and the utter disorganization and consequent demoralization of the mass of the Army, seemed to all who were near enough to be consulted—Division and Brigade Commanders and Staff—to admit of no alternative but to fall back, the more so as the position at Blackburn's Ford was then in the possession of the enemy, and he was already turning our left. On sending the officers of the Staff to the different camps, they found, as they reported to me, that our decision had been anticipated by the troops, most of those who had come in from the front being already on the road to the rear, the panic with which they came in still continuing and hurrying them along.

At — o'clock the rear guard (BLENKER'S Brigade) moved, covering the retreat, which was effected during the night and next morning. The troops at Fairfax Station leaving by the cars took with them the bulk of the supplies which had been sent there. My Aid-de-Camp, Major WADSWORTH, stayed at Fairfax Court-house till late in the morning, to see that the stragglers and weary and worn-out soldiers were not left behind.

I transmit herewith the reports of the several Division and Brigade commanders, to which I refer for the conduct of particular regiments and corps, and a consolidated return of the killed, wounded and missing. From the latter it will be seen that our killed amounted to nineteen officers and four hundred and sixty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, and our wounded to sixty-four officers and nine hundred and forty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates. Many of the wounded will soon be able to join the ranks, and will leave our total of killed and disabled from further service under one thousand. The return of the missing is very inaccurate, the men supposed to be missing having fallen into other regiments and gone to Washington—many of the Zouaves to New-York. In one Brigade the number originally reported at six hundred and sixteen, was yesterday reduced to one hundred and seventy-four. These reductions are being made daily. In a few days a more correct return can be made.

Of course nothing accurate is known of the loss of the enemy. An officer of their force coming from them with a flag of truce admitted eighteen hundred killed and [illegible] wounded, and other information shows this to be much under the true number.

The officer commanding the Eleventh New-York Zouaves and Col. HEINTZELMAN, say that the returns of that regiment cannot be relied on, as many of those reported among the casualties have absented themselves since, their return, and have gone to New-York. Among the missing reported are many of our surgeons, who remained in attendance on our wounded, and were, against the rules of modern warfare, made prisoners.

The issue of this hard fought battle, in which certainly our troops lost no credit in their conflict on the field with an enemy ably commanded, superior in numbers, who had but a short distance to march; and who acted on his own ground, on the defensive, and always under cover, whilst our men were of necessity on the open fields, should not prevent full credit being given to those officers and corps whose services merited success if they did not attain it.

To avoid repetition, I will only mention here the names of those not embraced in reports of division and brigade commanders. I beg to refer to their reports for the names of those serving under their immediate orders, desiring that on this subject they be considered as part of my own. I claim credit for the officers of my staff, and for those acting as such during the day. They did everything in their power, exposing themselves freely when required, and doing all that men could do, communicating orders, guiding the columns, exhorting the troops, rallying them when broken, and providing for them the best the circumstances admitted. They are as follows:

First Lieut. H. W. Kingsbury, Fifth Artillery, Aid-de-Camp.

Major Clarence S. Brown, New-York Militia Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.

Major James S. Wadsworth, New-York Militia Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp. The latter, who does me the honor to be on my personal staff, had a horse shot under him in the hottest of the fight.

Capt. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. O. H. Tillinghast, Assistant Quartermaster, who discharged alone the important and burdensome duties of his department with the Army, and who was mortally wounded while acting with the artillery, to which he formerly belonged, and in which he was deeply interested.

Capt. H. F. Clark, Chief of Subsistence Department.

Major Meyer, Signal Officer, and Major Malcolm McDonnell, who acted as Aids.

Surgeon W. S. King and Assistant-Surgeon Magruder, Medical Department.

Major J. G. Barnard, Engineer, and senior of his Department with the Army, gave most important aid.

First Lieutenant Fred. S. Prime, Engineers.

Capt. A. W. Whipple.

First Lieutenant H. L. Abbott and Second Lieutenant H. S. Putnam, Topographical Engineers.

Major W. F. Barry, Fifth Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

Lieut. George C. Strong, Ordnance Officer.

Major W. H. Wood, First Infantry, Acting Inspector-General.

Second Lieutenant Guy Henry, who joined me on the field, and was of service as an Aid-de-Camp.

The following officers commanded divisions and brigades, and in the several places their duty called them did most effective service and behaved in the most gallant manner:

Brig.-Gen. Tyler, Connecticut Volunteers.

Col. David Hunter, Third Cavalry, severely wounded at the head of his division.

Col. S. P. Heintzelman, Seventeenth infantry, wounded in the arm while leading division into action on the hill.

Brig.-Gen. Schenck, Ohio Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, First Division.

Col. E. D. Keyes, Eleventh Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Division.

Col. W. B. Franklin, Twelfth Infantry, First Brigade, Third Division.

Col. W. T. Sherman, Thirteenth Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division.

Col. Andrew Porter, Sixteenth Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Second Division.

Col. A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division.

Col. O. B. Wilcox, Michigan Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, who was wounded and taken prisoner while on the hill, in the hottest of the fight.

Col. O. O. Howard, Maine Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division.

Col. J. B. Richardson, Michigan Volunteers, commanding Fourth Brigade, First Division.

Col. Blenker, New-York Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Fifth Division.

Col. Davies, New-York Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, Fifth Division.

As my position may warrant, even if it does not call, for some explanation of the causes, as far as they can be seen, which led to the results herein stated, I trust it may not be out of place if I refer in a few words to the immediate antecedents of the battle. When I submitted to the General-in-Chief, in compliance with his verbal instructions, the plan of operations and estimate of force required, the time I was to proceed to carry it into effect was fixed for the 8th July, Monday. Every facility possible was given me by the General-in-Chief and heads of the administrative departments in making the necessary preparations. But the regiments, owing I was told to want of transportation, came over slowly. Many of them did not come across till eight or nine days after the time fixed upon, and went forward without my even seeing them, and without having been together before in a brigade. The sending reinforcements to Gen. PATTERSON, by drawing off the wagons, was a further and unavoidable cause of delay. Notwithstanding the herculean efforts of the Quartermaster-General, and his favoring me in every way, the wagons for ammunition, subsistence, &c., and the horses for the trains and the artillery, did not all arrive for more than a week after the time appointed to move. I was not even prepared as late as the 15th ultimo, and the desire I should move became great, and it was wished I should not, if possible, delay longer than Tuesday, the 16th ultimo. When I did set out, on the 16th, I was still deficient in wagons for subsistence. But I went forward, trusting to their being procured in time to follow me. The trains thus hurriedly gathered together, with horses, wagons, drivers and wagon masters, all new and unused to each other, moved with difficulty and disorder, and was the cause of a day's delay in getting the provisions forward, making it necessary to make on Sunday the attack we should have made on Saturday.

I could not, with every exertion, get forward with the troops earlier than we did. I wished to go to Centreville the second day, which would have taken us there on the 17th, and enabled us, so far as they were concerned, to go into action on the 19th, instead of the 21st; but when I went forward from Fairfax Court-house, beyond Germantown, to urge them forward, I was told it was impossible for the men to march further. They had only come from Vienna, about six miles, and it was not more than six and a half miles further to Centreville—in all a march of twelve and a half miles; but the men were foot weary, not so much, I was told, by the distance marched, as the time they had been on foot, caused by the obstructions in the road and the slow pace we had to move to avoid ambuscades. The men were, moreover, unaccustomed to marching, their bodies not in condition for that kind of work, and not used to carrying even the load of light marching order.

We crossed Bull Run with about 18,000 men of all arms, the Fifth Division (MILES and RICHARDSON'S Brigade) on the left, at Blackburn's Ford to Centreville, and SCHENCK'S Brigade, of TYLER'S Division, on the left of the road, near the Stone Bridge, not participating in the main action. The numbers opposed to us have been variously estimated, I may safely say, and avoid even the appearance of exaggeration, that the enemy brought up all he could which were not kept engaged elsewhere. He had notice of our coming on the 17th, and had from that time until the 21st to bring up whatever he had. It is known that in estimating the force to go against Manassas, I engaged not to have to do with the enemy's forces under JOHNSTON, then kept in check in the valley by Major-Gen. PATTERSON, or those kept engaged by Major-Gen. BUTLER, and I know every effort was made by the General-in-Chief that this should be done, and that even if JOHNSTON joined BEAUREGARD, it would not be because he could be followed by Gen. PATTERSON, but from causes not necessary for me to refer to, if I knew them all. This was not done, and the enemy was free to assemble from every direction, in numbers only limited by the amount of his railroad rolling stock and his supply of provisions. To the forces, therefore, we drove in from Fairfax Court-house, Fairfax Station, Germantown and Centreville, and those under BEAUREGARD at Manassas, must be added those under JOHNSTON from Winchester, and those brought up by DAVIS from Richmond and other places at the South, to which is to be added the levy *en masse* ordered by the Richmond authorities, which was ordered to assemble at Manassas. What all this amounted to, I cannot say—certainly much more than we attacked them with.

I could not, as I have said, more early push on faster, nor could I delay. A large and the best part of my forces were three months' volunteers, whose term of service was about to expire, but who were sent forward as having long enough to serve for the purpose of the expedition. On the eve of the battle the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of volunteers, and the battery of volunteer artillery of the New-York Eighth Militia, whose term of service expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon. Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. They insisted on their discharge that night. It was granted; and the next morning, when the Army moved forward into battle these troops moved to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon.

In the next few days, day by day, I should have lost ten thousand of the best armed, drilled, officered and disciplined troops in the Army. In other words, every day which added to the strength of the enemy made us weaker.

In conclusion, I desire to say, in reference to the events of the 21st ult., that the general order for the battle to which I referred was, with slight modifications, literally conformed to; that the corps were brought over Bull Run in the manner proposed, and put into action as before arranged, and that up to late in the afternoon every movement ordered was carrying us successfully to the object we had proposed before starting—that of getting to the railroad leading from Manassas to the valley of Virginia, and going on it far enough to break up and destroy the communication and interviews between the forces under BEAUREGARD and those under JOHNSTON. And could we have fought a day, or a few hours sooner, there is everything to show how we could have continued successful, even against the odds with which we contended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant; IRWIN McDOWELL, Brigadier-General, Commanding.

TRAITORS IN THE CAMP.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, Aug. 3.

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.

It is ascertained that the Southerners had accurate information of the National movement, the withdrawal from Fairfax being a part of their plan to ambuscade the Nationalists.

We take the above dispatch from the Nashville *Union*, a secession journal. The day on which it bears date, July 27, three distinguished Secessionists, from Mississippi and Tennessee, and one of them in command of a regiment, paid us a visit, and had a free and full conversation with us, lasting for more than one hour. In the course of that conversation, the gentleman from Mississippi stated to us that they had accurate information of the plans and purposes of the National Army, and that the Confederate Government had acquired that knowledge at a cost of $100,000! This statement was made in a confident tone, and by a gentleman whom we indorse as a reliable man. If it be so, and we give it credit, there must be treachery in the National Army. Who is the traitor?

"A DEARLY BOUGHT VICTORY."

From late Southern papers we make up the following list of field and regimental officers killed at the battle of Bull Run, from which it will be understood why JEFF. DAVIS pronounced it a "dearly bought victory:"

CONFEDERATE OFFICERS KILLED.

Gen. Bernard E. Bee, South Carolina.
Col. D. K. McRae, North Carolina.
Col. Charles F. Fisher, North Carolina.
Brig.-Gen. E. K. Smith, Regular Army.
Gen. Francis A. Barlow, Georgia.
Col. Lamar, Georgia.
Col. Nelson, Second Virginia Regiment.
Col. Mason, of Gen. Johnston's Staff.
Col. Francis J. Thomas, of Baltimore.
Lieut.-Col. Benj. J. Johnson, Hampton Legion.

CONFEDERATE OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Col. P. T. Moore, First Virginia Volunteers.
Maj. Robert Wheat, Louisiana Battalion.
Col. Gardiner.
Col. Wade Hampton, Hampton Legion.
Col. L. J. Gartrell, Seventh Virginia Regiment.
Col. Jones, Fourth Alabama Regiment.
Col. H. C. Stevens, of Gen. Bee's Staff.
Maj. Scott, Fourth Alabama Regiment.
Maj. Stevens, Aid to Gen. Smith.

Maj. Wheat was previously reported dead, but there are now prospects of his recovery entertained.

The Federal forces lost no field or staff officers. The following is a complete list of the regimental officers killed and wounded:

NATIONAL OFFICERS KILLED.

Col. Cameron, Seventy-ninth New-York.
Col. John S. Slocum, Second Rhode Island.
Lieut.-Col. Edward B. Fowler, Fourteenth New-York.

NATIONAL OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Major Sullivan Ballow, Second Rhode Island.
Lieut.-Col. John A. Creiger, Fire Zouaves.
Lieut.-Col. Robert S. McK. Elliott, Seventy-ninth New-York Militia.
Col. Farnham, Fire Zouaves.
Col. Heintzelman, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.
Col. Hunter, U. S. A.
Col. W. G. B. Tompkins, Second New-York.
Col. A. W. Wood, Fourteenth New-York.
Col. Corcoran, prisoner, slightly hurt.

TROPHIES.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of July 31, says:

"At the City Telegraph-office, in the City Hall, are now on exhibition several trophies taken by the gallant Lieut. DELISLE, of the Crescent Blues. They consist of a mahogany medicine chest, marked 'Hospital Department, U. S. A.,' a military overcoat, belonging to some New-York Regiment, and a red blanket, well stained with powder. No doubt that thousands of the trophies of the great Battle of Manassas will be spread all through the Confederate States and kept hereafter as relics of the great battle of our glorious independence."

LAW REPORTS.

Proof of the Existence of a Contract a Sufficient Answer to an Action upon a Quantum Meruit.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Addison Alger vs. Julia Raymond et al.—BY THE COURT: ROBERTSON, J.—This was an action against two persons, for work and labor done for them jointly, in the erection of a building, in the City of New-York, on land belonging to one of them, called the Broadway Theatre.

On the trial it appeared that the building in question was erected under a contract, under seal, executed by one party alone. The loss of the instrument was proved, and an attempt was made to prove its contents; the only witness examined as to them was able to state part of the work to be done, but was unable to state the compensation within $5,000, or how it was to be paid, although it was payable in installments; he was able to state there was a time limited for its fulfillment, but was unable to state when it was nor whether it was before the plaintiff quit work. The right of recovering for work done on a general complaint, although there was a special contract, depends upon the terms of such contract; if it specify a particular time, and the work is not finished, the mechanic cannot recover for what he has done by that time; and it is not sufficient, where work has been done under a contract, to prove enough of its contents, to show merely that the work, as done, corresponded with that specified; the party against whom the claim is made is not to suffer from the defect of the evidence; he is entitled to have the whole contents laid before the Court, to see if there be not some drawback on the plaintiff's right to recover, as if the instrument itself were in Court, to have the whole of it read. The failure of the plaintiff to prove the whole, should not be a detriment to the defendant. The case of Leduc *vs.* Seymour (24 Wend., 60) is directly in point, and the reasoning of Justice Bronson is unanswerable. It settles the question, that the proof of the existence of a contract is sufficient answer to an action upon a *quantum meruit* and *valebant* for work and materials, and that the plaintiff is bound to prove all the contents of such contract, to show that there was no obstruction to his recovery therein.

The other objection of the contract being under seal, and with only one of the parties sued, was equally fatal, although not noticed by the referees.

For these reasons, as well as those assigned by my brethren of the Court, I concur in thinking the report of the referee should be affirmed.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, John Loftus was tried and convicted of pocket-picking, and will be sentenced to-day.

John Burns was convicted of petty larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and condemned to pay a fine of $100.

Thomas Flynn pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny, and will be sentenced to-day.

Margaret Gallagher pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, for which she will receive her desert this morning.

Charles Osborne pleaded guilty to the same offence, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Mary Spilliard pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced sixty days to the City Prison.

Thomas Fitzgerald pleaded guilty to the same offence, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Thomas Mangan was tried and convicted of assault and battery upon Policeman John Adamson, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Chester A. Arthur et al. vs. Charles A. Robertson.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs. The original motion to be heard on the third Monday of August.

United States Gutta Percha Belting and Packing Company vs. Conrad Popenhusen.—Motion granted on payment of $15 costs.

Reicker Cohn vs. David Alerson.—Motion denied, without costs.

George A. Hasen vs. Edward Belknap.—Motion granted and reference ordered to C. P. Kirkland, Esq., to select a suitable person as receiver, and take security.

Jane M. Thorn vs. Thomas Chambers.—Motion granted, and reference ordered to N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., to nominate a receiver and take security.

James Welden vs. Jeremiah Lasher.—Motion granted.

George A. Wicks vs. Hayes et al.—Motion granted; defendant's costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 8, 1861.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg 87⅞	1,000 Gal.&Chic.1st M.. 97
1,000 do.......... 88⅛	5 Metropolitan Bk.... 82
5,000 do.......... 88	6 Park Bank.......... 92
19,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Con 88	5 Pacific M. S. Co.... 74⅛
1,000 do.......... 87⅞	50 do..........s30 73¾
21,000 Treas.6 ꝑ ct. Two Y 96	125 N. Y. Cen. R..p&c 76⅛
4,000 Ill.Can.Bonds '60 80	100 do.......p&c 76⅜
1,000 Ill.Cou.Bonds '79 81	100 do..........opg 76
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 . 45½	200 do..........opg 76⅛
8,000 do.......... 45¾	300 Erie Railway....... 26
44,000 do.......... 45⅝	100 do.......... 25¾
10,000 do.......s3 46¼	50 Hudson River R.... 33¼
14,000 Virginia State 6s. 50	100 Reading R.......b30 36⅛
5,000 do.......s30 54¾	200 do.......s60 36
2,000 Georgia State 6s. 68½	50 Michigan Central R. 42
10,000 N. C. State 6s.... 69	50 do.......... 41¾
18,000 do.......... 69½	100 M.So.&N.I.G'd Stk. 29
3,000 do.......s30 68	10 Panama Railroad ..107¼
17,000 Mo. State 6s..... 44	10 do..........107
9,000 do.......... 43⅞	300 Gal. & Chi. R....... 63⅜
4,000 Mo. 6s. issued to Hn. & St. Jn. R. 47¾	100 do.......s30 63
	150 do.......... 63⅛
1,000 do.......... 48	325 Clev. & Tol. R 29
4,000 Louisiana State 6s 62	350 do.......... 29¼
10,000 California State 7s 76½	50 do.......s60 29
9,000 do.......... 77	50 do.......b60 29⅜
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M..102½	250 Chic. & R'k I'd R.. 40¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. 90	47 do.......... 40
1,000 Mich.So.S.F. Bs. 74	50 Chic. Bur. & Q. R.. 58⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Con. 87⅞	200 N.Y. Central R.opg 76⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s '74..Cou 80	150 do.......s60 75⅞
5,000 Treas.6 ꝑ c. 2 year 96½	150 do.......p&c 76⅛
16,000 Tenn.State 6s '90. 46¼	100 Reading R......b10 36⅜
11,000 N. C. State 6s..s3 70	100 do.......... 36½
5,000 do.......... 69⅞	100 Clev. & Tol. R...... 29⅝
15,000 Mo. State 6s..... 43¾	300 do.......... 29⅜
1,000 California State 7s 77	100 do.......b60 29⅝
2,000 Ill.Central R. Bs. 90	100 Chic. & R. I. R.b10 40⅜
50 Pacific M. S. Co. 74¼	10 do.......... 40⅜
50 Mich.S.&N.I.G.S.s30 29	

THURSDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

The Stock Market was unusually tame through both sessions of the Exchange Board to-day. There was a large additional rise in some of the Southern State Stocks, the supplies of which from the Western Bank Departments have nearly closed, leaving the Brokers who have maturing contracts to meet, or fresh orders, to buy at the mercy of speculative holders. This is especially the case in Virginias, North Carolinas, Georgias and Louisianas, which are up about 10 ꝑ cent. over the currency of July. North Carolinas sold as high as 69½@70 and Georgias 68½ ꝑ cent. A similar firmness is noticed in Tennessees, but these being still in better supply from the West than the others—although not offered in such large lots as a few weeks ago—the price continues to rule below 50 ꝑ cent. of the par value. The advance in Missouris to 43⅝@44 ꝑ cent. brought forward a number of sellers, and there was some realizing yesterday and this forenoon. The demand continued, however, at 43⅞ ꝑ cent. The Government Funded Stock of 1881 is in fair investment inquiry at 87⅞@88 ꝑ cent., and the Fives of '74 at 80 ꝑ cent. Two-year Treasury paper, although pretty freely paid out this week and last at Washington, is well absorbed at 96@96½ ꝑ cent., most of the business being done through the Domestic Exchange firms named yesterday. Messrs. COLGATE & HOFFMAN, Bullion Brokers, are also dealing in this and other Government paper. There is sufficient done at the Stock Exchange Board in the Two-year Notes to determine, as near as may be, the current price on the Street.

The Railway Shares were not generally active at either Board. There was a speculative demand for Cleveland and Toledo at 29¼@½ ꝑ cent., and there was some firmness in New-York Central, after the announcement of the usual half-yearly dividend of three ꝑ cent., made payable on 20th inst. The dividend was not unexpected, but in War times like the present, when doubt is thrown upon financial confidence in nearly all directions, there was some interest felt that this declaration should be made official from Albany on the return of Mr. CORNING from Washington. The price with the dividend on this afternoon was 76½ ꝑ cent. cash and 75½ at the option of the seller 60 days with interest. The Erie shares, which are quoted higher from London by the Halifax steamer, rose to 25¾@26 ꝑ cent. Pacific Mail and Panama were also firm. Illinois Central dull. Reading and Hudson steady. Rock Island and the Michigan Stocks about the same as on Wednesday.

Late in the afternoon, 500 shares Galena sold at 63⅞ cash, and 800 shares 63, seller 30 days. The Share market in other descriptions closed inactive, though at steady prices bid. The following are about the latest figures:

Central.............. 76⅛	Toledo.............. 29⅜
Erie................ 25⅝	Michigan Central...... 42
Missouris........... 43⅝	Michigan Guaranteed... 29¼
Tennessees.......... 45¼	Panama.............. 107½
Galena.............. 63⅜	Pacific.............. 74½
Rock Island......... 40½	Illinois Central...... 63¾
Treasury Notes...... 96⅛	Hudson.............. 33¾

There is a slight improvement in the bidding to-day for the City Bank shares:

Mechanics'.......... 90	Union............... 83
Phoenix............. 80	Chemical............ 400
National............ 86	Commerce............ 76
American Exchange... 75	Hanover............. 65
Metropolitan........ 82	Continental......... 69
Commonwealth........ 60	Importers' and Traders'.. 80
Park................ 91½	

The Railway Mortgages continue to be firmly held, and buyers offered an advance on several descriptions at the morning Board:

N. Y. Central Sixes..... 93	N. Ind., Gosh. Line.... 70
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64.100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ꝑ c. 73¾
N. Y. Cent Sevens, '76 100	Ill. Cent. 7 ꝑ cent. '75 89
N. Y. Cent convertible, '76..........100½	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ꝑ c. 55
Erie firsts, '68........ 102	Chi. & N. W. S. F. 80½
Erie seconds, '59....... 98½	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d se's. 38½
Erie seconds, ex. '79 ... 95	N. J. Cent............ 118
Erie thirds, '83........ 84	N. J. Cent. firsts...... 102½
Erie fourths, '80........ 70	Gal. & Chic. firsts..... 96¼
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69 102	Gal. & Chic. seconds.... 96
Hud. R. seconds, '85.... 96	Chic. & R. I. firsts..... 96
Hud. R. seconds S.F. '85 96	Lake Erie & W. firsts.. 60¾
Hud. R. thirds, '75...... 79¾	Del., Lack. & W. firsts. 96
Harlem firsts, 1869-73... 98	Del. Lack. & W. sec..... 87
Harlem seconds, '64.... [illegible]	Buff. & State Line R. ..100
Harlem thirds, '68...... 70	Clev. & T. firsts s. f. ... 73
M. Cen. 8 ꝑ c., old..... 95	C. B. & Q. 8 ꝑ c. bds... 92
M. Cen. 8 ꝑ c. s. f. '82.. 95	Warren R. 72
Mich. S. 7 ꝑ c. firsts.... 75	South Carolina 6s...... 60
N. Indiana firsts........ 75	Georgia 7s............ [illegible]
	Michigan 7s............ 85

The decline in Foreign Exchange since last week is now nearer ½ ꝑ cent. on Bankers' and ½@¾ ꝑ cent. on Merchant bills than the smaller fraction quoted for Wednesday's mail. The figures named to-day are 107@107½, and 105¾@106¼, respectively. Further orders for Gold will probably go out by Saturday's mail. They will be favored by lower rates of discount in London on the 60-day Exchange sent out for returns. In the Money Market, the chief employment is in two-year Treasury paper on the Street, and in loan to the Government on 60-day Treasury Bills at 6 ꝑ cent. Business in mercantile discounts outside of Bank is dull, in the absence of a good selection of paper, and at Bank the line of Discounts is understood to be still on the decrease. The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, are $140,000, (of which $105,000 for Treasury paper;) the payments, $216,000; balance this afternoon, $5,844,000. It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to pay a business visit to this City.

Of the weather and crop prospects in the interior the Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 7th inst., says:

"The weather has been intensely hot the greater portion of the week, the thermometer ranging from 85° to 98° during the day time. This is the temperature the corn needed, [illegible] a good crop beyond probability [illegible] together. We have seen some samples of Spring wheat, brought from Marshall and Putnam counties, Illinois, since our last, which would indicate a poor yield; the rust had injured it badly, particularly the kind called "Canada Club." Now that threshing has become more general, it has been ascertained that the yield of Winter wheat is light, much lighter than had been expected; the yield in many cases not being ten bushels per acre, where fifteen had been expected. The grain is not generally well-filled; still there seems to be but little doubt that the sample of the crop is a fair average."

The following quotations for out of town Bank Notes are furnished this afternoon by Messrs. GWYNN & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	Mobile	20
New-England	1-5	New-Orleans	15
New-Jersey	¼@½	Illinois and Wis.	30@60
Philadelphia	¼	Ohio and Indiana	¾@1
Interior Pennsylvania	1¼@2	Kentucky	2
Baltimore	¼	Free Indiana	5@8
Maryland	1½@2	Tennessee	20@25
Virginia	15	Michigan	1¼
North Carolina	15@20	Canada	1½
S. Carolina & Georgia	25@30	Missouri	[illegible]

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, for the steamers *Persia* and *City of Baltimore*, leaving Saturday, Aug. 10, (mails close in New-York, at 10½ A. M.,) are as follows:

London—60 days' sight	[illegible] ꝑ cent.
London—3 days' sight	[illegible] ꝑ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ꝑ dollar	5f. [illegible]
Paris—3 days' sight, ꝑ dollar	5f. [illegible]
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ꝑ guilder	[illegible]c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ꝑ marc banco	[illegible]c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ꝑ florin	40½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ꝑ rix-dollar	77½c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 97 bbls. Ashes, 12,320 bbls. Flour, 135 bbls. Corn Meal, [illegible],045 bushels Wheat, 161,187 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 575 pkgs. Provisions, and 728 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ꝑ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand at full prices; sales 1,700 bags at 13c.@14½c. ꝑ lb. Nothing really new in other kinds.

COTTON—Continues in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales 1,250 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ꝑ lb.	14¼	14¼	14⅜	14½
Middling, ꝑ lb.	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	17½
Middling Fair, ꝑ lb.	18	16¼	18⅜	18⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, and prices have favored sellers. The reported transactions reach 16,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 32½; poor to choice Extra State at $4 45@$4 65, mainly at $4 45@$4 55, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 20@$4 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 45@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 50@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 05 ꝑ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25@$4 32½
Extra State	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Western	4 20@ 4 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 45@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 5 60
Inferior extra Ohio	4 85@ 4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 95@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 70@ 4 85
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 60@ 6 80

Southern Flour continues in fair demand, at buoyant prices. Sales 1,250 bbls. at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ꝑ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and advancing, including superfine at $4 20@$4 30, and inferior to very choice extra at $4 45@$7 50 ꝑ bbl.; sales 1,350 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat; and $3 15 for Brandywine ꝑ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively inquired for at rising prices. Sales 142,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including white Canada at $1 23; Canada Club at $1 03; white Western at $1 22@$1 30; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 20; red Western, at $1 18@$1 20; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 06@$1 10; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 90c.@$1 06; Racine Spring at $1 02@$1 04; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 80c.@$1; new White Kentucky at $1 35; new red Delaware, at $1 20, and do. do. Ohio, at $1 15@$1 18, ꝑ bushel. Corn continues active and buoyant. Sales 191,000 bushels, at 42½c.@46½c., for poor to prime mixed Western; 38½c.@42c. for damaged do.; 48c.@50c. for Western Yellow; 50c.@52c. for White Western ꝑ bushel. Rye is salable and steady at 60c.@62c. for Northern, and 46c.@47c. for Western, ꝑ bushel. Sales 5,400 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in fair demand, including Canadian at 26c.@28c.; Western at 31c.@32½c., and State at 32c.@33c. ꝑ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Aug. 5:

	1860.	1861.	Increase.
Flour, bbls.	221,000	613,368	392,363
Wheat, bushels	2,527,972	5,906,091	3,380,116
Corn, bushels	11,345,922	12,847,310	1,501,389
Oats, bushels	586,268	902,401	116,138
Rye, bushels	139,046	229,451	90,402
Barley, bushels	167,883	198,618	27,030

HAY—North River continues quiet, yet steady, at 50c.@75c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@62½c. for new crop, ꝑ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, at former prices. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ꝑ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been scarce and quiet, at 70c. for common, and 80c. for Lump, ꝑ bbl.

LUMBER—All descriptions have been quite dull since our last, though no important changes have occurred in prices. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "Lumber continues to arrive in sufficient quantities to keep up the assortment, though the receipts are only about one-half as much as last year. The stock is accumulating to some extent upon the yards. Trade has been dull generally—a large sale of Box, to a New-York box maker, on private terms, being the only transaction worthy of note. The receipts of Boards and Scantling continue to fall off, while those of Staves are largely on the increase. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	144,297,762	31,160	46,338	67,873,857
1860	163,172,600	26,771	31,954	56,208,779
1861	64,283,417	19,163	33	69,516,270

MOLASSES—Sales 70 hhds. Porto Rico at 27c.@30c., and 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in good request, and sales have been made of 4,000 bbls. at $4 for Common and $4 25 for No. 2 ꝑ 310 lbs.; also $4 [illegible] for No. 1 ꝑ 280 lbs. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 1,700 bbls. at from 95c.@$1, cash, and $1 05, thirty days' credit—closing at from $1 1@$1 25 as the asking prices, ꝑ gallon.

OILS—A fair demand prevails for Crude Whale at 40c.@45c.; Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 25, and Linseed at 56c.@58c. ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and prices have declined to $15 50@$15 75 for Mess, and $10 50@$10 62½ for Prime ꝑ bbl.; sales 350 bbls., in lots. Cut Meats are selling slowly at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ꝑ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9½c. ꝑ lb. Beef is in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales, since our last, 700 bbls., at $12 50@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ꝑ bbl. Beef Hams $13 50@$15 ꝑ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c., for State, ꝑ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 3c.@7c., ꝑ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of yesterday, reviewing the business of the preceding week, says: "The Provision Market has been rather more active, and prices ruled a shade firmer. Mess Pork sold to extent of 1,100 bbls., at $14 50, closing quiet at this rate. Bacon has been bought more freely, and fully 350 hhds. sold at 5c., 6¾c.@7½c. for shoulders, sides and clear sides; 7c.@7½c. for common hams, and 9c. for sugar cured. Bulk shoulders met with a fair demand at 4c., and there were some sales of sides at 5¼c. Lard has been in better demand, but there is so small a stock here that it is difficult to buy anything like a round lot. Steads offered freely for tierce, and 8¾c. was paid for small lots. Keg is held at 8½c., and there has been a demand for it from New-York to supply the Havana trade, which is now being supplied from that city, instead of New-Orleans, as heretofore."

RICE—Sales have been made of 225 tcs., in lots, at $5 50@$6 37½ ꝑ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 1,000 mats Cassia at 23½c., cash, ꝑ lb.

SUGARS—Have improved a shade, and sales have been made of 1,850 hhds., including Cuba, at 5½c.@6¾c., and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7½c.; also, 895 boxes Havana at 6½c.@8½c. ꝑ lb.

TEAS—An active demand prevails for Oolongs, which have been freely purchased at advancing prices. The movements in other kinds have been restricted.

TALLOW—Sales, 28,000 lbs., at 8½c.@8¾c. ꝑ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at 17c. ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been somewhat brisker to-day, though rates have not varied materially. We quote for Liverpool: Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ꝑ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d. Corn, (182,000 bushels,) 8½d.@9d., ꝑ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., and by steamer, at 7s. 6d. ꝑ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ꝑ tierce. Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ꝑ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ꝑ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ꝑ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ꝑ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ꝑ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ꝑ bushel; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ꝑ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ꝑ tierce. Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ꝑ ton; Hops, ¾d. ꝑ lb. For Bristol Wheat (12,000 bushels) at 10d. ꝑ bushel. For Londonderry, a British bark, for orders, with Corn, (18,000 bushels,) in bulk and bags, at 10½d. to a direct port, or 11½d. to a safe port in Great Britain or Ireland, ꝑ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; five copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S GREENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

BURTON'S GARDEN—OTHELLO—MICHIGAN AND THE FARMER—BROTHERS FOR HUSBANDS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Albany yesterday, with a full attendance of delegates, and a large number of prominent Democrats from all parts of the State being present. The Sub-Committee of the Republican State Committee sent in a communication asking coöperation in the effort to unite the parties on a Union ticket, to which the Democratic leaders returned a lengthy and labored reply, declining to enter into the proposed arrangement. It was then resolved to hold the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September next, and the Committee adjourned. On ascertaining the action of the Democrats, the Republican Sub-Committee, in accordance with the powers delegated to them, issued a call for the Republican State Convention to meet at Syracuse on the 11th day of September—one week after that of the Democrats.

On Saturday last, the day after the affair with the enemy, reported in yesterday's TIMES, Gen. LYON advanced with his command from Dug Springs towards Curran, when a body of rebels some three thousand strong were discovered posted on a hillside southwest of that place. Gen. LYON immediately formed his men for battle, and was moving forward, when Capt. DUBOIS' battery opened with such effect that the enemy was forced to beat a hasty retreat, without waiting for Gen. LYON'S arrival. The loss of the rebels is not known—that of the National forces was none killed and none wounded. Gen. LYON encamped that night at Curran, but the next day, fearing that the rebels might outflank him and attack Springfield, he returned to that place, where he remained at last accounts. Gens. PRICE, RAINS and PARSONS are represented to have some twenty thousand rebels under their command, and BEN MCCULLOCH four thousand.

A brisk fight took place on Monday morning last at Athens, in the extreme Northeast of Missouri, on the Des Moines River. A considerable amount of arms and ammunition for the National troops were stored there, under the care of Capt. MOORE, with 350 men, and a band of rebels upwards of a thousand strong made an attack upon the place, for the purpose of capturing them. The fight lasted about an hour, when the rebels were forced to retire without their booty. Capt. MOORE, having been reinforced with 150 men from Centralia, subsequently pursued the rebels about a mile and a half, killing and wounding a number, and capturing several prisoners. The rebel loss in killed was 14, while the National loss was only 3 killed and 8 wounded. Capt. MOORE'S forces at last accounts had been still further reinforced, and he had gone to make another attack.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, it will be seen, by our dispatches this morning, is taking effective measures to prevent communication with the rebel leaders by the spies in the National Capital. One regiment of the Excelsior Brigade crossed the Eastern Branch of the Potomac yesterday, and another regiment will cross to-day—the intention being to distribute the men along the Eastern shore of the river, from the Insane Asylum to a point six miles below, in such a manner that no one can pass without their knowledge and consent. This is an important movement in the right direction. Another one is the strengthening of the fortifications on the Virginia side. Since the retreat from Bull Run, our troops have been engaged in this work, and several additional points of importance have been put in a complete condition of defence.

The *Democratic Standard*, a paper published at Concord, N. H., suddenly closed its career yesterday afternoon through the interposition of a mob composed of members of the First New-Hampshire Regiment, lately returned home from the seat of war, and citizens. The paper has for some time been rabidly secession in its teachings, and yesterday morning published an article reflecting upon the soldiers, who visited the office and demanded a retraction. Instead of promising this, however, the Editors, named PALMER, defied the mob and fired pistols—whereupon the contents of the office were deposited in the street and burnt. The Editors escaped with some difficulty under the protection of the police.

Nothing of special importance had occurred at Fortress Monroe at the date of our last advices, 7th inst. Col. PHELPS, of Vermont, is said to have been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and commands at Newport's News. Col. BENDIX'S resignation, it is understood, has been accepted. He does not, however, retire from the service, but will return to New-York and accept the command of another regiment. A flag of truce was sent out from Newport's News on Tuesday last, accompanying a body who desired to return to her friends. Those who accompanied it saw no rebel troops within six miles of the National lines.

The officers and crew of the *Petrel*, so summarily disposed of by the *St. Lawrence*, off Charleston harbor, have been taken from on board the *Flag*, in which they were sent to Philadelphia, and safely housed in the Moyamensing Prison. We find a full account of the brief action which resulted in the sinking of the pirate in the Philadelphia papers. The *St. Lawrence*, at the time the *Petrel* ran for her, had her ports closed, and her sails set merchant fashion, and the commander of the *Petrel* supposed her to be a merchantman until he had run too close to retrest. He then determined to fire into the *St. Lawrence*, and did so with both grape and round shot, without, however, doing any damage of consequence. The *St. Lawrence* then replied with twelve heavy guns, loaded with shot and shell, the effect of which was to sink the *Petrel* at once. Thirty-six of her officers and crew were picked up by the frigate's boats, and the rest, eight in number, were either killed or drowned.

The Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment arrived here at a very late hour, last night, or rather this morning. The regiment is composed of a superior class of young men recruited from various counties of the Old Bay State.

The Stock Market, yesterday, was higher on some of the State Stocks, and steady on the Railway Shares. Government Stocks were also steady, and Treasury Notes sold at 96¼@96½ for the two-year 6 ₰ cents. Exchange is 107@107½ on London. The usual 3 ₰ cent. half-yearly dividend of the New-York Central Company was announced.

A good inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday, and prices closed generally higher. Cotton was in request, and was a shade dearer. An active business was reported in Sugars, Oolong Teas, Resin and Spirits Turpentine, prices of the letter having advanced materially. Rice, Whisky, Tallow, Cassia and Oils were in demand. The freight engagements were more extensive. The transactions in Provisions, Metals, Hay, Hops, Seeds, Hemp, Fish and Candles were limited.

The Temper of the Nation.

If it were possible to be surprised at anything that pusillanimity and treason can suggest, we might well wonder that in any portion of the loyal States there are men urging a cessation of hostilities, and a submission to the final disruption of the Government. The loyal North was recently united to a man. After the humiliation of the National flag at Fort Sumter, there was a universal demand that the indignity should be atoned for in apology and obedience to the laws, or in blood. So spontaneous, so energetic, and so universal a cry for war was never uttered by any people. It was felt that the long catalogue of wrongs and robberies that rebellion had perpetrated had received its crowning aggravation in the insult to the flag, which is the emblem and shield of the Nation's honor. If there was any division of public sentiment when the Government was impelled to take up arms In vindication of the integrity and honor of the Republic, it was not on the necessity of the war, but on the policy of such long forbearance towards the conspirators as the Government had observed.

It was in strict obedience to the popular will, in the expression of which all political parties used but one voice, that the war for the Union was begun. We remember, for example—and this one case spoke for millions—how the patriotic and lion-hearted DOUGLAS buried the past and its memories of party animosity—how he sought President LINCOLN, (who had stepped between himself and a Chair that he valued more than a throne,) and assured him of his resolute aid in every measure that his Administration might require in suppressing the gigantic insurrection that menaced the Union. Too soon the noble Senator was called from his labors, but in his dying moments his thoughts dwelt on the one great duty that the crisis demands of all patriots. Among his last words, and as a legacy to his children, (and fortunately his friends can share it without impoverishing them,) was the stirring message, "Tell them to stand by the Constitution and the laws."

We say that Mr. DOUGLAS spoke for over a million of his political followers in this last and noblest act of his life, when he pledged his intellect, his energies and his blood, if that would avail, in aid of Mr. LINCOLN, in the desperate struggle for the Union that was at hand. Other millions found their voices and gave concurrence in the grand *plebiscitum*. It was the people's war. And it so continues. Of all the large sacrifices that have been made by our people up to the present time, who has paused to consider the sources and apportion them between parties? Of all the millions of dollars that have been given voluntarily to the Union cause, who has asked how much was bestowed by Democrats, Republicans or Independents? It was all for the country. No man spoke—no man acted—but to demand that an outraged Government should be vindicated.

Now, why should any one be so vain as to think that the mighty swellings of the Nation's heart, that were lately the terror of its enemies and the astonishment of the world, are to subside into suppressed breathings of halting and agitated fear? What great peril in the path of appointed duty has the Nation met that it should hold back and avoid its lately determined purpose? What have the aroused and indignant millions of the Union done to vindicate either their honor or manhood, that they should be insulted thus early by the gabble of peace? Have they got back one farthing of the millions of which this Government has been robbed? Have they raised the Nation's flag over a single rood of National soil from which treason struck it down? Have they obtained apology or atonement for a single shot or shell aimed at the heroic garrison that fought for the Union in Sumter? Have they received indemnity, or the promise of it, for one dollar of the many millions that honest Northern toil has earned and trusted out in the South, to be confiscated by rebel knave, who live only by the sweat and sinews of slaves? And if not in material reclamation against rebel wrongs, how else are we prepared to strike an honorable balance with the war? What noble or heroic deed in defence of rights, principlee, and institutions that cost seven years of perilous fight against the first Power of Europe, have the twenty-three loyal States performed, that they should now be expected to put off their armor and deliver their record to history? So far from having done aught which the world can respect and admire, we have only prepared, if we stop where we are, for its eternal scorn and derision.

Eleven States have gone to war against our Union. Eleven States, with a canker in the heart of each, defy to arms twenty-three States, whose limbs are sound and free, and whose heart is uncursed by any conscious National crime. The list is made up. We have gathered great armies—we have assessed hundreds of millions of dollars—we have prepared ordnance and munitions of war as if for terrible battle-shocks—we have warned the nations of Europe away from the collision, and promised them to suppress disorders and restore the Union. We have had a few weeks of loitering in idle camps, a few blunders of unskilled men learning war, a little marching up and down, and a skirmish in force at Bull Run, which rain a few big rain-drops of battle fell. (such as precede the real and long enduring storm,) and now are we to be told that the drama is over—the fifth and last act is played out—and that we must let the curtain drop on treason triumphant, a republic dismembered, a nation disgraced, and a Government exposed to the absolute derision of mankind?

It may be that there are men prepared for this ignominious reduction of the once proud strength and position of the United States. But they are fortunately the coules—the "feeble folk"—in the nobler race that rule this Western Continent. It may be, also, that there are many—too many—who, while brave and honest in their patriotism, do not fully see the breadth of glory or shame that their present support or neglect of their Government may be spreading on the historic canvas, for after ages to honor or despise. A noble poet tells us that every age appears, to the souls who live in it, most unheroic. And *ours* is especially written down for contempt.

—"The poets abound
Who scorn to touch it with a finger's-tip:
A pewter age, mixed metal, silver washed;
An age of scum, spooned off the richer past."

But we shall outlive the pusillanimity of the times, and revive a heroic age. Men shall live again, and die too, for great principles. The actual treasonable and the reluctant patriotic part of our people are, after all, but a fraction of the twenty millions whose hearts have made this war. And these few will find soon, as in all great throngs of men that move forward, it is easier and safer to go with than back against the human tide.

With offences of the enemy unpunished, with faith in the final triumph of right unshaken, with resources not exhausted, hardly touched, even; with armies freshly springing to the field, with national ardor unabated, the United States will go boldly and cheerfully in the bloody path of war ahead, assured of complete and enduring success of "Liberty and Union."

The Battle of Bull Run—Gen. McDowell's Report.

Gen. MCDOWELL'S report of the battle at Bull Run adds nothing to what is already known of the general course and incidents of that engagement. But it gives, in admirably clear and becoming terms, a connected narrative of the transaction, and enables the public to judge somewhat more accurately of its character.

Gen. MCDOWELL confirms the universal statement that down to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, our troops had succeeded in driving the enemy from his positions, and that a decisive victory seemed at that moment to be within our grasp. But those of our troops who were in the extreme front, and had borne the shock of three assaults from the enemy, bravely and successfully resisting them all, had become exhausted;—and just at that critical period of the engagement, they were assailed in flank and rear by the newly-arrived forces of Gen. JOHNSTON'S command. This proved to be too much for them, and they gave way in some confusion. As all our disposable forces, except the reserves, were already engaged, this check was of course fatal, and compelled a retreat.

It seems from this, that the Southern journals are perfectly correct in saying that nothing but the opportune arrival of a portion of JOHNSTON'S command saved them from defeat. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 29, contains a letter from a distinguished officer engaged in the battle, which puts this fact in the strongest light. "*There is no earthly doubt*," he says, "*that our Army was overcome several times between* 12 *and* 3, and that the bulletins sent by the enemy are, in the main, correct." And in another part of his letter he gives the following explicit account of the manner in which the tide was turned:

"*Already our lines upon the hill-top were giving way*, but incited to fresh deeds of heroism by the appearance in their midst of our Generals, apparently bringing up reinforcements, they pitched into the fray with redoubled ardor, and from that time we yielded not an inch of ground. Gen. BEAUREGARD, riding over to the left, took charge of operations there, displaying his reckless bravery by riding everywhere in the face of the enemy's fire, and having his horse killed beneath him, fortunately escaping uninjured himself. The tide of battle thus checked, *away went Gen. Johnston's staff to hurry up the reserves and assign them to proper positions*. The first were met two miles back, covered with dust, and coming at a double-quick. On they went, plunging into the midst of the fray, and *the sunshine of certainty did not gleam from beneath the murky clouds* until Gen. KIRBY SMITH arrived with a portion of his division upon the ground. Coming from Winchester he heard the roar of battle, and without waiting for orders he at once disembarked his men, Col. ELZEY'S Brigade, and marched hurriedly to our assistance. Col. KERSHAW'S and Col. CASH'S regiments arrived upon the ground at the same moment, and *with these four thousand men Gen. Smith promptly took the extreme left and turned the tide of battle*. The enemy had so far turned our flank as to have *gotten entirely behind us*, and nearly 4,000 were marching up to attack us in the rear."

Gen. MCDOWELL, therefore, says very justly at the close of his report: "Could we have fought a day, or even *a few hours sooner*, there is everything to show that we should have continued successful even against the odds with which we contended." The delay enabled the enemy to bring up, at the last moment, the very force which turned the tide. That force ought to have been held in check by Gen. PATTERSON, who was expressly ordered by Gen. SCOTT to perform that specific service and prevent a junction of the hostile forces. But even his lamentable and most culpable dereliction of duty might have been obviated, if the battle could have been fought on Saturday instead of Sunday:—and although Gen. MCDOWELL says he could not have pushed on any more rapidly than he did, it is greatly to be regretted that the attempt was not made. On Thursday the troops marched only about six miles—from the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house to Centreville, arriving before 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and encamping for the night. On Friday morning the whole force was compactly encamped there, well in hand and ready for service. The subsistence train came up in the evening:—rations might have been distributed early in the morning,—and the advance could have been made before noon on that day quite as well as on the day after. In point of fact, however, nearly the whole of Saturday was spent in inactivity, Secretary CAMERON going through the formality of reviewing several of the regiments, and Gen. MCDOWELL being occupied mainly in endeavoring to persuade some of the regiments whose terms had expired, to remain. Of course, the importance of a few hours' delay was not so justly appreciated then as it was afterwards:—if it had been, we are confident it could and would have been prevented.

Gen. MCDOWELL'S report is written with great clearness, and is a model of propriety and good taste. He states the number killed on our side at 481,—and these with the seriously wounded, will not exceed the number of our disabled to more than 1,000. Under all the circumstances, we have every reason to be satisfied with the plan of the battle,—the manner in which it was fought, and with everything, in short, except the result.

The Neatest Thing of the Season.

War has its æsthetics as well as its ugliness; and we are free to express the opinion that the recent combat between the U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence* and the C. S. privateer *Petrel* is the neatest thing of the season. The story was published yesterday, and it is not a long one, because the fight itself was not long. It is told in this wise: On Monday, the 29th of July, the *St. Lawrence*, doing duty on the blockade off Charleston harbor, whilst standing in towards Charleston, discovered a schooner displaying the rebel flag. The *St. Lawrence* gave chase, and, on nearing the *Petrel*, she hove about and stood for the *St. Lawrence*, and soon fired three shots at the latter—once with grape and twice with solid shot. The frigate was struck, but no damage done. The *St. Lawrence* then fired twelve guns, including one shell. The shell struck the galley, knocking it to splinters, and entered the hold of the *Petrel*, where it exploded, causing the privateer to sink immediately.

That was the duel—deliberately resolved on, dispatchfully fought, and ended with honors. While the *Petrel* was sinking, the boats of the *St. Lawrence* were lowered and dispatched to the wreck; and thirty-six out of forty of the officers and crew were "rescued from a watery grave." The remaining four, it is supposed, went down with the privateer. The mermaids deal gently by them!

We gather from this trifling incident that the rebels are not strong on the sea, and somewhat lacking in discretion. The first revenue cutter stolen by the rebels from the United States Government, was the *Aiken*, lying in Charleston harbor. She was fitted out in due time as a privateer, and her name was changed to *Petrel*. She was expected to become a "stormy Petrel," no doubt, with "a life on the ocean wave and a home on the rolling deep"—and no dangerous frigates cruising about. The Southerns affect a dashing nomenclature, and *Petrel* was happy, but not prophetic. The explosion of an infernal shell in her bowels spoilt the poetry and fed gentle pirates' blood to fishes.

The humanity of the Captain of the *St. Lawrence* in saving thirty-six pirates to be hung, may well be doubted. Though actuated by the most praiseworthy motives, it is doubtful whether he has contributed to the sum of human happiness by the ill-timed lowering of his boats. But it is an old proverb that "He who was made to be hung will never be drowned," and perhaps the Captain was only a blind instrument in the hands of Providence, and is not to be too severely censured for the unhappy change he has effected in the future of the *Petrel's* pirates. But apart from these disturbing thoughts, the event is a happy one. The plucky *Petrel* flew gallantly into the face of the frigate, as a bantam sometimes casts himself against the proud crest of the barnyard's monarch. But it was a brief flutter. The shell sent by the *St. Lawrence* into her hold was evidently "the right shell in the right place," sent not a moment too soon. We rejoice over one pirate less, and Charleston mourns the first-born of her Navy.

Gov. Gamble's Proclamation.

On Tuesday we published a telegraphic report of the Proclamation of Gov. GAMBLE, the Provisional Governor of Missouri, to the people of that State, which contained, as we construed the document, most grave and unjust reflections on the troops of the United States. We considered the employment of such language inconsistent with a heartfelt loyalty and respect for the National Government, and calculated even to sow the seeds of sedition in the hearts of the people of Missouri. And we so expressed ourselves in most decided terms.

Justice to Gov. GAMBLE requires us to say that the brevity of the quotation from his Proclamation that came by telegraph, did great injury to the scope and spirit of the paper. We have received the entire document, and we publish it in the TIMES this morning that Gov. GAMBLE may have the full benefit of this reparation. We infer from Gov. G.'s Proclamation that he is in accord with the National Administration, and with the Military Chief of the Western Department, Gen. FREMONT, and that he will coöperate with them and they with him, in securing the peace of Missouri and the fidelity of that State to the Union. Missouri is likely to be a violently contested battle-ground between the Union men and the Confederate rebels. Gens. POLK and PILLOW, though warned out of the State by Gov. GAMBLE, will not retire. They will recognize Gov. JACKSON, and seek to reinstate him in his office. If Gov. G. can bring the body of the people to his support, and engage the State troops in friendly coöperation with the armies of the General Government in extinguishing treason and restoring the peaceable rule of the Constitution in Missouri, he will have won honors rivaled by few who are acting in this eventful epoch of revolution.

THE NEW POSTAL TREATY WITH MEXICO.—Yesterday we publish'd the articles contained in the new Postal Treaty with Mexico. The first article is as follows:

"1. An exchange of mails by means of packets plying between New-York and Havana and Vera Cruz, the expense of such transportation to be equally divided between the two Governments."

This is not probably the full language of the article, admitting as it does of an interpretation foreign from what we have understood to be the main design of the treaty, namely, the establishment of a line of mail steamers direct between the ports of New-York and Vera Cruz, with liberty to touch at Havana. According to the article, as quoted, the mails can be carried to Havana by lines of steamers now in operation, and then placed on board other steamers forming a line from Havana to Vera Cruz. It is said that this arrangement meets with favor in Washington on the score of economy; it is even currently reported that the contract for carrying the mails between Havana and Vera Cruz has been placed by the Department in Washington. We do not credit these reports, for it is not probable that an arrangement so palpably penny wise and pound foolish will be adopted. No specie or freight of any kind, and very few passengers, would seek a means of transportation which involved the expensive and dilatory process of transhipment in a foreign port. This new Postal Treaty, based on such facilities of transportation, would not, in fact, add to the very meagre facilities already existing on the route named, while at the same time, it would effectually prevent the establishment of a direct line between New-York and Vera Cruz.

The remaining articles of the Treaty appear to be liberal and in every way desirable, and when the line of steamers direct between the two countries goes into operation, as we trust it will before many months, we shall look for great results.

New Supplies of Cotton.

In the House of Commone, on the 25th ult., as we learn by the latest news from Europe, Sir C. WOOD made the statement, in the course of some remarks on India, that this year the cotton supply from India would be 300,000 bales greater than it had ever been before. He added that the Government was making every exertion to develop the resources of India as a cotton-producing country, and he doubted not that England would ultimately be rendered independent of America for cotton.

The flattering result here published to the world, of the stimulated cotton production of India, will produce considerable surprise in the Gulf States. England has had very short notice of the impending danger to her looms; but that brief notice has already resulted in the assurance of 300,000 bales of cotton beyond any former yield from India. A like ratio of increase maintained will very soon relieve British statesmen of all care for the American blockade, or for any of the complications of American politics.

We cannot doubt that such a solution of their embarrassments would be a most happy event to the English Government. Apart from the feeling of national pride in raising their greatest colony to a position of so much value and distinction, the feeling of security in being no longer dependent on the friendship of any foreign nation for bread that millions of her people must eat, is an incentive that will move British statesmen to gigantic exertions in the direction indicated. While there is a reasonable hope that such a result may be obtained, though at the cost of much present inconvenience and hardship among the English spinners, we do not believe that England will desire, if she could, to break the American blockade and go back to the old state of dependence on the Gulf States. For what the South now offers as a boon might, if the seceding States were a recognized and independent Government, be withheld hereafter as a measure of coercion in disagreements with England, if any such, as is clearly possible, should arise.

This war is the opportunity of nations, perhaps, as of races. It may free the black; it may populate and perfect India; it may render England self-sustaining; it may make the Union homogeneous; it may clothe the world in garments cheap enough to evangelize it—for Christianity without clothes is impossible. If the war does this, or one tithe of it even, future generations may bless the higotry of the rebels and the blockade of their ports.

Remember the Recreants!

While the whole country resounds with praise of those who battled so nobly for the Union on the 21st of July, justice to them demands that we should not forget those who basely turned their backs upon them in that hour of peril.

The following paragraph from Gen. MCDOWELL'S report affixes a brand to them which ages cannot wipe off:

"*On the eve of the battle the* FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS *and the battery of volunteer artillery of the New-York Eighth Militia*, whose term of service expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon. Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. *They insisted on their discharge that night.* It was granted, and the next morning, WHEN THE ARMY MOVED FORWARD INTO THE BATTLE, THESE TROOPS MOVED TO THE REAR TO THE SOUND OF THE ENEMY'S CANNON."

This is music for brave men to march to! Capt. VARIAN, who commanded the battery referred to, has exculpated himself fully from all share in this base and ignoble desertion. But so long as they live, unless they redeem the act, the men who were guilty of it should be held in contempt by every man who has a spark of honor in his composition.

"THOSE HANDCUFFS AND ROPES."—Under this heading the *Exchange*, the leading secession organ in Baltimore, says it is "allowed to make the following extract from a letter written to a gentleman in that city:"

RICHMOND, Aug. 2, 1861.

Humanity shudders at the foul and brutal atrocities already committed on our citizens, and the yet fouler ones contemplated. *The story of* 30,000 *handcuffs is every word true. I have a man from Manassas who saw them and the ropes with nooses to hang "traitors."* Heaven can never permit such fiends to trample laws, honor and virtue in the dust. They can never succeed. Earth would be a *hell*, under their control.

R.

We beg leave to say to the Editors of the *Exchange* that the story to which they thus aid in giving currency, is utterly false from beginning to end. There was not a single "handcuff" or "noose" in the National Army,—nor any symptom of any thing of the kind, and we call upon them to produce the name of the "gentleman" in that city who will assert on his own authority, or give the name of the man who will dare to say, that he has ever seen anything of the kind. The whole story is one of those infamous fabrications to which the leaders of this rebellion feel compelled to resort, in order to exasperate the minds of the Southern people against the North. We beg the editors of the *Exchange* to understand that if they persist in giving currency to these inventions, they must either give some respectable authority for them, or else assume all the responsibility that belongs to unprincipled calumniators themselves. The whole story is on a level with BEAUREGARD'S infamous proclamation about "beauty and booty," which he knew was false when he signed it.

VERY SOUR GRAPES.—The Richmond *Examiner* is congratulating itself on the extreme simplicity of the bran-new Republicanism inaugurated by the Pro-Slavery aristocracy of the South. It is "indeed *astonishing*," it says, "to what a degree this simplicity has been carried." The "moral grandeur" of a Congress assembled at Richmond, without the slightest pomp or circumstance,—no frescoed rooms or guards, no doorkeepers, no pages even, [illegible] the Examiner with emotions too deep for [illegible] "Our Congress," it says, "consists of a few officers,—a Secretary and Doorkeeper, and only such assistants as are necessary. The [illegible] and no sinecures. Office-beggars and [illegible] do not distract its legislation. The [illegible] of the country is cared for; plainness and [illegible] the smallest matters; [illegible] of Washington corruption and [illegible] and forgotten to the spectator in [illegible] Richmond."

Considering that the Southern lords of the plantation are mainly responsible for the extravagant expenditures at [illegible] Washington, and considering also their resolute determination to take possession of all these splendors for their own behoof, until they found that the attempt would be unsafe, the *Examiner's* stoical exultations are among the coolest things of the season. The grapes are very sour, and are growing more and more so every day.

A Benefit of Direct Taxation.

There is one advantage that the direct taxation ought to be inaugurated, that should go far to reconcile all good citizens to its inconveniences and its burdens. That is, the economy it will, in the end, insure in the expenditures, and the honesty in the disbursements of the Government.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that corruption and profligacy of the most alarming character and extent have, for many years past, disgraced the legislation of the country, and the administration of our State and National Governments. This evil has increased with a rapidity that was frightful, and not a few of our most thoughtful Republicans have been learning to dread lest public virtue should, in a few years, be so thoroughly overthrown, that the continuance of the Government in form and vigor would be impossible. The fear was, not that the Government would be overthrown, but that it would rot down.

The chief cause of the public corruption and official degeneracy was undoubtedly the great prosperity of the people, the cheapness of our Government, and the consequent indifference of the people to the plottings and plunderings of their public servants. The National Government has been collecting and expending annually for nearly twenty years an average of say seventy millions of dollars a year. Scarcely a dollar of this vast sum could be said to be drawn directly from the pockets of the people. When, therefore, Texas Indemnity bills, and Gardner frauds, and Fort Snelling swindles were perpetrated, and the Government mulcted of perhaps ten millions a year, or nearly one-sixth of the whole amount of revenue yearly raised through the downright villainy of Congressional and Governmental agents, there was no citizen that felt sufficiently personally aggrieved to demand the punishment of the offenders and to prosecute with the interest and earnestness necessary to procure conviction.

The public feeling will become different now. The burdens of Government will begin to be felt, which has never been the case before. When every man in the community—every man in the United States—finds he must put his hands into his pocket and draw out a portion of his hard-earned gold and silver to deliver to a Government agent, he will not be indifferent any longer as to how that money goes. If it is stolen by the Collector, or squandered by Congress through lobby legislation, or sequestered by Cabinet officers through nepotism in contracts, the people who have paid will know it, and they will know how to punish.

It is remarkable, the contrast that exists between the punishment of public defaulters in England and France, or any Government in Europe, and in the United States. In any of the former, the convicted defaulters (and all defaulters are convicted if caught) go to the dungeons, chains and prison-hulks for life, and draw ignominy on themselves and families. In the United States no defaulter is convicted. Distinguished friends screen him in fashionable hotels, and dismiss him to Cuba, or some other foreign land. Or if his stealings be large enough, he may safely stay at home, buy his discharge through a flaw in the law, as FLOYD did; and then be *feted* and feasted in the capitals of the country, as among the first gentlemen of the times. Defaulting is not stealing in the estimation of American society. It will be different when the money stolen is first taken directly out of the people's pockets. And the correction of the standard of morality in this regard will be worth many millions of dollars yearly to the public Treasury, and more than can be expressed in dollars to the general cause of honesty and virtue; for it is notorious that the pernicious example of unpunished political embezzlements has affected and greatly impaired the safety of all commercial transactions in the United States.

THE REBELS INTENDED AN ATTACK AT BULL RUN.—Nearly all the letters from well-informed quarters in the Southern papers state that it was the intention of the rebel leaders in front of Manassas, to *attack* our troops on Sunday morning,—but that they were anticipated by our attacking them. An officer who is described as having "borne a conspicuous part on the field of battle," thus writes to the Richmond *Dispatch*:

"On Saturday night Gen. JOHNSTON assumed command, and nearly the entire night was consumed by the Staff of both Generals in writing orders to the different Brigades *to prepare for a forward movement in the morning*. Gen. BEAUREGARD'S plans were to be carried out in a great measure, and the rout of the enemy would have been more signal, and doubtless Washington would now be in our possession, *if our attack had not been converted into a defence by the movements of the enemy. We intended to move about* 8 *o'clock, and they commenced their attack before our movement could be made.* From a letter written by one of the enemy, dated July 20, 9 P. M., and afterwards found by the writer, their position was taken and movements commenced at that hour."

It is not quite certain what would have been the result of such an attack upon our forces. We do not think any such movement was expected by our Generals, for not the slighest preparation was made to meet and repel it. During the two days, Friday and Saturday, that our troops remained at Centreville, no breastworks were thrown up, nor were the positions occupied by the regiments selected with any view to being defended. They would certainly have been taken by surprise and at a disadvantage.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Result of the Election in Kentucky—Position of Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell—Improvement in the Condition of Affairs in Washington—Senator Pearce, of Maryland, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1861.

The overwhelming vote for the Union in Kentucky cannot fail to produce a favorable effect upon Missouri and Tennessee. It will strengthen the already predominant feeling of loyalty in the former, and kindle new hopes in the breasts of the patriots of East and Middle Tennessee. It is scarcely possible that there could be a majority of sixty thousand for the Union in Kentucky, without at least a very large minority in Tennessee of similar sentiments. Those two States lie contiguous for three hundred miles, and are nearly identical in climate and political and social characteristics. It may be hoped that among the good fruits of this Union victory will be the resignations of Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL, if not Mr. BURNETT. The two former, who owe their places to the State at large, cannot pretend any longer that they represent the people. If the election has decided anything clearly and unmistakably, it is that its United States Senators are false to their constituents and no longer reflect their sentiments. Unfortunately, however, there is no constitutional mode of enforcing the instructions of the constituency, and it will rest solely with the honor and magnanimity of the Senators to say whether the will of the people shall prevail, or whether they will continue to hold on to their seats for the sake of the salaries that attach to them. They certainly cannot hope to gain laurels by misrepresenting the people, so that nothing but a mercenary love of the emoluments of office can induce them to brave the indignation of an outraged people by continuing, in the name of Kentucky, to represent the rebels of the Southern Confederacy on the floor of the United States Senate.

Every day is marked by an improvement over its predecessor, in the face of things in this city. There was probably never a period of greater security, peace and order in Washington than at the present time, owing to the vigorous measures which have been adopted by Gen. MCCLELLAN. He has brought order out of chaos in less time than I had supposed possible, and if he should have no other opportunity of evincing his talents for command, he has already done enough to inspire universal confidence in his capacity. This confidence, in fact, amounts to enthusiasm, and the praises of the young General are on every tongue.

A friend of Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, has called my attention to his remarks on the Confiscation bill, from which it appears that his objections to it were founded on the fact that slaves are particularly named, and not that slaves are to be confiscated like other property. He found no fault with the general principle of the bill, which confiscates property when actually employed by the rebels in waging war upon the Government, but as the representative of a slaveholding constituency, he is jealous of a statute which is aimed at the peculiar institution. I am glad to think that my former remarks in reference to Mr. PEARCE did him injustice in this connection, in charging him with identity of feeling with the Secessionists. He is a gentleman of great ability, and weight of character, and I have only to regret, in common with the Union men in Maryland, that he is not more active and energetic in displaying his devotion to the Union. But for his unfortunate "Democratic" associations within the last few years, Mr. PEARCE would have been among the foremost champions of the Union, and the fact that a doubt has arisen as to his loyalty, is owing entirely to the bad company he is found in. It is gratifying to know that he is sensitive on the point, and that his sympathies are with the Union.

It is stated in the *Star* that the bill for increasing the pay of the soldiers, was finally reduced to $2 per month. It is almost impossible to tell what is done in the last hours of a session of Congress, but I know that the day before the adjournment, the bill passed both Houses, giving $4 additional pay. The original bill presented by Mr. WILSON, in behalf of the Military Committee of the Senate, contained $2, and this was amended on motion of Mr. COLLAMER, by substituting four. In the House, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means endeavored to reduce the increased pay to $2, but his motion to that effect was voted down, and the bill passed. But "it's all a muddle," as poor STEVEN would say.

Much credit has justly been ascribed to Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts, for the ability and energy displayed by him as Chairman of the Senate Committee of Military Affairs.

I adverted in my last to the fact that no provision was made for the sinking fund recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. I learn from one of the most active participants in the House proceedings, that not a word was said in reference to the subject in that branch of Congress. This may be regarded as singular, considering the importance of the policy recommended. It is not surprising that nothing was done, but that nothing was said, is unaccountable, considering the proneness of Congressmen to talk. For the reasons stated in my last, I regard it as a thing not to be regretted, that no sinking fund was established at the commencement of a period of borrowing; but it should be the first measure thought of whenever the expenditures can be brought down to the limits of the annual income.

I regret to say that the range of hills occupied by our troops on the Virginia side of the river, are pronounced to be unhealthy by the physicians and citizens of Washington. It has long been a saying here that the Potomac fogs pass over the intermediate valleys and slopes, and rest on the hill-tops, and that Arlington, elevated, commanding, and beautiful as it is, is really a very sickly place in Summer. The fact seems incredible, but I am assured that it is true, and a physician expresses the opinion that the troops, if they remain in their present positions, will be assailed by ague and bilious fevers, if not by the rebel enemy.

OBSERVER.

A New Belligerent—Jersey Stands on Her State Rights.

A week ago a propeller, loaded with coal, ran upon a reef between the Jersey and Staten Island shore, opposite New-Brighton, and a libel having been filed against her in this City, Deputy-Marshal PETER MILLER was sent down to execute the process. To the astonishment of the Deputy, the parties engaged in raising the propeller indignantly resisted the service of the process, and with the aid of two Jersey constables, arrested the Officer and took him before a local magistrate of the State of New-Jersey, who fined him $100. These facts coming to the knowledge of the United States Marshal for this District, he issued a warrant for the arrest of the Jersey constables, and such other parties as should resist the execution of the process. The service of this warrant, however, was found to be as difficult as the first process, and the Deputies met with the information that they were on the propeller by an armed body of men, determined to resist their authority even to the death. Under these circumstances the Marshal called upon the Surveyor of the Port for a revenue cutter to execute the warrant, which was granted. The cutter left for the scene of the rebellion on Tuesday, and returned yesterday, having seized the propeller and transferred her to the Staten Island shore. She also brought [illegible] prisoners, one of whom is a Jersey Constable who arrested Officer MILLER, and the other a farmer who sat upon the jury which found him guilty of trespass, when he was taken before the Magistrate. The ground on which resistance was made to the execution of the process was that the propeller lay out of the jurisdiction of the Government officers of the District.

VERY FAST WAR-VESSELS.

We wish to invite the attention of our manufacturing engineers to this subject, because we do not believe that Government officers who insist on low steam, heavy machinery, and boilers above water, will have the monopoly of the designing, when the reform begun by the Bull Run disaster has ramified in the various departments. The reason why a few extraordinarily fast war-vessels would be of the greatest value is patent to anyone who will contemplate the necessities of coast defence, cruising for pirates, and naval warfare. Half-a-dozen ships, capable of 20 knots in smooth water, would, in the first place, distance any Government or private sea-steamers in existence, either in the chase or in the retreat. They would carry the earliest intelligence, forces and supplies from squadron to squadron, and, in many cases, from fort to fort; they would run down any pirate; they would manœuvre more rapidly than any other vessel, and they would perform, both as transports and fighting ships, all those invaluable functions which speed alone can insure. They would, in all cases, have the *choice of position* in an encounter, which is oftentimes worth more than impenetrable sides. Their advantages will not be questioned, although they cannot all be appreciated till actually experienced. The question is, can such ships be made at a reasonable cost?

Without going outside the limits of successful practice, (although far beyond the precincts of Government practice,) we find this speed entirely practicable. The elements of speed are, chiefly, shape and power, while size and lightness are necessary considerations. The degree of sharpness, for a given speed, is pretty well ascertained; indeed, shaping the hull is the best feature of the best practice. But the matter of weight, as to quantity and position, needs reforming. The weight of the hull of a first-class wooden frigate, is about 2,500 tons; the weight of an iron hull of equal displacement and strength, is 1,500 tons; so that 1,000 tons more load may be carried by the latter, or with the same load it will require less propelling power. Iron, then, in addition to its resistance to shells and its incombustibility, which is absolutely essential, in view of modern fire-scattering projectiles, is necessary to the highest speed. Another fact often overlooked, is greatly in favor of metallic hulls. The stern-post of a wooden screw-vessel must be large enough not only to furnish the requisite strength, but to embrace the shaft, and hence it cannot be well shaped, but will carry dead water behind it. All good war-ships must be screws, that the propeller and engines may be below the water-line, and so shielded from shot. An iron hull may be moulded to a knife-edge, and thus avoid the defect mentioned. The old practice of making enormously heavy bows and sterns, is essentially wrong, for various reasons. There are neither buoyancy nor stability in high, sharp ends; they hang upon the middle body of the ship, racking it with every lurch, both vertically and laterally, and can only be kept in their places at all by extra heavy plates or timbers, high sides, ponderous decks, hog-bracing, or in fact, the regular bridge construction of a girdle which is supported in the middle and overhangs at both ends; all of which largely increases weight, displacement and power, for a given speed. It will be evident to every one, that the first 30 to 50 feet section of both bow and stern of any of our sharp ships, would neither support itself above water, nor stand on an even keel if cut loose from the central portion of the hull. Therefore the sides, bottom, deck and bracing of the hull are and must be perpetually and severely strained in a sea-way, to hold up these top-heavy and drooping masses. Nor are any portions of the extreme bow and stern *above* water, required for carrying purposes, for the narrow dimensions, especially of the bow, unfit them for passenger or freight accommodation. And these high ends positively interfere with the most successful action of the batteries on the decks of war steamers. But if the long, sharp bow and stern rise but a few feet above the water, and are merely employed to divide it on the wave-line principle, instead of being loaded down for ten to thirty feet above water, with high sides, heavy decks, capstans, cables, anchors and other top-hamper overhanging the sea, they will support themselves, pitch very much less in heavy weather, roll less, ride more steadily in every way, and thus sail faster than the heavy-ended craft. This defect is being *gradually* remedied in modern steamers. Why not reform it altogether? No one doubts that a stub-ended down-Easter would pitch less and sail faster with a given power by the addition of 50 feet or so of *low* false bow and stern; and then she would carry as much as before. This false bow and stern, supporting themselves by their own buoyancy, and merely opening a trough for the ship proper, are therefore just what war-vessels require for *speed*, strength and facility of action and steadiness at all times; and if the steam-ram principle for running down and sinking ships should prove feasible at all, there can certainly be no better method of applying it than by striking the unprotected part of the enemy's vessel under water, by a sharp, narrow wedge, in a place to which cannon-shot cannot penetrate. The Stevens battery is built somewhat on this principle, and we would refer, in this connection, to its advantages, which we have already enumerated.

Size is also an element of speed. The philosophy of large ships is simply this: By doubling all the lineal dimensions of a vessel of given form, her capacity is increased eight-fold, while her immersed mid-section and her surfaces exposed to the friction of the water—which are, taken together, the measure of resistance with like forms and at a given speed—are only quadrupled. It requires only half the power per ton of engine or cargo to propel the *Great Eastern*, of 25,000 tons displacement, that is required to propel each ton weight of the *Persia*, of 5,000 tons displacement. While both vessels run at about the same speed, the former with 8,000 horse power and the latter with 3,000 horse power, one pound of coal moves twice as much weight in the large vessel, as it can move, with the same economy of steam generation, in the small vessel. But for a speed of 20 knots, it is quite unnecessary to adopt the size or proportions of the *Great Eastern*, as to height above water, and weight, although her lines below water are an excellent model. By distributing the weight so that the hull may be light as well as strong, and by positively reducing the weight of boilers and engines, the cost of a ship of 500 feet length, need not be greater than that of the *Adriatic* or the *Scotia*.

It appears, then, that it is practicable to adapt the hulls of vessels to a much higher speed, by somewhat increasing their size below water, by lightening them in the manner detailed, and by employing iron, or, what is better, steel, instead of wood, as a material for hulls. Some new systems of diagonal bracing, recently tested in England, still further lighten the vessel for a given strength. The next element of speed, is power, and this is simply a question of space, or of pressure. The *Adriatic* has room for 6,000, or even 10,000 horse-power, in her engine and boiler space; and, without going to extremes, the power of any steamer can be at least doubled without occupying more than the room at present allotted. This can be believed, when it is stated that first-class locomotives sometimes develop 1,000 horse-power. More room in the coal-bunkers would be required, however, if high speed were maintained, although the best of recent marine engines are doing twice the old amount of work per pound of coal, and invariably by the agency of expansion, often through two cylinders, while the Chief Engineer of our Navy has convinced himself that a high degree of expansion in even one cylinder is wasteful. We hope our constructing engineers will be prepared to make very fast war ships; the time is coming when they will be appreciated and wanted.

Run Over and Killed by a Fire Engine.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please correct an article in your paper of the 5th inst., stating that upon an alarm of fire in the Second District, on Friday evening last, when Mr. WM. JONES, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, was run over and killed by Engine Company No. 50, and that Engine 33 came along immediately afterwards and ran over him again, which statement is entirely false, as far as Engine Company 33 is concerned, so far from being true, Engine Company 33 was coming down in an opposite direction, and a member of Engine 33, who was running up to catch the engine, was the first person to pick up Mr. JONES, and conveyed him to a drug store, assisted by a member of 65 engine.

Your article would also intimate that Mr. WM. MCGIVNEY, a member of this Company, who was run over the same night, was riding on 50 engine, which was not the case, as Mr. MCGIVNEY had the tongue of our engine when he tripped up and fell under the engine. By inserting the above in your paper, you will confer a favor on Engine Company 33, and oblige yours, &c. PETER MASTERSON, Foreman.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A CHILD POISONED BY ITS GRANDMOTHER—SHOCKING CASE.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday investigated the circumstances in connection with the death of MARY C. HORNER, a child 3 years of age, who was poisoned with alcoholic liquor, administered by ANN MCDERMOTT, her grandmother. The principal witness before the Coroner was JOHN REDDEN, a boy 14 years of age, who lives at No. 312 East Nineteenth-street, where the deceased and her grandmother also resided. The boy testified that the child's mother went to service in the country about a month ago, leaving her in the care of the woman MCDERMOTT, who was in the habit of drinking to excess. He had often seen her drunk, and sometimes she gave liquor to the child. On Saturday last, just after 6 o'clock, he saw Mrs. MCDERMOTT fill a large teacup three-quarters full with sweetened liquor, and make the little girl drink it. Soon afterwards the child was staggering about the sidewalk, making fun for the children of the neighborhood. The grandmother was drunk at this time. The witness saw her again, on Monday afternoon, give the child about the same quantity of liquor as she made her drink on Saturday. That night about 12 o'clock he heard the little one moaning loudly, and, going to the room, he found her lying insensible on the bed, with blood streaming from her nose and mouth, and the grandmother in a drunken stupor on the floor. He called in Policeman VAN ORDEN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who took the child to Bellevue Hospital, and arrested the brutal grandmother. The little sufferer was placed under the care of Dr. VENNSA, the House Surgeon, but she never recovered consciousness, and death resulted on Wednesday evening. The Jury rendered a verdict inculpating the grandmother, who was committed to prison by the Coroner. The accused is about 50 years of age, and was born in Ireland. She states that she was very sorry for what she had done, but denied that she intended to kill the child.

NOT ALTOGETHER RIGHT.—Two young men, named WILLIAM JACKSON and LOUIS P. HERTAULT were yesterday brought to this City from Philadelphia, charged with forging an indorsement upon a check. It is alleged that a few days since the accused deposited a check for $241 21, in the Mariners' Savings Bank, at the corner of Third-avenue and Seventh-street, and afterwards drew $165 of the amount which had thus been deposited. It subsequently was found out that the check was genuine, but that the indorsement upon it was forged. The bank officers at once took measures for bringing the young men before a Justice, and the matter having been placed in the hands of Detective ELDER, he traced the accused to Philadelphia. There they were arrested. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice OSBORN as quickly as the Cashier of the Bank, who has possession of the check, shall return to the City, whence he is temporarily absent. HERTAULT is said to be the principal offender.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF TWO YOUNG WOMEN.—SARAH GRAHAM, a woman 18 years of age, was found on Wednesday evening upon the sidewalk in West Twentieth-street, under the operation of a quantity of laudanum which she had taken to end her life. She was removed to the Station-house, where she stated that, being homeless and destitute, she thought it preferable to die, and hoped nothing would be done to relieve her. Her wishes were disregarded, and she is now at Bellevue Hospital, in a fair way of recovering. Another young woman, named JOANNA SMITH, was rescued from drowning at the foot of Tenth-street, East River, by Officer MILLER, of the Eleventh Precinct Police. She had thrown herself in the water with the object of committing suicide, as she had no means of supporting herself. She was taken before Justice STEERS, who sent her to the Almshouse, at her own request.

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.—The weekly report to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections exhibits the following state of the Institutions:

Number remaining July 27, 1861		8,250
Admitted		2,148
Total		10,398
Died	80	
Discharged	1,628	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	349—	2,057
Number remaining Aug. 3		7,341
Increase		91

MAN MISSING.—Mr. RUFUS R. COOLEY, left his home in Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, the 1st of August, to visit New-York, intending to return the same day, since which time no tidings have been received of him. He is about 28 years of age, slightly built, five feet eight inches in height, dark complexion, black eyes, deep set, full black whiskers and black hair. He wore a drab Kossuth hat, black Cassimere coat, dark vest, and brown woolen pants. He is subject to occasional aberration of mind, and it is feared that he may have wandered off, or have met with some accident. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife, at Flushing, or by E. SMITH, NEW-YORK TIMES Office.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday committed a colored man named JOHN ANDERSON, to answer a charge of burglary. The prisoner was found on Wednesday night in the act of breaking open the the basement door of Mr. JAMES L. GRAHAM's residence in Waverley-place, with the intent to steal a quantity of silver plate. He was arrested by Officer CONWAY, of the Fifteenth Ward, and on the ground near him was found a piece of candle with some burglar's tools.... MICHAEL KANE, a young man, was taken before Justice STEERS yesterday, charged with having burglariously entered the premises of JOHN MCCOLOAN, No. 92 Seventh-street, and stole therefrom two daguerreotype cases, valued at $2. The prisoner was committed for examination.

A BOOK-KEEPER IN TROUBLE.—Mr. EDWARD FARNUM, of Brooklyn, who has been employed for some time as book-keeper for Messrs. BLIVEN & MEAD, Nos. 243 and 245 Pearl-street, was arrested yesterday, at the instigation of the firm, by Officer CROSBY, of the Lower Police Court, and taken before Justice OSBORN, charged with embezzlement. The accused is alleged to have defrauded his employers, at various times, of goods and money, valued in the aggregate at $2,000. Justice OSBORN required the accused to give bail in $1,000 to answer, but the latter stated he should be able to establish his innocence of the charge.

OFFICE HOURS OF THE CLERKS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The Mayor has vetoed the resolution passed by the Common Council, to open the Clerk's offices at 9 A. M. and close them at 12 o'clock, during the recess of the Common Council. The hours for opening and closing will therefore remain as heretofore.

A SOLDIER DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—On Wednesday evening, a young German named SCARIA, belonging to Company F, Lincoln Cavalry, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Eighty-second-street, North River. The body has not been recovered.

Live Whales from the St. Lawrence.

Two full-sized specimens of the species of whale called by ichthyologists the *Beluga Catodon*, but commonly known as the white whale of the Arctic Seas, are now on exhibition at Barnum's Museum. These interesting and curious fish were captured in the river St. Lawrence, near the Isle aux Coudres, on Friday last, and were brought to this City yesterday by Mr. H. D. BUTLER, to whom so many are indebted for the pleasure they experience in the possession of parlor aquaria. Mr. BUTLER's attention was drawn to these whales about two years ago by Mr. DAVID, a Canadian gentleman, who forwarded two dead specimens to this City, with a variety of beautifully-finished leather, which had been manufactured of their skins. Being impressed with the idea that living specimens might be obtained, Mr. BUTLER conceived the purpose of making an expedition to the St. Lawrence to procure them. A schooner was chartered at Quebec, fitted with all the appliances necessary for the capture of the fish, with a crew well skilled in the art of taking them. The point selected was near [illegible] Ouelle, below the Saginaw, where the St. Lawrence is about 18 miles wide. A trap several acres in extent was constructed of poles, into which the fish were decoyed and captured. The rise and fall of the tide, which is some 20 feet at this point of the river, greatly aided the enterprise, leaving the fish nearly dry at low water. Large tanks had been prepared, into which they were placed, and transported by the Grand Trunk Railroad to Portland, and thence to this City. The fish are as large as any of their species, 20 feet in length, and weighing 2,000 pounds each. They are perfectly white, and appear to be in good health. An immense reservoir, purposely constructed for their accommodation in the basement of the Museum, affords them ample room in which to swim. It is [illegible] to keep the water in the reservoir at [illegible] by supplying it daily with tons of ice.

The Rev. LEWIS P. CLOVER, Rector of St [illegible] the diocese of [illegible] Ba Grange, Kentucky.

The Direct Mail, Passenger and Military Route to Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A late issue of the TIMES contained an official defence of the line *via* Harrisburgh, over which troops have been conveyed from New-York to Washington. I have thus far refrained from noticing the article, and intended to let it pass unanswered, but I find my silence is construed into an acknowledgment on my part of the truth of the allegations therein set forth. This apology for a manifest wrong is entitled, "The Military Route to Washington through Harrisburgh, *without change of cars.*" Even its caption conveys a misstatement. No regiment has ever been transported over the circuitous line to Washington "without change of cars;" on the contrary, the troops have invariably marched through Baltimore from the Bolton dépôt to the Camden station; whereas, by the direct route, several regiments have been carried through Baltimore without change of cars, and all the troops could be thus conveyed if it were desirable.

Nor does it appear that the change of cars at Baltimore is the only one that occurs on the Harrisburgh line. In announcing the arrival of the Thirty-sixth New-York Regiment, the Harrisburgh *Patriot and Union* observed: "Their stay here was very brief; *for, as soon as cars could be changed,* they left for Washington City, *via* Northern Central." Thus the paramount advantage claimed for this line as a military route, viz., that troops are thereby transported to Washington "*without change of cars,*" is a mere fiction.

It is admitted that "great complaints are made of the transportation of troops over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Harrisburgh, and thence to Baltimore and Washington." That these complaints are well founded is proved by the impartial testimony of competent witnesses, the soldiers themselves, who have passed over that route. The experience of the De Kalb Regiment, in its going to Washington over the circuitous line, is thus depicted by a member of the corps in a letter published in the New-York *Herald*:

"It is no less than disgraceful to our Government, having such ample means at hand, to allow regiments like the De Kalb, or any other one, to be treated as they have been—to undergo the privations and sufferings they have endured. Instead of reaching Washington in twenty-four hours, we must needs travel two days and two nights on ill-ventilated cars, not even supplied, after passing out of the boundaries of New-Jersey, with a lantern at night. Had we been emigrants, forwarded by bogue ticket agents, we could not have undergone greater trials than we did as soldiers marching to the battle-field in support of the Union, our country's flag and the maintenance of the integrity of our constitutional liberty.

The train that bore us to the Capital was compelled to get out of the way of every little coal train that chances to run on the time-tables of the various roads, while we ought to have had preference over all regular trains, except perhaps the mail and express. But we were not the only ones that were treated in the described manner; other regiments suffered similarly, and until the fact is announced at head-quarters, and the public are acquainted through the Press therewith, no remedy will be found for these abuses. Men sacrificing their wealth and domestic comforts in volunteering to defend the glorious Union should at least be treated as white men deserve, and not like cattle. It is shameful that such abuses should be allowed to exist in a well-regulated Government like ours.

I have done my duty in mentioning it to the public; now let the Government do its share in correcting the same, by paying a little more attention to the transportation of troops."

It is charged that soldiers traveling over the direct route desert their regiments at Philadelphia. This allegation is utterly unfounded, as no well authenticated case of desertion is known on the direct route; whereas on the other line desertions have been of frequent occurrence. Out of the Tammany Regiment, transported over the Harrisburgh line, more than thirty soldiers abandoned the train on the Northern Central Railroad. If troops are disposed to desert, more opportunities would be afforded them during a long journey than on a short trip through large cities, where an efficient police guards their movements. The City of Philadelphia is fiercely assailed for holding out "temptations and enticements" to the troops. These "temptations" and "enticements" consist of hot coffee, meats, bread, fruits, and other welcome fare, gratuitously provided by an association of noble-hearted ladies and gentlemen, who bounteously supply the troops with food at the time and for the rest of their journey, and *tempt* them to pour the whisky out of their canteens and substitute tea or coffee.

A CHAMPION OF THE CIRCUITOUS LINE.—The Harrisburgh *Patriot and Union*, in its issue of the 24th ult., thus describes the "temptations and enticements" to which the gallant soldiers are exposed on the other line: "We regret to say that the soldiers of the Second and Fifth regiments, which arrived here on Saturday evening, met with treatment which, to give it as mild a name as circumstances will admit, was exceedingly shabby. The men of both regiments complained of hunger, some of them declaring they had nothing to eat for thirty-six hours! The Fifth Regiment was marched in front of the capitol, where the men stacked arms, and after some exertions on the part of Col. MCDOWELL, the men were permitted to quarter in the capitol. Many of them *supped with Duke Humphrey*, and stretched themselves out for repose, *while others, who had a little money left, went out in quest of food*."

From the commencement of our National difficulties the managers of the direct route have cordially co-operated with the Government, and placed their entire resources at its service and disposal. They likewise furnished from their own stock, cars, lumber, iron and other materials required to repair and operate the Elk Ridge Railroad to Annapolis Junction. The managers of the direct route, also, were the first to voluntarily reduce their rates for the transportation of troops and supplies, and the assertion that such reduction was not a [illegible] on their part, but the result of competition, is utterly false.

The managers claim no praise for their loyalty or services rendered the Government in its hour of peril, since they merely performed their duty as men true to their allegiance; but they solemnly protest that their route should not be wrongfully deprived of its natural and legitimate business to the detriment of the public weal.

Travelers for business or pleasure between New-York and Washington, uniformly pass over the direct route, because it is more economical, expeditious and comfortable; and for similar reasons, the United States Mail is carried the same way. Recruits *en route* to join their regiments, soldiers on furlough, and all others who *are* permitted to follow their own inclinations, select the direct route.

Interested parties can alone comprehend why a line, which combines the qualities of economy, dispatch and comfort, is not the most advantageous route for military purposes. It is a striking commentary on the merits of the circuitous line, and the sincerity of its advocates, that even agents of that line, when occasion requires them to visit Baltimore or Washington, prefer to pass over the direct route rather than travel by their own line through Harrisburgh.

There is but one change more on the direct line than on the other line, and that is at Philadelphia. This change, instead of being an objection, is really a great advantage, as the troops are greatly relieved and refreshed by it. So far as the freight is concerned, the labor and expense of the change is borne by the Companies, and is not a charge upon the Government.

The freight is transferred and loaded while the troops are washing and eating. There is no change of cars for either troops or their supplies at the Susquehanna, as is asserted in the article in question.

S. M. FELTON,
President P. W. & B. R. R.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7, 1861.

Col. Burnham's Political Sentiments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Col. BURNHAM, in reply to two of your correspondents, denies in your paper of to-day that he is "one of the strongest Secessionists in the United States." Perhaps the Colonel is inclined to quarrel with "terms," rather than with his principles, certain it is, that he has within a short time expressed himself to the writer in the strongest terms of sympathy for those who are now in open rebellion against the Government of the United States, maintaining that they were right in the course they were pursuing, and justifying them in it as forcibly as his reasoning powers would admit; and if he does not hold the same views at present, he deserves to be congratulated on the change which has taken place in him within the last fortnight.

Col. BURNHAM's opinions are of little consequence [illegible] to anybody, except so far as he conceals them only to be used as his official position may give him an opportunity in "affording aid and comfort" to the enemy; and the character of his denial [illegible] may be called, to-day, will hardly convince those who have heard him talk that a radical change has taken place.

The Colonel proved himself a brave officer in the Mexican War, and his announcement that he will accept of no appointment under the present Administration, must therefore be [illegible] only by your two first correspondents, [illegible]

NUMBER THREE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

AMERICAN DENTAL CONVENTION.—The American Dental Convention commenced its session in Music Hall, New-Haven, on Tuesday, Dr. T. [illegible] INGHAM, of Philadelphia [illegible] [illegible] of Savannah.

Dr. FRANKLIN [illegible] for correspondence with Dr. [illegible]

Dr. WETHERBEE [illegible] programme [illegible] of the Committee, he closed in these [illegible] "We are having warm times here, [illegible] a force of 20,000 men are in the harbor. They are fools if they attempt to land at Fort Pulaski [illegible] prepared to give them a warm reception." Dr. WETHERBEE took the secession flag and with his revolver put five balls through it. He then [illegible] the change—"This is the way we [illegible]." The Convention proceeded to the election of officers for the present year.

Dr. J. N. ALLEN, of New-York City, was elected President.

Visit of Prince Napoleon at Washington—The Present and the Past.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

The visit of Prince NAPOLEON to Washington awakens many recollections of great interest. Fifty years ago, when the Executive chair was filled by THOMAS JEFFERSON, a young Prince of the then newly imperialized House of Bonaparte—JEROME—came to the present Metropolis of the United States, a thinly populated village on Goose Creek, called after the Father of his Country only three years before. He brought with him his blooming Baltimore bride, whose renown as the fascinating Miss PATTERSON had dimmed the lustre of all other fair Marylanders.

The youthful couple were presented to a President, whose fame as author of the Declaration of July 4, 1776, was as extensive in Europe as in America. JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State, introduced them. ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury, was present; and DANIEL WEBSTER, then a raw young man from the Granite State, on a visit to the National City, which was to be the theatre of his own oratorical glory, wrote to his brother EZEKIEL in passionate raptures about the loveliness and style of the bride, mingled with certain democratic sarcasms about royalty in general, and the newly made Prince in particular, as was to be expected from that large-eyed New-Hampshire youth, with his proud consciousness of being one of "Nature's Nobles."

On Saturday last the Son of that same Prince, bearing the name of the great Emperor, was entertained by the American President in the same elegant saloon where his father had enjoyed the hospitality of JEFFERSON. But he had not for mother the peerless Baltimore beauty, who was the starlight of his sire's fancy, and who illumined by her brilliant and polished wit and delicious humor, a circle already animated by the graceful conversational talents of Mrs. MADISON, Mrs. LEE and Mrs. CROWNINSHIELD. What names! and what associations!

Between the visit of the father in 1803, and of the son in 1861, what changes have occurred in our world! What tragedies have been enacted on the universal theatre, with kings for performers, and princes and heroes to behold the thrilling scenes! What achievements in arms and in arts that are to be the theme of future Epics! Empires have risen and fallen. France alone has witnessed, within that period, the Imperial rule of NAPOLEON the Grand—the restoration of the Bourbons, the reigns of LOUIS XVIII. and CHARLES X.—the constitutional monarchy of LOUIS PHILLIPPE—the Republic, with LOUIS NAPOLEON for President—and, finally, the restoration of the Napoleonic Empire, in the person of that really great and sagacious man who has given to France the blessings of a Government better adapted to her people than any which has ever marked her history.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE MURDER OF POLICEMAN MARTIN.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday on the body of Policeman MARTIN, at the City Hall. No additional facts to what has already been stated, was elicited by the examination of witnesses, and the accused, CURTIS, was commited to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ATLANTIC-AVENUE TUNNEL.—The contract for closing the tunnel and grading and paving the street, has been given to Mr. H. B. BRADSHAW, for $3,000, and the work is now in progress and will be finished in about six weeks.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES,
NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific Institution of the day.

The Graefenberg Company wish it to be distinctly understood that their theory and practice is not based upon infallibility. What is claimed, and what is borne out by facts, is that the medicines are the result of the highest medical skill adapted to the compounding of simple and entirely vegetable medicinal preparations. The treatment is the most judicious application of these simple vegetable productions in aid of the great and equally simple laws of nature governing the human system in health and disease. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the Graefenberg treatment will certainly cure.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
BOMBAY, September, 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, &c.

Consumptives, and ladies who are afflicted with uterine irregularities, weakness, displacements or other symptoms so common and so distressing, are earnestly advised to try the Graefenberg remedies and treatment.

Call for a pamphlet descriptive of the eleven remedies and the diseases they are certain to cure.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. Bond-street, New-York.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

To Cash or First-class Time Buyers of LUMBER.—For a few days we shall offer even more than our usual inducements to buyers, as we are forced to remove a large stock of Lumber owing to the termination of our lease. SMITH & WILLSON, 1st-av. and 32d-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Ladies for the Country.—Handsome Gaiters and Boots at 12s., Slippers and Ties 6s. and 7s per pair, with boys' misses' and children's Boots and shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

HALL—SPENCER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 8, at St. Thomas' Chapel, by Rev. Frederick Sill, Dr. SAMUEL HALL to CATHARINE T. SPENCER, daughter of the late Hon. Mark Spencer, all of this City.

TROWBRIDGE—HULL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 8, by Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D., HENRY TROWBRIDGE, of New-Haven, to SARAH C., daughter of the late Edward Hull, Jr., adopted daughter of George W. [illegible], Esq.

DIED.

ROLLHAUS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, suddenly, after a short illness, DANIEL ROLLHAUS, aged 51 years and 6 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 45 Vandam st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, after a lingering illness, JOHN P. KENNEDY, aged 27 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother, Thomas J. Kennedy, also the members of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Association, the Republican Central Committee and Hatters' Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 145 Mulberry st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on fourth day (Wednesday) morning, Aug. 7, after a short illness, ANNA C., eldest daughter of George and Sally Ann Underhill.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 87 East 45th-st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CROW.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 8, MARY JANE CROW, youngest daughter of James and Mary J. Crow, aged 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 7 North Moore-st., this (Friday) morning, Aug. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

ROSSITER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 8, at her residence in 20th-st., Mrs. SARAH ROSSITER, widow of the late Capt. Edward Rossiter, in the 71st year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will appear in to-morrow's papers.

PATERSON.—AGNES D. PATERSON, in the 66th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Orange, N. J., this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Francis Speir.

RICHARDSON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, ANN, widow of the late Andrew Richardson, of New-York, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 9th inst., from No. 40 Hudson-st., Jersey City, N. J., at 4½ P. M., without further invitation.

CHABERT.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. [illegible], [illegible], ROMEO XAVIER, only son of Dr. [illegible] and Harriet A. Chabert, aged [illegible] months.

The relatives and friends of the family are [illegible] to attend the funeral [illegible] No. [illegible] Washington-street, on Saturday afternoon [illegible]

[illegible]

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 [illegible]

P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church [illegible] The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PARKER.—At Rahway, N. J., MARGARET W., widow of the late Jacob Parker, in the 86th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, [illegible] Haydock, are invited to attend her funeral, on sixth day afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence.

DUNNING.—At Ithaca, N. Y., on Wednesday, July [illegible], of diphtheria, LISSIE, aged 12, and on Sunday, Aug. 4, of the same disease, MAY, aged 14, and VIRGINIA, aged [illegible], daughters of Lucy A. and E. J. Dunning.

BARBER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 8, PHEBE ANNA, daughter of the late George G. Barber.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 12 M., without further notice.

COMSTOCK.—In Wethersfield, Conn., on Friday, [illegible], FREDERICK BUTLER, only child of Charles [illegible] and [illegible] B. Comstock, of New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 425.—AUG. 8, 1861.
22, 46, 53, 39, 70, 49, 61, 16, 5, 30, 24, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 426.—AUG. 8, 1861.
16, 23, 9, 57, 63, 17, 4, 25, 58, 72, 6, 27.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

A TEST OF SEWING MACHINES.

It is said that of all the clothing manufactured by Sewing Machines for Pennsylvania troops, only that portion made by the

GROVER & BAKER MACHINE
HAS WITHSTOOD THE TEST
WITHOUT RIPPING.

This Machine has a peculiar stitch, not used by any other machine now in the market.—*From the Brownsville (Penn.) Clipper, July 30, 1861.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT NO bills will hereafter be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any troops or officers, on account of the State of New-York, at this Dépôt without the written authority or approval of C. R. AGNEW, Medical Director, New-York Dépôt.

By order. S. O. VANDERPOEL, M. D.,
Surgeon-General.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON, FOR ARMY AND NAVY SERVICE, [illegible] LONG RANGE guns can be furnished at short notice in FIELD BATTERIES with all carriages and equipments complete, including Hotchkiss' shot and shells. Also guns of any size with [illegible] arming private vessels, by addressing [illegible] or HENRI L. STUART, No. [illegible]

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, [illegible] 1861.—The new style of Government [illegible] is now ready and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of six days from the date of this notice, after which no letters under cover of the old issue will be sent from this office.

WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

LYON'S POWDER AND HIS PILL—ALL the insect tribe will kill. All genuine Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder and Pills bears the fac-simile of E. Lyon. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

MILITARY.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

An accepted regiment to be mustered in by companies. Wanted, an experienced cavalry officer who has seen service, to command a company, also a leader of bugle band and five buglers. Recruits received at head-quarters, No. 648 Broadway.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 29.—THE MEMBERS of the Regiment will assemble at Head-Quarters, (in citizen's dress,) on MONDAY, 12th, and TUESDAY, 13th instant, to receive their pay for services rendered the United States Government, from April 17 to June 4.

Companies A, B, C, D and E, on Monday, commencing with Company A, at 9 o'clock A. M., and the remaining Companies in succession, one hour apart.

Companies F, G, H, I and K, with Band, on Tuesday, commencing with Company F, at the hour named for Monday.

[illegible] Officer must be present for each Company.

[illegible] Staff and Non-commissioned Staff, will receive [illegible] either of the days mentioned. By order of Colonel MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

[illegible] LAFARGE, Adjutant.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

OBITUARY.

A dispatch, published in the Ch[illegible] announces the death of Gen. T. F. [illegible] occurred at Louisville on August [illegible] dispatch says, is a maniac. The [illegible]

"Mrs. Flournoy is a sister [illegible] Morris, of Chicago. Gen. Flournoy [illegible] own and influential citizen of Ark[illegible] devoted personal and political frie[illegible] and at the Cincinnati Conventi[illegible] strenuously to effect his nomi[illegible] he was a delegate from Arkansas [illegible] Convention, and was appointed [illegible] Throughout the troublous [illegible] both at Charleston and Baltimo[illegible] the firm and unyielding friend of [illegible] Though a majority of the delegatio[illegible] withdrew, he refused to secede, [illegible] to the last moment in the Convention. [illegible] large cotton plantation in Arkansas, and [illegible] residence in or near Lexington, Kentucky. [illegible] was on his way to join his family, when he was stricken down at Louisville, and died [illegible]. He was a man of large, liberal heart, of considerable ability, and universally beloved by all who knew him."

Hon. Joseph Trumbull, Ex-Governor of Connecticut, died at Hartford on Sunday night, at the advanced age of 78 years. He was born in Lebanon, Conn., on the 7th of December, 1782, graduated at Yale in 1801, and was admitted to the bar in Windham in 1803. He settled in Hartford in 1804. In 1827 he retired from the practice of the law, and became the President of the Hartford Bank. He was in the House of Representatives of the United States for two terms, ending in 1842; and was elected Governor of the State of Connecticut in 1849. He was a great friend of internal improvements, and was the leading spirit in building the Providence and Fishkill Railroad, and was the President of that company for two years.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	July 31
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
[illegible]	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
[illegible]	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
[illegible]	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
[illegible]	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Leverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, per *City of Baltimore*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ONEIDA.—MAKE THE BEST OF IT, AND fear. O. F.

CENTRAL PARK, FRIDAY, 3 P. M. E. C. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

GENTEEL EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.—Our Receipt Book contains the celebrated and Metropolitan Hotel Recipes and much Advice to Housekeepers, including the famous HOLLAND WASHING RECEIPT. Book retails or is sent with circular by mail, for 13 cents. $6 to $10 a week made sure—no talking requisite, a circular that every one reads effects its object. Call or send for a circular.
STAFFORD & CO., Publishers.
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR two half-orphan boys, aged respectively nine and seven years. Address "HOME," in care of Mr. William Greene, No. 264 6th-st., New-York, giving name, residence and references.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SUITE of second-hand drawing-room furniture, consisting of chairs, couch and table. Address, stating how long in use and price, B. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

ADOPTION.—LADIES WISHING TO ADOPT AN interesting little girl of 12 years—school teachers preferred—can inquire lo 4th-st., third door from North 9th-st., Brooklyn E. D. Mrs. S. M. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A GERman girl, a situation as chambermaid, and will take care of children; will be found willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 412 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman, with good reference, wishes the above situation; is a good chambermaid, excellent nurse and seamstress, and understands waiting thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; is also kind and agreeable with the help; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of dessert, jellies and ice-creams; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who can produce the best of reference as to character and ability, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, jellies, ice cream and all kinds of fancy dishes; wages $8 to $11. Call at, or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman; is a first-class cook; understands cooking in all styles; can give best references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 24th-st., cor. 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent person as first-class cook; is willing and obliging; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 242 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST RELIABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, all kinds of desserts, &c.; is a tasteful washer and ironer; is very willing and obliging, and has a good disposition; can be highly recommended; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two girls, situations: one as cook and laundress; the other as waitress and chambermaid; have the best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 East 34th-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a careful and trustworthy Protestant girl, as cook, chambermaid, nurse, or to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of references for character and ability. Can be seen Thursday and Friday of this week, at No. 134 President-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY trustworthy woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook and laundress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 37 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as nurse; willing to travel by land or water with a lady; can take charge of an infant from its birth; best of reference given by medical men, &c. Apply at No. 83 4th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A HIGHly respectable and well-educated French girl desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity; is capable to instruct children in the French language; also, fine sewing and embroidery; is willing to be generally useful. Call at No 378 6th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable married woman, whose child is three months old, as wet nurse in a private family; best of City references can be given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 122 East 36th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, in the country preferred, by a neat genteel young girl, who has followed her trade in the City, but has lost her occupation in consequence of dull times; she feels competent to do light housework, and assist in any capacity that may be required; will endeavor to make herself generally useful; wages not much of an object if she finds an agreeable home. Answers may be addressed to ALICE, Box 184 *Times* Office. P. S.—Reference will be given from her recent employers.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, to do general [illegible] would do chamberwork and washing; has [illegible] to the country; can give the best of City [illegible]. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, [illegible] place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL VERY LATELY landed wishes a situation [illegible] housework of a small private family, [illegible] objection to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 146 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, as general housemaid; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 286 West 27th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed, in city or country, by an American Protestant woman of middle age, and of high respectability; is not above doing the entire work where she would have control. Will be disengaged on the 1st September. Refers to the gentleman whose house she has managed the last 15 months; is a person of intelligence and moral worth. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a hard-working but respectable girl to do general housework, either in City or country; knows how to work, and is not afraid of it; of good disposition, and will hire for wages to suit the times, a steady home being more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman with the best of references desires a situation in City or country; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to general housework; will endeavor to please her employer; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the best style; is willing to do chamberwork and ironing; has the very best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 299 Mott-st., first floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call at No. 352 5th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting; has got the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 136 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by an American person as first-class waitress or chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing; is accustomed to children; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 20th-st.; is willing and obliging.

AS WAITRESS, AND AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business. Also, a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 68 Grove-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity, employers will find a large selection of civil, tidy and well-recommended servants American, German, Irish, &c. Eight years of experience enable the proprietor to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Especial and careful attention paid to orders by mail. Circulars sent on demand. O. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest, old-established office and institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses; can produce the very best of City references. Address S. S., No. 12 Washington-square.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a single young man, willing to make himself useful, and willing to take charge of a vegetable garden. Address J. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE colored man wishes a situation as coachman; can give the best City reference for the last five years as coachman and groom. Apply at No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man and wife desires a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk, take care of cattle, and comes well recommended from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a steady, sober, faithful man, with long experience in gardening and the treatment of horses; is a good; careful driver; also, understands the treatment of green-house, graperies and propagation of all plants; will be obliging to his employer in all respects; the best City and country reference produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young man who can produce the very best city and country recommendations, discharged on account of his late employer going out of the country. Would keep a small garden in order if required. Will go at wages to correspond with the times. Address M. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business, is a first-rate groom and a good and careful driver; has no objection to go in the country. Best of reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER, OR TO take charge of a gentleman's place, a married Englishman; perfectly understands his business in the above capacity; has successfully competed at various exhibitions. The wife would take charge of the dairy, if required. Address A. B., Post-office, Glen Cove, L. I.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations; the man is a thorough farmer; understands the care of stock, &c.; is an excellent driver; the woman can cook, bake bread and pies, and is a superior washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—A MAN and wife wish situations; the man understands gardening, farming, care of horses and cows; his wife will cook, wash and iron for a small family; good references given. Address G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND AGRICULTURIST.—A practical gardener and agriculturist's situation wanted. Inquire of Mr. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., for JOHNSTONE.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, IN A WHOLEsale Dry Goods Jobbing House, a competent hosiery man; one who has had experience as a salesman and buyer; no one need apply who is not fully competent and can give the best of reference; salary must be low. Address Box No. 1,306 Post-office, postage paid.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant man, a situation to take care of horses, assist in the garden, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; perfectly understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days by addressing T. T., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references as to character and capability; has no objection to go to any part of the country, or would travel with a family. Call for or address WAITER, at No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call or address A. M., No. 147 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., care of Mr. Ball, hair-dresser.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITuation as waiter, or to take care of a team of horses; is a good driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 141 24th-st., corner of 2d-av.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER wanted by a young man fully competent; no objection to the country. Commands addressed to C. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH reference, wants a situation; can do anything connected with a farm, garden or house. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG gentleman to take charge of a set of books of single entry. Address, stating salary required for not more than three months' expectation, B. M. & CO., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AN EXEMplary and practical as well as professing Christian woman, one advanced in life beyond the marrying propensities, and an American preferred, to fill the situation of working housekeeper, without servant, for a widower and two children, 8 and 9 years of age; must be a person of some refinement and intelligence; to the right kind of a person, satisfied with a moderate compensation, this opportunity offers a pleasant home, the position of a friend, and not that of a menial. Address, for one week, in the applicant's own handwriting only, stating nationality, situation in life, proposed reference, and evidence of qualification, terms, &c., to R. H. W., Box 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A bakery, and make herself generally useful, a short distance in the country. Address BAKER, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

HAND-LOOM WEAVERS WANTED.—MEN used to heavy work, must be of sober and industrious habits. Call at No. 61 Warren-st., up stairs.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.—ADDRESS Box No. 4,060 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN [illegible]'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH [illegible] AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home [illegible] all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. [illegible] HOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with [illegible], &c., at book-stores of Carter & Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 2. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS been living in this country a few years, wishes to give French and Spanish lessons either in a school or in a private family. Moderate compensation; no objection to go in the country; good references. Address C. B. G. C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to find the best possible situation for a term of years, for a lad of twelve years of age, where he may receive a thorough substantial education, mentally, morally and physically. The terms should be moderate. The lad is of a respectable family, and amiable disposition, and acquires easily. Applicants will please address WEBSTER, care of Box No. 360 New-York Post-office, stating full particulars as to the terms and situation, with references, as no others will receive any attention.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE dernierément amiée dans ce pays, demande une situation comme gouvernante dans une école ou une famille; elle est musicienne; elle se contentesart pour le moment d'une petit salaire. Les meilleurs renseignements données, en addressant par lettre, Madame MICHEL, Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

A GERMAN LADY, OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition and qualified to teach English in all its branches, together with German, French and music, desires to give private lessons in either of the above, on moderate terms. Would also take classes in German at schools and seminaries. The best references given. Address A. B. C., No. 192 Stanton-st.

AS PRINCIPAL.—WANTED, A POSITION AS Principal, in a select school or academy, by one who is a graduate of eight years standing and experience in teaching. Besides the usual branches, he teaches French and the piano. Address KAPPA, Box No. 64 Kinderhook Post-office, N. Y.

A TUTOR.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY EXperienced tutor, to reside in a private family, to teach three boys; he must be fully competent in English, French, and Latin, and to take the whole charge and direction of them. A German about 45 preferred. Must be a Protestant. Apply to W. A. S., Morrisania Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. J.

SCHOOL WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING A small day school to dispose of that is well established and suited for a female teacher, may find a purchaser by directing to E. ROBINSON, Glencove, L. I. References given and required.

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE, HAVING SOME time unoccupied, would give instruction in Classics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and the higher mathematics, English, French, &c. Terms moderate. Adress A. Z., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

PUPILS WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, fully qualified to teach the English branches and the ornamental, who would devote four hours per day to same in return for board. Address L. W. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES to obtain a situation as governess; understands French and music. Address E. S. P., No. 93 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse, (partial board only for the gentleman.) House must be pleasantly situated, with shady walks, and near the water. Address, stating location and terms, R. G. U., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, two children and nurse, convenient to the City, where few or no other boarders are taken; farm-house preferred. Must have plenty of fresh vegetables, sweet milk, and nice shady walks in close vicinity. Address, stating locality, advantages and terms, B. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STATEN ISLAND, NEW-BRIGHTON, YORK-AVENUE.—Two small families can be accommodated with board on moderate terms. Locality elevated, cool, healthy, near the landing. Communication with the City every hour. T. T. DUNN.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW LADIES AND single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at Glen Cove, L. I., half a mile from landing, from $3 to $4 a week. Fishing and boating. Address Mrs. E. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, or apply at No. 41 Grove-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FINELY SHADED locality, within one hour of the City by railroad. A few vacant rooms after Aug. 8. Inquire of JOHN H. ANDRUS, Esq., No. 46 Murray-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE SECOND floor room, with first-class board, can be had at Greenburgh House, Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 10th; additional room, if required.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms may be had, with board, for families or single gentlemen, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square, one of the best locations in the City. Apply at house.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed; house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH A College education is willing to teach English, French, German, (acquired in Germany and France,) Latin, Greek, the piano-forte, and singing at sight, and as an equivalent to receive the above. Address SIGMA, Station D, 8th-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a pleasant room on the second floor, it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, in a convenient locality to Broadway, not above 23d-st. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, EDWARD, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Inquire at No. 68 Irving-place. References exchanged.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2, silver, $1.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHY HAVE MY LOVED ONES Gone;" Song, by Stephen C. Foster. "The Volunteer Yankee Doodle of '61;" a fine Humorous Ballard, by Louis Salle. "War Song of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment," and "Where Liberty Dwells is my Country." 25 cents each; mailed free; just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on FRIDAY, August 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 53 Vesey-st., a large and extensive stock as above, comprising bd. silk and lisle-thread gloves, woolen and cotton hose and stockings, lace goods, trimmings, buttons, binding, suspenders, neckties, handkerchiefs, combs, brushes, perfumeries, pocket knives and scissors, portemonnaies, embroideries, jet and fancy goods, woolen hoods, mits and jackets, Yankee notions, and a large and general assortment of other goods, too numerous to mention. By order of L. SANDERS, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FINE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, below Liberty-st., a large stock of first-class City-made furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor, library and dining-room furniture, en suite. Also, elegant rosewood secretary and library book-cases, armour a glace wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, buffets, etageres, extension tables, lounges, chairs, antique and Japanese furniture. Sale positive, by catalogue.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Aug. 9, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, at 1 o'clock, a span of long-tail gray horses, 16 hands, 8 years old, warranted perfectly kind and gentle, and believed to be perfect in every respect. Also, a rockaway carriage and single rockaway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, on the Hudson, accessible by five steamers daily, and by the trains of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and the Hudson River Railroad, having a delightful location directly on the river, with facilities for boating, fishing, bathing and horseback riding, is open for boarders both by the day and week. Charges to suit the times. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P.—This house being new, and beautifully situated, will be opened for the reception of guests by the 1st of October next; it affords one of the best resorts for invalids and others wishing to avoid the Winter; R. M. S. KARNAK sails from Jersey-City monthly.
W. KERR, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of zephyr worsted; we shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: white, 12½ cents; colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, at No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. ELGER'S. Remember ELGER'S, east side.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST—BANK-BOOK, NO. 206,353, OF THE "BANK for Savings, in City of New-York;" the finder will please leave the same at the Bank, or at No. 54 7th-st.

JEWELRY OR WATCHES WANTED SUITABLE FOR THE CUBA TRADE.—The goods must be first-class and at regular wholesale prices, in exchange for a dwelling-house with all the modern improvements, in the best part of the City. Address CUBA, Box No. 3,965 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the [illegible] Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial [illegible] Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for [illegible] SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.
TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have [illegible] thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, [illegible] deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. [illegible] are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all [illegible] qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, [illegible] on the toilet table without their use being suspected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases [illegible] $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpean, Lallemand, Roux, &c. &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., [illegible] doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. [illegible] receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward [illegible] mar to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the [illegible]. Attendance and consultation from 11 till [illegible] till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till M. [illegible] also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, [illegible] Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and [illegible] Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Popular London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases, weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; [illegible] recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled [illegible] London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and [illegible] treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, [illegible] Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of [illegible] 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., [illegible] DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; [illegible] son, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the [illegible] No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from [illegible]
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 2d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 213 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. [illegible] South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. [illegible] paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions [illegible] Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three* [illegible] being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the [illegible] *aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or [illegible] from abuse or excesses.
The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.
☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.
MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*
Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 [illegible] to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. [illegible] the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; containing nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 110 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence. Impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. Send red stamp for circular and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first Sexual surgeon living, continues the Cure of Diseases and Debility at his offices, No. 658 Broadway. His new book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secrets, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STEEL GUNS
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S.
Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

TENTS. TENTS. TENTS.
Large and small Tents for sale at the lowest prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 1,241 Broadway.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Standards of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TEREY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE S. KEYS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA. [illegible] give notice that they will receive [illegible] of that firm, for which they will issue letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York. Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., NEW-YORK. Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York. Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, [illegible].

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver their Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York. W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the [illegible] day of September next. [illegible] the reasons and necessity for this [illegible] to all holders whose address is known, [illegible] be forwarded to any parties in interest [illegible] have received them. By order of the [illegible] EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $100,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 18th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board, CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 6, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the State of North Carolina bought by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE, STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 10th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.

ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, No. [illegible] Beekman-st.,
JAMES BARRMORE, No. 6 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGON AND AMBULANCE HARNESS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Nos. 50 AND 52 HOWARD-ST. AND No. 16 MERCER, NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, Army Wagon Harness.

The proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, and the price at which they can be delivered at this depôt, the number which can be made by the bidder within one month after receipt of the order; also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The harness must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns:

Four-mule harness as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

Two QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 6 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ¾ inch iron; hip straps, 3 feet 11 inches long, 2½ inches wide; stay pieces 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 5 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide; tie straps, 15 inches long, ½ inch wide, tapering to a point.

Two BELLY BANDS.—Long side 2 feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two-inch buckle; short side 1 foot 5 inches long and 2 inches wide.

Two HAIR COLLARS, 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

Two PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

Two PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅞ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅞ inch wide.

Two BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 11½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide; nose piece 11 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 5½ inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; bitts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 lbs. to the dozen.

Two PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet long, 2¼ inches wide.

Two PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 16 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron, with T on one end, weight 7½ to 8 lbs. per pair. Twisted or straight.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 22 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron. Twisted.

Two NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 1 inch long, 2¼ inches wide, with 2¼-inch buckle.

Two NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap. Twisted.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horsehide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with a 2½ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1½ inch wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with 1½-inch buckle; stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ pounds to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

Two COLLARS, 17½ to 18 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

Two PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

Two BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

Two NECK STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

Two BELLY BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

Two PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

Two PAIR TRACE CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

Two CRUPPERS AND HIP STRAPS.—Back strap 5 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip Straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1½ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

Two BACK BANDS, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

Two MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse-hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8-bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 18 inches wide, 17 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

Four-horse Harness, as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

Two QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 8 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of ⅞ inch iron; hip straps, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stay pieces, 2 feet 2 inches long, 3 inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 5 feet 6 inches long, 1½ inch wide; tie straps 15 inches long, ⅝ inch wide, tapering to a point.

Two BELLY BANDS.—Long side, 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle; short side, 1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.

Two HAIR COLLARS—22 to 23 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

Two PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

Two PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅞ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅞ inch wide, of slum tanned leather.

Two BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, 1½ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1½ inch wide; front piece 12½ inches long, 1½ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide; nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; bitts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 pounds the dozen.

Two PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2½ inches wide.

Two PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 pounds per pair.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted.

Two NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle.

Two NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, twisted No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse-hide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1½ inches wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1½ inches wide, with 1½-inch buckle; stirrups malleable iron tinned bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ lbs to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

Two BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

Two COLLARS, 21 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

Two PAIR OF HAMES to suit of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

Two NECK-STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

Two BELLY-BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

Two PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

Two PAIR TRACE-CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

Two CRUPPERS AND HIP-STRAPS.—Back Strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip-Straps with buckles each 2 feet 8 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with wrought hooks.

Two BACK BANDS, 3 feet 7 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

Two MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the center to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-horse harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace chain, crupper and hip straps, back bands and coupling straps are doubled; one bearing chain 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 30 feet long.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-mule harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace chains, crupper and hip straps, back band, and coupling-straps are doubled; one bearing chain 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 28 feet long.

Proposals will also be received for making and delivering ambulance harness for two or four mule or horse teams,—a specification of which will be thereafter furnished.

Forms of proposals and guarantees will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Army Wagon and Ambulance Harness," and addressed to

Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, HEAD-QUARTERS, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY next, Aug. 10, 1861, at 12 M., for furnishing the following articles for the Volunteer Troops to rendezvous at the several depôts in this State, under General Order No 78:

10,000 pairs Army Shoes (sewed.)
20,000 pairs (all wool) Army Stockings.
20,000 (all wool) Army Shirts, (as per sample in Quartermaster-General's Office.)
20,000 (all wool) Army Drawers, (as per sample in Quartermaster-General's Office.)
5,000 pairs (all wool) Army Blankets, (weight, eight pounds to the pair.)

Each bidder in his proposal will state the names, address and responsibility of two or more persons proposed as sureties, who shall, upon acceptance of the same, sign the requisite bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

As above contracts are made for supplying the United States Troops, payments will be made when funds are furnished and provided by the General Government for such purpose.

The Quartermaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all of the proposals, should he consider them inconsistent with the interests of the United States.

CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-General, State of New-York.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 6½ South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. F. PERKINS, Secretary.

HARDWARE.—A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Hardware and Cutlery for sale cheap, or will exchange for real estate. Apply to C. B. CHURCHILL & CO., No. 125 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That this Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original. D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT Messrs. GELPKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, of the City of New-York, have assigned all their property to MORRIS K. JESUP and JOSEPH HERZFELD, of the City of New-York, in trust for the payment of their debts. The office of the assignees is at No. 82 Broadway, where all claims are to be presented and all payments to be made.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depôt must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster Gen.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, Aug. 5, 1861.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY WILL close on the 12th, and reopen on the 26th inst. The Reading-room will remain open as usual. By order of the Board of Directors. HARVEY H. WOODS, Recording Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works. Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10¾ A. M. and 4¾ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 9:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 2:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abrain's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 8 A. M., Milk, *daily,* for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily,* for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily,* for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11.25 A. M., and 3.55 and 5.25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10.45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY. (ESTABLISHED, 1823.) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MATRIMONIAL.

I WANT A WIFE NOT MORE THAN 20 years of age, she must be of an amiable disposition, which is all I am in quest of. If she has sisters, married or unmarried, the advertiser would prefer, as he is fond of good society, and particularly of children. Answer must be addressed in sincerity to J. WILLIAMS, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The [illegible] steamer [illegible] HIGHLAND LIGHT, [illegible] will leave [illegible] foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3:50 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COSLINE, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.

Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6:45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8.05 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7:15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¾ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9½, 12¾, and 3¾.
" " Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., taking [illegible] landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 75 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9.15, 11 A. M.; 1.30, 4.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10¾ A. M. and 4¾ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return...... $1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return...... [illegible]
To Patterson's Grove and return...... [illegible]
To Port Monmouth and return...... [illegible]

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.

GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward, at old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing; for Camp Scott [illegible], no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On the Sunday every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7.15 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8.10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7.30 A. M.	Liberty-st.,	8.30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7.45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9.00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7.50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. [illegible]RO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a dwelling-house up town vacant, with modern improvements, and preferring to have it occupied until next May by a small family, who will keep it in perfect order, at low rent, will find a desirable tenant by applying immediately to N. BLISS, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

WANTED TO RENT.—ANY PERSONS HAVING a first-class furnished mansion to rent on Staten Island or Hudson River, within 30 miles of New-York, for the Winter months, with possession 1st September, may hear of a good tenant by addressing Box No. 1,076 Post-office. The situation must be unobjectionable.

WANTED—A WELL-IMPROVED COUNTRY residence, with from 10 to 50 acres, worth $5,000 to $10,000, within 50 miles of New-York, in exchange for a good, well-built, four-story, brown-stone house, one of the most desirable locations, on Murray Hill. Address Box No. 1,379 Post-office.

WANTED.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH A few acres of land; must be on the water, Sound preferred, and a reasonable distance from the City. Price not to exceed $5,000. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 4150 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—WANTED, IN A PLEASANT neighborhood in town, a small furnished house. Apply stating terms, address, and length of time for which a lease could be given, to Box No 3,753 Post-office.

THE ADVERTISER WILL PAY $4 TO any one enabling him to work his passage to England. Address E. S., care of B. Lockwood, Chatham-square Post-office, New-York.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, AUG. 20. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$130
Second Cabin Passage...... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$110
Second Cabin Passage...... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17, The United States Mail STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.

FARE.
Cape May, cabin......$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin...... 2 00
Philadelphia, steerage...... 1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander. BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A rare opportunity for travelers. The splendid British iron steamship ROYAL BRIDE, THOMAS SMITH, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on 10th inst.

This ship has excellent accommodations for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $65. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
KANGAROO......SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA......SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin......	$75	Steerage......	$30
First Cabin to London......	80	Steerage to London......	33
First Cabin to Paris......	85	Steerage to Paris......	38
First Cabin to Hamburg.	85	Steerage to Hamburg......	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York. From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $40. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE THOUSAND acres of choice land, in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich. [illegible] from the thriving town of Kalamazoo, and less than 3 miles from Oshtemo Depot, with excellent roads to both points; has an abundance of water, and plenty of pine, oak and maple timber, with a beautiful site for building. An outlay of $6 per acre will bring this tract up to from $30 to $40 in value per acre. One hundred and sixty acres lie within 10 miles of Kalamazoo, on a good road; [illegible] is well timbered, [illegible] One hundred acres, in one body, lie 12 miles from Kalamazoo, and is a very [illegible] well timbered [illegible] and maple, and is well watered, having on it a [illegible] clear and deep lake, filled with fish. To any person who desires a home in Michigan, a growing and healthy State, this is a desirable investment. The whole tract will be sold for $12,000. Apply, by mail, to Box No. 251 Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A good house in the City of New-York, a house and ten acres of good land, with good out-buildings, situated on Long Island, six miles from Brooklyn ferry. This property now rents at eleven hundred dollars per annum. Inquire at No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Lot 25 by 131, little money down—or exchange for a small place in the country. Apply to MR. BRUSH, Fulton-av., second door from Classon-av., or to MR. NOBLE, book-stand, corner of Fulton and Bold sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties. J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 192 Broadway.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY TENEMENT property, a farm worth $15,000, either in this State, New-Jersey, or Connecticut. Apply at No. 22 Pine-st., room No. 4.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN FORTY-fifth-street, near Broadway, 21 feet front, 3 stories high, with all the modern improvements, very low. Also, the first floor over our store will be altered into an office, and show room to suit a tenant. Apply to McKENZIE & O'HARA, Plumbers, No. [illegible]

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE No. 89 East 41st-st., three doors west of Lexington-av.; all the modern improvements. Rent until 1st of May next at rate of $600 per annum and the Croton tax. Inquire within, or of W. M. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

WILL BE LET VERY LOW—NO. 611½ 2D-av., 3-story and basement, high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements. Also, several parts of houses at low rents. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 415 3d-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 5 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNION CAMP-MEETING, NOW IN PROGRESS, ten minutes' walk from Elm Park, S. I.; beautiful grove, good place to do and get good; faithful laborers, ministers and laymen earnestly invited to attend. Refreshments on the ground. Boats leave foot of Cortland-st. 8 and 11 A. M. Fare 6 cents. "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob."

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

After months of unwearied labor, and spending
NEARLY TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
NEARLY TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
NEARLY TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
In capturing and transporting them from that part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence nearest Labrador, the Manager is enabled to offer his visitors
TWO LIVING WHALES,
TWO LIVING WHALES,
TWO LIVING WHALES,
TWO LIVING WHALES,
TWO LIVING WHALES,
TWO LIVING WHALES,
a male and a female. Everybody has heard of Whales,
IN NURSERY TALES and "SAILOR'S YARNS,"
IN NURSERY TALES and "SAILOR'S YARNS,"
everybody has read of WHALES in story, song and history, and everybody
WANTS TO SEE A WHALE,
WANTS TO SEE A WHALE,
WANTS TO SEE A WHALE,
WANTS TO SEE A WHALE,
and now they have the opportunity. Barnum has
CAPTURED TWO OF THE LEVIATHANS,
CAPTURED TWO OF THE LEVIATHANS,
CAPTURED TWO OF THE LEVIATHANS,
has built a small ocean in his Museum, filled it from the briny deep, and there
THE TWO LIVING WHALES,
THE TWO LIVING WHALES,
THE TWO LIVING WHALES,
THE TWO LIVING WHALES,
measuring respectively fifteen and twenty feet in length, may be seen at all hours sporting in their native element. Who will miss the opportunity of seeing them? Another may not offer in a life time. Embrace this ere it be too late. See Mr. Barnum's card below.

LAST TWO DAYS OF WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING, The Colored Steward and German Sailor of the SCHOONER S. J. WARING, Who slew three of the piratical prize crew, and rescued themselves and the vessel from their power.

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY, MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, PURE WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.

In the Lecture-room, a great dramatic novelty is offered, embracing FARCE, VAUDEVILLE, and BURLESQUE. With a brilliant and talented company, including LITTLE LOLA, THE INFANT WONDER, MR. and MRS. C. B. REYNOLDS, MISS DORA DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, LA PETITE ADDIE LE BRUN, The favorite juvenile danseuse, always popular. MARIE, THE CHILD OF SORROW. With a laughable farce, every day at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

A CARD FROM P. T. BARNUM.—LIVING WHALES ON EXHIBITION.—Having learned from fishermen and eminent naturalists, including the written statement of the celebrated Prof. Agassiz, that the White Whale could be found in that portion of the Gulf of St. Lawrence nearest to Labrador, I made a journey there in June last, accompanied by my agent. I remained there a fortnight, and made every arrangement for capturing and keeping alive two of these monsters. This arrangement included the services of thirty-five men, beside my special agent. I then returned and had erected in the Museum a reservoir fifty feet in length and twenty-five feet in width, in which was placed sea-water, and arrangements made for a continual fresh supply. I also made arrangements with steamers and railroads to convey these leviathans to New-York at the fastest possible speed, without regard to the expense.

I am highly gratified in being able to assure the public that they have arrived safe and well, a MALE and FEMALE, from 15 to 20 feet long, and are now swimming in the miniature ocean in my Museum, to the delight of visitors. As it is very doubtful whether these wonderful creatures can be kept alive more than a few days, the public will see the importance of seizing the first moment to see them. P. T. BARNUM.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE COOLEST AND BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
are positively the last opportunities which can be afforded the public of witnessing the CELEBRATED EXTRAVAGANZA, already performed for more than EIGHT CONSECUTIVE MONTHS, during which period it has been witnessed by over THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT, AND SATURDAY NIGHT, THE SEVEN SISTERS; OR, UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
With all the new Tableaux, New Music, new Songs and new Dances.

WINTER GARDEN.
The Performance THIS EVENING will be given for the BENEFIT of MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
Those delineators of American Comedy have won for them the commendations of the entire Press of ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND.
The Public are respectfully notified that the arrangements previously entered into prevent Mr. and Mrs. Florence from remaining at the Winter Garden but a few nights longer.
THIS EVENING the performance will commence with O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
Phelim O'Flannigan......Mr. Florence
To conclude with LESSONS FOR HUSBANDS.
Fanny Tottle, (assuming 5 characters,)......Mrs. Florence
Barney......Mr. Florence
In rehearsal, THE IRISH HUZZAR and THE KNIGHTS OF ARVA.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st. GEORGE CHRISTY and his incomparable Troupe APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS. Reengagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS. BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST. Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas. Doors open at [illegible], commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.—THE GALLANT Seventy-ninth New-York Highland Regiment. Grand Monster Musical Festival and Picnic at Jones' Wood, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, 1861. The entire proceeds to form the basis of a fund for the support of the families of the killed and disabled members of the above regiment. A responsible Committee has been appointed. Admission ticket, 25 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

BUCEPHALUS—CHESTNUT SORREL, SIXteen hands—a horse of extraordinary action, will be sold at a bargain from the stable of Mr. MONTAGUE, 23d-st., New-York. As a demonstration of power by magnetic action to radically change the articulations, Dr. REYNOLDSON, his owner, invites attention of the scientific and thinking public.

PASTURE FOR HORSES.—GOOD PASTURE can be had near Fort Lee, N. J., seven miles from the City; communication by steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* from foot of Spring-st., New-York, four times a day. Apply to PASTURE, Box No. 1,809 New-York Post-office, or to C. E. KNAPP, No. 299 Hudson-st.

HORSE KEPT WITHOUT CHARGE.—Any person having a good horse and top wagon or light rockaway for which they have no use during the next two months, can have them well kept in the country and carefully used, by addressing S. X., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage houses and lots, with gardens attached, and near the Village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; farms of 214, 200 acres; several others from 160 down to 20 acres. These are all good farms, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of valuable country property. One of 41 acres, good building, abounds in fruit of every kind, fine lawn of shaded trees around the house, fine garden, &c. Terms easy; within ten minutes' walk of the depôt. Some 20 farms of the above description for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, near the depôt. Waverly house. S. D. HUNTING.

MADISON, Morris County, N. J., August 5, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Westchester County, near Tarrytown, of 122 acres; part with river view; plenty of fruit and wood; never-failing streams and excellent soil; good two-story cottage house and out-buildings. Apply to T. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM OF 160 ACRES, well located in Wisconsin, all under cultivation; would take a stock of boots and shoes, dry-goods, or groceries, or Brooklyn City property, in exchange; if necessary some cash would be paid. Address V. V. B., Box No. 10[illegible] *Times* Office, for an interview.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for City property, a beautiful gothic cottage, partially furnished, with over half an acre of ground laid out with all kinds of fruit trees, plants, shrubbery, &c., &c., in Westchester County, three miles from Harlem Bridge. The house is in complete order. Conveyances every few minutes by stage, boat, or railroad cars. Rent very low to a good tenant. Will sell cheap and on liberal terms. Apply to JOHN KAVANAH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year, also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

July 10, 1861.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. FREMONT AND STAFF.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Aug. 2, 1861.

Just one week since the loyal citizens of Missouri were gratified to find that the oft-repeated rumors of the arrival of Major-Gen. FREMONT at St. Louis had at last been verified. The activity which he at once infused into every branch of his department, and the characteristic energy with which he collected troops from all parts of the West was well exemplified yesterday afternoon at the levee, when eight steamers left the city at once for this place. They were the *City of Alton*, which carried Gen. FREMONT and his Staff, a battery of Artillery and a troop of Cavalry; the *Jennie Deans* and the *Warsaw*, with the Illinois Seventeenth Regiment; the *City of Louisiana* and *Empress*, with the Illinois Nineteenth, the *D. A. January* and *War Eagle*, with an Iowa regiment, and the *Graham*, with detachments from the First and Second Missouri Volunteers. As this magnificent fleet left the city and steamed down past the Arsenal, Carondelet and Jefferson Barracks, the scene was truly grand and inspiriting; and loyal men who have been watching the movements of the enemy for weeks past with the deepest anxiety took heart again and began to look for some decided movement which shall settle the fate of Missouri at once and forever.

In the suite of Gen. FREMONT, I noticed several familiar New-York faces, and among them Gen. ASBOTH, the Hungarian patriot, whose tall form has been so familiar to your citizens for several years past. Gen. FREMONT exhibits his usual sagacity in confiding to this old soldier an important position in the Army of the West. CHESTER HARDING, the Assistant Adjutant-General of the State, also accompanied the General, who is surrounded by tried and thorough soldiers that have flocked to his standard from almost every part of the world, attracted, perhaps, in a great degree, by the air of romance and adventure which has clung to his name ever since those wonderful explorations which first made the Pathfinder famous. Here are young men just from the side of GARIBALDI, and who fought at Palermo; exiles from Hungary, keeping their hand in until their mother shall call them home to fight again for her; German patriots, singing the old songs of liberty which they brought with them from the Revolution; one old cavalry officer, who fought at Leipsic and commanded a company at Waterloo, and a host of others, to whom the sound of the trumpet is never unwelcome.

The presence of the Major-General in this place, it is thought by many, betokens an early movement of some kind, perhaps upon Memphis, although the presence of the enemy, 17,000 strong as is said, on the southern border of Missouri, may have something to do with it. Those at the East who fancy that secession is killed in Missouri because all is quiet in St. Louis, will probably one of these days be very much surprised. Indeed, well-informed persons regard an early attack upon St. Louis as not only possible but exceedingly probable. The truth is that Government has had so much to do with affairs in the vicinity of Washington, that the people of Missouri have been compelled to rely almost entirely upon themselves, and though the work that they have accomplished has been truly herculean, yet it is evident that Gen. FREMONT has not arrived a moment too soon.

The General's presence here infuses new life and heart into every one about the place. The soldiers lined the banks and the levee as the *City of Alton* steamed round from the Mississippi to the Ohio, and could hardly be restrained from rushing forward in a body to greet their favorite General. But he had too much on hand to receive congratulations or make speeches. Before he had been ten minutes in Cairo he was down in the fortification watching the range and effect of the shot from its guns, and in half an hour was aboard his boat again and on his way to Bird's Point. It was evident that not more than another half hour was necessary here to make him thoroughly acquainted with the capabilities of the position, and he is now again on the steamer examining maps and giving orders, which will probably to-morrow set a thousand men at work upon our intrenchments.

Since the first fortification of Bird's Point, the Mississippi has washed away a strip of the shore some four hundred feet in width, and unless the Secessionists make more haste than they have yet shown, they will either find no Bird's Point to conquer when they come, or it will be so far from Cairo that their holding it can do no harm.

A small body of horsemen who had been watching Cairo all day from the Kentucky shore, galloped off as soon as the flag-boat rounded the point.

There are now men enough at Cairo to hold it against any possible attack, but there should be enough there to enable us to act offensively. I should not be surprised to hear of reinforcements being sent and an attack made at any moment.

J. W. S.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON CAPE GIRARDEAU.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 6—10 P. M.

To-day has been characterized by two movements—a variation on the quiet programme for some weeks past—and both of these were by the Chicago troops. These movements were sending Col. MCARTHUR, with a battalion of the Twelfth Regiment to reinforce Col. MARSH at Cape Girardeau, and the removal of Capt. SMITH'S Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, from Camp Smith to a new location within the levee, near the Mississippi, and adjacent to Col. MCARTHUR'S camp.

Advices from Col. MARSH last evening represent his position at Cape Girardeau immediately threatened by the near approach of a strong force of rebels, under the command of the lesser JEFF., of Missouri, and asking for reinforcements. Col. MCARTHUR received orders to hold ready four companies of his Twelfth Regiment, and to those were added four pieces of artillery. These embarked on the steamers *Iatan* and "*B*," at 7 A. M. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed among the new men, and very many of the discharged three months men, though paid off a day or two since, begged and obtained permission to be of the party. The force was thus increased, as also by the addition of the two more companies, to about 800 men. Forty-eight rounds of cartridges were served out to the men, and the steamers left amid great enthusiasm on board and on the levee. There was no mistaking the ardor of the boys to meet the enemy. There was not a particle of "funk" visible among either officers or men; although confronted by the fact that the rebels were in superior force, even after this reinforcement should arrive.

The city has rang with rumors all day, giving all possible shades of the reported result at Cape Girardeau. But a gun steamer arriving here in the middle of the afternoon, reported Col. MCARTHUR'S arrival at the Cape and all quiet. A strong reinforcement of men, and a heavy field battery, will also sent down from the St. Louis Arsenal, by Gen. FREMONT, and unless they should be needed, Col. MCARTHUR'S detachment will return and resume their camp here.

Capt. LATTIMER, of the seceded steamer *Cheney*, has come back to-day, fully persuaded that he and the Illinois Central Railroad have that amount of investment in the South. The *Cheney* was seized last week and her return promised in four days. She is now at Memphis.

The "reliable gentleman" still continues to arrive here from the South several times a day, with startling reports from below; but of one thing he assured—that what the officers here know they learn from other and better sources, and do not notice their information with the public.

Col. COOK'S Seventh Illinois Regiment broke up their camp at Mound City this morning, and have gone into camp here.

The steamer *Warsaw* has been moved off the Ohio levee as a floating hospital, attached to Dr. SIX'S brigade hospital, and under charge of Assistant-Surgeon BURKE. A new brick building, well located and airy, will soon be occupied by Dr. SIX.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

Gen. PRENTISS received dispatches at 4 o'clock, A. M., that the enemy had driven in our pickets, and were advancing on Cape Girardeau in strong force.

The steamers *Iatan* and *Brown* were immediately dispatched from Cairo for the Cape, with eight hundred infantry and four cannon, under Col. MCARTHUR.

The steamer *Ryland*, just from St. Louis, passed the Cape at noon.

Our forces, under Col. MARSH, slept on their arms last night, and were making breastworks back of the town to-day, momentarily expecting an attack.

Passengers report the enemy 20 miles distant. Great excitement has prevailed here all day. The reports of an engagement are not reliable.

KNOCKUM has 1,000 rebels encamped six miles west of Charleston, Mo., evidently moving towards Bird's Point or Girardeau. Marauding parties in same vicinity murdered a whole family, husband, wife and three children, yesterday. They show no mercy even to children, and are particularly cruel to Germans. An Illinois regiment was removed from Mound City to Cairo to-day.

A scout just in, who left Madrid Sunday, says PILLOW claims a force of 12,000 there. The scout estimates it at 8,000. PILLOW is throwing up intrenchments at New Madrid, and has actually got the ditch again on the wrong side—no joke. Captain of the steamer *Cheney*, captured at Columbus last Thursday, has just arrived. The boat is at Memphis, and confiscated.

LATTIMER reports PILLOW'S force at 20,000 at New-Madrid, and confirms the report that Bird's Point was to have been attacked this morning, and that they will move on Girardeau and St. Louis. The movement on Girardeau is to advance 20 miles to Jonesboro, Illinois, and then passes the Illinois Central Railroad 35 miles from Cairo.

THE REINFORCEMENT OF CAIRO.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 5.

Gen. FREMONT returned from Cairo yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the flag steamer *City of Alton*. The rest of the fleet, with the exception of the *Warsaw*, which boat was disabled by the breaking of a shaft on her downward trip, arrived later in the day.

The fleet had a very pleasant and speedy trip to Cairo, stopping four or five hours at Cape Girardeau, where a quantity of artillery and shot and shell were landed, and arriving at Bird's Point early in the afternoon of Friday.

The fleet was most joyfully and enthusiastically welcomed, landing in beautiful style, while the artillery on both sides of the river belched forth thunderous volleys of congratulation. The debarkation of the soldiers, artillery, and military stores was effected with great promptitude; and after a rapid but complete inspection of Cairo and Bird's Point, and a consultation with the officers in charge, Gen. FREMONT at once embarked for his return.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

An Army officer has just made a most interesting estimate of the materials required by an army. He says that 50,000 men consume daily 312 tons, 10 cwt. of provisions alone, thus requiring 300 horses to carry food enough to support them for the first four days—assuming that they themselves could carry the first three days' food—and 300 horses to carry the food needed every day afterwards. Thus 1,800 tons of provisions should be sent with an army commencing a week's march. Then baggage and ammunition would require at least as much more carrying material, and Cavalry ten times as much, so that an army of 50,000 properly supplied, and having a small proportion of horse soldiers, would need the services of over one thousand horses drawing a ton each, for a single day's necessaries. The march from Alexandria to Bull Run should have had nearly 3,000 carrying horses, premising that they would require food marching both ways.

Advices from Havana report the arrival there of the following resigned United States Officers, *en route* to join the rebels, it is supposed. Their names are: Commander JOHN R. MITCHELL, late Commander of the steam gun-boat *Wyoming*, of the Pacific Squadron; Midshipman G. W. AVERETT, Virginia; Engineer J. D. LINING, South Carolina; and Capt. GARNETT, cousin of the Southern General ROBERT S. GARNETT, who was killed at the battle of Carrick's Ford. RICHARD B. GARNETT entered the gallant Sixth Regiment of Foot in July, 1841, and was made a Captain on the 9th of May, 1855. He participated in the 190 days' march of his regiment—unparalleled in history—from Camp Floyd to Sacramento, and served in California until secessionism broke out. The Richmond *Enquirer* recently intimated that "a coloneley in the Virginia Regulars" awaits him. Capt. MITCHELL is a native of North Carolina, and entered the Navy on a Florida appointment in 1825.

We learn from the Pacific Squadron that the steam gun-boat *Wyoming* had been ordered to the Coast of Mexico, by the Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron.

A detachment of United States sailors arrived here yesterday in charge of an Engineer, and were immediately transported on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*. They were recruited in Buffalo, N. Y., where there is a branch rendezvous of the New-York Naval Station.

Affairs were very dull at the Navy-yard yesterday. The departure of all the regular men-of-war makes the premises look vacant and deserted. Four 32-pound guns were put on board the steam gun-boat *Connecticut*, the port-holes are being bored in the *Kuhn*, and the *National Guard* is preparing to haul into the long wharf for stores. But for the guns and ammunition strewn around the buildings it would be difficult to distinguish any difference between it and a merchant's ship-yard. The marines, since all the regular craft left, feel like whales in a museum.

A portion of the horses to be sent to West Point for cadets left the city yesterday.

The Board of Examiners had a great number of applicants before it yesterday. It is understood some twenty passed. It will meet to-day as usual.

Capt. SPINNING, a ship master of New-York, has received a Master's commission in the Navy. He is ordered to the *Satellite*, which vessel is soon to leave for Fortress Monroe.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF A SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

A gentleman who has resided for thirty years in Mississippi, and is well acquainted in the State, has just arrived in this City, and makes some interesting statements regarding the condition of the South. He represents that the utmost terrorism is exercised, and the whole South is subject to a military despotism. The most venerable citizens, long residents of standing in the community, are at the mercy of the mob, and unless they chime in with the secession cry, must risk the loss of property, life. Business is stagnant, specie has all found its way into the coffers of the banks; cotton is ... or 5½ cents per pound. There is not leather enough to make shoes for the troops, and no sale whatever for real estate or slaves. The planters have been instructed to keep the cotton away from the seaboard, as the utmost faith is felt in their ability to whip the Yankees, and retrieve all their losses in a twelvemonth. He thinks the Southern troops number about 300,000, but admits that this is little else but guess-work, as the utmost care is taken to keep the people in ignorance on that point. None of the troops that he saw were well clad or equipped, and so great is the scarcity of arms that some regiments have been disbanded, and all the old rifles and muskets are being collected for the purpose of alteration.

Our informant made his way North without a pass of any kind. He was obliged to take a small boat about twenty miles below Cairo and row up. He landed at Cairo and registered his name on the hotel book, but was not questioned. He thinks spies could work with the greatest impunity at that point. He thinks that Gen. PILLOW'S command feel quite certain of taking Bird's Point, if they want it. The general idea is still that they have a design to capture St. Louis.

As to the temper of the slave population, he thinks the negroes are too shrewd to attempt insurrection without almost a certainty of success. They, as well as the white population, are kept in ignorance of the facts of the war, the state of opinion at the North, or the success of our arms. The most absurd stories are told of the victories of the Southern troops, and the most exaggerated accounts are published of the loss of Northern men and stores in every engagement.

He denies the statement of the Southern Press as to the plentifulness of the cotton or grain crops. From a produce merchant who traveled through Texas and Louisiana he learned that there is great backwardness in all kinds of crops in those States. As to getting the cotton to market, he says the South has not rope and sacking enough to put the cotton in bales. As the planters are ordered to keep the cotton at home, he cannot see how the Government is to avail itself of that crop as a basis for the issue of the secession bonds. He learned from a well-informed banker that the New-Orleans Banks refused to sanction the plan of making the cotton bonds the circulating medium of the South. Only one New-Orleans Bank was represented at the Richmond Convention. The Southern troops are so much in want of blankets and stockings, that requests had been issued for families to send all their extra supplies for distribution. He has no doubt of the ability of the North to subdue the rebels.

NOTE FROM LIEUT. SINCLAIR.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL, GEORGETOWN, D. C., Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your report of the wounded, that you have my name as J. B. ST. CLAIR, which is entirely wrong. I am aware that it is almost impossible to make out the list of killed and wounded without making some mistakes, therefore, if you would make this correction it would greatly oblige me.

I am yet at the Government Hospital, suffering from two musket wounds in my left leg. They are within an inch of each other, and what makes it worse, I had not fairly recovered from a wound that I had received in the same knee from the bursting of a cannon while at the flag-raising at SINGER'S Sewing Machine manufactory, about three weeks before I left New-York to join my regiment. I am, however, fast recovering, so that I am in hopes to be able to join my regiment once more in defence of our glorious country and its sacred Constitution.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Lieut. JAMES B. SINCLAIR,
Co. E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highland Guard.

A NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF AMERICANS RESIDING ABROAD.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, June 12, 1861.

DEAR SIR: The loyal Americans in Europe, actuated by a desire to serve their country, and testify their devotion to its Government, have contributed funds to be expended in the way that it was thought would best serve to maintain that Government in its strength and integrity.

Our fellow-countrymen are loyal, and freely tender their services and money. To make these essential elements potent should be the grand consideration with practical minds, and the first thought should be to perfect volunteers in the use of the rifle, that in their hands it may become the efficient weapon that it is capable of being made.

It has occurred to those in whose behalf we write that a "National Rifle Association" should be formed, whose duty it should be to have an efficient organization of those who are enthusiastic in the object aimed at, that funds should be raised to endow this association, by whatever plan the wisdom of those who administer its affairs should deem most advisable, whereby they can provide the shooting-ground (perhaps it might be connected with the camp on Staten Island) with all that is necessary to make it perfect and complete for the purpose; tender prizes for the best shots, &c.; in short, awaken emulation to become good shots with the rifle, and mold into a strong and enduring principle the enthusiastic love of country which now swells the heart of every true citizen. Every effort should be exerted to make the volunteer an efficient soldier, not only for the present emergency, but for any future danger.

We send you herewith a full account of the formation and successful progress of the National Rifle Association, established some year and a half ago in this country.

The volunteer movement here has given birth to the existence of this Association, and we are convinced that, upon a perusal of the report of their plan of organization and proceedings for the first year, that you will agree with us that it is the organization, of all others, wanted in the United States, to go hand in hand with the volunteer movement.

The names of those hereunto annexed, comprising the head of the Government, Secretary of War, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Governor of the State of New-York, and citizens, civilians and soldiers, have been suggested as a "Provisional Committee," to take charge of the movement and make the preliminary steps to mold it into form and practical working effect.

The President of the United States, Secretary of War and Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT could not give their presence or attention, probably, but will doubtless give the sanction of their names and the encouragement of their advice and support.

The Governor of the State of New-York and the Governors of other States will doubtless be most happy to give their cordial assistance by becoming officers or patrons, which the nature of their position will make so valuable.

As a commencement, and to serve as an initiation to inaugurate the first competitive contests in shooting with the rifle at the target, the loyal Americans in Europe tender four of WHITWORTH'S superior rifles as prizes.

These rifles have been ordered and are now being made. They will be ready to send forward as soon as the undersigned can learn that the steps to accordance with these or better suggestions have been taken.

We are warranted in saying that the Whitworth rifle is the best that has been produced in this country. They will cost £25 each, irrespective of freight and insurance, and will be deemed, it is thought, a very fitting set of prizes to be offered at the opening.

It is suggested, therefore, by those who tender these prizes that the names hereunto annexed, meet together at once in the City of New-York in a preliminary meeting, and devise when and where a future meeting should be called, nominating prominent and loyal citizens, practical soldiers, lovers of rifle practice, who will surely and effectively put this conception in the way of becoming a prominent and useful reality.

A copy of this letter is addressed to each of the following names, and the undersigned await on behalf of themselves and compatriots, a speedy reply, stating whether the matter has been taken up, and if so, that they may know who the prizes shall be ready for delivery. We remain, dear sirs, your loyal fellow-citizens.

(Signed,)
R. G. MOULTON, } Committee.
R. B. PERRY, }

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington; Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington; Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, Washington; Hon. E. D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York, Albany, N. Y.; Col. Lefferts, Commanding; Col. Duryee, Commanding; Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq., New-York; Samuel D. Babcock, Esq., New-York; Henry A. Smythe, Esq., New-York; Henry F. Spaulding, Esq., New-York; Alexander T. Stewart, Esq., New-York; Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York; Samuel McLean, Esq., New-York; James McBride, Esq., New-York; Dean K. Fenner, Esq., New-York; ... B. Allan, Esq., New-York; James T. Ames, Esq., Springfield, Mass.; Frank E. Howe, Esq., New-York, whom we ask to endorse the notices inviting the above to meet at his office.

INDIANA REGIMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The Nineteenth Indiana Regiment arrived here this morning.

ARRIVAL OF DISABLED TROOPS.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The steamer *City of New-York* arrived here this morning, bringing about 60 of the sick and wounded of the Rhode Island Regiment from Washington.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE M'CLELLAN RIFLES—A CARD.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

No such organization exists as the Morgan Rifles, although such is stated in your paper of to-day over the signature of Col. J. A. PAGE.

The following officers, formerly of the Clinton Rifles, finding it judicious to withdraw themselves from that organization, formed themselves into a corps entitled the McClellan Rifles, under the able command of Col. LAGAL, to whom they would have esteemed it an insult to offer anything less than a Coloneley. No officer whose name appears below was dismissed from the Clinton Rifles, inasmuch as all retired voluntarily before any *ex post facto* order could be made:

Sanchez De Agnila, formerly of the Clinton Rifles; Capt. Gutman, do.; Capt. O'Brien, do.; Quartermaster R. B. Locke, do.; Lieut. Steers, do.; Lieut. Stuart, do.; Lieut. Irving, do.; Lieut. Stewart, do.; Lieut. Brelay, do.; Lieut. Locke, do.; Lieut. Whitemore, do.

Eleven officers out of an organization which was altogether incomplete, may well be considered a majority. But however necessary these gentlemen found it to separate themselves from the command of Col. PAGE, they nevertheless entertain for him the highest respect, and wish him every success in the formation of his regiment.

FITZJAMES O'BRIEN,
Captain McClellan Rifles,
In the name of the officers.

NEW-YORK UNION HOME SCHOOL.

The above named school for the education and maintenance of the children of our volunteers, who may be left unprovided for, has been recently established by a number of ladies and gentlemen of our City, and is at present located on the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Seventy-fifth-street. The lady managers are now prepared to receive all children left fatherless or orphans in consequence of the war. It is the design of the Society to educate these unfortunates, and give them a "Home" in every sense. The Society look to the generous public to sustain them in this cause, by donations of money, clothing, &c., and trust the popular heart will respond with liberality. The actual sufferings of this class of children is known to but few. Many homeless little wanderers, with scarce a crust of bread to satisfy the cravings of hunger, may be found daily. Shall we not, then, give our mite for the support of the children of our brave volunteers? The Home School not only provides entirely for the children, but by doing so, enables the mother to seek employment whereby she may earn a living for herself. Full particulars may be had by applying at the Home, corner Eleventh-avenue and Seventh-fifth-street. Contributions will be received by either of the following gentlemen, composing the Advisory Committee:

Hon. Hiram Barney, Custom-house; George Denison, Esq., Custom-house; Charles P. Kirkland, Esq., No. 7 Nassau-street; Cyrus W. Field, No. 57 Beekman-street; Rev. John Cotton Smith, corner Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue; Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq., No. 59 Merchants' Exchange; Wm. T. Coleman, Esq., No. 58 Wall-street; Rev. A. D. Gillette, No. 37 West Twenty-third-street; G. P. B. Hoyt, Esq., corner Jefferson and Cherry streets.

COL. SERRELL'S REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS AND ARTISANS.

This newly organized regiment, composed, as its name implies, of engineers and artisans, mustered a company into the service yesterday, and expect to add two more companies to-day. The men proceed to Camp Washington, Staten Island, where they will be located until the regiment is full. Col. SERRELL is one of the most practical and renowned engineers in the country.

THE CONTRACT FOR TENTS.

On the 29th of July last bids for supplying the Army with tents was sent into the Quartermaster's Department, as per advertisement. Two or three of the lowest bids, with samples, were selected and sent on to Washington for approval. The authorities there did not, however, accept them, but order the tents of Boston and Philadelphia manufacturers, from which cities no bids or proposals for the making of tents had been sent in to the Quartermaster.

THE VOLUNTEER DEPOT.

At this Department, yesterday, four companies were mustered into the service of the United States, viz.: one company of the New-York Rifles, one of the Mechanics' Rifles, one of the Yates Rifles, and one of SERRELL'S Engineer Regiment.

THE CAMERON RIFLE REGIMENT.

There is now in camp seven companies that have been mustered into the service of the United States. Three more companies will make the regiment complete, which will be in about ten days. Maj. VAN ZEIBER, the Camp Commander, has served with distinction through different campaigns in Prussia and Schleswig Holstein. By the 15th of August, it is imagined that the regiment will be complete. At present the men are quartered at the United States Arsenal, Hudson City, N. J.

MASS FOR THE SOULS OF ALL THE FAITHFUL WHO FELL AT BULL RUN.

The Catholic soldiers who have fallen at Bull Run have had their faith and their courage commemorated. Yesterday morning, Father MCEVOY, of the Church of the Transfiguration in Mott-street, celebrated a solemn mass of requiem for the repose of their souls. He was assisted by Fathers TREANOR, COURON, DILLOW, of Indiana, and others. There was a vast congregation in attendance, no lack of feeling, exquisite music from the boys, and every honor which the occasion demanded, rendered to the poor fellows, both North and South, who bit the dust on that lamentable occasion.

THE MASSACHUSETTS FIFTEENTH.

The Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment may be expected here to-day. They left Worcester yesterday afternoon, and will arrive in New-York by the Norwich line of steamers. With them will come Nim's Artillery Company of Boston, numbering 160 men, and having with them several fine howitzers. The officers of the Fifteenth are: Colonel, CHAS. DEVENS, Jr., of Worcester; Lieutenant-Colonel, Scott Ward, of Worcester; Major, John W. Kimball, of Fitchburgh; Quartermaster, Church Howe; Surgeon, Jas. N. Bates, of Worcester; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. S. F. Haven, Jr.; Chaplain, Rev. W. G. Scandlin, of Grafton; Quarter-Sergeant, Wm. K. Steele; Sergeant-Major, F. A. Walker; Commissary-Sergeant, Wm. G. Waters.

ARRIVAL OF THE FOURTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Another instalment of the Union Army will doubtless have arrived here at an early hour this morning from Boston. The Fourteenth Massachusetts Volunteers has been recruited from almost half the various counties of the Old Bay State, and comprises in its ranks some of the finest, handiest specimens of the rural population of which New-England boasts. The regiment has for some time past been quartered at Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, and constant drill, with strict discipline, have brought it up to a high condition of efficiency. They bid good-bye to Boston early yesterday, left Groton at 1 P. M., and proceeded on their way to this city by the Stonington line. Delays in the course of embarkation, fogs on the Sound and other hindrances, prevented their getting here until toward the small hours of the morning—too late to afford opportunity for any display upon their landing, or to warrant any detailed description of their appearance. The regiment was marched as quickly as possible to the Park Barracks, where they had supper and bunked in for the night. They continue their progress towards the seat of war to-day.

The following is a list of officers: Colonel, Wm. R. Greene, of Haverhill; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel C. Oliver, of Lawrence; Major, Chas. F. Simmons, of Boston; Quartermaster, Andrew Washburn, of Newton; Surgeon, David Dana, Jr., of Lawrence; Assistant Surgeon, Saml. K. Towle, of Haverhill; Sergeant Major, Amos Henfield, of Salem; Quartermaster-General, Wm. Glass, of Boston; Commissary-Sergeant, A. L. Drew, of Haverhill; Chaplain, Stephen Barker. Company A, (of Ipswich,)—Captain, Nathaniel Shatswell; Lieutenants, Milton B. Shattuck and Luigi E. Worcester. Company B, (of Methuen)—Captain, Everett Bradley; Lieutenants, J. B. Woodward and Christopher S. Heath. Company C, (of Lynn)—Captain, Alonzo G. Draper; Lieutenants, A. C. Wyman and Josiah D. Sparks. Company D, (of Haverhill)—Captain, Seth S. Barton; Lieutenants, Jas. Hopkins and Frank W. Taggard. Company E, (of Amesbury)—Captain, J. W. Sargeant; Lieutenants, W. F. Martin and B. C. Atkinson. Company F, (of Lawrence)—J. W. Kimball and R. P. Cushman. Company G, (of Marblehead)—Captain, Benj. Day; Lieutenants, C. P. Noyes and B. F. Martin. Company H, (of Andover)—Captain, Horace Holt; Lieutenants, Chas. D. Poor and M. W. Clement. Company J, (of Danvers)—Captain, Arthur A. Putnam; Lieutenants, C. D. Adams, Jr., and G. W. Kenney. Company K, (of Lawrence)—Capt. F. A. Rolfe; Lieutenants, Wm. Presott and Albert A. David.

MECHANICS' RIFLES.

This regiment is rapidly progressing, and will, no doubt, be one of the first put into the field. Yesterday another company was mustered into the service. The head-quarters will be removed to Staten Island in a few days, as soon as the camp equipage can be got ready by the authorities.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

Col. A. M. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, at last accounts was at Centreville. The ball in his thigh had been extracted, and he was doing well.

The Engineer Corps of the Fourteenth Regiment have demanded their discharge. The Engineers, it is said, are not acknowledged by Government, and hence their desire to return home.

Major BREWSTER, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, is endeavoring to raise a regiment to be called after Gen. MCCLELLAN. A large number of the officers of the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth are engaged in this movement with Major BREWSTER, among whom are named Captains James Campbell, John Sullivan, and Edmunds, Lieutenants Bokee, T. L. Baker, Chappell, &c. The headquarters of this regiment, for the present, are at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets.

A man named PATRICK CUNINGHAM was committed, yesterday, to answer the charge of having defrauded the Volunteer Relief Committee. He represented to his wife that he had enlisted, and absented himself from home for several weeks, during which time his wife, upon his representation, drew a sum of money every week from the Relief Committee to support herself and family.

The De Kalb Regiment.

CAMP FORT CORCORAN, NEAR WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 2, 1861.

Ever since the departure of the "De Kalb" Regiment from New-York City attacks have appeared in several American and German newspapers, against the officers, and particularly against the commander of the regiment, Col. VON GILSA. So far, we have considered it below our dignity to take notice of these attacks, or to answer them; in the first place, because the writers of the same did not give their names, and in the second place, because all these articles bore on their face the stamp of untruth and unwarranted exaggeration.

It has, however, now appeared that one of the officers of our regiment, Capt. BRACKLOW, is the author of one of these reports, which has found a place in the columns of the *New-Yorker Abend Zeitung*, of July 27, under the heading, "*The Murder in Gilsa's Regiment.*" The facts, as stated in this article, are lies, and Capt. BRACKLOW, who was immediately suspended from duty, would have been placed before a Court-martial at the request of the corps of undersigned officers if his resignation, which he had tendered eight days ago, had not been accepted to-day.

It is true that private PARDIGRA, of Company B, has been wounded by the Colonel, in consequence of active resistance against the Colonel's orders, as he could not be brought to obedience in any other manner; his scratch, however, was not dangerous, for he did duty again on the third day after he received his wound, and is at present in full health with the regiment.

All other attacks against the manner in which the command of our regiment is conducted, we leave unnoticed, for the above-mentioned reasons. We declare herewith, that we have joined the regiment under command of Col. VON GILSA with full confidence in his ability, and that from the manner in which he has conducted his command under the trying and difficult circumstances and positions through which the regiment has passed, we have gained the conviction that we can estimate him as a highly accomplished and able officer, under whom we shall continue to serve with the greatest confidence.

OFFICERS OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT.

Emil Duysing, Lieutenant-Colonel; Ernest von Holmsted, Major; D. von Einsiedel, Captain; O. Sibeth, Captain; F. Menshausen, Captain; A. Weiss, Captain; F. F. Bauer, Captain; W. F. Papemeyer, Captain; F. D. Kirchbiel, Captain; Fr. Meyer, Captain; Von Morozovitz, Captain; G. Wellenan, Lieutenant; A. Linolz, Lieutenant; R. Menadier, Lieutenant; C. Bang, Lieutenant; W. Stulpnagal, Lieutenant; F. Maller, Lieutenant; E. Neass, Lieutenant; A. Trainer, Lieutenant; M. Cohnheim, Lieutenant; G. Heinrichs, Lieutenant; Ch. Voelckar, Lieutenant; A. Schoenherr, Lieutenant; Von Meihow, Lieutenant; Knigsschild, Lieutenant; Kleinschmidt, Adjutant; Schumacher, Lieutenant; Erdt, Lieutenant.

The Commencement Season.

EXERCISES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

During the present week the University of Vermont, at Burlington, held its regular Commencement exercises. The Literary Societies celebrated their anniversary on Tuesday. Rev. J. M. MANNING, of Boston delivered the address, which was devoted to a discussion of the "Republican Scholar." After its conclusion a joint meeting of the Societies was held for the purpose of electing the Orator and Poet for 1862.

The following were appointed: Orator, J. W. MAY, Roxbury, Mass.; Substitute, R. D. BENEDICT, New-York City; Poet, JAS. RUSSELL LOWELL, Cambridge, Mass.; Substitute, F. M. FINCH, Ithaca, N. Y.

In the afternoon of the same day, the Phi Beta Kappa Society listened to an address from Prof. SEELYE, on the claims of society upon educated men, and to a poem by Mr. CANNING. A large audience attended Junior Exhibition in the evening, and on Wednesday the commencement exercises proper were held.

EXERCISES AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT opened the exercises of the week at Williams College, by a repetition of his address on the value of academical studies. He commenced by alluding to our National struggle, and reminded his hearers of the fact that we are but little accustomed to war, and hence do not enough realize that the best armies and the bravest generals are often doomed to defeat. But notwithstanding the disastrous result of the late battle, we have in reality nothing to fear, but should have full confidence in the strength and justice of our cause. Thence he passed by an easy transition to the discussion of his theme.

The Freshmen had their "wake" after the audience which had been listening to Mr. EVERETT had dispersed, and on Tuesday evening the Alumni meeting was held. The following is the necrological list, which was read:

Class.	Name	Born.	Died.	Age.
1799	Peter Starr	Conn.	Stamford, Conn., Sept.	82
1803	J. M. Whitney	Conn.	Illinois, December	85
1803	Jacob Ten Eyck	——	Schodack, N. Y. Aug. 27	78
1805	David Buel	Conn.	Troy, Aug. 16	75
1818	D. D. Barnard	Mass.	Albany, N. Y., May	—
1826	N. Murray	Ireland	Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 4	59
1850	F. D. Gram	Mass.	Chicago, Ill., April	—
1853	Dr. T. S. Wood	N. Y.	New-York, Nov. 21	30
1854	H. H. Taft	Mass.	Montgom'y, Ala., Jan. 30	33
1859	L. J. Cole	Mass.	Wetumpka, Ala.	26
1860	E. E. Bronk	N. Y.	Coxsackie	21

The average age of those who have died during the year was 54 years; among the number were six lawyers, one clergyman, two teachers, one physician, and one farmer. The number of deaths among the younger alumni has been large in proportion to the whole number—five of the eleven reported having graduated since 1850. This same fact has been noticed in former years, and it might be well to inquire the cause.

The Committee appointed to nominate a list of permanent officers reported the following names: President, Dr. Henry L. Sabin; Vice-President, William Hyde; Secretary, Rev. N. H. Griffin; Prudential Committee, Rev. Calvin Durfee, Rev. A. Bullard, Jos. White, Morton J. Thomas, Rev. John Noble.

Speeches were subsequently made by Rev. DWIGHT MARSH, Missionary at Mosul, and others, and then the Association adjourned to the Church to listen to an address from Dr. DAVIS, of Westfield, Mass. The Alumni dinner followed, and the Commencement Exercises were held on Wednesday.

A Car Loaded with Army Wagons Runs into the River at Havre de Grace.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

An accident occurred on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad this morning. One of a freight train of cars, filled with army wagons, after being drawn off the boat at Havre de Grace, on this side, ran back before it could be checked. The car went into the dock. Six horses were killed. The damage is not great. The wagons are all taken out. Obstructions to travel were removed in four hours.

New-York Central Railroad Dividend.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company met this morning and declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 20th day of August, at the usual places.

Telegraphic Connection.

FORRANDA, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 8.

The telegraph line from this place, connecting with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company's line at Waverley, was opened this morning, and is working finely.

The Great Eastern for Liverpool.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 8.

The steamship *Great Eastern* from Quebec at 4 P. M. of Tuesday, for Liverpool, will pass Cape Race at about 3 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Marine Disaster.

WRECK OF THE BRIG J. NICKERSON.

A letter to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, June 7, says: "On the 1st of June, at 8 A. M., a boat with Capt. EVANS and six men, belonging to the American brig *J. Nickerson*, of Boston, came into this port. Capt. EVANS reports that he sailed from Lisbon, May 22, with a cargo of wine and salt, bound to Rio Grande, Brazil; that on the 28th, in the evening, a heavy sea struck her on the port bow, causing several planks to start, and opening a leak, which increased until the 31st. At night, he and his crew abandoned the vessel, which sunk almost immediately after, about 12 miles northeast of Point Araga, on this island." The *J. Nickerson* was built at Fall River in 1847, was 198 tons, rated A 2, and was owned by the Captain, (EVANS.)

New-Jersey.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held at Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, before Coroner BOHNSTEDT, on the body of JACOB ABRAHAMS, captain of the bark *Edwin C.*, whose body was found in the basin, near his boat, at Weehawken. It was evident that he was accidentally drowned while going on board the boat the night before, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

ATTEMPTING LIFE.—A man named THOMAS PICKSTICK, who is believed to be deranged, was yesterday sent to the County Jail, by Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City. Previous to being arrested, he made an assault upon his wife with an axe, with the avowed intention of killing her, but was prevented by some persons in the house.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. W. P. Fessenden, of Maine; Justin T. Morrill, of Vermont; Jas. W. Grimes, of Iowa; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; L. Trumbull, of Illinois; D. C. Littlejohn, of New-York; F. A. Pike, of Maine; and A. Frank, of Warsaw; Col. S. G. Rea, of the United States Army; Prof. French, of West Point; J. C. Palmer, of Connecticut; R. T. Blackburn, of Chicago; J. J. Pratt, of the United States Army; Col. C. P. Jones, of Boston; Wayman Crow, of St. Louis, and Col. G. A. Hazard, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. H. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; Henry Laganiy, of New-Orleans; J. Mewborn and lady, of London, England; A. J. Alexander, of the United States Army; and Thompson Campbell and lady, of San Francisco, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator Collamer, of Vermont; Hamilton White, of Philadelphia; J. B. Stone, of Rhode Island; N. Washburn, of Massachusetts; J. R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, and Wm. Mason, of New-York, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri; Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois; Major Talbot, Lieut. Fitzhugh and W. M. Wilson, of the U. S. A.; J. W. Livingston, of Utah; J. G. Stephenson, of Washington, and Col. E. E. Gray, of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Chevalier Hulseman, Austrian Minister from Washington, and A. Kozzde, of Matanzas, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

J. Lothrop Motley and G. B. Chase of Boston; H. G. Wright, of the U. S. A.; A. N. Hall, of Exeter, N. H., and T. O. Eldridge, of San Francisco, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. James Dixon and Rev. P. Williams, of Hartford, and H. C. Knight, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firmer; the only sales reported are 12,000 bushels Red Winter, at 97½c.@98c. CORN better; sales 25,000 bushels, at 32½c.; 7,000 bushels, at 33c. Other grains quiet. WHISKY, nominal, at 15½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—11c. on Wheat, 12c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—7000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bush. Wheat, 13,000 bush. Corn, 12,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—200 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bush. Wheat, 90,000 bush. Corn.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 8—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN—holders firm; buyers holding back; sales 18,000 Red Winter Wheat 97½c.@98c.; 17,000 Milwaukee Club, private terms. CORN better; sales 25,000 bushels at 32½c.; 50,000 bushels at 33c.; other grains quiet. WHISKY nominal at 15½c. *Lake Imports*—11,000 bbls. Flour; 130,000 bushels Wheat; 400,000 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour; 47,000 bushels Wheat; 103,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR steady. No grain arriving by Canal, and business limited. Red State WHEAT, in car lots, at ... CORN—3,000 bushels Western Mixed at ...c. WHISKY, 17c. Received by Central Railroad—For New-York, 222 bbls. Highwines, 16 bales of Wool, 78 hhds. tobacco, 2,944 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Pork, 4,... boxes Cheese; for Boston and the East, 2,... bbls. Flour, 163 sacks Wool. Shipped by tows to New-York, Aug. 7—18,900 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR unsettled; sales at $4 25@$4 75 for Fancy from Spring Wheat. WHEAT is in good demand for milling, but as there is no shipping on the spot, the market is quiet. An offer of $1 13 was made for Wheat. Canada Wheat was held at $1 20. CORN scarce and no sales. Canal FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—21,900 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,531 bbls Flour, 20,300 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT generally closed with an advancing tendency; White, at $1 18@$1 20, Red, at $1 13@$1 15. CORN—Yellow, at 52c.@53c. WHISKY dull, at 19c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77¼; Reading Railroad, 18⅜; Morris Canal, 30; Long Island Railroad, 9⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36½; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 04 | Sun sets.... 7 08 | Moon sets.... 8 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 50 | Gov. Island 10 39 | Hell Gate.... 12 ..

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 8.

Cleared.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Barks H. Trowbridge, Dantse, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Son; M. Baker, Churchill, Cork, Boyd & Hincken; Columbine, Davidson, London, Burdick & Bayle; Columbus, Gerdes, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; D. H. Watson, Lenke, Bremen, ——; Ulster, Kenedy, Queenstown.

Brigs St. Girallmo, Caffer, Queenstown, W. Salem; W. Aiken, Woodman, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Madeira, Morton, Cardenas, Trujillo & Russell.

Schooners Abby Bracket, Cobb, Machias; M. Platt, Blizard, Wilmington, master; Comet, Lamb, Richibucto, D. R. De Wolff; Vernon, (Br.) Outhouse, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; S. L. Tilley, McPhee, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; A. Canale, Roberts, Nassau, J. Eneas; Pauline, Brown, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Belvidere, Kane, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Raritan, Glover, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Hartford, in ballast; will load Government stores for Washington.

Ship Arnold Boninger, (Prus.,) Hashagen, Rotterdam June 22, with mdse and 12 passengers to Chas. Luling. 4th inst., lat 40 29, lon. 67 20, passed a ship, bound E., showing Boyd & Hincken's signal.

Ship American Congress, Woodward, London and Isle of Wight 37 ds., in ballast, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool June 24, with mdse. and 40 passengers to Dunford, Tileston & Co.

Brig Gilmore Meredith, (of Baltimore,) Eldridge, Leghorn June 17, passed Gibraltar 29th, with marble, &c., to P. Harmony's Nephews & Co. Had a very pleasant and moderate passage; reefed no sail during the time. July 23, lat. 44 6, lon. 50, spoke fishing schrs. Rio Grande, 14,000; Elsinore, 10,000, and Raritan, 20,000 fish, all of Provincetown—reports fish very scarce.

Brig Andreas, (Swed.,) Lindstrom, Newcastle 56 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Celt, Jasper, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Pembroke.

Brig La Grange, (of Boston,) Huff, Liv...an, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Anna Margaretha, (Swed.,) Wulff, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig W. A. Dresser, Hatch, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. R. B. Sumner, (of Newburyport,) Taylor, Grand Turk, T. I., July 26, with salt to Merrill & Abbott. 4th inst., lat. 37 55, lon. 72 14, saw two schrs., one with colors in her forward rigging, as if to speak us; took no notice of them, when both schrs. gave chase, but the wind being fresh at the time outsailed them; supposed they were privateers.

Schr. Transit, (of Brookhaven,) Corey, Rio Janeiro 63 ds., with coffee, rosewood, &c., to master. Experienced light airs and calms the entire passage. July 6, lat. 5 30 N., lon. 30 10, Wm. McKenzie, seaman, of Leith, Scotland, died.

Schr. Volga, (Br.,) Kennedy, St. John, N. B., 17 ds., with pickets to master.

Schr. Wolcott, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. G. Dayton & Co.

Schr. River Queen, Cole, Dutch Island Harbor, for Albany.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. James Jones, Jones, Boston 3 ds., with yellow pine to W. H. Webb.

Schr. Ellen Merriman, Littlejohn, Portland, Me., 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Young Teazer, Morton, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Richard Irvin.

Schr. Hampden Belle, Alexander, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. & N. Steelman, Tootill, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Beersheba, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Sing Sing.

Schr. John Faulkner, Rondout, for Jonesport.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Ovoca, Sammis, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Barber, Stonington, in ballast.

Schr. Susan Friend, Friend, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. E. G. Buxton, Titcomb, Saco 7 ds., lumber.

Schr. R. B. Pitts, Sumner, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. Gen. Warren, Knox, Rockland 8 ds., with lime.

Schr. F. Merwin, Thomas, Boston 4 ds., with lumber.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Dolphin, Kellar, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Grace Robin, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. L. Darling, Howes, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Mary Natt, Richards, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. C. B. Dallock, Phinney, Boston 3 ds., mdse.

Schr. Granite Lodge, Cory, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Bay State, Berritt, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. Fanny Hazard, Viverts, Hartford.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River, mdse.

Schr. Flight, Gibbs, Newport, with an excursion party.

Schr. Island Home, Allen, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. Vintage, Coleman, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Alfred Barrett, Cornish, Boston for Albany.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master. When coming down the Sound, yesterday and when off Execution Rocks, Samuel Williams, (colored seaman,) was knocked overboard, and drowned; every effort was made to save him, but a heavy sea running at the time, it was of no avail. He was a native of Providence, where he leaves a wife and 4 children.

Sloop T. Carnley, Fawrot, Elizabethport, for Cold Spring.

Sloop Translation, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop T. C. Barnum, Thomas, Elizabethport, for Baldwinsville.

Sloop Sophia, Cross, Elizabethport, for Southold.

Sloop Frederick Brown, Carr, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton.

WIND—During the day from N. E.

Sailed.

Aug. 7—Ships B. F. Hoxie and Red Gauntlet, for San Francisco; Excelsior, Liverpool. Barks Jacob Merrill, Sagnala Grande; Auguste & Jeanette, (Prus.,) Queenstown; Torquato Tasso, (Meck.,) Rotterdam; Doman, (Ham.,) London. Brigs Mischief, (Br.,) Queenstown; Elise, (Prus.,) Havre; Marian Ridley, (Br.,) Harbor Grace. Schrs. Emily, Cadiz; Alba, Cette. U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, for Washington, D. C., with Government stores.

Aug. 8—Bark Harvest Home, for Liverpool, from the Lower Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 8—Arr. steamer New-Brunswick, St. John; brig Wm. M. Dodge, Havana.

Spoken, &c.

Cavilier—ship, from Havre, bound W., July 31, lat. 43 18, lon. 65 37.

Eagle Wing—ship, from San Francisco for Queenstown, July 13, lat. 44, lon. 16.

Inas—bark, from Boston for Cardiff, July 15, lat. 47 46, lon. 5 42.

Jessie—ship, of Liverpool, stre E., July 22, lat. 44, lon. 45 1.

Supplement—Br. schr., bound E., was passed, July 29, lat. 41 6, lon. 60 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk, T. I., July 26, barks Kanawha, for New-York next day; Castor, do. do.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS.

The Navy Department will receive offers from parties who are able to execute work of this kind, and who are engaged in it, of which they will furnish evidence with their offer, for the construction of one or more IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS-OF-WAR, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor over sixteen feet draught of water; to carry an armament of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eighty days. The smaller draught of water, compatible with other requisites, will be preferred. The vessel to be rigged with two masts, with wire rope standing rigging, to navigate at sea.

A general description and drawings of the vessel, armor, and machinery, such as the work can be executed from, will be required.

The offer must state the cost and the time for completing the whole, exclusive of armament and stores of all kinds, the rate of speed proposed, and must be accompanied by a guarantee for the proper execution of the contract, if awarded.

Persons who intend to offer are requested to inform the Department of their intention before the 15th August, instant, and to have their propositions presented within twenty-five days from this date.

READY THIS MORNING, AUG. 9, A COMPLETE list of the proposals for Army supplies, opened Aug. 5, at the office of Benj. Welch, Jr., Commissary-General, with the bids on each article, properly classified. Price $1. Apply to or address P. S. HOFFMAN, at J. M. Bradstreet & Son's Commercial Agency, 247 Broadway.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS ... KINGSFORD'S name is on every ... package, for the protection of the public ... the attention of families is solicited to their ... SILVER-GLOSS STARCH

EDWARD P. DOHERTY, COMPANY A, Seventy-first Regiment, who escaped from the rebels last Friday, will confer a great favor by sending his address to Box 2,719 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3084. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from Fortress Monroe.

Approach of Gen. Magruder with Seven Thousand Rebels.

BURNING OF THE TOWN OF HAMPTON.

Repulse of the Rebels at Newmarket Bridge.

An Expedition from Fortress Monroe to the Rappahannock.

An Exciting Time in Baltimore.

Breckinridge and Vallandigham Feasted by the Secessionists.

Breckinridge Not Allowed to Make a Speech.

Satisfactory Condition of Affairs at Washington.

Escape of Another Privateer Steamer at New-Orleans.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug 9, 1861.

The absence of Mr CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, and of Mr CAMERON, Secretary of War, has occasioned the establishment of the practice of inviting the Assistant Secretaries to Cabinet meetings in the absence of their respective Chiefs Under this rule, Mr. HARRINGTON, of the Treasury, and SCOTT, of the War Department, attended the Cabinet session held to-day. I am not aware that the practice has ever before obtained—certainly it has not under several Administrations. In the practical workings of their respective departments, Messrs. SCOTT and HARRINGTON are quite as competent to give advice to the Cabinet as their superiors.

Mr. NICOLAY, one of the President's private secretaries, left for Newport this morning. In his absence the entire duties of the office devolve upon Mr. HAY.

ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

The refusal of the Democrats of the State of New-York to unite with the Republicans in the nomination and election of a ticket, causes some surprise here, as it seems to conflict with what was supposed to be a plan prearranged here at Washington, and which had for its purpose the disintegration of the Republican party. The same idea of a Union ticket was broached in Ohio, and has there been rejected. These two coincidences happening in Ohio and New-York, it is said among the politicians, will cause now the entire dissolution of the Democratic party.

FLOGGING ABOLISHED.

By an adroit insertion of three lines in the bill making appropriations for fortifications, flogging as a punishment is abolished in the Army.

CONGRESSMEN GONE HOME.

All but two or three Members of Congress have left Washington.

KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

Three companies of Col. TOUCEY's Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry reached Washington this morning. Since the result of the last election in Kentucky, the citizens of that State have become to manifest much greater interest in the Administration than heretofore. I judge this by the fact that many applications are being made for the small Post-offices, Marshalships, &c.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

During the absence of Mrs. LINCOLN and her family, the White House is to be overhauled and refurnished in accordance with established usage. The outside of the building is now being repainted.

President LINCOLN declares he will not leave Washington during his term of office, unless the war be first closed.

ANOTHER EXPECTED ATTACK.

The rebels of Washington are again manifesting symptoms of an expected attack upon the city.

The disposition of troops is such that Washington is now entirely surrounded with wings, extending up the river as far as Harper's Ferry, and down the river below Fort Washington.

TROOPS IN KENTUCKY.

There were two applications to the Department to-day for the privilege of raising regiments in Kentucky.

A CALCIUM LIGHT REGIMENT.

Prof. ROBERT GRANT, the inventor of the calcium light, has been authorized by the War Department to raise a regiment. The purpose of the War Department in giving Prof. GRANT this authority is to test the value of the calcium lights on a large scale in making night attacks. Gen. BUTLER commends it highly from the experience he has had with it at Fortress Monroe, and Gen. McCLELLAN has expressed the opinion that it could be made a valuable adjunct to the operations of our Army.

GEN. KING'S BRIGADE.

Gen. RUFUS KING has completed the organization of his brigade to-day.

MORE BRIGADIERS.

Cols. LUCIUS BLENKER, A. HENRY, W. SLOCUM, and Major JAMES S. WADSWORTH, of the volunteers; Major JOHN J. PECK, late of the United States Army, and JOHN H. MARTINDALE, and Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of the Dudley Observatory, both graduates of West Point, have been appointed Brigadier-Generals from New-York.

Major RANDOLPH P. MARCY, Paymaster United States Army, has been appointed Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel.

THE FREEBORN.

The *Freeborn* arrived this morning, and after taking in coal and supplies, she took her departure. She is cruising between Fort Washington and Aquia Creek, and occasionally runs up the little creeks and inlets that empty into the Potomac All boats, the nature of whose employment is not properly accounted for, are destroyed. Though shots are occasionally fired over Mathias Point, no reply has been elicited.

AN ENGAGEMENT ON THE POTOMAC.

On Wednesday night a rebel craft, the *George Paige*, carrying six guns, attempted to run out of Aquia Creek. She was at once engaged by the ice-boat, and after exchanging some shots, was forced to retreat up the creek, somewhat damaged. The ice-boat was not struck.

REBEL BATTERIES.

It is reported that batteries are being erected by the rebels at White House Point. On Wednesday night, five boat-loads of armed men were seen by a schooner to cross from the Maryland shore.

GONE TO SARATOGA.

Hon CALEB B SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, leaves the Capital for a brief absence at Saratoga. WALTON J SMITH, son of the Secretary, will act during his absence.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Rev F S. RISING, P. HARWOOD VERNON and NOBLE HEATH, Jr., a Committee from the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, are in the city visiting the hospitals and camps, for the purpose of ministering to the spiritual wants and bodily comforts of our soldiers.

CAPT. SEYMOUR, OF FORT SUMTER.

Capt. SEYMOUR, of the Fort Sumter Garrison, now drafted into the Fifth Artillery, is now in command at Fort Runyon, at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge. Though one of the best artillery officers in the service, he alone, of all the officers of the First Artillery at Fort Sumter, has not been promoted

IMPROVED SPIRITS OF THE TROOPS.

The troops are rapidly recovering from their demoralization consequent upon the panic and retreat at Bull Run. With the exception of two or three regiments which have been badly decimated by desertion and losses, nearly all the soldiers are full of determination to retrieve the disgrace of the retreat of the 21st, now that they have learned how causeless was that disastrous movement. Gen KEYES is confident that the panic was the result of the volunteers never having been in battle before, and that no inadequate cause would again result in a panic among them.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

The activity among Government teamsters is as great as it was at any time previous to the late battle. Provisions and other supplies in immense quantities are hauled to the various camps, both in and out of the city. In this connection it may be stated that much more regard than heretofore is paid to the comfort and subsistence of the soldiers, and as a consequence, but little if any complaint now exists among the troops. Soldiers arrive from time to time, including of late a large proportion of cavalry. They are judiciously distributed along our now extended Potomac lines. The movement of troops during the night is certainly an improvement over their improper exposure to the sun.

Many of those recently appointed to Military Office are waiting impatiently for their commissions; the War Department is daily thronged with them, already uniformed.

The Southern newspapers will not much longer exult over the inefficiency of the blockade in localities which might here be specified. The Navy Department is in the possession of ample power, recently conferred by Congress, and is expeditiously completing arrangements applicable to all such cases.

The Naval Constructor, charged with that particular duty, reports that he has twice examined VANDERBILT's steamers, and considers them unfit for the service required, viz.: for blockading purposes and the Navy Department, in view of the facts presented concur with him in this opinion.

The following Consular appointments have recently been made; some of them confirmed by the Senate and others since the adjournment of Congress: JOHN T. NEAL, of Kansas, Consul to Kingston, Jamaica; C. HOGG, to Trinidad; M. M. JACKSON, of Wisconsin, to Halifax; F. J. KING, of Rhode Island, to Oporto; J. G. BOWMAN, of Indiana, to Matanzas; H. WHEELER, of Iowa, to Genoa; LOINOI MONTE, of Massachusetts, to Palermo; CHARLES W. GODDARD, of Maine, to Constantinople; ARTHUR FOLSOM, to Cape Haytien; WM. T. BAKER, of Maryland, to Guaymas; L. PIERCE, of Texas, to Matamoras; JAMES H. ARMSBY, of New-York, to Naples, *vice* HAMMETT, who has held that office 52 years.

Prince NAPOLEON, who left here yesterday to visit beyond our lines, in the direction of Bull Run, had not returned this morning, as he intended. The supposition is the Confederates have invited him to extend his journey.

Ex-Minister to France FAULKNER paid a visit to the Secretary of State to-day.

The President, to-day, made the following additional appointments of Brigadier-Generals for the Volunteer force. All of them, Professor MITCHELL excepted, being from the list recommended by the New-York Congressional Delegation. Cols. BLENKER and SLOCUM, of the Volunteers and Major WADSWORTH aid to Gen. McDOWELL; Col. JOHN A. PECK, Ex-Major of the regular Army, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war; JOHN H. MARTINDALE, graduate at West Point; ORMSBY M. MITCHELL, Professor of Astronomy of Cincinnati, a graduate of West Point and Ex-Army officer.

A company sent out last night by Col. McCUNN to relieve his pickets beyond Alexandria, fell in with a body of Secessionists, when shots between them were briskly exchanged, killing two men, but on which side the Colonel did not state, when to-day he mentioned the occurrence to several friends in Washington. He sent reinforcements to the relief of our pickets, when the enemy fled.

Our troops on the Virginia side are more vigilant than heretofore, against any possible surprise.

A letter was received to-day from Lieut. PARKS, of the First Michigan Regiment, dated Richmond, July 29, in which he says he is a prisoner with hundreds of others in that city. More than thirty officers are with him. He has the names of fifty-six of his regiment held there, and believes these are all.

Col. Butterworth, Lieut. Waugh, Lieuts. Warner and Perkins and others, are still at Manassas Junction, wounded.

Only three of his company are with him, named GEORGE PHILLIPS, MURRAY BAKER and GEORGE BABER.

CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 9.

The following call is issued by the Democratic State Committee:

The Democratic Electors of the several districts of this State are requested to send two Delegates to a State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 4th day of September, 1861, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, two Canal Commissioners and Inspector of State Prisons.

All citizens are requested to unite in the selection of these delegates who agree that the present crisis demands the subordination of the interests of "party" to those of the country; who believe that the vigorous prosecution of the war should be accompanied by the most liberal proffers of peace; who seek the restoration of the Union by extending equal justice to all the States, who regard no war or peace defensible which is based upon the idea of the ultimate separation of these States; who, while willing to oppose to secession all the resources of the country, consider sectionalism at the North as a pregnant source of the evils that affect us, and demand that public affairs shall be conducted henceforth upon broader principles of constitutional duty and patriotism; and who agree that justice to our soldiers and our tax-payers demands the immediate institution of a more rigid administration of expenditures and the expulsion of corrupt men from office. (Signed,) DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.

PETER CAGGER, Secretary.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

HAMPTON BURNT BY THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Hampton has been burnt. Scouts and fugitives, yesterday morning, brought word of the approach of a large Confederate force from Yorktown. These rumors were confirmed at 5 P. M., by an intelligent deserter from the rebels, named E. A. MAHEW, a native of Maine, but a resident of Georgia until impressed into the service, who has furnished me an account of the expedition. Mr. MAHEW has been stationed at Yorktown since the 1st of June. Friday last Col. (now Gen.) MAGRUDER left Yorktown with a force of 7,000 men, including 200 cavalry and eight pieces of artillery, viz., three Parrott guns, four howitzers and one rifled cannon. Part of the troops were from Williamsport. Monday night they encamped at Great Bethel, which had been completely deserted. Tuesday night they advanced toward Hampton, and at noon yesterday took up position on Back River, some three miles from the town, where Mr. MAHEW managed to escape through a corn-field, and by swimming a couple of streams reached the fortress.

He says the object of the expedition was to draw out our forces, attack Camp Hamilton or Newport's News if practicable, and at least to destroy Hampton, so as to prevent our using it for Winter quarters.

Gen. BUTLER at once repaired to this end of Hampton Bridge, where he remained until 11 o'clock. Col. WEBER erected a barricade near the Hampton end of the bridge, and placed a strong guard at various points this side of the creek.

A few minutes past midnight, Gen. MAGRUDER, with about 500 Confederates—some of them belonging in Hampton—entered the town, and immediately fired the buildings with torches. A greater part of the five hundred houses were built of wood, and no rain having fallen lately, the strong south wind soon produced a terrible conflagration. There were perhaps twenty white people and double that number of negroes remaining in the town from inability to move, some of whose houses were fired without waking the inmates. They gave CARY JONES and his wife, both of them aged and infirm, but fifteen minutes to remove a few articles of furniture to the garden. Several of the whites and also of the negroes were hurried away to be pressed into the Confederate service. Mr. SCOFIELD, a merchant, took refuge in a swamp above the town. Two negroes were drowned while attempting to cross the creek. A company of rebels attempted to force the passage of the bridge, but were repulsed with a loss of three killed and six wounded.

The fire raged all night. The greater part of the Confederates withdrew towards morning, and at noon to-day, when I visited the place, but seven or eight buildings were left standing.

The destruction of the town was a wanton act of cruelty to the resident Unionists, and moreover entirely useless, as Gen. BUTLER intends to Winter his army many miles beyond Hampton. An attempt will be made to fasten the act on the General, but after 11 o'clock on Wednesday there was not a National soldier in Hampton.

A flag of truce is just in from Norfolk. Miss MAYO, niece of Gen. SCOTT, on her way from Richmond to New-York. She states that the Confederates attribute the act to Gen. BUTLER.

Gen. MAGRUDER has encamped near New Market Bridge. He will hardly venture to attack Newport's News.

Mr. MAHEW says there have been about seven thousand Confederate stationed troops at Yorktown. Some few days ago a battalion came down to the outskirts of Hampton and carried away a hundred and eighty negroes.

Provisions are abundant at Yorktown, and most of the regiments are receiving new uniforms for the Winter campaign.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Friday, Aug. 9.

Gen. STONE has been assigned a separate command to be stationed at the Point of Rocks, where it is presumed the rebels intend ultimately to establish a strong battery to intercept transportation of supplies and troops from Baltimore to the Lower Potomac.

Col. HAMILTON, of the Third Wisconsin, has been appointed to the command of the Third Brigade of his Division in place of Gen. STONE, transferred to the Point of Rocks.

The report of yesterday, purporting that two rebel regiments, with six guns, were approaching from Leesburgh towards the Point of Rocks, is discredited. That point is now guarded by the New-York Twenty-eighth, Col. DONNELLY, strengthened by detachments from other regiments. The section of Virginia opposite the Point of Rocks, through which the enemy must pass to attack us, is thoroughly scouted day and night.

The Medicine Purveyor's Department has been removed from Hagerstown to Frederick, Md. Orders have been issued for the removal of the general hospital to the same place. The latter will be located at the old State Barracks, built by the English in 1775, which is still in good condition.

Last evening Major DOUBLEDAY's siege battery was tried upon Loudon Heights. Shot and shell were thrown over the summit from smooth-bore guns, while the Eagle Rock Flint pinnacle of the mountain was successfully struck and shattered by the percussion shells of the Enfield guns. The estimated range of the latter shots is a mile and three-quarters.

The accuracy elicited bursts of applause from the beholders.

Good health and discipline prevail in all the encampments.

Col. MANN's Second Pennsylvania Regiment now promises to become very efficient. General satisfaction exists since the reception of new muskets and a better quality of food. Additional clothing and shoes are now on the way from Pennsylvania for this regiment.

Reconnoissances by the Engineer Staffs are daily kept up. Weak points have been strengthened by additional forces.

The Point of Rocks prisoners are still in custody.

Rumors as to the movements of the enemy in this vicinity are plentiful, but very unreliable.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTHERN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Aug. 9.

We have intelligence from the Southern Kansas border that great excitement prevailed there, owing to the actions of half-breed Cherokees and white outlaws from Arkansas and Missouri, headed by JOHN MATTHEWS, a leader from the Osage country.

It is reported that men have been killed and sixty families driven from the Cherokee Neutral Land, who have taken refuge in Humboldt, Kansas. The outlaws threaten an attack upon the place. A messenger has arrived here, requesting assistance from the Government.

LIVELY TIME IN BALTIMORE.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and VALLANDIGHAM partook of a grand dinner at the Eutaw House last evening, given by Baltimore Secessionists. At 11 o'clock they were serenaded by the Blues' Band. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE attempted to speak, but was constantly interrupted by cheers for CRITTENDEN, Gen. SCOTT, the Kentucky election, and for the Union. It was impossible to hear what he was endeavoring to say. There were several thousand persons present, a majority of whom were Union men. They called on the band for the "Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," &c., but could get nothing from them but "Dixie" and the "Marseillaise." All attempts to quiet the people were responded to by the cries of "Remember the 19th of April." "Remember the week of terror."

Several fights took place, and some of the Secessionists were roughly handled. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was finally compelled to retire without speaking, and the cheers of his friends were deafened amid the groans and hisses. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM did not attempt to speak, and the crowd dispersed with cheers for the Union and groans for JEFF. DAVIS, interrupted by counter cheers and hisses.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

Attracted by the rumor that Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, who reached this city on Wednesday evening, would be serenaded and probably publicly address his friends, an assemblage of about 2,000 persons gathered last night in front of the Eutaw House, at which the Kentucky statesman was stopping, and anticipating by an hour or more the time at which it was reputed the musical compliment was to be paid him, vociferously demanded the presence of "JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE."

In response to these vehement calls, which were occasionally interspersed with cheers for the Union, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE made his appearance with uncovered head upon the eastern portico of the Eutaw House, and was received with tumultuous cheering. Silence having been partially restored, he commenced to address the assemblage, which had by this time been largely increased, when he was interrupted by cheers for the Union, for Gen. SCOTT and for HENRY WINTER DAVIS, given by a crowd of men occupying a position in the street to the right of the speaker.

The partisan spirit of the majority of the assemblage thus appealed to, they replied with cheers for BRECKINRIDGE, and which continuing for several minutes, with occasional opposition from the party on the right, gave the first indication of a desire to prevent, if possible, the Kentucky Senator from being heard.

The interruption had scarcely subsided when Mr. BRECKINRIDGE began to speak, and after thanking those around him for the compliment which their presence conveyed, referred to the position of Maryland, whose citizens, he said, had again and again been outraged in their dearest constitutional rights, and to all respectful inquiries as to the charges alleged against those who had been rudely torn from their homes and their families, nothing but contemptuous responses had been returned. Do you, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE asked, call this liberty? [Cries of "No!" "No!" "No!" intermingled with hisses and shouts of "Oh, dry up, you traitor," &c., &c.]

The speaker patiently waited until the rival shouts had ceased, when, resuming he said he was pleading not the cause of the rich and of the powerful, but of the poor and weak.

A VOICE—"You lie, and you know it;" followed by general hisses.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE inquired of those on his right why they were present if they did not desire to hear him? [Great cheering, followed by some hisses.] A violent commotion was now observable among the crowd, which swayed from pavement to pavement, as under strong excitement, and the espantoons of the policemen were plied with vigor upon the heads of those who scarcely seemed to be resisting.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, speaking amid the din, said those who interrupted him with opprobrious epithets and with hisses, were poor fellows who were tightening the degrading fetters which bound them. [Renewed cheering, followed instantly by a renewal of the violent disturbance.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—You poor fellows may hiss me now, but your children will bless me. [A VOICE—"Oh, go to South Carolina, and be d——d to you." This insult was met by vehement cheers for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and a rush by the police, followed by the [illegible] of men from the right towards the [illegible] from whence proceeded the cheers. Another scene of commotion ensued, during which several men were severely beaten by the police, and hurried bleeding from the street.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—If you don't intend to allow me to speak, then disperse the crowd. I did not volunteer to address you, remember. [Cheers and hisses—the former largely predominating.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—If I did not know that the squad of men now disturbing this assemblage were not exponents of the sentiments of the people of Baltimore I should despair of your city. [Cheers for "JEFF. DAVIS" and for "Gen. SCOTT." Several men were taken away by the police.]

Amid frequent interruptions, the speaker proceeded to say that since the time when Constitutions had been designed as limits to despotic power, nothing so outrageous as those enacted by the Administration had ever occurred. Liberty, he said, existed before the Constitution was formed, and whenever the issue is presented between that on the one hand, and a mere form of Government on the other, the form would perish, but the principles would survive. [Cheers. A number of men were again beaten and borne off.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—I feel personally responsible for the poor fellows so rudely treated. I grieve to think any one should be hurt on my account.

[Cries of "Go on, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE;" cheers for "JEFF. DAVIS" and the "Southern Confederacy."] An active fight, which now sprung up, occupied the attention of the crowd for several minutes, and occasioned a general stampede of the timid.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—It is evident that the disturbers are but few in number. Are they afraid to hear a Senator speak words of truth? [The inquiry was met by a renewal of opprobious epithets directed against the speaker. Voices—"Oh, never mind them, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE; they're just from the jail and almshouse." "It is only the Dodge Police," &c., &c. This was replied to with cries "You had us on the 19th of April; now we've got you."]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, (after several vain appeals to those whom he called "the squad on my right," to desist)—I have attentively watched the faces of those around me to-night, and I feel bound to say that this disturbance has been occasioned by a handful of men carrying sticks, and wearing brass badges. [Voices—"They're the Dodge Police, G—d d—n 'em"] Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, concluding his remarks amid the incessant clamor of cheers for himself and JEFF. DAVIS, and counter hisses, said here, as in the United States Senate, he would enter his protest against the usurpations of the Administration, and he trusted in God that the day was near at hand when the evil career of these bad men would receive a summary check. [Vociferous cheers, which drowned the counter hisses offered.]

The speaker then retired into one of the reception parlors of the hotel, where he was immediately surrounded by his friends, who seized him by the hands, and congratulated him upon his past services. It was with much difficulty he escaped to his room, after some minutes of hand-shaking.

Calls were then made by those who thronged the parlors and lobbies of the house for "VALLANDIGHAM," but that gentleman, though present, declined to speak, and shortly after retired to his room.

The band was then placed upon the northern balcony of the hotel, and from that position serenaded Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and VALLANDIGHAM.

The crowd in the street had meantime dispersed, with the exception of those whose violence had broken up the assemblage, and who remained nearly half an hour cheering for "WINTER DAVIS," "General SCOTT," and "The Union."

Whilst attempts were being made to silence the disturbers, they responded, "Remember the 19th of April,"—"Remember the week of terror."—"You had us on the 19th of April, we have got you now." &c. When the band struck up "Dixie," the crowd cried for the "Star Spangled Banner," and other national airs. Fortunately there was no firearms used on the occasion.

The following named persons were arrested by the Police and taken to the Western District Station, where, after being confined a short time, they were released by Justice SHIPLEY, on security for a further examination this afternoon, at 3 o'clock: C. C. Dunn, J. G. Harvey, Geo. A. Williams, F. M. Grundy, F. A. Hobinson, Wm. Kerchner, Joseph Mills, Wm. Jones, A. Wagner, Howard Fulton, G. M. Forney, G. W. Howe, Lars Frederick Tyson. In addition C. Keene, C. Ellison, Wm. Blaney, F. Dawson, Charles Crane, E. C. Brady, Capt. King, John Anderson, J. G. Penniman, J. A. Cole and Wm. King were arrested and confined in the Station during the night. King was charged with having thrown a brick—the remainder on the charge of acting disorderly. One of the above, for proposing three cheers for JEFF. DAVIS, was instantly arrested and carried off to the Station.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

THE FIGHT AT DUG SPRING.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT, CAMP ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 6, 1861.

The telegraph will have already told you in brief the news of Friday's fight near Springfield. This letter can be more explicit.

As matters stood Thursday morning, LYON was encamped 10 miles west of Springfield, at Pond Spring. SIEGEL's, SALOMAN's, and SWEENEY's forces were at Springfield. Intelligence was brought that BEN McCULLOCH, with 15,000 men, was encamped near Tirrell Creek, 12 miles southwest of Springfield. Gen. LYON immediately ordered all the regiments of infantry and the batteries of artillery and the cavalry to march southward and unite for an attack on the enemy.

Thursday night they encamped within three miles of the rebel army. But in the morning it was found that the enemy had retreated further southward. LYON immediately pushed on in pursuit, and in the afternoon came upon them at Dug Spring—a point 19 miles southward of Springfield, on the Fayetteville road. The enemy were encamped at the opening of a prairie valley, and chiefly in a southwestern bend, separated from our forces by a moderate-sized but steep hill. LYON's forces were placed at the head of the valley, looking southward toward the opening and the enemy. The artillery was posted on the hillsides commanding the valley. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Friday) the engagement commenced. The fight was carried on chiefly by artillery and cavalry; our infantry were not engaged. The enemy seemed to have but two pieces of artillery, and with these only ten rounds were fired, while an equal number were fired by the National batteries. Early in the engagement a detachment of 27 United States cavalry, led by a Lieutenant, rode over the hill towards the part of the valley where the enemy were supposed to be posted. As soon as they had passed the ridge they found themselves directly upon a large body of rebel infantry, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000. There was no retreat, and so putting spurs into their horses and grasping their sabres, the brave 27 rode directly into the midst of the enemy. So sudden and unexpected was their charge, and so little did the enemy judge rightly of the force of the cavalry, that a stampede took place among the infantry, and taking advantage of the confusion, the horsemen cut their way through the formidable mass of opposing men, came out to the valley, and rode back to camp, having lost but five men. One of the killed was the Lieutenant commanding, who had fought most fearlessly. He had killed six rebels, struck a seventh to the ground, and was trying to meet the attack of an eighth, when the prostrate man, taking advantage of his position, shot him. He still had strength to finish the work of death with the first, and then avenge his own fatal wound upon the foe who had given it. After that, he turned and rode away, but had not gone two hundred yards before he fell dead from his horse.

The fight lasted till dark. In the morning, it was discovered that McCULLOCH had again fled, and intelligence was brought that he had encamped a few miles south, at a place called M'Cullough's Store. LYON immediately took possession of the field of Friday's fight; 40 rebels were picked up dead, and 44 wounded were found; 80 stands of arms, 15 horses, and a wagon loaded with bacon were seized by our troops. The whole appearance of the field showed sharp fighting on the part of our troops. Men were found with their heads fairly cloven through from scalp to chin by the fierce saber strokes of our cavalry.

As to the loss, LYON's is probably 9 killed and 30 wounded, though the accounts of the wounded conflict. There is no way of judging of McCULLOCH's loss, except from the fact already noticed—of the number of bodies discovered.

THE FIGHT AT ATHENS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

The affair at Athens, yesterday morning—of which the telegraph has doubtless preceded me with a brief account—may be summed up thus: Athens is a small village on the Missouri side of the river, directly opposite the Iowa town of Croton, the latter a station on the railroad running west. There have been several hundred Union men in camp here, the most of the citizens who were being organized as Home Guards. At Croton, opposite, with no military guard, was a large quantity of Army supplies, just unloaded at the depot. On Sunday the Union men at Athens discovered this large body of rebels moving upon the place, and sent word to Keokuk for help, which word was received at 8 o'clock that evening. Then what a hurrying there was here! Within an hour two companies—the Rifles and Rangers—were sent up by special train, reaching Croton at 11 o'clock. The first stationed a guard over the depot, and by daybreak the balance of the party crossed to Croton, to see how matters stood. They had hardly reached the other side, however, when the attack was made upon the camp, but Col. MOORE, in command of the Home Guard, was too good an officer to be surprised. The enemy came up in three divisions of 800 each, evidently intending to surround the camp and compel its surrender. Col. MOORE placed two of his companies to the right, and with two more engaged the centre, while the Keokuk boys, only a few moments on the ground and with a scant supply of powder, engaged the left. The fight was continued an hour and three-quarters, and ended in the defeat and flight of the enemy. They were commanded by MARTIN GREEN, a brother of JIM GREEN, and had three cannon, two of them brass and the third bored out of a log!

During the fight the Keokuk boys—numbering fifteen—got out of powder, and while crossing the river to obtain more, had four of their men wounded, one of them badly. They, however, continued firing from the Croton bank, and crossed again with full force, and in time to help in the final honors of the day. The rebels had the advantage, not only in numbers, but also in position, but they fell back so precipitately that a good company of cavalry might have cut them in pieces, and relieved us of further trouble. The chase was, however, continued six miles, and netted us 60 horses, some prisoners and other trophies of victory. The Union men in Athens deserve the greatest credit, although the assistance rendered by the Keokuk boys was not unimportant. The number of rebels killed was twenty, eight of whom were found on the field, while a number of others, whom we have as prisoners in the hospital at Athens, are mortally wounded. The loss to the enemy in killed and wounded, is certainly not less than forty or fifty. Our loss was three killed, and eighteen wounded. Rev. Mr. HARRISON was one of the Union men killed; and another was Mr. C. SULLIVAN, and old man, taken prisoner and wounded. Of our wounded are Capt. MATTLEY and Lieut. DOUGHERTY, both of whom are wounded dangerously.

The Secessionists are now, it is reported, encamped only eight miles distant from Athens, and preparing for another raid upon that place.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

In addition to the names of the gentlemen printed yesterday the following resigned officers have, within a few weeks, left our army in California to join the rebels:

Gen. JOHNSTON, late Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Department, late Colonel of the Second Cavalry; born in Kentucky.

Lieut. NATHANIEL WICKLIFFE, of the Ninth Infantry, born in Kentucky.

Lieut. FRANCIS MUNFORD, of the Fourth Infantry, not a West Point graduate; born in Tennessee.

Lieut. RICHARD H. BRENER, of the First Dragoons, a native of Maryland.

Lieut. ARCHER SHAAFF, of the Fourth Infantry; born in the District of Columbia.

Lieut. DUDLEY RILEY, same regiment.

It is worth remarking, that the gentlemen packed up and prepared for the road—and their chief received a present of plate—within hailing distance of a United States military camp. No Court-martial has as yet been announced, notwithstanding the fact.

The next Army register will exhibit more changes in the offices of the Second Cavalry—whose Colonel is mentioned above—than in any other regiment. Its Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Majors were all from the South, and have all resigned, we believe. A. S. JOHNSTON, R. A. LEE, W. T. HARDEE, the three first names mentioned in the regiment's record, are now among the most prominent rebel officers, while the organizer of it—JEFFERSON DAVIS—ranks even them in the Confederate service. VAN DORN, too, belonged to the Second, which has done more active duty at the seat of war since its return from Texas than any mounted regiment in the service of the United States.

The U. S. steam gunboat *Iroquois*, which left this port a few days since to join the blockade fleet, arrived at Newport's News on the 3d of August, and would soon sail for the Southern coast.

Surgeons BARRINGTON, LOCKWOOD and WHEELWRIGHT continue their daily sessions as a Medical Board, to examine candidates for admission into the Medical Corps. Thirty-seven have passed successful examination, and have been commissioned as Assistant Surgeons in the Navy. Fifty-one more are required to fill vacancies, created by an increase, under a recent act of Congress.

Candidates desirous of entering the Navy as Assistant Surgeons, should apply by letter to Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, stating age, (not over 26,) birth-place and residence, sending testimonials of moral character.

Drs. JOHN MATHEWS, Maine, J. C. WHITEHEAD, New-Jersey, BENJ. MARSHAL, New-York, and A. H. WHITFORD, Maryland, have been recommended for appointment as Acting Assistant Surgeons, to serve on board the vessels lately purchased for the blockading fleet. We understand some others are required. Candidates should call on Dr. LOCKWOOD, at the Naval Hospital, that their professional qualifications may be approved by a practical examination of clinical character.

A detachment of United State Marines, in command of Capt. WATSON, the officer who commanded the guard at Pensacola Navy-yard, arrived here yesterday. They went in the *Savannah* to join the *Minnesota*, and were sent back to the *Niagara*.

A detachment of United States cavalry will leave town to-day for Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where they will be drilled, and prepared for service in the field.

NEW-YORKERS IMPRISONED AT RICHMOND.

The following is an extract of a private letter from SAMUEL IRWIN, of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. M., to his wife in this City:

RICHMOND, Va., July 26, 1861.

At the close of the battle on Sunday, the 21st, I was taken prisoner, and am now confined, with 40 of my regiment, (all in good health.) We have quarters in a tobacco factory—plenty of light, room and good food. I send you a list of my comrades' names, knowing you will remember the greater portion of them have families mourning to hear from them, as you no doubt have been to hear from me. You will therefore lose no time in letting their friends know their whereabouts. By giving this letter to brother ROBERT, he will attend to it. The following is a list of their names:

COMPANY A.

Frank Kenney, Daniel McCurdy, Geo Donaldson, John Reynolds, Mark Mount, John Monroe, Wm Kerr, Alexander Foley, P. F. McGovern, Jacob Blauvot, William Earle.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant Doonett, A. R. Leport, Corporal Fawcett, Walter Hutchings, H. W. Stroud, T. J. Lannegan.

COMPANY C.

Andrew Morrow, James Pratt.

COMPANY E.

Robert Tape, James McFarland, Patrick McCormick, James Murphy.

COMPANY F.

John McGuire, Charles Vanderhoff.

COMPANY G.

Corporal Tucker.

COMPANY H.

P. Barnaux, John H. Ingram, William Maxwell.

COMPANY I.

Sergeant Wilson, J. F. Meagher, George W. Ashley.

COMPANY K.

John Leonard, teamster, Alonzo Howard, our Surgeon, Assistant-Surgeon, and the little boy, Joseph Kennedy.

Any further information can be obtained by calling on ROBERT IRWIN, No. 330 Bowery, corner of Bond-street.

FROM A PRISONER AT RICHMOND.

The following is an extract of a letter from Capt. WM. MANSON, First Company Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.:

RICHMOND, July 26, 1861.

DEAR WIFE I am a prisoner of war in this place; now in good health and well provided for, although in pretty close confinement. I was so much fatigued after the battle of last Sunday, that I was not able to keep up with the regiment. I laid down on the roadside and was taken prisoner a few minutes after the regiment passed. I do not know the amount of loss the regiment met with, but I must have been considerable. I was not hurt, only a small scratch on the cheek, just drew the blood, and no more. There are now here six officers and 45 men of the Seventy-ninth. I do not know how long we may be kept here. There are Capt. Farrish, Lieuts. Walter B. Ives, John White, Campbell, and Assistant Surgeon Dr. McLittlie, of our regiment. There are of my company R. Davidson, W. McLarren, Tony Bisbop, W. Gage, Robert McKim, and John Scott.

Col. Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, is also here, and several of his officers. Also, Lieut. Irwin, of the New-York Second Regiment, Capt. Griffin, of the New-York Eighth, and several others from New-York Regiments.

Tell the firm of Ives, Beecher & Co., of No. 72 Front-street, that Lieut. Ives is here and well. Also, send word to Mrs. Campbell, No. 528 Tenth-avenue, that her husband is here and doing well.

(Signed,) WM. MANSON.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 9.

Congressman ELY, of New-York, is reported to be in Richmond, engaged in ditching.

The steamer *Pocahontas*, owned at Louisville, has been seized by the rebels on the Tennessee River, with 60 hogsheads of tobacco.

The *Courier* of this evening, has a report of a riot at Dublin, Ballard County, Kentucky, between a party of Unionists and Secessionists. Two men named SHAEFIELD, are said to have been killed and another wounded.

The Macon (Geo.) *Telegraph* suggests that the health of the volunteers will be promoted by a liberal allowance of corn and rice, instead of bread rations of flour.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 3d, has a report from Washington that persons there are raising a company for the Confederate service.

Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, calls for a reserve force of 25,000 men from the State.

The Alabama Gubernatorial election has probably gone in favor of WATTS.

A dispatch to the Mobile *Daily News*, of the 5th, says that a naval engagement had occurred between a National vessel and the privateer *Nixon*, on Mississippi Sound. The steamer opened fire first, and after exchanging twenty shots the steamer was hailed twice and withdrew. The privateer was uninjured.

VESSELS AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following vessels are reported at Charleston on the 2d inst.: Ships *Mackinaw*, HAMMER, from Liverpool, waiting; *John Ravenel*, JONES, do.; bark *Etowah*, SWAN, from Liverpool, do.; brigs *Emma Eger*, BROOKS, from Philadelphia, do.; *Louise*, do.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

A letter from a merchant of this city, dated New-Orleans, July 31, states that the privateer steamer *McRea* ran the blockade on the 30th.

NIMS' LIGHT BATTERY.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

NIMS' Light Battery left about 2 o'clock this morning by the Stonington route for the seat of war.

AN EXCEPTION.

We understand, says the Boston *Traveller*, that a draft for the sum of five thousand dollars has been received in this city, within a few days, from a firm in Charleston, S. C., not to purchase new goods, but in payment of an old debt. Another remarkable circumstance is, that the letter, instead of being full of silly boasting about "fighting to the last man against the bloody invaders of the North," does not mention the war at all.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3064. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from Fortress Monroe.

Approach of Gen. Magruder with Seven Thousand Rebels.

BURNING OF THE TOWN OF HAMPTON.

Repulse of the Rebels at Newmarket Bridge.

An Expedition from Fortress Monroe to the Rappahannock.

An Exciting Time in Baltimore.

Breckinridge and Vallandigham Feasted by the Secessionists.

Breckinridge Not Allowed to Make a Speech.

Satisfactory Condition of Affairs at Washington.

Adventures of Prince Napoleon Among the Rebels.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

The absence of Mr. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, and of Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of War, has occasioned the establishment of the practice of inviting the Assistant Secretaries to Cabinet meetings in the absence of their respective Chiefs. Under this rule, Mr. HARRINGTON, of the Treasury, and SCOTT, of the War Department, attended the Cabinet session held to-day. I am not aware that the practice has ever before obtained—certainly it has not under several Administrations. In the practical workings of their respective departments, Messrs. SCOTT and HARRINGTON are quite as competent to give advice to the Cabinet as their superiors.

Mr. NICOLAY, one of the President's private secretaries, left for Newport this morning. In his absence the entire duties of the office devolve upon Mr. HAY.

ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

The refusal of the Democrats of the State of New-York to unite with the Republicans in the nomination and election of a ticket, causes some surprise here, as it seems to conflict with what was supposed to be a plan prearranged here at Washington, and which had for its purpose the disintegration of the Republican party. The same idea of a Union ticket was broached in Ohio, and has there been rejected. These two coincidences happening in Ohio and New-York, it is said among the politicians, will cause now the entire dissolution of the Democratic party.

FLOGGING ABOLISHED.

By an adroit insertion of three lines in the bill making appropriations for fortifications, flogging as a punishment is abolished in the Army.

CONGRESSMEN GONE HOME.

All but two or three Members of Congress have left Washington.

KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

Three companies of Col. TOUCEY's Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry reached Washington this morning. Since the result of the last election in Kentucky, the citizens of that State have become to manifest much greater interest in the Administration than heretofore. I judge this by the fact that many applications are being made for the small Post-offices, Marshalships, &c.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

During the absence of Mrs. LINCOLN and her family, the White House is to be overhauled and refurnished in accordance with established usage. The outside of the building is now being repainted.

President LINCOLN declares he will not leave Washington during his term of office, unless the war be first closed.

ANOTHER EXPECTED ATTACK.

The rebels of Washington are again manifesting symptoms of an expected attack upon the city.

The disposition of troops is such that Washington is now entirely surrounded with wings, extending up the river as far as Harper's Ferry, and down the river below Fort Washington.

TROOPS IN KENTUCKY.

There were two applications to the Department to-day for the privilege of raising regiments in Kentucky.

A CALCIUM LIGHT REGIMENT.

Prof. ROBERT GRANT, the inventor of the calcium light, has been authorized by the War Department to raise a regiment. The purpose of the War Department in giving Prof. GRANT this authority is to test the value of the calcium lights on a large scale in making night attacks. Gen. BUTLER commends it highly from the experience he has had with it at Fortress Monroe, and Gen. McCLELLAN has expressed the opinion that it could be made a valuable adjunct to the operations of our Army.

GEN. KING'S BRIGADE.

Gen. RUFUS KING has completed the organization of his brigade to-day.

MORE BRIGADIERS.

Cols. LUCIUS BLENKER, A. HENRY, W. SLOCUM, and Major JAMES S. WADSWORTH, of the volunteers; Major JOHN J. PECK, late of the United States Army, and JOHN H. MARTINGALE, and Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of the Dudley Observatory, both graduates of West Point, have been appointed Brigadier-Generals from New-York.

Major RANDOLPH P. MAROY, Paymaster United States Army, has been appointed Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel.

THE FREEBORN.

The *Freeborn* arrived this morning, and after taking in coal and supplies, she took her departure. She is cruising between Fort Washington and Aquia Creek, and occasionally runs up the little creeks and inlets that empty into the Potomac. All boats, the nature of whose employment is not properly accounted for, are destroyed. Though shots are occasionally fired over Mathias Point, no reply has been elicited.

AN ENGAGEMENT ON THE POTOMAC.

On Wednesday night a rebel craft, the *George Paige*, carrying six guns, attempted to run out of Aquia Creek. She was at once engaged by the ice-boat, and after exchanging some shots, was forced to retreat up the creek, somewhat damaged. The ice-boat was not struck.

REBEL BATTERIES.

It is reported that batteries are being erected by the rebels at White House Point. On Wednesday night, five boat-loads of armed men were seen by a schooner to cross from the Maryland shore.

GONE TO SARATOGA.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, leaves the Capital for a brief absence at Saratoga. WALTON J. SMITH, son of the Secretary, will act during his absence.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Rev. F. S. RISING, P. HARWOOD VERNON and NOBLE HEATH, Jr., a Committee from the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, are in the city visiting the hospitals and camps, for the purpose of ministering to the spiritual wants and bodily comforts of our soldiers.

CAPT. SEYMOUR, OF FORT SUMTER.

Capt. SEYMOUR, of the Fort Sumter Garrison, now drafted into the Fifth Artillery, is now in command at Fort Runyon, at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge. Though one of the best artillery officers in the service, he alone, of all the officers of the First Artillery at Fort Sumter, has not been promoted.

IMPROVED SPIRITS OF THE TROOPS.

The troops are rapidly recovering from their demoralization consequent upon the panic and retreat at Bull Run. With the exception of two or three regiments which have been badly decimated by desertion and losses, nearly all the soldiers are full of determination to retrieve the disgrace of the retreat of the 21st, now that they have learned how causeless was that disastrous movement. Gen. KEYES is confident that the panic was the result of the volunteers never having been in battle before, and that no inadequate cause would again result in a panic among them.

GEN. M'CLELLAN IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. McCLELLAN has passed to-day and yesterday in Virginia, in the neighborhood of Chain Bridge, for the defence of the city at that point, is being greatly strengthened.

VISITING THE SOLDIERS.

The President visited the Tammany Regiment yesterday. This morning Mrs. LINCOLN drove to the camp, and in behalf of the ladies of New-York presented Col. COGSWELL with one thousand Havelocks for his men.

THE PRINCE AMONG THE REBELS.

Late this evening Prince NAPOLEON returned, with his suite and the French Minister, from Manasses. He rode from Fairfax to Manasses with four of the United States horses, in the hands of the enemy. Three regiments of cavalry and four of the rebel infantry held possession of Fairfax. When it was known at Manasses that Prince NAPOLEON was coming, the enthusiasm wild.

Gen. BEAUREGARD and Gen. JOHNSTON are both at Manassas. They received the Prince with the greatest possible respect. He arrived at about 11 o'clock last evening, and breakfasted with these Generals. All their pressing invitations and entreaties that he would just go on to Richmond and see President DAVIS, the Prince firmly declined.

The fortifications of Manassas are formidable, and our guns, particularly those of "Sherman's Battery" for an important part of the defences. Gen BEAUREGARD informed the Prince that he captured sixty-two guns at the battle of Bull Run. The baggage wagons taken at that contest were standing around in all directions. The dead were not properly buried. They were simply put under ground, and some of the feet were seen above.

The soldiers in Manassas were very numerous, but very poorly dressed. The captains wore Linsey pants, with shirts bound with yellow tape Some of these had added to the slouched hats the decorations of the dead officers.

At departing, the rebels gave the Prince a salute with the United States guns. On his return to Fairfax, Col. STEWART approached the carriage of the Prince and said, "I hope you like our fortifications, Prince." "O, pretty well." "I hope," he said again, "you will interfere for us when you get home." The diplomatic Prince shrugged his shoulders as he replied, "I know nothing."

EX-MINISTER FAULKNER.

Ex-Minister FAULKNER, now on his return from France, arrived in the city this morning, and is now stopping at Brown's Hotel. It is supposed that the object of his visit is to settle up the business of his late mission.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

It is probable that J. LATHROP, of Massachusetts, will be sent as Minister to Austria.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

The troops of the Pennsylvania Reserve are in a few days to be presented with regimental colors by Gov. CURTIN in person.

SECRETARY CAMERON.

The Secretary of War will return to Washington on Monday.

A HOSTAGE FOR MR. ELY.

It is well authenticated that the man SMITH, whom you have in custody in New-York, is a member of the rebel Congress. He will be held as a hostage for Mr. ELY, the member of Congress from Monroe County.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL.

By order of the President, the work on the extension of the Capitol will be immediately resumed. The material for the completion of the work is already on the ground.

INDIANA TROOPS ARRIVED.

The Nineteenth Indiana Regiment reached Washington to-day.

THE BAR-ROOMS CLOSED.

The patrol to-night ordered all the bar-rooms to be closed at 9½ o'clock, and it was done, even citizens being debarred the privilege of imbibing. The supply of ice is entirely exhausted.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

The activity among Government teamsters is as great as it was at any time previous to the late battle. Provisions and other supplies in immense quantities are hauled to the various camps, both in and out of the city. In this connection it may be stated that much more regard than heretofore is paid to the comfort and subsistence of the soldiers, and as a consequence, but little if any complaint now exists among the troops. Soldiers arrive from time to time, including of late a large proportion of cavalry. They are judiciously distributed along our now extended Potomac lines. The movement of troops during the night is certainly an improvement over their improper exposure to the sun.

Many of those recently appointed to Military Office are waiting impatiently for their commissions; the War Department is daily thronged with them, already uniformed.

The Southern newspapers will not much longer exult over the inefficiency of the blockade in localities which might here be specified. The Navy Department is in the possession of ample power, recently conferred by Congress, and is expeditiously completing arrangements applicable to all such cases.

The Naval Constructor charged with that particular duty, reports that he has twice examined VANDERBILT's steamers, and considers them unfit for the service required, viz.: for blockading purposes and the Navy Department, in view of the facts presented concur with him in this opinion.

The following Consular appointments have recently been made; some of them confirmed by the Senate and others since the adjournment of Congress: JOHN T. NEAL, of Kansas, Consul to Kingston, Jamaica; C. HOGG, to Trinidad, M. M. JACKSON, of Wisconsin, to Halifax; F. J. KING, of Rhode Island, to Oporto; J. G. BOWMAN, of Indiana, to Matanzas; H. WHEELER, of Iowa, to Genoa; LOINGI MONTE, of Massachusetts, to Palermo; CHARLES W. GODDARD, of Maine, to Constantinople; ARTHUR FULSOM, to Cape Haytien; WM. T. BAKER, of Maryland, to Guaymas; L. PIERCE, of Texas, to Matamoras; JAMES H. ARMSBY, of New-York, to Naples, *vice* HAMMETT, who has held that office 52 years.

Prince NAPOLEON, who left here yesterday to visit beyond our lines, in the direction of Bull Run, had not returned this morning, as he intended. The supposition is the Confederates have invited him to extend his journey.

Ex-Minister to France FAULKNER paid a visit to the Secretary of State to-day.

The President, to-day, made the following additional appointments of Brigadier-Generals for the Volunteer force. All of them, Professor MITCHELL excepted, being from the list recommended by the New-York Congressional Delegation. Cols. BLENKER and SLOCUM, of the Volunteers, and Major WADSWORTH aid to Gen. McDOWELL; Col. JOHN A. PECK, Ex-Major of the regular Army, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war; JOHN H. MITTINGALE, graduate at West Point; ORMSBY M. MITCHELL, Professor of Astronomy of Cincinnati, a graduate of West Point and Ex-Army officer.

A company sent out last night by Col. McCUNN to relieve his pickets beyond Alexandria, fell in with a body of Secessionists, when shots between them were briskly exchanged, killing two men, but on which side the Colonel did not state, when to-day he mentioned the occurrence to several friends in Washington. He sent reinforcements to the relief of our pickets, when the enemy fled.

Our troops on the Virginia side are more vigilant than heretofore, against any possible surprise.

A letter was received to-day from Lieut. PARKS, of the First Michigan Regiment, dated Richmond, July 29, in which he says he is a prisoner with hundreds of others in that city. More than thirty officers are with him. He has the names of fifty-six of his regiment held there, and believes these are all.

Col. Butterworth, Lieut. Waush, Lieuts. Warner and Perkins and others, are still at Manassas Junction, wounded.

Only three of his company are with him, named GEORGE PHILLIPS, MURRAY BAKER and GEORGE BAKER.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

HAMPTON BURNT BY THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Hampton has been burnt. Scouts and fugitives, yesterday morning, brought word of the approach of a large Confederate force from Yorktown. These rumors were confirmed at 5 P. M., by an intelligent deserter from the rebels, named E. A. MAHEW, a native of Maine, but a resident of Georgia until impressed into the service, who has furnished me an account of the expedition. Mr. MAHEW has been stationed at Yorktown since the 1st of June. Friday last Col. (now Gen.) MAGRUDER left Yorktown with a force of 7,000 men, including 200 cavalry and eight pieces of artillery, viz., three Parrott guns, four howitzers and one rifled cannon. Part of the troops were from Williamsport. Monday night they encamped at Great Bethel, which had been completely deserted. Tuesday night they advanced toward Hampton, and at noon yesterday took up position on Back River, some three miles from the town, where Mr. MAHEW managed to escape through a corn-field, and by swimming a couple of streams reached the fortress.

He says the object of the expedition was to draw out our forces, attack Camp Hamilton or Newport's News if practicable, and at least to destroy Hampton, so as to prevent our using it for Winter quarters.

Gen. BUTLER at once repaired to this end of Hampton Bridge, where he remained until 11 o'clock. Col. WEBER erected a barricade near the Hampton end of the bridge, and placed a strong guard at various points this side of the creek.

A few minutes past midnight, Gen. MAGRUDER, with about 500 Confederates—some of them belonging in Hampton—entered the town, and immediately fired the buildings with torches. A greater part of the five hundred houses were built of wood, and no rain having fallen lately, the strong south wind soon produced a terrible conflagration. There were perhaps twenty white people and double that number of negroes remaining in the town from inability to move, some of whose houses were fired without waking the inmates. They gave CARY JONES and his wife, both of them aged and infirm, but fifteen minutes to remove a few articles of furniture to the garden. Several of the whites and also of the negroes were hurried away to be pressed into the Confederate service. Mr. SCOFIELD, a merchant, took refuge in a swamp above the town. Two negroes were drowned while attempting to cross the creek. A company of rebels attempted to force the passage of the bridge, but were repulsed with a loss of three killed and six wounded.

The fire raged all night. The greater part of the Confederates withdrew towards morning, and at noon to-day, when I visited the place, but seven or eight buildings were left standing.

The destruction of the town was a wanton act of cruelty to the resident Unionists, and moreover entirely useless, as Gen. BUTLER intends to Winter his army many miles beyond Hampton. An attempt will be made to fasten the act on the General, but after 10 o'clock on Wednesday there was not a National soldier in Hampton.

A flag of truce is just in from Norfolk with Miss MAYO, niece of Gen. SCOTT, on her way from Richmond to New-York. She states that the Confederates attribute the act to Gen. BUTLER.

Gen. MAGRUDER has encamped near New-Market Bridge. He will hardly venture to attack Newport's News.

Mr. MAHEW says there have been about seven thousand Confederate stationed troops at Yorktown. Some ten days ago a battalion came down to the outskirts of Hampton and carried away a hundred and eighty negroes.

Provisions are abundant at Yorktown, and most of the regiments are receiving new uniforms for the Winter campaign.

LIVELY TIME IN BALTIMORE.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and VALLANDIGHAM partook of a grand dinner at the Eutaw House last evening, given by Baltimore Secessionists. At 11 o'clock they were serenaded by the Blues' Band. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE attempted to speak, but was constantly interrupted by cheers for CRITTENDEN, Gen. SCOTT, the Kentucky election, and for the Union. It was impossible to hear what he was endeavoring to say. There were several thousand persons present, a majority of whom were Union men. They called on the band for the "Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," &c., but could get nothing from them but "Dixie" and the "Marseillaise." All attempts to quiet the people were responded to by the cries of "Remember the 19th of April." "Remember the week of terror."

Several fights took place, and some of the Secessionists were roughly handled. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was finally compelled to retire without speaking, and the cheers of his friends were deafened amid the groans and hisses. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM did not attempt to speak, and the crowd dispersed with cheers for the Union and groans for JEFF. DAVIS, interrupted by counter cheers and hisses.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

Attracted by the rumor that Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, who reached this city on Wednesday evening, would be serenaded and probably publicly address his friends, an assemblage of about 2,000 persons gathered last night in front of the Eutaw House, at which the Kentucky statesman was stopping, and anticipating by an hour or more the time at which it was reported the musical compliment was to be paid him, vociferously demanded the presence of "JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE."

In response to these vehement calls, which were occasionally interspersed with cheers for the Union, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE made his appearance with uncovered head upon the eastern portico of the Eutaw House, and was received with tumultuous cheering. Silence having been partially restored, he commenced to address the assemblage, which had by this time been largely increased, when he was interrupted by cheers for the Union, for Gen. SCOTT and for HENRY WINTER DAVIS, given by a crowd of men occupying a position in the street to the right of the speaker.

The partisan spirit of the majority of the assemblage thus appealed to, they replied with cheers for BRECKINRIDGE, and which continuing for several minutes, with occasional opposition from the party on the right, gave the first indication of a desire to prevent, if possible, the Kentucky Senator from being heard.

The interruption had scarcely subsided when Mr. BRECKINRIDGE began to speak, and after thanking those around him for the compliment which their presence conveyed, referred to the position of Maryland, whose citizens, he said, had again and again been outraged in their dearest constitutional rights, and to all respectful inquiries as to the charges alleged against those who had been rudely torn from their homes and their families, nothing but contemptuous responses had been returned. Do you, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE asked, call this liberty? [Cries of "No!" "No!" "No!" intermingled with hisses and shouts of "Oh, dry up, you traitor," &c., &c.]

The speaker patiently waited until the rival shouts had ceased, when, resuming, he said he was pleading not the cause of the rich and of the powerful, but of the poor and weak.

A VOICE—"You lie, and you know it;" followed by general hisses.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE inquired of those on his right why they were present if they did not desire to hear him? [Great cheering, followed by some hisses.] A violent commotion was now observable among the crowd, which swayed from pavement to pavement, as under strong excitement, and the espantoons of the policemen were plied with vigor upon the heads of those who scarcely seemed to be resisting.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, speaking amid the din, said those who interrupted him with opprobrious epithets and with hisses, were poor fellows who were tightening the degrading fetters which bound them. [Renewed cheering, followed instantly by a renewal of the violent disturbance.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—You poor fellows may hiss me now, but your children will bless me. [A Voice—"Oh, go to South Carolina, and be d——d to you." This insult was met by vehement cheers for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and a rush by the police, followed by the gang of men from the right towards the side from whence proceeded the cheers. Another scene of commotion ensued, during which several men were severely beaten by the police, and hurried bleeding from the street.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—If you don't intend to allow me to speak, then disperse the crowd. I did not volunteer to address you, remember. [Cheers and hisses—the former largely predominating.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—If I did not know that the squad of men now disturbing this assemblage were no exponents of the sentiments of the people of Baltimore I should despair of your city. [Cheers for "JEFF. DAVIS" and for "Gen. SCOTT." Several men were taken away by the police.]

Amid frequent interruptions, the speaker proceeded to say that since the time when Constitutions had been designed as limits to despotic power, nothing so outrageous as those enacted by the Administration had ever occurred. Liberty, he said, existed before the Constitution was formed, and whenever the issue is presented between that on the one hand, and a mere form of Government on the other, the form would perish, but the principles would survive. [Cheers. A number of men were again beaten and borne off.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—I feel personally responsible for the poor fellows so rudely treated. I grieve to think any one should be hurt on my account.

[Cries of "Go on, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE;" cheers for "JEFF. DAVIS" and the "Southern Confederacy."] An active fight, which now sprung up, occupied the attention of the crowd for several minutes, and occasioned a general stampede of the timid.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—It is evident that the disturbers are but few in number. Are they afraid to hear a Senator speak words of truth? [The inquiry was met by a renewal of opprobrious epithets directed against the speaker. Voices—"Oh, never mind them, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE; they're just from the jail and almshouse." "It is only the Dodge Police," &c., &c. This was replied to with cries "You had us on the 19th of April; now we've got you."]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, (after several vain appeals to those whom he called "the squad on my right," to desist)—I have attentively watched the faces of those around me to-night, and I feel bound to say that this disturbance has been occasioned by a handful of men carrying sticks, and wearing brass badges. [Voices—"They're the Dodge Police, G—d d—n 'em!"] Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, concluding his remarks amid the incessant clamor of cheers for himself and JEFF. DAVIS, and counter hisses, said here, as in the United States Senate, he would enter his protest against the usurpations of the Administration, and he trusted in God that the day was near at hand when the evil career of these bad men would receive a summary check. [Vociferous cheers, which drowned the counter hisses offered.]

The speaker then retired into one of the reception parlors of the hotel, where he was immediately surrounded by his friends, who seized him by the hands, and congratulated him upon his past services. It was with much difficulty he escaped to his room, after some minutes of hand-shaking.

Calls were then made by those who thronged the parlors and lobbies of the house for "VALLANDIGHAM," but that gentleman, though present, declined to speak, and shortly after retired to his room.

The band was then placed upon the northern balcony of the hotel, and from that position serenaded Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and VALLANDIGHAM.

The crowd in the street had meantime dispersed, with the exception of those whose violence had broken up the assemblage, and who remained nearly half an hour cheering for "WINTER DAVIS," "General SCOTT," and "The Union."

Whilst attempts were being made to silence the disturbers, they responded, "Remember the 19th of April,"—"Remember the week of terror,"—"You had us on the 19th of April, we have got you now," &c. When the band struck up "Dixie," the crowd cried for the "Star Spangled Banner," and other national airs. Fortunately there was no firearms used on the occasion.

The following named persons were arrested by the Police and taken to the Western District Station, where, after being confined a short time, they were released by Justice SHIPLEY, on security for a further examination this afternoon, at 3 o'clock: C. C. Dunn, J. G. Harvey, Geo. A. Williams, F. M. Grundy, F. A. Hutchinson, Wm. Kerchner, Joseph Mills, Wm. Jones, A. Wagner, Howard Fulton, G. M. Forney, G. W. Howard and Frederick Tyson. In addition C. Keene, C. Ellison, Wm. Blaney, F. Dawson, Charles Crane, E. C. Brady, Capt. King, John Anderson, J. G. Penniman, J. A. Cole and Wm. King were arrested and confined in the Station during the night. King was charged with having thrown a brick—the remainder on the charge of acting disorderly. One of the above, for proposing three cheers for JEFF. DAVIS, was instantly arrested and carried off to the Station.

VESSELS AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following vessels are reported at Charleston on the 2d inst.: Ships *Mackinaw*, HAMMER, from Liverpool, waiting; *John Ravend*, JONES, do.; bark *Ettiwan*, SWAN, from Liverpool, do.; brigs *Emma Eger*, BROOKS, from Philadelphia, do.; *Louise*, do.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Friday, Aug. 9.

Gen. STONE has been assigned a separate command to be stationed at the Point of Rocks, where it is presumed the rebels intend ultimately to establish a strong battery to intercept transportation of supplies and troops from Baltimore to the Lower Potomac.

Col. HAMILTON, of the Third Wisconsin, has been appointed to the command of the Third Brigade of this Division in place of Gen. STONE, transferred to the Point of Rocks.

The report of yesterday, purporting that two rebel regiments, with six guns, were approaching from Leesburgh towards the Point of Rocks, is discredited. That point is now guarded by the New-York Twenty-eighth, Col. DONNELLY, strengthened by detachments from other regiments. The section of Virginia opposite the Point of Rocks, through which the enemy must pass to attack us, is thoroughly scouted day and night.

The Medicine Purveyor's Department has been removed from Hagerstown to Frederick, Md. Orders have been issued for the removal of the general hospital to the same place. The latter will be located at the old State Barracks, built by the English in 1775, which is still in good condition.

Last evening Major DOUBLEDAY's siege battery was tried upon Loudon Heights. Shot and shell were thrown over the summit from smooth-bore guns, while the Eagle Rock Flint pinnacle of the mountain was successfully struck and shattered by the percussion shells of the Enfield guns. The estimated range of the latter shots is a mile and three-quarters.

The accuracy elicited bursts of applause from the beholders.

Good health and discipline prevail in all the encampments.

Col. MANN's Second Pennsylvania Regiment now promises to become very efficient. General satisfaction exists since the reception of new muskets and a better quality of food. Additional clothing and shoes are now on the way from Pennsylvania for this regiment.

Reconnoissances by the Engineer Staffs are daily kept up. Weak points have been strengthened by additional forces.

The Point of Rocks prisoners are still in custody.

Rumors as to the movements of the enemy in this vicinity are plentiful, but very unreliable.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTHERN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Aug. 9.

We have intelligence from the Southern Kansas border that great excitement prevailed there, owing to the actions of half-breed Cherokees and white outlaws from Arkansas and Missouri, headed by JOHN MATTHEWS, a leader from the Osage country.

It is reported that men have been killed and sixty families driven from the Cherokee Neutral Land, who have taken refuge in Humboldt, Kansas. The outlaws threaten an attack upon the place. A messenger has arrived here, requesting assistance from the Government.

CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 9.

The following call is issued by the Democratic State Committee:

The Democratic Electors of the several districts of this State are requested to send two Delegates to a State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 4th day of September, 1861, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, two Canal Commissioners and Inspector of State Prisons.

All citizens are requested to unite in the selection of these delegates who agree that the present crisis demands the subordination of the interests of "party" to those of the country, who believe that the vigorous prosecution of the war should be accompanied by the most liberal proffers of peace; who seek the restoration of the Union by extending equal justice to all the States, who regard no war or peace defensible which is based upon the idea of the ultimate separation of these States, who, while willing to oppose to secession all the resources of the country, consider sectionalism at the North as a pregnant source of the evils that affect us, and demand that public affairs shall be conducted henceforth upon broader principles of constitutional duty and patriotism; and who agree that justice to our soldiers and our tax-payers demands the immediate institution of a more rigid administration of expenditures and the expulsion of corrupt men from office. (Signed,) DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.

PETER CAGGER, Secretary.

THE FIGHT AT DUG SPRING.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT, CAMP ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 6, 1861.

The telegraph will have already told you in brief the news of Friday's fight near Springfield. This letter can be more explicit.

As matters stood Thursday morning, LYON was encamped 10 miles west of Springfield, at Pond Spring. SIEGEL's, SALOMAN's, and SWEENEY's forces were at Springfield. Intelligence was brought that BEN McCULLOCH, with 15,000 men, was encamped near Tirrell Creek, 12 miles southwest of Springfield. Gen. LYON immediately ordered all the regiments of infantry and the batteries of artillery and the cavalry to march southward and unite for an attack on the enemy.

Thursday night they encamped within three miles of the rebel army. But in the morning it was found that the enemy had retreated further southward. LYON immediately pushed on in pursuit, and in the afternoon came upon them at Dug Spring—a point 19 miles southward of Springfield, on the Fayetteville road. The enemy were encamped at the opening of a prairie valley, and chiefly in a southwestern bend, separated from our forces by a moderate-sized but steep hill. LYON's forces were placed at the head of the valley, looking southward toward the opening and the enemy. The artillery was posted on the hillsides commanding the valley. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Friday) the engagement commenced. The fight was carried on chiefly by artillery and cavalry, our infantry were not engaged. The enemy seemed to have but two pieces of artillery, and with these only ten rounds were fired, while an equal number were fired by the National batteries. Early in the engagement a detachment of 27 United States cavalry, led by a Lieutenant, rode over the hill towards the part of the valley where the enemy were supposed to be posted. As soon as they had passed the ridge they found themselves directly upon a large body of rebel infantry, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000. There was no retreat, and so putting spurs into their horses and grasping their sabres, the brave 27 rode directly into the midst of the enemy. So sudden and unexpected was their charge, and so little did the enemy judge rightly of the force of the cavalry, that a stampede took place among the infantry, and taking advantage of the confusion, the horsemen cut their way through the formidable mass of opposing men, came out to the valley, and rode back to camp, having lost but five men. One of the killed was the Lieutenant commanding, who had fought most fearlessly. He had killed six rebels, struck a seventh to the ground, and was trying to meet the attack of an eighth, when the prostrate man, taking advantage of his position, shot him. He still had strength to finish the work of death with the first, and then avenge his own fatal wound upon the foe who had given it. After that, he turned and rode away, but had not gone two hundred yards before he fell dead from his horse.

The fight lasted till dark. In the morning, it was discovered that McCULLOCH had again fled, and intelligence was brought that he had encamped a few miles south, at a place called M'Cullough's Store. LYON immediately took possession of the field of Friday's fight; 40 rebels were picked up dead, and 44 wounded were found; 60 stands of arms, 15 horses, and a wagon loaded with bacon were seized by our troops. The whole appearance of the field showed sharp fighting on the part of our troops. Men were found with their heads fairly cloven through from scalp to chin by the fierce saber strokes of our cavalry.

As to the loss, LYON's is probably 9 killed and 30 wounded, though the accounts of the wounded conflict. There is no way of judging of McCULLOCH's loss, except from the fact already noticed—of the number of bodies discovered.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

In addition to the names of the gentlemen printed yesterday the following resigned officers have, within a few weeks, left our army in California to join the rebels:

Gen. JOHNSTON, late Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Department, late Colonel of the Second Cavalry; born in Kentucky.

Lieut. NATHANIEL WICKLIFFE, of the Ninth Infantry; born in Kentucky.

Lieut. FRANCIS MULLORY, of the Fourth Infantry, not a West Point graduate; born in Tennessee.

Lieut. RICHARD H. BREWER, of the First Dragoons; a native of Maryland.

Lieut. ARTHUR SHAAFF, of the Fourth Infantry; born in the District of Columbia.

Lieut. DUDLEY RILEY, same regiment.

It is worth remarking, that the gentlemen packed up and prepared for the road—and their chief received a present of plate—within hailing distance of a United States military camp. No Court-martial has as yet been announced, notwithstanding the fact.

The next Army register will exhibit more changes in the officers of the Second Cavalry—whose Colonel is mentioned above—than in any other regiment. Its Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Majors were all from the South, and have all resigned, we believe A. S. JOHNSTON, R. A. LEE, W. T. HARDEE, the three first names mentioned in the regiment's record, are now among the most prominent rebel officers, while the organizer of it—JEFFERSON DAVIS—ranks even them in the Confederate service. VAN DORN, too, belonged to the Second, which has done more active duty at the seat of war since its return from Texas than any mounted regiment in the service of the United States.

The U. S. steam gunboat *Iroquois*, which left this port a few days since to join the blockade fleet, arrived at Newport's News on the 3d of August, and would soon sail for the Southern coast.

Surgeons BARRINGTON, LOCKWOOD and WHEELWRIGHT continue their daily sessions as a Medical Board, to examine candidates for admission into the Medical Corps. Thirty-seven have passed successful examination, and have been commissioned as Assistant Surgeons in the Navy. Fifty-one more are required to fill vacancies, created by an increase, under a recent act of Congress.

Candidates desirous of entering the Navy as Assistant Surgeons, should apply by letter to Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, stating age, (not over 26,) birth-place and residence, sending testimonials of moral character.

Drs. JOHN MATHEWS, Maine, J. C. WHITEHEAD, New-Jersey, BENJ. MARSHAL, New-York, and A. H. WHITFORD, Maryland, have been recommended for appointment as Acting Assistant Surgeons, to serve on board the vessels lately purchased for the blockading fleet. We understand some others are required. Candidates should call on Dr. LOCKWOOD, at the Naval Hospital, that their professional qualifications may be approved by a practical examination of clinical character.

A detachment of United State Marines, in command of Capt. WATSON, the officer who commanded the guard at Pensocola Navy-yard, arrived here yesterday. They went in the *Savannah* to join the *Minnesota*, and were sent back to the *Niagara*.

A detachment of United States cavalry will leave town to-day for Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where they will be drilled, and prepared for service in the field.

NEW-YORKERS IMPRISONED AT RICHMOND.

The following is an extract of a private letter from SAMUEL IRWIN, of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. M., to his wife in this City:

RICHMOND, Va., July 26, 1861.

At the close of the battle on Sunday, the 21st, I was taken prisoner, and am now confined, with 40 of my regiment, (all in good health.) We have quarters in a tobacco factory—plenty of light, room and good food. I send you a list of my comrades' names, knowing you will remember the greater portion of them have families mourning to hear from them, as you no doubt have been to hear from me. You will therefore lose no time in letting their friends know their whereabouts. By giving this letter to brother ROBERT, he will attend to it. The following is a list of their names:

COMPANY A.

Frank Kenney, Daniel McCurdy,
Geo. Donaldson, John Reynolds,
Mark Mount, John Munroe,
Wm. Kerr, Alexander Foley,
P. F. McGovern, Jacob Blauvot,
William Earle.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant Donnett, A. R. Leport,
Corporal Fawcett, Walter Hutchings,
H. W. Stroud, T. J. Lannegan

COMPANY C.

Andrew Morrow, James Pratt.

COMPANY E.

Robert Tape, James McFarland,
Patrick McCormick, James Murphy.

COMPANY F.

John McGuire, Charles Vanderhoff.

COMPANY G.

Corporal Tucker.

COMPANY H.

P. Garnaux, John H. Ingram,
William Maxwell.

COMPANY I.

Sergeant Wilson, J. F. Meagher,
George W. Ashley.

COMPANY K.

John Leonard, teamster, Alonzo Howard, our Surgeon, Assistant-Surgeon, and the little boy, Joseph Kennedy.

Any further information can be obtained by calling on ROBERT IRWIN, No. 330 Bowery, corner of Bond-street.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 8.

Congressman ELY, of New-York, is reported to be in Richmond, engaged in ditching.

The steamer *Pocahontas*, owned at Louisville, has been seized by the rebels on the Tennessee River, with 60 hogsheads of tobacco.

The *Courier* of this evening, has a report of a riot at Dublin, Ballard County, Kentucky, between a party of Unionists and Secessionists. Two men named SHARPIELO, are said to have been killed and another wounded.

The Macon (Geo.) *Telegraph* suggests that the health of the volunteers will be promoted by a liberal allowance of corn and rice, instead of bread rations of flour.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 3d, has a report from Washington that persons there are raising a company for the Confederate service.

Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, calls for a reserve force of 25,000 men from the State.

The Alabama Gubernatorial election has probably gone in favor of WATTS.

A dispatch to the Mobile *Daily News*, of the 5th, says that a naval engagement had occurred between a National vessel and the privateer *Nixon*, on Mississippi Sound. The steamer opened fire first, and after exchanging twenty shots the steamer was hulled twice and withdrew. The privateer was uninjured.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

A letter from a merchant of this city, dated New-Orleans, July 31, states that the privateer steamer *McRea* ran the blockade on the 30th.

NIMS' LIGHT BATTERY.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

Nims' Light Battery left about 2 o'clock this morning by the Stonington route for the seat of war.

AN EXCEPTION.

We understand, says the Boston *Traveller*, that a draft for the sum of five thousand dollars has been received in this city, within a few days, from a firm in Charleston, S. C., not to purchase new goods, but in payment of an old debt. Another remarkable circumstance is, that the letter, instead of being full of silly boasting about "fighting to the last man against the bloody invaders of the North," does not mention the war at all.

GUNPOWDER AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

Where and How it is Made—The Materials—Where Found—A New Discovery in Cannon Powder.

In time of war it is sometimes a serious question as to the ready supply of this indispensable article for carrying on hostilities. In the Revolution the price of gunpowder was as high as $25 per keg, or $1 per pound. At the present time it can probably be bought by the Government at from $4 to $5 per keg, each keg weighing 25 pounds.

Some idea of the amount of gunpowder consumed in a large war may be formed from considering the following facts: The charge of gunpowder ordinarily required in common field-pieces is one-third the weight of the ball; and supposing twenty cents per pound is paid for the powder, it takes eighty cents' worth to fire a twelve-pounder, and two dollars and twenty cents' worth to fire a thirty-two pounder. If we consider, also, the immense number of cannons, rifles, small arms, &c., necessary to equip an army of 500,000 men, and required in fortresses and upon ships of war, the immense amount of gunpowder burnt in mere practice, in order to attain accuracy of aim and make the army efficient, and the amount used in actual conflict, where hundreds of charges are fired to every man killed, we may form a faint idea of the amount of gunpowder consumed in actual war.

But great as is likely to be the immediate demand for powder by the National Government, it will constitute, but, perhaps, one-quarter of the gunpowder consumed in this country in a time of peace. Surprising as this fact seems, we are yet assured of its truth by parties most extensively engaged in the business. In a time of peace the Southern people spend much of their time in hunting, fishing, and in rural sports. They make up in this way for the excitements of active business and of the city life enjoyed by the Northerners. Hence an immense amount of sporting powder is annually sent South. The great Northeast and Northwest consume a very large amount of gunpowder, but the people of these regions, being generally predisposed to industry, it is used for purposes of blasting, and general internal improvements. Notwithstanding, therefore, the present demand for war purposes, powder men assure us that the business is very dull. And we cannot help remarking that this fact comes linked with the gratifying assurance that, while the characteristic of this article has so long been one of death and destruction, so that with its very name is associated pain and human misery, it now finds far more employment in the avenues of peace than in the fields of war.

There are perhaps from fifty to one hundred gunpowder mills in the United States. The principal companies are Du Pont's, in Delaware; Hazzard's, at Enfield, Conn.; Laflin, Smith & Boies, at Saugerties; the Oriental Gunpowder Company, of Boston, and the Schaghticoke Gunpowder Company, at Schaghticoke. The remaining mills are quite small, and most of them are in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, where they are erected for the sole purpose of making blasting powder, to be used upon the spot or vicinity. Previous to the secession of South Carolina, there were but two mills in all of the Southern States, and these were of a very insignificant character. One was erected in the State of South Carolina, and had been in operation about two years; and the other was put up at Nashville, Tenn., by one Watson Cheatham. Since December, 1860, two mills have been erected, one in Georgia and the other in Arkansas. The character of these two mills we have been unable to learn; the wants of the Confederate States have probably led to their establishment, and they have, doubtless, been encouraged by the Government of Jefferson Davis. It does not require a superlative amount of skill to make a kind of gunpowder capable of blasting rocks, and, perhaps, firing cannon balls that are not expected to go far enough to hit anything, or to do any material damage in case it should strike: but to make gunpowder which will stand the test enjoined by the United States Government, requires the utmost care and circumspection in procuring and refining the materials from which gunpowder is made, and attending to the process of manufacture from the initial operation to the final packing in kegs and canisters. The materials and proportions of which gunpowder is composed, is seventy-five parts of saltpetre to twelve and one-half parts of sulphur and twelve and one-half parts of charcoal. These proportions vary slightly in different varieties of powder; and the standard proportions of different Governments vary also, but the proportions generally deemed best or "standard" is as we have given them.

In considering the capability of the Confederate States in supplying their rebellious troops with gunpowder, it is important to ascertain the sources from whence they can get a supply of the materials necessary to its manufacture. Saltpetre is almost entirely imported from India, where it is found in large quantities, and transported from thence to various parts of the world. Its price in the New-York market varies from five to fifteen cents per pound: its average price is perhaps nine cents. But, of course, our Southern friends get none from the New-York market, or any other market while the blockade is effectual; and they are dependent upon the supply which they can gather from their own soil. It is found in small quantities in the caves of Kentucky, scattered through the earth that forms the floor; and during the Crimean war, when its price was greatly enhanced, speculators were roaming the country in quest of it, and they reported its existence in many places, but nothing has ever been actually realized, and probably one of our first-class powder-mills would exhaust the total supply in six months. Sulphur is also almost entirely imported, and mostly from the island of Sicily, where it is found along the central part of the Southern coast. It is found in the craters of volcanoes; and the rebels may succeed in getting some from Mexico; they may also gather it in small quantities in the neighborhood of mineral springs, from which sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved.

The ingredient, charcoal, is more readily obtained; it being generally made from willow and the alder. Greater care, however, than is generally supposed, is requisite in selecting the wood from which the charcoal is to be made, and in charring it after selection. This, more than any other ingredient, is liable to vary the character of the powder, owing to the different qualities of wood from which it may be made. The charcoal must be of a porous quality in order to assist combustion; and hence woods giving a hard, flinty coal are objectionable;—hard coals also yield a smaller volume of gas, and produce certain salts which attract moisture. In France, the smaller-sized branches of the black alder are almost universally used; these branches are stripped of their bark, which introduces too much inorganic matter. In England, black dogwood is used for making sporting powder, but willow and alder is generally used by the Government. These woods, however, are rendered unfit as the hardest charcoal, if they are charred at too high a temperature. They should be charred at a temperature of about 500°, and when charred at this temperature the coal will readily enter into combustion when heated to 680°; if, however, it is charred at a higher temperature, it requires still greater heat to ignite it; and when charred at a degree required to melt platinum, it will enter into combustion slowly at 2,280°. Saltpetre, when received, is combined with many impurities, and it therefore requires to be refined. This is generally done by dissolving it in water, straining, concentration by evaporation and crystallization. Sulphur is refined by fusing the rolls, when the lime and sulphuret of calcium present subside, and the other impurities are skimmed off. If the flour of sulphur is used, it is washed with water, to get rid of the sulphuric acid. In the minutiæ of these operations, each manufacturer is governed by his own experience and skill, and the processes in many instances are different—and, in some instances, they are considered so valuable as to be kept a secret. The Hazzard Company inform us that when the saltpetre is received by them, it contains from 6 to 8 per cent. of foreign substances, but after passing through their cleansing process it does not contain one three hundred thousandth per cent. of impurities, as tested by chemical analyses. It is this nicety of preparation that constitutes much of the difference in qualities of powder.

Gunpowder factories are built in retired districts of the country, where explosions, to which they are constantly liable, will not endanger the lives of people, and beside some stream which will afford water-power to carry the machinery. The word "mill" is hardly descriptive, inasmuch as the word implies a single building, whereas a gunpowder mill consists of quite a number. They are usually built of wood, at some distance apart, one story in height, and of cheap materials, so that there will be but a small loss in case of an explosion. The powder is conveyed from one building to another in order to undergo the different processes necessary to its perfect manufacture. These processes vary somewhat in different factories, but the following description will suffice for a general idea of the manufacture: The saltpetre and sulphur having been refined, and the charcoal made from the right wood and properly charred, they are mixed together in the proportions already stated. In this process the charcoal and saltpetre are confined in close cylinders, together with a large number of copper balls, and the cylinder revolved. This process thoroughly mixes the materials, while the light charcoal dust by being confined is prevented from escaping. The mixture is then carried from the mixing-house, and placed under large iron wheels, which, in a building by themselves, revolve upon a bed of iron, perhaps twelve feet in diameter and six inches thick; on the side of this circular iron bed are short staves, placed as in a barrel, thus making a sort of monster tub in which the wheels revolve. The wheels are very large and usually weigh from seven to eight tons each. They are set upon a shaft which passes through, and is made fast to an upright spindle standing in the centre of the tub. This spindle is slowly turned, which carries with it the wheels, one of which being placed nearer the upright shaft than the other, the whole surface of the bottom of the tub is pressed by the wheels. The mixture being placed on the iron bed, and sprinkled with water to prevent an explosion, the wheels are revolved over it for three hours or more, as judged necessary by the operator. From fifty to one hundred and fifty pounds of powder may be placed under the wheels at one time, there being no legal limit to the amount required by our laws, although by the laws of England it is limited to fifty pounds. The powder is then taken to the press house and subjected to a very heavy hydraulic pressure between layers of copper and duck or sail-cloth for several hours. The effect of this pressure is to reduce the material, which before pressure is an impalpable powder, to a hard and brittle cake, from one-eighth to half an inch thick, and from two to three feet square. It is then ready to be reduced to any size of gunpowder required; and for this purpose it is taken to the corning mill, where the cakes are run through a succession of corrugated rollers; one of the rollers in each set being made to yield easily in case any hard substance gets between them; this is to prevent friction and consequent explosion of the mill. It is then taken to the dry-house and spread out in trays, and subjected to a heat of steam or fire. When fire is used the stove is generally placed under the building or room; this heats an iron dome rising in the centre of the floor, while the trays are arranged by the wall on either side. After drying the powder is bolted, by which operation the dust is separated from it, and it is then assorted by being shaken through a succession of seives into various sizes of gunpowder. The last operation is that of glazing. This is done by placing the powder in wooden cylinders, perhaps 24 inches in diameter by six feet in length, and revolving them. This operation changes the looks of the powder from a dull grayish-brown to a glossy black appearance. On being removed from the glazing mill it is packed in all kinds of packages, from kegs holding 100 pounds to half-pound canisters.

Gunpowder seldom explodes after having been packed. The danger lies in the process of manufacture; and even here the danger is in the liability of the workmen, from familiarity with the process, to become negligent of duty. Thus, should the gunpowder left beneath the wheels we have just described be allowed to become dry, or the wheels be allowed to come in contact with the iron plate beneath, instead of being kept separate from it by the intervening powder, an explosion of the building would be the result, and sparks falling upon the neighboring buildings, which, although some distance apart, are not so far apart as to prevent this, they also would be likely to explode. Sometimes the explosion of one building is followed by the explosion of seven or ten other buildings. Each process has its peculiar danger. The old screw-press was abolished and the hydraulic-press substituted in its place, because the friction of the screw generated a heat which at any time was liable to explode the mill. Iron nails in the shoes of the employes are carefully avoided; nor are they used in confining the heads of the kegs in which the powder is packed—wooden ones being used in their place. Notwithstanding the danger necessarily and always accompanying the manufacture of powder, the employes receive no higher compensation for their labor on this account, and workmen are readily found at a dollar a day.

The effectiveness of gunpowder depends upon the readiness with which it burns and the volume of gases which it produces. In an explosion, the whole of the gunpowder passes from a solid into a gaseous condition, by the elements of the ingredients entering into new combinations among themselves. When a heat is applied to it sufficient to effect the decomposition of the smallest particle, more heat is thereby generated, and the process is continued until the whole is consumed. The powder is best, therefore, when the substances are as wholly converted into gas as possible, and also into those gaseous conditions which set free the largest amount of caloric. But, in actual operation, it is found that great rapidity in burning or suddenness of explosion is not so desirable. For blasting purposes, on the score of greater efficiency, the proportions are sometimes varied, the powder being made of 65 parts of saltpetre, 20 parts of sulphur and 15 parts of charcoal. These proportions are found to produce a powder which is not so quick in exploding, but allows time for the shock to be distributed through the rock. To further increase the time of exploding, the powder is made of very coarse grain. The glazing of powder also has a tendency to prevent rapid burning.

The gunpowder now used in the army in firing rifled and other large cannon is very coarse, some of the pieces being nearly as large as doves' eggs. The employment of this coarse grain has been adopted within about six months, and it is thought to be much more effective than the smaller grain. Gunpowder manufactured by the Government is required to be of a certain density, nor must it exceed or be less in weight per cubic foot than a certain standard. It must be of a certain strength, and this strength must be uniform. It is all tested by Government officers in eprouvettes, by firing, first samples taken from various kegs, and then mixing the samples and firing the mixture. By this means they can calculate very nearly the distance which a certain amount of powder will carry a ball of a given weight; but there are so many conditions that operate to effect the result that it is almost always necessary when in actual battle to fire a number of times before getting the exact range of the enemy. The quality of gunpowder is, in general, judged by the uniformity of its texture, its firmness and cleanliness,—by its not being easily crushed in the fingers, nor readily soiling them.

It would be difficult to estimate the relative amount of gunpowder manufactured in England and in the United States. In 1856 Great Britain exported 10,500,018 pounds, valued at $1,600,000; while for the year ending June 30, 1858, the United States exported 2,778,414 pounds, valued at $365,173. But there is a very large amount manufactured in the United States which is used in the construction of railroads and other improvements in our vast territories, and by our hunter population at the West and South. In the Crimean war we supplied the Government of England with from fifty to one thousand kegs. It is thus apparent that while our Southern friends must labor under many difficulties in procuring even the materials with which to manufacture their gunpowder, the mills of the North produce, ordinarily, much more than the Government can possibly require. We have more than enough already to drive a bullet to the heart of every traitor that breathes in our land.

Disloyalty and Secessionism at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just arisen from the perusal of Mr. Wendell Phillips' last speech on Emancipation Day. It is not at all light or pleasant reading this sultry weather for one who has all his life had an especial distaste for the man and his views.

But there is one point upon which he lays much stress, in his earnest way, and in which he is right if ever man was.

I speak of his allusion to the condition of Washington—to the morals of a portion of its people. I digress a moment to say, in justice to a majority of its inhabitants, that they are as warm-hearted, staunch and loyal as can be found any where. And why should they not be so? Born, brought up, and sheltered—not in a State, with its local questions, nor even in a Territory, with its State aspirations—but in an area of a few miles, the peculiar domain and seat of the National Government, with no other flag or escutcheon than that cherished one given to us by our fathers for their symbol and insignia,—if ever a heart beats adversely to its allegiance in that spot, founded and named by and for the greatest man the world has yet produced, the possessor of that heart deserves a worse fate than that even reserved by Dante for the ungrateful of this world, the lowest hell of all!

I know that city well, Mr. Editor. I have lived in it, hold property of value there, and for many reasons nameless here, besides that proceeding from a National one, shall love the seat of the "*old concern*."

A late visit thither, short in duration, proved, however, long enough to convince me that among other Union saving acts, no small one is that of utterly purging and purifying the Capital of a portion of its denizens, who, mainly, (like Baltimore) among the higher classes of society, are Secessionists of the worst stripe, either avowed or masked; or that equal enemy of the country, the *soi-disant* Union man on the fence, and a *Virginia* fence at that.

So long as the immunity for this class of traitors obtains, as Mr. Phillips truly says, we need not be looking for reasons for our repulse at Bull Run, nor be finding fault with the greatest of living soldiers and patriots, Gen. Scott, nor with those he has selected to aid him.

It may seem useless iteration to dwell upon the fact known of all men by this time, that the rebel leaders are making a war *à l'outrance*, that they are in earnest, nay, maddened and furious, and halting for no instincts of mercy or of truth; curbing, so far as they can, the kindly feelings of the people, their victims, and muzzling those among them who are yet loyal and devoted to their old flag and country. No whimper of such feelings can be uttered, no thought adverse to secession can be tolerated, and all the while that this most intolerable despotism is held over them, the slightest infraction is visited with fearful and condign punishment. No loyal man can put his foot upon their soil but at the risk of his neck. How then are we to get news from them? Who is to tell us of their condition? What spy or scout, pay him as you please, and let him be a Fouché, or a New-York detective, can or will be of much service under such circumstances? On the other hand, what has prevailed in this section. From the commencement of the war to the present time, there has been but one course of conduct on the part of Government, the loyal people and the North; that of a Christian and kindly feeling towards, and treatment of, every Southern man man, woman or child with Southern views, or otherwise, who comes North for shelter, protection, pleasure or health.

Secessionists and their organs go loud-mouthed in our midst unpunished, and though free speech with the country in danger may be carried too far, perhaps, we show our magnanimity, or at least our courage and consciousness of security, by permitting it in this community and at the North. But in the case of our Capital City, our seat of Government, (in which, if rebels once ensconce themselves, who will be the rebels then to our English friends?) bounded on one side by a State in arms against it, and upon the other by a community crammed with the most dangerous, because hidden foes,—to permit for one hour longer than it can be avoided, such a state of things is downright suicide, and stupendous and unaccountable folly, making a mischief that may produce more Bull *Runs* still. In your pungent style and terse language, I pray you to lay down as an axiom for our immediate guidance and action, viz.:

The seat of Government must harbor no traitors!

The course to be taken, and at once, is either:

Put an oath of *paramount* allegiance of the strongest character to every man and woman in Washington and the District of Columbia, and compel every Secessionist, and those refusing the oath, to quit the place within a certain number of days; or else, *remove the seat of Government!* One or the other you will have to do. As *that* horn of the dilemma is much easier and more reasonable than *this*, take it, and the enemy will not again be in possession of our plans of campaign as soon as ourselves.

As true a man as ever lived, a Virginian, who remains loyal when every friend or relation he has is on the rebel side, said to me while in Washington, "Until, Sir, these pestilent Secessionists are sent out of this place, and put far enough off to do no harm, this Government will *never, never* prevail."

Why, Mr. Editor, I had heard previous to my visit, of the number and impudence of these people under the very nose of the President and Cabinet, but I could hardly credit the evidence of my senses of hearing and seeing, when visiting, socially, certain sets and circles, to hear ladies and gentlemen conversing freely of their communication constantly with friends among the Secessionists; and the avowal of their hopes of the return of Jeff. Davis and his set, their good wishes for them, &c. One young lady, with a spirit of self-gratulation, boasted of having had letters, within a couple of days, from friends in Virginia. I know persons now in the employ and under pay of the Government, who lay their hands upon their hearts, and declare that they beat for the South; why they do not go there is a question that may be answered by a reference to the source of their daily bread! The women, Mr. Editor, are just as much more dangerous than the male Secessionists, as their sex and a spirit equal to that of the intriguants of the French Revolution enable them to be. They may be said to be giving birth to, and raising from the very womb, a nest of traitors to the goodly Government which puts into their mouths and upon their backs food and raiment for themselves and their children.

One of these very young ones, to show the spirit inculcated by parents, while staying at the house of a friend here at the North, for the benefit of her health, and making her toilette, upon one occasion directed the servant to get her another *towel*, as she could not think of wiping herself with a towel having a blue and red border, which had been innocently placed in her room. The same sucking rebel, while partaking of the hospitality of her friend, objecting to his son's whistling "Yankee Doodle" and trolling the "Star Spangled Banner."

Much of all this is known to the authorities at Washington, but much is not, and an amount of mischief and most serious trouble and disaster to our cause is being done, which if not checked, and with a strong hand at once, will prove to be an evil on our very hearthstone and centre of all we hold dear.

Yours respectfully,
A Subscriber.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Pittsfield, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your article of yesterday, headed, "Extraordinary Proclamation by Gov. Gamble, of Missouri," with pain and surprise.

Premising that the copy of the proclamation quoted by you is only its substance, as given by the telegraph, I beg leave to remark, in explanation of the paragraph which seems to have aroused your suspicions of Gov. Gamble's loyalty that the late Governor, Jackson, now in armed rebellion, secreted all the munitions of war belonging to the State, or which he had seized from private persons, or purchased with the means of the State, and which he could not carry away with him, and it is to these deposits of arms and ammunition that Gov. Gamble refers, when he asks for information in regard to them, in order that they may come to the possession of the State, without being captured by the United States troops. If captured in the hands of rebels, or as the deposit of rebels, they would be confiscated, and held as the property of the United States. I do not understand Gov. Gamble as indicating any spirit of opposition, jealousy or resistance to the United States, but simply as desiring to get the State property out of the hands and care of rebels, and save it from the legal consequences of capture as from an enemy.

As to his call on the people to enroll themselves in military organizations, that they may take a part in the defence of the State, it is in reference to an invasion of the State from Arkansas, and not as against the National troops, that he makes this call. He notifies "the officers and troops of the Confederate States who have invaded Missouri," that they are there against the will of the people of Missouri, and must "depart at once from the State." He, at the same time, orders all citizens embodied under the military law of the late General Assembly of Missouri, and which, in fact, was gotten up to resist the National Government, to disband, and all soldiers are enjoined to cease acting under that law.

It was stated, and urged upon the attention of the Convention, by a loyal Colonel of the Home Guards, that there was no legal military State organization in Missouri—that these Home Guards, upon which the people, in connection with the National troops, had relied for defence—required a legal recognition; and I have no doubt that it is to these organizations the new Governor refers, being the same to which Gen. Fremont promised to give attention at the moment of his leaving St. Louis for Cairo. These Home Guards, of which there were five or six regiments at St. Louis, have been called "United States Reserve Corps," and they have been under the orders of the United States military commandants wherever there have been such commandants in the same district. I do not believe, at all, that there is any danger whatever of having "another State Army," as apprehended by you, "wholly independent of the United States authority, and educated by Gov. Gamble into the notion that the United States are to be watched lest they rob and plunder the State of Missouri." I think you do great injustice to Gov. Gamble, and to the people of Missouri, and perhaps, from not bearing in mind the peculiar condition of affairs in that State.

Missouri is loyal to the Union, but is very far from being loyal to the Republican Party. You remember, perhaps, that Missouri, out of about 170,000 votes, gave only some 34,000 to Breckinridge, and about half as many to Lincoln. The rest of the votes, divided between Douglas and Bell, were justly regarded, in the main, as Union votes, and when added to those cast for Lincoln, indicated an overwhelming majority opposed to secession.

It was stated in the Convention by a member opposed to its final action, that there is a Union majority of 80,000 in Missouri, and also that the number of troops upholding that Union majority there is 50,000, and I fully believe such to be the fact. The secession invaders will be repelled.

Missouri can neither be coaxed, betrayed, nor driven out of the National Union, and I have no more apprehension of Gen. Pillow's capturing St. Louis than I have of Jeff. Davis camping on Bunker Hill. Very respectfully,

Thos. Allen, of St. Louis

THE PRISONERS.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, says:

"In conversation with one of the wounded prisoners this morning, I remarked to him—'Stranger, there is no disposition in this country to exult over a fallen enemy; but, if it is not impertinent, I should like to ask you a question. What did you expect when you left Washington?' 'Well,' replied the soldier, 'we were told that our scouts could whip all the force you had at Fairfax and Centreville; that we should have a small skirmish at Bull Run, and probably a smart brush at Manassas, from which place we expected to go on o Richmond.'

'Then you had no thought of defeat?'

'Not the slightest. *The word wasn't uttered, and nobody believed defeat to be possible.* When we got to Fairfax, we found what had been told us was true there; when we reached Centreville it was true there, and when we arrived at Bull Run we had what was expected to be a skirmish there; but, by ——,' continued the saint, 'if that is what you call a skirmish, what in hell do you call a battle?'"

Among the prisoners is a noble-looking and intelligent Zouave, one of the few decent exceptions of the crew. I saw him on the field, just after he was taken. While passing a group of our men one of the latter called him some hard name. "Sir," said the Zouave, turning on his heel and looking the Virginian full in the eye, "I have heard that your's was a nation of gentlemen, but *your insult comes from a coward and a knave.* I am your prisoner, but [illegible] your curses upon me because I am unfortunate. Of the two, Sir, I consider myself the gentleman."

I need not add that the Virginian slunk away under the merited rebuke, or that a dozen soldiers generously gathered around the prisoner and assured him of protection from further insult."

PLEASANT TIMES IN TENNESSEE.

From the Memphis Appeal, Aug. 5.

Grand Junction, about 12 o'clock, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

About 12 o'clock yesterday there arrived here from Camp Pulaski a regiment of Louisiana volunteers, commanded by C. I. Soulakowski, on their way to Virginia. About 6 o'clock in the evening, after imbibing pretty freely of "bust-head," a row was commenced between the Frank Guards and some of the other companies, which resulted in a general fight of about one hour's duration, during which Major York and the Colonel, aided by some of the other officers, used every peaceable means to quell the riot, but all to no avail. It seemed to be growing general, when some of the men took shelter in the Percy Hotel, the doors of which were immediately assailed with the butts of muskets, axes, and whatever else could be found to answer the purpose of a battering-ram. They soon succeeded in smashing in all the doors, blinds, and sash, when they rushed in like a mob of infuriated devils and commenced an indiscriminate destruction of the hotel furniture and everything they could lay their hands on. Drawers were torn open, the contents were destroyed, the furniture was broken and pitched out, the dining-table was thrown over, and all the table furniture broken, the chairs smashed to pieces, and such a general wreck you have never witnessed in a civilized community.

About this time the efforts of the officers of the day and the guard proving unavailing to quell the mob, the officers, led by the Colonel, commenced firing on them, which resulted in the death of two upon the spot and the mortally wounding of some five or six others, and some six more dangerously wounded. There were fourteen killed and seriously wounded, besides a number of others that left on the trains last night, that were slightly wounded. The majority of the wounds were from pistol shots, some were bayonet wounds and broken heads from the clubbed muskets—the man not having any ammunition.

The hotel looks this morning like a hospital after a hard-fought battle. The dead and wounded are strewn all over the second floor, and the groans of the suffering are terrible.

After destroying the furniture and breaking all that they could about the house, two unsuccessful attempts were made to fire it.

Great credit is due Col. Soulakowski, Major York, and the officers and men of the Armstrong Guards, for quelling the riot and saving the town from destruction.

I have just been informed by the surgeon, Dr. Henly, that there are three or four that will die during the day.

A ROMANTIC FREAK.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Aug. 9.

Some days ago two ladies, one married, a resident of Howard County, the other a rich heiress of this city, made the acquaintance of Miss Dix, the philanthropist, and succeeded in getting a pass from Gen. Mansfield to go over to the National Army in Virginia. After receiving the "pass" they engaged a horse and buggy—the heiress holding the reins—and proceeded as far as the Confederate Army. The married lady, closely veiled, met a gentleman, addressing him familiarly as Mr. D. He responded by saying, "I am not Mr. D.—that is not my name." She then threw aside her veil; he recognized her, when she was told they would have to be arrested and sent back. *It appears, however, that the ladies had deceived Miss Dix, as they were both Secessionists, and were trying to get to Richmond.* Mr. D. was not willing that they should risk their lives unprotected by proceeding to Richmond, and had them sent back to their homes. It is supposed by some that the rich heiress was looking after a "loving swain" or a wayward brother, and had induced the married lady to accompany her. The mission, however, failed.

MORE "TREACHERY."

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 2.

It has been reported that Gen. Beauregard has detected and promptly punished several traitors and pretended friends, who had been giving information to the enemy.

It is to be hoped this process of retribution and justice will be continued until the Virginia border is purged.

Mr. J. A. Thompson, of the Washington Light Infantry Volunteers, relates to a member of the Committee from this city a fact which explains in great part the severe and persistent attack and concentration by the enemy on the Hampton Legion.

A renegade shopkeeper who had supplied the Legion with milk when in camp near Richmond, went over to the enemy before the battle and described the full dress and equipments of the Legion.

It is some consolation to know that this rascal renegade was detected, and *was shot* on Monday, 29th, by order of Gen. Beauregard.

WHY THEY DID NOT PURSUE.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

Richmond, Monday, July 29, 1861.

Amidst the rejoicing over the victory of Stone Bridge, dissatisfaction is expressed that we did not reap the advantages we might have reaped. Under such a thorough defeat, rout and disorganization of the National Army, it might have been driven from Virginia; and Alexandria, Arlington, and all their intrenchments and guns on this side of the Potomac, taken. Great as the victory has been, its results would have been incalculable could we have pursued the flying and terror-stricken enemy to the Long Bridge. And why was it not done? Simply because Beauregard had not the force. Though only a part of the Army was engaged in actual battle, all had been on active duty the whole day. The combined forces of Beauregard and Johnston did not exceed 35,000 men in the field. At least half of these were engaged in the fight. The rest were under the fire of the enemy's guns, with an occasional encounter. All, in fact, were on the battle field and in the battle array, from the earliest hour in the morning till the defeat in the evening. Every man was needed. There were no reserves; there would not have been any with such a small Army compared to that of the enemy. How was it possible, then, for Beauregard to have pursued the enemy twenty-five to thirty miles into Washington? His entire force was exhausted. Had his Army been large enough to have admitted of a reserve corps of five to ten thousand men, he would have pursued them into the National Capital. It was not Beauregard's fault that he had not a larger force. He had importuned and urged the Government to send him more regiments. He felt keenly the responsible and critical situation he was in. Not Beauregard, or Johnston, or any other General, is to blame for not having driven Lincoln's Army across the Potomac. The Executive is to blame for rejecting twelve months' volunteers, and not having given the Generals the means.

I intimated, in a former communication, that some secret and important movement, by Johnston or Beauregard, or by both, was under way, looking to the destruction of Patterson's *corps d'armée*. Rumors are current here to-day, that a large amount of our forces, supposed to be Johnston's command, is moving in the direction of Harper's Ferry. There is, as usual, no information to be obtained of the Government. I should rather expect to see Agents of the War Department running about the streets to learn the news.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

THE REPUBLICANS IN MAINE.

On Aug. 7, the Republicans of Maine assembled in Convention at Augusta. Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., the present Governor, was unanimously renominated, and the following were among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in rebellion against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, the people of Maine will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the *supremacy* of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war will cease.

Resolved, That the National Administration, in its patriotic efforts to carry out the principles just enunciated, is entitled to and should receive the support and coöperation of every loyal and liberty-loving man, and that to this end the Republicans of Maine invite a union of all those who are in favor of suppressing rebellion, of maintaining inviolate the Union and the Constitution, and of bringing back the Gov- [illegible] the principles and the purity of the earlier [illegible].

THE REPUBLICANS OF IOWA.

The Republicans of Iowa, in Convention at Des Moines, on July 31, nominated S. J. Kirkwood for Governor, J. R. Needham for Lieutenant-Governor, and Ralph P. Lowe for Judge of the Supreme Court. The resolutions adopted were of the firmest character, as may be judged from the following sample:

"The value of the Constitution and the Union cannot be measured by dollars and cents, nor by the span of a human life, and there should be no limit to appropriations of men and money for their preservation, except the amount requisite for certain success. We therefore cordially approve both the action of the President in calling for men and money, and the action of Congress in placing at his disposal more of both than he demanded, thus giving assurance to the world of the unalterable determination of the Government to perpetuate its existence as established by our fathers, to crush out the foulest rebellion known to history, and to liberate the loyal people of the rebellious States from the odious despotism and terrorism which have wrenched from them the blessings of peace and prosperity in the Union of the States, and we demand the prosecution of the war until the insults to our national flag and authority are avenged, by the restoration everywhere of law and order, and the supremacy acknowledged of the United States Constitution, as declared by its own terms."

WRECKING VESSELS.

From the Baltimore American, Aug. 9.

The Confederate Government having removed all the lights from the North Carolina coast, vessels are constantly being wrecked on Cape Hatteras. We copy the following illustrations of this from the Exchange Reading Room books:

"Steamer *Georgeanna*, Capt. Pearson, from Old Point, Va., to M. N. Falls, brought up officers and crew of bark *Linwood*; brigs *Lydia Frances*, *E. D. Martin* and schooner *Nathaniel Chase*—vessels captured and wrecked on the coast of North Carolina, whose crews had been released by the Confederates.

Bark *Linwood*, of New-York, (formerly of Baltimore,) Penny, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, with a cargo of 6,500 bags of coffee, was wrecked on Hatteras, July 16, about 200 bags of coffee saved. Brig *Lydia Frances*, of Damariscotta, Campbell, from St. Jago de Cuba for New-York, with 328 hogsheads and 196 barrels of sugar, and 15 tons of mahogany, went ashore on Hatteras, May 6, and became a total loss; about 30 hogsheads of the cargo saved. The officers and crews of both vessels were saved.

The bark *Linwood* was built in this city in 1852, by Messrs. Cooper & Slicer, for Capt. Henry Martin, now of Seaford, Delaware. In October, 1860, the vessel, which is A No. 1, of 491 tons burthen, was sold by Capt. Martin to a house in New-York, who dispatched her to Liverpool; thence she was sent to Rio, from which port she sailed with a return cargo of coffee to the Balize. Being ordered off by the blockading squadron, Capt. Penny was on his way to this port, when she run ashore off Hatteras on the 16th ultimo. It was with difficulty that the crew, consisting of Capt. Penny, first mate Powers, second mate Thomas Wheeden, of this city, with the crew, ten in number, saved themselves in the small boats and landed on the coast. They were taken prisoners by the Confederates, who sent them to Newbern, North Carolina, by railroad, but shortly after their arrival released them.

Capt. Penny purchased a small sail-boat in which the officers and crew on Wednesday, 31st ult., started to reach the Chesapeake, with the hope of being picked up by some vessel coming to this port. They were observed by the *Quaker City* off Cape Henry, and with the crew of the brig *Lydia Frances*, conveyed to that steamer to Old Point, whence they were brought to this city by the Bay Line steamer *Georgeanna*. The *Linwood* went entirely to pieces, the cargo, with the exception of two hundred bags of coffee, being also lost. Capt. Penny, with the officers and crew of the bark, took the evening train for New-York, where it was necessary for them to enter their protest.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

Gov. Moore, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation to the ladies of that State, advising that each one of them knit one pair of substantial woolen socks and deposit the same with the Judge of the Probate Court of the county in which she resides, who will have them forwarded to the Governor of Alabama, at Montgomery, from whence they will be forwarded free of cost to the soldiers before the cold weather commences.

LIEUT. DEMPSEY, OF THE NATIONAL ARMY.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Manassas, says:

"Having ascertained that Lieut. Dempsey, of Company G, New-York Second Regiment, reported as killed, was in one of the hundred hospitals convenient to Manassas, Stone Bridge and Centreville, I went to see him, and found he had a dangerous wound in the head, caused by a bursting bomb. He told me he had a wife living in New-York City."

SOUTHERN CURRENCY.

The Exchange Bank of Richmond is now receiving and paying out the notes of the following banks in the Southern States:

In South Carolina—All the banks.

In Georgia—Savannah Bank of Commerce, State Bank of Georgia and branches, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Marine Bank, Merchants' and Planters' Bank, Planters' Bank of State of Georgia, Central Railroad and Banking Company.

In North Carolina—Bank of North Carolina and branches, Bank of Cape Fear and branches, Bank of Wilmington, Commercial Bank of Wilmington.

The other bank of the city, says the *Dispatch*, are at present receiving all the notes enumerated above, under the head of Georgia. They all expect to receive the notes of all the banks in the above list, as soon as they can be heard from with reference to the proposition adopted by the late Bank Convention. The Exchange Bank, however, has acted without waiting for the responses of those banks, taking it for granted that they will be favorable. The balances between the banks entering into this arrangement will be settled in treasury notes.

THE PRIVATEER YORK.

The Norfolk *Herald* publishes the following extract from a letter received in that city from on board the privateer *York*:

"We were at sea seven days, and captured a prize 115 miles eastward of Cape Hatteras. She is worth about $90,000. We put a prize crew on board, and in coming in fell in with a man of war, and had to beach her to keep them from taking her away from us. Our crew are now engaged to wrecking her."

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. James K. Lee, of the Second Virginia Regiment, wounded at the battle of Bull Run, died at Manassas on Friday last. The body was to be brought to Richmond and there interred.

Second Lieut. Willie Preston Mangum, Company B, of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment, died on Tuesday of the injuries received in the late battle at Manassas. Lieut. Mangum was a son of ex-Senator Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, and, according to the *Dispatch*, was a man of brilliant promise, and an officer of rare tact and ability. He was only saved from instant death by a bible in his pocket, which broke the force of the ball.

POSITION OF HON. GREEN ADAMS.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated near Cumberland Gap, July 21, states that Hon. Green Adams has returned home and advises all Union men *to lay aside neutrality*, and prepare to take up arms to fight for the Government.

FROM PENSACOLA AND FORT PICKENS.

From the Mobile News, Aug. 2.

From Pensacola we learn that on the 31st ult., the *Niagara* returned from her fruitless chase of the *Sumter*, and resumed her anchorage off Fort Pickens. The *Colorado* was the only vessel at the anchorage.

At about 1½ o'clock on the morning of the 1st, an alarm was sounded that an expedition in boats from Pickens was approaching the town. The garrison in Pensacola was in arms in a moment, to give the enemy a warm reception. The whole town was wide awake, and great and entertaining was the excitement.

In fifteen minutes from the first sounding of the alarm a force of over one thousand artillery, cavalry and infantry were drawn up ready to dispute the landing of an enemy, and besides this all the militia of the city were on hand with their arms. The Mobile State Artillery, the Georgia Battery and the Prattville Dragoons were particularly prompt. The soldiers formed like magic, with less confusion than usual among regulars.

The alarm was false, of course. Billy Wilson's Zouaves have no idea of trusting themselves across the bay in boats unless with a prospect of cheaper plunder than is now held out, notwithstanding they have been informed that all the watches in Pensacola will be hung up on the trees in the public square, and not a shot will be fired until they make the landing, if they will come and try to take them.

A letter from the Quartermaster of Billy Wilson's Zouaves, dated July 22, says:

"Two of our companies have gone to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, about 400 miles from here. As Lieut. Denslow's company was detailed for that service, of course we had to part with him. He has gained many friends in the regiment, and also among the regular Army officers, by his gentlemanly and soldierly conduct. One of our companies has been sent into one of the batteries, and several of our officers have been ordered into the fort for instruction. This regiment has done much hard work, and we are not near through yet. We have plenty to eat and drink, and the men appear to be contented, and behave themselves.

We can see the rascals every day, at Fort McRae and the Navy-yard, drilling their men. I think this regiment will be in a hot place when the ball does commence. A cargo of ice from Boston has just arrived, and I assure you it was a great treat. My respects to my friends, and tell them I should be glad to hear from them, as there is no telling how long we are to be 'imprisoned' among snakes, alligators and bugs, of all sizes and shapes."

THE BLOCKADE.

A letter received in Boston from a firm in Havana, dated Aug. 3, says: "A vessel arrived here to-day from Savannah with a cargo of rice, which will pay a great profit. So much for your blockade, which we don't think much of."

GERMANY.

An Hour in the Lecture-room of a German University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HALLE, Prussia, ——, 1861.

Unfortunately one can't find out what the German-University lecture is without going into the Lecture-room, and this last is no slight undertaking for a man who has been accustomed to breathe oxygen. But, perhaps, in Rome we may do as the Romans do, so, before Herr Professor mounts the cathedra, we will venture to take a peep at his auditorium. On the pegs all around the room queer student caps are hanging,—of every color, scarlat and orange, white and green, —and of every shape, some of them quite cosmopolitan, and others *saucers*, that have to be tied to the head with a string. The edge of the desks, where the spikes of fifty generations of ink-horns have been stuck, look as if they had been resigned to the wood-pickers. Two hundred students are already in their places,—their portfolios before them, their pens newly cut, their spectacles wiped, their jackboots adjusted, and everything ready for work. Here are a half-dozen Hungarians, in national costume, their plumes, and buttons, and spurs more Hungarian than ever, now that FRANZ JOSEF has given them back their constitution. Yonder are some of NAPOLEON's subjects, who write down the lecture in French. Their red cheeks betray a little company of Swiss, and *there* is a South American, from Chili, almost as black, and quite as vain, as a negro. Here is a little knot of English-speaking men, from Great Britain and the United States, and yonder is a Greek. On one of the back seats a gray-headed, noble-looking man is sitting. He was Major in the Prussian Army, and resigned his place that he might come to the University, and seek the truth in his old age. There is an occasional soldier's uniform to be seen in the crowd; for one may be student and soldier at the same time, and in Prussia a student is compelled to only two, instead of three, years of service.

Just as the University regulator is striking the first quarter after 10, a loud, finely-executed hiss announces that Herr Professor is coming: the confusion of Magyar and English, French, Spanish and German ceases, and forthwith commences the squeaking of two hundred quills. The moment the Professor reaches the cathedra, and before he has fairly caught his breath, he begins to talk. Probably he reads from a yellow manuscript, though perhaps he repeats memorita, what he has elaborated in his study. There is no attempt at oratory. Either every clause is given twice, or all is delivered so slowly that the laziest pen can catch every word. If the lecturer gets in a hurry, a long, universal hiss brings him back to reason; and if Mr. Student wants to cough or blow his nose, he does it leisurely, and then resorts to the convenient hiss again, which is pretty sure to procure a repetition of the words that he lost while he was otherwise engaged. There has been some improvement though, since the days of BAUMGARTEN, who used to announce the commas and semi-colons as they come along. But even now the note-takers are solemnly informed when the paragraph breaks. Herr Professor is reading what will soon make up the three volumes of his latest work, and the manuscripts of his hearers would almost serve as copy for the printer. The lecturer closes with the hour, and all attempts to prolong them after the clock has struck are greeted with diligent snapping of pens, scraping and hissing. The lecturer pockets his manuscripts, and the students rush out—to their rooms for a philosophic smoke, to "the Ring" for a seidel of "echt bayerisch," or to the Heide for a duel.

The *contents* of the German University lecture are hardly less peculiar than its *surroundings*. Its patiently elaborated scholarship at the foundation, its clear, sharp, systematic thinking, and its exhaustion of all literatures, ancient and modern, for the illustration of its subject—all this one must come to Germany to find. In a lecture-room at home one finds enthusiasm and power often; in Edinburgh there is patience, and the national "*metapheesik*," that is not to be despised; and in Paris, a rippling, sparkling brilliancy; but here there is something of each of these, and much besides that is altogether rich and characteristic. There is a minute knowledge of what men in every time and nation have believed, and a careful weighing of their opinions as so much testimony; there is a comprehensive view of history with reference to its purpose and results; there is a true independence, which, though often carried too far, in individual instances has produced the finest and most substantial results; and there is also a keenness and vigor of mind that can put to the best use all the wealth of material that German industry has collected. The judgment of JEAN PAUL, which assigned to the Germans the empire of the air, while it left to the English and the French the sea and the land, few who have seen and considered will hesitate to confirm.

BRIDGEWATER.

Alexis de Tocqueville's Opinion of the English Mind.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The opinions of this most appreciative and impartial observer of Peoples and Governments have commanded marked attention and respect by the wise of all nations. In a letter to Mrs. GROTE, written in 1857, speaking of the "nature of the English mind," he says:

"It consists in a downright perception somewhat narrow, but distinct, which enables you to see thoroughly what you have in band, but not to see several things at once. This, probably, is the cause of a peculiarity of the English mind in politics which has always surprised me. In the eyes of the English, that cause which is most useful to England is always the cause of justice. The man or the Government which serves the interests of England has all sorts of good qualities; he who hurts those interests, all sorts of defects; so that it would seem that the criterion of what is right, or noble or just, is to be found in the degree of favor or opposition to English interests."

This is the opinion of a most acute observer, all of whose sympathies were in favor of the English people. He enjoyed the friendship and hospitalities of LANSDOWN, and of Holland House, in no measured degree, where he met with people of the highest rank,—of public station, and those most noted for their wisdom and learning; and for many years of his life he enjoyed their respect and confidence, and thus he had the best opportunities of knowing the qualities of the English mind and heart; his opinions, therefore, may be received with assured confidence. Is it possible to conceive a case or course of action by the Government, with the concurrence of the leading minds of England, which could more surely justify the opinion of the English mind than that course which has been taken in regard to the wicked war waged by the assumed Confederate Government against that of the United States? *English interests*, to be promoted by *cotton* and *free trade*, have induced the English mind to consider the cause which would give England these advantages the cause of justice. That selfish mind is induced by English interests to make it "right and just and noble" for the Southern people to rebel without any cause against the most beneficent Government in the world, to erect a Government founded on human bondage. English interests have made it "right and just and noble" to desire to sustain a Government which denies to one-half of its people all education, all rights of property; to parents any right to their children, the husband to his wife, which, *by law*, forbids to such people the marriage rite, which, *by law*, denies the privilege to such people to be witnesses against their oppressors, thus sheltering from punishment crimes at which humanity shudders. All these atrocities are by "English interests" made in the "English mind" the criterion of what is right or noble or just. God save "The bulwark of the Christian religion."

H.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Selling out the Government Property—The Troops Leaving—Scarcity of Printing Paper—Congressional Delegate, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, July 22, 1861.

Last Saturday's *Mountaineer* contains the continued advertisement, inviting "proposals for hay and oats" for the supply of the Subsistence Department at Fort Bridger, while for several days past placards posted about the city have informed the community that a public sale—of similar character to the one now in operation at Fort Crittendan—will commence at Fort Bridger in the course of a few days. In this latter sale, however, nothing is said of the disposal of the "quarters," store-houses, &c., but grain, beef cattle, machinery, implements, tools provisions, and miscellaneous articles and stores are to change hands.

The sale at Fort Crittenden goes bravely on. Some things sell at a fair price and others go dirt cheap. Good sugar fetches 30 cents per pound; usual retail price, 40 to 50 cents. A quantity of damaged sugar fetched but three-quarters of a cent per pound. Tea, 50 cents, and bacon one to five cents per pound. Medical and hospital stores very cheap. Wagons run together and measured off by the acre—$250 to $300 per acre. Flour, 40 cents to 50 cents per hundred. Grain, 25 cents per hushel; contract price of the same this Summer, $2 to $2 50. Thus for $10, a ton of flour could be procured, or 40 bushels of wheat, enough to serve a small family through the great famine which the Mormons preach so much about. The buildings composing Fort Crittenden fetched under $300, for mail and express purposes. This is perhaps 1,000 per cent. below the original cost. The ordnance stores are being destroyed—the shells exploded, and the villainous gunpowder thrown into the creek; the iron will consequently remain, and will doubtless be scraped up and made the most of, as it sometimes brings 10 cents per pound here.

The first detachment of troops, with commissary train, were expecting to quit Fort Crittenden to-day.

A late express brought news that a number of volunteer troops were to be sent to Utah to protect the mail and express, and the overland route in general. If this be true, it does not appear a wise thing to sell all the subsistence stores here and destroy the ordnance stores. Perhaps, however, the telegraph is not always entirely confined to the truth. If troops be sent to this vicinity, there will certainly be another batch of excellent chances for speculators to make fortunes again, by fat contracts to supply whatever is needed, and revive their drooping spirits by the bright prospect of another bountiful harvest of Government cash, or drafts, which are pretty nearly the same thing.

The *Deseret News* failed to appear last week. It seems that the newspaper mill is not yet altogether successful in turning out printing paper, being hindered at first through want of rags, and now for want of chemicals. Deficiency of rags would indicate that, nothwithstanding the great quantity of dry goods brought into the Territory the past few years, there is such a scantiness of clothing among the people at large, that they, per force of circumstances, wear and mend as long as their apparel will hold together at all, and that there is in reality scarcely such a thing as cast-off clothing or an old rag-bag. A bad country for the "old clo" gentlemen. Fort Crittenden, however, has come to the rescue on the rag question, and furnished many tons of that material.

The *Mountaineer*, on Saturday noon, issued an extra with the President's Message, though the Eastern mail brought that document in the New-York papers the same evening.

The past week Mr. J. J. BENJAMIN, a Moldavian traveler and Jew, has been in this city from California. This gentleman's ruling passion appears to be to find out the "Ten Lost Tribes," to accomplish which purpose, he states that he has already traveled over a great portion of the civilized and the uncivilized world. He thinks he has discovered a clue to those missing tribes in Northern Africa and in Asia. Whether or not any such clue exists in this Great Basin, the world will, perhaps, be informed of in due time.

The weather, lately, has been hot in the morning and in the night, cloudy and windy in the afternoon and evening, and an occasional slight and short thunder storm, with big rain-drops.

On Wednesday evening a caucus was held in this city, in a private sort of a way, for the nomination of a Congressional delegate and certain Territorial and County officers. Hon. J. M. BERNHISEL is the successful gentleman to represent Utah in Washington next Winter. His nomination is about as sure as the election. As has been the case heretofore, the caucus and the election will probably not cost the Honorable gentlemen a single red cent, nor a solitary stump speech. So are things done in this region generally.

An old fellow, named JOHN ORMOND, living "t'other side of Jordan," on Wednesday, during an altercation, severely stabbed another man named JOHN RAYNOLDS, with a butcher-knife. This passionate old ORMOND is not always a safe creature to go loose, as this is not his first attempt at violence. In this instance the knife approached the wounded man's heart, cutting a membrane and severing a rib.

About ten days ago JOHN N. BADGER, a little boy three years old, was found dead in the tail-race of C. B. HANCOCK's mill, Payson, Utah County.

Several days ago a little child, named SMITH, died in this city from the effects of being struck on the head with a rock, which rolled down the mountain to its base, where the child had been taken, with others, by its mother, for the purpose of bathing in the warm springs north of this city. A man named EVAN EVANS was on the mountain side gathering rock for building, and it is thought he loosed the fatal stone. Very inhuman was he, though, for on being asked by the mother to help her home with the child, he told her to carry it home herself.

Emigrants from the East continue to throng our city almost daily. A company camped on one of the public squares of this city lost four horses on Thursday night. Mr. VAN ETTAN, a mountaineer, and another person, went after the thieves.

A person reputed a horse-thief was found dead a few mornings since on the square in Brigham City, north of this. Reports of firearms had been heard the night preceding.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—The exercises of the graduating class took place on Wednesday. The speaking was up to the average standard. The following honorary degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—HENRY WARD, Professor of Natural History in Rochester University; JACOB T. BOYLE, New-York; FRANK E. K. CHUBAUCK, Pittsfield; Hon. BENJAMIN F. MILLS, Williamstown.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. EARN. B. FOSTER, of Lowell; Rev. JOSEPH MULLEN, of Calcutta, India.

Doctor of Laws—EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; JARED P. KIRTLAND, Professor in the Medical College at Cleveland.

Gov. ANDREW and Staff and Adj.-Gen. SCHOULER were present on the occasion, and also at the corporation dinner, where the Governor made a patriotic speech.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, John Brown, native of Pennsylvania, 23 years, pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Edward Dunn, native of Ireland, 19 years, pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Mary Harrington in Broadway, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Lawrence Dunn, native of Ireland, 17 years, pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Elizabeth Wright, native of New-York, 25 years, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Jas. McGrath, native of Ireland, 37 years, pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Patrick O'Hara, of No. 471 Washington-street, and was remanded for sentence.

Julius Grass was tried for picking the pocket of Henry Cotrel on the 4th of July last, and acquitted.

Henry Johnson was tried and convicted of picking the pocket of Mary Anderson on the 27th of July last. Remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*In the matter of the Application of Charlotte Lunebargh.*—Ordered that the respondent pay the petitioner's attorney the balance of money in his hands after deducting $124, and that the residue of this motion be denied, with leave to petitioner to renew his motion for the balance, or apply for a reference on the papers, after an application has been made to the Court to compel the payment of the remaining half by the person in whose hands the same was placed.

Helena Craig vs. *Hiram Hyatt et al.*—Motion denied. Costs to abide event.

In the Matter of the Application for a mandamus to the Marine Court.—Motion for mandamus denied.

Irving Van Wert et al. vs. *Wm. E. Bleecker et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

The Same vs. *Henry Bleecker et al.*—Motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*In the matter of the application of Lyman Gardener.*—Application for discharge granted.

In the matter of the accounting of Thomas Gormley.—Motion to set aside judgment and execution granted.

Robertson vs. *Cargill.*—Demurrer overruled, with costs.

Scheick vs. *Schmidt.*—Motion to discharge from arrest granted.

Mealler vs. *Wilson.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Hill vs. *Lewis.*—Motion denied.

Young vs. *Doering.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $167 46.

Carson vs. *Lane.*—Application for permanent injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved.

The People vs. *Powers.*—Judgment and execution set aside.

Geran vs. *Fancher.*—Motion for new trial denied.

Solmes vs. *Lias.*—Motion for new trial denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... AUG 9, 1861.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 87¾	1,000 Ill Cen. R. Bds . 90
2,000 do ... 87⅞	5 Am. Ex Bank ... 79
17,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 88	50 Pac. Mail S. Co ... 74½
1,000 U. S. 6s, '67 ... 87	100 Canton Company.. 9½
2,000 Trea. 12 ₰ c. Nts 101⅞	200 Chic. & R. I. R. ... 40½
8,400 Trea. 6 ₰c. 2 Year 96½	12 do ... 40
5,000 Ill Con. Bs. '62.. 81	100 N.Y.C.R.ex div.opg 73½
109,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 45½	100 do ...opg 73⅛
5,000 do ... 45¾	200 do ...s3 p.&c. 73⅛
5,000 Virginia St. 6s... 54	300 do ...opg 73¼
5,000 do ... 54½	150 do ... p.&c. 73⅛
3,000 do ...s5 54	350 do ...s3 aft opg 73¼
15,000 N. Car. State 6s . 70	100 do ...opg 73⅝
5,000 do ...s5 69	200 Erie Railway...opg 26⅛
5,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 44	10 Panama Railroad..107⅛
24,000 do ... 43¾	100 Ill. Central R. S... 64
1,000 Mo. 6s. Iss. to H.&	400 Gal. & Chi. R. ...s60 63
St. J. R. ...s5 47½	30 do ... 63⅛
2,000 Louisiana St. 6s.. 62	150 do ... 63¼
1,000 Michigan 6s ... 81	150 do ... 63⅞
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s . 76½	100 do ... 64
4,000 Hud. R. S. F. Bs. 96½	400 Cleve. & Tol. R. ... 29½
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M. Bs. 79¾	700 do ... 29⅛
1,000 H. 2 m. B. ex. In. 92½	900 do ...s10 29⅛
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. bonds ... 92½	100 do ...s30 29¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 88¾	50 N.Y.C.R.ex.div.opg 74⅞
5,000 Trea.6 ₰c. 2 Year 96¼	350 do ...p&c 74½
7,000 N.Carolina St. 6s 70	300 do ...opg 74½
3,000 Ill. Con. Bds, '62. 81¼	50 do ...opg 74½
1,500 Georgia State 6s. 70	650 do ...opg4 7¾
15,000 Ten. State 6's, '90 45½	350 do ...p&c 74¾
7,000 do ... 45⅜	150 Erie Railway...opg 26⅛
10,000 Missouri St. 6s... 44½	5 Mich. Cen. R. ... 42
1,000 do ... 44⅛	50 M. So. & N. Ind. R. 13⅞
100,000 do ... 44½	100 Mich.So.&N.I.G.S.. 29⅛
4,000 Va. State 6s ... 53½	100 Ill. Cen.R. Scrip.s60 64
375 Chic. & Rock I. R... 41	5 Gal. & Chi. R. ... 64
50 do ... 41½	50 do ... 65
100 Pacific M.Stm.Co.s30 75	50 do ...s10 65
50 do ... 75½	100 do ...s10 65½
150 do ... 78	175 do ... 65½
500 Clev. & Tol. R. ... 30½	50 do ... 65¾
100 do ...b60 30½	350 do ... 66
1,250 do ... 30½	50 do ... 65⅞
500 do ... 30½	50 Chi. Bur. & Quin.R 58½

FRIDAY, Aug. 9—P. M.

The Stock Market shows a further large improvement to-day. The morning Board was well sustained on State Stocks, and when New-York Central was reached, the stock was called ex dividend, and immediately advanced to 73⅞ ₰ cent. This gave a tone of general firmness to the whole market, and after the Board broke up, prices continued to advance on the Street, with some considerable transactions in Central and Galena shares. The buoyancy at the afternoon Board was very marked. Another rise of 1 ₰ cent. was added to New-York Central, Rock Island, Galena and Toledo, and ½ ₰ cent. to Missouri Sixes. Of the latter and Tennessees, the sales of the day reach a quarter of a million dollars. North Carolinas and Georgias maintained the advance of yesterday, while Virginias were less stiff. The business at the Board was more active than usual of late in the afternoon. The sudden spirit of the market created some surprise on the Street, though not wholly unexpected to parties who had closely watched the stubbornness of prices and comparative scarcity in the cash supply of Stocks through the early part of the week. The change was ascribed by some to the presence in the City of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the belief that he will be met by our bankers in a liberal spirit of mutual confidence and accommodation. However this may turn out, we dare say that with the ways and means placed by Congress in his discretion, Mr. CHASE is in no danger of fail ing to carry on the Government with proper ease and credit. Of the Loans authorized he has the discretion, as well as authority, to pay out one hundred and fifty millions in Treasury paper directly for Army and Navy supplies, and other wants of the Government, leaving the open market, if need be, to regulate the value of this paper, as it is now regulating the paper bearing a less rate of interest than the proposed 7.30 ₰ cent. issue. We do not anticipate that our Banks and Savings Institutions will permit any such alternative to be resorted to, if by offering fair terms to the Secretary they can secure the original purchase and redistribution of his Treasury Notes and Funded Stocks, at or within the prescribed limits of the recent Loan Act of Congress. But as we understand that there may be *croakers* among our Bank people, who affect to be dissatisfied with the limits in question, and who insinuate that the Department may be brought to grief thereby, we venture to express the belief that the Secretary of the Treasury is not the man to suffer his fears to be worked upon by any clamor of this nature, or for a moment to doubt the due appreciation of the credit of the Government, in the open market, to the extent that he may find it agreeable and convenient to pay his paper out directly to the people. The two-year Treasury Notes were again in demand to-day at 96⅛@96¼ ₰ cent. In addition to the domestic exchange firms, on the Street before named, who are active buyers and sellers of the two-year Treasury Notes now coming on the market, we may say that Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, of the Stock Exchange, are also regular dealers in these notes. Their advertisement to this effect appears in another column.

Late in the afternoon the firmness of the market continued, and prices closed about as follows:

Central ...exd. 74⅜	Toledo ... 30½
Erie ... 26¼	Mich. Central ... 43
Missouris ... 44⅞	Mich. Guaranteed ... 30
Tennessees ... 46	Panama ... 107½
Galena ... 65¼	Pacific ... 76⅛
Rock Island ... 41⅛	Illinois Central ... 64⅛
Treasury Notes ... 96⅜	Hudson ... 35

The bidding for City Bank Shares at the early Board was as follows, the figures being about the same as yesterday:

New-York ... 82	Manhattan ... 110
Merchants' ... 89	Mechanics' ... 90
Union ... 85	America ... 96
City ... 105	Phoenix ... 80
Chemical ... 400	Butchers' and Drovers ... 100
State of New-York ... 75	Commerce ... 76
American Exchange ... 79	Metropolitan ... 82
Citizens' ... 50	Nassau ... 75
Corn Exchange ... 75	Commonwealth ... 62
Importers' and Traders' .. 80	

The following were the bids for the Railway Mortgages this forenoon:

N. Y. Central Sixes ... 93	N. Indiana firsts ... 75
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '76 100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₰ c. 73½
N.Y. Cent. convertible,	Ill. Cent. 7 ₰ cent., '75 89½
'76 ... 100½	La C. & Mil. L. G. Bds 10
Erie firsts, '68 ... 102	Chi. & N. W. S. F. ... 80½
Erie seconds, '59 ... 99	C. & N.W. firsts, 2d se's. 39
Erie seconds, ex. '79 ... 95	N. J. Cent firsts ... 102½
Erie thirds, '83 ... 85	Gal & Chic firsts ... 97
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69 102	Gal. & Chic. seconds . 95
Hud. R. seconds, '85 ... 96	Chic. & R. I. firsts ... 94
Hud. R. seconds S.F.'85 96½	Lake Erie & W. firsts 60
Harlem firsts, 1869-73 .. 96¼	Del., Lack. & W. firsts. 96
Harlem seconds, '64 ... 92½	Del. Lack. & W. sec. 88
M. Cen. 8 ₰ c., old ... 96⅞	Clev. & T. firsts s. f 73
M. Cen. 8 ₰ c n. f. '82.. 95	C. B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. bds. 92½
Mich. S. 7 ₰ c. firsts . 75	Warren R. ... 72
Mich. S. 7 ₰ c. seconds.. 57	Georgia 7s ... 74
Mich. S. 7 ₰ c. ass. bds 48½	South Carolina 6s ... 50

The Foreign Exchange Market is lower for the mail to-morrow. The sales of Bank and Bankers' bills range 107@107½, most of the business being at or below 107½ ₰ cent. There is more Produce Exchange making from the export operations in the Grain market, and the rates take the wide range of 105½@106¾ ₰ cent. There is nothing new to-day in the market for money. Lenders continue to place part of their balances with the Government at 60 days, and in Treasury Notes by purchase in the market. A financial letter from one of the Gulf cities received here to-day, says that "Under Government orders, all letters are now supervised by an officer at each point, preventing remittance (except abroad) out of the Confederacy."

The Ocean Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 3 ₰ cent.

The following is a comparative view of the imports and exports of Cotton into and from Great Britain and Ireland, from Jan. 1, 1861, to July 20, 1861, and of the imports and exports for the same period last year:

IMPORTS.

	1861.	1860.
American, bags	1,731,021	2,069,527
South American, bags	44,170	58,954
W. Indies, Demerara, &c., bags	1,450	875
East Indies, bags	400,965	306,318
Egypt, &c.	82,139	80,875
*Total	2,260,345	2,516,540
Decrease of imports as compared with the same period last year		256,195

EXPORTS.

American	100,802
East India	180,354
Total in 1861	281,156
Total in 1860	260,710

* The total quantity of all kinds imported this year through Bristol and Hull (1,799 bags) is given in the above table; but the quantity that arrived at these ports last year is not included.

The net receipts of the Harlem Road for the month of July were as follows:

1860	$100,036 17
1861	92,898 07
Decrease	$7,138 10

The Toledo and Wabash Railroad earned in July:

	1860.	1861.
From Passengers	$19,400 55	$13,732 05
From Freight	65,478 62	77,732 21
Total	$84,879 17	$91,464 26
Increase		$6,585 09

The Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien Railroad earned, the fourth week of July:

Fourth week, 1861	$39,595 99
Corresponding week, 1860	9,357 34
Increase	$30,238 65
For July, 1861	$107,399 96
For July, 1860	37,429 36
Increase	$69,970 60

The New-York Canal tolls continue to run largely ahead of the last two years. The comparison is thus stated in the Albany papers:

Amount of tolls rec'd. 4th week July, 1859	$60,837 55
Amount of tolls rec'd. 4th week July, 1860	119,520 49
Amount of tolls rec'd. 4th week July, 1861	138,840 52
Total receipts to 31st July, 1859	608,250 89
Total receipts to 31st July, 1860	1,154,457 14
Total receipts to 31st July, 1861	1,447,514 27
Increase of 1861 over 1859	761,276 38
Increase of 1861 over 1860	293,057 13

SPECIE LIST PER STEAMSHIP KANGAROO.

Nesmith & Co. ... £2,400	Wakeman & Dimon ... 1,000
Thos Watson & Co. ... 1,000	Parker, Brooks & Co. .. 164
Brown, Bros. & Co. ... 50,000	Walsh, Carver & Chase 704
E. Zacbrisson ... 730	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 28 bbls. Ashes, 7,095 bbls. Flour, 70 bags Corn Meal, 45,885 bushels Wheat, 97,399 bushels Corn, 335 bushels Rye, 21,563 bushels Oats, 618 bushels Malt, 1,269 packages Provisions, and 337 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 45 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, at former quotations.

COFFEE—The demand has been more general to-day. Sales, 100 mats Java, at 19½c.; 50 bags Laguayra, at 16¼c.; and 2,108 bags Rio, at 13c.@15c. ₰ lb.

COPPER—All kinds have been inactive; prices nominally unchanged. Refined Ingot, 17½c.@18c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—The market has been quite active to-day, and prices have advanced materially. The reported sales add up 4,300 bales, (partly, if not mostly, on speculation,) including Middling Uplands, at 17¾c.@18c. ₰ lb., closing buoyantly, though irregularly.

FRUIT—The principal kinds have been in moderate request, including Layer Raisins, at $2 45@$2 50, and Bunch do., at $1 55@$1 60 ₰ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in less request to-day, and prices close with a downward tendency. Shippers are not disposed to buy freely, unless at reduced rates. The reported transactions reach 1,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 32½; poor to choice Extra State at $4 40@$4 60, mainly at $4 45@$4 55, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 20@$4 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 45@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 50@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 05 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25@$4 32½
Extra State	4 40@ 4 60
Superfine Western	4 20@ 4 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 45@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 5 60
Inferior extra Ohio	4 85@ 4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 95@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 70@ 4 85
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 80@ 6 80

Southern Flour is rather quiet, yet steady. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, including superfine, at $4 20@$4 30, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 45@$7 50, ₰ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, owing in part to the very limited supply of desirable lots, immediately available. The demand is mainly from shippers and for good to prime qualities, prices of which are very well supported. Inferior and common kinds are depressed, as they are not attracting much attention from buyers. Sales 115,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including white Canada at $1 25@$1 27; Canada Club at $1@$1 02½; white Western at $1 22@$1 32; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 20; red Western, at $1 17@$1 20; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 08@$1 11; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 92c.@$1 07; Racine Spring at $1 02@$1 03; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 82c.@$1 01; new Red Jersey, at $1 17; new White Kentucky at $1 30 @$1 35; new red Kentucky, at $1 20 ₰ bushel. Corn is improving, being actively sought after; sales 170,000 bushels, at 43c.@47c., for poor to prime mixed Western; 37½c.@42½c. for damaged do.; 48c.@50c. for Western Yellow, and 75c.@76c. for very choice old White Southern, ₰ bushel. Rye is in demand at 60c.@62c. for Northern, 52c. for Canada, and 47c.@49c. for Western, ₰ bushel. Sales 10,300 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canadian at 26c.@28c.; Western at 31c.@32½c., and State at 32c.@33c. ₰ bushel. The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water, during the first week in August, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:—

	Flour bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	11,830	358,762	629,458	—
1861	35,683	306,098	1,047,056	187,420
	Inc. 23,853	Dec. 52,664	Inc. 417,598	Inc. 187,420

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of August, inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bu.
1860	363,606	3,958,245	7,084,890	75,913
1861	499,129	11,753,706	7,841,981	187,420
	Increase 135,523	Inc. 7,795,461	Inc. 757,091	In. 111,507

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a gain of 1,694,615 bbls. flour. The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 7th of August, have been as follows:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Canal open	April 15.	April 25.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	204,681	36,606	499,129
Wheat, bush	672,071	3,958,245	11,753,706
Corn, bush	1,203,138	7,084,890	7,841,981
Barley, bush	147,194	75,913	187,420
Oats, bush	2,262,553	3,453,246	2,410,252
Rye, bush	98,746	118,121	341,072

HAY—North River is in limited demand, for local use, at 50c.@75c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@62½c. for new crop, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at uniform prices. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ₰ lb.

IRON—The market is dull, and quotations are altogether nominal.

LATHS—Eastern are inactive at $1 12½ ₰ thousand. The stock is quite moderate.

LEAD—Holders continue to ask full prices; $5 25 @$5 50 for Foreign Pig, and $5 20@$5 25 for American do., ₰ 100 lbs., but the inquiry is limited.

LIME—Rockland, 75c.@77c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales: 20 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c., and 31 hhds. Porto Rico, at 28c.@30c., ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to $1 05@$1 10 ₰ gallon, with sales of 630 bbls., in lots. Resin has been in request, and sales have been made of 3,000 bbls., at $4 for Common, $4 37½ for No. 2, ₰ 310 lbs.; $4 62½@$6 75 for low to pale No. 1, and $8 for Virgin, ₰ 280 lbs., the market closing very firmly.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in fair request, at full prices, 40c.@45c. ₰ gallon; sales, 2,500 bbls. Crude Sperm ranges from $1 18@$1 26 for very poor to strictly prime, ₰ gallon; sales, 200 bbls. Linseed is attracting more attention, and is now up to 58c.@60c. ₰ gallon. Other kinds exhibit no important changes.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and depressed. Sales 300 bbls. at $15 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$10 62½ for Prime ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5¾c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Lard has not varied; sales 470 tcs. and bbls., at 8¼c.@9¼c. ₰ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales, since our last, 550 bbls., at $12 50@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½ @$5 62½ for Country Mess, ₰ bbl. Beef Hams $13 50@$15 ₰ bbl. Butter is salable at 7c.@14c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ₰ lb. Cheese is in request, at 3c.@7c., ₰ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 180 tcs., in lots, at $5 50@$6 37½ ₰ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 75 bags Pepper at 10½c.@11c., and 50 bags Pimento at 7½c.@8c., both cash, ₰ lb.

SUGARS—The demand continues active and prices are advancing; sales 2,200 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¾c., but including a few hundred Porto Rico at 6½c.@6c., mainly at 6½c. ₰ lb.

TEAS—Continue in demand at very firm prices.

TIN—Buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices; hence the current movements are very light. Holders quote Banca at 27½c.@28c., and Straits at 25½c.@26c., cash, ₰ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand was quite brisk from buyers for export, and fair from the home trade at very firm prices; sales 764 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@9½c.; 232 cases Seed Leaf at 5½c.@6½c.; and 101 bales Cuba on private terms, ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 20,000 lbs., at 8c.@8½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 200 bbls., at 16½c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active, and rates have been somewhat unsettled. We quote for Liverpool: Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d ₰ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8½d.@9½d. Corn, 8½d.@9d., ₰ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., ₰ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₰ tierce. Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s. Tallow, 25s. ₰ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 9d. @9½d. ₰ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₰ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₰ bushel; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ₰ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₰ ton; Hops, ½d. ₰ lb. For Cork—for orders, a foreign bark, with Corn, (24,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 11d., or 10 ₰ cent. extra to the Continent. For Havre—Wheat, (12,000 bushels,) in shippers' bags, at 18c. ₰ bushel. For Antwerp—Rye, (5,000 bushels,) in shippers' bags, at 10d. ₰ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Royal Bride	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per *City of Baltimore*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

EDWARD P. DOHERTY, COMPANY A, Seventy-first Regiment, who escaped from the rebels last Friday, will confer a great favor by sending his address to Box 2,719 Post-office.

THE ADVERTISER WILL PAY $4 TO any one enabling him to work his passage to England. Address B. S., care of B. Lockwood, Chatham-square Post-office, New-York.

O. F.—ALL WELL. WILL BE WITH YOU AT the time appointed. JANE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:

MILITARY DICTIONARY,

Comprising technical definitions; information on raising and keeping troops; actual service, including makeshifts and improved material; and law, government, regulation and administration relating to land forces. By Col. H. L. SCOTT, Inspector General U. S. A.

One volume octavo, half morocco, 250 illustrations. $5. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No 192 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Great improvements will be presented in the next volume. Fall number ready in September. Price, 10 cents; yearly, 40 cents. Also, the above illustrated with large, elegant, colored Steel Fashion Plates, large plate of Cloaks, and three full-sized patterns of New Gored Dress Sleeve and Boys' Zouave Jacket, 25 cents per copy; yearly, $1. Sent post-paid on receipt of price. Address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway. The largest, cheapest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine ever published. Now is the time to subscribe to receive it as soon as issued.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN FORTY-fifth-street, near Broadway, 21 feet front, 3 stories high, with all the modern improvements; very low. Also, the first floor over our store will be altered into a dwelling and show room to suit a tenant. Apply to McKENZIE O'HARA, Plumbers, No. 305 4th-st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE No. 84 East 41st-st., three doors west of Lexington-av.; all the modern improvements. Rent until 1st of May next at rate of $600 per annum and the Croton tax. Inquire within, or of W. M. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

WILL BE LET VERY LOW—NO 611½ 2D-av., 3-story and basement, high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements. Also, several parts of houses at low rents. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 415 3d-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 20TH-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, suitable for a small genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No 68 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $2,000. Address Box No. 1668 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST—BANK-BOOK, NO. 206,353, OF THE "BANK for Savings, in City of New-York." The finder will please leave the same at the Bank, or at No. 54 7th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

JEWELRY OR WATCHES WANTED SUITABLE FOR THE CUBA TRADE.—The goods must be first-class and at regular wholesale prices, in exchange for a dwelling-house with all the modern improvements, in the best part of the City. Address CUBA, Box No. 3,965 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR two half-orphan boys, aged respectively nine and seven years. Address "HOME," in care of Mr. William Greene, No. 264 6th-st., New-York, giving name, residence and references.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

HARDWARE.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A well-assorted stock of hardware and cutlery, for sale cheap and on easy terms, or will exchange for real estate or stocks. Apply to C. B. CHURCHILL & CO., No. 126 Chambers-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—YOU are respectfully invited to attend Divine service in a body, at the Mariners' Church, No. 234 Cherry-st., TO-MORROW, (Sunday.) Sermon by one of our Chaplains, Rev. IRA R. STEWARD. Let every veteran attend, and meet on the corner of Pike and Cherry sts at 2½ o'clock P. M. H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.

ABR'M DALLY, Colonel.
J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

"Hark! 'tis the warlike clarion,
On to the battle, heroes, on!"

THE SINGULAR MAN WHO PROCLAIMED the War will preach on *The Prophecies* TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—TWENTY-SECond-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. WILLIAM COCHRANE, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath.) Aug. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M and 4 o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL LECTURE at Dodworth's Hall, on SUNDAY, Aug. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Spiritualism in the Nineteenth Century.* Evening—*There was War in Heaven.* Admission, 10 cents.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST. NEAR 5TH-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

REV. E. WINCHESTER REYNOLDS, OF Watertown, N. Y., will preach in the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, and the following SUNDAY. Services at 10½ o'clock.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, Brooklyn, Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av. Rev. C. CRAVEN, Pastor, will preach, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Services during August, in the morning only.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. ERASTUS SEYMOUR, of Cochecton, N. Y. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. JOHN A. STAUNTON, Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 7½ o'clock. Free Seats.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. J. H. SUYDAM, of Fishkill, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Rev. DEWITT TALMAGE, of Syracuse, Aug. 19 and 26. Sabbath School every Sunday at 1½ and 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Daily Union Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—33D-ST., west of 8th-av.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ. Seats for strangers.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH—22D-ST., between 3d and Lexington avs. Rev. SAMUEL B. KNAPP will preach on Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. A. H. BURLINGHAM WILL PREACH in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. The Church will open during August.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. HENRY C. KINNEY will preach next SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE THOUsand acres of choice land, in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich. Two hundred and fifty acres, in one body, lie 8 miles from the thriving town of Kalamazoo, and less than 3 miles from Ostemo Dépôt, with excellent roads to both points; has an abundance of water, and plenty of pine, oak and maple timber, with a beautiful site for building; an outlay of $6 per acre will bring this tract up to from $30 to $40 in value per acre. One hundred and sixty acres lie within 10 miles of Kalamazoo, on a good road; has two fine, never-failing streams on it, is well timbered, and lies well for cultivation. Five hundred acres, in one body, lie 12 miles from Kalamazoo, and is a very handsome tract, being well timbered with oak, black walnut, beech and maple, and is well watered, having on it a small, clear and deep lake, filled with fish. To any person who desires a home in Michigan, a growing and healthy State, this is a desirable investment. The whole tract will be sold for $12,000. Apply, by mail, Box No. 376 Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A good house in the City of New-York, a house and ten acres of good land, with good out-buildings, situated on Long Island, six miles from Brooklyn ferry. This property now rents at eleven hundred dollars per annum. Inquire at No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Lot 25 by 131, little money down—or exchange for a small place in the country. Apply to MR. BRUSH, Fulton-av., second door from Classon-av., or to MR. NOBLE, book-stand, corner of Fulton and Gold sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.

J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 183 Broadway.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY TENEment property, a farm worth $15,000, either in this State, New-Jersey, or Connecticut. Apply at No. 22 Pine-st., room No. 4.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage houses and lots, with gardens attached, and near the Village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; farms of 213, 200 acres, several others from 150 down to 20 acres. These are all good farms, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of valuable country property. One of 41 acres, good building, abounds in fruit of every kind, fine lawn of shaded trees around the house, fine garden, &c. Terms easy, within ten minutes walk of the dépôt. Some 20 farms of the above description for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, near the dépôt, Waverly house.

S. D. HUNTING.

MADISON, Morris County, N. J., August 5, 1861.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE location for fruit-growing, 18 acres of land; soil, deep sandy loam, without stones; 30 miles from New-York, 4 miles from railroad dépôt, 8 from ship harbor; containing over 4,000 bearing peach trees, young apple orchard of ten acres, two acres of pears and cherries, and two acres of small fruits. Price, $2,000. Half can remain on mortgage. Address J. MAYO, Farmingdale, Long Island, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Westchester County, near Tarrytown, of 132 acres; part with river view, plenty of fruit and wood; never-failing streams and excellent soil, good two-story cottage house and out-buildings. Apply to T. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM OF 160 ACRES, well located in Wisconsin, all under cultivation; would take a stock of boots and shoes, dry-goods, or groceries, or Brooklyn City property, in exchange; if necessary some cash would be paid. Address V. V. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, for an interview.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 139 ACRES, 100 under good improvement; good house and barns; excellent soil, well adapted for a dairy or raising of sheep, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 156 West 21st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING a dwelling-house up town vacant, with modern improvements, and preferring to have it occupied until next May by a small family, who will keep it in perfect order, at low rent, will find a desirable tenant by applying immediately to N. BLISS, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

WANTED TO RENT.—ANY PERSONS HAVing a first-class furnished mansion to rent on Staten Island or Hudson River, within 10 miles of New-York, for the Winter months, with possession 1st September, may hear of a good tenant by addressing Box No. 1,676 Post-office. The situation must be unobjectionable.

WANTED—A WELL-IMPROVED COUNTRY residence, with from 10 to 50 acres, worth $8,000 to $10,000, within 50 miles of New-York, in exchange for a good, well-built, four-story, brown-stone house, one of the most desirable locations on Murray Hill. Address Box No. 1,379 Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE—WITH THE PRIVIlege of purchasing—a place of 8 to 16 acres of land, with comfortable but not expensive buildings. A healthy location in New-Jersey preferred. Address C. P. NOYES, Box No. 172 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH A few acres of land, must be on the water, Sound preferred, and a reasonable distance from the City. Price not to exceed $5,000. Address, giving particulars, Box No 4153 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for City property, a beautiful gothic cottage, partially furnished, with over half an acre of ground laid out with all kinds of fruit trees, plants, shrubbery, &c., &c., in Westchester County, three miles from Harlem Bridge. The house is in complete order. Conveyances every few minutes by stage, boat, or railroad cars. Rent very low to a good tenant. Will sell cheap and on liberal terms. Apply to JOHN KAVANAH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STEEL GUNS
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S
Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

TENTS. TENTS. TENTS.

Large and small Tents for sale at the lowest prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

ADOPTION.—LADIES WISHING TO ADOPT AN interesting little girl of 12 years—school teachers preferred—can inquire at 4th-st., third door from North 8th-st., Brooklyn E. D. Mrs. S. M. A.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES—LOOKOUT FOR HUSBANDS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

The Times for Sunday.

The TIMES will be published to-morrow morning as usual, and will be issued on Sundays as on other days, during the continuance of the war excitement. Agents and dealers will please send in their orders to-day. Price of the TIMES on Sundays, THREE cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most important intelligence this morning is from Fortress Monroe. A dispatch from there, dated Thursday, announces that on the night previous a body of rebel troops, headed by MAGRUDER, entered Hampton and entirely destroyed it by fire. On Wednesday scouts and fugitives informed Gen. BUTLER that a large body of rebel troops was approaching Hampton, and this intelligence was confirmed by a deserter, formerly a resident of Maine, who gave the particulars relative to the strength and appointments of the expedition. It consisted of seven thousand men, including two hundred cavalry, with eight pieces of artillery—the object being to draw out Gen BUTLER'S forces and attack Hampton or Newport's News, if practicable, or at least to burn Hampton, to prevent its being used for Winter quarters by the National troops. Gen. BUTLER, acting on this information, at once repaired with a considerable force to Hampton Bridge, and took the necessary measures to prevent a crossing by the rebels. Gen. MAGRUDER, with about five hundred men of his expedition, made his appearance about midnight, and immediately set fire to the town. He also attempted to forca a passage of the bridge, but was repulsed with the loss of three killed and six wounded. The destruction of Hampton was a most wanton and unjustifiable act, which, it is understood, the rebels intend to charge upon Gen. BUTLER.

Judging from all we are allowed to know relative to military matters at the Capital, everything there is now in a much more complete state of preparation, for either offensive or defensive operations, than ever before. Soldiers are arriving daily—in what numbers we are left to conjecture—and are judiciously distributed along our Potomac lines, which are now much extended and strengthened. The National pickets now stretch from Washington to Harper's Ferry. Most of the movements of troops are made in the night—a very judicious arrangement in more than one respect.

Baltimora was the scene of considerable excitement, and almost a riot, on Thursday night last, on the occasion of Senator BRECKINRIDGE'S visit there. A number of prominent Secessionists of Baltimore entertained Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and VALLANDIGHAM with a dinner at the Eutaw House, and at the close of the entertainment Mr. BRECKINRIDGE undertook to make a speech to a considerable crowd collected outside. His appearance was the signal for a scene of the utmost confusion, in which he found it impossible to make himself heard, and he was finally compelled to retire without concluding his remarks. Several fights took place in the course of the evening, and some of the Secessionists were rather roughly handled. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was subsequently called for, but did not consider it advisable, under the circumstances, to make his appearance.

Our Washington dispatches intimate that the Southern Press will not much longer exult over the fact that in some localities on the coast the blockade is inefficient. Congress has conferred ample power on the Navy Department to render it perfect along the whole range of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and it will probably soon be made so, so far as the stationing of vessels is concerned. These vessels, however, must be commanded by reliable and vigilant men, and not by those who will allow the rebel privateers to run out of the Southern ports in spite of their presence, as Capt. POOR, of the *Brooklyn*, stationed at the mouth of the Mississippi, seems inclined to do. The *Sumter*, it will be recollected, was allowed by him to escape; and now we have information that on the 30th ult. the privateer steamer *McRea* succeeded in running past him into the Gulf.

The Fourteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. GREEN, which arrived near midnight of Thursday, remained at the Park Barracks until after dinner yesterday, when they proceeded *viâ* the New-Jersey Railroad. They are sworn in for the war, and go to strengthen the force of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, at Harper's Ferry. The Massachusetts Fifteenth also arrived yesterday morning, stopped temporarily at the Park Barracks, and departed for Washington last evening. They are a fine-looking body of men, commanded by Col. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

The mails by the steamship *Europa*, which left Liverpool on the 27th ult., and touched at Halifax on Wednesday, reached this City last evening—the *Europa* having arrived at Boston yesterday morning. There is no news of importance to add to the full summary telegraphed from Halifax, but we give elsewhere various extracts of interest from our English files. The speech of Lord PALMERSTON on the Slave-trade, called out by an inquiry from Mr. BUXTON, is given in full; also, the testimony in the remarkable homicide case which recently occurred in London.

Our advices from Utah are to the 22d ult. The sale of Government property at Fort Crittenden, preparatory to the entire evacuation of that post, was proceeding from day to day—the property bringing but indifferent prices. Fort Bridger was to be dismantled in the same manner, the sale being already advertised in the Mormon newspapers. The buildings comprising Fort Crittenden were sold for mail and express purposes, for less than three hundred dollars—not one-tenth of what they cost originally. The first detachment of the troops was expected to leave the fort for the East on the 22d. A caucus of the Saints had been held at Great Salt Lake City, for the nomination of candidates for delegates to Congress, and some of the Territorial offices. Hon. JOHN M. BERNHEISEL, the present delegate, was again nominated for Congress, and will of course be elected.

The Stock market closed with much buoyancy, and at advanced prices yesterday. New-York Central 74¼ ex-dividend; Missouris 44¾; Tennessees 46 ℔ cent. Exchange 107@107½ ℔ cent. on London.

Flour attracted less attention, yesterday, and closed heavily. Wheat and Corn were active, and desirable lots were dearer. Cotton was quite brisk, and decidedly higher. Provisions were quiet. Groceries were in good request, as were also Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed and Crude Whale Oils. Tobacco was freely purchased. Whisky was dull and heavy. The freight engagements were light. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

State Politics—The Action of the Democratic Party.

The proceedings of the State Committees of the Republican and of the Democratic Parties of the State of New-York, in regard to the election of State officers, are before the people. We are not afraid of the judgment that will be passed upon them by all patriotic and fair men. The Republican Party is the dominant party of the State—declared so at the ballot-box, when all the machinery of the Federal Government in New-York City was in the hands of the Democratic Party, by the sweeping majority of 50,000 votes. Tha right of the Republican Party to its fairly won victory has been honorably conceded by the masses of the Democracy; and their devotion to the principle of republican institutions by which the majority rules and represents the Government, has been emphatically manifested in their eager and enthusiastic rally to the support of the Constitution while in the keeping of a Republican Administration.

It would have been easy, perhaps, for the Democratic masses of the Free States to have overthrown the Government and permanently dissevered the Union, by refusing support to Mr. LINCOLN, when his inauguration was menaced, and when, later, the supremacy of the Constitution was assailed, by the practical assertion of the right of secession. But the Democracy did not so read their honor or their safety. They loved their country more than party; and in Mr. LINCOLN they saw, not the successful partisan candidate, but the Constitutional President of the United States. And, therefore, they supported him—not grudgingly, but heartily—as earnestly and zealously, in fact, as if he had been their own party leader in the canvass that preceded his election.

The Republicans of New-York saw and appreciated this noble conduct on the part of the Democratic masses. We do not degrade the Republican Party when we say that they felt absolutely grateful to the Democracy for their spontaneous and hearty rally to the support of the Republican Administration on its perilous advent to power. To be sure, it was a duty, seeing that the Administration represented the Government; but it was a duty not grudgingly performed, and the Republican Party were wholly disarmed by the generous conduct of their late opponents. The recurrence of elections for State officers presented the first opportunity to the Republican Party to show that they had grounded arms as a party organization and were engaged now in the high and holy work of trying to save the Constitution itself from a deadly assault. The Republican State Committee truly represented the feeling of the Republican masses, in inviting the Democracy to an oblivion of the past and a cordial union of all true men in defence of the Union.

There was nothing unfair in the proposition of the Republican Committee. They did not ask any Democrat to adopt a single tenet of the Republican Party. They did not ask any Democrat to abandon his own convictions in regard to the policy of the Democratic Party. They did not ask any Democrat to commit himself to any principles or measures of Government beyond the settlement of the existing war. They simply asked the Democracy to "lay aside all minor issues, in the one effort to preserve the Government, and to restore the National Government and laws in all the States."

The Democratic State Committee have seen fit to decline the overture. We are quite sure they do not represent the heart of the loyal Democracy in so doing. This is not the time when any good citizen wishes to see rival party banners raised again in New-York. But such is evidently the aim of the members of the Democratic State Committee. In their reply to the fair and patriotic proposition of the Republicans, the Democratic Committee admit that the perils that now menace us "equal, if they do not exceed those which surrounded us in the War of Independence." Then, in heaven's name, is it not the duty of all men to drop "minor party issues," as the Republicans proposed, and unite for the defence of our Constitution and our liberties? The Democratic Committee are mocking the nation in pleading for a revival of partisan organizations when a great grief sweeps over the hearts of our twenty millions of people, and impending danger casts its gloom over all.

Looking at the action of the Democratic Committee, merely from a party stand-point, we cannot be displeased with it. The Democratic organization will be weakened, not strengthened, by the partisan spirit of its Committee. From being formidable, it will become feeble. From being an honorable and patriotic party, it may degenerate into a hurtful faction. The people will not tolerate the revival of parties now, for all parties are merged into one, and all are for the country. The Democratic Committee will wreck their organization in running counter to the National impulses of the people; but from the *debris* there will be left a secession element that we would prefer not to see in this loyal State. But in the end, that will disappear, and the political atmosphere will be pure as northern breezes.

Our advice to the Republican Party would be, not to imitate the impolicy of the Democratic Committee. We hold the majority in the State. Let us appeal from the Democratic Committee to the Democratic masses, and present such a ticket for their auffrages as all fair Democrats shall say is just and liberal to them. We do not fear the result, in the present temper of the people.

An organ of the Democratic Committee, in trying to justify them for their refusal to unite with other parties in the present National peril, declares that it is "a crisis which Democrats had no part in bringing about." We do not know what license the *Atlas and Argus* will arrogate in prescribing who are and who are not "Democrats." But if the present crisis has been precipitated on the country by any party save that which was lately led by BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, and which had the sympathy and support of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, whom the Democracy of the nation elevated to power, we have not read aright the history of secession and its war on the Union. But we shall leave the vindication of the reverse assumption to such parties as shall attempt the hopeless task of interrupting the patriotic current of the people's thoughts by the devices of political Committees. We are confident of the future.

Our National Loans Abroad—Attack on American Credit.

The London *Times* is neither logical nor ingenuous on American Loans. If the article which we copied a day or two since from tha City (or Money) columns of that journal, was designed simply as a plea for British neutrality, financial as well as political, between the North and South, we can well understand the motive, without appreciating the extraordinary line of argument adopted by the writer. His text is repudiation; not National, but State repudiation, in which category, in order to make "the balance of disgrace nearly equal," he is pleased to include Pennsylvania and Indiana, on the North, with Mississippi and Florida on the south of the line. The text, we may mention by the way, is one of the writer's own selection. The point was not made on this side, at the initiation or in the early progress of the present rebellion. JEFFERSON DAVIS and the State of Florida were *first* singled out and denounced in the columns of the London *Times* as gross and unbluahing repudiators, and therefore unworthy of all confidence in their open rebellion against the National Government. It is charged by this writer that DAVIS was never denounced in the halls of Congress as a repudiator, until he turned traitor, and that he is *now* "frequently assailed by speakers at Washington for tha minor as well as the major sin." We are not aware of the fact, but if it be so, the authority and strongest ground of denunciation were derived from the London *Times*, before that great journal assumed its position of lofty neutrality between the right and wrong of tha American Civil War.

But we pass this by, as a matter of comparative insignificance. The truth is undeniable, and admitted on both sides the Atlantic, that the State of Mississippi, on the promptings of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and others like him, is an unmitigated repudiator of its solemnly pledged public faith, and that DAVIS' first appearance in the halls of Congress was on the broad *Anti-Bond-paying* issue which he made and advocated before his constituents, and that he has been true to this bad principle ever since, even to the ostracism of an upright Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, who decided the Bonds in question legally and constitutionally binding on his State.

Another truth is equally patent—that the State of Florida is now and ever has been, since its incorporation into the Government as a State, an open repudiator of its bonds, for which full value was received in Europe, more than twenty years ago. And so clear was the case made against the State, for this her sole act and deed, and so entirely free from responsibility or taint of blame was the National Government, before an international Board of Claims, convened in London some years ago, that the poor bondholders were left without even the semblance of recourse on any other party than the miserable little commonwealth whose sum of disgrace is now pronounced by the London *Times* as no greater than that of Indiana or Pennsylvania!

The State of Pennsylvania is not charged by this writer with repudiation. The present credit of her bonds in London would not bear out such an implication. But it seems that when the hard times of 1841-42 compelled her to defer the interest on her loans, for a few years, the sums in default were subsequently funded at the rate of five per cent. per annum (the same rate as on the original loans,) instead of six per cent., as at one time proposed to the public creditors. The composition was not liked at the time, we know, Perhaps it was not strictly good faith, but the question was one that made no lasting impression either at home or abroad, and was never thought of as a parallel to the gross frauds perpetrated by Mississippi and Florida, until the *neutrality* of the *London Times* induced its present extraordinary use by way of "nearly" balancing the disgrace between five million of Northern people and eight hundred thousand Southern Secessionists and open repudiators. As if ashamed of this most unworthy employment of the incident in question, the writer for the *Times* adds the bad conduct, not of the State of Pennsylvania, but of one or more of her Western corporations, now attempting to dodge the stern mandates of the Courts in regard to the payment of the interest on their debts.

Nor has the State of Indiana ever attempted to repudiate her public debt. She was embarrassed by its magnitude and the improvident use made of the proceeds, after the revulsion of 1837-'42, but she did all that was within her ability, and more than her creditors for several years hoped or believed she could accomplish, in the way of honorable composition and fair settlement. A transfer, by mutual consent, was made of her canal and canal lands for one-half the debt and overdue interest, and the prompt payment of the interest and principal of the other half was assumed by the State, and her people directly taxed to make good this undertaking. It has been lived up to in good faith, but the canal property has depreciated under the administration of the agents of the bondholders, by reason, it is now alleged, of the inexorable progress of the railway system, which the State, according to the *Times*, failed to discourage; thereby suffering what was once deemed the best half of the composition with her creditors, not only to become the poorest, but almost worthless. The question between the State and her Canal Bondholders, we know, remains an open one on *their* part. They certainly have a good show of equity to return upon the State now that she is made wealthy and prosperous by the very railways which they say ruined their Canal. But it remained for the London *Times* to throw this claim into the Northern scale by way of "nearly" balancing the Southern acts of unmitigated State repudiation. The misfortune to the Indiana Canal-Bondholders is not a singular one. The State of Ohio borrowed thirteen millions to build her Canals, and came near going by the board of bankruptcy about the same time with Indiana. By some lucky stroke of fortune in New-York, at the critical moment, she was saved from this calamity, and being an older, more populous and wealthy State, she retained her canals, which are now as worthless as the Wabash and Lake Erie, and taxed her people for the support of the whole instead of one-half the debt.

The other cases of Michigan and Arkansas we leave, for the present, to balance each other. They are both said to involve bad faith, and for this we don't mean to make ourselves the apologist, North or South.

The natural inquiry suggests itself why the matter of State repudiation and ill conduct, financially, is now brought up in tha leading London authority against the new National Loans. These Loans have not been offered on the London market. We are quite sure they will not be thrust upon it at any time under any equivocal pledge of security, or at any great sacrifice to the borrower. And it is really difficult to see why the National credit should be thus assailed in advance, over the shoulders of two or three of the Northern States, and without the slightest reference to the unvarying past good faith and conduct of all our National Loans, at home and abroad, *of which we know the London Times is not ignorant.*

The London *Times* would not have the British aristocracy lend their money to the support of the American war. Besides compromising their neutrality, it might intensify the Anti-British sentiment of the defeated party. The advice is well enough, in its place, where the *Times* is solicitous, as it evidently is in this instance, to make a show of favor with secession and rebellion, lest *they* should become successful in their revolt. But it is only fair that the advice should be made to rest upon the real merits of the case. Politically, the Loans, perhaps, had best not be taken by the British people. They are the best judges on this point. Financially, they ought to be governed by the past history of all our National negotiations abroad, and the income they will be sure to pay on the investment. On this score, the new Stocks of the United States, like their predecessors of 1816, 1842 and 1848, will unquestionably find their level abroad, as at home. This Government began in 1789 with a Revolutionary debt of $75,463,476. Before the War of 1812 it was reduced, by anticipation of principal, to $45,209,738. That war ran up this balance to $127,334,934 in 1816. The public debt thus enlarged took the form, to a considerable extent, of a 3 per cent. stock, which gradually found its way to Europe, and the interest on which was paid in London. It was with extreme difficulty that the Government could induce the surrender of the balance of these three per cents by the "British aristocracy" and other European holders in 1830-32. But the last dollar was paid off. The remnant of Public debt in 1835 was less than fifty thousand dollars—($37,513.) A public Stock of one hundred and twenty-seven millions, made irredeemable except at the option of the Government, was paid off in less than twenty years. In 1842, the Government wanted five millions to supply deficiencies in the Treasury. An agent went to England, where the money-lenders, under such advice as the London *Times* now volunteers, refused to take the loan at par. It was taken, under pressure, at home, and a few years thereafter resold in London at 110 per cent. The Mexican War Loan of 1848 found but partial and most reluctant countenance in London. It could not at first be placed at par, but a few years thereafter the equivalent of 110@115 per cent. was paid in London and on the Continent, and the buyers found their profit in it, as in a few years the Government itself bought it in at 120@121 per cent. The whole Public Debt in 1852, by reason of the Mexican War concluded in 1848, and the Texas Indemnity, was up to $76,065,216. In three years thereafter the Government had redeemed by purchase, at liberal premiums, over fifty millions of the amount, reducing the sum total before the culmination of the panic of 1857, to $25,165,154.

Such is the past history of our public stocks abroad, bearing from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum interest. Our Government have now created a 7 per cent. stock, authorized to be made into sterling denomination, and sold, and the interest paid abroad, if wanted, at or above par. The London *Times*, from a motive clearly not within the ordinary calculation of financial safety or prudence, advises against the taking of any part of this loan. We say nothing of the indelicacy of refusing before being asked, but we make bold to conclude that if, under such advice, the British people decline the loan at par from first hands, they will, as in the experience of the past, pay a large premium to American holders hereafter.

The Two Routes to Washington.

The public has a lively interest in the capacity, dispatch and economy of the various means of transporting troops and *materiel* between such important depôts as New-York and Washington; but since the interested disputes, public and private, which have grown out of the opening of a new military line, are perfectly unsatisfactory, we propose to state, in the fewest words, tha facts in the case. The old route, *viâ* Philadelphia, is about seventy miles shorter than the route *viâ* Easton and Harrisburgh; it has facilities for a large regular traffic, but any extraordinary amount of irregular traffic, such as several regiments of troops and their baggage, must, so to speak, dam it up to a greater or less extent at its narrowest points—the ferry-boats on the Delaware and the Susquehannah.

But the route *viâ* Easton, although longer, is a continuous and generally excellent track from Jersey City or Elizabethport to Washington or Harper's Ferry, over which the same cars pass without change or break. On Wednesday last, a company of gentlemen was conveyed over this line especially to observe the above fact. The time from New-York to Baltimore, a point common to both routes, was nine and one-quarter hours. A letter in another column, from our correspondent, details this trip. The new route is therefore likely to pass the greater volume of irregular traffic, without delay, while the old route, with its two ferries, is the most direct, and, if not overloaded, the quickest. Again, horses, artillery and bulky freight must be transhipped on the old route, at Philadelphia, while the new route offers the advantage of transporting freight without breaking bulk; and it can, in an emergency, telegraph a troop or artillery train through, literally, by daylight.

Now such ample means of throwing large bodies of troops into Virginia is the exact reason why two routes, each having its advantages, and both doubling the old means of transit, are of the highest advantage, especially since the fare charged for each of tha tens of thousands of soldiers that have passed over either since the new route was opened, has been reduced from $6 to $4. The new line does not attempt nor advertise to compete with the old for the regular traffic, but the Government very properly encourages both, by distributed patronage, to perfect their facilities as military routes. These facts, we believe, render unnecessary any further accusations of jobbery and corruption, and all extravagant statements of incompetence and bad management, based on the few delays and mishaps which are common to all lines.

Traitors at Home.

We respectfully suggest to the Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE that he transfer his services and his presence to the Southern Confederacy as soon as possible. Every day's experience shows that he is neither ornamental nor useful in any loyal locality. His reception the other day at Baltimore, whither he had gone to stir up the ashes of treason, and egg on the people of that city to further conflict with the National Government, should admonish him that he is becoming thoroughly understood and heartily despised everywhere. His own State has spurned his counsels, and will be heartily rejoiced if he will enable them to fill his seat in the Senate with an honorable and a loyal man.

There are several other politicians of the same calibre and kidney as Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who are becoming equally obnoxious to the loyal sentiment of the country. BURNETT, the member of Congress from his own State, shares his unpopularity as he has shared his opinions. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, has met with a withering rebuke for his treason at the hands of his own party at home. BEN. WOOD, of our State, who holds the double relation of policy-dealer and secession organist to his constituents, will find ere long that the political game he is playing is a good deal more hazardous than faro. He seems to have had the shuffling of the cards at Albany, as the Democratic State Committee put everything into his hands, and seem quite content to follow his lead. We hope they will be equally content when the game is over.

The truth is, these men are transcending the limits of political toleration, in the active and efficient aid they are giving to the traitors who are seeking the destruction of the Government and the Union. No man in any Southern State could say or do in favor of the Union, one-tenth part as much as either of these men is daily saying and doing against it, without being hung by the mob, unless rescued and protected by the hospitable shelter of a Southern jail. Whenever our people come to understand that they are actually at war with the enemies of the Union, without regard to lines of latitude or longitude, they will probably realize the fact, that these men are not only traitors to the Union, but to their own States and to the sentiment and safety of the communities in which they live. Their conduct can be defended on no basis of principle;—they are equally at war with the National sovereignty and with that State sovereignty which Southern men profess to substitute for it. They are the volunteer aids and allies,—the amateur pimps and spies,—of Southern treason and rebellion.

Cooking for the Soldiers.

ENCAMPMENT NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, under the head of "Food for Soldiers," you contradict a statement made by some other journal, and one which, by the way, has frequently been made, that our Army went into the battle in a half-starved condition.

Possibly, the statement in question, as a general charge is too sweeping, but so far as my regiment is concerned, it is, I am sorry to say, substantially true. Nor was this half-starved condition confined to that one day and the few days previous. We have generally been poorly fed, by whose fault I will not say. This I will say, however, that in my search for the causes of our poor living, I have found the system under which we are fed quite as much at fault as any Executive officers set to carry out that system.

Our system may work well for the regular Army, but for the volunteers it is impracticable. The latter have enough to do to learn to be soldiers without at the same time learning to be cooks, and although they may have had some slight previous knowledge of saucepans and kettles, it is too much to expect of them that they will at once prepare for themselves palatable meals.

Putting into our hands raw pabulum and expecting us to convert it into good wholesome breakfasts, dinners and suppers, is like giving a company of country blacksmiths pig iron, a furnace and a machine shop, and expecting them to turn out a locomotive in good running order. In time, and after repeated failures, the blacksmiths would make the locomotive, and so in time, if we don't starve in learning, we shall learn to cook; but at present, we need almost as much instruction in this duty of a soldier, as in any other. Some of us, as I have intimated, have seen our mothers and sisters, or their Bridgets, get dinner, and could, in case of necessity, and with appliances at hand, get on the table a respectable meal, but most are comparatively ignorant of the art of cooking. Frying was, to a majority of my comrades, at the commencement of our soldier life, as much of a mystery as flanking, and SOYER as unheard of a personage as HARDEE. I contend that the teachings of the former are as much needed in camp as those of the latter.

That the Sanitary Commission, rather than a repetition of Bull Run, may make our military authorities believe this, is the prayer of your quondam correspondent. AGRICOLO.

Our correspondent concedes that it is *cooks*, rather than food, of which the soldiers in our volunteer Army stand in need. We have no doubt of it. But tha remedy is in their own hands, and it is mainly the fault of their officers that they have not availed themselves of it. Mr. J. M. SANDERSON has visited all our camps in the neighborhood of Washington, for the specific purpose of providing cooks for the various regiments, and of gradually teaching a portion of the men in each company to do their own cooking. He has published a report of his reception, and the encouragement which he received from the very men who are now foremost in their complaints of badly cooked food;—and he states that, with very few exceptions, he found it almost impossible to excite, among either officers or men, any practical and effective interest in the subject.

Our correspondent is quite right in saying that it is unreasonable to expect that volunteers should understand the art and mystery of cooking. So it is;—but it is equally unreasonable to expect that the Government should supply cooks in sufficient numbers to obviate all objections on this score. The men must *learn* to cook;—and with the propositions and example of Mr. SANDERSON before them, seconded as he has been by the Sanitary Commission, they have no excuse for continued ignorance on the subject.

Now that sharp experience has taught them the importance of good cooking to their comfort and health, we may hope that they will treat the matter with less indifference than they have shown hitherto.

Concentrated Meanness.

An educated Italian gentleman, a refugee, has been engaged in this City in teaching his poor fellow countrymen, under the supervision of a benevolent society. To eke out a rather scanty income, he had given lessons in Italian to a Southern lady, a daughter of a wealthy house. After his year's labor, on sending in his account, he found that his pupil had suddenly departed. Soon, however, he received a letter from her in her Southern home, saying that she had the means at hand to settle his bill, but she should reserve them and not send the money till the war was over, for fear of giving aid to the enemy!

Another instance: A Northern lady has been teaching for some years in a public institution in a Southern city. She incurred in some way the suspicion or dislike of the Vigilance Committee, who informed her that she must leave town immediately. Nothing loath, she repaired at once to the Savings Bank, where were the hard-earned wages of her years of toil. The gentlemanly clerks assured her that they should be most happy to oblige her, but they could not give her her money until she could bring a reference from the Vigilance Committee that she was not suspected, and that this was not to be used against the Southern Confederacy! The poor lady replied that the Committee already had warned her, and that the money was hers and designed for her own support. The officers bowed her out; she went again to the Committee, but they could give her no help, and the result was that the poor robbed school-teacher was driven to the North, leaving her hard-won earnings as a forced contribution to the income of the Southern Confederacy!

These are facts. What must that cause be which can give birth to such incredible rascality and meanness?

The wildest stories of Yankee stinginess or Jewish rapacity never equaled these true narratives of Southern meanness. What but the moral obliquity, produced by a system of Slavery, could thus pervert a population of honorable men and women?

The Confiscation Bill.

The action of Congress in authorizing the confiscation of the property of persons waging war upon the Government, puts into its hands the most effective weapon yet provided for crushing the rebellion. It is tenfold more effective than the severest penalties directed against persons. The resentment provoked by excessive corporal punishments incites, often, to the perpetration of crime, instead of operating as a warning against it. But when property is endangered, men are left in a condition in which they can reason. If the rebels in Virginia, for instance, felt assured that as fast as our arms progressed, the property of each traitor would be seized and sold, it would strike more terror into their hearts than all the apprehension for personal safety under a most disastrous defeat. Men do not enjoy the idea of being stripped of everything that can support life, or render it agreeable or tolerable. Secession has not yet taken such firm hold of the Southern mind as to be more valuable than their horses, farms, merchandise and negroes. The object of secession was to increase the number and value of these. Let the rebels see that it involves the destruction of them all, and they will not be long in grounding their arms. It is the sure remedy for the pacification of such States as Maryland and Missouri, and will strike more terror than any display of our military strength.

THE EXTRAORDINARY HOMICIDE IN LONDON.—We publish the testimony taken on the last day of the Inquest upon the body of Mr. ROBERTS, whose death, in his own room, at the hands of Major MURRAY, had been regarded as one of the most mysterious events of the day. The report includes the statement of Major MURRAY himself, which was to the effect that ROBERTS attempted to shoot him,—and that he killed him in order to save his own life. He said that he had never seen the man before, and could not imagine any motive or provocation for the attempted murder. The evidence of a lady who had been living with MURRAY for some years, as his wife, however, supplies the motive. She testifies that she had made the acquaintance of ROBERTS by borrowing money from him,—that he became violently enamored of her, and that this was the secret of his desire to get rid of Major MURRAY. The explanations were regarded as satisfactory by the jury, and the prisoner was released. It is certainly a very extraordinary story, and shows that romantic passion does not find its only home in Paris.

"ONE HONEST FIRM IN CHARLESTON, S. C.—We understand that a draft for the sum of $5,000 has been received in this city within a few days, from a firm in Charleston, S. C., not to purchase new goods, but in payment of an old debt."—*Boston Traveller.*

We hear very frequently of messages from merchants at the South to their creditors here, begging them not to consider them dishonest, and declaring that their lives would be in danger at home if they did not openly and ostentatiously repudiate their Northern debts. But whenever the time shall come that they can be released from tha terrors of the mob, they declare their purpose to pay every dollar they owe, both principal and interest.

MAKING THE ISSUE.—A day or two before the Kentucky election, the Paducah *Herald*, a strong secession organ in that State, said:

"Let us make the fight for the Legislature. Let it be done upon the fair issue of Secession or No Secession—to remain with the Abolition North or join the South—to remain a Slave State or abolish Slavery. *Let us be honest. We all mean Secession. Magoffin means it. Breckinridge means it. Powell means it. Burnett means it. We all mean it.* Then why not say so, and come out and advocate it openly and honestly?"

We hope the *Herald* is satisfied with the response of the people.

The following is the list of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American Agency, No. 10 Strand, London, for the week ending July 20, 1861: Mr. D. M. Farnum, New-York; Mr. R. Roberts, New-York; Mr. E. Bragg, Boston; Mr. D. Bistle, Norfolk, Va.; Mr. W. C. Church, New-York; Mr. F. Tryon, New-York; Mr. Heydecker, New-York; Mr. J. Henderson, New-York; Mr. E. Warden, New-York; Mr. J. E. Evans, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

A Trip from New-York to Washington via Easton and Harrisburgh—Character of the Line and the Country—Visit to the Loyal Camps in Virginia—Return in a Sleeping Car without "Breaking Bulk."

If any enthusiastic admirer of the country—of districts highly cultivated without being remorselessly utilized to the last inch of forest—of acres broad and richly covered, without being ruled and smoothed into angular flats—of mountain and stream without eternal rocks and sterility—of valley and vista without inaccessible Alpine gorges—of wide-spreading plains variegated with patches of forest on the neighboring hill-tops, and rolling tracts of yellow stubble, and the green and the ripe crops, and the red clover blending in the hazy air as they stretch away under the brightest of skies to the base of the purple mountains—if the lover of this quality of country would revel in its beauties, these sultry August days, let him go to the Valley of Lebanon. Such were the sentiments that mitigated our martial ardor as we nodded in a half reverie and a New-Jersey Central car over the military route to Washington. Well, it will be no less agreeable to our soldiers for its beauty. Their last look at the free land for which they fight could not fall upon more lovely valleys, nor could a more tempting landscape welcome them home.

The public, as a nation of travelers, has an unusual interest in the route, so recently opened, and so little known in the East, to Harrisburgh and the West, *via* Easton, in addition to its features as an unbroken military road to Virginia; and as the latter is a very grim aspect of the subject in hand to begin with, let us take a flying look at the country as tourists, rather than as engineers. Behind the great sea-coast flats extending from New-England to Texas, and still within the inland ranges of hills, lies a series of valleys extending with more or less regularity in the basins of the Alleghany range, to the borders of the Gulf States. Through the upper portion of the most beautiful of this succession of valleys—the Musconetcong in New-Jersey, and the Lehigh, the Lebanon and the Cumberland in Pennsylvania, is located the chain of railways which open our city to the avenues of the West and the Southwest. It is the direct and natural route geographically, and as such has been retrodden and resurveyed by "railroad men" of every persuasion, with longing hearts, and is opened at last in the face of that desperate old-fogyism which drove the Erie around the confines of Pennsylvania, and has till this late date forced the Western commerce and travel of the Empire City to the valleys of the Mohawk and the Upper Delaware, or to equally remote southern points, for an outlet. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from its *termini* at Elizabethport, and at Jersey City *via* the New-Jersey Railroad, takes an easterly course to Easton, on the Delaware, 75 miles, crossing diagonally the northwestern streams and valleys. The country is undulating, but not rough, till the Delaware region and the spurs of Schooley's Mountain are approached. The agricultural features are decidedly good, especially the valley of the Musconetcong—a wide rolling tract with variegated vegetation and forest, and affording occasional glimpses through vistas of great beauty. Coal from the Lackawanna region, north, entering the road 48 miles from Elizabethport, forms the bulk of the traffic, and has but 21 feet grades and easy curves against it. The sum of the grades going east is 270 feet, and going west, 440 feet. The ravine carrying the south branch of the Raritan is crossed by a bridge 1,200 feet long, and 106 feet above water. The bridge at Easton—a splendidly situated town, with the Harper's Ferry style of surroundings, crosses the Delaware River, the Morris Canal, the east branch of the Pennsylvania Canal, and the Belvidere Delaware Railway—the great southern outlets of the coal region above.

But we have proceeded without our party—some twenty individuals of the editorial and the railway persuasion, occupying the sofas of a luxurious sleeping-car, while the plump projections of a white cloth on an improvised table, and certain green-sealed protuberance from ice-boxes in the rear vehicle, are but the baby figures of the giant mass, &c.—for the country air is tonic, and Mr. President Johnston is a princely provider. From Easton we pass along the romantic valley of the Lehigh, sixteen miles to Allentown, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which, at the latter point turns northwesterly towards Mauch Chunk. The undiminished production of the fine iron works in this region, and the vast structures now completing, were not unwelcome tokens of progress in these trying times. Bethlehem, a quiet, neat old village of no mean area, and Allentown, with its 9,000 inhabitants and its commanding situation, are worth a more extended notice than our time-table allows. But one thing cannot be omitted—this single valley of forty-six miles length has furnished seventeen companies for the war, and is now forming two regiments. As we now switch off upon the East Pennsylvania Railroad, of 36 miles length, the last built link in the chain, and whirl through its rolling and highly cultivated tablelands, with the blue mountains looming up at the right and left in the distance, we again forget the rigid reality of our military route, and long for the rustic joys of its quiet farm-houses, and listless strolls in its sleepy hollows, and rambles on its shady hill sides, when the anthracite coal-generated steam whistle of our fleet locomotive blows down-break for Reading. This third city in the State is quite too beautifully situated for a manufacturing, coal-operating and iron-working town, according to poetical units, but engineering is, after all, the romance and the poetry of this high-pressure and steam-propelled age. Now as we roll off on the smooth permanent way and whirl over the grand bridges of the Lebanon Valley Railway, (54 miles to Harrisburgh,) we are roused from our reverie, and begin to talk military road in earnest. This is one of the best built lines in America; it was laid out by an English engineer, who, of course, sunk the company, but the road pays all the better now, for its permanence, and the Reading Company, who own it, have the wisdom to keep it up to the right standard. In fact, all the links of this through line are in fine order—good ballast, thorough drainage, and a general respect for the engineering fitness of things. But we are passing within sight of the Cornwall iron mountains, more wonderful though less famed than those of Missouri—a mass of forty millions of tons of iron ore yielding 60 per cent. of the metal, and costing but 10 cents a ton for digging and loading in cars. The Lebanon Valley with its magnificent though quiet scenery, and its large, thrifty farms, its immense stone barns at regular intervals, its rich fields of corn and clover, and the long sunny stretches of variegated and blending colors fading into the blue distance, again recall us from the practical, and not till we have passed the Susquehannah on the mile-long bridge, and gazed till we are verily day-dreaming at its grand ravine and water gap above, and its broad expanse of islands and channels below, do we at last descend from the ethereal, and then only to more fully appreciate and occupy the new military route (to the rear car), where the horticultural, the bovine, and the other ingredients of good cheer, assure us of the advantages of the ballast, the merits of the irrigation, the tightness of the girders, and at length, the soundness of the sleepers.

The Northern Central (85 miles to Baltimore) passes through a similarly fine country for nearly half its length; but when it breaks out among the rugged hills, the overgrown meadows, the untidy residences and thriftless farms of Northern Maryland, it only reminds us that we have passed beyond the confines of free labor. The short horse-propelled transit "through Baltimore," and the route to Washington are painfully well known. That the lower Northern Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railways are guarded by loyal troops, is rather a comforting thought, at 40 miles an hour. Our time to Baltimore, a common point in both lines to Washington, was 9½ hours—this was, indeed, the great and singularly enough doubted fact we were invited to witness—a train running without break of gauge or change of cars, from Jersey City *via* Harrisburgh to Washington in this seasonable time—and yet without excessive speed at any point.

The important facts about the new line are very simple and conclusive. While the old route *via* Philadelphia is some 70 miles shorter, it has what are equivalent to two partial dams in a stream—its two ferries,—and although it has facilities for a very considerable *regular* traffic, any unusual freshet in the shape of several regiments and their horses, must cause more or less obstruction and delay. But an *unbroken* line, though much longer, can work off an equally heavy volume of irregular traffic, in about the same time, and especially in case of bulky freight, horses and artillery, the advantages of not breaking bulk are considerable. The new line does not attempt nor propose to rival the shorter and (if not overhauled) quicker line, in commercial and passenger traffic, but it simply doubles the resources of Government, and, by competition ... the cost of transportation 33⅓ per cent., and ... both are fairly encouraged, very properly, to do, and stand ready to do their best.

At Washington Mr. Johnston, of the Central, our host, had provided every facility for our comfort, and on the following day accompanied us to the encampments and works on the Virginia side. Without going into detail, for obvious reasons, we may say that with exceptions of minor importance, the state of things there is eminently satisfactory. After paying our respects to President Lincoln and Gen. Scott at (completing our familiarity with the good cheer of Willard, we passed a social hour or so, at good speed, in our special train, dropped off one by one to our comfortable couches, rolled over at Harrisburgh, and woke up for a leisurely breakfast in New-York.

AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Pirates and their Appearance—The Crew of the Jeff. Davis—The Murderer Armstrong—Bad Health of the Returned Volunteers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

Thirty-six pirates are assuredly enough to make a first-class sensation. Like the whales recently trapped by BARNUM while "blowing" off the coast, they have been taken from the sea by Uncle Sam, regardless of expense, and our curiosity seekers already show a determination to make the most of them. The crew of the *Petrel* have evidently not yet recovered from the astonishment consequent on the thundering broadside of the *St. Lawrence*, but although the countenances of all are clothed with a painfully muddled expression, they reveal in an unmistakable manner the profound conviction that "somebody has caught a Tartar." They were brought hither on Wednesday evening by the cutter *Flag*, and next day transferred to Moyamensing Prison, where they will be detained until called before United States Commissioner HAZLETT. There are a few South Carolinians among the prisoners, and one or two are natives of the North, but the majority are foreigners—mostly Irish of the lowest class, and with the brutish characteristics we naturally look for in desperadoes. The destruction of the *Petrel* has done much to restore confidence to our shippers, who, previous to that event, were losing faith in the ability of the Government to protect them in their rights on the sea. It was only last Tuesday that we received news of the capture of the *Protector*, a schooner bound from Matanzas to this city, and owned here by PHILIP FITZPATRICK. Her cargo of pine-apples and bananas, instead of being distributed among loyal Philadelphians, was coolly taken by the privateer *Gordon* to Newbern, where we may suppose it gave much "aid and comfort" to the enemy. However, since the late success of the *St. Lawrence*, we look for a better condition of affairs.

The five men from the *Jeff. Davis*, taken while acting as a prize crew on the *Enchantress*, by the Commander of the *Albatross*, have had a hearing before Commissioner HAZLETT, which was completed yesterday, and resulted in their being held to answer, without bail, a charge of *piracy* at the next term of the Circuit Court. They have retained good counsel, and look with much calmness on their position. To their eyes the prospect is a fair one, for they see no enormity in the crime of which they are accused, and fall back upon the plea of "necessity" and "impressment," as though it were sufficient and final. Commercial people, however, look upon such things in a little different light, and some of these fellows may find a darker day in the future than they look for.

The case of THOMAS J. ARMSTRONG, a criminal who is to be executed to-day, excites much attention. The youth of the culprit, the fair character he has borne, and the boldness of the murder of which he stands convicted, have invested him with more than ordinary interest. It will be remembered that ARMSTRONG was proved on trial to have deliberately killed a man named CRAWFORD in a covered wagon, in the open streets of the city, between the hours of 9 and 10 in the evening, and then to have driven the corpse to the suburbs, where it was abandoned. The criminal is but 20 years of age, and aside from the strong will exhibited in the lines of his countenance, there is absolutely nothing to indicate that he could be guilty of the deed for which he is about to suffer.

The bad health of our returned volunteers excites remark. A number of them have died, and many others are down with typhoid fever and dysentery. This fatality is accounted for by supposing that they returned with too much recklessness to a new diet and to an irregular course of life, before recovering from the effects of the exposure to which many of them had been subjected. The warm weather during the past ten days has contributed much to produce such disorders.

Most of our three-months' men have been paid off, and as they scatter their money very freely, will doubtless soon be ready for reënlistment. In fact, several regiments of three-years' men are already nearly full, and others are recruiting.

Quite a number of your Fire Zouaves are in Philadelphia "on leave," and a jolly time they make of it. Everybody knows the Zou-zous, and they take their popularity as a matter of course.

Our "Grand Union Meeting" seems to be indefinitely postponed. At any rate, it will be kept in the background until the people are at a loss for excitement, or until the politicians find an "axe to grind."

Execution of Armstrong.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 9.

ARMSTRONG was executed about 11 o'clock this morning. He spoke at the gallows for about three minutes, but made no new statements. He manifested the same indifference in regard to his fate that he displayed throughout his trial and imprisonment.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The Fourteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. GREEN, which left Boston at a very early hour on Thursday morning, arrived here *via* Groton, shortly after midnight, and repaired directly to the Park Barracks, where a good meal had been in waiting for them for some ten hours, their movements not being fully known by the Sutler. Their horses and army equipage had preceded them several hours, and were landed at Jersey City in charge of Lieut. MAY. They have been principally recruited in Essex County, a portion coming from Suffolk and the City of Boston. They number 1,042 men, including Field and Line Officers. They wear the regulation uniform,—light blue overcoats and pantaloons, and dark blue coats and caps. Their arms are the old Springfield musket, which is to be exchanged for the Enfield rifle. They have a complete outfit including many comforts not always included in the regular Army supplies. They went into camp at Fort Warren on the 24th of June. They have 120 horses, including those belonging to the field and staff, twenty-four baggage and two hospital wagons, and four ambulances. After partaking of dinner, the regiment formed and marched, crossing the Cortlandt-street Ferry. They took a special train shortly after 4 o'clock P. M., and will report directly to Maj.-Gen. BANKS, at Harper's Ferry. The list of officers was published yesterday.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, enlisted for the war, arrived in this City yesterday morning *en route* for Washington. They came in two steamers of the Norwich and Worcester line—the *Connecticut* and *City of New-York*. The Fifteenth has been enlisted from various portions of the State, and was mustered into the United States service July 12, numbering, all told, 1,046 men. Since their enlistment they have been encamped at Camp Scott, Worcester, and have attained a fair degree of drill. Many of the men have seen service in the three months' volunteers, and many more have served with distinction in the militia. The following are the officers:

Colonel, Charles Devens, Jr.; Lieutenant-Colonel, George H. Ward; Major, J. W. Kimball; Quartermaster, Church Howe; Surgeon, Dr. Bates; Surgeon's Mate, Dr. Haven; Chaplain, W. G. Scandlin; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Robert Steele; Sergeant Major, John Walker. Company A, of Leominster, Capt. Rockworth; Company B, of Fitsburgh, Capt. Simmons; Company C, of Clinton, Capt. Bowman; Company D, of Worcester, Capt. Studley; Company E, of Oxford, Capt. Watson; Company F, of Brookfield, Capt. Sloan; Company G, of Grafton, Capt. Forehand; Company H, of Northbridge, Capt. Philbrick; Company I, of Webster, Capt. Jocelyn; Company K, of Blackstone, Capt. Gatchell.

The regiment is uniformed in Army blue blouses and pants, and armed with Springfield flint-lock muskets of 1840, altered—a very inefficient weapon. They are provided with camp equipage, 26 baggage wagons, 4 ambulances, and 2 hospital wagons, with horses to match. Their band of 23 pieces, and drum corps of 20, are enlisted for the war. Col. DEVENS was Major of the Fourth Artillery, and is said to be a good officer.

Although the regiment arrived early, they could not be immediately quartered at the Park Barracks as intended, owing to the precedence of the Fourteenth Regiment, which arrived somewhat behind time. Many of the men, either from their own or their officers' remissness, had nothing to eat for 24 hours ... from Uncle Sam. The pangs of hunger were ... and the regiment left in the evening train of the Amboy line for Washington.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Ira Harris, of Albany; Senator C. Fessenden, of Maine; Lot M. Morrill, of Maine; ... C. H. Van Wyck, of Sullivan County; J. G. Nicolay, Secretary to President Lincoln; Col. F. E. ... of New-Jersey; Dr. King, of Newport; ... M. Doggs and son, of England, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Chauncey ... [illegible]

Hon. John Magee, of Bath; Jay Cook, of Philadelphia; Judge Mullen, of Watertown; H. Farnum, of Chicago, and Wm. Vidd, of Rochester, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. C. Vaudely, of Garibaldi's Staff, from Italy, and Major O. T. Van Buren, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. J. B. Howe, of Newark Valley; D. Laila, of Paris; Capt. Kants, of the United States Army; Capt. Hazlen, of the United States Army; A. Baff, of England; A. M. Sallade, of the United States Army; T. M. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, and Major W. H. Woods and T. F. Rodenborough, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. C. L. Chaffer, of Massachusetts; J. R. Roche, of Washington; G. L. Ward, of Boston; L. O. Dawson, of Montreal; John C. Cruger, of Tivoli, and H. Gray, of Oswego, are at the Brevoort House.

C. P. Wolcott, of Ohio; Alexander Henderson and W. Gwin, of the U. S. Navy; Dr. J. A. D. Forster, of St. Johns, N. B., and Arthur Tany, of England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

C. S. Hague, of London; Robert Wade, of Philadelphia, and G. B. Clarke, of Boston, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

VERY ROMANTIC, VERY.—A fine-looking, bright-eyed girl of 18 was yesterday placed under the protection of Miss FOSTER, the matron of the City Prison, whose case presents features of a more than ordinarily interesting character. Her name is BRIDGET DORAY, and her parents still live in the City of Dublin, which is her native place. The particulars of her romantic career were given by herself, with such an air of modest truthfulness that no one would wish to question her veracity. She stated that when thirteen years of age she became acquainted with a worthy young man named KELLY, a carpenter, who wished to marry her. Her parents, who were well-to-do, prudent people, objected to the match, because of her youth, and prevailed upon the young man to leave the neighborhood, giving him a fit-out of $100. His departure grieved her, and she determined to follow him. After the lapse of a few months she learned that he had procured employment on board a vessel as ship's carpenter, and that he sailed out of Liverpool. Thither she repaired as quickly as she obtained the means, but only to learn that KELLY's vessel had a few days previously sailed for New-York. The damsel was disappointed, but her desire to see her truant lover was not conquered. She immediately procured a suit of sailor-boy's clothing, for which she discarded her own girlish attire, and then shipped, under the name of EDWARD JOHNSON, as cabin-boy for a trip to New-York, whither she arrived, but still failed to accomplish the purpose she had undertaken. Friendless and without means, after she had been here a week or two, it became necessary that she should obtain employment, and, notwithstanding the hardships to which she had been subjected on her first voyage, there was a certain fascination about a sailor's life which induced her to follow it. So, for three years, she has been voyaging from port to port, two of which were passed in the capacity of cabin-boy, and the third as an able seaman, her robust constitution enabling her to take her "trick at the wheel" and perform the varied duties of her lot as well as the best man on board. During all this time, notwithstanding an evident refinement of manner not characteristic of an ordinary sailor, and delicacy of appearance, which ought to have betrayed her sex, her secret was never discovered. She performed her duties so well that her three last voyages have been made in one vessel—the ship *Resolute*, of the Black Ball line—the Captain having pressed her to remain with him, and complimenting her as a "promising young man." But, amid all the hardships of her condition she lost no opportunity of searching for the young carpenter, of whom, however, she has lately lost every trace. On Thursday night, cherishing a hope that she might encounter him in some of the low saloons in Water-street, which seafaring men frequent, she determined to explore them. Mixing freely with the unruly characters there, she found it necessary to treat them to liquor. An attempt, however, was made to impose upon her liberality, which she resisted, and one of the ruffians made an assault upon her. The discovery of her sex was then made, and created such excitement that the police were attracted by the disorder which the crowd occasioned. The young sailor-girl was taken to the Station-house, where she made a partial statement to the Police Captain, who was favorably impressed with her ingenuous manner, and provided her with good accommodation for the night. Yesterday morning she was arraigned before Justice OSBORN, who lectured her upon the impropriety of her conduct, and informed her that she had been guilty of a misdemeanor, at which she seemed greatly surprised. Miss FOSTER, the matron, made her change her male attire for one more appropriate to her youth and sex, and she is now metamorphosed into a very pretty girl, rather sun-burned, it is true, and having her hair cropped too closely, but withal interesting and womanly. She acknowledges to feeling great restraint in her new garments, but declares she will never discard them again. Her great hope now is to obtain some respectable employment, and doubtless it will soon be found for her.

A LAD KILLED BY A SOLDIER.—Coroner JACKMAN was notified, yesterday, to hold an inquest on the body of FREDERICK FORCUTENICHT, a German lad, 14½ years of age, who died yesterday morning. A *post-mortem* examination, made by GEO. B. BOUTON, M. D., disclosed the fact that the lad had died of compression of the brain, and he is said to have been injured by a soldier belonging to the Ninth Regiment of Volunteers. The inquest will not be held until to-day, but in the absence of the testimony we give the current statement of the affair. The lad was coming from his home, No. 187 Mott-street, in the direction of Park, where he encountered soldiers who were engaged in fencing. He made some boyish remark, which offended the men, and one of them struck him a violent blow in the face. He then made the best of his way home, where he complained of feeling a pain in his head, and soon fell into a stupor, from which he could not be aroused. The soldiers are not known, but no effort will be spared to discover them.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A CHILD.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 101 Forsyth-street, upon the body of CATHARINE KAUL, a child five months old, whose death resulted from a shock to her nervous system, received on Saturday evening last. The deceased, according to the father's testimony, was sleeping in a cradle when a portion of the ceiling of the room fell with a crash, burying the infant's limbs, and only kept from killing her by a mosquito bar on the upper part of the cradle which shielded her head. The child, although uninjured externally, sustained a nervous shock which caused her death on Thursday. A person named FANNING, agent for the premises, who had been notified of the dangerous condition of the ceiling and refused to have it repaired, was censured for his remissness.

MOURNING IN THE MUSEUM.—One of the famous white whales has shuffled off his icthyological coil, and is now sporting in that smooth sea where whalemen come not, and the harpoon is not known. The survivor swims mournfully around the tank, feeling vainly among the miniature icebergs for his baby fellow, and spouting his grief to the skies—or rather to the ceiling. One has gone to the bourne from which no fish was ever known to return, and, as whales have a slippery hold on life at the best, the survivor may soon follow. Those who wish to see a reduced representative of the fish that erst did mouth the prophet, have no time to lose. In the meanwhile, BARNUM mourns. Well he may. One of his whales is dead and he has a right to—blubber.

THEFT OF SUGAR FROM A LIGHTER.—Five lightermen named John Hughes, John Jackson, Robt. Shepherd, James Blackford, Henry Taylor and Geo. Shepherd, were arrested on Thursday evening by Officers BLACKWELL, NESBITT and CASWELL, of the Harbor Police, on a charge of having stolen 2,000 pounds of sugar from the cargo of the lighter *Eliza*. The men were employed in discharging sugar from a vessel at Quarantine, on board the lighter, and on the voyage with it to the City the theft was perpetrated. The prisoners were committed for examination by Justice OSBORN. Messrs. THORN & PHIPPARD, of No. 42 Water-street, owned the sugar.

THE RESULT OF UNLAWFUL BATHING.—A few days since a number of boys were bathing at Pier No. 33 East River, in violation of the law. A policeman approached them, and fearing arrest, the lads gathered up their clothing and ran. One of the boys named MICHAEL MCQUADE, who lived at No. 31 Oak-street, became confused in his efforts to escape, and his trepidation led him to leap into the water. Being unable to swim, he was drowned, and his body was not recovered until yesterday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—At an early hour yesterday morning a man named TIMOTHY JOHNSON, living in the rear house at No. 333 West Twenty-fifth-street, fell from a verandah to the sidewalk, and died soon afterwards, in consequence of the injuries he received. Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest in the case, at which it appeared that the deceased was intoxicated, and the casualty resulted from his condition. He was 28 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

IMPUDENCE OF A THIEF.—A gold watch and chain valued at $75, was stolen yesterday afternoon from Mr. ISAAC HABER, of No. 45 Dey-street, as he was walking in Broadway, opposite the Astor House. The thief, a young fellow, named JOHN O'BRIEN, suddenly approached Mr. HABER and snatched the property. As he ran off with his prize, Officer McGAY, of the Broadway Squad, intercepted him and recovered ... Justice OSBORN committed the prisoner for trial.

A BOY DROWNED.—On Thursday evening a boy named ... MANNIS, living at No. 349 Madison-street ... [illegible] ... street and was drowned. The occurrence was observed by several citizens, who were unable to rescue the lad. The body was not recovered.

Charged with being Engaged in the Slave-Trade.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

A. S. BIGELOW and A. H. POTTER, shipowners and outfitters of New-Bedford, were before the United States Commissioner to-day, charged with fitting out the ship *Brutus* as a slaver about a year ago. It is alleged that the *Brutus* obtained 540 slaves, of whom 500 survived the passage, and were sold in Cuba. BIGELOW and POTTER were held to bail in $10,000 each for a further hearing.

JOHN DOWDALL, *alias* Jones, alleged mate of the brig *Mary Frances*, was committed to jail, charged with shipping negroes. The *Mary Frances* was fitted out in New-York about a year since, and cleared for Wilmington, N. C., where she obtained a nominal charter to the West Indies, and from thence sailed to the west Coast of Africa. She succeeded in taking on board 817 negroes, and subsequently landed them in Cuba, after which the brig was burnt and the master and crew dispersed to parts unknown. DOWDALL lately turned up in Chelsea, and is now in trouble.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 9.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 16⅛; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

The horrors of war can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot should be in every man's knapsack. Only 25 cents per pot.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG 8—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—W. Dunlop, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Marmey, Rev. W. Wilson, H. Decker, W. Smith, Col. Vardelle, W. Sheffield, James Angus, Capt. Lavender, Mr. Richmond, Thomas Fenton and lady, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Caster, Mr. Kent, Mr. Markham, Margaret Tindall, B. Lever, Miss Davis, T. Bacon, Jos. Smith, lady and child, Mrs. Hy. Crabtree, J. Riley and lady, T. Nelson, Mr. Carey, lady and 5 children, and 153 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 06 | Sun sets.... 7 06 | Moon sets... 9 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 35 | Gov. Island 11 24 | Hell Gate....12 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 9.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships F. B. Cutting, Mallony, Liverpool, ——; Constantine, Macoduck, Liverpool.

Barks Roland, Crowell, Liverpool, ——; Princeton, Seeley, Demerara, ——; Morning Star, Stirling, Santiago, master; H. G. Berry, Sutton, Cette, Yates & Porterfield; Pride of the Sea, McFarlend, Zaza.

Brigs Maria, Morgan, Marenham; Adelphi, Johnston, St. John, N. F., J. Bishop & Co.; S. Beachman, Voss, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Ralph Post, Rowley, London, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Tennessee, Wooster, Eastport; D. Faust, Morland, Aquadilla, McCready, Mott & Co.; Georgiana, Waycott, Manzanilla, Brett, Son & Co.; Hanover, Morton, Lisbon, Yates & Porterfield.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Mierhouse, Liverpool July 24, via Queenstown 25th, at 10:30 P. M., with mdse. and 153 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Has 30 cabin passengers and £54,000 in freight. July 24, off Point Lynas, passed ships John Bright, Chanticleer and Lillias, bound to Liverpool; 26th, 50 miles W. of Cape Clear, passed Br. steamship Persia, hence, 2d inst., lat. 48 30, lon. 47 30, saw two icebergs; 4th inst., lat. 45 40, lon. 61, passed Br. brig Eagle, of Yarmouth, N. S., strg. N.; 7th inst., lat. 41 50, passed ship Emerald Isle, from Liverpool for New-York. Has had strong westerly winds and fogs the entire passage.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins. On the 8th inst., passed gunboat Harbey, off the Capes of Delaware.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Washington, White, Liverpool June 19, with salt to Wm. T. Frost. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage. Crossed the Banks in lat. 44 30, saw no ice.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, Trask, Liverpool June 21, with coal to Trask & Dearborn. Crossed the Banks between lat. 45 and 46; saw no ice.

Bark Raleigh, (Ham.,) Helderich, Hamburg 40 ds., with mdse. and 110 passengers to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Marcus, Crockett, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Frederick Reed, McClellan, Elizabethport, with coal, for Portland.

Schr. H. R. Dunton, Sherman, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. J. G. Baldwin, Belley, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. I. Merritt, Downey, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. George & Edward, Selleck, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Silas Wright, Seaman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Malbourn, Hunt, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. W. R. Newcomb, Bacon, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Quaker City, Benjamin, Elizabethport.

Schr. Reed, McCallum, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. R. M. Price, Kelley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. H. C. Acken, Peck, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Cornelia, Mackey, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Jones, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Diadem, Ludlam, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Reaper, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. C. Northam, Reed, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Montezuma, Howes, Provincetown 4 ds., with fish.

Schr. Governor, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Panama, Allen, Boston, for Albany.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Manhattanville, with iron, for Providence.

Sloop Victorine, Aldridge, Cold Spring, with rifle cannon and shells, for Washington, D. C.

Sloop Ornament, Carter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop C. Peck, Peck, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

WIND—During the day from N. N. E. to S. E., and light.

Below.

Ship Thomas Jefferson, (of Boston,) Rollins, from Liverpool June 22.

Brig Hehlo, from Port-au-Prince 12 ds.—By pilot-boat David Mitchell.

Sailed.

Aug. 8—Bark Maria Augusta, (Swed.,) Queenstown; Harriet Cann, (Br.,) Gloucester, M. Baker, (Br.,) Cork; Brig George E. Letson, (Br.,) Trinidad.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 9—Arr. brig Albert Adams, from Cienfuegos.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

To Cash or First-class Time Buyers of LUMBER.—For a few days we shall offer even more than our usual inducements to buyers, as we are forced to remove a large stock of Lumber owing to the termination of our lease. SMITH & WILLSON, 1st-av. and 32d-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoes.—Canvas Shoes, the best style and quality, for Men and Boys, at LANDON'S, No. 440 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WOODS—GAFNEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 8, by Rev. Joseph P. Woods, BERNARD P. WOODS to MARY A. GAFNEY, both of this City.

DIED.

ROSSITER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 8, at her residence in 90th-st., Mrs. SARAH ROSSITER, widow of the late Capt. Edward Rossiter, in the 71st year of her age.

The funeral service will take place at the Church of the Redeemer, in 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 11th inst.

SKINNER.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 9, of consumption, Miss JENNIE H. SKINNER, in the 18th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 1 St. Timothy-place, West 52d-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WARD.—At Carmansville, on Friday, Aug. 9, MORTIMER, youngest son of Mortimer and Mary Jane Ward.

Notice of the funeral will appear in to-morrow's papers.

TRIPP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Aug. 8, Mrs. SARAH TRIPP, aged 77 years. She died peacefully and joyfully trusting in her Redeemer.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sister, Mrs. Mary Mix, and of Austin Melvin, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Episcopal Church in Hicks-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PATTERSON.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Aug. 8, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas H. and Sophie Patterson, aged 7 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock, from No. 27 ... Brooklyn.

JEFFERYS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 9, after a short illness, ROBERT HENRY JEFFERYS, son of Robert and Maria Jefferys, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. ... [illegible]

MULFORD.—In Flushing, ... morning, Aug. 9, MABEL, daughter of D. H. and E. H. Mulford, aged 7 months.

Funeral services at the house, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M.

CHALEERT.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 8, of convulsions, ... only son of ... Romeo F. and ... 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from ... at 1 o'clock.

WILKIN.—At Passaic, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 3, JOHN C. WILKIN, formerly of Orange County, N. Y., in the 56th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 427.—AUG. 9, 1861.

41, 78, 53, 8, 26, 4, 66, 75, 23, 49, 36, 33, 13.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 428.—AUG. 9, 1861.

46, 64, 27, 41, 50, 2, 62, 47, 11, 68, 22, 36.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK. SOMETHING FOR EVERY CITIZEN, EVERY FIRESIDE, EVERY READER.

THE ONLY CORRECT AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WAR.

On Wednesday, Aug. 21, will be published, the First Number of a great popular National work, of inestimable value to all, viz.:

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

A History of the Rise and Progress of the Rebellion, and consecutive narratives of events and incidents, from the first stages of the treason against the Republic down to the close of the conflict, together with the important documents and extracts from remarkable speeches.

IN WEEKLY PARTS, 32 PAGES, LARGE 8VO. PRICE, 10 CENTS.

The want of an authentic and thorough History of the Rebellion, for present reference and future preservation, is the subject of general remark. No work of that nature has yet been offered to the public, and all who wish for information are compelled to grope through the mazes of the rumors, reports, dispatches, letters and editorials of the daily newspapers, to precipitate, from its confused columns, the great facts and incidents of the struggle for the Union.

To meet this want, and to produce a work of permanent value as well as of present interest, the publisher has arranged for the issue of the history as above set forth—in a form and at a price which shall render it acceptable to all.

This history will tell the STORY AS IT IS, giving a clear, consecutive narrative of the entire movement, including all the incidents and events in their exact order, and containing the important documents and extracts from remarkable speeches. It will not be a mere diary, nor a mere enumeration of dry and naked dates, nor a compilation of slips from newspapers, but will portray in connected and interesting narrative, the revolutionary steps, as well as the measures of the Government.

It will thus prove desirable, available and satisfactory to every citizen, every family, every office, and is given to the public in the full assurance that it will command the approbation of every good citizen in our still Glorious Land.

To be had of all news-dealers, postmasters and booksellers everywhere.

Subscribers sending ONE DOLLAR, in a good bill or postage stamps, to FRED'K GERHARD, General Agent for the Publication, No. 81 Nassau-st., (Post Box No. 4,001,) New-York City, to whom all orders are to be directed, will receive by mail, post-paid, ten numbers.

Parties wishing to furnish their friends in Great Britain, California, Canada and Australia with the publication, post-paid, by steamer, will send, (for ten numbers,) including the postage, to Great Britain, $2 20; to California, $1 10; to Australia, $2 20; to Canada, $1 10. In ordering copies, the full and exact address, with town, county and State, should be given in every instance.

JAMES D. TORREY, Publisher, No. 13 Spruce-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS. THE SECOND EDITION OF APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE FOR AUGUST NOW READY. CONTENTS OF THE AUGUST NUMBER.

I.—Important Instructions to Railway Travelers.
II.—Nearly One Hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, Stations, Distances, Connections, &c., &c.
III.—Tourists' Guide to the Principal Watering Places, Springs, and places of fashionable resort in the United States.
IV.—Twenty-four Dials, showing the difference of time between the different cities of the United States, by which the traveler can perceive at a glance if his watch gains or loses time.
V.—A Monthly Account of Railways and their Progress.
VI.—Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel.
VII.—Important Index to Railway Maps.
VIII.—Railway Time Tables to date.
IX.—Counting-house Calendar.
X.—A Gazetteer of the United States, &c., &c.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE Can be obtained at all the principal news agencies and upon all the principal railways throughout the United States and the Canadas, at ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

20,000 RAILROAD TRAVELERS CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH 20,000 COPIES OF THE SECOND EDITION, FOR AUGUST, OF APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. By ROSS & TOUSEY, News Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON, FOR ARMY AND NAVY SERVICE.—These admirable LONG RANGE guns can be furnished at short notice in FIELD BATTERIES with all CARRIAGES and IMPLEMENTS complete, including Hotchkiss' shot and shells. Also guns of any size with ship carriages to shipowners arming private vessels, by addressing NORMAN WIARD, or HENRY L. STUART, No. 136 East 33d-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

After months of unwearied labor, and spending NEARLY TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in capturing and transporting from that part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence nearest Labrador, TWO LIVING WHALES, (one of which is since dead, the Manager is delighted in being enabled to offer his visitors A LIVING WHITE WHALE. The first ever exhibited in this City. Thousands are thronging the Museum to him. No time is to be lost by those who wish to see this THE ONLY LIVING WHALE to be seen. So come soon or you may be too late.

LAST DAY OF WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING, The Colored Steward and German Sailor of the SCHOONER S. J. WARING, Who slew three of the piratical prize crew, and rescued themselves and the vessel from their power.

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY. MADAGASCAR ALBINOS. PURE WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS. SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.

In the Lecture-room, a great dramatic novelty is offered, embracing FARCE, VAUDEVILLE, and BURLETTA. With a brilliant and talented company, including LITTLE LOLA, THE INFANT WONDER, MR. and MRS. C. B. REYNOLDS, MISS DORA DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, LA PETITE ADDIE LE BRUN, The favorite juvenile danseuse, always popular. MARIE, THE CHILD OF SORROW. With a laughable farce, every day at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT. FARE TWENTY CENTS. The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY, from Pier No. 28 North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 8 30 A. M., and Pier No. 4 North River, at 8 45, landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M., Perth Amboy, 3.30; Tottens, 3 40; Rossville, 4; Union, 4 15.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington. Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake. Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing. To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-AV., near 12th-st. Seats free, and a pure Gospel. Preaching by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, at 10½, 3, and 7¾ o'clock. Morning subject—*The Sinner's Agreement with the Devil.* In the evening, a Battalion of the United States Chasseurs will be present, when he will repeat his sermon on *The Characteristics of a Good Christian Illustrated by the Good Soldier.*

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7¾ A. M.; James Slip, E. R., at 8½; Delancy-st. 8¾; 11th-st. 9; 26th-st. 9¼. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New-Rochelle 3½, making all the landings.

BARGAINS.—TRAVELING BONNETS AND Bloomers. Turban Hats, Children's and Ladies' Hats, at half price. Our $12 Bonnets are $6 each; $6 Bonnets at $3. Fall Styles now ready. Ribbons and Flowers. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 681 Broadway, up stairs.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

REV. ISAAC S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH in Laight-st. Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7¾ o'clock in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, north side of 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Divine service will be resumed in this church on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A ... road ticket office; a housekeeper for a ... seamstress for a family up town. Apply at ... [illegible]

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON ZOUAVES.

All members of Capt. Bearman's Company, who are absent on furlough, will report immediately that they may be mustered into service.

Gentlemen of military experience wishing positions will make applications at Head-quarters at once. By order of Col. JAMES H. ROMAINE. Head-quarters No. 76 Varick-st., at Waterman's.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

An accepted regiment to be mustered in by companies. Wanted, an experienced cavalry officer who has seen service, to command a company; also, a leader of brass band and five buglers. Recruits received at head-quarters, No. 648 Broadway.

TO ANY COLONEL OF A FIRST-CLASS regiment, now nearly completed, that will advance funds sufficient to defray the expense of collecting, which I have recruited in the country, all mechanics and farm hands, their railroad fair to this City about $1 each, admit with the company their officers, can have a first-class company by addressing CAPTAIN, Box No. ..., *Times* Office, immediately.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, by experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

OFFICERS OF COMPANIES HAVING men enrolled, and wanting aid, pecuniary or otherwise, can have it, and their ... first-class regiment, with ... command, by addressing REGIMENT, ... Office.

NEW BOOKS.

"TO THE COUNTRY PARSON belongs a place in literature by the side of GOLDSMITH and CHARLES LAMB."

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS PUBLISH THIS DAY: THE RECREATIONS OF A COUNTRY PARSON. SECOND SERIES. 1 vol. 12mo, handsomely bound, uniformly with the First Series, price $1 25.

This charming volume contains, with others, Essays on CONCERNING SUMMER DAYS, CONCERNING DISAPPOINTMENT AND SUCCESS, LIFE AT THE WATER CURE, CONCERNING SCREWS, CONCERNING FUTURE YEARS, &c., &c.

For sale by all Booksellers, or sent post-paid by the Publishers. No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health: the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

LETTERS FOR SECEDED STATES CAN BE FORWARDED BY ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, by observing the following directions:

Inclose each letter in a United States Government Envelope—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will not answer. The Company will forward and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.

The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight; each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.

At points through the States where Adams' Express have no offices, mail the letter under cover to Adams' Express Company, New-York or Louisville, and inclose the amount as above.

WEDDING CARDS. MRS. MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE. These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, ... Broadway, N. Y. Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, AUG. 7, 1861.—The new style Government Stamped Envelopes is now ready and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of six days from the date of this notice, after which no letters under cover of the old issue will be sent from this office. W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe via Southampton and Hamburg, per United States steamer ... and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office ... at 10½ A. M. WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The Reading-room and Picture Gallery will be closed for renovation from Monday Aug. 12 to Monday Aug. 26. By order of the Trustees. JOHN P. APPLETON, Clerk.

CENTRAL PARK.—MUSIC BY DODWORTH'S Band on the Mall, on SATURDAY, ... commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M. ... OFFICE COMMISSIONERS CENTRAL PARK, Aug. 9, 1861.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION in the country preferred, by a neat genteel young girl, who has followed her trade in the City, but has lost her occupation in consequence of dull times; she is competent to do light housework, and assist in any capacity that may be required; will endeavor to make herself generally useful; wages not much of an object if she finds an agreeable home. Answers may be addressed to ALICE, Box 184 *Times* Office. P. S.—Reference will be given from her recent employers.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, to do general housework, or would do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL VERY LATELY landed wishes a situation to do the general housework of a small private family, and has no objection to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 146 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a neat, smart, capable girl, a situation as general [illegible], in a nice plain cook, washer and ironer; [illegible] and does her washing and ironing to [illegible]; is obliging and willing to please; is very [illegible] her kitchen; a home preferred to high wages; [illegible] no objections to country. Call at No. [illegible] Broadway, hall door, this day or Monday.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, as general housemaid; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 286 West 22d-st., between 8th [illegible].

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED in city or country by an American Protestant [illegible] of [illegible] high respectability; is not [illegible] would have con[illegible] in September. Refers to [illegible] she has managed the last 15 [illegible] of intelligence and moral worth. Ap[illegible], Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a [illegible] but respectable girl to do general housework, either in City or country, knows how to work, and is not afraid of it; of good disposition, and will hire for wages to suit the times, a steady home being more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOMAN with the best of references desires a situation in City or country; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to general housework; will endeavor to please her employer; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN girl, a situation as chambermaid, and will take care of children; will be found willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No 412 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. [illegible]-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman, with good reference, wishes the above situation; is a good chambermaid, excellent nurse and seamstress, and understands waiting thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, is also kind and agreeable with the help, has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of dessert, jellies and ice-creams; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who can produce the best of reference as to character and ability, a situation in the City or country, understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, jellies, ice cream and all kinds of fancy dishes, wages $8 to $11. Call at, or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a first-class cook, understands cooking in all styles; can give best references, no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 24th-st., cor. 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent person as first-class cook, is willing and obliging; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 242 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST RELIABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, all kinds of desserts, &c.; is a tasteful washer and ironer, is very willing and obliging, and has a good disposition; can be highly recommended, no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, steady girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as plain cook or general servant, makes bread, cakes and jellies; does up linen in style; wages $7, also, her cousin as nurse and work for a lady, both are quick at the needle; wages $5. Call at No. 184 East 21st, near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, by two girls, situations one as cook and laundress, the other as waitress and chambermaid, have the best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 East 26th-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a careful and trustworthy Protestant girl, as cook, chambermaid, nurse, or to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, can give the best of references for character and ability. Can be seen Thursday and Friday of this week, at No 134 President-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY trustworthy woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook and laundress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 37 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, steady young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in city or country, in the above capacity; will be found an excellent cook and baker; washes and irons in the best style; is not afraid of work, wages is not so much an object as a good, steady place. Apply at No 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as nurse, willing to travel by land or water with a lady, can take charge of an infant from its birth, best of reference given by medical men, &c. Apply at No 83 4th-av., for two days

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTIBLE woman, a baby to nurse, is a healthy, respectable young woman, who can give the best reference; has just lost her own baby. Call at or address No 205 Greene-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A HIGHly respectable and well-educated French girl desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity, is capable to instruct children in the French language, also, fine sewing and embroidery, is willing to be generally useful. Call at No 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by an experienced English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would assist with fine washing or chamberwork, is obliging, and willing to make herself generally useful, a good home and low wages preferred, good references, no objections to the country. Call at No 820 Broadway, hall-door, this day and Monday.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable married woman, whose child is three months old, as wet nurse in a private family, best of City references can be given. Inquire, for two days, at No 122 East 36th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the best style, is willing to do chamberwork and ironing; has the very best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 290 Mott-st., first floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress, can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call at No 352 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting; has got the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 136 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by an American person as first-class waitress or chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing; is accustomed to children; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 20th-st., is willing and obliging.

AS WAITRESS, AND AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as waitress, thoroughly understands her business. Also, a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, no objection to the country, good City reference. Apply at No. 68 Grove-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE.—No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity, employers will find a large selection of civil, tidy and well-recommended servants, American, German, Irish, &c. Eight years of experience enable the proprietor to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Especial and careful attention paid to orders by mail. Circulars sent on demand. O F VON RHEIN Proprietor

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest, old-established office and institute, No 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver, has no objection to the country, can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses; can produce the very best of City references. Address S. S., No. 12 Washington-square

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a single young man, willing to make himself useful, and willing to take charge of a vegetable garden. Address J. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE colored man wishes a situation as coachman; can give the best City reference for the last five years as coachman and groom. Apply at No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man and wife desires a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk, take care of cattle, and comes well recommended from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a steady, sober, faithful man, with long experience in gardening and the treatment of horses; is a good, careful driver, also, understands the treatment of green-house, graperies and propagation of all plants; will be obliging to his employer in all respects; the best City and country reference produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young man who can produce the very best city and country recommendations; discharged on account of his late employer going out of the country. Would keep a small garden in order if required. Will go at wages to correspond with the times. Address M. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; is a first-rate groom and a good and careful driver; has no objection to go in the country. Best of reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER, OR TO take charge of a gentleman's place, a married Englishman; perfectly understands his business in the above capacity; has successfully competed at various exhibitions. The wife would take charge of the dairy, if required. Address A. B., Post-office, Glen Cove, L. I.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations, the man is a thorough farmer, understands the care of stock, &c., is an excellent driver; the woman can cook, bake bread and pies, and is a superior washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—A MAN and wife wish situations; the man understands gardening, farming, care of horses and cows; his wife will cook, wash and iron for a small family; good references given. Address G., Box No 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND AGRICULTURIST.—A practical gardener and agriculturist's situation wanted. Inquire of Mr. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., for JOHNSTONE.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, IN A WHOLEsale Dry Goods Jobbing House, a competent hosiery man; one who has had experience as a salesman and buyer, no one need apply who is not fully competent and can give the best of reference; salary must be low. Address Box No. 1,306 Post-office, postage paid.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant man, a situation to take care of horses, assist in the garden, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; perfectly understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; has good City reference, no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days by addressing T T., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references as to character and capability, has no objection to go to any part of the country, or would travel with a family. Call for or address WAITER, at No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect Call or address A. M., No 147 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., care of Mr. Ball, hair-dresser.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITuation as waiter, or to take care of a team of horses; is a good driver, is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 141 24th-st., corner of 2d-av.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER wanted by a young man fully competent, no objection to the country Commands addressed to C. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH reference, wants a situation, can do anything connected with a farm, garden or house. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG gentleman to take charge of a set of books of single entry. Address, stating salary required for not more than three months' expectation, B. M. & CO, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A BROKER'S office. Must write a good hand, and come well recommended. Salary, first year, $60. Address R. L. M., No. 113 Wall-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, AND WHO will assist in the washing and ironing; also, a waiter girl. Apply at No. 80 East 23d-st., between 9 and 12 M.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AN EXEMplary and practical as well as professing Christian woman, one advanced in life beyond the marrying propensities, and an American preferred, to fill the situation of working housekeeper, without servant, for a widower and two children, 8 and 9 years of age; must be a person of some refinement and intelligence, to the right kind of a person, satisfied with a moderate compensation, this opportunity offers a pleasant home, the position of a friend, and not that of a menial. Address, for one week, in the applicant's own handwriting only, stating nationality, situation in life, proposed reference, and evidence of qualification, terms, &c., to R. H. W., Box 166 *Times* Office.

GENTEEL EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.—Our Receipt Book contains the celebrated 200 METROPOLITAN HOTEL RECIPES, and much Advice to Housekeepers, including the famous HOLLAND WASHING RECIPE. Book retails or is sent with circular by mail, for 12 cents. $6 to $10 a week made sure. No talking requisite, a circular that every one reads effects its object. Call or send for a circular. STAFFORD & CO, PUBLISHERS, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A bakery, and make herself generally useful, a short distance in the country. Address BAKER, Box No 175 *Times* Office.

HAND-LOOM WEAVERS WANTED.—MEN used to heavy work; must be of sober and industrious habits. Call at No 61 Warren-st., up stairs.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.—ADDRESS Box No. 4,060 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms may be had, with board, for families or single gentlemen, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av and Broadway, in view of Union-square, one of the best locations in the City. Apply at house

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed; house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 Willow-st

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family House has modern improvements, and is situated at No 13 Poplar-st, between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH A College education is willing to teach English, French, German, (acquired in Germany and France,) Latin, Greek, the piano-forte, and singing at sight, and as an equivalent to receive the above. Address SIGMA, Station D, 8th-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate, references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, in a convenient locality to Broadway, not above 23d-st. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, EDWARD, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST, near Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate, houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife Inquire at No. 68 Irving-place References exchanged

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, on the Hudson, accessible by five steamers daily, and by the trains of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and the Hudson River Railroad, having a delightful location directly on the river, with facilities for boating, fishing, bathing and horseback riding, is open for boarders both by the day and week. Charges to suit the times. Address L. D & C. F. MANSFIELD.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N P.—This house being new, and beautifully situated, will be opened for the reception of guests by the 1st of October next. It affords one of the best resorts for invalids and others wishing to avoid the Winter, R. M. S. KARNAK sails from Jersey-City monthly. W. KERR, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS, Dentists, No 20 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots On platina or gold, $26; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry Hill.)
The School Year commences Sept. [illegible]. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the School,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, &c., at book-stores of Carter & Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS been living in this country a few years, wishes to give French and Spanish lessons either in a school or in a private family. Moderate compensation; no objection to go in the country; good references. Address C. B. G. C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 28th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

PIANO WANTED—OF FIRST-RATE TONE AND quality. Address Box No. 2,974 Post-office, stating name of maker, time of use and lowest cash price.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to find the best possible situation for a term of years, for a lad of twelve years of age, where he may receive a thorough substantial education, mentally, morally and physically. The terms should be moderate. The lad is of a respectable family, and amiable disposition, and acquires easily. Applicants will please address WEBSTER, care of Box No. 360 New-York Post-office, stating full particulars as to the terms and situation, with references, as no others will receive any attention.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE dernièrement amiée dans ce pays, demande une situation comme governante dans une école ou une famille; elle est musicienne; elle se contentesart pour le moment d'une petit salaire. Les meilleurs renseignements données, en addressant par lettre, Madame MICHEL, Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

A GERMAN LADY, OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition and qualified to teach English in all its branches, together with German, French and music, desires to give private lessons in either of the above, on moderate terms. Would also take classes in German at schools and seminaries. The best references given. Address A. B. C., No. 192 Stanton-st.

AS PRINCIPAL.—WANTED, A POSITION AS Principal, in a select school or academy, by one who is a graduate of eight years standing and experience in teaching. Besides the usual branches, he teaches French and the piano. Address KAPPA, Box No. 64 Kinderhook Post-office, N. Y.

A TUTOR.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY EXperienced tutor, to reside in a private family, to teach three boys, he must be fully competent in English, French, and Latin, and to take the whole charge and direction of them. A German about 45 preferred. Must be a Protestant. Apply to W. A. S., Morrisania Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

ONE QUALIFIED TO TEACH THE ORDINARY English branches, and possessing some knowledge of vocal and instrumental music, desires a situation as teacher in school or family; she is accustomed to playing an organ in church. Salary very low. Address immediately "X., Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y."

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. J.

SCHOOL WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A small day school to dispose of that is well established and suited for a female teacher, may find a purchaser by directing to E. ROBINSON, Glencove, L. I. References given and required.

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE, HAVING SOME time unoccupied, would give instruction in Classics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and the higher mathematics, English, French, &c. Terms moderate. Address A. Z., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

PUPILS WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, fully qualified to teach the English branches and the ornamental, who would devote her hours per day to some in return for board. Address L. W. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES to obtain a situation as governess. Understands French and music. Address E. S. P. No. 23 Southern, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by the Hudson River Railroad, house 3 minutes' walk from the dépôt, overlooking river and creek. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 345 Broadway, up stairs, for one week.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—IN A PRIVATE family, at a very desirable location near the railroad dépôt. Fine house, handsomely situated amidst flowers, shrubbery and shade trees. Accommodations for carriage and horses. Address A. C. S., care of J. H. Tingley, bookseller, No. 152½ Fulton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse, (partial board only for the gentleman.) House must be pleasantly situated, with shady walks, and near the water. Address, stating location and terms, R. G. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, two children and nurse, convenient to the City, where few or no other boarders are taken, farm-house preferred. Must have plenty of fresh vegetables, sweet milk, and nice shady walks in close vicinity. Address, stating locality, advantages and terms, B. B., Box No 128 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STATEN ISLAND, NEW-BRIGHTON, YORK-AVENUE.—Two small families can be accommodated with board on moderate terms. Locality elevated, cool, healthy, near the landing. Communication with the City every hour. T. T. DUNN.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW LADIES AND single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at Glen Cove, L. I., half a mile from landing, from $3 to $4 a week. Address Mrs. E. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, or apply at No. 41 Grove-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FINELY SHADED locality, within one hour of the City by railroad. A few vacant rooms after Aug. 8. Inquire of JOHN H. ANDRUS, Esq., No. 46 Murray-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE SECOND floor room, with first-class board, can be had at Greenburgh House, Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 10th; additional room, if required.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

HARDWARE.—A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Hardware and Cutlery for sale cheap, or will exchange for real estate. Apply to C. B. CHURCHILL & CO., No. 196 Chambers-st.

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle Price, 25 cents Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No 48 Cedar-st., New York

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS [illegible]

They are RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHY HAVE MY LOVED ONES Gone." Song, by Stephen C. Foster "The Volunteer Yankee Doodle of '61;" a fine Humorous Ballard, by Louis Salle. "War Song of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment," and "Where Liberty Dwells is my Country." 25 cents each, mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

BUCEPHALUS—CHESTNUT SORREL, SIXteen hands—a horse of extraordinary action, will be sold at a bargain from the stable of Mr MONTAGUE, 23-st., New-York. As a demonstration of power by magnetic action to radically change the articulations, Dr REYNOLDSON, his owner, invites attention of the scientific and thinking public

PASTURE FOR HORSES.—GOOD PASTURE can be had near Fort Lee, N. J., seven miles from the City, communication by steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* from foot of Spring-st., New-York, four times a day. Apply to PASTURE, Box No. 1,809 New-York Post-office, or to C. E. KNAPP, No. 299 Hudson-st.

HORSE KEPT WITHOUT CHARGE.—Any person having a good horse and top wagon or light rockaway for which they have no use during the next two months, can have them well kept in the country and carefully used, by addressing S. X., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions, Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of zephyr worsted; we shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: white, 12½ cents; colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, at No. 862 Broadway, near 19th-st. ELGER'S. Remember ELGER'S, east side.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND FALL OPENing of patterns of the new Paris Fashions, on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st., 390 Canal-st., 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and all the other branches.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, A YOUNG MAN OF good habits and great respectability, would like to form an acquaintance with a young lady with a view to matrimony. He is of a modest and retiring disposition; has lived the greater part of his life in a secluded retreat, a short distance from the City, which has prevented him having the pleasure of female society to any great extent. The young lady must be between 18 and 24, amiable, intelligent and refined, and he would prefer her to have a taste for, and understand music. Any one having the above qualifications will address, in confidence and sincerity, ARTHUR, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

I WANT A WIFE NOT MORE THAN 20 years of age; she must be of an amiable disposition, which is all I am in quest of. If she has sisters, married or unmarried, the advertiser would prefer, as he is fond of good society, and particularly of children. Answer must be addressed in sincerity to J. WILLIAMS, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MONEYED MEN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVing a profitable manufacturing business wishes to increase its facilities. Parties with capital are wanted to form a stock company or copartnership, with a capital of say about $15,000 or $20,000. Applicants must be of respectability, as the advertiser will furnish satisfactory references as to his standing and the business in question. Address Box No 2,777 Post-office.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHOEA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have so long been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., [illegible] doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. [illegible] receipt of remittance, Dr BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 5 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S [illegible] London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 [illegible] illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, [illegible] Loss of Semen, nightly with the urine, or at stool, [illegible] tency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the reproductive organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (all particular,) French recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and injurious treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., DEXTER & CO., No 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; [illegible] son, No. 66 State-st., Chicago, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it, no mistake. [illegible] Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; [illegible] Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. [illegible], New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. [illegible] South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daly, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions, or Weakness and Genital Irritability—one to three boxes being sufficient to effect a *complete cure*, of the most *aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhoea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box, six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr C is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO INVALIDS.—EYE, EAR AND LUNG INFIRMARY.—Blindness and Deafness. The most hopeless cases cured without pain, by a new treatment. Also, Incipient Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, successfully treated. Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and Chronic diseases cured by Electricity or Galvanism. Office No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston. Consultation free. Dr L. GRAVES, Physician to the Institution.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHOEA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhoea—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious, it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 121 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholingogue—$1 50.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. Send red stamp for circular and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first Sexual surgeon living, continues the Cure of Diseases and Debility, at No. 658 Broadway. His new book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No 831 Broadway, or of the author

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E COX HAS TAKEN the house No 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, one superior rosewood billiard table, combination cushion, marble bed, &c., with latest improvements, with cues, balls, markers, &c., by a celebrated City maker, in perfect order, having been in use only a short time; will be sold without reserve.
PETER COTANS, Mortgagee.
By order.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., a large and general assortment of parlor, library, dining-room and bedroom furniture. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, THIS DAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK, AT store No 141 Broadway. One rockaway, 1 top wagon, and 2 road wagons, all well made, and for account of whom it may concern. N. B.—Two small first-class houses to let cheap.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.
Draw at current rates in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 312 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. ...

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, will bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.
W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 4th and 6th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this Trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 15th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent per annum.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

$100.000 TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA and Virginia State Bonds can be placed, with entire safety, so as to yield six to ten cents within two to four years. This is a remarkable opportunity, resulting in great mutual benefits. The advertiser refers by permission to J. T. Soutter, Esq., and Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, Banker, ... and can be seen daily at the office of Messrs. S. ... & WM. CLARKE, No. ... from 12 to 2 o'clock. None but principals need apply.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 25, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, in sterling, at the rate of 4s. 6d. to the dollar. The transfer books which have now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Friday, the twenty third day of August instant.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $... will be paid at maturity on the first day of August next, at this office.
... , President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBERGH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
G. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of six per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 42 Wall-st.
... HILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,
CHARLES ... , Asst. Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. ... Wall-st., New-York, Aug. ..., 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the State of North Carolina bought by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGON AND AMBULANCE HARNESS.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Nos. 50 and 52 HOWARD-ST. AND No. 16 MERCER, NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, Army Wagon Harness.

The proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, and the price at which they can be delivered at this depôt, the number which can be made by the bidder within one month after receipt of the order, also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The harness must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns:
Four-mule harness as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 6 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ⅜ inch iron; hip straps, 3 feet 11 inches long, 2¼ inches wide; stay pieces 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 5 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 4 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; tie straps, 15 inches long, ½ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side 2 feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two-inch buckle; short side 1 foot 5 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS, 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ½ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 11½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; nose piece 11 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 5½ inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; butts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 lbs. to the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet long, 2¼ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 16 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron, with T on one end, weight 7½ to 8 lbs. per pair. Twisted or straight.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 22 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron. Twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 1 inch long, 2¼ inches wide, with 2¼-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap. Twisted.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half tanned horse-hide, flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide, surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with a 2½ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1½ inch wide, these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle. Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with 1½-inch buckle, stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ pounds to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO COLLARS, 17½ to 18 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO NECK STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP STRAPS.—Back strap 5 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1¼ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse-hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 22—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 18 inches wide, 17 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

Four-horse Harness, as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 8 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of ⅜ inch iron; hip straps, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stay pieces, 2 feet 2 inches long, 2 inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 5 feet 6 inches long, 1½ inch wide; tie straps 15 inches long, ½ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side, 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle; short side, 1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS.—22 to 23 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 8 inches long, ½ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ½ inch wide of alum tanned leather.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1½ inch wide; front piece 12½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; bits, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 pounds the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2½ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 pounds per pair.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, twisted No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse-hide, flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide, surcingle 7 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1½ inches wide. These straps are placed one on each side of the saddle tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle. Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1½ inches wide, with 1½-in. buckle, stirrups malleable iron tinned bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ lbs. to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO COLLARS, 20 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO NECK-STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY-BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE-CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP-STRAPS.—Back strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip-straps with buckles each 2 feet 8 inches long, 1¼ inch wide, with wrought hooks.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 7 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the center to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end and an 8 inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 22—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 3... inches long, made of 1 inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-horse harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace chain, crupper and hip straps, back bands and coupling straps are doubled; one bearing chain 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added, and lead line to be 3... feet long.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-mule harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace-chains, crupper and hip straps, back band, and coupling-straps, are doubled, one bearing chain, 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added, and lead line to be 2... feet long.

Proposals will also be received for making and delivering ambulance harness for two or four mule or horse teams,—a specification of which will be there furnished.

Forms of proposals and guarantees will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Army Wagon and Ambulance Harness," and addressed to
Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS.

The Navy Department will receive offers from parties who are able to execute work of this kind and who are engaged in it, of which they will furnish evidence with their offer, for the construction of one or more IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS-OF-WAR, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor over sixteen feet draught of water; to carry an armament of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eight days. The smaller draught of water, compatible with other requisites, will be preferred. The vessel to be rigged with two masts, with wire rope standing rigging, to navigate at sea.

A general description and drawings of the vessel, armor, and machinery, such as the work can be executed from, will be required.

The offer must state the cost and the time for completing the whole, exclusive of armament and stores of all kinds, the rate of speed proposed, and must be accompanied by a guarantee for the proper execution of the contract, if awarded.

Persons who intend to offer are requested to inform the Department of their intention before the 15th August inst., and to have their propositions presented within twenty-five days from this date.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees New-York Fire Department, until the ...th day of August, at 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, of strictly red ash stove coal to be delivered in tons to each of the Fire Companies in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to be made between 1st day of November, ... and the 1st day of April, ..., inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals that in their judgment not for the best interest of the department.
ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 ... terrace,
SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, No. ... Pearl-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. ... Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of twelve Side-wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches, to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

A proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam sloops in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed.) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, HEAD-QUARTERS, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY next, Aug. 10, 1861, at 12 M., for furnishing the following articles for the Volunteer Troops to rendezvous at the several depôts in this State, under General Order No. 78:

10,000 pairs Army Shoes (sewed.)
20,000 pairs (all wool) Army Stockings.
20,000 (all wool) Army Shirts, (as per sample in Quartermaster-General's Office.)
20,000 (all wool) Army Drawers, (as per sample in Quartermaster-General's Office.)
5,000 pairs (all wool) Army Blankets, (weight, eight pounds to the pair.)

Each bidder in his proposal will state the names, address and responsibility of two or more persons proposed as sureties, who shall, upon acceptance of the same, sign the requisite bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

As above contracts are made for supplying the United States Troops, payments will be made when funds are furnished and provided by the General Government for such purpose.

The Quartermaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all of the proposals should he consider them inconsistent with the interests of the United States.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General, State of New-York.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July ..., 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

$9.000, $20,000, AND $25,000 TO LOAN on improved City property, worth at least $... ... Application to ... LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., will be attended to.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 Cents. Excursion Tickets, 75 Cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw; returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock. Sing Sing, 4 o'clock. Yonkers, 5.30.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 1½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Lilming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1.30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck slip, for the above-named landings.

Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6 30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6 35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6 45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7.15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—Landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood, each way. The well known steamboat KEYPORT will leave pier foot of Robinson-st., SUNDAY, Aug. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Keyport at 3½ o'clock P. M. On SATURDAY, Aug. 10, the steamboat KEYPORT will make an excursion to Keyport, leaving Robinson-st. at 4 o'clock P. M. and Keyport at 6½ P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.
" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 6 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

**STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay st. daily, at 3 A. M. and 1.30 P. M., omitting ... A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing in 4.30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50, deck $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 30 A. M., 1, 3, 4 15, 5 15, 6 15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9.15, 11 A. M., 1.30, 3.15, 4 15, 5.15, 6 15, 7 15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New York at 7½ P. M. The regular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 11½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	60
To Patterson's Grove and return	60
To Port Monmouth and return	60

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.

GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward at old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.) Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On line Sundays every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. ... MONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		Leaving—North River.	
Tenth-st.,	7 15 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8 10 A. M.
Broome st.,	7 30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8 30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7 45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9 00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7.50 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. ... RO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock, Spring st., 7¾; Broome st., 8; ..., 8¼; Peck slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES, TRACY & ..., and will continue business at No. 60 Wall-st., opposite the ... charge.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.
July 16, 1861.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN ... INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 ... and at the stationers generally.
JESSE C. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, AUG. 20. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.
One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR HAVANA,
VIA
KEY WEST.

The completely armed United States Mail steamship MARION, Capt. GEO. A. COLE, will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana, touching at Key West to land mails and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A rare opportunity for travelers. The splendid British iron steamship ROYAL BRIDE, THOMAS SMITH, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on 10th inst.

This ship has excellent accommodations for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $65. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	34
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	34

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 181 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8.45 and 9.45 A. M., and at 3.15 and 4 15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6.45 and 8.15 A. M., and at 2.15 and 3.30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7.45 and 8.45 A. M., and at 5.45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Dougherty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M., Mail. The train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11.25 A. M., and 3.55 and 5.25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 15 P. M.	10.45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Greenport. 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset. 6.30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Standards of Colors on hand or to order at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags at a small advance. ... JEFFREY & DELLA TORRE, No. 196 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
POSITIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY
is positively the last opportunity which can be afforded the public of witnessing the
CELEBRATED EXTRAVAGANZA,
already performed for more than
EIGHT CONSECUTIVE MONTHS,
during which period it has been witnessed by over
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1861,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
OR,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
...
New Songs, new Scenes and new ...

WINTER GARDEN.
THE FLORENCES
"STILL LIVE."
TO-NIGHT (Saturday)
O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
O'Flannigan (with songs) ..... Mr. Florence
After which
A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.
Fanny (assuming 6 characters,) ..... Mrs. Florence
O'Leary ..... Mr. Florence
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
GEORGE CHRISTY and his incomparable Troupe
APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reengagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.—THE GALLANT Seventy-ninth New-York Highland Regiment. Grand Monster Musical Festival and Picnic at Jones' Wood, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, 1861. The entire proceeds to form the basis of a fund for the support of the families of the killed and disabled members of the above regiment. A responsible Committee has been appointed. Admission ticket, 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim be based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd-Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John H. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Abm. R. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County, he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited, and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.
JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.
HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT Messrs GELPKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, of the City of New-York, have assigned all their property to MORRIS K. JESUP and JOSEPH HERZFELD, of the City of New-York, in trust for the payment of their debts. The office of the assignees is at No. 52 Broadway, where all claims are to be presented and all payments to be made.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depôt must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't Quartermaster-Gen.

THE CREDITORS OF VOLNEY ELLIOTT are hereby notified to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned, on or before the 25th day of September, as a dividend will then be made of all funds in their hands.
BEATTY & MITCHELL,
Assignees of VOLNEY ELLIOTT,
No. 23 Washington-st.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, Aug. 8, 1861.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY WILL close on the 12th, and reopen on the 26th inst. The Reading-room will remain open as usual. By order of the Board of Directors.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Recording Secretary.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from the 5th to the end of August.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 238 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.
AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
Je8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. ..., 1861.
CATHARINE MARSHALL, Administratrix.
ja19-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. ... and ... Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the ...th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. ..., 1860.
JOEL D. CORNELL, Administrator.
o17 law6mS*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNION CAMP-MEETING, NOW IN PROGRESS ... ten minutes' walk from Elm Park, S. I. A beautiful grove, good place to do and get good; faithful laborers and ... and laymen earnestly invited to ... Refreshment on the ground. Boats leave foot of ... at ... and ... A. M. Fare 6 cents. "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob."

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SUITE of second-hand drawing-room furniture, consisting of chairs, couch and table. Address, stating how long in use and price, B., ..., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Europa's Mails.

Lord Palmerston's Speech in Parliament on the Slave-trade.

The Particulars of the London Homicide.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston from Halifax yesterday morning, and her mails reached this City last evening. There is no news additional to that telegraphed from Halifax and published on Thursday morning. We give below, however, such extracts from our English files as are deemed of interest.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

Three More Pamphlets on the American Question—Why they were Written by, and What they Contain—The Old Secession Arguments Reiterated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 26, 1861.

The week has given birth to three pamphlets on the American question—all from the prolific press of DENTU, of the Palais Royal, who appears now to enjoy a complete monopoly of this kind of thing. I send you these pamphlets, in order that you may review them, if you think it worth the while; but they are not of the *first force*, as the French say—neither of them—and are not destined to arrest the planetary system in its daily motions. I can well include the three in the same criticism, for the reason that they are all written in aid of the sinking slave Confederacy, and all seem to be inspired from the same source.

The first of these pamphlets is anonymous, and is entitled *The American Revolution Unveiled.* I asked M. DENTU the name of the author, and he replied that he could only say that it was a diplomat—which diplomat is probably one of JEFF. DAVIS' agents at Paris. In fact, nobody but a Southern Secessionist could have invented the word "revolution" in such a connection; while as for the word "unveiled," a word so suggestive on the covers of books concerning Jesuits, the Inquisition, and similar horrors, I suppose it was put there to catch the eye and a ready sale. You may readily imagine, however, how startling such a title would be to an American on first view, in a foreign shop window, and especially as in this case it lay exposed at the side of a book with a flaming red and black cover, entitled *Secreta Monita; or, The Secret Orders of the Jesuits Unveiled.*

On turning over the first leaf, however, we find the following high-sounding dedication, which prepares the mind for the rest of the book:

To His Excellency Jefferson Davis, by the National Will President of the Confederate States of America:

EXCELLENCY: Grave events have carried you into the Presidential Chair of the new Southern Confederacy. Europe, astonished to see crumbling to pieces the American Union, has need of being enlightened on the causes of this great perturbation and of being reassured on its consequences. Already the choice of yourself as the bearer of the heavy responsibility of power, your long and honorable career, are a sure guarantee that after having gained the independence of your country, you will know how to insure its prosperity and to develop its exterior relations in a manner to found, by profiting by the experience of the past, an imperishable Government. This hope, which the Confederate States nourish with reason, it is indispensable to induce Europe to share without reserve. To accomplish this is the object of the following pages.

PARIS, July, 1861.

Then follows thirty-two octavo pages of matter made up from the well known arsenal of secession argument, the drift of which is to prove the decadence of the North and the greatness of the South, and the advantage to France and England of an early recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Here is an extract from the book, and what is worse, the extract is borrowed in substance from a French book on America, by M. CARLIER:

"Their ideas of morality [the people of the Northern States] do not cede in anything to their religious hypocrisy; they demolish without mercy and burn all necessary the houses of public girls, in the name of morality and by the sanction of Lynch law, but they permit their wives and daughters to indulge in *flirtations*, that is to say, a refinement of coquetry which results in a depravation of the heart, and only stops at a prostitution of the body. Marriage is for them an affair of convenience, they marry and are divorced with the same facility as one takes and quits a mistress in Europe."

After such an argument as that, the immoral people of the North may as well cave in; the Southern Confederacy is sure to be recognized.

The author of the pamphlet quotes, and lays great stress upon the article of the *Patrie*, published a month ago, and copied into the *Moniteur*, in which a comparison was made between the recognition of Italy and the Southern Confederacy. You recollect the article, and you may estimate the weakness of the whole book by the fact that the author clings to this with great tenacity. Of course, gentlemen, when the North gets done with the South, the new Confederacy will be recognized, if there is any Confederacy to recognize.

The author concludes his pamphlet by the following summing up:

"The struggle has commenced. If the South triumphs, her victory will liberate her forever from a system of commercial vassalage ruinous to her growth; but if the fate of arms should replace her under the Governmental yoke against which she will struggle to the last extremity, and to which she is decided never to submit, her defeat will be the signal of the destruction of her agricultural productions; it will drag with it her ruin, and the rebound will be felt in Europe with most disastrous results, since it will dry up the sources from whence she draws her raw materials, now become an element of labor of the first order, as the indispensable base of the fabrication of objects of the first necessity. Can France and England afford to find themselves suddenly deprived of the cotton which aliments their mills? Such is, however, the fearful problem which will rise up the day after the victory of the North. Providence will not permit it, and the long-seeing mind of NAPOLEON III. will not fall into an error on the importance of a question which interests in so high a degree the prosperity of his people, and of which the only practicable and equitable solution, according to us, is to be found in the Independence of the Confederate States of America."

The next pamphlet in the list is entitled *The American Question;* followed by an Appendix on Cotton, Tobacco and the general commerce of the former United States. By M. ERNEST BELLOT DES MINIERES. [48 large pages with polyglot texts.] I do not know the author of this book, but presume him to be a Louisianian. On looking over these pages one wonders how the censors of the Press, ignorant as they may be of American affairs, ever allowed such a tissue of fallacies and absurdities to be placed before the public. If the book had been written at some back-country printing office in Louisiana or Mississippi, and for county readers solely, one could have comprehended such a publication; but to be written at Paris, where plenty of light is to be had, and where many of the readers of the book may happen to know both sides of the question, the thing becomes incomprehensible. To show the reader the justness of these criticisms, it is only necessary to make a few citations:

"Mr. LINCOLN tried to get a loan (that of two months ago) and failed, while the Southern Confederacy asked for one which was taken at a premium. She voted a second one, which was taken in advance."

The writer does not say he has heard these things; he uses no sort of qualification whatever. He asserts them broadly as facts.

Again:

"The prosperity of the South, which has not in the least diminished during the present crisis, can afford these extraordinary outlays."

"The South, which has not such enormous expenses, since her people are at home, may give a forfeit. As the most important, is her cotton, on which she may borrow annually more than a milliard of francs. She will sell her cotton to Europe, and Europe will know how to get the cotton she has bought."

"The resistance of the South surprises and disconcerts the North."

"The Southern is a better soldier than the Northern."

"As soon as the fright and first excitement of the North shall have given place to reflection, it will be easy for her people to see the absurdity and the folly of the war."

"The South has more soldiers at her disposition than the North."

"Nearly all the officers of the Regular Army are from the South, and have returned there."

"The fleets of the North can do the South no harm." [The writer has probably not heard of the blockade.]

"The North is totally wanting in money and credit."

"The North is tributary to the South, and owes to her all that she is."

"The West sympathizes with the South by means of its family ties."

"The South is our natural friend, the North our natural enemy, on account of its affinities for England."

"In the South men are more honest; there, consideration is only accorded to honesty and moral value."

"The Southron is superior intellectually to the Northern."

"Southern women are more like French women."

"France is naturally called to intervene in favor of the South."

"The North depends upon the South for all that is necessary to her marine."

"A pacific solution would conclude everything."

"The intervention of France would be received with transports of joy."

"Mr. LINCOLN and his *braves* cannot prevent the recognition of the South by the European Powers."

"Europe will be brought to this by the force of things. Let not France be beaten in the race by England."

But enough of this sort of thing. I send you the book, with the advice to hand it over for publication in the columns of *Vanity Fair*. (No offence, of course, is meant to this paper.)

The third pamphlet in the series is entitled *The American Confederation. A Review of its Past. Conjectures. Suggestions.* By M. J. F. MILLIROUX. The author of this work attempts to explain for the French public the causes and the *rationale* of the present quarrel in the United States, the motives of each side in the quarrel, and its probable termination. But the author everywhere betrays his Southern proclivities, and terminates in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France. The book abounds in abuse of Americans. He says, among other things, that an American is a man without honor. TOCQUEVILLE, before him, said so.

All these books make the best use possible of Mr. LINCOLN'S declaration in Congress in 1848, in favor of the principle of the sovereignty of the States and the right of revolution.

The best criticism that could be made on the collection is a remark made here the other day by a Southern gentleman, to the effect that he would give his whole fortune if France or England could be induced to interfere. The whole affair lies in that very small nut-shell.

It is nevertheless pitiable and humiliating, if either of these gentlemen claim allegiance to any part of the American soil, to see them thus dragging under the eyes of a foreign nation, and in a foreign tongue, such a fearfully big washing of dirty linen. For even if the gross and monstrous charges which are there piled up against a portion of the American people were true, they ought to recollect that but a very short time ago they still boasted in the face of the French people of the greatness of the United States and of its whole people; and what will be worse to them, they ought to recollect that in a short time they will be brought back again to the position from which they started. It is crime enough to practice treason in one's own country but the crime is intensified when the individual carries his treason abroad and spreads it out as an honor before the people of another country, thereby aiding the belief and urging on the cry that Republican institutions are a failure. If the Southern rebellion is an incomprehensible thing at home, this joining of hands between men born on American soil and the enemies of Republican institutions in Europe is something still more incomprehensible. MALAKOFF

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Remarks of Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons.

Lord PALMERSTON'S remarks on the Slave-trade, a brief abstract of which was given in our dispatch from Halifax, were as follows:

I am bound to say that I think the House and the country are under obligations to my honorable friend who brought forward this motion, because this is a subject of the deepest interest, and it is impossible that this House can too often or too strongly express its opinions in condemnation of the continuance of this abominable traffic. [Hear, hear.] The truth is, that the abolition of the Slave-trade, although it may be, and, in some instances, has been brought about, as in the case of Brazil, by the exercise of force, cannot be wholly extinguished except by the progress of opinion, not only in the minds of different Governments, but in the minds of the different nations which they rule. [Hear.] I regret to say that of late years there has been a relapse on the part of our neighbors on the other side of the Channel. France very early abolished the Slave-trade. France not many years ago abolished Slavery in her colonies, and we had reason to hope that the French nation and Government, being thoroughly convinced that Slavery and the Slave-trade were abominations, and having determined to get rid of them, there was no danger whatever of their backsliding. But the first symptom of a relapse was seen when the French Government, under M. GUIZOT, refused to ratify the convention for the mutual right of search which was negotiated by Lord ABERDEEN, that refusal being grounded on some motion made in the French Assembly. That was, no doubt, an indication of a retrograde movement in opinion. Then came, four or five years ago, the Regis contract for the emigration of so-called free laborers into a French colony, but which was nothing more nor less than the Slave-trade in its purest and simplest form, at least as far as the acquisition of the laborers was concerned. It was the Slave-trade in the beginning of the process, though not entirely so in its end, because when these unhappy creatures were landed in a French colony they were apprenticed against their will, subjected to regulations which rendered them liable to degrading punishments, and otherwise made to feel that they were in a state far from one of freedom, although the French law did not acknowledge the system of Slavery. The manner in which these negroes were caught was exactly the same as that in which the Spanish and the Portuguese got their slaves in order to send them to Cuba. It was said indeed, that they were ransomed, and were to be set free, and documents were given to them which professed to be certificates of their emancipation. But they were obtained in the first instance by persons who sold them to the French by all those means of force, of violence, and fraud by which slaves were and still are procured for the Spanish market at Cuba. This, unfortunately was the result of the ascendency gained in French councils by the colonial interest. That ascendency was paramount, and for a long time the French Government was deaf to all the remonstrances made to them by the Government of England, pointing out that this was the Slave-trade, and contrary to every principle by which they had openly promulgated their resolution to abide. At last the French Government put an end to that system, provided other means could be obtained by which the additional supply of labor required in the French colonies could be procured. The only means by which we could at all assist in procuring labor was by allowing the French to obtain coolies from our possessions in India, and the question was whether we would give them that permission on condition that the Regis contract should be put a stop to. I should say that two years ago the French Government, upon the urgent representations of the Queen's Government, did put down the exportation of the so-called free laborers at the Western Coast of Africa, but it still continued on the East Coast. There were great objections, such as those referred to in the course of this discussion, to our allowing these French colonists to go to our territories in India for the purpose of obtaining coolies. No doubt, it was liable to this objection—that improper means might be resorted to for, as it is called, kidnapping the coolies; and therefore it was necessary to establish regulations by which you should secure that those laborers who went did so of their own good-will, that they should not be over-crowded or otherwise ill-treated during the voyage, and that they should be well used when they reached the Island of Reunion, or the French West Indies. These matters were the subject of long and diligent negotiations, because we had to contend with the pecuniary interests of those who thought it better and cheaper to go on with the existing plan. The Emperor's advisers felt that the system was a bad one, and were anxious to cooperate with us to put an end to it. Accordingly, a treaty has been recently concluded by which, under certain regulations, the French colonists are entitled to bring coolies from India into the French colonies. It has been said that we give everything, and get nothing. [Hear.] That is not exactly the case. It is quite true, I permit the exportation from India to take place at once, while the French Government does not engage to stop the Regis contract until 1862—a period to which they are bound to allow that contract to continue in force. We might have said, "We will not allow you to get coolies while you are carrying out this contract." That point was considered, and it was decided, rightly as I believe, not to act upon that view. We felt that they would not get a less number of negroes if we refused them coolies; but that, on the contrary, it was probable if we allowed them to have coolies immediately, they would find them better laborers, more subordinate, and cheaper than negroes, and in proportion as they obtained coolies, so they would obtain fewer negroes; and, therefore, our object being to put an end to the abominations of the African trade, I think we were right in opening the supply of coolies at once to the French Colonists. I am not sure whether that Convention has been ratified, but when it is it will, of course, be laid on the table of the House. There is no doubt that the crime of Slave-trade does exist still, and to a great extent; but, omitting for the moment all question of the Regis contract, it is chiefly confined to the supply of Cuba. Now, how is that carried out, and how have we been prevented from putting an end to it? It arises from the corruption of all the authorities in Cuba, and the apathy of the Spanish Government at Madrid. We have remonstrated; we have sent proofs that the Slave-trade is enormously carried on—that Captains-General go out poor and return rich. We were met by assurances that the orders sent out would be better observed, and that there was every disposition on the part of the Spanish Government to fulfill their treaty engagements. Of course we are obliged to take the answer, especially when it admits the treaty obligations, and declares the intention of the Spanish Government to observe them. Then, in Cuba, when our Consul sends proofs to the Captain-General that a cargo of slaves has been landed at such a time and place, and calls upon him to punish the offenders, the Captain-General says he will make inquiries, and after a certain time he reports that he has made inquiries, and is unable to trace any proof that a landing has been effected, and when he is requested to search certain plantations to which it is suspected the slaves have been removed, he replies that he has not the power to do so conferred upon him by the Home Government. So, we have Cuba setting up Madrid, and Madrid setting up Cuba against us. That is a disgraceful thing for a country like Spain, and I believe that at last they feel it to be so, as they have lately sent additional ships to watch the coast of Cuba, in fulfillment of their treaty obligations. It is quite true that the importation of slaves into Cuba does not take place in Spanish ships, but in ships sailing under other flags, and especially under the American flag. There are some little Portuguese shipments from the East Coast of Africa, but it is mainly carried on under the American flag. Lately there has been some little amount of Slave-trade carried on under the French flag, but not to any great extent. We have been constantly remonstrating with the American Government against that prostitution of their flag. In one piece of correspondence I told them that a piece of bunting ought not to be a national passport. They took offence at that, and said I had insulted their flag. It was not the expression that nettled them, but the reproach that their flag was prostituted to base purposes. We tried to persuade them to grant a mutual right of search, but we were unsuccessful. We tried other plans, and at last we proposed to Mr. BUCHANAN that English and American cruisers should sail in company, and when any ship under the American flag should be taken with slaves on board, she should be prize to the American cruiser, and treated according to the American law, but when a ship was taken without a flag or papers with slaves on board she should be prize to the British cruiser, and be subject to our law. That proposal seemed too well calculated to accomplish its purpose to be accepted by the American Government, and accordingly it was declined. The honorable member for Galway says that now that the North and the South are at variance is the time to get the assistance of the North against the South. It is quite true that at the time of the disruption of the Union—if we may assume it to have taken place—or before this civil contest broke out, it was the influence of the South which prevailed at Washington—[hear, hear]—and prevented the Government there from accepting any of the offers we made for the purpose of enlisting the support of the United States Government in the execution of their treaty engagements. There is a treaty engagement by which they are bound to cooperate with us for the suppression of the Slave Trade. For a time they sent one or two small vessels to the Coast of Africa, and lately they have increased the number. But this I have observed, that when an American cruiser is commanded by a Captain from the South, no effective assistance whatever is given us for the suppression of the Slave Trade. [Hear.] The Southern Captain shuts his eyes to what is going on, and runs off to Madeira for supplies of water; but the cruisers commanded by captains from the North do give us very effective and vigilant cooperation. [Hear.] That would lead to the hope, no doubt, that if the turn of events should give to the North a more sovereign existence, possibly the spirit of the North would prevail over the influence which hitherto has controlled them, and although most of the cruisers were fitted out at New-York and at Boston, and, perhaps, with capital from the North, yet it was the spirit of the South which animated these expeditions. With a view to the suppression of this crime we have urged upon the Government of Portugal to exert its authority more effectually upon the eastern coast of Africa; but, as has been truly observed, the Portuguese possessions on the eastern coast are of enormous extent, thinly populated, and the ports are separated by immense distances, while the authorities there are far removed from the observation of the Government at Lisbon, with every opportunity for yielding to corruption and bribery; and therefore it is very difficult for the Lisbon Government to control what goes on there. I am informed by our Minister that Government is doing all in its power to put an end to the evil. Whatever may be said of the Government of Spain, I have no doubt of the sincerity of that of Portugal in exerting all the means in its power to accomplish this purpose. I do not even despair of seeing the Portuguese Government adopt some measures for prospective emancipation. Portugal has no interest in the Slave-trade, but quite the reverse. Her possessions lie in Africa—they want all the labor for cultivation and improvement that the population will afford, and every man sent away is a man withdrawn from the development of the natural resources of the country. Spain is in a different position. Her colonies import labor from other places, and in their narrow and erroneous view every slave imported is so much gain. The honorable gentleman opposite wants us to revert to a differential duty between slave-grown and free-grown sugar. That question has been frequently discussed, and Parliament has made up its mind that such a plan is not desirable, as evasion would be easy, and, if applied to sugar, the principle must be extended to slave-grown cotton, tobacco, and other articles. [Hear, hear.] As to the particular point of establishing a consul at Mozambique, I am inclined to agree that it would have little reference to the Slave Trade. Mozambique is an unhealthy situation, and there would be difficulty in inducing a consul to go, and in insuring his continued residence. [Hear, hear.] Our Consul has been withdrawn from Mozambique but at the same time the expediency of his return is a fair subject for consideration, and I can assure the House that my noble friend, Lord J. RUSSELL, who is as eager and as anxious as any man can be to put an end to this abominable crime, [hear,] will give to this and every other method of putting a stop to it the fullest consideration. My noble friend and myself and every member of the Government are most anxious to complete the work—I will say the noble work—in which this country has been engaged for so many years. [Hear.] Cuba is now the only plague-spot in the world, for I do not believe that there is any real importation of slaves to the Southern States of America. Cuba, I repeat, is the only real plague-spot, and I hope that by some means or other we may be able, if not entirely to put an end, at least greatly to check and ultimately to put an end to the abominable practice of the Slave-trade. [Cheers.]

THE LONDON HOMICIDE.

The Murray and Roberts Affair—Conclusion of the Investigation—The Mystery Solved by a Woman.

From the London Times, July 26.

Yesterday morning the inquiry into this mystery was resumed before Mr. BEDFORD. The interest evinced in the proceedings throughout seemed to be deeper yesterday than on any other occasion. It was probably owing to the knowledge that both Mrs. MURRAY and Mrs. ROBERTS would be examined, that this intense curiosity was manifested. Before the Jury had even assembled, every part of the room was densely crowded, and there were groups of people hanging about the Hospital all day, anxious to ascertain the least news of what was passing inside. Owing to the absolute necessity which existed for keeping out the noise of passing traffic, all the windows were tightly closed. Under such circumstances, the atmosphere of the Court was almost stifling, and the proceedings were frequently interrupted for a few minutes, when both Coroner and Jury were exhausted by heat and impure air, and the windows opened. But the relief obtained by a constant repetition of these expedients was but trifling after all.

The Jury having answered to their names, the inquiry was resumed with the evidence of several witnesses.

Mr. Sleigh here asked if the widow of the deceased was in attendance, and she not having then arrived, Mr. Humphreys said he would not waste the time of the Court, but would at once proceed with the examination of Mrs. Murray.

Mrs. Murray was accordingly called upon, and the excitement among the crowded audience to hear and see her became more intense. She was brought into Court by a friend, and was given a seat at the foot of the table. She was dressed plainly but very well, in the ordinary walking dress which would be worn by a lady of means and position. She wore a thick black veil over her face, and appeared to be in such a dreadful state of nervous agitation as with difficulty to keep herself from fainting or going into hysterics. Her distress was so deep that it was quite painful to look at her. When asked by the Coroner for her name she replied, after an effort at self-control, with the question, "Must I give my real name?" The Coroner said it was certainly necessary she should do so, when she said, in so low a tone of voice as to be all but inaudible, "My name is ANNE MARIA MOODIE." The Coroner then said he must request her to raise the veil, which almost entirely concealed her face. After a minute's hesitation she did so, and disclosed the features of a remarkably pretty woman, apparently 25 or 26 years of age. When all eyes were directed on her she began to cry, and became still more agitated. One of the medical gentlemen connected with the hospital stood by her, and when overcome, as she frequently was in giving her evidence, administered *sal volatile* and water, or gave her salts to smell. She gave her evidence in a low tone of voice, but with an evident effort to be clearly understood. At times, however, when referring to Major MURRAY, her hysterical attacks overtook her, and she made an effort to conclude her statement in gasps that were almost unintelligible, until she entirely broke down. Her statement was exactly as follows: My name is Anne Maria Moodie, and I live at Elm Lodge, Tottenham. I am a single woman,—that is, I mean that I have never been married. (The witness concluded this last remark with difficulty, and cried bitterly when it was made.) I have known the deceased between three and four years. I have often been to his rooms in Northumberland-street. I was last there on the Wednesday before this affair took place. They were untidy then; they always were untidy, with papers all over the floor. I do not know Major Murray. (Witness here again burst into tears for some minutes.) Major Murray was never in deceased's company; never, never. I am certain they never spoke to each other. I am certain Major Murray never even heard his name; but I am certain deceased knew Major Murray by sight, but Major Murray did not know him. About two years since the Major and I were walking down past the Horse Guards. We went past Westminster Abbey to the new railway bridge then building over the river. We stood there and watched them at work upon it. We then came back by the water side to the Horse Guards, and the Major put me into an Atlas omnibus at Charing-cross. It was then about 4 o'clock. About a week after that, I went to deceased's chambers on business, and he said to me, "So you walk about town with gentlemen who don't choose to offer you their arm." I replied I walked with no one who was ashamed to offer me his arm, and if he had seen me with any one, he had seen me with the Major. He then said he had seen me with a gentleman go down past the Horse Guards, that he watched us to the corner of the Abbey, and that he saw us go into a house—the second house of the four houses built by the Abbey corner. Deceased said he then took a cab, and remained in it till we came out back again. He said he first saw us again as we were crossing the road by the hotel. He said he allowed us to pass him, and then got out of the cab, and followed us to Charing-cross, and there saw the Major put me in an Atlas, and he then followed the Major to No 33 Harley-street. That was all he said at that time. We had not been in any house. He merely lost us at the turning. I am certain the Major did not know deceased, but I know deceased knew him, for he told me he often followed the Major about, and had seen him go to Harley street.

Mr. Humphreys here stated that the address in Harley-street was where the Major's mother resided, and where he himself sometimes stayed when in town.

Witness continued—No letters or correspondence of any kind ever passed between deceased and the Major. Of that I am most perfectly certain. I do not know the name of Grey at all. I never heard the deceased assume that name. I never heard the deceased express anything like ill-feeling against the Major. I never heard him make any threat against him. Deceased once told me that he had pistols, and that he might use them if I annoyed him. He said "I have pistols in the other room. If you annoy me I may use them." He never expressed any ill feeling against Major Murray, or indeed spoke to me much about him at all.

By the Coroner—Do you know of any motive that the deceased had for wishing to get rid of the Major?

Witness—Oh, yes! *He wanted me.* I, however, never heard him express any threat. The Major resides at times at Elm Lodge with me. It is about five or six weeks ago now since deceased sent me a letter asking me to call at his office, as he wanted to see me about the Grosvenor Hotel, as he had heard that they wanted money. I have not that letter nor any of his in my possession. I destroyed them all as soon as ever I received them. I accordingly went to his office next day. Deceased asked me if the Hotel Company wanted money. I said I knew they did, about £40,000 or £50,000. Deceased said, "I think I know of a client who will shortly have that amount of money in his hands, or even more." I asked him who it was, and deceased told me it was Sir R. Anstruther. I told him there was some one who I thought was going to advance the Company the money, and that if I heard anything more about it I would let him know. A week after that I went to deceased again, and told him. [Here the witness was much overcome again, and became hysterical. The atmosphere of the Court was then quite unbearable, and, to give the witness and every one else relief, the proceedings were suspended, and all the windows thrown open for air. After an interval of some minutes, during which the witness, in spite of the heat, kept her veil down, she continued her evidence.] When I went the second time, deceased said, "If you are not certain about the money being wanted, you must let me know early." He then asked me if I would stay in his chambers alone while he went to get a time-table book. I did so, and he went out, and returned in about five minutes with a time-table, and looked for the time of the Folkestone boats, but he said they were too late and too early for the Baronet to cross by that day. He was most anxious to see Mr. Anstruther at once. Before I left he said to me, "I met the Major yesterday." I said, "Did you? Where did you see him?" He said, "He was just too late for the boat at London Bridge, and I waited with him till the next boat arrived; we both came in the same boat, and both got out at Hungerford Bridge." Deceased said, "I followed him to the Strand, I saw him make his way along Pall-mall to his club." He then said, "Is that the Major's usual way of coming to town, or does he come by rail or omnibus?" I told him he always went up by boat, though he generally came up to town by train. Deceased then asked if he got the money, how was he to let the Company know? I replied, "You ought to know these matters better than I; go to the Secretary." Deceased said, "No, that won't do, he will get the credit of finding the money, when I ought to have it myself." I said, "Why not go to the Board?" But he replied, "That won't do; if I wrote to the Major and asked him to come to my chambers, do you think he would come?" I replied, "Write to him, and he will certainly answer you, I believe." He said, "If I go to his club will he see me?" I immediately begged him not to do that, and told him to write. He then asked me if the Major had ever gone out anywhere since he had been at home. I told him I had not been out, but was going on the following Monday to see M. Blondin. The Major never knew of my visits to Mr. Roberts. Deceased said to me that he had never spoken to the Major. On the Wednesday before the occurrence I had occasion to go down to him again, when he returned to the subject of the money. He said that he had seen Anstruther, and that he was most anxious to lend the money. I was then going to leave him, when he said, "What a hurry you are in; can't you stay a little while?" I said, "No, I have got to visit a friend." He then said, "I saw you and the Major, with your little child and nurse, on Monday at the Crystal Palace." I replied, "Where were we sitting? I don't think it could have been us." and deceased described exactly the position in which we were. I replied, "How was it I did not see you if you were so close as you say?" I felt much annoyed that he should have watched us so close. I said to him, "What induced you to go down that day when you knew I was going?" He replied, "I took my wife and sisters down with me, and took tickets for them in the reserved seats, and, thinking all of you were sure to be there I thought it would be better for me to remain outside." That was the last time I saw him alive. Before I left him he asked me when the next Board meeting would take place at the hotel. He also asked me when he should see me again, and I told him I did not know.

At the conclusion of this witness' examination, and as she rose to leave the court, there were repeated manifestations of applause, which the officers were unable to suppress. The witness, however, took not the least notice of them, but dropped her veil, and hurried away as quickly as she could. The inquiry was then adjourned for half an hour.

The Coroner here said that before proceeding with the examination of further witnesses, he thought it was right that the letters which had been found in the apartments of the deceased written by Mrs. Murray should be submitted to the consideration of the Jury. He was of opinion that, to a certain extent, they bore upon the case, or, at any rate, they would form *data* upon which the Jury might form their opinion when they came to consider their verdict.

Mr. Sleigh and Mr. Humphreys both at once said that they had not seen the letters in question, but that if the Coroner thought proper, they were quite willing they should be read.

The letters were accordingly handed in. Those of Mrs. Murray were evidently written a considerable time since, for the ink was faded and changed in color, and the handwriting was so fine and delicate that it was not always easy to read them. The first, second and third letters of Mrs. Murray were as follows, the last only being of tolerably recent date:

5 O'CLOCK, TUESDAY.

MY DEAR SIR: This very minute I have received your kind letter, and, believe me, from my very heart, my feelings are at this present time inexpressible. Your pretty expression that "some day far hence my little treasure (and indeed she is a treasure) may step in and ask the same favor" is indeed true. And good it is of you to make every one happy about you, more especially those you love. My Dear Sir, as regards the present for my baby, what can I say sufficient to show my heartfelt thanks? Could you be in the dining-room of 48 quite quick, and when, as I now and then, perhaps, you would excuse the tears of gratitude and love that are now dropping one by one from my eyes. I assure you I *cannot* express my *heartfelt* thanks for the pleasure that your note has given me. In fact, when I first sat down to write this I fancied I could have filled sheets of paper with love to you, but somehow I now seem that my thoughts are checked, and I only want to lie my head on your shoulder and cry tears of joy (not unmixed with sorrow) for the many, many happy days I have passed with you. I shall hear when I receive the "parcel," of course. *Ever* yours,

ANNIE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9½ o'clock.

MY DEAR SIR: It is utterly impossible for me to express my thanks for the truly elegant presents you sent my darling baby last evening. The elegant cloak, the charming robes, and the darling little bonnet are of the most costly description; and again I must say that words can but feebly express my gratitude. They reached me last night a little after 10, and, believe me, I could not sleep for thinking of them. Oh, how pretty my pet will look in that darling little bonnet, so purely elegant! And then the caps, too,—the most perfect little gems of things I ever saw. I can but look at her in them, and yet in my heart I should like my pet baby to be able to look at them years hence, and see your presents, and for them to be as fresh as ever; but I hope she will live to see them, although discolored by time, and thank you far more graciously than her mamma can now find herself capable of doing. Let me see you, and I will then be able to say more; at present I am hardly quieted down. The idea of your thinking of my little darling has quite taken me aback, and may you, my dear Sir, have as many happy years in store for you and your family as we have spent days together (I think you will then have reached fourscore years) is the sincere and heartfelt wish of

Yours truly, A. M. MURRAY.

TUESDAY.

MR. ROBERTS—*Dear Sir:* As I have four places in Parliament-street to view the procession of the Queen to the Houses of Parliament, and it's more than I require, I thought perhaps some of your family would like to use them. I will be at your chambers to know the result by 12 o'clock. Yours obediently,

A. M. MURRAY.

Two letters were then put in as having been written by the deceased. The first was [illegible] rough draft of a letter found among some w[illegible], but without a date. The first has many [illegible] it. This arises from its having been torn [illegible] deceased. Mr. Mackenzie in his search, however, found the fragments, and set to work and [illegible] all together as they stand. The second [illegible] rough draught of one sent by post. Young Mr. Roberts proved that the handwriting of these [illegible] was his father's. They were as follows:

[illegible]

May you never experience two nights and a day such that I passed through—the sad, the just punishment for my wickedness in truth I call it. For me to attempt to say why or wherefore the act sprung into existence, is wholly without my comprehension. Could I feel that you put me back in your mind free from the recollection of what I might say, it would be especial joy. I must build upon your coming to hear you say, 'How very sorry I am to learn the cause of your absence, but trust it will pass away with the least possible harm.' I am almost fearful to express a wish, lest it should be doubted after my absurd folly, but could you look within and read, I would not fear the scan, nor trouble about grieving during the search. Never again shall such a thing spring from me, and if you can by any means send me a line that will tell me of my full reinstating with you, do it. If any angry thought towards me is still on your heart, out with it; do not retain any but the cheering one. I have often heard from you how to win you—what I want to feel. My mind falters in the last attempt, but this I dare say—that, be it as it may, there's not one that lives on earth that can lay claim to being more honest and faithful in their love towards you than I. The folly of Saturday may have caused you some annoyance, but . . . describe my torture of mind. . . . and say why have . . . . thus the almost countless . . . . rehearse the circumstances I could . . . believe it true. I have doubted it having occurred. The time between now and Saturday will droop on. I was looking forward to it, I hope, though not with anything of what I fain would hear it, but now it will pass by with this crushing remembrance, coupled with the knowledge of who is claiming you in all ways."

SATURDAY.

If I am still in 'anger' in your mind, can you forgive me?

If the expression of yours, 'you know when you are treated in a gentlemanly way,' was not levied at me, I should be pleased to know this. I do know that my folly did me out of what has by this been a great loss.

You hold my destiny, and if your anger stands, then I know but one in life to look to.

This will come to you early on Monday.

If you will bring the olive leaf, say by 2 o'clock, you will brighten that which is now gloomy.

[There is no signature to this.]

Mr. Sleigh, on Miss Moodie's letter being read, said that it was absolutely essential that that lady should be recalled. She accordingly returned to Court, and was examined by the learned counsel as to when her first letter was written acknowledging the receipt of the present for the child. She said: It was written at least about two years and a half ago. I had then known Mr. Roberts about twelve months. That was about ten months after he had made his dishonorable proposal to me. It was written from St. John's-wood, and sent by the post. I had then been to him on other than business visits, for the deceased was so mistrustful of me. He was always watching me. He watched me everywhere, and used to say I would go out with others, but never call on him. I feared him so much lest he should tell the Major that I used sometimes to call when I had no business, merely to show Roberts I did not avoid him purposely. At the time I wrote that letter I was, in truth, disgusted with him, though I feared to tell him so. I was never happy when with him, nor ever had an hour of enjoyment in his society. I never felt delighted to be with him—in my heart I never felt so.

Mr. Sleigh then read the following passage from her letter:

"Could you be in the dining-room of 48 quite quick, and when as I now and then, perhaps, you would excuse the tears of gratitude and love that are now dropping one by one from my eyes. I assure you I *cannot* express my *heartfelt* thanks for the pleasure that your note has given me. In fact, when I first sat down to write this, I fancied I could have filled sheets of paper with love to you, but somehow I now seem that my thoughts are checked, and I only want to lay my head on your shoulder and cry tears of joy (not unmixed with sorrow) for the many, many happy days, I have passed with you."

Witness continued: I never meant a word of that. I never passed a day with Roberts at all. I have been with him two or three hours at a time. It was mere craft on my part to write so. I always feared him. I was obliged for the presents he sent, but I would rather have been without them. He used to complain of the cold manner I spoke to him with, so I sometimes wrote the word "dear" to keep him quiet. It was all craft on my part, for I feared him much.

By Mr. Humphreys—I considered myself in bodily fear of the deceased, because I had refused to have anything more to do with him, and the Major and I go abroad with him entirely. Deceased tried to set detectives for me to go to different places. I do not like to see them, but sometimes feared to refuse.

Witness was here shown the rough draughts of the letters found in the deceased's room. She identified them, from their subject, as draughts of letters which she had sent to her about three weeks before the occurrence. She had destroyed the originals. [Again, when this witness was leaving, there was the same desire shown as before to applaud her, but it was checked by the police.]

The Coroner said he thought that the time had arrived when it would be advisable to take the evidence of Major Murray on the subject.

The Jury accordingly left the Court and proceeded with the Coroner and a few others to the upper ward of the hospitals. In a little apartment partitioned off from this was Major Murray's room. It was, however, too small to admit the Jury, and arrangements had accordingly been made for taking his evidence in the ward itself. As soon as the Jury had taken their places, Dr. Canton brought in the witness. He looked very weak, though not very ill. His throat, however, was closely bandaged up, and seemed too stiff to allow him to move his head. Supported by Dr. Canton, he was taken to a chair at the end of the table round which the Jury were sitting.

The Coroner cautioned him as to the nature of the inquiry, and that he was not bound to say anything, but what he did say might, perhaps, be used against him. To this the witness replied at once, "I have nothing to disguise or conceal, I wish to tell everything I know." He then, with the most minute coolness and circumstantiality, made the following statement:

"My name is William Murray, and I live at No. 32 Harley-street and at Tottenham. I was a Major in the [illegible] Fusiliers, but I retired. I knew a little of what has passed in the Court below, but not much, for I have seen no paper. On Friday morning, the 12th, I left London Bridge by the penny-boat for Hungerford. I crossed the Bridge at about half-past eleven. As I was going down the right side of the [illegible], a man came up to me from behind, on my left, and said, 'I believe I am speaking to Major Murray?' I said 'Yes, that's my name,' and he then said 'I believe you are a Director of the Grosvenor Hotel Company?' I said 'Yes, I am, and pray who are you?' He said, 'My name is Grey.' I had never seen him before in my life. I said, 'How do you know me?' and Grey replied, 'I have seen you at the meetings of the Company.' I said, 'Are you a shareholder?' He said 'No, but I attended the meetings.' He then went on to say he had a client who had £25,000, and he understood the Company wanted to borrow money, and his client was anxious to get the investment. I said I had no power in the matter, as I was only one of ten directors, and could do nothing personally; but I added, 'If you will give me your name and address, I am going to the Company, and will say what you wish.' He said that would do, and that if not in a hurry he would like me to come to his office and answer a few questions. I asked where his office was, and he said close round the corner. I then repeated what I had said before as to my want of power, and that the Company was not responsible for my doings. He said he understood that, but he wanted a slight insight into what we required. He said there was one thing he wished to ask me at once, and that was if the directors intended to give personal security in addition to the building. I said, 'Most decidedly not beyond our individual stakes; and mine,' I said, 'is rather a heavy one.' He said, 'Oh! yes, I understand you are one of the largest shareholders in the Company.' I replied, there were others who held to one shares, but I said, 'I am one of the largest.' By this time we were at the door of his office, and he asked me to step up stairs. He showed me into a back room on the first floor, and requested me to be seated. I never was in the house before—most positively never. I took a seat; and he then said, 'You will excuse me for one instant,' and then left the room. I sat with my back to the folding-doors in front of the table. On my left was the fireplace. The folding-doors were shut. When he left the room I took a look round, and thought it was the most extraordinary place I ever had seen; torn papers, bottles, and pictures lying about;—a most disreputable-looking place. In a minute or so he came back into the room, and took a seat in front of me, with a pen in his hand, and asked what interest we proposed to give. I said I was not in a position to say, but would hear what his client proposed to ask. He said, 'Oh, then I understand the offer is to come from us.' I said not, as under any circumstances we should not give more than five per cent. He replied, 'That will do very well;' and I asked him for his card of address. He said, 'Immediately,' and got up from the table and walked round behind me and began rummaging among the papers of a desk. I thought he was looking for his card, and took no particular notice. Presently I felt a slight touch in the back of my neck. There was a report of a pistol, and I dropped off the chair on the ground. I was perfectly paralyzed. I could not move any part of my body. My head, however, was quite clear. I was lying with my face to the fender, and when he fired I believe he left the room. After some little time I felt returning life in my leg and arm, and I was just raising myself on my elbow when I heard a door open, and he came in again. He immediately walked up behind me and fired a pistol into my right temple. I dropped back on the carpet, and the blood gushed all over my face, and eyes, and mouth, in a regular torrent. He either stooped or knelt down close behind me, for I could feel his breath, and he watched close to see if I was dead. I then made up my mind to pretend to be so. I felt that the bleeding was bringing life back to me fast all over my body, which was tingling to the fingers' ends. I knew if I could get on to my feet I should be able to make a fight for it. After he had knelt behind me for some [illegible] and I then opened my eyes and look[illegible] and saw a pair of tongs within [illegible] hand. Feeling that my strength was returning [illegible] and there was the whole [illegible] us, I seized the tongs and sprang [illegible] then at the window. Hearing me move, he turned and faced me. I at once rushed at him, and made a heavy blow with the tongs, which [illegible] I then seized them short by the middle [illegible] a dash into his chest and face, which [illegible] over on his back. I got my knees on his chest, and tried to smash his head with the tongs. They were too long, and he got them in both his hands firmly. He struggled hard for some time to get them away, but he was as strong as I, and I could not do it. I looked round for something else to hit him with, and close to my right hand I saw a large black bottle, which I caught in my right hand, and, striking the tongs with my left, to keep him occupied, I hit him full, with all my force, on the middle of the forehead, and smashed it to pieces. That made him lie quiet all over, but still he did not let go the tongs, so I caught hold of a metal vase and dashed it at his head with all my might, but I missed him. Then, as I saw there was nothing else at hand, I set to work [illegible] to get the mastery of the tongs, which he was holding [illegible] time. During all this he was on his back [illegible] the window nearest the door. After a long struggle I got the tongs. As they came into my [illegible] I lost my balance, and fell back, but was up again in an instant, and by that time he was rising into a sitting position, which gave me a fair, full blow at [illegible] the tongs, and I gave it him with all my [illegible] main. I repeated it three or four [illegible] his head under the table to [illegible] I then hit him over the [illegible] and, in order to disable his hands, I hit him over the wrists. I then thought [illegible] disabled, and tried to get out, but the door of the room was locked. I then went through the [illegible] doors of the front room and tried that way, but the door was locked too. In coming back through the folding doors I met him again face to face, coming towards me. I took a step back in order to get a good swing, and hit him on the head again [illegible] He fell forward on his face through the folding doors as if he was dead. I pushed his [illegible] through the doors and shut them, and threw up the window. I saw two men in the yard, and called to them to come to my assistance. At the same time I got on the window-sill. They told me not to get out of the window, as they would come and open the door. At first I was inclined to believe them, but I thought that men who would listen to pistol shots and to such a fight as had been going on, and take no notice of it, might be in league with the murderer, so I did not like to trust them. As I heard them coming up into the house I looked for a way of escaping from the window. I first tried to get down a square wooden pipe, but found I could not do it; so, I hung on to the window-sill with my hands, got my feet on the window frame below, and took my measure for a spring into two baskets in the yard below. I sprang into them, clambered over the wall to the next house, got through the passage, opened the door, and went into the street. I saw a policeman, and I called him to take charge of a man who had been murdering me. He said he couldn't do that, he was watching the house, and had sent for assistance. Some one then came, and said I was badly wounded, and that I had better go to a surgeon. He took me to a chemist's, and they told me to go to the hospital at once, so I came on here. That is all I have to say. There was no word passed between us but what I have mentioned. I have not the slightest notion in the world why he should attack me. I never had any communication with the man, good, bad, or indifferent. I did not know, even, that such a man was in existence."

By Mr. Humphreys—I do not remember any one catching my coat as I got over the wall. I did not, I think, lose any blood from the first shot, but I did an immense deal from the second; but it did me good, and brought back my powers. I recollect in the early part of this year receiving an anonymous letter reflecting on the character of another man, offering to give me details to his disadvantage, and as it was anonymous I put it in the fire. The writer wanted me to make an appointment with him near Spring Gardens. The person mentioned in that letter was one of the directors of the Grosvenor Hotel Company. I received that at the Army and Navy Club.

By Mr. Sleigh.—I never heard even of the name of Roberts in my life. I have seen no newspapers since the occurrence. What little I have heard of the proceedings has been through a friend. I went with deceased because I thought Northumberland-street was always a respectable street. I never dreamed that an attempt would be made on my life at 12 o'clock in the open day. I did not call out when I was shot. I could not call out; at least I never tried, and it was lucky I did not. During the whole time the fight lasted neither of us called out. While he was on the ground, and while I was dealing these blows, he made use of one or two expressions. When I threw the metal vase at him and missed him, he said, "That won't do, Master William!" and while I was hitting him on the head with the tongs, he called out "Come, come, give me fair play!" The first blow I hit him was with the bottle. The tongs were perfect when I took them. They were broken up by the force of the blows. They broke first, and I held the pieces; they broke again, and some pieces dropped. Mrs. Murray knew of the company being about to borrow money. It was only one bottle that I used. What I did was only to preserve my own life, for I knew unless I could conquer him I was a dead man. I did not know whether he had more pistols or not, but I knew my only hope was conquering him at all risks.

This statement concluded the Major's evidence, and at its conclusion, when he was helped back to his room, he seemed considerably weaker.

Mr. Sleigh then called Mrs. Roberts, who was, of course, in the deepest mourning, and looked pale and careworn. In other respects she was perfectly calm and collected. She said: I saw my son after he came from the hospital on the day of this occurrence. He at once told me the gentleman in the hospital was Major Murray, and that he had seen him before. When I went into the room of the hospital, I said, "Where is he?" and they took me to Major Murray's bedside. I asked what had he done; what had he hurt Mr. Roberts for? and he replied, "I never saw the man in my life." He said it in a light manner, adding, "Who are you?" I said, "I am Mrs. Roberts. It's very strange you don't know Mr. Roberts, for I have heard him speak of you, and I have been out with Mrs. Murray." I asked, "Has Mrs. Murray been sent for?" and he said "Yes." I said, "What time will she be here? Perhaps she will be able to explain all this." After this he again asked me, "Who are you?" and I again told him I was Mrs. Roberts, to which he replied, "Why, you are mad as your husband." I have been in Mrs. Murray's company three times. It is about four years ago since we first met. Deceased was with her, and they met at the Surrey Hall during Mr. Spurgeon's service. I was then introduced to her. The next time I saw her was when the Queen opened Parliament. I always believed her to be Major Murray's wife.

By Mr. Humphreys—On the evening of the day they went to the hospital my son told me he knew Major Murray. At that time it was generally known in the hospital who Major Murray was.

Mr. Thomas Balcomb, brother to Mrs. Roberts, spoke to young Mr. Roberts having told him he knew Major Murray from his father having pointed him out in the Strand, and also from having seen him on the landing at his father's office. It was on the Monday after this occurrence that he told him this.

There being no further evidence to offer,

The Coroner proceeded to sum up, when, commencing to read Mr. Canton's evidence as to the cause of death,

The Jury intimated that they were then almost entirely agreed upon their verdict.

The Coroner, upon this, only explained under what circumstances they would be justified in returning a verdict of justifiable homicide, if they considered that the Major had killed the deceased in the effort to save his own life. He read over at length the whole statement of Major MURRAY, and at its conclusion asked the Jury if they wished to retire to consider their verdict.

The foreman replied that it was not necessary, and after conferring with his colleagues for a minute, said: "*We find a verdict of justifiable homicide, and that Major Murray slew the deceased to save his own life.*"

The verdict was received with applause by the Court.

The Coroner said he entirely concurred with the finding of the Jury.

In reply to a question, Mr. Dennis asked that, after the finding of the jury, Major MURRAY could at once be removed to his own home. They had already taken away the [illegible] who since the occurrence had been in [illegible].

Thus ended the proceedings of this most extraordinary case.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X...NO. 3084. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Everything Quiet and Hot at Washington.

REPORTED INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Rebel Troops Marching on Barboursville.

Union Men Rising in all the Neighboring Counties.

A Startling Report from Richmond.

Admiral Dundas Going to Run the Charleston Blockade.

ALL QUIET AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Butler Protecting the Fugitives from Hampton.

Another Expedition Against Contraband Traders.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The Prince NAPOLEON left Washington this afternoon. He was accompanied by the French Minister, and will go only as far as Philadelphia to-night. On Monday he will resume his journey and go *via* New-York and Albany to Niagara Falls. Owing to the intense heat, the Prince will not go further west than the Falls.

The heat to-day has been frightful. The thermometer at the Coast Survey Office reached 112° in the shade, and 125° in the sun.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Surgeon-General WOOD has taken measures for carrying into effect the late act of Congress for adding to the medical staff of the Army a corps of cadets, whose duty it shall be to act as dressers in the hospitals, and as ambulance attendants in the field, with the same rank and pay as the West Point military cadets. When applications are favorably considered, candidates will be examined before a Board, and from among those approved by it, the selections will be made.

The President has recommended FREDERICK KENNE as Consul for the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin to reside at New-York.

Brokers are purchasing two years 6 per centum Treasury notes, at from 95 to 95⅛. The price for $50 notes is better than for other denominations.

LETTER FROM COL. CORCORAN.

THE MANNER OF HIS CAPTURE BY THE REBELS.

RICHMOND, Va., July 29, 1861.

DEAR WIFE: I wrote a letter to Capt. KIRKER a few days since acquainting him of my being in close confinement here, also Capt. McIVOR and Lieut. CONNOLLY, with about 37 other officers and 600 non-commissioned officers and privates from various regiments, among whom are Sergeants MURPHY and DONOHUE and 35 privates of my regiment. They are all in good health. I was very ill for the first two days after my arrest, but feel quite well at present. I am deeply afflicted at the loss of Acting Lieut.-Col. HAGGERTY, who was among the first who fell on the battle-field, also several of my brave soldiers. It is, however, consoling that they attended their religious duties before that day. I had many hair-breadth escapes, but God in His infinite mercy has been pleased to preserve me.

I am uneasy to know the fate of many officers and members whom I had not seen in line immediately after the battle, among whom are Capts. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and CAVANAGH, and Acting-Adjutant (late Captain) JOHN H. NUGENT. My regiment came off the field in admirable order, and were on the road to Centreville, where I halted to rest and await orders for future action, knowing that our artillery would need protection in retreating. Two regiments that had not been in line and were returning in disorder, hung on my flank, and when the cavalry were seen advancing toward us, these regiments broke precipitately through my lines, throwing us into disorder, and caused a general flight.

I dismounted and crossed a rail fence, over which they had gone, and got the color bearer to halt, and called on the men to rally around the flag, but just at this moment a discharge of carbines from the pursuing cavalry and our own artillery drowned my voice, and destroyed all my efforts to muster the men. I had only nine men who heard me and halted, and those, with two officers and myself, were immediately surrounded and taken to Manassas that night. We left there the following morning, and arrived here Tuesday night. Lieuts. BAGLEY and GANNON, with two Colonels, one Lieutenant-Colonel and other officers and privates of various regiments, arrived here this morning. Some of our wounded have also been brought here, but I have not yet learned their names. Give my love to your [illegible], WILLIAM, Capt. KIRKER and all friends.

Your affectionate husband,

MICHAEL CORCORAN.

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

The Elmira *Gazette* publishes the following letter, which has been received by a citizen of that place:

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 25, 1861.

S. R. VAN CAMPEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: A large number of National prisoners and wounded men were brought here from the late battle at Manassas. I went yesterday evening, just before dark, to see the wounded, to learn whether I could not aid them in communicating with their friends. One of them suggested to me to write you. I am sure it will give you pleasure to relieve the anxieties of the families to whom these soldiers belong, and so I shall send a list of all of them with their Post-offices. They desire me to say that they are very kindly treated, and that everything is done for them that can be. They are under the care of the best surgeons, who are aided by other physicians and by citizens. They are quartered in a large building, with high ceilings and in an airy situation. Some, I grieve to say, are desperately wounded—some slightly, and these latter will soon be relieved. I am going again to see them directly, so as to add to my list.

WM. E. STRAIGHT, Thirty-eighth New-York Regiment, Col. WARD, was shot in the leg above the knee. It is a flesh wound, and he is doing very well. He says that you know his parents and their Post-office.

JOHN DONOVAN, Second Wisconsin Regiment, son of R. J. DONOVAN, Springfield, Ohio. He was struck with a buckshot just below the left temple. The shot is now behind his eye, which may be lost. I hope he will soon be well.

ALLEN HANCOCK, First Minnesota Regiment, son of ORRIN A. HANCOCK, Wabasha, Minn. Shot in the thigh. Badly wounded, but he is young, and I trust will recover. He seems in good spirits, and is profoundly grateful for the treatment he has received, and says he never can again raise his hand against a Virginian unless his own home be invaded.

EDWARD A. ROWLEY, First Minnesota Regiment—son of L. W. ROWLEY, Utica, Minn. Shot in the hip, flesh wound.

Afternoon.—I did not get over this morning to see the men, and could not therefore get any names besides those mentioned above. My letter must now be handed to the gentleman who has promised to mail it, and for the present I cannot give you any further information.

I will mention (as I am unknown to you) that I am an Episcopal clergyman, and reside in this City.

Respectfully Yours,

T. GRAYSON DASHIELL.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

REBEL EXPEDITION AGAINST BARBOURSVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 10.

No trains have been allowed to run Eastward of the Tennessee River from Memphis for the past two days. It is supposed that the rolling stock is engaged in transporting troops to Union City, Tenn.

The *National Union* newspaper, of Winchester, Ky., yesterday, says that they have been informed that between two and three hundred disunion troops have come into Kentucky, through Cumberland Gap, and are marching on Barboursville, with the supposed intention to seize fifty thousand pounds of bacon, and rob the bank there. It is feared that they intend to proceed from thence to Richmond, Ky. The Unionists in the vicinity of Barboursville have sent to Owsley, Jackson, Estell and other counties, where Union men are rapidly gathering, with rifles and shot-guns.

The Extra says that the above is reliable, but we have no means of verifying it here.

THE MOB IN CONCORD, N. H.

DESTRUCTION OF THE OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD—THREE SOLDIERS WOUNDED.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 9.

CONCORD, N. H., 5 P. M., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

A very serious riot took place in this city this afternoon, which resulted in the total destruction of the printing office of the *Democratic Standard*. This paper has been too well known to require much comment in this connection. For the past few weeks it has reflected quite severely upon the character and conduct of our soldiers, until they could endure it no longer, and concluded to take the matter into their own hands. Early this afternoon several soldiers of the First Regiment went to the printing office, and asked for some of the papers, with the intention of purchasing them, and it is reported that the publishers refused to sell them. The soldiers afterwards went into the street, and by some means procured several copies; these were read to an excited and increasing multitude. In one article the editor spoke of the premium which Congress had offered to induce the three months' men to reënlist for three years. The writer then went on to state that the men would be allowed to change from one company or regiment to another, in order to get clear of obnoxious or incompetent officers, and closed by stating that:

"This may be the case with a certain Northern New-England regiment, a portion of which actually mutinied against the abolition Colonel who commands it, before leaving for the seat of war. A number of his men, having demanded a furlough to visit their friends over Sunday, were refused. Whereupon they formed into line and charged bayonets on the recusant commander, who made sudden tracks for the nearest fence. This movement the men greeted with shouts of derisive laughter, and 'three cheers for JEFF. DAVIS!' They were subsequently granted the required furlough, and 'order reigned in Warsaw.' After reaching Washington, it was found necessary to divide this regiment, and station portions of it at different points."

There is no question but what the above refers to our regiment.

The following are other specimens of the matter which the edition of the paper referred to contained:

"Our Southern papers are filled with heart-sickening accounts of the murders and robberies which individuals in Old ABE's Mob are perpetrating on the Southern people. Innocent women and children are shot on their own door steps, for wearing what is called 'secession bonnets.' No wonder the Northern people run, when the honest men of the South march toward them.

MISSOURI WILL NOT BE MARYLANDIZED.—Gens. McCULLOCK and PRICE are reported to be marching on Springfield with 30,000 men, with a view of attacking SIEGEL's forces, and driving them from their soil.

☞ The people of Maryland cannot be held in subjection many weeks longer. Many of their wealthy citizens are confined in jail without cause, and are treated shamefully. The mob of LINCOLN continues to annoy the people on every corner of the streets, and it seems to us that humanity calls loudly for some method of redress for its citizens."

We could quote others equally obnoxious, but we have not the room. The excitement to which I referred previous to this digression continued to increase until a frantic collection had surrounded the building, and were filling the air with loud shouts and imprecations. At this time, several persons went up to the printing rooms, which were in the third story of Low's block, and found the doors locked. Immediately after, a revolver was fired, and the ball passed through the floor into the second story, into a room occupied by TAYLOR STEWART's sewing women, causing, of course, great consternation. From the direction of the ball, it is evident that the weapon was fired for the simple purpose of intimidating the crowd.

Soon after the publishers, four in number, appeared at the windows armed with revolvers, guns and axes. One of them very impudently reached forth a Colt's revolver, shook it, and told the crowd they were well prepared and should defend themselves to the last extremity. Those who composed the mob answered with ejaculations like the following: "fire, you traitor"—"you rebel and secessionist"—"Fire if you dare." At this time the City Marshal appeared and read the riot act, and with great difficulty prevented the soldiers from ascending the stairway. JOHN M. HILL, Esq., and several prominent citizens endeavored to calm the excited populace, but with no effect; they then went up to the office and told the publishers that if they would give up their arms they would endeavor to protect their persons and property. They agreed to this, but before anything could be done the soldiers were at the head of the stairs, and all parleying was at an end. The mob attempted to enter, but the door was bolted and they commenced staving out the panels; firearms were then freely used inside, and several of the crowd were wounded—one in the arm, another in the hand, while one ball passed through the clothes of a mulatto. The firing was distinctly heard in the street, and [illegible] a long distance above and below the building.

The soldiers were unable to procure the muskets, and we believe they found no weapons excepting dirks. The publishers escaped into the attic by a ladder, and the rioters took possession. The work of demolition was now commenced in good earnest; types, desks, paper of all kinds, and in fact everything which is used about a printing-office, came tumbling down on to the sidewalk in a general manner. Bonfires were immediately kindled, and the relics of the secession Press were thrown upon the burning pile, while the soldiers gathered around the smouldering ruins, and gave vent to their [illegible] in the wildest acclamations. After the fires had somewhat abated, and nearly everything had been consumed, the City Marshal went into the office and prevailed upon the rioters to go into the street. As I close, the excitement is intense, and [illegible] be made for those connected with the paper. It is feared their lives will be in danger in case they are found.

7 o'clock P. M.

Mob law is [illegible] the soldiers discovered the hiding-places of the publishers and seized their unfortunate victims, but the citizens rescued them, and with great difficulty carried them to the police station. Their preservation from death was a very remarkable circumstance, and had it not been for a few brave men, their lives would have paid the penalty of their deeds. Among those who displayed the most commendable bravery in rescuing them, I would mention JOHN FOSS, Esq., the Warden of the Prison. The victims were hurried to the police station on the full run, the crowd following after, and shouting, "Lynch them!" "Lynch them!" The citizens are endeavoring to calm the rioters, but are fearful of another outbreak to-morrow morning. As I close I learn that the prisoners have been secretly carried to the State Prison, in order to render them as secure as possible. They are considerably bruised, but not seriously injured. A flag has been suspended across [illegible] the office, bearing the words, "The [illegible]."

GOV. SPRAGUE ON THE WAR.

GOV. SPRAGUE made the following remarks on the opening of the Extra Session of the Legislature:—

"The Senators are aware of the object that has called them together, both from the Proclamation which has been made and by events with which the whole country have become familiar.

When the action of this body was first taken, the State and the country felt that the war would, from the necessities of the case, be of short duration. Since that time events have transpired which have opened the eyes of the whole country to the magnitude of the rebellion which they are called upon to crush out. The repulse which the Army has recently suffered has been owing to so many causes that it is impossible to attribute it to any *one* which we should regard as satisfactory,—all of them pointing to the condition of things which we now behold. The State and the country, however, may feel assured, from the changes in the programme at Washington and by the people throughout the whole North, that the errors of the past will not be repeated in the future, and also that every movement for the future will hardly fail to result in success.

The war will of necessity be a long one. We have been in error as to the strength of the enemy, and as to the long and persistent course which has been pursued by the South tending towards this point; while we have been occupied in our business they have been creating revolution. We were under the impression that they were lacking in all the resources which go to raise and maintain armies. Whereas, in almost every particular, we have found them superior to ourselves. We have found not only the *physique* of their men equal to ours, but their clothing, their arms, their subsistence and their means of transportation—everything that goes to make up *military efficiency, superior* to ours. And when we have been obliged to be the attacking force, marching under a Southern sun, exhausted, without provisions and without shelter, they have been encamped and in fortified positions in a country unfriendly to us and friendly to them, where they could receive information of every movement of ours and we could learn nothing whatever as to theirs.

The probabilities are that in no case on the record of the world's history has an army been called into the field possessing so little knowledge of the strength and position of the enemy; and such being the case, it was impossible for any troops in the position ours found themselves, to have sustained themselves for any considerable length of time. It has opened the country to the immensity of this struggle, and in that view of the subject the result may be bearable.

The troops of the North entering the field against those of the South have in every case occupying equal advantages been able to drive them from the field; but protected by superior position, by batteries and superior force, it has of course been impossible—utterly out of the question to attempt to drive them from their strongholds.

Such being the case, and the country calling upon the States for so much more than was at first anticipated, taxation by the General Government and next by the State increasing, I have been induced to call the Legislature together to see whether they are willing to continue the liberal course which was inaugurated when this contest first began.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

ADMIRAL DUNDAS AND THE BLOCKADE.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 9, *via* NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Aug. 10.

The newspapers, this morning, announce that Admiral DUNDAS intends to take his fleet into Charleston, regardless of President LINCOLN's blockade. The British Consul here states, however, that he has received no official authority for such a statement.

A REBEL SPY ARRESTED IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Herald, Aug. 10.

The United States Marshal made an important arrest yesterday, after two days' hunting about town. Some days ago, a well-dresed stranger arrived in this city, and stopped at the Parker House. He registered his name and habitation as "C. JORDAN, Pittsburgh, Penn." It came to the knowledge of the United States District Marshal that a person of some note from Secessia was in town, who really hailed from Norfolk. The officers got hold of one end of the thread of evidence, and pulled it out of a tangled web until they traced the stranger from Norfolk to the stranger at the Parker House, hailing from Pittsburgh. An erroneous description of the traveler, and the fact that he had shaved his moustache, delayed the search for a whole day, but the officers found him yesterday, at the office of the Southern Steamship Company. He was taken in custody, and carried to the United States Court-house, to await further developments.

The prisoner acknowledges that he came here under a false name; that his real name is JOHN WILLIAMS; and that he has held a commission (that of Major, if we are correctly informed) in the rebel army. He says he is a native of Baltimore, and that for several years he has lived in Norfolk, where he has been agent for a line of steamers. He says that he was in Richmond on the day of the battle of Bull Run, and that soon after he came to Baltimore, by the way of Nashville, to see a child of his there; that he found the authorities were after him there, and not liking the idea of a temporary residence in Fort McHenry, he went to Washington, and afterwards returned to Baltimore. He says, that as agent of the steamboat line he had charge of some one hundred and eight bales of cotton left there when the steamers stopped running, which was the property of Massachusetts men and corporations. This cotton was seized by Virginia, and he received a certificate for it. When in Baltimore, not having thought of coming this way, it was suggested that he should come to Massachusetts and try to get an agency to procure payment for the cotton abovementioned. This is rather unlikely, inasmuch as Virginia will not be likely to pay for it for some time to come. It is enough to know that WILLIAMS is a marked man in Washington, Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, and that he comes here under a false name without any sufficient reason.

Our readers may recollect a paragraph published several days ago, which stated that a secession officer was known to have been in Washington. This is probably the individual.

The Marshal telegraphed yesterday to the Provost Marshal of Baltimore and to the Secretary of State that WILLIAMS was here and asking what should be done with him. From Baltimore the answer came that they were awaiting orders from Gen. BUTLER about him, and that he was to be held. He will be held accordingly, though allowed all the privileges which he can consistently have.

WILLIAMS is a smart-looking man, about 35 years of age, at present very reserved and silent, and evidently of that character naturally. He has no baggage with him at the Parker House, and says he brought none from Baltimore. What his real mission is here we cannot learn, though the officers of the law may be in a way to find out. It is conjectured by some that he is buying supplies for Southern vessels, and by others that he may have a few letters-of-marque with which to tempt the unprincipled. We think he can be here for no good purpose, his avowed errand being a very idle one in the present condition of affairs. A letter was found at the Post-office, dated at Richmond, Va., June 21, and directed to JOHN WILLIAMS, Boston, which looks as though he was expected to be here.

Many rate the arrest is a good thing, and it may lead to rich and interesting developments. The Marshal and his officers deserve praise for their vigilance, and encouragement to continue in the same way.

ARREST IN BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Aug. 9.

A man calling himself CHARLES KING, hailing from North Carolina, was last night arrested by officer STEVENS, of the Southern District, by order of Major-Gen. DIX, on the charge of being concerned in the raising of a number of men, whose purpose it was to organize themselves into a crew, and take passage on some boat, intending to capture it in the same manner as the *St. Nicholas*, and then turn her into a pirate. By some means the purpose of KING got out, and coming to the ears of Major-Gen. DIX he gave the order for his arrest. Quite a number of young men had joined the fortunes of KING, and as their names are known, it is not likely that they will escape. KING was this morning conveyed to Fort McHenry, where he will be confined until his acts are investigated.

VOLUNTEERS IN ILLINOIS.

LETTER FROM GOV. YATES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. [illegible], 1861.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of Aug. 2, I hasten to say that the information (which you say is from Chicago) that Illinois had no more volunteers, and that we would have to initiate measures for drafting, is without the least foundation. I am amazed that any citizen of Illinois should give currency to any such statement.

Besides the 20,000 men heretofore in the service, the Department at Washington has accepted ten Independent Regiments, which are nearly ready to take the line of march to Gen. FREMONT's Headquarters.

In addition to this, I am authorized to raise thirteen additional regiments of Infantry, five regiments of cavalry, and one battery of Artillery.

The Adjutant-General's books show that 542 companies have been tendered, out of which to select the 13 regiments, or 130 companies; that 102 companies of cavalry, and 22 of artillery, have been tendered, drilled and ready. I add, also, that I believe double the number would have been tendered, but for my letters and publications, that no more companies could be accepted. Also, it is believed, from fifteen to twenty thousand men have gone to Missouri and other States, because they could not be received in their own State. Companies are daily leaving to join Missouri regiments, which cannot be received by this State.

I have felt sorely vexed at the course of the Administration, in not suffering our brave volunteers to enter the Army, and in overlooking the exposed condition of this, and other Western States. I am glad it is now pursuing a different policy.

If I had authority, with prospect of means, and good arms, I could raise one hundred thousand men in Illinois alone, and carry the standard of the Republic in triumph from Cairo to the Balize.

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD YATES.

P. S.—I shall be happy to give you information at any time as to Illinois.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 9, *Via* BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.

Nothing new has occurred since the sailing of the last steamer.

Hampton is not occupied.

The fugitive citizens are being provided for by Gen. BUTLER.

The big gun Union has been mounted at Newport's News, and will be experimented with on Monday.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE HAMPTON CONFLAGRATION—CONDITION OF THE RIP RAPS—ANOTHER EXPEDITION, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

On opening the window on the west side of my room this morning, I beheld the town of Hampton in flames. It was not long after *reveillé*. The smoke was rising in dense columns of black on the right, while the lighter columns told where the fire had been raging longer. It first broke out about midnight. The line of flame extended along a distance of two miles. In the centre, through an opening in the trees, a large building was blazing so fiercely red, that it reminded me of *Sumter*, set on fire by the *gallant* Charlestonians.

In passing out from my quarters into the Parade, the buzz of rumor was on every hand. At morning drill and guard mounting, the universal inquiry was, Who set Hampton on fire? One answered one way, another another. About noon we ascertained the real facts. Dr. SMITH, Assistant-Surgeon, U. S. A., attached to the Fortress Hospital, had been out until a late hour the previous evening, with a courage and fidelity worthy of his honorable profession, attending a sick man in Hampton. To-day he returned to his post again by the side of the sick man, and on his entering the hospital, we learned from him the undoubted truth that Hampton was set on fire by the Secessionists. Dr. SMITH brought with him an infirm old gentleman and lady, who informed him they were in the town when the secession squad entered it last night. They had previously notified this aged couple that they must leave, for that the town would be burned. But they took little or no notice of the threat until the night of Wednesday, when they had only ten minutes' warning! Being infirm, it was with difficulty they escaped. It is reported that several children have perished in the flames.

The whole town, with the exception of a few buildings along the line of the creek, is a heap of ashes. The old church—the oldest Protestant church in America, with its ancient burial-ground, covered all over with the most sacred associations—the Court-house, the Presbyterian and Baptist churches, the Post-office, warehouses, stores and some handsome private residences, have all been consumed. *Fuit Hampton.*

The reason given by the Secessionists for this wanton destruction of property is that they could not occupy the town themselves, and they were resolved the defenders of the Union should not. The old reason of the dog in the manger! But by this foolish act they have macerated their own faces, for we did not want the town half as much as they did. In fact, it was of little or no use to us. It could only be used for temporary barracks. There was no opportunity for trade. If the State of Virginia were to be *compos mentis* again, Hampton might be made to flourish, like Lynn, near Nahant, by the introduction of the manufacture of shoes. There is no better spot for it in the country. The health of the location is excellent. At no time during the present raging heated term has the silver gone above 92°, while in Washington and Baltimore it has been 110°. The leather can be obtained readily. The shipping is convenient. In less than no time a railroad could be run to Yorktown and Richmond. The more Southern and some of the West India ports are just within hail. Oh, mad Virginia, what neglected gems is she plucking from her crown! Instead of converting her towns into hives of industry by the introduction of free labor, she is fortifying them with cannon stolen from the Union that has made her all she is, and with the blazing fuse of her incendiary soldiers is laying her towns in ruins! Was there ever worse madness in the maddest times of Rome?

Another secret expedition has left Fortress Monroe for the Rappahannock that promises to be as successful as that to the Eastern Shore of Virginia. We shall probably hear of its actual results in a day or two. These enterprises for breaking up the illicit traffic of secession reach beyond the lines of Virginia. It is found that this traffic reaches some of the Northern cities, and involves certain parties from whom the Union had a right to expect better things than the idolatrous worship of the Almighty Dollar. The lessons taught are severe ones—but they are salutary.

A visit to the Rip Raps shows that the fortification there is making much more progress than would appear to outsiders. Under the careful guidance of Capt. LEVEN, in command of Fort Calhoun, I traced its intricacies to good advantage. The strength of the post, when completed, will be immense. It lies directly by the channel of Hampton Roads, and unites with Fortress Monroe in effectually commanding the passage. It also reaches Sewell's Point on the west. At this moment several large guns, of powerful calibre and long range, are being planted where they can shell the fort on the Point. A few hours such firing as our men can bring to bear, while effectually protected themselves, will effectually shell out the Secessionists.

Fort Calhoun, when completed, will contain three tiers of the largest size cannon [illegible] one hundred each. There is not room [illegible] on it now to spare for officers' quarters or parades. It contains one veritable peach tree—though I will not be qualified as to its size, nor the quantity of fruit it bears.

In one of the buildings is a company of Virginians, who are out of the State, *on Leave*. They visit the United States for purposes of rest and quiet. Some of them are young—a few old. They look care-worn, anxious, troubled, walk about uneasily—like men who were doing a wicked thing, and were caught in the net. They are kindly treated, and will continue to be [illegible] prisoners. May they be brought to their senses and a sincere repentance!

The railroad, which was in embryo when Mr. RAYMOND was at Fortress Monroe, is now rapidly progressing to completion. It is a pleasant sight to see it. The big Union gun is lying upon its side, moving along the iron track with comparative ease. Ten thousand oxen could not move it through the sand. The Floyd gun is coming along to its appropriate place [illegible]. There is quite a desire expressed to have that distinguished gentleman come down from the height of secession, as he came at just the time last year, on a tour of inspection. He would probably hear a march with an expressive name, and feel a Yankee tattoo rattling on his shattered and [illegible] ribs. Can't he be persuaded to come? Old Point Comfort is delightful this hot weather.

The railroad is being continued all around the Fortress. It will be a great public improvement. It is to be hoped that it will be found to agree, ultimately, with the constitution of the Old Dominion. Iron is said to be a good remedy in certain chronic cases.

The route of the railway is inside the fortress, along the Tuilleries, by the Post-office, Quartermaster's, Commissary's, Sutler's, and other public places. For the transportation of articles for daily use, as well as munitions of war, the track will be of great and lasting advantage to the public service.

An article appeared some time since in the New-York *Herald*, stating that "there were several cart-loads of magazines and newspapers lying at the Post-office" in Fortress Monroe, undelivered to applicants. In justice to the new Postmaster, it should be stated that these bags were those sent here from the General Post-office at Washington, for gratuitous distribution. They were placed in the hands of a gentleman here, who has sent them on board of our ships-of-war and through the different camps, where they are gladly received. The present Postmaster really appears to be doing his best to please the public. His business has been very large, and is by no means small now. He has sent off as many as 3,000 letters in a single day, for many days in succession. While I was in the office yesterday there were 1,900 letters mailed—500 of them ship letters.

The young man who has come into Fortress Monroe from the Secession Army at Yorktown brings several interesting particulars. He is a native of Bangor, Me., by the name of MAYHEW. He left the North in a ship for the East Indies, and was pressed into the disunion army in New-Orleans. Being brought to Virginia in the Louisiana Regiment, he seized the first opportunity to escape. He states there are a considerable number of impressed Northern men in the secession ranks where he was. There are about 7,000 troops at Yorktown, mainly composed of regiments from North Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana.

We are expecting more troops daily at Fortress Monroe.

NEPTUNE.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 10.

A Washington report that Lieut. WALTER H. STEPHENS, formerly a National Engineer, but now of the Confederate Army, is a defaulter, is generally discredited.

The sales of coffee to-day were 235 bags, which was paid for in Confederate Treasury Notes.

SAFETY OF CAPT. DE GOLYER AND LIEUT. PRESTON.

ADRIAN, Mich., Saturday, Aug. 10.

A letter has been received at Hudson, Mich., from Capt. DE GOLYER, of the Fourth Michigan Regiment. He reports that himself and Lieut. PRESTON are prisoners at Richmond. They are both in good health. Heretofore they have been reported killed.

KANSAS TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Capt. JENNISON, of Kansas notoriety, arrived here to-day, *en route* for Washington, to arrange with the War Department for mustering his men into the United States service. He has 840 well-mounted disciplined men now on the Western border.

Nothing new from Springfield.

Gen. FREMONT has ordered the number of artillery companies of this State to be increased to 24.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiments arrived here early this morning, and left for Baltimore after being entertained by the Union Volunteers Refreshment Committee.

THE THIRD CONNECTICUT REGIMENT AT HOME.

HARTFORD, Saturday, August 10.

The Third Regiment of Connecticut, who were in the battle at Bull Run, arrived here yesterday afternoon, and were received amid the firing of guns, the cheers of the firemen and military, and an immense throng of citizens who had assembled to welcome them home.

A SUSPECTED PRIVATEER.

Ship *Thos. Jefferson*, of Boston, Capt. ROLLINS, Liverpool 49 days, with merchandise to order, arrived this morning. The first week out, she experienced a heavy gale from N. W., during which she stove in boats and water-casks, and had her decks filled with water. After the gale, she passed through considerable wreck-stuff, consisting of vessels' topmasts, lower masts, watch-houses, &c. On the 7th inst., at 4 P. M., fifty miles south of Nantucket Shoals, made a vessel to the southward, keeping ahead, and apparently waiting for her to come up; but as it was getting dark, and Capt. R. was somewhat suspicious of the vessel, he kept away four points out of his course. In the morning, nothing was to be seen of her. Capt. R. has no doubt but that she was a privateer.

THE PIRATES OF THE PETREL.

From the Philadelphia Press, August 10.

Yesterday afternoon the pirates of the schooner *Petrel*, captured by the *St. Lawrence*, were brought from Moyamensing Prison to the United States District Court, for the purpose of having a hearing. The prisoners were handcuffed in pairs, and drove up from the prison in two omnibuses. There were thirty-five in all, one being left in a sick bed in prison. Long before the arrival of the prisoners a large crowd congregated around the Court, and as soon as the prisoners were brought in, the room was rapidly filled. The men presented a very shabby appearance, some of them being meanly clad and bare-footed. As soon as they were seated the irons were taken from their hands, and the men were guarded by the Deputy Marshals and a posse of police.

United States District-Attorney COFFEY stated that as the charge against the prisoners was of a very serious character, involving their lives, he would not proceed until an opportunity had been afforded them of procuring counsel.

The names of the pirates were then called by United States Commissioner HEAZLITT. The following is a correct list:

Wm. Perry, Richard M. Harvey, Charles Campbell, August Peyressett, Robert Barrell, Henry Mills, Edward Flynn, Wm. Sharkey, Daniel Courtney, John M. Morgan, Frank. Albor, Gen. Harkins, Asa Delabay, John Cunningham, Richard R. Jeffries, William H. Hazlehurst, George S. Harrison, John Mark, Hugh Monagan, Wm. Brien, Michael Delon, Henry A. Run, John Mullins, John M. Dearie, C. H. Marriott, Geo. W. Roberts, Thomas A. Brookhound, Richard Lewis, Edward Murphy, John H. Edwards, Thos. Wood, Austin C. Williams, John E. S. Tucket, Henry Aurmanns, George Sawden, John Cropin. The prisoner John Mullins has a brother who was captured on the prize ship *Enchantress*, and which case was disposed of on Thursday.

The Commissioner addressed the prisoners, and said they were charged with having maliciously attacked and set upon the frigate *St. Lawrence*—also, with treason against the United States. He wished to know whether they had any counsel to defend them. He was answered in the negative. The Commissioner then asked whether they had any counsel they could send for. WM. PERRY, the pirate captain, said he would like time granted, in order that they might procure counsel.

AUSTIN C. WILLIAMS, one of the pirate crew, stated that he did not know any one present, and would also like time to procure counsel.

The Commissioner asked what length of time they wished. PERRY, who represented the whole crew, said they would like to procure their counsel as soon as possible. He thought there might be some person present who would volunteer. Several lawyers were spoken to, but none seemed anxious to interfere with the case.

The Commissioner, after consultation with the District Attorney, stated that this gentleman was willing to continue the case until next Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the meantime they could procure counsel. He further stated that the United States Marshal would endeavor to procure such gentlemen as the prisoners might suggest.

The men were again handcuffed and escorted out by a body of police. The crowd on the outside had greatly increased by this time, and the prisoners, as they were driven off, were groaned and subjected to all the vile taunts of an excited mob.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

CRUISE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER NIAGARA.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a letter dated on board the *Niagara*, off Cape St. Antoine, July 18, whence that vessel had gone in pursuit of the *Sumter*. A vigilant lookout had been stationed all over the *Niagara*, and $12 reward had been offered to the one who should first sight the pirate, but the only vessels hailed after leaving Key West were a Spanish coaster and war steamer, the English bark *Nugget* and H. B. M.'s steamer, the *Barracouta*. At the date of the letter the *Niagara* was waiting to speak the California steamer, *en route* for this port. Quite an excitement was created on the 17th by the breaking out of a fire near the magazine, in consequence of the ignition of some liquor in the spirit room. It was extinguished without difficulty.

THE HARRIET LANE.

The United States steam revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, after having received extensive repairs, and her machinery thoroughly overhauled, left her anchorage, in the North River, at 12:15 P. M. yesterday, and proceeded down the Bay on a trial trip.

SERENADE TO SPEAKER GROW.

Address of U. S. District-Attorney E. Delafield Smith, and Mr. Grow's Response.

It being understood that Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, Speaker of the House of Representatives was in the City, the Republican Central Committee determined to give him a serenade last evening, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. A fine band of music was in attendance, and nearly a thousand enthusiastic citizens, many of the most prominent of whom were personally presented to the distinguished guest. Amid loud calls for Mr. GROW, the band succeeded in playing several patriotic airs.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH then appeared upon the balcony, and was received with cheers. He proceeded to introduce Mr. GROW as follows:

SPEECH OF E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—It having been announced, last evening, that the distinguished statesman in whose honor you have assembled would be in our City to-day, we have yielded to a general desire that the event should not pass unnoticed. [Cheers.] The President and his Cabinet, after sustaining, unaided and alone, the honor and the very existence of the country during months of doubt and darkness, summoned the assistance of the National Legislature. That summons was nobly responded to. [Cheers.] The President called for 400,000 men; they voted 500,000. [Applause.] The President asked for four hundred millions of money: they voted five hundred millions. [Applause.] No assemblage since the Continental Congress will live more honored on the page of history. While we glory in the gallantry of our Union Army, we greet to-night a civil officer of rare ability and tried patriotism. [Cheers.] We rally in respect to the author of the homestead policy, the Champion of Union and Liberty, and the man that howled down the South Carolina "KEITT." [Laughter and applause.] This ovation is not offered by a party, but by the representatives of the patriotic people of New-York, of all political predilections. We honor the son of Pennsylvania, the worthy successor in the Speaker's chair of JAMES K. POLK and HENRY CLAY. [Cheers.] Fellow citizens: I introduce to you all, the Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. GROW then came forward in the midst of a tempest of cheering, varied to suit his many qualifications for popular favor, not excepting the knocking down of LAWRENCE M. KEITT. Mr. GROW spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. GROW.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Accept my grateful acknowledgments for the cordiality of this greeting. With mingled feelings of joy and sorrow I stand before you:—of joy that I am surrounded so profusely with the emblems of a glorious nationality, [cries of "Louder," and "Order," and cheers,] and that here every man is proud to be an American citizen:—of sorrow, that in so large a portion of the republic the claim to be an American citizen should be regarded as a crime to be visited by cruel punishment that would make even a savage blush, and that anywhere on American soil the homes of peaceful citizens should be laid in ashes, and the scenes of their infancy, and all they hold dear in this world, and all they treasure of the memory of their revolutionary sires, and the Constitution framed by their wisdom, and the Government cemented by their blood, should be blotted out.

In the history of all nations there comes times of disaster, and it is not to expected that we shall be exempted. During the last decade the spirit of generous humane progress has made triumphant march all over the world. Moss-coated wrongs and time-honored abuses have crumbled before its magic power. Everywhere the chains of the serf have been broken. Old nationalities have fallen, and new nationalities have risen. Old dynasties have perished, and new dynasties have been created. Along the shores of the Mediterranean the dungeons of despotism have given up their victims—guilty of no offence save that of love for liberty. The land of fable and of song is given to freedom. But the first exultant notes of the disenthralled nationalities of the Old World had scarce expired on the plains of Europe, when the iron hail that beat against the walls of Sumter shook the Continent, and called millions of men from the New World, with stout arms and brave hearts, to defend the everlasting blessings bequeathed to them by their fathers. [Applause.] I shall not trespass upon your patience at this time to discuss any of the reasons alleged for the causeless rebellion against all the nearest and dearest rights of mankind, by striking a suicidal blow at the vitality of the Republic, which, when it falls—should so great a calamity befall us—will leave liberty heaving her last sigh to wing her way back from earth to heaven. Then the last of oppressed and down-trodden humanity shall hug his chains as the only legacy that he can bequeath to his children. [Cheers.] Then, by the obligations you owe your posterity, by the reverence you pay your fathers, uphold and maintain this great experiment of Constitutional Government bequeathed to you. Will you allow enemies from abroad, or traitors at home, to sap the foundations of your priceless heritage? Shall you permit 50,000 men composing an oligarchy to draw an imaginary line across this continent, to defend it by standing armies, and deal a death-blow to the liberties of mankind? ("Never," "Never.") Your fathers, half a century ago, with the forecast that marked all their acts, thought it necessary to exclude from this continent all foreign jurisdiction. Hence the purchase of Louisiana, and that took from France the jurisdiction of that great country of the Mississippi from which three States have been carved. The jurisdiction of that territory was given to the people of the United States, and not to anybody in possession of the land. [Applause.] It was a great trust, and the peoples' money was paid freely to acquire this jurisdiction. In like manner Florida was purchased of Spain in order that you might acquire control of the Gulf of Mexico. The jurisdiction that formerly rested in Spain, was transferred to the care of the United States and not to the crocodiles that inhabited the everglades. [Laughter and applause.] Your fathers believed that it was one of the necessities of vital importance to this country, that no foreign jurisdiction should have its power at the mouth of the Mississippi. It is the same with Florida. Shall we allow those whom we have permitted to settle there to organize a Government and set up a jurisdiction over a country on account of which our fathers were ready to wage a war with the world in order that it might be secured to us? Are you ready to permit traitors at home to do that which we would not permit a foreign foe to do? ["Never," "never."]

This is but one branch of the subject. It goes home to the homes and business of every American citizen. This war was waged by a small minority at first, in order to control the destinies of this country, irrespective of the will of the majority. When they had failed at the ballot-box, they attempted to gain their ends at the cartridge-box. It is a question whether 22,000,000 people will allow 3,000,000 to overthrow this great temple of liberty ("Never!" "never!") and blast the proudest hopes of mankind. ("Never!" "never!") No. It may cost blood and treasure. It has already cost the noblest army of martyrs that ever consecrated a heroic battle-field with their blood. But it will be cheaply purchased. If millions of men were sacrificed to preserve and perpetuate this Republican principle, it would be cheaply purchased. The gales that sweep over the land to-day, bear on their wings the tears and sighs for the nearest and dearest of the bereaved who slumber on the battle-field. But the martyrs thus called to death still live—such men never die. It is not days, or months, or years, but trials and deep affliction that make up the calendar of life, and no man has lived in vain who falls defending the liberties of his country.

"If there be on this earthly sphere
A being and an offering to Heaven most dear,
'Tis the last libation Liberty draws
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause."

Such men are immortal. They live in the annals of the present, and will live in the gratitude of the future.

"The battle of our life is brief—
The alarm, the struggle and where[illegible]—
Then sleep [illegible] side by side."

Mr. GROW continued in an eloquent strain, which we are prevented from reproducing only by the lateness of the hour.

Cheers were given for Hon. REUBEN C. NEWTON, of New-York, and others who were present, and near midnight the assemblage slowly dispersed.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT is spending a few days at Niagara Falls, as has already been stated, and the people of Buffalo are making preparations to testify their appreciation of his patriotism. A Committee of thirteen, of which Mr. FILLMORE is Chairman, was appointed on Thursday night last to invite him to the city.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second, Fifth and Eighth Pages.*]

NORTHERN GERMANY.

A Visit to the Coal Mines of Zwickau—The Castle of Augustusburg—A Wonderful Well and How it was Made—The Subterranean Quarries of Robenstein, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON THE ROAD, NORTHERN GERMANY, Saturday, March 30, 1861.

The joys of the "Wanderleben" have been the theme of German poetry since Germany began to write verses; and it must be confessed that in this country pedestrian excursions can be most pleasantly carried out. The excellent roads, the variety of scenery, the comfortable stopping places and the hospitality of the people, render a foot journey in Germany more delightful than in any other part of Europe. With my knapsack on my back, I have already traversed more than a thousand miles of the country, penetrating into remote valleys or forests, and studying the character of the people where it is yet unaltered by intercourse with the world.

Last Monday, we four, mining students from Freiberg, shouldered our packs and set off for Southern Saxony, to visit the coal mines of Zwickau. The weather was glorious, and has been so every day since, to the endless disappointment of two of the party, who have imported from Berlin patent water-proof overcoats, and can't get a chance to wear them. Whoever has tried it, will agree that carrying a heavy coat strapped to one's knapsack, and finding no use for it, is very trying to the patience. After much experience, I have come to BAYARD TAYLOR's opinion, that the best thing to do when it rains, and one can't "go in," is to take the wetting like a man. As for perspiring six days under an unnecessary burden, in order to keep dry the seventh day—it is clearly false economy.

We are, when on the road, as dusty and shabby a set as you would be likely to meet. Heavy hob-nailed shoes, worn cloths and flannels shirts meet the eye of the spectator; but Mr. G. P. R. J.'s "careful observer" would notice, peeping out from apparent poverty, our watch-chains and shirt-studs, sole relics of our past magnificence, while the silver hammers crossed upon our caps indicate at once our class and calling. These insignia are our passport everywhere. The directors of mines, furnaces and machine-shops treat us with the most distinguished attention. The miners themselves touch their hats as we pass, and greet us with the ancient hearty salutation, "Glück auf!" In our shabby disguise we penetrate where the most lustrous dandy would be contemptuously shut out; for a Freiberg student is a welcome and privileged guest.

It is no great satisfaction to a man to be treated politely when he is decked with broadcloth, patent leather and kid. If he would rightly value the attention he receives, let him wear his working clothes, visit men in their factories and not in their parlors, and ask questions instead of making compliments.

But I am going too fast. Before we arrived at Zwickau, we had a pleasant detour to make, in order to visit the old castle of Augustusburg, which stands near the borders of the Saxon Switzerland. Nothing on earth is more inspiring than such a walk, in the first warm days of Spring. We shouted and sang, laughed and disputed, leaving mile after mile behind, with scarcely a thought of fatigue. When a little wearied after some steep ascent, we threw off our knapsacks, and using them for pillows, reclined upon the fresh, new grass, in the shade of stately pines, and looked out for miles over the fertile valleys of Saxony, to where the great castle reared its quaint towers to the blue sky.

At last we reached the foot of the castle hill, and entered the village of Schellenberg, which nestles under the shadow of the castle walls. Like most Saxon villages, it swarmed with children, bright-eyed, fair-skinned and merry.

The old Schloss, which crowns an abrupt eminence, and is visible for miles around, was built by the whimsical Elector AUGUSTUS, in the Sixteenth Century, on the site of a robber castle, which he had destroyed. It had four sides—one for each season of the year; twelve entrances, corresponding to the twelve months; fifty-two chimneys, representing the fifty-two weeks, and three hundred and sixty-five windows for the days. The grandeur of the place has all departed, and its greatest attractions now are the Castle Wall, the Castle Linden, and the Head of the last Bear. These were shown to me by the gray-headed castellan, who took great pride in everything pertaining to their history, and even indulged in a chuckle over the fact that the bear had killed a woman and frightened a baby into fits, before his head was finally consigned to mouldy fame.

The well of which I have spoken, is a thing worth seeing. Its depth is about 600 feet, and its diameter at least ten. The old man let down a triangular frame on which three burning candles were fastened, until it floated on the water; and we could see, even at that distance, (more than 500 feet,) the reflection of the lights on the surface. We could hardly believe our eyes, when, ten minutes afterwards, he *blew the candles out* by a single puff through his fingers. I am sure it is not often that one can blow out a candle 30 rods off. We poured water into the well, and found the time before we heard it fall at the bottom to be 15 seconds. Whereupon we attempted to calculate the depth, and ascertained it, according to the established formula, to be somewhat over 2,000 feet—which shows how valuable science is, since it can quadruple in a moment the weary achievements of labor! The most interesting thing about this well, for us miners at least, is the manner in which it was excavated. The rock is solid gneiss, and extremely difficult to break. Not having the invaluable aid of powder, the ancient miners could only use fire. Now you know fire works very well *sidewise* or *upwards*, cracking in a few hours the most obstinate granite; but it is almost impossible to conceive the patience and skill necessary to sink a vertical shaft by this means. For the heat of a flame is least at the bottom. We know very well that fire may be built on a stone hearth every day for years, without affecting the stone. The flame must be made, by ingenious contrivances, to shoot downward through the fuel, and thus act upon the rocks. And so, inch by inch, such monuments of the olden time as this wonderful well were constructed for our use and admiration.

I will not weary you with a description of the other curiosities. The linden tree is more than four hundred years old, but looks like any linden tree, only a little larger and uglier. The bear's head is an ordinary bear's head, far past the vulgar stages of decay, and only fit for the study of a phrenologist. I fancied I saw destructiveness and philoprogenitiveness strongly developed; but I might not have noticed them, had I not known the story about the woman and the baby.

Then we took up our line of march, and proceeded "twelve Parasangs" until we arrived at the city of Chemnitz. All the small boys of the town, amused at our outlandish appearance, escorted us to our lodgings, and seemed inclined to see us safe in bed before taking their departure. A judicious distribution of *pfennige*, however, satisfied them that we were merely noblemen in disguise, and they left us to beefsteak and Morpheus.

Next morning we were conducted with great politeness through HARTMAN's immense machine-shop and locomotive factory, the third in Germany in point of size, and second to none in the excellence of its productions.

Emerging from the endless whirl of wheels and link of hammers, we stepped quickly off towards Robenstein, famous in this region for its subterranean lime quarries.

These quarries approach the fashionable idea of a mine. They are vast dark caverns, whose roof is only supported by huge pillars of the rock still left standing. The lamps of the workmen glimmered starlike in the distance, and the sound of their hammers seemed to echo from all sides, as though the gnomes of olden time still followed their mysterious trade in the secret recesses of the hills. The mineralogist finds here splendid crystals of calc spar, which present the interesting appearance normal in this region to the mineral, one crystal floating or overlaying another, with sparkling particles of iron pyrites between them.

In former days many mines were cavernous and romantic like these quarries. But such mining is very dangerous, not only for those who are engaged in it, but for the buildings upon the surface. In many parts of Saxony its results may be seen in the falling in of houses and lands, because the works under ground could no longer sustain the weight of the mass resting upon them. It is a cardinal principle of mining that the space from which ore has been taken should be refilled with something else—naturally worthless stone. This rule has, of course, its exceptions, of which lime quarries form one. For the stone taken out leaves too large a space to be refilled. We must keep on digging, and, when the roof falls in, stand from under. Another exception—the coal mines—we shall soon consider.

We arrived towards evening at Zwickau, a town where eternal activity and restlessness, competition and strife, remind one forcibly of America. This springs from the peculiar nature and effect of the coal-mining business.

As I have had you already once underground in the course of this letter, I will postpone until my next an account of this noteworthy industry, and only add a word or two of personal experience, which will find no fitter place than this.

You may feel some curiosity to know who form our party. I am sure you would not demand more accurate information than the Saxon Government possesses, and this I am happy to afford you. I wrote for the Police, in my most distinct and graceful manner, our several names. The Police, with an ingenuity worthy of a greater object, deciphered the English letters as though they were ancient German, and we were flattered to see ourselves in the next day's *Advertiser* as BOOTS, STIRTZ, KLIPS UND KOGMENTER.

I, who pride myself upon the unmistakable clearness of my signature—I am KOGMENTER. The rest of the party will develop their characters according to the rules of art.

I hope, then, to interest you for a time with the account of our wanderings. How we smelt powder, drank beer, danced with peasants, greeted princes, looked upon the graves of illustrious dead, and made ourselves agreeable to the fair living—what fine fellows we are, what jolly chaps we met, how we got home at last, what we found there, and "how glad we are that we went."

R. W. B.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Misunderstanding Between the American Minister and the British Minister.

Correspondence.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN, YEDDO, Feb. 12, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated 22d ult., transmitting a *compte rendu* of the conferences held on the 19th and 21st of January, at her British Majesty's Legation in this city, by the representatives of foreign affairs then here. The *compte rendu* correctly states that the American Minister was not present at the conference of the 21st of January, but it fails to state that he was not invited to assist at that meeting.

You request me to sign a protocol to the effect that the *compte rendu* is a correct record of the conference above referred to.

You must be aware that it is not in my power to certify to the correctness of the report of the conference held on the 21st of January, as the only knowledge I have of the conference is derived from the *compte rendu* itself.

The conclusion at which you and my other colleagues arrived may be stated as follows:

That no confidence can be placed in the good faith of the Japanese Government; that the members of the different Legations are exposed to assassinations by remaining in this city; and that, for the double purpose of securing personal safety and to produce a sensible effect on this Government, it is advisable that the Legation should retire to Yokohama.

It is my misfortune to be of a different opinion, and I will briefly state my reasons for that difference.

The Japanese Government has constantly warned the diplomatic representatives of existing dangers from the first day of their arrival in this city, and shown its anxiety to secure their protection.

It was only desired that the foreigners should use the same means of protection and precaution that the Japanese use among themselves. It is well known that those of a rank corresponding to that of foreign Ministers have their houses surrounded by large numbers of guards, and that they never go out without being accompanied by a numerous train of armed attendants. Is it not, therefore, unfair to require the Japanese to protect us with other appliances than those used for their own security? If the Japanese were acting in bad faith—if they really desire the assassination of the foreign Ministers, a simple expression of such a wish would be sufficient, and the work would be done in a single hour.

We have lived in Yeddo about nineteen months in safety, and this fact is proof of the desire and ability of the Government to give us sufficient protection. The murder of Mr. HEUSKIN, the able and faithful interpreter of this Legation, which all lament and I deplore, was owing to his disregard of the repeated warnings of the Japanese Government against his constant exposure of himself at night, and his death was the consummation of the fears that I have felt ever since my first arrival in Yeddo.

In judging of the acts of this Government, it is of importance that the political antecedents be taken into consideration. For more than two centuries this country was hermetically closed against foreigners. This barrier, so rigidly maintained, is suddenly removed, and the country opened to foreign intercourse. It is well known that a large party of men of high rank are opposed to the new order of things, initiated by the treaties, and that in this city that opposition is concentrated and felt in its greatest intensity.

The manifestations of ill-will are principally confined to the followers of the Dimios, who present a reflex of the opinions of their chiefs. It is unquestionable in my mind that the enormous enhancement of prices on articles of general consumption, consequent upon the admission of foreign commerce, has intensified their feelings of opposition.

A Government may make treaties, and observe their stipulations, but it is beyond the power of any Government to control public opinion.

It strikes me that all the arguments at the Conferences referred to are based upon the assumption that the Japanese Government represented a civilization on a par with that of the Western World. This is a grave error. The Japanese are not a civilized, but a semi-civilized people, and the condition of this country is quite analogous to that of Europe during the middle ages.

To demand, therefore, of the Japanese Government the same observances, the same prompt administration of justice as is to be found in civilized lands, is simply to demand an impossibility, and to hold that Government responsible for the isolated acts of private individuals I believe to be wholly unsustained by any international law.

This principle is not acted on in the Western World. Not long ago a London jury exultingly acquitted a conspirator against the life of the Emperor of France. I did not learn that the French Legation in London retired to Dover in consequence of its failure of justice. Again—in one of the greatest thoroughfares of Naples the French Minister was savagely assaulted at midday, and although hundreds of people witnessed the assault, the would-be assassins effected their escape and to this day they have not been arrested.

Did the French Legation retire from Naples in consequence of the failure to arrest the individuals?

In March last the Regent of Japan was assassinated. Only part of the murderers, thus far, have been arrested, and of those not one has been punished yet.

This delay in punishment on the assassins of one so exalted in rank as the Regent, shows that the Japanese mode of procedure is different from that of the Western World.

I desire to put it on record that it is my firm belief that so long as I observe the precautions recommended by the Japanese Government, and used by the Japanese themselves, my residence in this city is a safe one. To retire to Yokohama with the intent of producing an effect upon the Japanese Government, would, I think, prove a mistake. There was not one article in the American treaty more difficult to obtain than our securing a residence in Yeddo of the diplomatic representative of the United States.

The Japanese commission on that occasion warned me of the grave difficulties which a residence of foreign Ministers was sure to create in Yeddo, and they were solicitous that I would accept a permanent residence in Kanagawa or Kawasake, with the right to come to Yeddo when my duty required.

The retirement of the foreign Legations to Yokohama is exactly what the Government desire, as it relieves them from great anxiety, responsibility and expense, and they state that the Legations can be more conveniently protected at Yokohama than in Yeddo. Instead, therefore, of the retirement giving offence to the Japanese Government, it will be held by them as a very desirable result. I apprehend that a residence there will leave the Japanese mind to confound the foreign representatives with the foreign traders, an effect which cannot fail to injure both their prestige and their influence.

For the reasons thus briefly set forth, I deprecate the action of my colleagues; believing, as I do, that it will not produce any beneficial effect, and that it is an important step toward a war with this country.

The people of Japan cannot be raised to our standard of civilization by the stroke of a diplomatic pen, nor even if they have 50,000 soldiers for their schoolmasters; it is only time, patience and forbearance that can involve this most desirable result.

I had hoped that the page of future history might record the great fact, that on one spot of the Eastern World the advent of Christian civilization did not bring with it its usual attendants of rapine and bloodshed. This fond hope I fear is to be disappointed.

I would sooner see all the treaties with this country torn up, and Japan return to its old state of isolation, than witness the horrors of war inflicted on this peaceful people and happy land.

Permit me to request you to transmit a copy of this to your Government, to be annexed to the *compte rendu* of the conferences held on the 19th and 21st of January.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) TOWNSEND HARRIS.
Minister Resident of the U. S. at Japan.

To RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq., H. B. M. C. Gen. and Minister Plen. in Japan.

[Copy—No. 20.]

U. S. LEGATION AT YEDDO, Feb. 23, 1861.

SIR: I had the honor to inform you in my note of the 20th ultimo of the receipt by me, on the night of the 18th, of your letter of the 16th ultimo.

I have given it that long and careful consideration which its great length required and its importance demanded.

I do not see that any good can arise from a prolonged discussion of the grounds of the difference of opinion which unfortunately exists between us, and I therefore, with all due respect to you, leave that part of your letter unanswered. * * *

On folios 39 to 41 of your letter you state that I threatened the Japanese with war on the part of the United States, "a war that should strike at all existing institutions of society;" you add that I "contemplated *a war a l'outrance*, a war of a servile and revolutionary character, superadded to the horrors of a foreign war.

A very few words will be sufficient to ventilate this absurd charge. Up to the month of December, 1859, the clauses of the treaties granting freedom of trade were virtually in abeyance. Finding our written remonstrances did not produce any effect upon the Japanese Government, it was agreed by you, M. DE BELLECOURT, and myself, that we should have interviews with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, at which we should point out to them the inevitable consequences that must follow the policy they were then pursuing. You had the first interview, but nothing was accomplished. On the 13th December I had an interview with the Ministers. On that occasion I pointed out to them their infractions of their treaty stipulation, and I concluded by warning them that the various treaty powers would not permit them to trample on their treaty obligation; that war would be the inevitable consequence of their present policy. I also warned them that, if a war did take place, the representatives of the Foreign Powers would only negotiate with the representatives of the Mikado, and this would overthrow the governing power then exercised by the Dimios, with the Tycoon as their representative.

I aver that I never used any of the expressions you attribute to me, and I also declare that I never, either in writing or orally, either officially or privately, informed you or any one else that I had used threats such as you attribute to me, or anything analogous to them.

I beg to add, for your information, that the representatives of the United States have not the power to make war, (that is wisely placed in the hands of the President and Congress,) nor can they so embroil their country that it must either prosecute an unjust war or submit to a loss of honor. From folio 57 of your letter I make the following extract: "You are certainly more open than your colleagues to a charge—which I am very far from bringing, let me add—of exacting observances out of keeping with the civilization of the people."

In this you refer to the discussions which were had on and after the 7th of November, 1859, on the subject of the ceremonial observed at my second audience. My first audience of His Majesty the Tycoon, took place on the 7th December, 1857. All the ceremonial then observed, save one point—the manner in which I should salute His Majesty—was settled *by the Japanese themselves*.

At my second audience, which took place on the 5th November, 1859, there was so marked a difference in the ceremonial, and so wide a departure from that observed at my first audience, that I had no doubt of its being intentional on the part of the Government, and that they meant to place the representative of the United States in a humiliating position in the eyes of the Japanese people.

Acting on this belief, I demanded a redress for the slight put upon me, that I should have a new audience, *at which the same ceremonial should be observed as that used at my audience of Dec. 7, 1857.* This was all I ever demanded, and it was conceded to me.

Your insinuation that I endeavored "to exact observances out of keeping with the civilization of the people," being without any information, it falls to the ground. I am the more surprised at your failure of memory in relation to this matter, when I call to mind the fact that you were consulted by me in every step which I took in this behalf.

You endeavored to impugn my statement "that we had lived in Yeddo about nineteen months in safety," by asking the following questions:

"Have not you yourself been assaulted by one of those two-sworded retainers in your own court-yard, and placed in bodily fear of your life? Were you not warned by the Government that if you prosecuted the assault you would be in danger of a *vendetta* from him or his companions, which would very likely cost you your life?"

A drunken Yokonine did jostle me as I was proceeding to my house on the 29th of December, 1859, and it was no doubt a technical assault, for which a jury in my country would have awarded me a farthing damages had I applied for redress.

To admit that a man in the last stage of intoxication put me "in bodily fear of my life," would be to impeach my own manhood.

The "warning of the Government" finds a ludicrous answer in the fact that the "warning" was simply the *volunteer advice of an interpreter*. My assailant was promptly arrested, and speedily punished.

In my answers to the personal attacks on me, I have not been compelled to trust to my unaided memory, as all the material facts I have used are contained in the archives of this Legation.

I have read, with great surprise and deep regret, your declaration that you feel authorized to make use of my private conversation with you, because you were not placed under the seal of secrecy.

I [illegible] decline following your example, believing as I do that it is calculated to destroy all [illegible] between men and men, and to make [illegible] impossible.

I cannot believe that the expression escaped you [illegible] and that cool reflection will cause you not only to regret but to retract it. I have transmitted a copy of the *compte rendu* to my Government, and I shall also transmit a copy of this note to your Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) TOWNSEND HARRIS.
Minister Resident of the U. S. in Japan.

HER MAJESTY'S LEGATION, YOKOHAMA, Feb. 25, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d inst.

Further discussion, on the points at issue between us, would, I conceive, be both endless and profitless, were the language in which you have seen fit to couch your answer not such as to justify my declining all further correspondence with you on the subject.

I have simply to inform you that I adhere to the statements already made, and formally deny the correctness of your allegation, that I have made use of any conversations that could fairly be considered private between us, or referred to any facts not more or less officially communicated to me as the British Minister and your colleague.

As you desire the whole correspondence to be transmitted to Her Majesty's Government, and have already sent my letter of the 16th to your own, I have to request this may be added.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

TOWNSEND HARRIS, Esq.,
Minister Resident of the U. S. of A. at Yeddo

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Reports of the Officers of the Several Divisions.

GEN. McDOWELL'S ORDER OF BATTLE.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT ARMY EASTERN VIRGINIA, CENTREVILLE, July 20, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 22.—The enemy have planted a battery on the Warrenton turnpike to defend the passage of Bull Run; has seized the stone bridge and made a heavy abattis on the right bank, to oppose our advance in that direction. The ford above the bridge is also guarded, whether with artillery or not is not positively known, but every indication favors the belief that he proposes to defend the passage of the stream.

It is intended to turn the position, force the enemy from the road that it may be reopened, and, if possible, destroy the railroad leading from Manassas to the valley of Virginia, where the enemy has a large force. As this may be resisted by all the forces of the enemy, the troops will be disposed as follows:

The First Division, General TYLER's, with the exception of RICHARDSON's Brigade, will, at half-past two o'clock in the morning, precisely, be on the Warrenton turnpike to threaten the passage of the bridge, but will not open fire until full daybreak.

The Second Division (HUNTER's) will move from its camp at 2 o'clock in the morning precisely, and led by Capt. WOODBURY, of the Engineers, will, after passing Cub Run, turn to the right, and pass the Bull Run stream above the ford at Sudley's Spring, and then turning down to the left descend the stream and clear away the enemy who may be guarding the lower ford and bridge. It will then bear off to the right, and make room for the succeeding division.

The Third Division (HEINTZELMAN's) will march at 2½ o'clock in the morning, and follow the road taken by the Second Division, but will cross at the lower ford after it has been turned as above, and then, going to the left, take place between the stream and Second Division.

The Fifth Division (MILES') will take position on the Centreville Heights (RICHARDSON's Brigade will, for the time, form part of the Fifth Division, and will continue in its present position.) One brigade will be in the village, and one near the present station of RICHARDSON's Brigade. This division will threaten the Blackburn Ford, and remain in reserve at Centreville. The commander will open fire with artillery only, and will bear in mind that it is a demonstration only he is to make. He will cause such defensive works, abattis, earthworks, &c., to be thrown up as will strengthen his position. Lieut. PRIME, of the Engineers, will be charged with this duty.

These movements may lead to the gravest results, and commanders of divisions and brigades should bear in mind the immense consequence involved. There must be no failure, and every effort must be made to prevent straggling.

No one must be allowed to leave the ranks without special authority. After completing the movements ordered, the troops must be held in order of battle, as they may be attacked at any moment. By command of

Brigadier-General McDOWELL.
JAMES B. FRY, Adjutant-General

GEN. TYLER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT N. E. VA., WASHINGTON, July 27, 1861.

GENERAL: In obedience to order No. 22, dated Centreville, July 20, SHERMAN'S SCHENCK's and KEYES' Brigades, of this division—RICHARDSON's Brigade having been left in front of Blackburn's Ford—moved at 2½ A. M., on the 21st inst., to threaten the passage of the Warrenton turnpike bridge, on Bull Run. I arrived in front of the bridge with SCHENCK's and SHERMAN's Brigades and AYERS' and CARLISLE's batteries, about 6 A. M., KEYES' Brigade having been halted by your order to watch the road coming up from Manassas, and about two miles from the Run. After examining the position, and posting SHERMAN's and SCHENCK's Brigades and artillery, I fired the first gun at 6½ A. M., as agreed upon, to show that we were in position. As my orders were to threaten the passage of the bridge, I caused SCHENCK's Brigade to be formed into line, its left resting in the direction of the bridge and the battery, which the enemy had established to sweep the bridge and its approach, so as to threaten both. SHERMAN's Brigade was posted to the right of the Warrenton turnpike, so as to be in position to sustain SCHENCK, or to move across Bull Run in the direction of HUNTER's column.

The thirty-pounder gun attached to the Carlisle battery was posted on the Warrenton turnpike, with Ayers' battery considerably in its rear. Carlisle's battery was posted on the left of SHERMAN's Brigade. In this position we awaited the appearance of HUNTER's and HEINTZELMAN's columns as ordered, until such time as the approach to the bridge should be carried, and the bridge rebuilt by Capt. ALEXANDER, of the engineers, who had on the spot the necessary structure for that purpose.

Soon after getting into position we discovered that the enemy had a heavy battery, with infantry in support, commanding both the road and bridge approaches, on which both AYRES and CARLISLE at different times tried the effect of their guns without success, and a careful examination of the banks of Bull Run satisfying me that they were impracticable for the purpose of artillery, these batteries had to remain comparatively useless until such time as HUNTER's column might clear the approach by a movement on the opposite bank. During this period of waiting, the thirty-pounder was occasionally used with considerable effect against bodies of infantry and cavalry, which could be seen from time to time moving in the direction of HUNTER's column, and out of the range of ordinary guns. Using a high tree as an observatory, we could constantly see the operations of HUNTER's and HEINTZELMAN's column from the time they crossed Bull Run, and through one of my staff, Lieut. O'RORKE, of the Engineers, I was promptly notified as to any change in the progress of their columns up to the time when it appeared that the heads of both were arrested, and the enemy seemed to be moving heavy reinforcements to support their troops. At this time I ordered Col. SHERMAN, with his Brigade, to cross Bull Run, and to support the two columns already in action. Col. SHERMAN, as appears by his reports, crossed the Run without opposition, and after encountering a party of the enemy flying before HUNTER's forces, found Gen. McDOWELL, and received his orders to join in the pursuit. The subsequent operations of this Brigade and its able commander having been under your own eye and directions, I shall not follow its movements any further, but refer you to Col. SHERMAN's report, which you will find herewith.

So soon as it was discovered that HUNTER's Division had been arrested, I ordered the KEYES' Brigade, which arrived just as the left of SHERMAN's was [illegible] the Run, and having satisfied myself that the [illegible] Bull Run, I ordered KEYES' Brigade [illegible] the two batteries left [illegible] I ordered Col. KEYES to incline [illegible] a little to the right of [illegible] taken by SHERMAN's Brigade, to avoid the fire of a battery which the enemy had opened. This movement sheltered the men to a considerable degree, and resulted in closing on the rear of SHERMAN's Brigade, and on reaching the high ground, I ordered Col. KEYES to form into line on the left of SHERMAN's Brigade, which was done with great steadiness and regularity. After waiting a few moments the line was ordered to advance, and came into conflict on its right with the enemy's cavalry and infantry, which, after some severe struggles, it drove back, until the further march of the brigade was arrested by a severe fire of artillery and infantry, sheltered by some buildings standing on the heights above the road leading to Bull Run. The charge was here ordered, and the Second Maine and Third Connecticut Regiments, which were opposed to this part of the enemy's line, pressed forward to the top of the hill until they reached the buildings which were held by the enemy, drove them out, and, for a moment, had them in possession. At this point, finding the brigade under the fire of a strong force behind breastworks, the order was given to march by the left flank across an open field until the whole line was sheltered by the right bank of Bull Run, along which the march was conducted, with a view to turn the battery which the enemy had placed on the hill below the point at which the Warrenton turnpike crosses Bull Run. The march was conducted for a considerable distance below the stone bridge, causing the enemy to retire, and giving Capt. ALEXANDER an opportunity to pass the bridge, cut out the abattis which had been placed there, and prepared the way for SCHENCK's Brigade and the two batteries to pass over. Before the contemplated movement could be made on the enemy's battery, it was removed and placed in a position to threaten our line; but before the correct range could be obtained, Col. KEYES carried his brigade, by a flank movement, around the base of the hill, and was on the point of ascending it in time to get at the battery, when I discovered that our troops were on the retreat, and that, unless a rapid movement to the rear was made we should be cut off, and through my aid, Lieut. UPTON, Col. KEYES was ordered to file to the right and join the retreating column. The order was executed without the least confusion, and the brigade joined the retreating column in good order. When this junction was made I left KEYES' Brigade and rode forward to ascertain the condition of SCHENCK's Brigade and the artillery left this side of Bull Run, and on arriving there found AYERS' battery, and Lieut. HAINES' 30-pounder, waiting orders. I immediately ordered Lieut. HAINES to limber up and move forward as soon as possible. This was promptly done, and the piece moved on towards Centreville. I then went into the wood where the ammunition wagon of this piece had been placed, out of the reach of the fire, and found that the driver had deserted and taken away part of the horses, which made it impossible to move it. I then returned to AYERS' battery, which I found limbered up, and ordered it to move forward and cover the retreat, which was promptly done by its gallant officers, and when the cavalry charge was made, shortly afterwards, they repulsed it promptly and effectually. I then collected a guard, mainly from the Second Maine Regiment, and put in under the command of Col. JAMESON, with orders to sustain Capt. AYRES during the retreat, which was done gallantly and successfully, until the battery reached Centreville. Before ordering Col. JAMESON to cover AYRES' battery, I passed to the rear to find Gen. SCHENCK's brigade, intending, as it was fresh, to have it cover the retreat. I did not find it in the position in which I had left it, and supposed it had moved forward and joined the retreating column. I did not see Gen. SCHENCK again until near Cub Run, where he appeared active in rallying his own or some other regiments. Gen. SCHENCK reports that the two Ohio regiments left Bull Run after the cavalry charge, and arrived at Centreville in good order.

In closing this report it, gives me great pleasure to express my admiration of the manner in which Col. KEYES handled his brigade, completely covering it by every possible accident of the ground, while changing his positions, and leading it bravely and skilfully to the attack at the right moment, to which the brigade responded in every instance in a manner highly creditable to itself and satisfactory to its commanding officers. At no time during the conflict was this brigade disorganized, and it was the last off the field, and in good order.

Col. KEYES says: "The gallantry with which the Second Maine and Third Connecticut regiments charged up the hill upon the enemy's artillery and infantry was never, in my opinion, surpassed, and the conduct of Cols. JAMESON and CHATFIELD in this instance and throughout the day merits the highest commendation. Col TERRY rendered great assistance by his gallantry and excellent conduct. Lieut HASCALL, Acting Assistant Adjt.-Gens. Lieuts. WALTER and ELY, rendered gallant and effective assistance." It gives me pleasure to be able to confirm the above from personal observation, and to express my personal satisfaction with the conduct of this brigade. For further particulars as to gallant conduct of individuals, I beg leave to refer you to the reports of commanders of brigades, hereunto attached. Col. SHERMAN speaks highly of Col McCOON, of Wisconsin, and Lieuts. PIPER and McQUESTER—all on his personal staff.

From my own personal staff I received, in every instance, prompt and gallant assistance, and my thanks are due to Captains BAIRD and MERRILL, Lieutenants HOUSTON, ABBOTT, UPTON, O'RORKE, and AUDENREID, for gallant conduct and the prompt and valuable assistance they rendered me. Lieutenants ABBOTT and UPTON were both wounded, and each had a horse killed under him, as also had Lieut. O'RORKE.

I inclose herewith a table of casualties showing our losses at Bull Run.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant, DANIEL TYLER,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division

Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL, Commanding Department Northeastern Virginia.

CASUALTIES

First Brigade.	Killed	Wounded.	Missing	Slightly W'd
Col. E. D. Keyes	19	50	118	18
Second Brigade.				
Gen. Schenck	21	21	16	—
Third Brigade.				
Col. Sherman	120	208	253	—

First Brigade had four officers wounded, none killed, and five missing.

Second Brigade had three officers killed, none wounded, and one missing.

Third Brigade had 3 officers killed, 15 wounded and 3 missing, which are included in the above average.

Grand total—Killed, 160; wounded, 279, missing, 423.

Fourth Brigade was not at Bull Run, being left at Blackburn's ford.

Col. TOMPKINS reports 140 others missing, without giving names. As this regiment did not cross Bull Run, they must have been accurately informed as to their killed and wounded. This, taken in connection with the fact that three of their officers are reported as deserters, known to be in New-York City, leads to the belief that, their officers having set the example, the men were not slow to follow.

COL. BURNSIDE'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, MAJ.-GEN. McDOWELL'S COLUMN, WASHINGTON, July 24, 1861.

To Col. Hunter, Commanding Second Division:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the brigade under my command, in common with the rest of the division, left Washington at 3 P. M., on Tuesday, July 16, encamped that night at Annandale, occupied Fairfax Court-house, and encamped there on Wednesday. On Thursday, July 17, proceeded to Centreville, where we remained till Sunday morning, July 21, when the whole Army took up the line of march to Bull Run.

Nothing of moment occurred till the arrival of the division at the crossing of Bull Run, at 9½ o'clock, when intelligence was received that the enemy was in front with considerable force. The brigade was ordered to halt for a supply of water and temporary rest. Afterwards an advance movement was made, and Col. SLOCUM, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, was ordered to throw out skirmishers upon either flank and in front. These were soon confronted by the enemy's forces, and the head of the brigade found itself in presence of the foe. The Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers was immediately sent forward with its battery of artillery, and the balance of the brigade was formed in a field to the right of the road. At this time, much to my sorrow, I [illegible] from the field severely wounded, and was requested to take charge of the formation of the division in the presence of the enemy. Finding that the Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers was closely pressed [illegible] I ordered the Seventy-first Regiment New-York Militia, and the Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers to advance, [illegible] the First Rhode Island Volunteers in reserve; but owing to delay in the formation of the two former regiments, the First Rhode Island Regiment was at once ordered to [illegible] Major BALLOU in [illegible] the regiment into it, when it performed most effective service in assisting its comrades to repel the attack of the enemy's forces. The Second Rhode Island Regiment of Volunteers had steadily borne the enemy's attack, and had bravely stood its ground, even compelling him to give way. At this time Col. SLOCUM fell, mortally wounded, and soon after Major BALLOU was very severely injured by a cannon ball, that killed his horse and crushed one of his legs. The regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. WHEATON, continued gallantly to hold its position. Soon after Col. MARTIN, of the Seventy-first Regiment New-York State Militia, led his regiment into action, and planting the two howitzers belonging to the regiment upon the right of his line, worked them most effectively against the enemy's troops. The battery of the Second Rhode Island Regiment on the knoll upon the extreme right, was used in silencing the heavy masked battery of the enemy in front, occasionally throwing in shot and shell upon the enemy's infantry, six regiments of which were attempting to force our position. Capt. REYNOLDS, who was in command of this battery, served it with great coolness, precision and skill. The Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, under Col. MARSTON was now brought into the field, and rendered great service in defending the position. Col. MARSTON was wounded early in the action, and Lieut.-Col. FISKE ably directed the advance of the regiment. Thus my whole brigade was brought into the engagement at the earliest possible moment, and succeeded in compelling the enemy to retire. We were wholly without support, bearing the brunt of the contest until relieved by Major SYKES, of the Third Infantry United States Army, who formed his battalion most admirably in front of the enemy, and, pouring in a destructive fire upon his lines, assisted in staggering him. At that moment, after the fight had continued an hour or more, Col HEINTZELMAN's division was seen marching over the hill opposite our left flank, and, attacking the enemy at that point, the opposing force was soon dispersed. This point being gained, and the enemy retiring in confusion before the successful charge of Col. HEINTZELMAN's Division, I withdrew my brigade into the woods in the rear of the line, for the purpose of supplying the troops with ammunition, which had become well nigh exhausted. The Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers was sent forward to assist Col. HEINTZELMAN's Brigades, at that time three-quarters of a mile distant, and driving the enemy before them. The battery of the Second Rhode Island Volunteers changed its position into a field upon the right, and was brought to bear upon the force which Col. PORTER was engaging. The enemy's infantry having fallen back, two sections of Capt. REYNOLDS' Battery advanced and succeeded in breaking the charge of the enemy's cavalry, which had now been brought into the engagement.

It was nearly four o'clock P. M., and the battle had continued for almost six hours from the time when the Second Brigade had been engaged, with everything in favor of our troops and promising a decisive victory, when some of the regiments engaging the enemy upon the extreme right of our line broke, and large numbers passed disorderly by my brigade, then drawn up in the position which they last held. The ammunition had been issued in part, when I was ordered to protect the retreat. The Seventy-first Regiment, New-York State Militia, was formed between the retreating columns and the enemy by Col. MARTIN, and the Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers by Lieut.-Col. WHEATON. The First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers moved out into the field at the bottom of the gorge, near the ford, and remained for fifteen minutes, until a general retreat was ordered. The regiment then passed on to the top of the hill, where it was joined by the remainder of the brigade and formed into column. Large bodies of stragglers were passing along the road, and it was found impossible to retain the order which otherwise would have been preserved. Yet the brigade succeeded in retiring in comparatively good condition, with ARNOLD's Battery of Artillery and Capt. ARMSTRONG's Company of Dragoons bringing up the rear. The retreat continued thus until the column was about emerging from the woods and entering upon the Warrenton turnpike, when the artillery and cavalry went to the front, and the enemy opened fire upon the retreating mass of men. Upon the bridge crossing Cub Run a shot took effect upon the horses of a team that was crossing. The wagon was overturned directly in the centre of the bridge, and the passage was completely obstructed. The enemy continued to play his artillery upon the train carriages, ambulances and artillery wagons that filled the road, and these were reduced to ruin. The artillery could not possibly pass, and five pieces of the Rhode Island battery, which had been safely brought off the field, were here lost. Capt. REYNOLDS is deserving of praise for the skill with which he saved the lives of his men. The infantry, as the files reached the bridge, were furiously pelted with a shower of grape and other shot, and several persons were killed or dangerously wounded. As was to be expected, the whole column was thrown into confusion, and could not be rallied again for a distance of two or three miles.

The brigade reached Centreville at 9 o'clock P. M., and entered into the several camps that had been occupied the night before, where the brigade rested until 10 o'clock, when, in pursuance of orders from the General commanding, the retreat was continued. The column reached Washington about 9 o'clock A. M. Monday morning, when the several regiments composing the brigade repaired to their respective encampments.

In the movements of my brigade upon this unfortunate expedition, I was greatly assisted and advised by His Excellency Gov. SPRAGUE, who took an active part in the conflict, and who was especially effective in the direction and arrangement of the battery of Light Artillery attached to the Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers. It would be invidious to mention officers of the different corps who distinguished themselves upon the field for coolness and bravery, where all performed their duty so well. I cannot feel justified in specifying particular instances of fidelity. The officers and men were prompt, steady and brave, and performed the parts assigned to them in the most gallant manner.

Our loss has been very severe. The Second Regiment particularly suffered greatly. The death of Col. SLOCUM is a loss, not only to his own State, which mourns the death of a most gallant and meritorious officer, who would have done credit to the service, while his prominent abilities as a soldier would have raised him high in the public estimation. He had served with me as Major of the First Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, and when he was transferred to a more responsible position, I was glad that his services had been thus secured for the benefit of his country. His associate, Major BALLOU, of the same regiment, was deserving of the highest commendation as a brave soldier and a true man.

Capt TOWER, of the Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, received his death wound at the very commencement of the battle. He was a young, brave, and promising officer, who is deeply lamented by his comrades and friends. Capt SMITH, of the Second Rhode Island Volunteers, was known among us for his many good qualities of head and heart. Lieut. PRESCOTT, of the First Rhode Island Regiment, was also killed in the early part of the action, while gallantly encouraging his company. He was a noble-hearted Christian man, whose memory will be ever fresh in the hearts of his friends. Among those who are missing I have to mention the name of Lieut KNIGHT, of the First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, and Dr. JAMES HARRIS, of the same regiment. Both are men whom we can hardly afford to lose, and I trust that some measures may be taken by which their fate may be known. Dr. HARRIS was especially active upon the field of battle in dressing the wounds of disabled soldiers, and, knowing no distinction between friend and foe, treated the enemy's wounded with the same kindness and consideration as those of our own troops. He is probably a prisoner. Other officers might be mentioned, had I the data at hand to specify; but I have not yet received reports from the Seventy-first New-York and Second New-Hampshire Volunteers.

I append a list of casualties, so far as reports have been received. It is a sad duty to record a defeat, accompanied with the loss of so many valuable lives, but defeat should only make us more faithful still to the great cause of humanity and civilization, in order that every disaster should be more than compensated for by an enduring victory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE, Colonel Commanding

COL. HUNTER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1861.

Capt. J. B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army:

SIR: Having had the honor to command the Second Division of the Army before Manassas on the 21st of July, 1861, and having been wounded early in the action, the command, as well as the duty of making the division report, devolved o[n]

Col. Andrew Porter, of the United States Army. I deem it, however, a duty I owe to the gallant gentlemen of my staff, briefly to mention their [illegible].

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of the United States House of Representatives, one of my volunteer aids, was with me on the field till I received my wound, and then devoted himself to having the wounded removed, and to alleviating their sufferings.

Capt. O. P. Woodbury, Chief Engineer of the Division, fearlessly exposed himself in front of the skirmishers during our whole advance, and determined, with great judgment, the route of the Division.

Capt. W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. Cook, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. Cross, of Engineers, and Lieut. D. W. Flagler, Aid-de-Camp, all performed their duties to my entire satisfaction—they were absent, conveying orders during the short time I was in the field.

My Aid, Lieut. Samuel W. Stockton, of the 1st Cavalry, was with me on the field, and his conduct, under a heavy fire, was perfectly beautiful.

Dr. Rouch, of Chicago, Ill., a citizen surgeon, accompanied Hon. Mr. Arnold to the field, and devoted himself to the care of the wounded during the whole battle. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. Hunter, Colonel Third Cavalry,
Commanding Second Division.

COL. HIENTZELMAN'S REPORT.

Head-quarters Third Div., Dep't. N. E. Virginia, Washington, July 31, 1861.
To Capt. Jas. B. Fry, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Sir: In obedience to instructions received on the 20th inst., the division under my command was under arms, in light marching order, with two days' cooked rations in their haversacks, and commenced the march at 2½ o'clock, A. M., on the 21st, the brigade of Col. Franklin leading, followed by those of Cols. Willcox and Howard. At Centreville we found the road filled with troops, and were detained three hours to allow the divisions of Gen. Tyler and Col. Hunter to pass. I followed with my division immediately in the rear of the latter. Between two and three miles beyond Centreville we left the Warrenton turnpike, turning into a country road on the right. Capt. Wright accompanied the head of Col. Hunter's column, with directions to stop at a road which turned in to the left to a ford across Bull Run, about half way between the point where we turned off from the turnpike and Sudley's Springs, at which latter point Col. Hunter's Division was to cross. No such road was found to exist, and about 11 A. M. we found ourselves at Sudley's Springs, about ten miles from Centreville, with one Brigade of Col. Hunter's Division still on our side of the Run. Before reaching this point the battle had commenced. We could see the smoke rising on our left from two points, a mile or more apart. Two clouds of dust were seen, showing the advance of troops from the direction of Manassas. At Sudley's Springs, whilst waiting the passage of the troops of the Division in our front, I ordered forward the First Brigade to fill their canteens. Before this was accomplished the leading regiments of Col. Hunter's Division became engaged. Gen. McDowell, who, accompanied by his Staff, had passed us a short time before, sent back Capt. Wright of the Engineers and Major McDowell, one of his aids, with orders to send forward two regiments to prevent the enemy from outflanking them. Capt. Wright led forward the Minnesota regiment to the left of the road, which crossed the Run at this point. Maj. McDowell had the Eleventh Massachusetts up the road. I accompanied this regiment, leaving orders for the remainder of the division to follow, with the exception of Arnold's Battery, which, supported by the First Michigan, was posted a little below the crossing of the run as a reserve. At a little more than a mile from the ford, we came upon the battle-field. Rickett's Battery was posted on a hill to the right of Hunter's Division and to the right of the road. After firing some twenty minutes at a battery of the enemy, placed just beyond the crest of a hill, on their entrance left, the distance being considered too great, it was moved forward to within about 1,000 feet of the enemy's battery. Here the battery was exposed to a heavy fire of musketry, which soon disabled it. Franklin's Brigade was posted on the right of a woods, near the centre of our line and on ground rising towards the enemy's position. In the meantime, I sent orders for the Zouaves to move forward to support Rickett's Battery on its right. As soon as they came up, I led them forward against an Alabama regiment, partly concealed in a clump of small pines in an open field. At the first fire, they broke, and the greater portion of them fled to the rear, keeping up a desultory firing over the heads of their comrades in front; at the same moment they were charged by a company of secession cavalry on their rear, who came by a road through two strips of woods on our extreme right. The fire of the Zouaves killed four, and wounded one, dispersing them. The discomfiture of this cavalry was completed by a fire from Capt. Collum's company of United States Cavalry, which killed and wounded several men. Col. Farnham, with some of his officers and men, behaved gallantly, but the regiment of Zouaves, as a regiment, did not appear again on the field. Many of the men joined other regiments, and did good service as skirmishers. I then led up the Minnesota Regiment, which was also repulsed, but retired in tolerably good order. It did good service in the woods, on our right flank, and was among the last to retire, moving off the field with the Third United States Infantry. Next was led forward the First Michigan, which was also repulsed, and retired in considerable confusion. They were rallied, and helped to hold the woods on our right. The Brooklyn Fourteenth then appeared on the ground, coming forward in gallant style. I led them forward to the left, where the Alabama Regiment had been posted in the early part of the action, but had now disappeared, but soon came in sight of the line of the enemy drawn up beyond the clump of trees. Soon after the firing commenced the regiment broke and ran. I considered it useless to attempt to rally them. The want of discipline in these regiments was so great that the most of the men would run from fifty to several hundred yards to the rear, and continued to fire—fortunately for the brave ones—very high in the air, and compelling those in front to retreat. During this time Reickell's battery had been taken and retaken by us, but was finally lost, most of the horses having been killed—Capt. Reickell being wounded, and First Lieut. D. Ramsay killed. Lieut. Kirby behaved very gallantly, and succeeded in carrying off one caisson. Before this time heavy reinforcements of the enemy were distinctly seen approaching by two roads, extending and outflanking us on the right. Col. Stewart's brigade came on the field at this time, having been detained by the General as a reserve at the point where we left the turnpike. It took post on a hill on our right and rear, and for some time gallantly held the enemy in check. I had one company of cavalry attached to my division, which was joined during the engagement by the cavalry of Col. Stanton's division. Major Palmer, who cannonaded them, was anxious to engage the enemy. The ground being unfavorable, I ordered them back out of range of fire. Finding it impossible to rally any of the regiments, we commenced our retreat about 4½ P. M. There was a fine position a short distance in the rear, where I hoped to make a stand with a section of Arnold's battery and the United States cavalry, if I could rally a few regiments of infantry. In this I utterly failed, and we continued our retreat on the road we had advanced on in the morning. I sent forward my staff officers to rally some troops beyond the Run, but not a company would form. I stopped back a few moments at the hospital to see what arrangements could be made to save the wounded. The [illegible] that were there were filled and started to the rear. The church which was used as a hospital, with the wounded and some of the surgeons, soon after fell into the hands of the Secession cavalry, that followed us closely. A company of cavalry crossed our rear and seized an ambulance full of wounded. Capt. Arnold gave them a couple of rounds of canister from his section of artillery, which sent them scampering away and kept them at a respectful distance during the remainder of our retreat. At this point most of the stragglers were in advance of us. Having every reason to fear a vigorous pursuit from the enemy's fresh troops, I was desirous of forming a strong rear guard, but neither the efforts of the officers of the regular army, nor the coolness of the regular troops with me, could induce them to form a single company. We relied entirely for our protection on one section of artillery, and a few companies of cavalry. Most of the road was favorable for infantry, but unfavorable for cavalry and artillery. About dusk, as we approached the Warrenton turnpike, we heard a firing of rifled cannon on our right, and learned that the enemy had established a battery enfilading the road. Capt. Arnold, with his section of artillery, attempted to run the gauntlet, and reached the bridge over Cub Run, about two miles from Centreville, but found it obstructed with broken vehicles, and was compelled to abandon his pieces, as they were under the fire of these rifled cannon. The cavalry turned to the left, and after passing through a strip of woods and some fields, struck a road which led them to some camps occupied by our troops in the morning, through which we regained the turnpike. At about 8 P. M. we reached the camps we had occupied in the morning. Had a brigade from the reserve advanced a short distance beyond Centreville, near one-third of the artillery might have been saved, as it was abandoned at or near this crossing. Such a rout I never witnessed before. No efforts could induce a single regiment to form after the retreat had commenced.

Our artillery was served admirably and did much execution. Some of the volunteer regiments behaved very well, and much excuse can be made for those who fled, as few of the enemy could at any time be seen. Raw troops cannot be expected to stand long against an unseen enemy. I have been unable to obtain any report from the Zouaves, as Col. Farnham is still at hospital. Since the retreat more than three-fourths of the Zouaves have disappeared.

I beg leave to express my obligations to the officers of my staff, viz.: Capt. H. S. Wright, Lieut. E. S. W. Snyder, Lieut. F. N. Farquhar, of the Engineers; Capt. Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. J. J. Sweet, of the Second Cavalry, and Lieut. J. D. Fairbanks, of the First Michigan, for the able and fearless performance of their duties, and to recommend them to your favorable consideration.

Very respectfully,
S. P. Heintzelman,
Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry, commanding the First Division.

COLONEL MILES' REPORT.

Head-quarters Fifth Division, Camp near Alexandria, July 24, 1861.
Capt. James B. Fry, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters Department:*

Sir—My health being impaired, and growing worse, if I delay I shall not be able to report the operation of my division on the 21st inst., before Bull Run. Believing, besides, that commanders of brigades are directed to report to Head-quarters, I offer the following for the consideration of the General commanding:—

Pursuant to instructions, the brigades of Blenker or Davies, soon after daylight, were in readiness to march and take position, but were prevented from so doing by other divisions blocking up the road. I discovered, however, that Davies' brigade could be passed to the left and west, through fields, to Blackburn's Ford. Lieut. Brinel, engineer officer, conducted the brigade, and as soon as possible it joined Col. Richardson, before the crossing of this ford on Bull Run. Fire was then opened by Hunt's battery, supported by Richardson's brigade on the right. Edwards' twenty-pounder rifled guns were posted on the left, about six hundred yards from Richardson's position, and sustained by a portion of Davies' brigade. Blenker's brigade took position at Centreville, and commenced throwing up intrenchments. One regiment being located at the former work of the enemy, one to the west of the town on the Warrenton road, and two on the height towards Bull Run. With these last regiments were first placed Tidball's and Green's batteries—Green's afterwards being removed to Richardson's position, in consequence of a notification being sent by that officer that about 2,000 of the enemy were about to attack him, and that he required more artillery. I may here remark that some difference existed in the order given Lieut. Brinel and myself in regard to the defensive works to be thrown up, and also as to the quantity of tools he was to receive. My orders being, by the Lieutenant's advice, to intrench Centreville; his, from Major Barnard, to throw up works at Blackburn's Ford. No tools came forward but the small amount Lieut. Brinel had of his own. These he took to Richardson's position, commenced a battery, and made several hundred yards of it. Blenker, with his pioneers, improved and extended the works at Centreville left by the enemy.

It was soon reported that the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment had left at its encampment a battery of field guns. For this Col. Blenker offered to organize a company of experienced European artillerists, which I accepted. The captain's name, I regret, I have forgotten, as I should recommend his having permanent command of the guns in question. He is an efficient officer. So soon as I completed my arrangements with Blenker, I visited Col. Richardson; found him in proper position and effectively at work, Hunt's and Edwards' battery being in good position. There was no evidence of the enemy immediately about the ford until after the first opening of the fire, when he fled from barns and houses in the vicinity. Then, after ordering proper supports for the batteries, and placing a reserve force in position, I returned to Centreville, finding all right, and the troopers at work. Remaining here some time, I returned to Richardson, when it was surmised that there was no enemy at that place, and I found the ammunition of the batteries rapidly diminishing. I ordered from the Brigadier a few skirmishers to go forward and examine the ford, determined if I could cross, to do so, and endeavor to cut the line of travel pursued by retreating and advancing detachments of the enemy. The line of skirmishers had barely entered the woods, when a large force of the enemy was discovered concealed by breastworks. He opened fire, which was handsomely returned. In this affair three of the Sixteenth New-York Volunteers were wounded. The skirmishers report the force of the enemy greatly damaged by Green's battery. I made no other attempt on this ford, my orders being on no account to get into a general engagement. As I was again returning to Blenker's position, I received the notice to telegraph to Washington, which I found had been done by Lieut. Wendell, Topographical Engineer, in my staff, and was compelled by illness to remain at my head-quarters. It was at this time the order was received to put two brigades on the Warrenton turnpike at the bridge. I without delay sent a staff-officer to order forward Davies' brigade, but whilst this officer was executing my instructions, Davies sent word he wanted a reserve regiment forward, that the enemy, some 3,000, was attempting to turn his flank. The staff officer, therefore, properly suspended the giving of my order, and immediately reported the fact to me, and this caused me to advance but the one brigade (Blenker's) to the position on the Warrenton turnpike. Blenker's advance to that point was soon impeded by fugitives from the battle-field. When these were passing my head-quarters I endeavored to rally them, but my efforts were vain.

The attack on Davies' position caused painful apprehension for the safety of the left flank of the Army, and claiming it of the first importance that my division should occupy the strongest position, I sent instructions to Davies and Richardson to have their brigades fall back on Centreville. Then followed Blenker's Brigade, to see if it was in position, when I was informed the Commanding General had passed. I then returned to Centreville, and found Davies' and Richardson's brigades arriving, and commenced placing them in position, Richardson's Brigade, with Green's Battery, being placed about one-half mile in advance of Centreville Heights, his line of battle facing Blackburn's Ford. In rear of Richardson, I posted two regiments behind fences, as a support for the first line, and still further in rear and on the heights I placed Hunt's and Edward's batteries, two of Davies' regiments being in reserve to support them. I then followed Blenker, found Tidball's Battery in admirable position, supported by the Garabaldi Guard, Blenker, with three regiments, and the Fourth Pennsylvania Battery being in advance. Having great confidence in his judgment and troops, I returned to Centreville Heights to await events, when I found all my defensive arrangements changed. Not knowing who had done this, and seeing Col. Richardson giving different positions to my troops, I asked by what authority he was acting, when he told me he had instructions from my superior officer. I soon thereafter met the commanding general, and complained of the change. The General's views were completed, and [illegible] me without further control of the division. At the time the attack was made on Davies' flank, the regiments of the brigade engaged performed their duty gallantly. The batteries of Hunt's and Edward's opening fire did great damage to the advancing troops of the enemy, soon [illegible] them. I am grieved that in this engagement a brave and accomplished young officer, Lieut. Presley O'[illegible], of the Second Regiment Artillery, who was attached to Hunt's Battery, was almost instantly killed. Several of the New-York Volunteers were wounded. I have not the reports relating thereto.

Blenker's Brigade, while on the Warrenton road, was charged by cavalry, but by a prompt and skillful fire, emptied several saddles, and relieved himself from further annoyance. This summary embraces the operations of my division up to the evening of the 21st.

Before closing, permit me to name and do justice to my staff, whose assiduity in the performance of their duties, and untiring exertions throughout the day, deserve all the commendation I am able to bestow, viz.:

Capt. Th. Vincent, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Lieut. Prime, Engineers; Lieut. McMullan, Adjutant, Second Infantry, and acting Infantry General; Assistant-Surgeon Woodward, Medical Director, and Major Ritchie, New-York Volunteers. My Aid-de-Camp, Lieut Wendell, Topographical Engineers, was quite ill during the day, and thereby prevented from being with me. Lieut. Hawkins' Second Infantry, my aids, were absent on detached service for supplies, &c., and had performed their duty, and were within two miles of Centreville when they met our army crowding the road. My brigade commanders, Blenker, Davis, and Richardson, admirably performed their respective duties. My remarks apply also to their officers and men. The batteries of Major Green handsomely executed all required of them.

In closing this report, I would make a personal allusion to my condition during the day. I had lost my rest the two nights previous, was sick, had eaten nothing during the day, and had it not been for the great responsibility resting on me, should have been in bed.

I am, dear Sir, respectfully your obedient servant,
D. J. Miles,
Colonel Second Infantry, commanding Fifth Division.

EXULTATION OF THE REBELS—HIGH-TONED LYING.

JOHNSTON AND BEAUREGARD'S BULLETIN TO THE ARMY.

Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, Manassas Junction, July 28, 1861.
Soldiers of the Confederate States:

One week ago a countless host of men, organized into an Army, with all the appointments which modern art and practiced skill could devise, invaded the soil of Virginia.

Their people sounded their approach with triumphant displays of anticipated victory. Their Generals came in most regal state. Their ministers, Senators, and women came to witness the immolation of this Army and the subjugation of our people, and to celebrate these with wild revelry.

It is with the profoundest emotions of gratitude to an overruling God, whose hand is manifest in protecting our homes and your liberties, that we, your Generals commanding, are enabled, in the name of our whole country, to thank you for that patriotic courage, that heroic gallantry, that devoted daring, exhibited by you in the actions of the 18th and 21st of July, by which the host of the enemy was scattered, and a signal and glorious victory was achieved.

The two affairs of the 18th and 21st were but the sustained and continued efforts of your patriotism against the constantly recurring colors of an enemy fully treble our numbers, and this effort was crowned, on the evening of the 21st, with a victory so complete, that the invaders were driven from the field, and made to fly in disorderly rout back to their intrenchments—a distance of over thirty miles.

They left upon the field nearly every piece of their artillery, a large portion of their arms, equipments, baggage, stores, &c., and almost every one of their wounded and dead, amounting, together with the prisoners, to many thousands; and thus the Northern hosts were driven by you from Virginia.

Soldiers! we congratulate you on an event which insures the liberty of our country. We congratulate every man of you whose glorious privilege it was to participate in this triumph of courage and truth, to fight in the battle of Manassas. You have created an epoch in the history of Liberty, and unborn nations will rise up and call you blessed. Continue this noble devotion, looking always to the protection of the just God, and, before time grows much older, we will be hailed as the deliverers of a nation of ten millions of people.

Comrades! our brothers who have fallen have earned undying renown, and their blood, shed in our holy cause, is a precious and acceptable sacrifice to the Father of Truth and Right; their graves are beside the tomb of Washington, their spirits have joined his in eternal communion. We will hold the soil in which the dust of Washington is mingled with the dust of our brothers. We drop one tear on their laurels, and move forward to avenge them.

Soldiers! we congratulate you on a glorious triumph and complete victory. We thank you for doing your whole duty in the service of your country.

Joseph E. Johnston,
G. P. T. Beauregard.

HON. ALFRED ELY.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 10.

The first direct communication from Hon. Alfred Ely, since his capture on the 21st ult.—nearly three weeks ago—has been received. A letter, written by his own hand, and addressed to his wife, was received by her this morning by mail. We are permitted to extract from it so much as may be of interest to the public. The letter is very brief. It will be seen that he alludes to previous letters sent. They have not been received:

Richmond, Va., July 29, 1861.

* * * 'Tis Monday evening, and I take a moment to repeat my assurance to you that I am very well, and to say also that we have some additions to our company since my last letter to you. On Saturday afternoon, Calvin Huson, Jr., Esq., arrived here, a prisoner, having been captured on the same battle-field with myself.

The messenger has come in for the letters, and I must let this much go, or not write at all. Will write you again this afternoon.

P. S.—The messenger waits a moment, and I am enabled to say that you need not feel anxious about me at all. I hope soon to be permitted to go home, and think I shall.

In great haste, &c., Alfred Ely.

MORE LIES FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

Richmond, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

Last night the train from Manassas brought a considerable number of Lincolnites, who will swell the number of our captives in Richmond to one thousand. The supply on hand will enable the Government to invite the Northern President to begin, whenever he shall see proper, the work of barbarism threatened to be visited upon prisoners in his hands—a threat, however, which he will not dare now to execute. The curiosity of the public seems very great to get a sight of this portion of old Scott's "Grand Army," and hundreds of eager people crowd around the different places of confinement and manifest the greatest anxiety for a peep at the animals.

My informant showed me an envelope, on which Jeff. Davis and Beauregard were represented as hanging from the gallows, guarded by these Zouaves, who were holding up to their swinging captives a scroll of paper on which was inscribed the motto of Virginia, *Sic Semper Tyrannis.* Thanks to a just God, these wretches, whose motto was 'booty and beauty,' and who were heard to declare on the cars between New-York and Washington that they would dishonor every woman in the South, have been almost exterminated, and the remnant, now in this city, is the last of all to whom our Government, I am assured, will extend the slightest privilege, or consent to release *even in exchange.*

Among those who were brought by yesterday's train are two of the intimate friends of the United States Secretary of War, who were sent by him on Monday, from Washington, to search for the body of his relative, Col. Cameron. Instead of doing this in an honorable manner, under a flag of truce, he concluded to effect it, if possible, by stealth and artifice; accordingly, he procured a carriage and two valuable horses and started his chosen instruments on their mission. They arrived on the field of battle and were engaged in the inspection of dead bodies, when they were arrested as spies.

A conversation with an intelligent Lieutenant from Ohio called forcibly to my attention the importance of a strict compliance, on the part of newspapers and correspondents, with the request of our Government.

This prisoner says that the amusement indulged in by the Southern newspapers at the high firing of the Yankees at the battle of Bethel, reached the officers and men, who made it a subject of serious consideration, and every Captain, before commencing the action of Sunday last, directed his men to fire low. Hence a particularly noticeable fact relating to our wounded, who arrived yesterday, is that nearly all their injuries are in the lower extremities—the legs and feet.

I also learn from one of our surgeons that the wounded prisoners taken by our Army are not by far so dangerously hurt as the majority of our own men. Most of our wounds are from Minié balls, which have made ghastly openings, and frequently gone entirely through the body, while those upon the enemy are with round balls, whose effects have been less fatal.

TROPHIES.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 2.

The city is full of trophies sent by our gallant boys from the field of Manassas to their friends in this city. We cannot describe all these various mementoes of the great fight, but one which we observed at the Empire House, in the Fourth District, corner of Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets. It was sent to Dr. Fisher by a relative, who is in Hays' Regiment, and consists of a Major's uniform, the name of the owner, Major S. F. Nickerson, being written on the lining of the coat. The wearer of this uniform was singled out by one of our boys, who put a bullet through his forehead, and taking possession of his body appropriated the uniform and a belt which the officer wore, that contained a variety of useful little things for a soldier. But of all the trophies, none appear to have afforded our boys more comfort and gratification than that box of dressing-gowns. Our dusty and tired boys must have presented a gorgeous appearance, dressed off in the luxurious robes supplied by the ladies of New-York, as the Seminole warriors who, having captured the wardrobe of a traveling theatrical company, arrayed themselves in the garbs of *Rolla, William Tell, Hamlet* and *Macbeth,* and had a grand old time of it.

THE SECOND RHODE ISLAND BATTERY.

The following statements about the firing of the Second Rhode Island Battery in the recent battle are interesting. They are made in a private letter by one of the officers:

"We can carry in our ammunition chests, on the pieces and caissons, 768 rounds. We had this divided into 500 shell, 168 shot, and 100 cannister. When we left the field we had about 30 shot and shell and 75 rounds of cannister, which were scattered through the battery, and not enough to make it safe to put the guns into position, for the cannister is not of a longer range than 250 yards. We fired over 650 rounds, which is a very large number for a battery to use in one day's engagement. We had more shot and shell in reserve, but of course could not bring the baggage wagons on the field."

The African Slave-Trade.

ARREST OF TWO NEW-BEDFORD MEN ON A CHARGE OF FITTING OUT A SLAVER.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* of Aug. 9 says:

"Deputy United States Marshal S. H. Bicknell, of Boston, arrived in this city last evening, having in his possession warrants for the arrest of Mr. Albert S. Bigelow, a wholesale liquor-dealer on South Water-street, and Mr. Andrew H. Potter, of the firm of A. H. Potter & Co., outfitters, also doing business on South Water-street. Mr. Bicknell called upon City Marshal Terry, and made him acquainted with his business, who at once promised him his coöperation.

At about eight o'clock this morning, Mr. Bicknell waited upon Mr. Bigelow at his place of business, and requested his presence in Boston to answer to a charge of fitting out the ship *Brutus,* at this port, as a slaver. Mr. Bigelow announced his readiness to accede to the officer's demand, and they then proceeded to the Marshal's office. After a short tarry, Mr. Bicknell, Mr. Bigelow and Officer Howland waited upon Mr. Potter at his store, who, upon being notified of the charge against him, also expressed his willingness to accompany the officer. All three went to Boston in the midday train.

"The *Brutus* sailed from this port Aug. 29, 1860, being cleared by Mr. Bigelow, ostensibly for a whaling voyage, under command of Capt. R. S. Devoll, who left her off the Western Islands and returned home. At that time she was suspected, and the agent stated that she would be discharged and reloaded under the inspection of a Government officer. Her sails were unbent, but nothing more was done. After a few days her sails were again bent, and she proceeded to sea.

"Some time since we published a statement of a young man, named Jerome Colburn, of Belchertown, who was on board the *Brutus,* and who stated that they succeeded in leaving the coast of Africa with six hundred negroes, landing five hundred of them in Cuba. The vessel was also sold in Cuba, and the crew dispersed."

ANOTHER SLAVE-TRADER IN CUSTODY IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Traveller,* of August 9, has this account of another case:

"A man named John Jones *alias* John Downall, has recently been arrested on suspicion of having been a mate of a vessel engaged in the Slave-trade. About a year since, the brig *Mary Frances* was fitted out in New-York and cleared for Wilmington, N. C., and from thence she obtained a nominal charter to the West India Islands, and from thence she sailed to the coast of Africa, took on board five hundred negroes, and succeeded in landing them safe in Cuba. The master and all hands then dispersed to parts unknown.

Recent inquiries by the United States Marshal at New-York, led to the knowledge that John Jones, the mate of the vessel, was in this vicinity, and with the aid of officials here he was arrested for the minor offence of serving on board the *Mary Frances* voluntarily when fitted out as a slaver.

That being a bailable offence, parties interested in the Slave-trade sent to Boston to release him on bail, with ample sureties, but before he could be released a warrant was issued by Assistant District-Attorney Lothrop, charging him with shipping slaves, which is a capital offence. On this he was arrested, and is now in custody in this city.

The evidence against him is said to be of the most conclusive character. It is not yet known whether he will be proceeded against here or at New-York. The witnesses are at present in New-York. The prisoner is about thirty-five years old, and unmarried, we believe, but has friends residing at Chelsea. He also has acquaintances in this city, among whom he has borne a good character heretofore.

The investigations in reference to the Slave-trade show that during the past year parties in New-York fitted out about one vessel a week for this business. Occasionally they fitted out a vessel at Boston and New-York. It is believed now that their traffic will be wholly broken up."

Obituary.

—Right-Rev. Samuel Bowman, D. D., Assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, died suddenly on Saturday last, while on his way from Pittsburgh to Buffalo, whither he was going to discharge official duties. Bishop Bowman was a native of Wilkesbarre, and was born in 1800. He was educated for the Bar, but soon after admission turned his attention to the study of Divinity, and was ordained a Deacon, by Bishop White, in the year 1823. In the following year he was ordained a Priest. Immediately after he was ordained a Deacon, he took charge of St. John's Church, Piqua, Lancaster County. In October, 1825, he became Rector of Trinity Church, Easton, devoting also a portion of his time to an infant congregation at Allentown. In 1826 he was called to St. James' Church, Lancaster, and continued there for thirty years, only giving it up when he was elected Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, in 1858. In 1848, Dr. Bowman was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana, but he declined it, preferring to remain with his congregation. The failing health of Bishop Potter preventing him from attending to all the arduous labors of his Diocese, the Convention of the Church, in May, 1858, determined to elect an Assistant Bishop. On the 28th of the month, on the sixteenth ballot, Dr. Bowman was elected, his principal competitor having been Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D. Although Dr. Bowman was voted for by the High Church Party, he has never been regarded as an ultra man. He was consecrated Aug. 25, 1858, so that he filled his sacred office less than three years. As Bishop Potter's health has much improved lately, it is probable that no action upon electing another Assistant Bishop will be taken before the annual meeting of the Convention of the Diocese, next May.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Ingraham, J.—*Thomas O'Calahan vs. Patrick B. McEntyre.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale granted.

Simeon Katz vs. The People.—Bill of exceptions settled.

Leopold C. Tappy vs. Charles G. Hook.—Dismissed with $10 costs.

William Gramon, et al. vs. Bradbury M. Johnson, et al.—Motion granted to order a satisfaction of judgment against Johnson, on payment of disbursements of action and sheriff's fees on execution, with expenses of satisfaction piece, $1, and filing same.

Hopper C. Van Vorst vs. Stephen Pane.—Motion granted. Sale to be at the store of auctioneer.

Jane Norton, Administratrix, &c., vs. Alfred A. Burnham.—Motion granted, directing defendant to comply with the order of the Referee as to accounting, and show cause on the first Monday of September why he should not be attached for contempt.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Sophia M. Schindler.—Granted, and reference to Charles E. Jenkins, Esq., to nominate a Receiver and take security.

Joseph H. Williams vs. Bridgett [illegible].—Motion denied. Defendant's cost to abide event.

The People ex rel., Lizzie Pricey, vs. William H. Duzenberry.—Motion denied.

The Grocers' Bank vs. John P. Lee.—Motion denied—$10 costs—with leave to defendant to renew on payment of costs.

In the Matter of the Clue Will.—Issues proposed by attorney for plaintiff allowed as amended.

Henry G. Bunnell vs. Eugene Kittel[illegible].—I think this action was properly tried at the Special Term, and that on the pleadings the plaintiffs should have payment. The findings of fact and [illegible] the conclusions of law, and the proposed decree or judgment [illegible] drawn by plaintiff's attorney, and be settled on three days' notice.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Aug. 10, 1861.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '62 Reg	95	30	N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	88	100	do	[illegible]
3,000	do	88½	300	do	[illegible]
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	88	50	do	[illegible]
3,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86	50	do	[illegible]
9,550	Treas 6 p c Two Y	100¼	100	do	[illegible]
2,000	Ill Can. Bds, '60	90	100	do	[illegible]
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	46	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10,000	do	46¼	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
1,000	do	46	[illegible]	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
10,000	do	46½	100	do	[illegible]
5,000	do	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,000	Virginia St. 6s	54	5	Erie Railway	[illegible]
13,000	do	s5 53¾	100	do	[illegible]
2,000	do	54	50	do	[illegible]
5,000	do	s30 52	150	do	[illegible]
1,000	Georgia State 6s	77	100	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
4,000	do	[illegible]	200	Mich. Central R.	43
5,000	N. C. State 6s	75	60	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
10,000	Mo. State 6s	45	[illegible]	Panama Railroad	[illegible]
10,000	do	b60 44¾	150	do	[illegible]
2,000	do	44½	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	[illegible]
7,000	do	44¾	50	do	65
10,000	do	44	100	do	[illegible]
2,000	Michigan 6s	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
3,000	Louisiana State 6s	[illegible]	11	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	[illegible]
3,000	N. Y. [illegible]	[illegible]	12	do	91½
10	Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galena and Chic. R. R.	65½
25	City Bank	111	100	do	65¾
10	Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	250	do	65¾
15	Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	61½
15	Bank of New-York	[illegible]	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	30½
15	Metropolitan Bank	93	400	do	30¼
8	Amer. Ex. Bank	75	450	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	40¾
10	U. S. Trust Co	106	16	Chic. B. & Q. R. R.	57½
100	Canton Company	9½			

Saturday, Aug. 10—P. M.

The Stock Market was again firm to-day, though the extreme prices paid in the excitement of yesterday's rise were not in all instances supported. The State Stocks were in request at full rates for Tennessees and Missouris, and a further advance was made in Georgias, while Virginias fell off to 54@54¼ ℘ cent. The railway shares closed after the Board, on the Street, about as follows:

Central	ex d. 74⅞	Toledo	30⅜
Erie	26⅜	Mich. Central	43
Missouris	44⅝	Mich. Guaranteed	30
Tennessees	46¼	Panama	107½
Galena	65½	Pacific	77
Rock Island	40⅝	Illinois Central	65⅛
Treasury Notes	96⅞	Hudson	35

The Associated Banks held a Conference yesterday on the subject of the approaching Government Loans, after some of the leading officers had informally met at the residence of Mr. Cisco, in Fifth-avenue, on Friday evening. A Committee of Ten were appointed to report to an adjourned meeting on Monday, consisting of Messrs. Stevens, of the Bank of Commerce, Mr. Coe, of the American Exchange, Mr. Taylor, of the City, Mr. Howes, of the Park, Mr. Vermilye, of the Merchants, Mr. Tileston, of the Phœnix, Mr. Burnett, of the America, Mr. Jones, of the Chemical, Mr. Gallatin, of the National and Mr. Morrison, of the Manhattan.

Some disappointment was felt that a prompter conclusion was not arrived at, but we understand that the delay and deliberation are entirely acceptable to the Secretary, who will not leave town until Tuesday. We are also glad to learn that he is thus far much pleased with the disposition manifested by the financial people of this City, and is quite confident of all the preliminary success with his new loans that he anticipated from his present visit. Nevertheless, the adjournment over to Monday seemed to be uncalled for, and is attributable, we suppose, to certain petty rivalries among the Bankers themselves, which need to be placated to insure the desired unanimity of action.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of business changes for the week ending the 10th inst. gives 17 failures and suspensions in New-York, 10 in Boston, 3 in Baltimore, and 18 in other places, being a total of 48 for the week. The *Bulletin* says: "The recent award of bids by Government has put new life into our woolen manufacturers and our clothiers. Among the largest awards are those to the Middlesex and Maverick Companies."

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$3,840,428	$2,627,559	$554,567
Thrown on market	3,986,346	2,711,577	388,760
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	75,623,412	65,990,246	32,070,173
Thrown on market	75,194,848	65,846,453	29,808,067

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	467	$141,895	123	$49,889	103	$29,029
Mf. of Cot'n	49	11,740	71	16,348	61	8,541
Mf. of Silk	132	132,742	114	139,024	30	23,511
Mf. of Flax	32	7,936	24	7,004	59	9,538
Miscellan's	103	21,901	178	26,168	21	2,947
Total	783	$316,194	570	$238,373	264	$72,586
		238,373				316,194
Total entered		$554,567	Total marketed			$388,760

The following is an approximate statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of July, compared with the same period of last year, viz.:

	1861.	1860.
From Freights	$103,180 15	$78,595 86
From Passengers	57,251 90	56,195 48
From Express	2,700 00	2,600 00
From Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00
From Rent of Road	7,083 34	7,083 34
From Miscellaneous	370 50	1,732 31
Total	$178,410 89	$154,031 99
Earn'gs f'm Jan 1 to Jy. 31	$1,554,812 77	$1,176,327 80
Increase		$378,484 96

Messrs. Taylor Brothers quote Bank Notes thus:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	⅛	South Carolina and Georgia	15
New York State	⅜	Mobile	20
Canada	1⅛	New-Orleans	12
East Jersey	¼	Ohio and Ind.	1
West Jersey	⅜	Tennessee	20
Philadelphia	⅛	Missouri	14
Pennsylvania	½	Kentucky	2
Baltimore	⅛	DRAFTS.	
Maryland	2	Boston	⅛
Delaware	⅛	Philadelphia	1-5
Virginia	14	Baltimore	⅛
North Carolina	14		

Dangerous counterfeits have just appeared namely: Five's and ten's, on Prescott Bank, Mass. Also, ten's, on the Mechanics' Bank, New-York City.

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, Aug. 8.

We are again experiencing more or less trouble about our paper money. The difficulty commenced with Canada bank-notes, which were largely put in circulation here, and well received, because specie could be had for them in New-York as well as Canada within a small fraction of their face, but since the Canada banks have adopted a system of redemption in New-York with a fictitious value upon British sovereigns, and so charging an exorbitant premium upon any one wishing to convert their notes, our bankers and merchants have very properly refused to rate Canada money at a higher rate than 1@2 ℘ cent. discount.

We understand that a Water-street financier, who has been chiefly instrumental in introducing Canada money here, left immediately for Montreal on the beginning of this difficulty, in the hope of inducing the Canada banks to provide some certain and reliable system of redemption here at Chicago. Whether he will succeed or not, no one can say, but one thing may be safely averred—if he does not, their notes cannot obtain a general circulation in this vicinity.

Some trouble has also existed in regard to Iowa money, but has been occasioned more, it would seem, by personal animosity between bankers and brokers, than from any good reason. The banking-house of Solomon Sturges & Sons expresses a willingness to sell exchange on New-York in unlimited quantities, at ½ of 1 ℘ cent., for Iowa money, which is equivalent to redeeming Iowa money at ½@¾ in specie.

The Produce markets have been active since our last review, and in the leading staples a material improvement is to be noted, with a general firmness in everything except a few articles of perishable nature. The weather has been excessively hot, adding very much discomfort to the labor of general business, but not impeding it seriously. Flour has gradually improved on both Spring and Winter Wheat brands, the advance on the former being 10c.@15c. in a week, and on the latter, 25c.@30c., as it was previously without much inquiry. Wheat has been active, and most of the time buoyant, Spring advancing 3c.@3½c., and Winter 2c.@3c. Corn has been on the market in enormous quantities, but until yesterday had been gradually advancing, having gained about ½c., but with the present firmness and buoyancy in Freights [illegible] is drooping, but will hardly fall back. Oats have been active, but irregular, closing quiet. Barley and Rye [illegible] in small supply, the latter is firm and steady, but the former is inactive and variable. Fresh Fruits, new Vegetables, Poultry and Game, and all perishable articles, are very irregular on account of the heat. Hides are steady, but dull. Tallow firm and steady. High wines [illegible] and Alcohol 2c.@3c. [illegible] Provisions, nothing [illegible] doing, and quotations are not reliable. Wool without improvement, either in movement or prices.

Last week gave us the largest amount of corn, or indeed of any one kind of grain ever received at this point, viz.: 1,135,390 bushels. We had some very large weeks' figures on wheat, after the last harvest, but the largest was only [illegible] bushels. For three [illegible] the receipts of [illegible] have exceeded one million bushels per week.

The aggregate receipts of flour and grain last week were [illegible] bushels, and have never been exceeded [illegible] in the history of the grain movement at this point; the third week of August, 1860, gave us 1,648,110 bushels, and the third week of July, 1861, gave us [illegible] bushels.

The receipts of the first half of the current week [illegible] were 11,485 bbls. flour, 147,188 bush. wheat, 436,112 bush. corn, 19,203 bush. oats, 2,203 bush. barley, and 3,163 bush. rye, or a total of 675,360 bushels.

The shipments during the half of the current week, are 12,130 bbls. flour, 80,852 bush. wheat, 201,083 bush. corn, 56,757 bush. oats, 10,000 bush. rye, 10,000 bush. barley, or a total of 368,857 bushels.

The total equivalent of wheat of receipts of flour and grain from all sources except teams, from the first of January, for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st	190,550	61,203	156,237	385,529
2d	176,540	79,201	231,852	409,107
3	177,680	72,359	333,095	414,218
4th	147,623	84,971	321,288	314,615
5th	96,664	136,778	241,880	353,309
6th	160,054	133,298	288,130	372,500
7th	173,008	173,847	253,601	308,791
8th	232,123	112,056	188,588	313,461
9th	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,051
10th	232,142	84,794	230,129	274,070
11th	127,772	77,726	481,499	478,811
12th	113,062	182,185	209,575	484,041
13th	172,443	155,379	281,286	[illegible]
14th	339,184	181,914	442,742	[illegible]
15th	319,637	129,686	428,919	[illegible]
16th	310,759	168,945	480,877	[illegible]
17th	678,683	185,423	514,584	[illegible]
18th	497,514	212,831	[illegible]	[illegible]
19th	493,612	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20th	509,697	322,126	817,188	[illegible]
21st	397,968	479,887	837,368	[illegible]
22d	397,976	514,684	675,188	[illegible]
23d	542,020	474,302	524,076	[illegible]
24th	993,474	369,795	675,512	1,007,[illegible]
25th	1,171,361	274,848	827,271	[illegible]
26th	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	[illegible]
27th	963,877	190,072	685,887	[illegible]
28th	742,874	304,170	996,962	[illegible]
29th	538,938	231,644	646,476	[illegible]
30th	303,606	126,829	669,123	1,610,[illegible]

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 78; Reading Railroad, 35; Morris Canal, 8½; Long Island Railroad, 38⅞. Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 71 bbls. Ashes, 8,171 bbls. Flour, 1,035 bbls. and 223 bags Corn Meal, 14,865 bushels Wheat, 29,670 bushels Corn, 3,600 bushels Rye, 21,563 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 906 packages Provisions, and 1,122 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 906 bbls., including 656 bbls. Pots, and 252 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair request, at full prices; sales 1,500 bags, at 13¾c.@15c. ℘ lb., usual terms. Other kinds have been inactive.

COTTON—Is in good request, at advancing prices; sales 2,800 bbls. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	15	15	15⅛	[illegible]
Middling, ℘ lb	18	18	18⅛	[illegible]
Middling Fair, ℘ lb	18½	18½	18⅝	[illegible]

EARTHENWARE—The supply and demand have been limited; prices have been quoted firm.

FISH—All kinds are in very moderate demand, including Dry Cod, at $2 87@$3 50 per cwt.; large No. 1 Mackerel, at $9 50@$10; and No. 3 do., at $3 50 ℘ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails to-day, for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, and as the available supply is light, prices are well supported. The reported transactions reach 14,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 35; poor to choice Extra State at $4 45@$4 65, mainly at $4 45@$4 55, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 20@$4 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 45@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 50@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 05 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25@$4 35
Extra State	4 45@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 20@ 4 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 45@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 5 60
Inferior extra Ohio	4 85@ 4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 95@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 70@ 4 85
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 80@ 6 50

Southern Flour continues quiet, yet steady. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including superfine, at $4 25@$4 30, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 45@$7 50, ℘ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 35 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet, at previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, chiefly for export, and prices of prime parcels have advanced. Sales, 127,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including white Canada at $1 26@$1 28; Canada Club at $1 02; white Western at $1 25@$1 32; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 22; red Western, at $1 10@$1 21; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 10@$1 12, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 91c.@$1 09; Racine Spring at $1 03@$1 05; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 85c.@$1 02; new White Kentucky at $1 35, ℘ bushel. Corn is in lively request, at firmer rates; sales 102,000 bushels, at 43c.@45c., for poor to prime mixed Western; 39c.@42½c., for damaged do.; 50c.@52c. for Western Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 60c.@62c. for Northern, 52c. for Canada, and 48c.@50c. for Western, ℘ bushel. Sales 4,100 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are salable and buoyant, including Canadian at 26c.@28c.; Western at 31c.@32½c., and State at 32c.@33c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in limited demand, for local use, at 50c.@70c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@55c. for new crop, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are saleable and steady, including last year's crop, at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been quite limited; the changes in prices have been unimportant. Week's receipts, 12,424 Hides. week's sales, 6,600 Hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co., 362 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 17c., cash, less 5 ℘ cent. usual selection; 593 dry salted St. Domingo, 25 lbs., 8c. cash, as they run; 500 dry Texas, 25 lbs., 11c. cash, as they run; 400 Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., private terms; 1,250 City and Country Slaughters, 70 lbs., private terms, for export; 1,500 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., private terms for export; 1,000 Western Slaughters, 65 lbs., private terms, for export; 1,000 Western and Country Slaughters, 50@70 lbs., private terms; 5 bales Calcutta Slaughter Cow, 10 lbs., $1 30 each, cash; The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides, is 325,100 (same time last year, 337,300—year before, 252,400,) and 1,160 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,600 Horse, 2,500 East India Cow and Buffalo. The stock includes 148,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips); 31,000 dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips); 81,800 dry Orinoco, 57,300 dry California, 4,100 dry Truxillo and Honduras, 30,800 dry Tampico, Matamoras and Vera Cruz; 15,100 dry and dry salted Maracaibo, 5,700 dry and dry salted Chili, 7,300 dry Bogota and Savanilla, 15,000 dry Central American and San Juan, 9,300 dry Barcelona, 6,600 dry West Indies, &c.; 12,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 22,000 dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 42,000 dry Gambia and Bissau; 19,300 Sierra Leone; 1,500 dry salted Maranham; 2,700 wet salted Buenos Ayres; 15,600 wet salted California; 3,000 wet salted Western and Southern; 4,800 wet salted Rio Grande Cow; 1,600 wet salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Horse; 2,500 Penang Cow and Buffalo; 1,160 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The demand has been limited for hemlock tanned, and fair for oak tanned, within the annexed range. Sole: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 23c.@25c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 24c.@25c.; Oak light Southern, good, 20c.@22c.; Oak light Southern, cropped, good, 30c.; Oak middle Southern, cropped, good, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good, light, 16c.@17c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, at 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock; Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 17c.@18½c. Hemlock, California, good light, 16c.@17c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 16½c.@17½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 15½c.@17c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres damaged, all weights, 13c.@15c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres poor, all weights, 9c.@11c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 19c.@21c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@27c., on six months' credit. Messrs. Weizel & [illegible] report receipts, this week, of 23,400 sides Sole.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, and prices have favored buyers. Sales 470 bbls. at $15 37½@$15 50 for Mess, $10 25@$10 37½ for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Lard is in demand, and is steady. Sales 435 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9¼c. ℘ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales, since our last 450 bbls., at $12 25@$13 50 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams $13 50@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 7c.@11c. for Western and 8c.@14c., for State, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 3c.@7c., ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 100 tcs., in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been inactive, prices have been nominally unchanged.

SALT—Has been in request, including Liverpool Fine, at $1 30@$1 60; do. Ground, at 80c. ℘ sack.

SUGARS—Sales have been made, since our last, of 1,100 hhds., including Cuba, at 5¼c.@6¼c., and Porto Rico at 6⅛c.@[illegible]c.; also 257 boxes Havana, part at 6¼c.@7¼c. ℘ lb. The demand for Refined Sugars is good, and prices are tending upwards. The Messrs. Stuart quote their varieties thus: Best quality Loaf, 9⅞c.; best quality Crushed, 9⅝c.; Circle A—, Crushed, 9½c.; Granulated, 9¾c.; Ground, 9⅝c.; White A, 8⅞c.; Yellow [illegible]c., cash, ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls., at 16½c.@17c., mainly at 16¾c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been reported, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8½d.@9d.; Corn, 8d.@9d., ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℘ tierce. Lard and Bacon, 22s. 6d.@[illegible]; Tallow, 25s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ℘ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ℘ ton; Hops, ½d. ℘ lb. For Havre—Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 16c. ℘ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List,* have been a schooner, 200 tons, to Lisbon, heavy Pipe Staves, $40; a bark, 340 tons, to Marseilles, light Pipe Staves, $33; a bark, 493 tons, to Havana, $3,500; a brig, 283 tons, to Sagua-la-Grande, $1,750; a schooner, 1,300 bbls., to St. Kitts, 90c.; a bark, 484 tons, to Lisbon; a schooner, 300 tons, to Marseilles; one, 1,200 bbls., to a port in Mexico; a British schooner, 170 tons, to Spanish Main and back; and a brig, 296 tons, to ports in the Mediterranean and back, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application by mail. Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It may be considered almost certain that ere this a battle has been fought at Springfield, between the National forces, under Gen. LYON, and the rebels, under BEN. MCCULLOCH and other leaders. Our latest dispatches represent that subsequent to the affairs at Dug Springs and Curran, Gen. LYON retired to Springfield, considering it imprudent to remain away from that important point while there was a chance that the enemy, with superior numbers, might outflank him, and gain possession of it. He reached there on Monday morning, and prepared for a vigorous defence against the rebels, who were reported to be advancing against him by four different roads, their advance guards being only fifteen miles distant. In anticipation of an immediate attack, Gen. LYON had called in the Home Guards from the country around, and was perfectly confident of victory, although he had no intrenchment, and the number of his Army was inferior. He retired, however, when his splendid artillery, which, served by such men as Gen. SIEGEL, would no doubt prove too much for the enemy in a field fight such as was expected. The condition of the enemy's Commissariat was represented to be very bad, and this fact, it was believed, would hasten the battle. We shall probably soon have news of a decisive character.

An extra issued from the office of the *National Union*, printed at Winchester, Kentucky, reports that between two and three hundred rebel troops have reached Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap, and are moving towards Barboursville, with the supposed intention of seizing fifty thousand pounds of bacon, stored there, and robbing the bank. Great excitement exists in all the neighboring counties, and the Union men are assembling with rifles and shot guns, to repel the invaders.

A report from Richmond, given on the authority of the papers of that city, is to the effect that Admiral DUNDAS intends to take his fleet into the harbor of Charleston, notwithstanding the blockade. The British Consul at Richmond, however, states he has no official authority for such a statement.

From Washington we have nothing but that the weather is intensely hot, the mercury ranging 112° in the shade, to 125° in the sun—and that the Prince NAPOLEON left there yesterday afternoon, on his way North, intending to come as far as Philadelphia last night.

From Harper's Ferry and Western Virginia, there is not a word of news.

No additional event of importance had occurred in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe at the date of our latest advices. The fugitives near Hampton were being provided for by Gen. BUTLER. The burnt town had not yet been occupied by either side. Our correspondent informs us that another expedition had left the Fortress—this time for the Rappahannock River, to interfere with certain secession movements there. The great Union Gun has been successfully mounted at Newport's News, and experiments will be made with it to-morrow.

Gen. FREMONT'S idea of one of the main essentials in prosecuting the war against the rebels, may be found in an order recently issued by him in Missouri. The number of artillery companies of the State is to be increased to twenty-four—a force of probably twenty-five hundred men rank and file. Allowing six pieces of artillery to each hundred men, this will give one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery for the entire force.

The United States Marshal in Boston arrested on Friday night, a person who had registered himself at the Parker House as "C. JORDAN, Pittsburgh, Penn.," but who subsequently confessed himself to be JOHN WILLIAMS, of Norfolk, Va., and is supposed to hold a commission in the rebel Army. He was arrested as a spy, in accordance with orders received from the Secretary of War. It is expected that he will be brought to Fort Lafayette, New-York Harbor.

The ship *Thomas Jefferson*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, reports that she encountered on the 7th inst., south of Nantucket Shoals, a vessel which she believes to have been a privateer. Night coming on, however, she was enabled to escape.

The fourth attempt has been made to release the Baltimore Police Commissioners, now confined in Fort Lafayette, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and has thus far proved unsuccessful. The last writ was issued from the Kings County Court, and was returned to the Court with an indorsement, made by Lieut.-Col. BURKE, commanding at Fort Lafayette, to the effect that he could not obey the writ, being instructed not to do so by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. Counsel for prisoners contended that the return was an improper one, while the District-Attorney maintained that as it was the duty of an officer to obey his superior, the return was all that could be expected. Judge GARRISON thought that the return could be made to conform to the law without violating the orders of Gen. SCOTT. Consideration of the case was finally postponed until to-morrow, when the matter will probably be settled definitely.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was last night serenaded at the St. Nicholas Hotel, by the Republican Central Committee. United States District Attorney E. DELAFIELD SMITH welcomed and introduced Mr. GROW, who responded in a patriotic Union speech.

Yesterday, the Second Company of Massachusetts Light Artillery, Capt. NIMS, arrived in this City from Boston. The battery consisted of six six-pounder guns, and is well supplied with ammunition. After partaking of breakfast at the Park Barracks, where the men rested themselves, they started during the afternoon for the seat of war.

A portion of the correspondence between Mr. HARRIS, our Minister to Japan, and Mr. ALCOCK, the British Minister, in reference to the proposed removal of the Foreign Legations from Yeddo to Yokuhama, is given in the TIMES this morning. It will be seen that Mr. HARRIS peremptorily declined to enter into the proposed arrangement, and gave very good reasons for his course. In consequence of this refusal, diplomatic relations were broken off between the two Ministers, and the correspondence was returned to their respective Governments.

A fire [illegible] yesterday

at full prices. Wheat and Corn were actively sought after at higher rates. Cotton was in lively demand and somewhat firmer. Rio Coffee was salable and buoyant, as were also Sugars and Whisky. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Rice, Tallow, Oils, Hops, Salt, and Teas. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. There were 491 vessels of all classes in port.

What Have We Already Gained?

In the chagrin over the Bull Run affair, we seem to be almost unconscious of the peaceful victories which our cause has recently achieved. In the seceded States there are only about five millions of whites. In the Slave States, including Western Virginia, loyal to Government, there are fully three millions. The South has thus nearly divided itself, numerically as well as geographically, on this very subject of secession. This fact is really conclusive of the contest, whether considered in the light of the moral or material influence it carries. With Kentucky, Missouri, Western Virginia, Maryland and Delaware as a part of the Confederate Government, we should find ourselves in a very different position from that we now occupy. Had Kentucky seceded, she would have added immense strength to the rebellion, by her great wealth, by the abundance of her productions adapted to the subsistence of an Army, and by her geographical position. As it is, united with Western Virginia, of which our forces now hold undisputed possession, the high road to East Tennessee, which is also loyal, is fully opened. East Tennessee is the key of the military operations of the rebels. With this in our possession, the forces now collected at Manasses would break up without a soldier being directed against them. Kentucky against us would be an almost impassible barrier to our arms, extending from the crest of the Alleghanies to the Mississippi. Hence the earnest and constant efforts of MAGOFFIN and his crew, to place the State, when he found he could not carry it out of the Union, in a position of "armed neutrality," to be crossed by neither party. The recent election has put an end to all such wretched subterfuge. Kentucky will now not only offer a free passage across her soil, but will contribute, and liberally, a most gallant soldiery to our Armies.

Another peaceful victory of almost equal importance is the deposition of the rebel Government of Missouri, and the installation of a loyal one in its place. Missouri is a first-class State in every respect, and secures to us the uninterrupted possession of the west bank of the Mississippi some 75 miles below Cairo, and within about 75 of Memphis, which is the very focus of the rebellion in the Southwest. Missouri in rebellion would neutralize, entirely, for offensive operations southward, the Border Free States. For such operations, Illinois alone can now, without fear of molestation, furnish 50,000 troops. In fact, the loyalty of Kentucky and Missouri, in addition to the strength they confer upon the Government, places all the gallant Northwest, with its 8,000,000 of people, free for a great movement into East Tennessee, and down the Mississippi.

The moral influence of the loyalty of the Slave States named, is quite as valuable as their material. With five-eighths of the slaveholding States loyal, the contest is no longer a sectional one; or for the defence or destruction of an institution. It is simply a conspiracy. To any action or remonstrance of foreign Governments, we conclusively reply, by pointing out the fact that the slaveholding States themselves are divided into two great parties, as bitterly opposed as are the seceding and Free States. When one talks about the division of the country, how shall such division be made? Eastern Virginia cannot carry Western, nor can West Tennessee, Eastern. A civil war inevitably results from any such assumption. Other States would break up in the same manner, wore but a small amount of moral and physical support offered. The truth is, the further the contest proceeds the more difficult its solution upon any other hypothesis but a reunion of the whole country. Such an alternative presents far less difficulties than any other. Our people do not choose to divide upon any question that can run a well-marked, convenient and permanently established line. This fact, already demonstrated, will put a complete quietus upon all propositions for foreign interference.

In looking over the whole ground, it is surprising to see, not how much we have lost, but how immensely we have gained. We can now count upon the tried loyalty of 22,000,000 out of the 27,000,000 of our white population. We have taken from the contest, in a great measure, its aspect as a Slavery question. We are now in position, geographically, as well as from our strength in men and arms, to move forward with resistless strides, as soon as the cool weather sets in. These are the peaceful victories which we have been quietly achieving, and they outweigh in importance twenty such reverses as Bull Run, which taught us a great deal of wisdom at a comparatively small cost.

THE IRISH STOCK RUNNING OUT IN IRELAND.—The census of Ireland for the year 1861, which has just been published by the British Government, reveals the startling fact that there has been during the past ten years a decrease of Irish population of 789,842—the population of Ireland in 1861 being 5,764,543, as compared with 6,552,385 in 1851. This is a diminution of 12.02 per cent., while during the previous decennial period there was a decrease of 19.85 per cent.

This diminution is ascribed mainly to emigration. It appears that in the period 1851–1861, as many as 1,230,986 Irishmen sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom for this country, Australia, etc. This accounts for all the natural decrease as well as for a supposed natural increase of 386,237. The whole natural increase of the population under favorable circumstances might be about 1,000,000. Thus not even the well-known marvelous fecundity of the Irish race can make stand against the enormous drain of emigration which, in the past twenty years has taken away two million persons, and is now draining the population at the rate of one hundred thousand per annum. It will not require a great many years at the same rate to absolutely depopulate the Emerald Isle. For the present, however, the latest returns show that Irish immigration to this country is almost at a stand-still.

It is into America that this prodigious stream of population mainly pours. Of the million and a quarter Irish who, during the past ten years, have crossed the seas, we have received over a million. This prolific brood America hospitably receives. Aside from all their faults—already sufficiently insisted on—there are admirable qualities, physical and metaphysical, in that Celtic race, and they contribute most desirable elements to that great composite of stocks which is working out new ethnological problems in America. It is of course only education that can pierce the solid blocks of ignorance which this population presents as the result of the bad social system to which they have been under life-long subjection. For this our institutions furnish ample provision; while the alacrity with which they have rushed to the defence of free institutions, and the valor with which they have illustrated our battles, have done much to extinguish ancient prejudices and teach us what genuine and noble human qualities underlie the surface-characteristics of the fine old Irish stock.

The True Voice of England.

The Manchester *Examiner*, of the 20th July, contains the most philosophical and appreciative article on the American insurrection and the lesson it teaches that we have seen lately in any English paper. The *Examiner* has a healthy and hearty sympathy with the United States Government, and pays a handsome compliment to the energetic and sweeping policy of President LINCOLN, as enunciated in his message to Congress, for suppressing the revolt against the National Government. The *Examiner* does not at all concur in the shallow deduction of the London *Times* and the tory politicians whose sentiments it reflects, that republicanism is proved to be a failure by the events now occurring in the United States. Republicanism truly is undergoing a severe trial at the present moment—but not republicanism primarily. It is republicanism with a dangerous adulteration that is passing through the crucible.

The *Examiner* sees to the very bottom of the American insurrection. It discovers that it is not the failure of the National Government to secure the common ends of equality and justice to the inhabitants of diverse and widely-separated States, that has caused a revolt against its power. If this were so, then might it be urged with some speciousness, that to the Government of a continent at least, Republicanism is not adapted. But while this is the pretence of part—and only part—of the Confederate States for their withdrawal from the Union, the greater number of the seceders unhesitatingly avow that it is for a wholly different cause that they abandon the old Union. If they were invited to put their ideas into the freest language in giving utterance to their reason of discontent with the North, they would say, perhaps, as the easy courts of divorce cases in some of the Western States, that it is "incompatibility of temper." Certain it is, that when all propositions for a settlement of the quarrel between the North and South had been talked over in the American Congress, last December, the leaders of the secession States then holding their seats in Congress, declared that if a bond were offered them, signed in blank by the United States, and they were allowed to fill in the terms of a continued Union, they would reject it. Their hatred of the National Union was simply unreasoning and obstinate.

The true secret of the Southern revolt has been grasped by the *Examiner*, and we can commend its article to the consideration of English statesmen and people, as comprehending the whole ground of dispute, quite as fully as if made up from the inmost heart of secessionists and loyalists. The question is, in the words of the *Examiner*, whether "the integrity of a great commonwealth should exist at the mercy of a few politicians." The Southern States are notoriously ruled by an oligarchy of slaveholders. This oligarchy tolerated the Republican form of the United States Government so long as their *class* could furnish its Administrations and fill its chief offices at home and abroad. But as soon as Republicanism resented oligarchy, and expressed itself in the mode provided for in the Constitution, then the oligarchy tried to throttle the Republican Government. The fault of the war is not in Republicanism as an institution, but in its tolerance of an enemy in the Constitution and Government, that has proved impudent and ferocious enough to seek its life.

The *Examiner* presents the real issue on trial, in our insurrection, so appositely, that it will do our own citizens good to read what the Manchester paper says. It goes far to mollify the resentment we feel towards the misrepresentations of the London *Times*, to find, after all, that genuine Republicanism is dear to the English heart, and has its vindicators against the asp of Slavery, in the midst of the thunder of the looms of Manchester. The *Examiner* says:

"The real issue is not whether Republican institutions possess the elements of permanency, but *whether the existence of Slavery can be reconciled with free institutions of any sort.* * * * * *Instead of declaring that Republicanism is a failure because it cannot like bound hand and foot to this loathsome corpse, we ought to marvel that it has retained its vitality so long. The present struggle is a proof of the energizing power of free institutions.* The disease might have proved fatal, but Liberty is strong and can throw it off. Light and darkness, God and Belial, are not more opposed than Freedom and Slavery, and the present struggle is merely a healthy effort to cut the bonds of the unnatural alliance which has existed between them."

That is the entire involvement of Republican institutions in the present great rebellion. The struggle is one for power between Republicanism and Slavery. Slavery is aiming to detach a portion of the American Union, over which the Presidential election of last November erected the standard of a truly Republican Administration. And Republicanism fights against the dismemberment of its rightful domain. If Slavery wins, and its horrid banner is accepted among the nations of the earth, there will be no good reason for further pressing the interdict of Slave-trading as piracy. That institution, which is so valuable to the world as that it corrupts the enlightened and philanthropic statesmen of England, and impels them to side with it in its struggles for sovereignty, can surely claim on quite as good grounds, immunity from the operation of laws that would inevitably lead to its downfall.

Throughout Dr. RUSSELL'S travel in the Slave States, the institution of Slavery was constantly thrust on his observation. He was forced to look at it and cope by common consent with the credit it was said happy. In the correspondence of all the world that he left behind him in the South, [illegible] ways looked sorrow-laden, dull and ghastly. And he concluded his beautiful letters on the dreary moral wilderness of the Southern plantations with the declaration that will, in spite of all the mills that ever shook Albion's surface, yet arouse the English heart: "The Slave-trade is necessarily the complement of a Slave State."

The Volunteers' Reward.

All through the North and West the first Volunteers for the war are now receiving their pay, and it comes not in money—for the $11 a month would never have tempted the majority to such hard service—but in the warm welcome and ovation of the people. In distant villages on the prairie, in lumber-towns by the Penobscot, in the coal-settlements of the Alleghanies, in our great cities, whether on the Ohio or the Atlantic, the weather-beaten companies of those who first sprang to arms, are marching proudly in these days through the cheering crowds. If in a smaller town, there is the gay assembly of the whole population, the ladies sprinkling the bayonets with flowers, the sober welcome and prayer of the pastor, the inevitable oration on the green, and a welcome from bright eyes all around, which makes the poor volunteer quite oblivious of the eloquent periods poured out on him.

Some companies pass through the old streets with thinner ranks, and the people miss well-remembered faces; the banners which fair hands intrusted to them, come back tattered and bullet-pierced; the uniforms are rusty and torn, and now and then a wounded man appears in the ranks. This is not holiday-parade; this is war; these are men returning from long marches, from fronting batteries and meeting the deadly musket-volley in behalf of their country. Is it to be wondered at that the people delight to honor them; that the old and young, maiden and matron, rich and poor, come forth, and with tearful eyes and many a warm hand-grasp, bid them welcome to the community which they have honored by their services and their patriotism. All doors are open to them, full tables are spread for them, and for some days each volunteer is a hero in his little circle. He tells over the story of his hair-breadth escapes, his hardships, his marches and his battles.

This is the American soldier's exceeding great reward. It is for this that the volunteers—even those soon to reënlist—hurry back everywhere to their villages and cities.

The instinct of our people gives what the soldier demands; and the huzzaing crowd, the inscriptions of welcome, the applause from fair hands and bright eyes, and the honor from the public, supply what the narrow means of the Government never could offer.

The three months' volunteers deserve well of the Republic. They rose to arms when all was uncertainty and danger; they exposed themselves to what many saw would be the greatest peril of this war—the blundering of raw officers; they felt all the inconveniences in commissariat and irregular payments which must characterize the beginning of a sudden war. They have served cheerfully and bravely. Some have fallen, and are honored of their country. The most return more vigorous in health, and with an experience in drill and warfare which is invaluable for the public service. We know well the annoyances and disgusts these men have experienced in their new camp life; the hard fare, poor rations and nasty habits to which a new regiment under inexperienced officers is exposed. The most of them, of course, would find little inducement in the fifteen dollars a month to incur such risks and hardships again. But they must remember that they owe a solemn duty to the country. They can offer that now on the altar of patriotism which no others can offer—even experience, bought with their sweat and blood. They have learned a thousand things, which it will take the new recruits many months yet to learn. They have had a vigorous, active schooling under these many blunders and perils. It is safe to say that seventy-five thousand of these three-months volunteers are worth a hundred thousand of the new levies. It is an immense gain to have been in a battle, and have heard once the fearful whistle of the cannon-shot. It is an invaluable thing to have learnt that victory can be thrown away by want of discipline and a causeless panic. Every man even, who took part in that inglorious flight from the bloody Run is a better soldier to-day. And still more is this true of brigades, such as the Rhode Island, the Connecticut and the German, who left the disastrous field with closed ranks and in firm order. These men have learnt the highest lesson of war—how to retreat well.

In a few days more the ovations, and welcomes, and entertainments to the eighty thousand will be over. The volunteers will have received their first reward. They will fall back into the ranks of peaceful citizens. But they will find soon that business has mostly ceased; that commerce and manufactures, and thousands of branches of work are resting on their oars. There is little for them to do. Life is stagnant around them. There is no peaceful excitement to replace the wild excitement of the battle, or the adventure of the bivouac and the march.

Then the question will come home to them with greater force, whether they do not owe their services to the country? The Republic is in danger, and she needs, above all, the soldiers who have served. She calls to them, her bravest sons, to come forward and do battle for the old flag.

Can we doubt that, after a few weeks, these brave fellows will answer, and rank themselves anew under the Stars and Stripes? Their regiments must be the preferred and trusted regiments. They will be the reserve—the "Old Guard"—which shall decide the great battles on Southern soil—battles that future ages will celebrate as the times of salvation and deliverance to the Republic.

Even in our own Times it will be glorious to be known as a veteran in the "War for the Union," and through these bloody struggles, and days of sacrifice, many a name is being written on the public records which shall be immortal in history. Let every three months' man then feel it his duty to serve again—a sacred duty to his country in her hour of danger. He shall return again, perhaps, to [illegible] ovations and a grander welcome, with the laurels of a whole campaign of victories upon his brow, with the happy feeling that rebellion is crushed, that the Stars and Stripes wave over every city and State, and peace, prosperity and universal freedom have been won for the whole people by his strong arm. That will be a triumph worth risking wounds and death to take part in.

Unemployed Women—A Suggestion.

Far the severest sufferers from the general collapse of business consequent upon the war, are the women of New-York and other cities who have heretofore earned their livelihood in the various industrial occupations. Some of these industries are now almost entirely destroyed; while in many of the establishments the working force is reduced to a half or a quarter what it has been in former years. Folders and stitchers, sewing girls, women employed on all kinds of fancy work, and in all the lighter operations of the arts and manufactures, have thus been thrown out of employment in great numbers; and even domestic servants, in large number, have been discharged from their situations and set adrift in the City,—owing to the failure of their employers, or from a desire to economize in view of present and prospective hard times. Besides these, too, there are thousands of women—such as laundresses, sewing women, boarding-house keepers, &c.,—who were sustained or helped forward in various ways by the great army of young men whom the Metropolis has sent to Virginia, whose little means of earning a livelihood is now entirely cut off, and many of whom are reduced to extremes of want, with but little hope or prospect for the future. Probably not less than twenty-five thousand of the working women of New-York have thus been thrown out of employment during the past few months.

Of the female industrials, properly so called—who are mostly girls of from fifteen to twenty-five years of age—many who were from the country have gone back to their native villages and homesteads; some of them still obtain a temporary and precarious support from army work—but little of which, however, has come to New-York thus far, and of that little the sewing machines of the great contractors make brief work; others have supported themselves for a time by drawing from the savings banks the small earnings they had accumulated in more prosperous days; and many are now hovering on the brink of ruin, strongly tempted by their own necessities and by the devil to plunge at once into the seething hell of vice and crime.

Many of these young women, who have heretofore been engaged in the arts and industries, are well-educated, quick-witted, apt at business and figures, and with that peculiar power of adaptability to any avocation which characterises the American of both sexes.

Now we would suggest to those concerned, whether this would not be a favorable moment to put in practical operation some of the schemes so much discussed in bygone years, for *employing women in the various appropriate pursuits* from which they are now all but excluded, as shopwomen, accountants, clerks, waitresses, and so forth, and thus permit the fine young fellows now engaged in these light, emasculating pursuits, to go off and acquire in the army that muscle, pluck and manliness which they will never get from the yard-stick or ledger? Here at once is employment for twenty-five thousand women and an equal number of men! The great retail establishments on Broadway and other business streets, with their scores and hundreds of salesmen and clerks—the large hotels, with their armies of white-aproned eunuchs—the dining-saloons, with the big-fisted fellows lugging around the little platters of roast-beef and plum-pudding—these, as well as many of the jobbing-houses, banks and offices down town, might furnish appropriate employment to many thousands of intelligent and capable women now idle and in want.

Employment for the stronger sex, we know, is at present dull enough: and there are undoubtedly many young men willing to work who can find nothing to do. But for the men, the war itself has, in some measure, relieved the pressure which it has produced. Between twenty and twenty-five thousand young fellows have already joined the Army and left the City—nearly all of whom were previously engaged in trade and manufactures; and the demand for soldiers bids fair to be such that, in the coming six months, twice or thrice the number of men will be able to obtain the most honorable service and an assured livelihood in the patriot Army. There is no better material for soldiers than these sinewy, keen-eyed, intelligent young chaps one sees behind so many desks and counters in New-York, and after a few months' drill and hard service, we believe they could face and fight the ridemen of Mississippi, or the howling chivalry of Carolina. A year or two of service in the West under the gallant and romantic FREMONT, as he sweeps down the Great Valley bearing the eagles of the Republic in triumph along either bank of the Father of Waters to the Gulf of Mexico, would make stalwart heroes of our pale-faced youths; while their warlike achievements they would recount with pride while life lasted. A year or two of service under the banner of the invincible MCCLELLAND, as he chastises into submission the dastardly traitors of Virginia, South Carolina and the Gulf States, would infuse into their veins a stronger, livelier and more heroic blood. Doctor JOHNSON said that every man in his old age felt ashamed of his life if he had not been a soldier in his youth; and expressed his grief that he himself had not, when a young man, served under the conquering flag of England. There is indeed a superabundance of brave men rushing forward at the call of their country; but our rural districts are already suffering for the want of the labor taken from the fields, and in some parts of the West the crops will be ungathered because so many have gone to the wars. But thousands of young men can easily be spared in this City from the pursuits we have mentioned; and when it is considered that this in turn will be given employment to thousands of helpless women who emigrate off to the wars or to the West, it becomes almost a duty for them to hasten off. Already in one or two branches of business the initiative has been taken by the employers of work-people, and we believe it to be practicable [illegible] and permanent [illegible]

Economy and the Art of Living.

Let us hope that one benefit that will come out of the state of solution into which the elements of society are now thrown, will be to direct the public mind towards a more rational style of living. It is certainly difficult to conceive anything more irrational than our American style. New-York leads off, followed by our other cities, and the country not much behind—in the career of show and sham, waste and riot. We scarcely know what such a thing as social independence is. People try to conceal the essential poverty of their lives under gaud and glitter. All our habits and usages—our housekeeping, eating, dress—are pitched in the highest key of extravagance. What wonder that the huge hollow sham collapses at every commercial reverse, and comes tumbling about our heads?

There are certain obvious lessons of economy which the times cannot fail to teach in a very emphatic way. The recent legislation in Congress, increasing the revenue and apportioning a system of direct taxation, will impose burdens which, however willingly borne, will still be somewhat onerous. The experience of drinking our taxed coffee sweetened with our taxed sugar, will give many a realizing sense of the necessity of thrift and frugality. The derangement (in many cases, however, only a rearrangement,) of trade and business, will be apt to give some suggestive lessons in economics. "Hard-times" is a terrible schoolmaster, and adversity has its bitter as well as its sweet uses. On the whole, retrenchment, thrift, are for some time likely to be the order of the day.

We do not value very highly this compulsory economy. Until people can be brought to see the essential vulgarity of the extravagance, pretence and glare which are so characteristic of the American mode of living, there is no saving grace for them. It may be, however, that in this regard, our history, so far, shows certain lines of tendency that are not without encouragement. For a long period our fathers were under the gospel according to "Poor Richard"—a needful dispensation, no doubt, teaching pinching thrift and frugality at a time when those virtues were the sole salvation. Then came, with the prodigious facilities for the accumulation and diffusion of wealth, a violent reaction, and all the old time virtues were hustled out of doors. Then began the reign of the parvenu, with all its vulgarity, display and extravagance. Let us hope we have seen the acme of this era and that a new dispensation will now begin. It is hardly necessary to say that it must avoid both extremes and be equally removed from prodigality and from flinching.

We have much to learn from the French in the *art de vivre*—the art of living, that greatest of the arts. But for a thorough reformation, it needs to begin very deep down. Like every other phase in human activity, it has its root in morals. There can be no realization of a rational theory of living until we learn to base our modes of living on an essential truth and honesty. This will make the moral *tone*—a healthful atmosphere, and infuse beauty, dignity and simplicity into life. A really sensible and independent conduct of domestic economy and the art of living is associated with mental and moral qualities—in a word, is a matter of character, and is the accompaniment only of an advanced order of civilization.

The End of Them.

We have taken occasion, more than once, to caution the public against the romantic tales of their own bravery, told by members of the ELLSWORTH Zouaves, especially those of them who reached Washington earliest on the day after the battle. Besides the intrinsic evidence furnished by the stories themselves we had pretty good reason to doubt whether they had actually monopolized all the valor of our Army at that time.

The following paragraph, from Col. HEINTZELMAN'S report, puts at rest their claim to the public admiration:

"In the meantime I sent orders for the Zouaves to move forward to support RICKETT'S Battery on its right. As soon as they came up, I led them forward against an Alabama regiment, partly concealed in a camp of small pines in an open field. *At the first fire they broke, and the greater portion of them fled to the rear*, keeping up a desultory firing over the heads of their comrades in front; at the same moment they were charged by a company of secession cavalry on their rear, who came by a road through two strips of woods on our extreme right. The fire of the Zouaves *killed four, and wounded one*, dispersing them. The discomfiture of this cavalry was completed by a fire from Capt. COLLUM'S company of United States Cavalry, which killed and wounded several men. Col. FARNHAM, with some of his officers and men, behaved gallantly, *but the regiment of Zouaves, as a regiment, did not appear again on the field.* Many of the men joined other regiments, and did good service as skirmishers."

The "company of Secession cavalry" here mentioned, of which they killed *four* and wounded *one*, is doubtless the same which figured in their narratives as the "Regiment of Black Horse Guards" which they *cut all to pieces*, first emptying half their saddles by their fire, and then leaping upon the rest of the men and dispatching them with their knives.

In simple truth, the Fire Zouaves were just about the worst men in the Army, the most reckless in their behavior, the least amenable to discipline, the most discontented and complaining, the first to run from the field, and the loudest braggarts after they had left it. Their higher officers, and some of their men, were exceptions; but that this is true of the regiment as a whole, there can be no doubt.

The reason is, that it was made up of men without character, who had been distinguished for their rowdyism and disregard of law at home, and who were *therefore* expected to make good soldiers. We hope the example will not be lost.

COOL AND OBLIGING.—Mr. WILLIAM C. HALL, of the Army Telegraph Corps, was stationed at Centreville during the late great battle, and kept up constant communication with the War Department at Washington. He remained at the post after the fight commenced, and [illegible] and only left it when ordered to do so by Gen. SCOTT.

There was no telegraphic communication with Centreville at the time of the battle. The lines were not extended beyond Fairfax Court-house. We know this to be so, because we brought dispatches from the Head-quarters of the Army to Fairfax, to be transmitted to Gen. SCOTT on the night after the battle.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR."—We learn from the Louisville, Ky., papers, that JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, the eloquent and devoted cham-

pion of the Union, has left that city to spend a brief season at Niagara Falls. We suggest that inasmuch as Mr. HOLT is so near to New-York City the Union men in the Metropolis of the country should testify in some appropriate way their appreciation of the brave and gallant man. Mr. HOLT is a Democrat. His first shining worth as a patriot became evident in the latter days of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration, as his Secretary of War. Cannot all men, of all parties, in New-York, unite in inviting Mr. HOLT hither, and giving him such an ovation as he deserves?

The Brigadier Generalships.

Capt. TRUMAN SEYMOUR, of Fort Sumter fame, one of the prominent candidates of the New-York Delegation for a Brigadier Generalship, commenced his public career when about sixteen years of age, as one of the corps who, under the direction and authority of the Legislature, made the geological survey of this State, the results of which are now exhibited in our State Geological Hall at Albany. Young SEYMOUR was very efficient in this service, and made a fine individual collection, which, if we mistake not, he presented to the Albany Medical College, receiving therefor the thanks of the Trustees and Faculty of that Institution. Upon the completion of this work, and mainly through his own indomitable will and perseverance, he was appointed to the West Point Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1846. He soon after entered the Mexican campaign, and on the 19th of April, 1847, was brevetted First Lieutenant for his gallant conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and on the 20th of August of the same year, he received the brevet of captain for like conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco. After the close of the Mexican War he was for some years an instructor at West Point. He served through the last campaign against BILLY BOWLEGS in Florida, visited Europe in 1859 and 1860, and was among the few in the latter year who ascended to the top of Mont Blanc—his brilliant and thrilling description of which will be remembered by many of our readers. Capt. SEYMOUR, while in Mexico, also made the perilous ascent of Popocatapetl, a mountain whose summit is as rarely reached as that of Mont Blanc. On his return from Europe he repaired, we believe, directly to Fort Moultrie, where, and subsequently at Fort Sumter, his long-suffering and heroism in common with Major ANDERSON's entire command, are as "household words" throughout the country. On his release from Sumter, Capt. SEYMOUR's health was considerably impaired, but we believe it has much improved since he has taken the field. It seems that he did not accompany our army in its recent movement, but remained with the reserve in Washington.

Capt. SEYMOUR is about 38 years of age, and married some years since a daughter of Prof. WEIR, of West Point. His wife accompanied him throughout the Florida campaign, and was with him at Fort Moultrie until its final evacuation.

In addition to the acknowledged military attainments and services of Capt. SEYMOUR, he is a polished scholar, and a genial, whole-souled, gentlemanly soldier; and we know that there is a general desire that such men, particularly Messrs. SEYMOUR and DOUBLEDAY, shall be placed in the positions for which they are so unquestionably competent, and for which they have been so deservedly nominated by the New-York Congressional Delegation.

Just and Patriotic.

HENRY KING, a wealthy resident of Allentown, Penn., died a few weeks since, leaving an estate valued at $300,000. He died childless. He was a brother of T. BUTLER KING, one of the Commissioners of the Confederate States, now in Europe. Mr. KING had made a will, leaving half of his property to his wife and the other half to his brother, but a few weeks before his death, exasperated at the secession sentiments of his brother, he made a new will, leaving most of his property to his wife, and the remainder to charitable purposes.

Intelligent English Opinion.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *British Quarterly Review* for July makes Mr. MOTLEY's letter to the London *Times*, a text for an article on the "Civil War in America." The article is rather dull in style, but astonishingly amusing in its facts. Every one, it may be claimed, has a right to his opinions, even if he arrives at them by perversely standing his theme on its head, or by examining it wrong side out. So passing by the logic of the article, sparing a smile only to the assertion that the English Government have treated the American question with "a most delicate and dexterous discretion," we are startled by the following grave sentence:

"Fort Pickens, which commands the Gulf of Mexico, is also in possession of the Southern Confederation, which possesses Fort Monroe, in Virginia; Forts McHenry and Washington, in Maryland; a large fortress on Delaware, and the Arsenal in New-Albany and Kentucky." ! ! ! !

What now if it should prove that the author's opinions exhibit the same "delicate and dexterous discretion" as his facts? O. B. B.

Depredations of the Mail.

AN ALLEGED ROBBER ARRESTED.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 10.

For several months, the attention of S. B. ROW, special agent of the Post-office Department, has been directed to losses of money-letters from points in New-York to various places in New-Jersey. These letters all had to pass through the Philadelphia Post-office. Consequently, suspicion naturally fell upon the employés of that office.

For some time Mr. ROW has been putting decoy letters in the mail, with the consent of Mr. WALBORN and Mr. BOOTH. But until yesterday morning there has been no clue obtained to the knavery. On Thursday afternoon, Mr. ROW, with the assistance of Mr. IRELAND, one of the clerks, prepared a decoy which has done its work successfully. They directed a letter to an imaginary Mr. ISAAC GREEN, Atlantic County, N. J., containing two one dollar bills, which they had taken due note of. The letter expressed the hope that the money would meet the lady's present necessities, and was then got up in a way that would make it appear, even to an experienced clerk, to have come from New-York.

The letter was stamped with a New York stamp, the date regularly inserted with type. It was then placed—as all regularly registered money letters from New-York are—in a large envelope, on which was written "Atlantic City," and in one corner, "Post-office business." Mr. IRELAND, when he saw no one was looking toward him, thrust this document, which also inclosed the bill that accompanies registered letters, into the middle of a pile of a hundred or so of letters from New-York, which were destined for East Jersey.

He watched for some time to see if any one except Mr. REED, who distributes the mail for Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, approached. When he was looking, he thinks he saw Mr. REED take up that portion of the letters in which the one he had written was placed. He also saw him drop several letters from the pile. This last fact, however, is not very important, as the clerks have to drop thus letters which do not belong to their departments. The amateur detectives left the office at an early hour. Mr. REED's hours are from 3 P. M. till 7 A. M.

Early yesterday morning Mr. IRELAND took up the letters which had been prepared at Atlantic City, and found that the one he had got up was missing. He went out of the office, and awaited Mr. ROW in the alley, and communicated the fact to him. It was then agreed that they should call on Mr. REED and examine him. On entering the apartment where the latter was, Mr. ROW told him that as many letters sent through his hands were missing, it was their painful duty to examine him. He readily assented, and on examination the two dollars were found in his watch pocket.

REED was arrested and arraigned before United States Commissioner HAZLETT.

REED's counsel raised some objections, on the score of the absence of the envelopes, but the case was so clear that the District-Attorney made no effort to protract the hearing, and the Commissioner decided that REED should enter in $2,500 to answer for his appearance at the next term of the Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.—The United States District Attorney, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, has returned from Washington, having secured the passage of a bill, adding materially to the efficiency of his office. The Secretary of the Interior has given him the means of carrying out [illegible], the pending [illegible] and the [illegible] to bear in [illegible].

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

RESUME OF RECENT EVENTS IN THE STATE

THE BATTLE NEAR SPRINGFIELD.

From the Missouri Democrat, Aug. 8.

A gentleman who arrived last night on the Pacific Railroad gives us the following late and important particulars of the movements of Gen. LYON near Springfield:

On Thursday, the 1st day of August, Gen. LYON, being satisfied the rebels were advancing on Springfield in three columns, determined to march his command and meet their centre and strongest column, drive it back, and then turn on the most northern column and put it to route. Accordingly on that day he ordered his command, then lying at Pond Spring, to march in a south-easterly direction to the road leading from Springfield to Cassville, and in addition ordered Col. DEITZLER, with the First Regiment Kansas Volunteers, to follow. On the evening of Thursday, Gen. LYON's command encamped at Tyrrel's Creek, twelve miles northwest of Springfield. On Friday the command moved forward on the road to Cassville, and after marching some four miles the advance came in contact with the picket guard of the rebel forces. A number of their men, not dreaming of danger, had taken quarters in a log hut close to the road side. Capt. TOTTEN, with one of his large guns, shattered one corner of the building, greatly alarming the inmates, who fled in great dismay. The army then marched to Dug Spring, and encamped for the night, Gen. LYON being satisfied that the enemy had possession of the water at Curran.

The camp was formed, parties of cavalry sent out to observe and ascertain if the rebels were approaching. A squad of cavalry of 20 men observed a regiment of rebel infantry approaching, and the Lieutenant gave orders to charge. The 20 put to flight the whole regiment, killing 30 of their number, and wounding eight. Our informant says the regiment numbered from 800 to 1,000 men, but the wounded men of the enemy, with whom our informant conversed, stated the body of infantry charged by our cavalry numbered 250. The charge was a gallant affair, but was not intended by Gen. LYON. The United States troops lost in the charge four killed and six wounded. It is quite likely, had our cavalry retired, the enemy's infantry would have charged the main body of our troops, under the immediate command of Gen. LYON. The rebels were poorly posted. They had no idea our Army was so close at hand.

A large body of the rebel cavalry took an elevated position on the point of a ridge for the purpose of observing our position, strength, etc. Capt. TOTTEN routed the whole force with a few shell. The force of rebel cavalry had a prisoner, and when the shell was thrown in their midst, they knocked him off his horse and fled. The prisoner lay until morning, when he was picked up by our troops. He says there were at least thirty wounded by the explosion of the shells.

Our informant called at the house where the rebels left their wounded, and conversed with Mr. PERRY, of Jasper County, who was wounded in the charge by our cavalry. The wounded appeared unwilling to impart information, and were doubtless uneasy at the approach of our troops. They were kindly treated by our forces. Dr. CORNYN went in and examined and dressed their wounds, their own surgeon having absented himself.

On Saturday morning the Army moved forward with great caution. On approaching Curran the rebels were seen in force on the hillside, immediately southwest of that place. Their advance was three thousand strong, under the command of Gen. RAINS. Gen. LYON immediately formed his Army for battle, and gave the order for them to advance. Our informant was present when the orders to form were given, and says they were such as would have insured success. As our two columns were approaching the timber to flank the enemy, Capt. DUBOIS opened a spirited fire from his battery of artillery upon the position of the enemy. His fire caused them to retire in haste. It is not known that any of the enemy were killed on Saturday. Our side did not lose a man. We took several prisoners on that day.

The Army encamped for the night at Curran. On Sunday morning Gen. LYON determined to retrace his steps and return to Springfield, fearing, as most of the rebels are mounted, they might flank him and take Springfield.

The rebel forces foot up as follows: RAINS, PRICE and PARSONS have 20,000 troops, and MCCULLOCH has 4,000 well armed and effective men.

MOVEMENTS ON THE RIVER.

The Government steamers were moving about in a very lively manner yesterday, carrying troops, &c., an evidence that the interests of the country are not being neglected in this department. It is impossible for us to state the precise part that each steamer performs.

The *War Eagle* yesterday carried 500 men from across the river to the Arsenal, where they are to be uniformed and armed. They are a portion of Col. PUGH's Regiment, recently in the neighborhood of Decatur, Ill.

The same boat carried from the Arsenal to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad dépôt Capt. VOERSTER's company of Sappers and Miners. Their duty there was to transfer the heavy ordnance lately arrived from shore to the steamer *City of Louisiana*. The latter probably started for below last evening, or will do so this morning.

The *Jeannie Deans* went to the upper end of the city to take on board one regiment and transport it to the Arsenal. After that object being accomplished she was to start for Keokuk for a regiment bound to Cape Giradeau or Bird's Point.

The *D. A. January* and others of the fleet have left the wharf.

The *Warsaw* is still at Bird's Point, and being used as an hospital for sick troops, of which there is a very small number.

IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF MUNITIONS.

Heavy wagons were constantly employed from morning till night during yesterday, in conveying to the Arsenal the guns, munitions, ammunition, &c., that arrived from the East Tuesday evening. Some sixty tons of balls, powder, caps, &c., two hundred and fifty boxes of Springfield (Mass.) Minié Muskets, Austrian (needle) Rifles, and breech loading Carbines, were transported to and stored in the Arsenal. Also, some thirty gun carriages and as many caissons, together with the requisite forges, tools, wagons, &c., for five heavy batteries of artillery. Besides these there were five barbette carriages for ten-inch Columbiads.

The heavy cannon remained yesterday at the dépôt, with the exception of one thirty-six pounder, which was brought over on the ferry-boat and taken by a heavy pair of timber wheels to the arsenal.

Company F, Capt. NIEDERWIESER, of Col. MCNEILL's Regiment, continued on guard at the dépôt till yesterday morning, and was then relieved by Company A, Capt. SMITH's Zouaves, of the same regiment.

The cannon are principally thirteen feet long, and of ten inches bore. They will be placed on board the steamer *City of Louisiana*, which lies at the Illinois shore for the purpose.

GEN. FREMONT'S BODY-GUARD.

We learn a company of cavalry is now forming in this City, intended to act as the body-guard of Gen. FREMONT, and to be composed of young gentlemen of education and respectability. The company is to be placed under the command of Capt. CHARLES ZAGONYI, who lately arrived in this City on the staff of Gen. FREMONT. He is exercising the greatest care in the selection of his men. We understand that it is the intention to make this the crack company of the West, and that the uniforms, horses and equipments of the troop will be equal to anything in the United States.

THE MISSOURI TREASON.

LETTER FROM GEN. D. M. FROST TO GOV. JACKSON

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15, 1861.

His Excellency C. F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri:

SIR: You have doubtless observed by this morning's dispatches, that the President, by calling seventy-five thousand of the militia of the different States into the service of his Government, proposes to inaugurate civil war on a comprehensive plan.

Under the circumstances, I have thought it not inappropriate that I should offer some suggestions to Your Excellency, in my capacity of commanding [illegible] military district.

Presuming that Mr. LINCOLN will be advised by [illegible] military [illegible], he will doubtless regard this place as [illegible] importance, in a strategic point of view [illegible] Pensacola. He will therefore [illegible] the troops now here, [illegible] as soon as possible. The commanding officer of that [illegible], as you are perhaps aware, has strengthened his position by the erection of numerous batteries and earthworks. You are not, however, aware that he has recently put in position guns of large calibre, to command the approaches to the city by the river, as well as heavy ten-inch mortars, with which he could at any moment bombard our town.

If, therefore, he is permitted to go on strengthening his position, whilst the Government increases his force, it will be but a short time before he will have this town and the commerce of the Mississippi at his mercy. You will readily see how this complete possession [illegible] of our commercial and [illegible] might, and in all probability would, affect any future action that the State might otherwise feel disposed to take.

I may appreciate the very delicate position occupied by Your Excellency, and do not expect you to take any action, or do anything not legal and proper to be done under the circumstances, but, nevertheless, would respectfully suggest the following as both legal and proper, viz.:

1. To call the Legislature together at once, for the purpose of placing the State in a condition to enable you to suppress insurrection or repel invasion.

2. To send an agent to the Governor of Louisiana, or further, if necessary, to ascertain if mortars and seige guns could be obtained from Baton Rouge, or other points.

3. To send an agent to Liberty, to see what is there, and to put the people of that vicinity on their guard, to prevent its being garrisoned, as several United States troops will be at Fort Leavenworth, from Kearney, in ten or fifteen days from this time.

4. Publish a proclamation to the people of the State, warning them that the President has acted illegally in calling out troops, thus arrogating to himself the war-making power, that he has illegally ordered the secret issue of the public arms (to the number of 5,000) to societies in the State, who have declared their intention to resist the constituted authorities, whenever those authorities may adopt a course distasteful to them; and that they are, therefore, by no means bound to give him aid or comfort in his attempts to subjugate, by force of arms, a people who are still free, but, on the contrary, that they should prepare themselves to maintain all their rights as citizens of Missouri.

5. Authorize, or order the commanding officer of the present military district to form a military camp of instruction at or near the City of St. Louis, to muster military companies into the service of the State, to erect batteries, and do all things necessary and proper to be done to maintain the peace, dignity, and sovereignty of the State.

6. Order Col. BOWEN's whole command to proceed at once to the said camp and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Doubtless, many things which ought to be done, will occur to your Excellency which have not to me, and your Excellency may deem what I have suggested as improper or unnecessary. If so, I can only say, that I have been actuated solely by a sense of official duty in saying what I have, and will most cheerfully acquiesce in whatever course your Excellency may lay down for my government.

I would not have presumed to have advised your Excellency, but for the fact that you were kind enough to express a desire to consult with me upon these subjects on your recent visit to this city.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. M. FROST,
Brig.-Gen. Com. First Mil. Dist. of Mo.

P. S. I highly approve of the suggestions of Gen. FROST, and await your commands.
J. A. BROWNLEE.

PAY OF THE MISSOURI TROOPS.

LETTER FROM COL. BLAIR TO THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL—ANSWER OF GEN. LARNED.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 27, 1861.

Gen. Larned, Paymaster-General:

SIR: Permit me, respectfully, to inquire of you the time at which the United States volunteers raised in Missouri, and now in active service there, last received their pay? whether there is any established regulation for the payment of volunteers? if so, at what periods—quarterly, monthly, or otherwise? and whether such established regulation has been observed in connection with the troops in Missouri?

I wish to direct your attention to an important fact connected with the United States volunteers in Missouri. Unlike the volunteer soldiers of any other State, there has been no provision made by the State Government, or by any county or township in the State, either for their organization, clothing or maintenance, or for the support of their families during their absence. For the latter, positively nothing has been done, except from such means as could be poorly spared within the county of St. Louis. The men entered the service of their country under such adverse circumstances as surrounded the Union soldiers of no other State. While others in the field have been not only carefully, but, to a comparative degree, bountifully provided by their respective States, and their families cared for by State and local appropriations, the volunteers of Missouri have been, and are, entirely dependent for the support of themselves and families on the pay of the Government they are defending, and which, I may be allowed to say, with a feeling of pride, they have defended with brilliant success.

The monthly allowance is small, but to each man's family it is subsistence—life itself; hence the necessity for its regular payment. To withhold it beyond a reasonable time is surely to involve those families not otherwise provided for, in the terrible distress now prevailing, consequent upon the total prostration of business. Men with a full knowledge of misery and suffering at home, produced from this cause, would be very likely to become reckless and morose; and so, by easy gradation, thoroughly demoralized. I know well the condition of the people for whom I demand this simple act of justice. I cannot be mistaken. The letters which I receive almost by every mail, referring directly or incidentally to the condition of families of volunteers, keep my attention painfully alive to the fact, and I earnestly desire to impress upon you, Sir, the vital necessity of paying the volunteers in Missouri *at once*, and of keeping them paid regularly, in accordance with the rules governing the Department in such matters.

You will confer a favor on me by giving your early personal attention to this business, as in view of the circumstances demanding immediate action, I ask it of the Department, and request an answer, that I may transmit the same to Missouri. Very respectfully,
FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 31, 1861.

Hon. F. P. Blair, House of Representatives:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 29th inst., I have to inform you that full preparations have been made for the payment of the volunteers under Gen. LYON and those about to be discharged at St. Louis. Ample funds, for the present, have been remitted—two paymasters ordered to Gen. LYON's command, and others sent to aid in the payment at St. Louis.

The troops will be mustered again at the end of August, and at the end of every two months thereafter, and as soon after muster as practicable they will be paid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. LARNED, Paymaster-General.

THE FEELING IN CHARLESTON.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

For weeks past, matters have been most intensely dull with us. The secession feeling had become exhausted by its own violence. The news from the Confederate Army was always the same—one retreat followed another, until Secessia began to think the North was coming down to occupy the ground, while the Confederates sought camping-room beside the Gulf of Mexico. Complaints were loudly made of the great promises and small performances of the rebel leaders. News of the steady determination of the Government to crush rebellion, and its firm progress to that end, continually circulated throughout the land, notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities to suppress it. The stagnation of business and the ever-haunting fear of insurrection added their weight to the revulsion of feeling which was setting in against secession, and the leaders who have brought so much misery upon us. Union men were growing hopeful; the morning of deliverance seemed nigh. Enlistment of soldiers was almost impossible; few, if any, went willingly; and it seemed that a single strong blow from the hand of the Government would crush rebellion forever.

That blow was expected to fall at Manassas; for being aware that an attack on that point was intended, it was fully believed that the fate of the Union would there be decided, even the wildest Secessionists scarcely dared hope for success; while Unionists looked toward Manassas as the portal of deliverance from the reign of terror.

Judge of the reaction, then, when the news of the triumph of the rebels was blazoned through the South, with peals of cannon, ringing of bells, shouts, cries, and the wildest indications of frantic exultation.

No doubt you of the North mourned over the defeat of the Government; but how would your grief compare with that felt by the Southern Unionists, whose hearts had long been sick with hope deferred, looking for the return of safety and peace, and who now find their implicit faith in the power of right wavering? Even could that faith be reassured, they see before them months of doubt and peril to themselves, while the power to which they trusted for protection is recovering from the shock it has received.

Many who were engaged at the battle of Bull Run have been in Charleston since—some wounded, others as escorts of the dead officers who were brought back with pomp to rest in the soil they have yet desecrated. From the survivors of that fatal engagement, I learn *that every arrangement made by the National Commanders was immediately made known to the rebels*. Their spies occupy high places in the social, political, and even military circles of Washington and other important points. They abound in Baltimore, New-York, and Philadelphia. They pursue their work boldly, knowing, under the loose system of the Government, that the chances of detection are few, and even if exposed, they have no fear of danger, as the rule seems to be to treat traitors with more mercy than is shown to loyalists who err.

It is boasted here that the authorities at Washington are divided in their councils. The Confederate officers respect Gen. SCOTT's abilities, but haughtily compare him to a lion bereft and blinded by wants. Alone, they say, he might conquer them; but *assisted* as he is, they are safe.

Such news comes to us from Manassas—as its truth you can judge—but here it is believed.

The difficulties of procuring recruits are partially removed, and enlistment is now going forward rapidly. Excited by the new hope of success, some enter the Army willingly, while the urgent necessity of additional troops causes the authorities to permit a degree of compulsion not hitherto allowed. The Confederates are anxious to gather up sufficient force to follow up their success, by a series of rapid and overwhelming blows, while yet their coast is left unassailed by the Government; for they foresee the greater peril which threatens them when the approach of cool weather leaves their own soil open to the avenging armies of the North. Now, or never! is the watchword with the majority; while others, more cautious, urge the maintenance of the defensive merely, waiting for assistance from France or England.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 7.

The success of our new State Government is beyond the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends. Every day more and more demonstrates the wisdom that governed the councils of its reorganization. The news comes in constantly that people, by communities and by counties, wherever our victorious arms have spread, are gladly rallying to its support and defence. Company after company, both for State and United States service, are being mustered in, and *ere the Summer is gone, we shall see some ten thousand of the true and patriotic sons of Western Virginia in the field, under the glorious flag of our country.*

More than this, the pecuniary success of the new Government is gratifying beyond all calculation. The Sheriffs of the various counties are, one after the other, depositing their taxes to its credit, and its supplies have been and are now much in advance of its wants. The National Government has just paid over to our Commissioners upwards of $41,000, due the State by the distribution of 1841, as our share from the sales of public lands. This all comes to us in gold and silver funds, and will be worth to the new Government some forty-four or five thousand dollars in current funds.

Besides this, we learned yesterday that Messrs. LAMB and PAXTON and Capt. CROTHERS, our Commissioners now East, have obtained an order from the Government for five thousand of the best rifles in the service—together with equipments, clothing, tents, etc., for ten regiments of troops—and that a portion of the arms and equipments are now *en route* to us. They will all arrive shortly.

NEWS FROM THE EAST.

Late Commercial Intelligence from East India and China, per the Europa.

SHANGHAI, Sunday, June 2.

Grey Shirting advancing. Tea active but unchanged. Silks dull and declining. Settlements in fortnight 600 bales. Total export 83,000 bales. Exchange on London 6s. 5d. per tael; on India 310r. Freights higher.

FOOCHOW, Saturday, June 1.

Tea active. The quality of the new Teas are inferior to the last crop.

CANTON, Wednesday, June 12.

Shirtings active but declining. Tea active but declining, total export, 83,325,000 lbs. Exchange, 4s. 7¾d.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, June 22.

Shirtings firm and prices advancing; finest dull. Raw Silk dull and declining. Indigo prospects better.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, June 29.

Shirtings active and advancing. Raw Silk quiet. Indigo improving. Sugar and Linseed quiet. Exchange on London 2s. ½d. Government Securities: Fours, 20. Fives 5 discount. Freights 10s. higher.

Ocean Steamers.

THE ARABIA OUTWARD BOUND.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 10.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston at noon on Wednesday, passed Cape Race at noon to-day, thus making the distance in very quick time.

THE ANGLO-SAXON OUTWARD BOUND

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed for Liverpool at 9½ o'clock this morning. She takes out 64 passengers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OPENING CONCERT AT CENTRAL PARK.—The Commissioners of the Central Park, ignoring the turmoil and discord of "grim-visaged war," have revived the pleasant concerts which, in the "weak piping times of peace," a year ago, so captivated the popular heart. The first experiment was made yesterday, and received such an overwhelming indorsement from the popular voice as may well encourage a repetition. Never did the Park have so gay an appearance; the grand promenade was crowded with the votaries of Apollo, who listened delightfully to DODWORTH's fine band. To protect the people from the fierce rays of the sun an awning had been erected, wherein the multitude could sit and listen at their ease. At no time, either, were there such a number of carriages present, from the sulky of the fast man to the more aristocratic landau carrying Jeemes with folded arms upon the box. "Music," saith the divine WILLIAM, "hath charms," and really judging from the immense throng at Central Park yesterday he must be pretty nearly right, and there is no doubt that these concerts will prove as successful this year as they were last.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Coroner GAMBLE, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body of a man who was killed by a blast in Fifty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues. The deceased, whose name was not ascertained, had been employed with other laborers, for two days past, in digging a sewer at the place in question. A blast was prepared yesterday morning, and the match was applied to the fuse, but the charge did not explode. The deceased, after waiting a while, went up to the blast to examine it, and while thus engaged the charge exploded. He, of course, was torn into pieces by the loosened rocks. The remains will be kept at Bellevue Hospital until the friends of the deceased apply for them.

TRACKS OF THIEVES.—Yesterday morning, when the dry goods store of Mr. W. S. CORWIN, corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street, was opened, evidences of a burglarious visit were apparent. Several hundred dollars worth of goods had been packed up for removal, and the shelves had been thoroughly ransacked. As far as is known, however, nothing was carried away, and the supposition is that the rogues became frightened, and fled before they were quite ready. They left a "jimmy" behind them.

FIRES.—On Friday night, the store of PETER MCGRATH, in Third-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street, took fire and was slightly injured. MCGRATH was intoxicated, and while searching for a piece of money which he had dropped upon a bed, set fire to the premises. Another fire occurred the same night, at the dry goods store of Mr. PETER D. BROWN, No. 299 Eighth-avenue, in consequence of coals from the furnace having fallen upon the floor. Damage to the extent of $300 was done; covered by insurance of $4,000 in the American Insurance Company.

BODY RECOVERED.—A German soldier, named SCABRA, belonging to the Lincoln Cavalry, stationed at Elm Park, was drowned last week, while bathing at the foot of Eighty-second-street, E. R. His remains floated ashore yesterday, and an inquest was held upon them by Coroner GAMBLE.

ROBBERY.—The house of Gen. MCDOWELL, No. 5 Ninth-street, was entered a few nights since, through the sky-light in the roof, and a quantity of silver stolen. Gen. MCDOWELL was with the Army and his family in the country.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BALTIMORE TRAITORS AT FORT LAFAYETTE.—WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—Another—the fourth—attempt has been made to release the State prisoners now confined at Fort Lafayette. The last writ was issued from the County Court on the 9th inst., and reads as follows:

The People of the State of New-York to Col. Martin Burke, Commandant at Fort Lafayette, and to all subordinate officers under his command, greeting:

We command you that you have the body of Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell, John G. Davis and D. D. Hinks, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name they shall be called or charged, before JAMES GARRISON, County Judge of Kings County, at his Chambers at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 9th day of August, 1861, at 11 o'clock, to do and receive what shall then be considered concerning them, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness—WILLIAM D. SCRUGHAM, Justice of Supreme Court, the 9th day of August, 1861.
C. W. THOMAS, Clerk.

A. W. WOOD, Attorney.

Yesterday morning the writ was returned into Court, with the following indorsement:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT HAMILTON, N. Y.,
August 9, 1861.

I regret that, pending the existing political troubles, I cannot comply with the requisition of the County Judge. By authority of Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT.
MARTIN BURKE,
Lieut.-Col. U. S. Army, Commanding.

Mr. W[illegible] counsel for prisoners, proceeded to show that the return of Col. BURKE was an improper one, because it did not comply with the statute, which demands that the authority by which the prisoners are held should be given, and that they should be produced in Court unless some good reason for not producing them was shown. Assistant United States District-Attorney WOODROAN, contended that the first duty of an officer was to obey his superior, and in this instance Col. BURKE had obeyed the order of Gen. SCOTT. The Court, (Judge GARRISON,) said that the return was not in the form provided by the statute, and thought that it could be made so without a violation of the directions of Gen. SCOTT. By consent, at this stage of the proceedings, the further consideration of the case was postponed until Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. The Company was organized under the auspices of A. A. LOW and thirty-seven others, and is the first institution of the kind established in Brooklyn. It has just completed the first year of its existence, and has already at least a thousand policy-holders.

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN.—Those citizens who desire publicly to express their appreciation of the fidelity and heroism of the late policeman, MARTIN, have been invited to meet at the Second Precinct Station-house on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A German by the name of HENRY PLOETEBELL, residing at No. 120 Clinton-street, died suddenly of disease of the heart Friday evening.

BOY KICKED BY A HORSE.—A son of STEPHEN BUSH, Twenty-third-street, was kicked by a horse in his forehead, Friday, and is not expected to recover.

Jersey City.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS FORGER AND COUNTERFEITER.—JERRY COWDEN, alias JOHN COLACKN, alias A. P. MILLER, a notorious forger and counterfeiter, was arrested late last (Friday) night, near the Hoboken Ferry, by Sergeant D. JACOBS and Officer MURPHY, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, and detective-officer CHARLES NOYES, of St. Louis. The charge against him is forgery on the banks of Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Detroit, to the extent of between $20,000 and $30,000. He is also charged with having, under the guise of a drover, passed a large amount of the Brighton counterfeits upon Western Bankers. Immediately upon the arrest of COWDEN, the officers hurried him to Jersey City, and guarded their prisoner during the night at a private house, and in the morning took an early train for St. Louis, *via* Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Several Western and Southern officers have been after COWDEN for some months past, but with one exception he has managed to elude them, by means of paid spies. The prisoner states that a few weeks since, while residing in Brooklyn, he was apprehended by two "copps,"—one from Philadelphia, and the other belonging in New-York. They took from him $26,000 in counterfeits, and he gave them $1,000 in good money, for which he was allowed his liberty.

The officers were to have made the arrest on Thursday night in Greenwich-street, near Barclay, knowing that COWDEN had an appointment in that locality. The prisoner stated that he learned that they were in wait for him through a Police officer he had employed to "pipe" for him. He also stated that if he had remained at liberty until Wednesday next he would have made $700 out of a job on hand.

COWDEN is about 48 years of age, of genteel appearance, and would readily pass for a substantial business man. He is said to have followed the profession for the past twenty-five years, and although known as a notorious counterfeiter and forger, has so far escaped punishment. He is supposed to have a large number of bank-note plates on hand, and it is said he issued the $10 counterfeit bills on the Rondout Bank, which so closely resembled the genuine that they were received at the banks.

Inveterate Costiveness and Diarrhœa are now common. They both are cured by BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, which are a safe and speedy remedy, because they evacuate the impurity of the blood and especially the particular secretions which produce diarrhœa, and thus mitigate the heat of the liver by producing coolness where fever prevailed. And is not a large majority of all inflammations and fevers caused by corrupted blood not being evacuated and which regurgitates, so to speak, over the whole body, and thus corrupts the sound blood that should nourish all the members? And remember also that these Pills have been prepared in one family for over a century, who have acquired great skill in their preparation, whose value is beyond estimate; for where a patient is so weak that he could never rally from any other purgative, yet he rises with renewed strength from
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at
NO. 294 CANAL-ST.,
AND NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE.
Now ready for gratuitous distribution at the above offices, a pamphlet entitled
THE GUIDE TO PREVENT PREMATURE DEATH.
Shall such men as Douglas and Cavour die in their prime?

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

To Cash or First-class Time Buyers of LUMBER.—For a few days we shall offer even more than our usual inducements to buyers, as we are forced to remove a large stock of Lumber owing to the termination of our lease. SMITH & WILLSON, 1st-av. and 32d-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Friday evening, MARY A. BROADHEAD, wife of James T. Adams, in the 34th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 167 Henry-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend.

MCLAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 10, Mr. JOSEPH H. MCLAUGHLIN, in the 54th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

SULLIVAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 10, KATE ANASTASIA, third daughter of James and Catherine Sullivan, aged 17 years, 3 months and 26 days.

The funeral will leave the residence of her parents, No. 17 Willoughby-st., to-morrow (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, and proceed to St. Paul's Church, corner of Court and Congress-sts., where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CLOSSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 9, NEHEMIAH H. CLOSSON, aged 53 years and 6 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 220 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

☞ Vermont papers and Boston *Journal* please copy.

MOORE.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 10, ELBERT, son of Mumford and Elizabeth Williams Moore, aged 2 months and 18 days.

The funeral service will take place to-day (Sunday) at 2½ o'clock.

WARD.—At Carmansville, on Friday, Aug. 9, MORTIMER, youngest son of Mortimer and Mary J. Ward.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, corner of 10th-av. and 155th-st., this afternoon, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

VERMILYA.—At Kingsbridge, on Friday, Aug. 9, JANE VERMILYA, youngest daughter of Isaac and Deborah Vermilya.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Kingsbridge, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 429.—AUG. 10, 1861.
64, 13, 16, 68, 43, 23, 33, 58, 41, 54, 25, 5.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 430.—AUG. 10, 1861.
50, 71, 22, 13, 73, 66, 56, 33, 21, 44, 34, 38, 20.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS
THE SECOND EDITION OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR AUGUST NOW READY.
CONTENTS OF THE AUGUST NUMBER
I.—Important Instructions to Railway Travelers
II.—Nearly One Hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, Stations, Distances, Connections, &c., &c.
III.—Tourists' Guide to the Principal Watering Places, Springs, and places of fashionable resort in the United States.
IV.—Twenty-four Tables, showing the difference of time between the different cities of the United States, by which the traveler can perceive at a glance if he's watch gains or loses time.
V.—A Monthly Account of Railways and their Progress.
VI.—Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel.
VII.—Important Index to Railway Maps.
VIII.—Railway Time-tables to date.
IX.—Counting-house Tables.
X.—A Gazetteer of the United States, &c., &c.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
Can be obtained at all the principal news agencies and upon all the principal railways throughout the United States and the Canadas, at
☞ ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON, FOR ARMY AND NAVY SERVICE.—These [illegible] LONG RANGE guns can be furnished at short notice in FIELD BATTERIES with all [illegible] MENTS complete, including [illegible] A. [illegible] of any size with [illegible] [illegible] NORMAN WIARD, [illegible] STUART, [illegible].

MILITARY.

THE NEW-YORK RIFLES.
NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.
THE UNION FOREVER.

Every citizen should defend it. I recommend to my Italian compatriots that they should join the New-York Rifles. It will be one of the best regiments of the United States. Citizens of every country—you have also the opportunity to join us—you will be received with great pleasure. I hope that we will be united, we who have bent so many centuries under the oppression of tyrants, in not permitting to be torn asunder this land of liberty which has given us its hospitality. No—we will permit it never! For the school of adversity has taught us to love the Republic, and we shall defend it. Nor can we suffer our noble banner to be dishonored by ambitious men who would satisfy their pride in the ruin of our country, its commerce, and thrust us into civil war. Citizens, we ought not to be discouraged at one battle lost, and for some few regiments which have been badly fed and ill treated; and if some have been delayed in their payment do not consider that this is the fault of the Government, for it has done its duty in every respect; for with the rations the Government supplies the soldiers, if there were not among the regiments traitors to their country, and even speculators, who rob the poor soldier, they could live and live well.

When I hear of these same regiments, so well disciplined, I think they forget, or have never known, that if the soldier does not receive that which he needs he cannot be well disciplined. Let them give then to the soldier what the Government has provided for him, let them respect his position a little more and then we will have under our eyes men upon whom we can depend. Col. Legendre is intrusted with everything that regards subsistence, uniform and discipline, and his military talent is undoubted. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Y. de Brame, is a young French officer, in whom every confidence can be placed. Major Smith has every quality necessary to his position. As for the rest of the officers, they only await the hour of encounter with the enemies of our Union. There are still required five corporals, three sergeants and ten privates in Company B. Apply at the recruiting office of the Company, No. 231 William-st.
Captain R. CRASTO.

FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON ZOUAVES.

All members of Capt. Bearman's Company, who are absent on furlough, will report immediately that they may be mustered into service.

Gentlemen of military experience wishing positions will make applications at Head-quarters at once. By order of Col. JAMES H. ROMAINE.

Head-quarters No. 76 Varick-st., at Waterman's [illegible]

TO ANY COLONEL OF A FIRST-CLASS regiment, now nearly completed, that will advance funds sufficient to defray the expense of collecting men which I have recruited in the country, all mechanics and farm hands, their railroad fair to this City about $1 each, and admit with the company their officers, can have a first-class company by addressing CAPTAIN, Box No. 1?? *Times* Office, immediately.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies. Instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

BAKER'S BRIGADE.—THIS BRIGADE, TO be commanded by Col. E. D. Baker, Senator from Oregon, will have its Head-quarters at No. 648 Broadway. Application for organised companies to the extent of three regiments, will be received on and after Monday, August 12.
J. M. DAVIES,
Col. Harris' Light Cavalry, Baker's Brigade.

OFFICERS OF COMPANIES HAVING men enrolled, and wanting aid, pecuniary or otherwise, can have it, and their positions assured them in a first-class regiment, with a graduate of West Point in command, by addressing REGIMENT, Box No. 1?? *Times* Office.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Landanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health: the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely purer; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians of London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved, raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days, never sours; contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. [illegible], [illegible] door from the Academy of Music, sold also at No. [illegible], and at No. [illegible] above [illegible]-st., No. 37[illegible]-av., near 29th-st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered in all parts of the City. DAVIES & CO.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, AUG. 7, 1861.—The new [illegible] Government Stamped Envelops [illegible] this office. Exchange will [illegible] an equivalent amount of the [illegible] a period of six days from the date of [illegible] letters under cover of the old [illegible] from this office.
WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

HOT! HOTTER!! HOTTEST!!! THE [illegible] RAGES.—The sun pours a flood of burning [illegible]. [illegible] pours its melting strains, and the people, [illegible] every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, to purchase ICE-PITCHERS of LUCIUS HART.

PONY EXPRESS ENVELOPES—NOW ready and for sale at our office.
WELLS, FARGO & [illegible]

Prospects of the Harvest in Great Britain.

From the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, July 26.

As the probable result of the present year's harvest in the United Kingdom cannot fail to have some influence upon the value of money, and upon the extent of our commercial operations both at home and abroad, a few comments, based upon practical sources of information, bearing upon the crops generally, cannot fail to be of interest at this period. We learn from our correspondents that wheat-cutting has been commenced in Essex, Kent and Devonshire, and that the crop exhibits what may be termed an irregular growth. Nevertheless, the yield, taken as a whole, will, it is thought, come up to the average of most previous years. Upon some of the heavy lands there is less corn to the acre than in 1860, but upon the light soils the produce is fully equal to that period. Of course some of the growers complain of a deficiency; but that portion of the crop they cut will, it is said, come up to quite five quarters to the acre. On some of the highly cultivated soils between Colchester and Barking Creek, the produce will, it is thought, exceed *six* quarters, exclusive of the "tail" wheats. Throughout Yorkshire the crop is fairly represented even by the farmers themselves, since they admit that "there is nothing to complain of." In Cambridgeshire and Suffolk there is quite one-third more wheat than last season; and in Norfolk, especially upon the most sandy soils, the yield is likely to prove very large. The appearance of the crop in Surrey and Berkshire, as well as in most other parts of England, is said to be satisfactory, although it does not promise so heavy a yield as in 1859. For the most part the plants are strong and seedy, and a very small portion of the crop has been beaten down by high winds or heavy rains. So far, therefore, there are fair prospects before us; but we now require fine, dry weather to bring the produce to maturity. Anything short of that would, of course, place the crops in great peril. Hence the anxiety which prevails in all quarters as to ultimate results, especially as so much damage was sustained last year from the long continuance of unusually wet weather. As regards barley, the crops, it appears, are everywhere looking remarkably fine; indeed, judging from our reports, at no previous corresponding period was ever witnessed a finer or more healthy crop. In some of the best barley counties, the yield, it is said, will exceed five—perhaps six—quarters to the acre, and the entire crop is fully a fortnight earlier than in the ordinary run of years. The same remarks may be applied to oats, which upon many of the most inferior lands appear to promise one of the largest growths ever known. Considering, however, that the quantities annually grown in this country are very limited compared with the consumption, even an increased production can have very little influence upon the extent of our importations from abroad. With some few exceptions, both beans and peas, notwithstanding that they have grown rapidly, will turn out heavy crops even in moderately farmed districts.

Unfavorable rumors have of late been circulated in regard to the potato crop. Doubtless, as is the case in all seasons, diseased potatoes may be met with; but from all we can gather on the subject, it is not true that the disease is spreading, or that the growth generally is likely to be a failure. At present the produce promises, it is said, to be the largest on record as to quantity. Notwithstanding the unfavorable statements which gained publicity last season—one of the most unfavorable for potato-growing—the produce was a large one, and our markets were well supplied with potatoes up to the first week in June, and even now samples in good condition are to be met with. Clearly, however, a continuance of the prevailing changeable weather may do much damage to the entire growth, whatever care there may be in the cultivation.

Our advices from Ireland are of a mixed character. Some correspondents state that there will be a large—others only a limited—growth of wheat; but they mostly agree in stating that the yield of oats and potatoes will turn out considerably in excess of 1860—perhaps equal to 1859. The great falling off in the population, however, compared with 1842, leads to the inference that England cannot depend upon such a supply of food from the sister island as in former years. This is to be regretted, because the circulation of the country is kept at too low a point, and because the agricultural classes must of necessity suffer from the want of the necessary amount of capital to make the soil really profitable. If we can spare over eight millions sterling for America alone, in payment for breadstuffs, surely we could readily send some portion of that enormous amount of capital to Ireland, to increase the aggregate riches of the United Kingdom. Even the introduction of the Scotch system of farming into Ireland, though successful in many instances, has not resulted in what may be termed a large increase in the soil's produce. In Scotland the wheats are said to be unusually forward, yet they promise a full average yield. Barley and other descriptions of produce look remarkably well.

Our future dependence upon the foreign growers is not likely to be so extensive during the next, as in the past twelve months; but we must bear in mind that the supplies of grain in stack in this country are not only very limited as to quantity, but very deficient in quality. As we shall have scarcely any old English wheat to fall back upon after harvest, it is clear that we shall be compelled to consume a large portion of the new crop at an earlier period than usual. In the event of the samples turning out well, the demand will be active, and foreign qualities will command much less attention than hitherto. Of course, very little of the new crop will be on sale until about the first week in September; but the favorable appearance of the new ripening crop, and the middling condition in which much of the Baltic wheat is now coming to hand, have induced most of the importers of foreign to sell ex-ship, in order to save landing expenses, at reduced prices. Even now, however, after allowing for the large supplies of produce in warehouse, we shall require heavy importations to make good our deficiencies. From various parts of the Continent we learn that the wheat crop is looking tolerably well, especially in the south of France, but that the yield is not expected to be a large one. If the latter should turn out smaller than is anticipated, France will have nothing to spare for us, beyond what she may import from the north of Europe and America on speculation.

"Essays and Reviews"—Proceedings against Dr. R. Williams.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The first formal proceedings in the suit promoted against Dr. ROWLAND WILLIAMS, by the Bishop of Salisbury, were taken in the Court of Arches yesterday. The suit is instituted against the reverend gentleman as the writer of the article in the *Essays and Reviews*, entitled "Bunsen's Biblical Researches," and it is alleged in the citation with which he has been served, and the articles which will be filed, that he has thrown contempt upon the prophetical books of the Old Testament, and otherwise depraved the Scriptures. Mr. TOLLER exhibited a proxy, under the hand and seal of the Bishop of Salisbury, constituting him his proctor in the case; and Mr. DUBOIS was duly constituted proxy for Dr. WILLIAMS. It was announced that the articles had been laid before counsel, and that a day would in due course be appointed for their hearing. It is generally understood that the defence of Dr. WILLIAMS will be, that in the article complained of he has merely set forth in detail the leading views of Baron BUNSEN, as expressed in his leading theological writings, especially in his *Egypt's Place in Universal History*, and his *Gott in der Geschichte*; and that in his own commentaries upon these he has not laid himself open to any charge which will subject him to ecclesiastical punishment.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at [illegible] A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at [illegible] A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for City property, a beautiful gothic cottage, partially furnished, with over half an acre of ground laid out with all kinds of fruit trees, plants, shrubbery, &c., &c., in Westchester County, three miles from [illegible] Bridge. The house is in complete order. Conveyances every few minutes by stage, boat, or railroad cars. Rent very low to a good tenant. Will sell cheap and on liberal terms. Apply to JOHN KAVANAH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

YONKERS PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The splendid brick mansion of Professor Agnew, has gas, water-closets and baths; fine shade trees and unsurpassed view. Apply to W. C. BARRETT, Esq., Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st.

PERSONAL.

E. J. C.—DON'T FORGET SUNDAY AFTERNOON. A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH—22D-ST., between 3d and Lexington avs. Rev. SAMUEL J. KNAPP will preach on Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, in the country preferred, by a neat genteel young girl, who has followed her trade in the City, but has lost her occupation in consequence of dull times; she feels competent to do light housework, and assist in any capacity that may be required; will endeavor to make herself generally useful; wages not much of an object if she finds an agreeable home. Answers may be addressed to ALICE, Box 184 *Times* Office. P. S.—Reference will be given from her recent employers.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, &c.—EMployers furnished with first-class help, free of charge; none but tidy, honest, well-recommended girls received, and such are now waiting for places at the first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, steady young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in city or country, in the above capacity; will be found an excellent cook and baker; washes and irons in the best style; is not afraid of work; wages is not so much an object as a good, steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a neat, smart, capable girl, a situation as general housemaid; is a nice plain cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and does her washing and ironing to satisfaction; is obliging and willing to please; is very neat about her kitchen; a home preferred to high wages; good reference; no objections to country. Call at No. 20 Broadway, hall door, this day or Monday.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a young girl, (Welch,) or as chambermaid, with best of reference. Apply for two days, at No. 103 East 8th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by an experienced English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would assist with fine washing or chamberwork; is obliging, and willing to make herself generally useful; a good home and low wages preferred; good references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, this day and Monday.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest, old-established office and institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; is a first-rate groom and a good and careful driver; has no objection to go in the country. Best of reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

GENTEEL EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.—Our Receipt Book contains the celebrated 100 METROPOLITAN HOTEL RECIPES, and much Advice to Housekeepers, including the famous HOLLAND WASHING RECIPE. Book retails or is sent with circular by mail, for 12 cents. $6 to $10 a week made sure. No talking requisite, a circular that every one reads effects its object. Call or send for a circular. STAFFORD & CO., Publishers, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A BROKER'S office. Must write a good hand, and come well recommended. Salary, first year, $60. Address R. L. M., No. 113 Wall-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, AND WHO will assist in the washing and ironing; also, a waiter girl. Apply at No. 80 East 23d-st., between 9 and 12 M.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a Railroad ticket office. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5,15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

1861 GRAND HOLIDAY EXCURSION 1861

TO TILTON'S GROVE AND LONG BRANCH, N. J., STOPPING AT FORT HAMILTON DOCK EACH WAY. On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, THE STEAMBOAT SEA-SHORE WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Robinson-st., N. R., at 10 A. M.
From Fort Hamilton Wharf, L. I., at 10:30 A. M.
Connecting with cars at Port Monmouth for the above places.
Returning, leave Long Branch at 4:45 P. M., and Tilton's Grove at 5:15 P. M., arriving in New-York before dark.
A Cotillion Band will accompany the Excursion.
Tickets to Tilton's Grove and return, 50 cents; tickets to Long Branch and return, $1. Large parties taken at reduced rates.
These Excursions will be continued EVERY DAY.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.

FARE TWENTY CENTS.

The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY, from Pier No. 26 North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 8:30 A. M., and Pier No. 4 North River, at 8:45, landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M.; Perth Amboy, 3:30; Tottens, 3:40; Rossville, 4; Union, 4:15.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return......$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return......60
To Patterson's Grove and return......50
To Port Monmouth and return......40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—to reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles—all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. Jas. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		Leaving—North River.	
Tenth-st.,	7.15 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8.10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7.30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8.30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7.45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9.00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE LANDING at Throgg's Neck, Whitestone, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7½ A. M.; James-slip, E. R., at [illegible]; Delancey-st., 8[illegible]; 10th-st., 9; 26th-st., 9[illegible]. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M., New-Rochelle [illegible], touching all the landings.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays.—The [illegible], Capt. [illegible], leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., [illegible]; Peck-slip, 8[illegible]; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, on the Hudson, accessible by five steamers daily, and by the trains of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and the Hudson River Railroad, having a delightful location directly on the river, with facilities for boating, fishing, bathing and riding, is open for boarders [illegible] and [illegible] at charges to suit the times. Address [illegible] MANSFIELD.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P.—This house being new, and beautifully situated, will be opened for the reception of guests [illegible] and affords one of the best resorts for invalids and others wishing to avoid the Winter. R. M. [illegible] K[illegible]R, New-York [illegible] monthly. W. KERR, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MACHINERY WANTED.—SMALL ENGINE, lathes, planers, drills, vices, &c., wanted, such as have been used by sewing-machine makers, and similar small work would answer best. Address CASH BUYER, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY, REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL. Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, &c., at book-stores of Carter & Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS been living in this country a few years, wishes to give French and Spanish lessons either in a school or in a private family. Moderate compensation; no objection to go in the country; good references. Address C. B. G. C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

PIANO WANTED—OF FIRST-RATE TONE AND quality. Address Box No. 2,974 Post-office, stating name of maker, time of use and lowest cash price.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A THORoughly educated, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment. She is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz.: Higher English, French, which she speaks fluently, Spanish and the first principles of music; or would assume the duties of governess to small children. The very highest references, &c., can be offered. Compensation of no importance. Parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly solicited not to respond. Address at once, R. G., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to find the best possible situation for a term of years, for a lad of twelve years of age, where he may receive a thorough substantial education, mentally, morally and physically. The terms should be moderate. The lad is of a respectable family, and amiable disposition, and acquires easily. Applicants will please address WEBSTER, care of Box No. 360 New-York Post-office, stating full particulars as to the terms and situation, with references, as no others will receive any attention.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, OF MIDDLE age, a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, fully competent to instruct in French, German, Latin, and every other branch of a superior education, desires an engagement as tutor in a private family, or as professor at a college, or respectable institution. Best references given. Address, stating terms, C. R. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE dernièrement amiée dans ce pays, demande une situation comme gouvernante dans une école ou une famille; elle est musicienne; elle se contentesart pour le moment d'une petit salaire. Les meilleurs renseignements données, en addressant par lettre, Madame MICHEL, Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

A GERMAN LADY, OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition and qualified to teach English in all its branches, together with German, French and music, desires to give private lessons in either of the above, or moderate terms. Would also take classes in German at schools and seminaries. The best references given. Address A. B. C., No. 192 Stanton-st.

AS PRINCIPAL.—WANTED, A POSITION AS Principal, in a select school or academy, by one who is a graduate of eight years standing and experience in teaching. Besides the usual branches he teaches French and the piano. Address KAPPA, Box No. 64 Kinderhook Post-office, N. Y.

A TUTOR.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY EXperienced tutor, to reside in a private family, to teach three boys; he must be fully competent in English, French, and Latin, and to take the whole charge and direction of them. A German about 45 preferred. Must be a Protestant. Apply to W. A. S., Morrisania Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

ONE QUALIFIED TO TEACH THE ORDINARY English branches, and possessing some knowledge of vocal and instrumental music, desires a situation as teacher in school or family; she is accustomed to playing an organ in church. Salary very low. Address immediately "X., Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y."

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. J.

SCHOOL WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A small day school to dispose of that is well established and suited for a female teacher, may find a purchaser by directing to E. ROBINSON, Glencove, L. I. References given and required.

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE, HAVING SOME time unoccupied, would give instruction in Classics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and the higher mathematics, English, French, &c. Terms moderate. Adress A. Z., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

PUPILS WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, fully qualified to teach the English branches and the ornamental, who would devote four hours per day to same in return for board. Address L. W. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES to obtain a situation as governess; understands French and music. Address E. S. P., No. 87 South-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage houses and lots, with gardens attached, and near the Village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., farms of 214, 236 acres; several others from 180 down to 20 acres. These are all good farms, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of valuable country property. One of 41 acres, good building, abounds in fruit of every kind, fine lawn of shaded trees around the house, fine garden, &c. Terms easy: within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Some 20 farms of the above description for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, near the depot, Waverly house. S. D. HUNTING. MADISON, Morris County, N. J., August 5, 1861.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE location for fruit-growing, 48 acres of land, soil, deep sandy loam, without stones; 30 miles from New-York, 4 miles from railroad depot, 6 from ship harbor, contains over 4,000 bearing peach trees, young apple orchard, two acres, two acres of pears and cherries, and two acres of small fruits. Price $2,000. Half can remain on mortgage. Address J. MAYO, Farmingdale, Long Island, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Westchester County, near Tarrytown, of 132 acres, part with river view; plenty of fruit and wood; never-failing streams and excellent soil; good two-story cottage house and out-buildings. Apply to T. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., No. 79 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM OF 150 ACRES, well located in Wisconsin, all under cultivation; would take a stock of boots and shoes, dry-goods, or groceries, or Brooklyn City property, in exchange; if necessary some cash would be paid. Address V. V. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, for an interview.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 130 ACRES, [illegible] under good improvement; good house and barns; excellent soil, well adapted for a dairy or raising of sheep; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. [illegible] West 21st-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE No. [illegible] 34th-st., three doors west of Lexington-av.; all the modern improvements; [illegible] until 1st of May next at rate of $800 per annum and the Croton tax. Inquire within, or of W. M. SMITH, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE [illegible] Works, foot of East 28th-st. [illegible] horse power and rooms [illegible]. A large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LICKETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HARDWARE.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A well-assorted stock of hardware and cutlery, for sale cheap on easy terms, or will exchange for real estate or stocks. Apply to C. B. CHURCHILL & CO., No. 126 Chambers-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book. $8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book ... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book....... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and ground is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house 3 minutes' walk from the depôt; overlooking river and creek. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 385 Broadway, up stairs, for one week.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—IN A PRIVATE family, at a very desirable location near the railroad depôt. Fine house, handsomely situated amidst flowers, shrubbery and shade trees. Accommodations for carriage and horses. Address A. C. S., care of J. H. Tingley, bookseller, No. 152½ Fulton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse, (partial board only for the gentleman.) House must be pleasantly situated, with shady walks, and near the water. Address, stating location and terms, R. G. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, two children and nurse, convenient to the City, where few or no other boarders are taken; farm-house preferred. Must have plenty of fresh vegetables, sweet milk, and nice shady walks in close vicinity. Address, stating locality, advantages and terms, B. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STATEN ISLAND, NEW-BRIGHTON, YORK-AVENUE.—Two small families can be accommodated with board on moderate terms. Locality elevated, cool, healthy, near the landing. Communication with the City every hour. T. T. DUNN.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE SECOND floor room, with first-class board, can be had at Greenburgh House, Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 10th; additional room, if required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW LADIES AND single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at Glen Cove, L. I., half a mile from landing, from $3 to $4 a week. Fishing and boating. Address Mrs. E. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, or apply at No. 41 Grove-st., N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. [illegible] West 27th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed; house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 39 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH A College education [illegible] French, Latin, German (acquired in [illegible]), Latin, Greek, the piano-forte [illegible] to [illegible] board. Address [illegible] Station D, [illegible]-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between [illegible], a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 21 10th-st., between [illegible].

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, in a convenient locality to Broadway, not above 23d-st. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, EDWARD, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; house just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL board, to let to gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Inquire at No. 6 Irving-place. References exchanged.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—ANY PERSONS HAVing a first-class furnished house to rent on Staten Island or Hudson River, within 30 miles of New-York, for the Winter months, with possession 1st September, may hear of a good tenant by addressing Box No. 1,676 Post-office. The situation must be unobjectionable.

WANTED—A WELL-IMPROVED COUNTRY residence, with from 10 to 50 acres, worth $8,000 to $10,000, within 50 miles of New-York, in exchange for a good, well-built, four-story, brown-stone house, one of the most desirable locations on Murray Hill. Address Box No. 1,373 Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE—WITH THE PRIVIlege of purchasing—a place of 5 to 15 acres of land, with comfortable but not expensive buildings. A healthy location in New-Jersey preferred. Address C. P. NOYES, Box No. 172 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years at $[illegible]. Address Box No. 1,989 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., three doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 2d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 28 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, pre-paid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

TO INVALIDS.—EYE, EAR AND LUNG INFIRMARY.—Blindness and Deafness. The most hopeless cases cured without pain, by a new treament. Also, Incipient Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, successfully treated. Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Chronic diseases cured by Electricity or Galvanism. Office No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston. Consultation free. Dr. L. GRAVES, Physician to the Institution.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious, it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend. Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence. Impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. Send red stamp for circular and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front residence, No. 9 West 25th-st., New-York; house 25 feet 6 inches by 56 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; modern style; hot and cold water; heaters, &c. Also, the four story and basement brown stone front building, 20 by 75, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York. Also, elegant country seat at Ossining; new; sixteen rooms, fine view of Hudson; barn; carriage, ice and out houses, fish-ponds; fruit, and twenty-seven acres, all tillable. For sale to close estate. SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, Attorneys for Executor, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A good house in the City of New-York, a house and ten acres of good land, with good out-buildings, situated on Long Island, six miles from Brooklyn ferry. The property now rents at eleven hundred dollars per annum. Inquire at No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties. J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A DESIRABLE basement and 4-story house, No. 88 East 29th-st., between 4th-av. and Lexington-av., will be sold or let low.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees, VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 432 Broadway.

WANTED—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR two half-orphan boys, aged respectively nine and seven years. Address "HOME," in care of Mr. William Greene, No. 264 6th-st., New-York, giving name, residence and references.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., NEW-YORK, Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 3?3 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. ?, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 188?.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York. W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent per annum. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

$9,000. $20,000. AND $25,000 TO LOAN on approved City property, worth at least $17,000. Written application for the same to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., will be attended to.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 5, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst. both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox. L. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 6, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the State of North Carolina, bought by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. ? Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 45 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fifth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of [illegible] at 1 o'clock A. M., in the [illegible]-Room (Part No. ?) of the Common Pleas for the purpose of granting licenses.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGON AND AMBULANCE HARNESS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Nos. 50 and 52 HOWARD-ST. AND NO 16 MERCER, NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, Army Wagon Harness.

The proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, and the price at which they can be delivered at this depot, the number which can be made by the bidder within one month after receipt of the order; also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The harness must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns.

Four-mule harness as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 6 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ⅞ inch iron; hip straps, 3 feet 11 inches long, 2½ inches wide; stay pieces 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 5 feet long, 1½ inch wide, side straps, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide; tie straps, 15 inches long, ¾ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side 2 feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two-inch buckle; short side 1 foot 5 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS, 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet long, 1½ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1½ inch wide; front piece 11½ inches long, 1½ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide, nose piece 11 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 5½ inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; butts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 lbs. to the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 16 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron, with T on one end, weight 7½ to 8 lbs per pair. Twisted or straight.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 22 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 3 Iron. Twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 1 inch long, 2¼ inches wide, with 2¼-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 11 links to the foot, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap. Twisted.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle, ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horsehide, flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2¼ inches wide, with a 2¼ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1½ inch wide, these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle. Spanish saddle fashion, stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with 1½-inch buckle; stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ pounds to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO COLLARS, 17½ to 18 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO NECK STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP STRAPS.—Back strap 5 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip Straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1½ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse-hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8-bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 18 inches wide, 17 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

Four-horse Harness, as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 8 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of ⅞ inch iron; hip straps, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stay pieces, 2 feet 2 inches long, 3 inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 5 feet 6 inches long, 1½ inch wide; the straps 15 inches long, ½ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side, 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle, short side, 1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS.—22 to 23 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide, of alum tanned leather.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, 1½ inch wide, cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1½ inch wide, front piece 12½ inches long, 1½ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide; nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide, blinds 6 inches long, 6 inches wide, reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; bitts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 pounds the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2½ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 pounds per pair.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot twisted No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse-hide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide, surcingle 7 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1½ inches wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle. Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1½ inches wide, with 1½-inch buckle; stirrups malleable iron tinned bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ lbs. to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO COLLARS, 20 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO NECK-STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY-BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE-CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP-STRAPS.—Back Strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip-Straps with buckles each 2 feet 8 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with wrought hooks.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 7 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the center to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 31 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-horse harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace chain, crupper and hip straps, back bands and coupling straps are doubled; one bearing chain 3 feet long, 11 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 30 feet long.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-mule harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace-chains, crupper and hip straps, back band, and coupling-straps, are doubled; one bearing chain, 3 feet long, 11 links to the foot, of No 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 25 feet long.

Proposals will also be received for making and delivering ambulance harness for two or four mule or horse teams,—a specification of which will be hereafter furnished.

Forms of proposals and guarantees will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Army Wagon and Ambulance Harness," and addressed to
Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS.

The Navy Department will receive offers from parties who are able to execute work of this kind, and who are engaged in it, of which they will furnish evidence with their offer, for the construction of one or more IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS-OF-WAR, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor over sixteen feet draught of water; to carry an armament of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eighty days. The smaller draught of water, compatible with other requisites, will be preferred. The vessel to be rigged with two masts, with wire rope standing rigging, to navigate at sea.

A general description and drawings of the vessel, armor, and machinery, such as the work can be executed from, will be required.

[illegible]

[illegible]

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 1 Southst., New-York, July ?, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August [illegible] No. ? North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between [illegible] and 12 M.

[illegible]

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—[illegible] wheel yacht of 40 feet in length [illegible] propeller yacht, 45 feet long [illegible]. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 1? Dey-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed.) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Hdkfs, best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions. Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

BARGAINS—TRAVELING BONNETS AND Bloomers, Turban Hats, Children's and Ladies' Hats, at half price. Our $12 Bonnets are reduced to $6.00. [illegible] all styles now ready. Ribbons and Flowers. [illegible] LINNS, Millinery, No. [illegible] Broadway, upstairs.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare, 50 Cents. Excursion Tickets, 75 Cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock. Sing Sing, 4 o'clock. Yonkers, 5.30.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, ? A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIXON, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings. Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6.30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7.35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6.35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7.55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6.45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8.05 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7.15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¾ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—Landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood, each way. The well known steamboat KEYPORT will leave pier foot of Robinson-st. SUNDAY, Aug. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Keyport at 3½ o'clock P. M. On SATURDAY, Aug. 10, the steamboat KEYPORT will make an excursion to Keyport, leaving Robinson-st. at 4 o'clock P. M. and Keyport at 6½ P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9½, 12½, and 3½.
" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4.30 P. M., (omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4.30 trip.)

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7.30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M. Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50, deck, $1.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 2?0 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, A YOUNG MAN OF good habits and great respectability, would like to form an acquaintance with a young lady with a view to matrimony. He is of a modest and retiring disposition; has lived the greater part of his life in a secluded retreat, a short distance from the city, which has prevented him having the pleasure of female society to any great extent. The young lady must be between 18 and 21, amiable, intelligent and refined, and he would prefer her to have a taste for, and understand music. Any one having the above qualifications will address, in confidence and sincerity, ARTHUR, Box No. 12? *Times* Office.

I WANT A WIFE NOT MORE THAN 20 years of age; she must be of an amiable disposition, which is all I am in quest of. If she has sisters, married or unmarried, the advertiser would prefer as he is fond of good society, and particularly of children. Answer must be addressed in sincerity to J. WILLIAMS, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. BEAD & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE. [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL [illegible]

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, AUG. 20. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE
Cape May, cabin $2 00
Philadelphia, cabin 2 00
Philadelphia, steerage 1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR HAVANA,
VIA
KEY WEST.

The completely armed United States Mail steamship MARION, Capt. Geo. A. COLE, will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana, touching at Key West to land mails and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A rare opportunity for travelers. The splendid British iron steamship ROYAL BRIDE, THOMAS SMITH, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on 10th inst.

This ship has excellent accommodations for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $65. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin .... $75 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London .... 80 | Steerage to London 33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100, second cabin, $60, steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, NEIL SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 28th of August. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8.45 and 9.45 A. M., and at 3.15 and 4.15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6.45 and 8.15 A. M., and at 2.15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8.45 A. M., and at 5.45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st.: 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and [illegible] 7.25, 11.25 A. M., and 3.55 [illegible] and 5 P. M. and 5.25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, with [illegible] 10.45 P. M. Sundays included, sleeping car [illegible]

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF FERRIES.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport, 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset, 5.30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James-slip.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MONEYED MEN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING a profitable manufacturing business wishes to increase its facilities. Parties with capital are wanted to form a stock company or copartnership, with a capital of say about $15,000 or $20,000. Applicants must be of respectability, as the advertiser will furnish satisfactory references as to his standing and the business in question. Address Box No. 2,777 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND TANK, OF [illegible] to [illegible] bbls capacity. Address F. J. SAGE, Middletown, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The manager is pleased to announce the most WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY ever offered to the people of New-York or America. A HIPPOPOTAMUS, from the RIVER NILE IN EGYPT, the only animal of the kind ever brought to America, an animal that is worshipped by the Egyptians, and never allowed to leave the country except by the special permission of the Government. This is the only one ever known out of the country, except at the Zoological Gardens in London, and the Garden of Plants in Paris.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
PURE WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS.
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.

The Lecture-room Entertainment embraces PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA and FARCE.

By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.
Mlle DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
GEORGE CHRISTY and his Incomparable Troupe APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reengagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

NEW MUSIC—INSTRUMENTAL.—"THE STAR Spangled Banner," with brilliant variations by the celebrated German composer, Augustus Cull, 40 cents. "Away with Melancholy," with brilliant variations, Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, 50 cents. "Comet Schottish," by Thomas Baker, 25 cents. Vocal: "Drummer Boy of the Nations [Grays]," A. Cull, "Why Have My Loved Ones Gone," S. C. Foster, 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance will try new music.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No 481 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHY HAVE MY LOVED ONES Gone;" Song, by Stephen C. Foster. "The Volunteer Yankee Doodle of '61;" a fine Humorous Ballard, by Louis Salle. "War Song of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment," and "Where Liberty Dwells is my Country;" 25 cents each; mailed free, just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-In-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock,
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 4?0, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited, and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT Messrs. GELPKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, of the City of New-York, have assigned all their property to MORRIS K. JESUP and JOSEPH HERZFELD, of the City of New-York, in trust for the payment of their debts. The office of the assignees is at No. 52 Broadway, where all claims are to be presented and all payments to be made.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depot must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't Quartermaster-Gen.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, Aug. ?, 1861.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY WILL close on the 12th, and reopen on the [illegible] inst. The Reading-room will remain open as usual. By order of the Board of Directors.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Recording Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.
July 20, 1861.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Standards made to order, at short notice. National and Signal Flags of all nations. Rogers and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance on cost.
TERRY & [illegible], No. 1?6 South-st.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE CUYLER.

A GENERAL GROWL ALL ROUND.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER R. R. CUYLER, OFF TAMPA BAY, Fla., July 18, 1861.

In my last letter to you I was acting upon the advice of that celebrated Mark Tapley, who used to remark "that it was no credit to be jolly, except under adverse circumstances." But I wish it now distinctly to be understood that I am writing for the deliberate, premeditated purpose of having a regular growl. I intend to commence with New-York and growl all along the coast at everybody, and everything, until we reach Tampa Bay. I don't want to be jolly, and I am determined not to permit myself to be jolly until I have entirely finished this growl. If then, by accident, the eyes of any rotund, smooth-tempered individual, should strike upon this letter, I would advise him instantaneously to read something else. He will find it a receipt for "How to be Jolly."

We very much fear that some sensation newspapers in New-York (TIMES not excepted, of course,) will spread the report that we are suffering from the ravages of the small-pox on board the *Cuyler*. We have reason to believe that letters have been written from Key West to that effect. We can only hope that it is not so. Now, if there is any hole on God's earth from which a human being would never expect to hear from, directly or indirectly, it is Key West—a little excrescence upon the surface of the universe. Is it possible that any miserable, musquito-bitten resident of Key West can, for a moment, suppose that any one would be interested in a letter from him, unless they were unfortunate enough to have some friend in its vicinity. I have, therefore, two objects in writing this letter. In the first place, to relieve my diaphragm of a little superfluous bile by means of a wholesome growl; and, secondly, to assure our friends that we hope the small-pox has left us, and that we are all, to a man, standing up to our salt horse and pork and beans like true patriots and loyal Union men. The small-pox history is simply this: Two days after leaving New-York one of the men reported himself to the Surgeon with unmistakable symptoms of this disease. He was immediately screened off by himself, a man appointed to attend to him, and every precaution adopted to prevent any communication with the rest of the crew. The Surgeon commenced vaccinating every officer and man on board; and now I propose to insert "Growl No. 1:"

At the Naval Randezvous in New-York, the men are not only not vaccinated, but they are not even asked the question if they have been. The same course is pursued on board the *North Carolina*. Now this is entirely wrong. This very negligence and inattention to one of the plainest duties required at a shipping rendezvous has come very near disabling this ship, and might have occasioned serious difficulty in the squadron. Let that be remedied at once. Let there be no half-way work about that rendezvous question. The unfortunate man who was attacked had never been vaccinated. It of course became a severe case of confluent small-pox. A simple vaccination would probably have saved his life. As it was, the poor fellow not only badly infected the ship, but died at Key West Hospital a martyr to the negligence of a plain duty. Upon arriving at Key West, he was sent at once to the hospital, and everything was done to disinfect the ship. We breathed more freely, but there was still the anxiety and the suspense connected with the danger of its reappearance. How anxiously we inquired after each other as each succeeding morning came, and of the surgeon as to his sick report. We left at last, June 22, for Tampa Bay. All went smoothly until Sunday, June 30, when two men were again reported with the premonitory symptoms of the old disease—one of them, a New-York man, never having been vaccinated.

The Captain decided to send our cutter, the *John Appleton*, immediately to Key West, with a request to admit them to the hospital. The Captain's humane request was inhumanly refused, and the officer in charge was particularly requested to leave the port at once, to return to the *Cuyler*, and to place the men under charge of the surgeon of that ship. He had communications for the flag officer and naval commandant, describing our situation. He was informed that they could not be received. He asked for fresh water, and was told that he could under no circumstances have any intercourse with the shore or with vessels in the harbor. It is now my intention to insert Growl No. 2—a big thing. I say this refusal upon the part of the authorities at Key West to admit our poor fellows to the hospital, or give them any medical assistance, was an outrage upon the civilization and the Christianity of the age. It was a relic of barbarism which would have disgraced barbarism itself. It would have covered His Royal Highness, the King of Dahomey, and all the little Dahomeys, with everlasting shame. He was refused everything, and in consequence was obliged to return to the ship. As he passed near us on Sunday, July 7, the officer of the deck hailed him with congratulations. He simply pointed to his tent remaining on deck. It was the symbol of Key West hospitality. Lieut. PARKER then went ashore on Egmont Key, and constructed a rude tent, upon the white sand beach, where our poor fellows were at once transferred, and where, I am happy to say, they have been gradually recovering, until now they are nearly well. We keep them supplied with all the necessaries of life, and as many of the luxuries as we can afford. We hope now that a merciful Providence has removed this dreadful scourge from us. So long a time has now elapsed, that we are hoping for the best. While at Key West, if one boat had hailed our little tender with the least offer of assistance; if one opportunity had been given to the officer in command to send his letter to the Flag Officer ashore on the end of a pole forty feet long; if some good Samaritan had only said: "Let me at least find all the letters and papers for your officers and men and hand them to you, from the end of that pole," it would have been some relief; it would have been one little green spot in this desert of "man's inhumanity to man." I regard Growl No. 2 a big thing.

I now propose to insert a little private growl, when I will endeavor to be jolly again. We are here at Tampa Bay, a lot of poor expatriated devils, willing and anxious to do our duty. We are watching this interesting settlement very closely, and we don't think a sweet potato, or a bar of soft soap has reached the rebellious citizens since our arrival. We are willing to remain here just as long as our Uncle Samuel may deem it necessary, to reassert his dignity, and restore his glorious Government to its integrity. Now I will tell you what I think is due to us from our venerated Uncle, and that is, that some cheap, miserable way may be established, by which we can occasionally receive a letter or paper from friends at home. We left New-York on the 5th of June. It is now the 18th of July, and not the first syllable has yet been received by any of us. We hope that by due course of mail, *via* Havana, or the Naval Lyceum, that lovely Key West contains something for us within its interesting limits. We only ask them to deliver by the first opportunity. We are scattered along the coast from Key West to the mouth of the Mississippi and even beyond, [illegible] and as far as [illegible] permitted him. I think [illegible] The [illegible] paper declarations, [illegible] actual presence of Jack holding his [illegible] ready for a fight. If, then, there could be some little transport running around to us, with letters and papers, some few "small stores," &c., it would be a great blessing, such a one as would [illegible] our Uncle more than ever.

We hear [illegible] There is a number of [illegible] styling themselves the "Sunny South," who propose to capture our tender, the *John Appleton*, also the *Wanderer*, which is daily expected here, and with the two to organize an expedition to take possession of the *R. R. Cuyler*. We hope they will have [illegible], and we are anxious to furnish them with [illegible] such a fine opportunity to distinguish themselves. We are disposed to be hospitable, and regard it as a matter of duty to be ready to receive our friends and countrymen at any time of the day or night. A few days since we had a little excitement here, in the appearance of a steamer in the offing. We expected one of our own vessels, but it turned out to be a representative of John Bull, in H. M.'s ship *Jason*. Lieut. PARKER boarded her to ascertain what John intended by popping in at Tampa Bay in this very unceremonious manner. The Captain said he was on a cruise bound to Havana. This simply means that he started at the mouth of the Mississippi to examine personally if the Gulf ports were really blockaded. He can now report to his Admiral that he has seen the Elephant. He mentioned the ships that he had spoken at every place. He tells us there is some prospect of a fight at Pensacola to recover the Navy-yard. I hope it may be so. We have no good "*point d'appui*" for this squadron. It is indispensable, and I only wish we could have [illegible] out the traitors.

GROUPEC.

COL. MONTGOMERY.

The Leavenworth papers of Aug. 3, notice the presence of Col. MONTGOMERY in that city. His men were in the vicinity of the fort, waiting for their arms and equipments. On the evening of the 2d, Col. MONTGOMERY addressed the people in Leavenworth, declaring against allowing the volunteers to return fugitive slaves, and predicting that by next Spring the war would be ended either favorably or adversely to the rebels. He disowned all connection with JENNISON.

CAPE GIRARDEAU AND BIRD'S POINT FORTIFIED.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Cairo is quiet. Cape Girardeau is fortified and can repel superior rebel forces. THOMPSON is 20 miles back on the Charleston road. Steamer *Empress* arrived at Cape Girardeau from St. Louis, with the Ninth Missouri and McArthur's Illinois Regiments. She returned to Cairo. Bird's Point is being extensively fortified. The Second Missouri Regiment is hourly expected there from St. Louis, to be followed by two more Missouri regiments to-morrow, swelling the force to ten thousand. FREMONT is expected forthwith. The steamer *Pocahontas*, with sixty hhds. of tobacco for Louisville, was seized by the rebels in Tennessee River at the State line.

Influential parties are openly recruiting for the rebels in Paducah, Ky.

The following proclamation is circulated in Missouri rebel districts:

Arouse, Missourians! Strike for your firesides and home! Having been elected to command the gallant sons of the First Military District of Missouri, in the second war for independence, I appeal to all whose hearts are with us to immediately take the field. By a speedy and simultaneous march upon our foes we can, like a hurricane, scatter them to the winds. Tardy action, like the gentle south wind, will only meet with Northern frosts, and advance and recede like the seasons will be the history of the war, and it will last forever. Come now and strike while the iron is hot. Our enemy have been whipped in Virginia. They have been whipped in Missouri. Gen. HARDEE advances on the centre, Gen. PILLOW on the right, and Gen. McCULLOCH on the left, with 20,000 brave Southern hearts to our aid. So leave your plow and furrow, and your ox in his yoke, and let us rush like a tornado upon our invaders and foes, to sweep them from the face of the earth, or force them from the soil of our State. Brave sons of the Ninth District, come join us. We have plenty of ammunition, and the cattle on a thousand hills are ours. We have forty thousand Belgium muskets coming, but bring your guns and blankets with you, if you can—if you have them—if not, come without. Come, turn out, fall in. (Signed) M. JEFF. THOMPSON, Brigadier General Commanding.

MR. CRITTENDEN HOPEFUL.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, Aug. 7.

The arrival yesterday of the venerable and distinguished JOHN J. CRITTENDEN having been announced, a large concourse of citizens waited on him at his hotel; and at their urgent request he kindly consented to address them in the evening. Accordingly, directly after sunset a large assemblage convened at the State House, and Mr. CRITTENDEN was introduced. He was looking care-worn and fatigued by travel, and at first his remarks were not very audible. He spoke of the great contest before us; the suddenness with which it was precipitated upon us. But a few short months ago, said Mr. CRITTENDEN, such a calamity as is now shrouding our country in gloom was unthought of among the people. But now that we are involved in it, we must meet it like men. It is not a war that is to be prosecuted for the sake of warfare, and ought to be conducted with none of the common barbarities of war. *It must nevertheless be prosecuted by no half-way measures.* My friends, we must gather the utmost strength of the country, and gird up the energies of our minds to this most momentous contest. And let it be prosecuted only for the purpose that it ought to be carried on and concluded for *the restoration of our Government and the Union.* In any event, it is a war that cannot last long. It will prove itself too oppressive upon all classes of our people to permit of its being long continued.

It becomes, therefore, a duty to maintain this great Government and this magnificent land from the terrible calamity of disunion. This I would aim by all the powers of my life to prevent. Hence it is that I have just come from voting millions of money and hundreds of thousands of men; and in order that the issue may be decided more speedily, and our erring brethren be united to us once more. For, fellow-citizens, I believe we shall be reunited. And I have confidence in the belief that, instead of destroying or even weakening us, *this war will make our Union stronger than ever before.* One thing is certain, that this war will make the people better acquainted with each other. And each section will be convinced that it would be a great deal better to have each other for friends than enemies; for they will find that while they can be the best of friends to each other, they would, in case of separation, be the worst possible enemies. They will mutually see that neither is destitute of courage—that all are bold, brave men, as our countrymen have always been. [A voice—"*which is right!*"] Pausing a moment, Mr. CRITTENDEN continued as if in reply—"All are in some things to blame. The South has, as I believe, most needlessly forced this war upon us; needlessly, because all the wrongs of which they could complain could better have been remedied in the Union and under the Constitution than by any act of war. And yet others are not without blame: for, only a year ago last Winter they could have adopted measures of peace which were tendered by resolutions; the power of securing peace was then in their hands, but their party pride prevented both from accepting the plan proposed. One insisted upon this, and the other upon that, till between the *this* and *that* of parties, the present unhappy quarrel has been forced upon us. It is wise for us all to purify our own hearts and see wherein we too have been in the wrong. We cannot expect to carry ourselves along by vaunting either our courage or our cause. The burden of the contest is too serious for that; and it will rest with the people themselves to end it in a manner satisfactory to themselves. I have the strongest confidence in the general intelligence and virtue of our people; but I think the world has never seen such a degradation of political intelligence as prevailed among partisan leaders when this war began. To such a degree had this come to pass that our secession friends had concluded that there was no power in the Government; and that they had only to put forth their hand, and at a single shove overturn the whole structure. But the Government thus assailed though powerless itself, turned to the people, and behold, *it was found to be the strongest Government on earth.* Even the great NAPOLEON, in the fullness of his power, could not have raised, from all the legions of France, such an Army as Mr. LINCOLN has rallied in the brief space of but ninety days, for the defence of the Government. *That Government has not been, nor cannot be overturned.* My friends, my failing voice warns me to be brief. But let me add that the world are spectators of this unexpected strife. And we must consider that we are now holding in our hands not only the material interests of the present, but also the political interests of all futurity. In this light I look upon the present contest as the most momentous event that history has recorded for a thousand years past. Let us then be wise and be watchful in guarding such mighty interests.

After gracefully thanking his attentive audience, Mr. C. retired amidst prolonged applause.

ARREST OF AN ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE REBEL ARMY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

While promenading on Fourth-street yesterday forenoon, Col. J. V. GUTHRIE, of the First Kentucky, saw a gentleman whom he thought he recognized as Col. TYLER, late of the United States Army, but now an Adjutant-General in the rebel Army. So strongly was he impressed with this idea, that he turned and followed. Presently he met Capt. DICKERSON, and upon consultation they were both satisfied that Col. GUTHRIE was right in his surmise. Thereupon Col. GUTHRIE approached Col. TYLER, and claimed him as a prisoner of war. TYLER appeared somewhat amazed, but confessed his name and rank in BEAUREGARD's Army, and said that "traveling as a citizen, and without arms, he did not anticipate an arrest."

Col. GUTHRIE delivered his prisoner to Capt. McLEAN, Assistant Adjutant-General of this Department, who conveyed him to the Newport Barracks, and telegraphed to Gen. SCOTT for further instructions.

Col. TYLER asked to be placed on parole, but Capt. McLEAN refused to grant the request, until he heard from head-quarters.

Capt. TYLER came to this city yesterday morning, for the ostensible purpose of visiting his wife, who has been boarding in the city all Summer. Mrs. TYLER is said to be the daughter of Dr. J. J. B. WRIGHT, of this city. It is also reported that she telegraphed to her husband, both at Louisville and Nashville, not to come on, as it was dangerous. But it seems that neither of these dispatches reached their destination. Capt. TYLER graduated at West Point in the class of 1848, and served in the cavalry service until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he resigned. He was then at Fort Kearney. He is a member of Gen. BEAUREGARD's staff, and served at Manassas as Adjutant-General. At the Burnet House he registered "C. C. TYLER, Va."

This is one of the most mysterious performances that has happened since the rebellion began. It is incomprehensible—for what could induce an officer high in rank, and serving in the last great battle, to go where he was certain to be arrested and tried for his life? It is certainly a remarkable instance of putting one's head in a lion's mouth.

GEN McCLELLAN.

The Auburn *Advertiser* gives the following as Rev. Dr. THOMPSON's account of the interview between himself and Gen. McCLELLAN, a few months ago. Dr. T. related the incident last last week in that village, where he was visiting: "Gen. McCLELLAN had attended Dr. THOMPSON's church for six months or more, and had become greatly interested in the subject of religion. Just previous to his departure for the seat of war, he called upon Dr. THOMPSON for religious conversation and instruction. During the interview, by request of Dr. THOMPSON, they kneeled together in prayer. Dr. THOMPSON prayed, and at the conclusion he noticed that the General still remained kneeling. 'Pray for yourself,' said the Pastor, placing his hand on the General's shoulder. Gen. McCLELLAN then in an earnest and simple manner prayed for his country, for the success of the soldiers who were about to go forth to pour out their blood for its salvation, and for wisdom from on high to lead his men to the victory, that the cause of good government might prevail.

Dr. THOMPSON speaks of the General with enthusiasm as a modest, energetic, gallant and accomplished man, who will make his soldiers love and respect him, and his enemies fear him."

LYNCH LAW IN THE SOUTH.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Aug. 4.

The *Dispatch* contained yesterday an account of the shooting of Capt. CHARLES H. AXSON, of Company M, First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, on Tuesday evening, near Wilson, N. C., on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, by ARTHUR B. DAVIS, of the Second Georgia Regiment, then *en route* for this city. The circumstances attending the death of Capt. AXSON excited a feeling of bitter indignation against DAVIS, though no attempt at retaliation was indulged in prior to the arrival of the Petersburgh cars on Wednesday evening. When they reached the depot in this city, four South Carolina volunteers approached the car in which the prisoner was confined under guard, and expressed an intention of shooting him. Finding them determined, the Superintendent of the road (THOS. H. WYNN, Esq.) ordered the car containing the prisoner and guard (two men armed with muskets) to be backed to the Manchester side of the river. This done, and the four who had made the demonstration, being told that DAVIS would be carried across the river to the camp near the reservoir, left in the latter direction.

DAVIS, upon arriving in Richmond, was left by Major BUTTS in care of a guard of the Telfair Volunteers, Capt. SMITH. He ordered the car to be backed across the river, and proceeded to the camp to report to Col. SEMMES. Very shortly afterwards a party of men, supposed to belong to Capt. AXSON's company, came and asked him from the guard, promising, on the faith of gentlemen, that he should be delivered to the proper authorities. Assured by them, he followed them. On the road they attempted to borrow a rope. When they got to a ravine they halted, and told him they were going to hang him. He protested against it, and said that they had pledged their faith to him. One stepped in front of him, saying, "faith, be d—d; I am going to shoot you,"—and upon that shot him. DAVIS then turned to escape; they rushed upon him, and cut at him with bowie-knives, inflicting several wounds. DAVIS fell, partially insensible. Again, while on the ground, they inflicted a wound with a knife in the neck, and one on the head. Supposing him dead, they turned to leave, when one of them asked if they had better not send for a doctor. He was answered by one who said, "No; if he is not dead, let's finish him;" and approaching him, fired at him within a few feet. The ball did not take effect.

He now lies critically ill at the residence of Dr. F. E. LUCKETT, of Manchester. The ball, which passed between the first rib and clavicle, and glancing downwards, imbedded itself in the deep tissue of the back under the shoulder-blade, from whence it was removed yesterday morning. The knife wounds, though very bad, are not in themselves fatal. Three more men returned after the affair, and inquired if he was dead, and on being told no, but mortally wounded, laughed and went off.

THE TWO SHERMANS.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Not a little error and confusion has been created by writers in the newspapers, especially since the recent battle before Manassas Junction, by confounding the names of two meritorious officers in the Army. There are two Col. SHERMANS in the Army: Col. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and Col. THOMAS W. SHERMAN, of Rhode Island. The former is the only one of the two who was engaged in the battle at Bull Run. He is a brother of JOHN SHERMAN, Senator from Ohio. He is *not* the Capt. SHERMAN who first organized the famous SHERMAN's Battery.

There are some points of remarkable similarity in the case of the two SHERMANS, which have easily led those ignorant of their history and position into confounding them together. Their initials are similar—one being W. T. and the other T. W. SHERMAN; they both graduated in the same class at West Point; both entered the same regiment—the Third Artillery, U. S. A.; both remained in the regular Army; both served in the Mexican war; and both have been recently appointed Brigadier-Generals.

It is T. W. SHERMAN, of Rhode Island, who commanded and gave his name to "SHERMAN's Battery," which he organized in Mexico, where he served under TAYLOR and SCOTT, and which was doing duty on the frontier (in Minnesota) when the difficulties with the seceded States broke out.

W. T. SHERMAN, of Ohio, was found at the beginning of these troubles at the head of a *State* Military Academy in Louisiana, and upon the secession of that State he resigned, refusing to serve in a State disloyal to the Government. When the new regiments of the regular Army were formed, SHERMAN, of Ohio, was appointed Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry, and SHERMAN, of Rhode Island, was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Artillery, and shortly after, by the promotion of Col. HUNTER, became Colonel of that regiment.

SHERMAN's Battery, although it still retains the name, is now really AYRES' Battery. It was Col. SHERMAN, of Ohio, who commanded the Brigade in the battle of Bull Run composed of the following regiments:

Seventy-ninth New-York, (Highlanders,) Col. CAMERON.

Sixty-ninth New-York, (Irish,) Col. CORCORAN.

Thirteenth New-York.

Second Wisconsin.

He also had accompanying his Brigade, and under his orders, the Battery of Capt. AYRES, (SHERMAN's Battery,) which was not captured by the enemy, as claimed by all the rebel newspapers, but after a desperate contest every gun was brought off in safety, and was replanted on Capitol Hill, from whence it has since been removed across the Potomac.

Col. SHERMAN, of Rhode Island, was not in the battle, but was on duty elsewhere. Both of the SHERMANS are regarded in the Army as among its best officers. Both are now Generals, and there is little doubt that they will distinguish themselves in the service, and very probably their actions will be confounded in future as in the past, and each receive the credit due to the other. At this, the two SHERMANS will not complain, for they are great friends, although not related to each other.

TRANSFERRED TO THE REGULARS.

We notice with sincere pleasure the appointment of Lieut.-Col. ROBERT NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., to a Captaincy in the regular service of the United States. No more deserving volunteer officer could have been selected by the War Department, nor one more likely to reflect credit on the organization of our State militia. The Lieutenant-Colonel, or rather Captain, as we must henceforth call him, was born in the north of Ireland—his brother, JOHN M. NUGENT, being at present the Mayor of Dundalk. Capt. NUGENT came to this country immediately after the abortive insurrection of 1848; and having strong military tastes, soon enrolled his name in the Fourth Company of the National Guards, and served two years under Capt. RIBLETT, thus graduating as a high private from the Seventh. On the organization of the Sixty-ninth, in 1852, Capt. NUGENT, we learn, became one of its earliest officers, and has served faithfully in its ranks as Lieutenant, Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, down to the present day. A clear-headed, warm-hearted, fearless, earnest and thoroughly-educated gentleman, we commend Capt. NUGENT, of the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, to the most friendly notice of his new associates,—assuring them that while his old companions in arms do not grudge any sacrifice that is for the benefit of the Union, they deeply regret, both on account of their invariably pleasant official and social relations, the loss of their Lieutenant-Colonel.—*New-York Leader.*

AN ESCAPE FROM DIXIE.

CHARLES WILSON, of Washington, was in Richmond several weeks ago, and was arrested as a Union man, and confined a week and discharged. With a friend he started at midnight for Ohio. When about seven miles from Charleston, Kanawha County, he was arrested by young WISE, and imprisoned five weeks. In prison, he with other Union prisoners made a small American flag, and put it out of the window when the battle at Pokey was fought, and in consequence they were fired on by the guards, but not injured. When WISE began to retreat WILSON and 57 others were sent with the Army by various conveyances, and during a difficulty which occurred by some of the rebels firing into one of their own boats, he escaped in the confusion and got to the National troops. He went to Cincinnati with Col. NORTON, whence he arrived in Washington on Saturday night. Mr. WILSON says that WISE has 600 to 800 Union men forced in his ranks. Some 200 deserted during the retreat. WISE's party is in miserable condition. He forced men to cut their own wheat and deliver it to him without pay or promise to pay.

GEN. WOOL.

The Troy *Times*, of Friday, says:

"We stated briefly in the second edition of the *Times*, yesterday, that orders had been issued for Gen. WOOL to repair to Fort Monroe and assume command of that Department. The information was based upon a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. SCOTT to Gen. WOOL, stating that it was desirable that he should direct the operations of that wing of the Army, and inquiring if his health was such as to be equal to the responsible duties of the position. Gen. WOOL immediately replied by telegraph as follows:

TROY, Thursday, August 8, 1861.

I am ready—never in better health.

JOHN E. WOOL.

The inquiry being thus answered satisfactorily, Gen. WOOL is awaiting the reception of his orders, and preparing for his departure for active duty. It is expected that his orders will be received here to-day or to-morrow, and the General intends to be ready on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week to leave the city."

A SCENE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Picayune, Aug. 2.

The battalion of soldiers' wives, numbering nearly 300, besieged His Honor's office, yesterday, to inquire when the City Council was going to make the appropriation for their relief, some of them stating that they were entirely destitute, and others that they had been turned out of their houses by heartless landlords, because they could not pay their rent.

Mayor MONROE, to pacify them, made them a speech, in which he deeply sympathized with them in their distress, and thanked them for the distinguished compliment they had paid him in honoring him with their attendance. He said the visit of so many of the fair sex in a body was the highest compliment he had received since he had been in office. He sincerely regretted his inability to afford them relief from his personal funds, as he himself had already eight children to support. Here a buxom-looking woman cried out, "And God bless yer Honor, I've nine;" while another very matronly dame modestly said, "Long life to yer Honor, but it's ten little humanities I've presented to the land of Amerika myself!"

"Well," continued His Honor, "that beats me, I acknowledge, and I am only sorry that I cannot give you all a farm apiece." "God bless yer Honor for that much," cried a voice.

Mayor MONROE then explained that the City Council would meet to-night, expressly to take their case into consideration, and that he would use all his influence to get the appropriation passed, which he did not entertain a doubt of. He then distributed some twenty dollars in halves among those who carried babies in their arms, and the crowd dispersed in good humor, and with hopes of the speedy action of the Council to-morrow, (to-day,) which we doubt not will be fully realized.

STORY OF A NORTHERN MECHANIC.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, of Aug. 5, says:

"An intelligent mechanic called on us this morning, and gave a statement of his escape from North Carolina, and of his observations on the route. He had been employed in the shops of the North Carolina Railroad, between Weldon and Charlotte, for some time, but grew uneasy in consequence of having been hauled up before Vigilance Committees three times on suspicion of being a Union man. He states that there are but a few Union men in North Carolina, and they live with a halter round their necks. The Southerners where he resided knew all about how the Manassas battle would come off five days before it really took place, and the North Carolina Central Railroad passed 8,000 Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina troops north just before it took place. Our informant escaped just while they were rejoicing most loudly over the result of the Manassas affair, and when they thought themselves invincible.

Our informant states that were it not for the Yankees, who are working at the South, the rebels would never get along at all. Out of forty engineers on the North Carolina Central Railroad, nearly every man was a Yankee. Then, too, the Yankees make all their ammunition, and do everything requiring mechanical skill.

Our informant escaped by going south from North Carolina to Stephenson, Ala., and from thence to Nashville. He then crossed over to Kentucky, and reached Louisville in safety. There is an encampment, mainly of artillery forces, at a place called Big Shanty, about twenty miles from Atlanta, Ga. There is also another rebel encampment of several thousand troops at Murfreesboro, Tenn. Secession flags were flying along his entire route, until he reached Bowling Green, Ky., where the Stars and Stripes first met his gaze. He was informed that millions of dollars would be spent to induce Kentucky to go out of the Union, but, from all he could learn, Kentucky would remain under the Stars and Stripes.

Our informant was especially bitter on the Southernized Yankees, and he reiterated that if you could drive the Yankees out of rebeldom, you would have the South helpless and at your mercy."

JEFF DAVIS' MANSION.

The following is a description of the residence of the Chief of the Rebels:

"The fine mansion at the corner of Clay and Twelfth streets, purchased for the use of President DAVIS, is pleasantly situated on the brow of the hill overlooking Adam's Valley, and from its eastern windows an extended and diversified landscape view is afforded. The frontage is on Clay street, which terminates at this point. A flight of marble steps leads to a narrow platform of the same material, at the front entrance. The doors open into a circular vestibule or hall, on the right of which is the main stairway leading to the second story, and further on a small but well-lighted apartment, which may be used as an office.

On the left is a passage way, and steps leading to the basement, and a private stairway to the second story. On either side of the hall is a niche containing a full-sized feminine figure in bronze, bearing a shaded gas-burner in one hand. Between the statues is the door leading to the centre parlor. This room is eighteen feet wide and twenty-three feet deep, with the fireplace of the left of the entrance. On either side of the chimney breast is a door opening into the "east room," the dimensions of which are twenty-three feet by thirty feet.

At the opposite end of the building is another parlor, separated from the central room by a partition and folding door. The parlor is twenty-eight feet square, and communicates with the office mentioned. The fire-place is directly opposite the one in the centre parlor, and both are faced with white marble mantels, and handsomely decorated with *alto relievo* designs. The ceilings are ornamented with rich cornices, in keeping with the general architectural arrangements.

All the windows in this story, except those in front, extend to the floor, and those in the rear open to a portico, extending the whole width of the building, and measuring about fifteen feet in width. The roof of the portico is supported by massive columns, about thirty feet in length.

On each of the two chamber floors are four large and airy apartments, with alcoves in some of them. On the second floor is a well-arranged bath-room, with all the modern conveniences. On each floor there are several clothes-rooms and presses. Gas has been introduced into every department. The servants' quarters are in a detached building, east of the mansion. The grounds, inclosed, are tastefully laid off and filled with shrubbery.

A CONTRACT.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* publishes the following document, which does not speak very well for the education of Gen. PORTERFIELD:

A contract maid this 21 day of May, 1861, between my self, commander-in-chief of the forces now in Feterman, and Capt. WM. R. COPLAND, commander of the Grafton guards:

I promice that if he will allow my forces under me to go in to Grafton with out being disturbed or Injured, that we will protect them and their property, and we will respect their courage and bravery, and that we will only remain long time enough to march threw the streets and return back to Feterman; that we will not camp nor train in Grafton.

Brig.-Gen. PORTERFIELD,
Capt. WM. R. COPLIN.

TO THE POINT.

When at Cairo a few days ago, Gen. FREMONT was called on for a speech. He said:

"My friends, I have much to do and little time to spare, and therefore cannot address you to-night as I could wish. I will be very busy, and the interest you manifest will strengthen my hands. I shall be glad to see you after my work is done."

MILITARY ACTIVITY.

LIST OF REGIMENTS FULLY OR PARTIALLY ORGANIZED IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

Regiment.	Head-quarters.	No. of men enlisted.
Anderson Zouaves	Riker's Island	1,000
Berdan's Sharp-shooters	Weehawken	450
British Volunteers	No. 648 Broadway	500
Brooklyn Phalanx	Fort Schuyler	1,046
Cameron Legion	No. 60 Greenwich-street	900
Cameron Light Infantry	No. 491 Broadway	—
Cameron Rifles		700
Clinton Guard	No. 480 Broadway	500
Col. Serrill's Engineers	No. 539 Broadway	—
Constitution Guards	No. 481 Canal-street	—
D'Epineuil Zouaves	No. 6 Centre-street	—
Eleventh Regiment		750
Fifteenth Regiment	New Dorp, Staten Island	750
First L. I. Volunteers	Fort Schuyler	1,048
First Reg't Union Brigade	No. 13 Broadway	—
First Real Irish Artillery	Staten Island	—
First Oregon Rifles	East Brother's Island, L. I.	—
First Washington Greys	No. 5[illegible] Broadway	600
Empire Zouaves	No. 600 Broadway	200
Fremont Regiment	No. [illegible] Forsyth-street	—
Ger. Black Sharpshooters	Lincoln Hall	—
German Rangers	No. 189 Bowery	200
Ira Harris Guard, Cavalry	Park Barracks	550
Hawkins' Zouaves		1,046
Honved Regiment	No. 397 Broadway	250
Lincoln Cavalry	Bellevue Garden	800
Manhattan Rifles	No. 461 Broome-street	400
McClellan Regiment	Brooklyn	250
Mechanics' Rifles	Park Barracks	400
Morgan Rifles	No. 225 Grand-street	400
Mounted Rifles	No. 542 Broadway	500
New-York's Own	No. 60 William-street	350
New-York Rifles	City Hall	300
President's Life Guard	No. 596 Broadway	—
Scott Life Guard	No. 10 Beekman-street	—
Second Fire Zouaves	No. 564 Broadway	700
Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M.	Seventh-street [illegible]	150
Third Irish Regiment	Palace Garden	—
Thirty-seventh Regiment	University-place [illegible]	[illegible]
Union Life Guard	No. 130 Water-street	450
United States Chasseurs	[illegible]	650
Varian's Battery	No. [illegible]	—
Washington Zouaves	No. 70 [illegible]-street	—
Yates Rifles	No. 429 Bleecker	75

The foregoing list, which is as nearly accurate as it can be made by the united exertions of several reporters, is necessarily incomplete and imperfect. It may serve, nevertheless, to give the reader an idea of the activity which [illegible] military affairs are at present progressing.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Statements having appeared in two or three newspapers of this City, very [illegible] referring to Major BAGLEY and his relations with their regiment, and these statements being a [illegible] wrong to this highly-esteemed and popular gentleman, the undersigned, commissioned officers of the Sixty-ninth, beg to inform their fellow-citizens that the proceedings [illegible] of Major BAGLEY, from the day the regiment left New-York to the service of the United States until its return, have met with their full, cordial, and grateful approval—[illegible] having [illegible] necessary that an officer of his activity and energy should remain in New-York to forward the interests of the regiment, and see that its wants were supplied.

This duty Major BAGLEY discharged with the utmost diligence and liberality, becoming in many instances personally responsible for the value of large amounts of goods which, without such security, would not have been advanced to the regiment. In several other respects, too, the officers and men of the Sixty-ninth feel that Major BAGLEY acquitted himself with very great usefulness and generosity to the regiment, and in hearty acknowledgment of his services, take this opportunity of publicly testifying their confidence in him as a citizen, a soldier, and a man.

Robt. Nugent, Lieutenant-Colonel, Sixty-ninth Regiment; John McKeon, Adjutant, Sixty-ninth Regiment; J. B. Tully, Quartermaster; Mathew Kehoe, Paymaster; J. J. Smith, Surgeon; Robt. Johnson, Surgeon; J. C. Barrow, Assistant Surgeon; Thomas Clark, Captain Co. D; Jas. Kelly, Captain, Co. H; John Cronan, Lieutenant, Co. J; Thomas Fay, Lieutenant, Co. D; R. C. Downing, Commissary; James Cavanagh, Captain, Co. C; Thomas Francis Meagher, Captain, Co. K; Patrick Kelly, Captain, Co. E; John Breslin, Captain, Co. F; Wm. Butler, Lieutenant, Co. G; Theodore Kelly, Lieutenant, Co. A; Wm. M. Giles, Lieutenant, Co. B; James Quinlan, Captain, Engineers; Daniel Strain, Lieutenant, Co. A; Dennis L. Sullivan, Lieutenant, Co. A; Thomas L. Eddy, Lieutenant, Co. B; Laurence Cahill, Lieutenant, Co. B; James J. Smith, Lieutenant, Co. C; Michl. O'Keefe, Lieutenant, Co. C; Richd. Dalton, Lieutenant, Co. D; Michl. O'Boyle, Lieutenant, Co. D; Wm. G. Hart, Lieutenant, Co. E; Wm. S. McManus, Lieutenant, Co. E; Patrick Duffy, Lieutenant, Co. F; Michl. Breslin, Lieutenant, Co. F; Henry J. McMahon, Lieutenant, Co. J; Mathew Murphy, Lieutenant, Co. J; James Lowry, Lieutenant, Co. H; Francis Whelpley, Lieutenant, Co. H; Thomas M. Canton, Lieutenant, Co. J; Wm. Fogarty, Lieutenant, Co. J; Edward K. Butler, Lieutenant, Co. K; Maurice Hall, Lieutenant, Co. K; Louis E. D'Homergue, Lieutenant, Engineer Corps; Peter McQuade, Lieutenant, Engineer Corps; B. J. McDermott, Lieutenant, Staff.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARD.

A large number of the returned volunteers of the different regiments have joined the Continental Guard, under Col. PERRY. The tents and camp equipage have been furnished by order of the Secretary of War, and the regiment is in quarters at Camp Wyman, near Fort Hamilton. Capt. FOSTER, Company K, is filling up his company roll at the room for receiving volunteers, No. 7 Montague Hall, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Members of the company on leave of absence or on furlough, are requested to report at head-quarters of the company on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the regiment will be mustered in on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

THE McCLELLAN REGIMENT.

We learn that Secretary CAMERON has authorized Col. WM. R. BREWSTER, late Major of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., to raise a regiment to be called as above. Major BREWSTER has been prominently identified with our State Militia for many years, and has just returned from the seat of war with his regiment, which was one of the first to go into Virginia, and during its term of service was constantly engaged in active duty. It is expected that this regiment will be filled up principally by those of the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, who are desirous of reenlisting for the war. Capt. JOHN SULLIVAN, of the Thirteenth; Adjutant D. A. BOKER, and Capt. CAMPBELL, of the Twenty-eighth, are spoken of for the positions of field officers. Head-quarters of the regiment are at the Armory, Brooklyn. Communications for Col. BREWSTER may be left at MERWIN & BRAY's, No. 267 Broadway.

THE KOSSUTH GUARD.

This regiment opened its head-quarters Friday last, at No. 41 Bowery, and recruiting is now going on briskly. About 200 members of the late returned militia, as soon as they get paid off, will join this regiment, and care will be taken to enlist only those who have seen service. Acting-Maj. M. TULLEY is an old soldier of the Hungarian Army of 1845. He has testimonials from KOSSUTH, PERCZEL, and other distinguished Hungarian leaders, that he served his country faithfully, and he is one of those who, with KOSSUTH and eight others, were exiled for lifetime by the Austrian Despot.

THE UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

A new recruiting-office has been established at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, for the purpose of raising a company for this fine regiment, the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Colonel, to be composed entirely of the returned three months volunteers. Each recruit from any of the returned regiments will receive a bounty of $30 with his first month's pay. The company will be mustered into the service as soon as organized.

THE NEW-YORK RIFLES.

This regiment deserves the attention of volunteers who wish to reënlist, as it is commanded by able officers. The companies which have been mustered in, are encamped at Camp Washington, Staten Island. The Head-quarters remain at the City Hall.

THE WAY PHILADELPHIA FEEDS THE VOLUNTEERS—A GOOD INSTITUTION.

Philadelphia has a way of treating the volunteers who pass through her city, which is at once cheap, patriotic, benevolent, and every way worthy of imitation. The lunch station at the foot of Washington-street, where most of the regiments passing through that city are treated to a good meal, was started by a poor man named S. H. BROWN, and has gradually grown into an institution scarcely less important than the Park Barracks of this City, but, unlike the Barracks, it is supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of the people, and costs nothing either to the General, State, or City Government. Notice of the arrival of a regiment either going or coming, is telegraphed to the station, and whatever may be the time of day or night a signal gun is fired, and forthwith volunteer men and women are seen flocking from the neighborhood round about to assist in preparing and serving a meal for their soldier guests. Many of the first ladies of Philadelphia have frequently volunteered their services in this way, and their presence has lent a charm to the entertainment, and imparted a sweetness and delicacy to the food not found in the Government-bought rations, cooked and served by hirelings.

THE FRENCH ZOUAVES.

This Regiment, to be called the d'Epineuil Zouaves, after the Colonel, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, and will be organized within thirty days, partly from companies already recruited, and partly from offices in Boston, Philadelphia and this City. A few American companies will be accepted, but the regiment will consist mainly of Frenchmen. Several officers of experience in the French Army have already offered themselves to Col. D'EPINEUIL, who is himself fresh from the French service, in which he has been for the last seventeen years. It is the intention of the Colonel to construct this regiment in such a manner that it will serve as a pattern for the regular service, and prove to the officers of the regular Army that such a corps would be advantageous as a permanent branch of the service. That no pains may be spared in this respect the Colonel has authority to select such uniform and equipments as he may require, provided they are of as good material and workmanship as those furnished to our other volunteers, and the samples selected are certainly fully equal, if not superior, to anything that has yet been given out in this City. Col. D'EPINEUIL's head-quarters are at No. 86 Cedar-street. The drill will be that of the Zouave Skirmishers, the uniform that of the Blue Zouaves of France, which consists of dark blue jacket, trimmed with yellow braid, vest of the same, and full pants of light blue, red fez, with blue tassel, and duck leggings. The cloth will be of the best quality, as good, in fact, as is used in the French Army, and not the cheap flannel that has been hitherto given some of our Zouaves. The Bowie-knife will not be allowed, it being considered a dangerous arm in camp and of doubtful utility in the field.

THE SCHWARZE JAGER, OR GERMAN BLACK SHARP-SHOOTERS.

The Head-quarters of this Regiment is at present at No. 596 Broadway. The Colonel, EUGENE A. KOZLAY, has already made very good progress in the organization. He has 12 recruiting offices in the City, and 200 of his men will be quartered on Monday at LANDMANN's Hamilton Park. There are among them the very best marksmen the country can produce, and in a few days an exhibition in target shooting will be given. CHARLES H. MEYER, Esq., of the Hanover Insurance Company, No. 45 Broadway, has kindly consented to act as Paymaster of this Regiment, to whom all contributions [illegible] of the Regiment.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND COMPANY LIGHT ARTILLERY FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning the Second Company of Light Artillery arrived here from Boston. For some time past the men have been encamped at Quincy where they have been rapidly perfecting themselves in Artillery drill. The company numbers 156 men, all of whom average 5 feet 10 inches in height, and strongly built in proportion. Upon landing in this City, the men were marched to the Park Barracks, and partook of breakfast. The Battery consists of six six-pounder guns, rifled, with caissons; four baggage-wagons, an improved medical ambulance, two forges and magazines, and 112 fine horses. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Captain, O. F. Nims, of Boston; First-Lieut., John W. Wolcott, of Roxbury; Second-Lieuts., George G. Trull, of Boston, R. B. Hull, of Charlestown; Orderly Sergeant, L. A. Chamberlain, of Boston; Quartermaster-Sergeant, A. N. Norcross, of Boston; First Chief of Gun, F. J. Whitcher, of Boston; Second do., W. R. Snow, of Boston; Third do., A. B. Burwill, of Chelsea; Fourth do., H. B. Cheever, of New-York; Fifth do., G. C. Harvey, of Boston; Sixth do., E. K. Russell, of Chelsea; Color-Guidon, C. D. Seiber, of Lynn.

In the afternoon, the Battery left the Park Barracks, and started for the seat of war.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

ENGINEERS IN THE NAVY—ADJOURNMENT OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.—The Board of Examining Engineers, consisting of Chief Engineers, WM. H. SHOCK, T. ZELLER, and J. WHIPPLE, United States Navy, who have been in session since last May, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, adjourned on Friday, the 9th, to meet at the Boston Navy-yard, on the 13th. This course has been adopted by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy in order to accommodate the many young men living in that vicinity, who are desirous of presenting themselves for an examination, but in consequence of the time and expense attending a trip at a distance from their homes are debarred an opportunity. It is expected that when the Board shall have completed its labors at Boston, it will adjourn to Philadelphia and other large cities, before returning to New-York. The following candidates for promotion and admission have passed satisfactory examinations, and will be appointed as follows, viz.: First Assistant Engineer W. H. Rutherford, to be a Chief Engineer; Edward Marsland to be a First Assistant Engineer, and Thaddeus Smith, J. Mercer, G. C. Huntley, H. H. Burritt, T. Lynch, J. Van Hovenburg, G. C. Cooper, R. N. Ellis, A. E. T. Mullin, and John Lowe, to be Third Assistants.

COL. WOOD.—The annexed was received yesterday, by the wife of Col. A. M. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Regiment. It bears no signature, but it is supposed to come from within the rebel lines:

HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Va., July 26, 1861.

Col. A. M. WOOD, of Brooklyn, is seriously wounded and a prisoner, but is very kindly and tenderly cared for. His surgeon, Dr. HOMISTON, (slightly wounded,) is with him, and thinks the Colonel's wounds are not fatal. The utmost care and attention has been rendered him by Col. WITHERS' command, the Colonel giving up his own quarters for the use of Col. WOOD. Please forward this intelligence to his family at Brooklyn, N. Y. BURTON SMITH, a private in the regiment, is with the Colonel.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT DIFFICULTY.—Lieut.-Col. CLARK, of the Thirteenth Regiment, appeared before Justice PERRY, yesterday afternoon, to answer the complaint of Col. SMITH, of the same regiment, for assault and battery. Quartermaster MONST, of the same regiment, for a similar offence, appeared by counsel, but owing to the unavoidable absence of the complainant, the hearing of the case was postponed for one week.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.—The raising of a regiment of Cavalry for the war, by Col. GRAHAM, has fallen through. The regiment (Seventieth) offered their services for three months, but when the question of a longer term was put to a vote, there were only forty men who responded affirmatively.

Lieut. R. C. STEARNS, formerly of the Thirteenth Regiment, has opened a recruiting office at No. 34 South Seventh-street, for Col. COCHRANE's United States Chasseurs. The men are taken care of as soon as enlisted, and their families provided for.

THE PHALANX.—The Mayor, a portion of the members of the Common Council and heads of City Departments, visited the Brooklyn Phalanx on Friday. The occasion was distinguished by speeches, a dinner and a general exchange of civilities appropriate to the occasion.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 10—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Extra Wisconsin scarce and wanted; other descriptions steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT quiet and firm; sales 12,000 bush. Red Winter $1@$1 01. CORN better; sales 40,000 bush. at 33c. @34c., mostly at the latter figure. WHISKY steady; sales 200 bbls. at 15½c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports to-day*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 60,000 bush. Wheat; 111,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 67,000 bush. Wheat; 85,000 bush. Corn; 10,000 bush. Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 10.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Red, $1 15. CORN firm—Yellow 52c.@53c. WHISKY dull, at 18c.@18½c.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 10—*In steamship Borussia, for Hamburg, &c.*—Sallador Bolet, Miguel Alandi, Havana, S. H. Ellon, Ed Braun, E. D. Griffin, Mr. Schwitzer, Fr. Erkmann, Miss Johanna Pearsons, A. Wulkow, Conrad, Huhn, M. Wallenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Mrs. Emma Frank and children, Charles J. Doty, Eugene de Ribeause, New-York; Mr. Kleinfelder, Aug. Wenz, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Overstolz, St. Louis; Eugene Laun, Havana; Leop Brennetsen, Boonville; C. A. Adler, Providence; H. Wahlmann, Panama; Th. Muller, Hartford; C. Hanson, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Boden, Brooklyn; M. Jacobi, Columbus, Ga.; Miss Jos. Groschel, Tuscaloosa; Vicomte de St. Sauveur, French Consul at Panama; Ang. Barion, Tahiti; S. Bruckborst, Valparaiso; Miss Emma Wolff, Miss Freiberg, F. Hentschel, A. G. Salani, J. Köper, Peter Bernhardt, Jacob Kraut, H. Hüboder, Franz Hautz, F. Poekle, Richard Forde, H. Schlieper, Bearer of Dispatches, N. Y.; G. H. Mitchell, California; Charles Frenz, Philadelphia; Mr. Otto Selin and family, New London; Mr. and Mrs. Sundell and child, Chicago; A. Gropp and child, St. Louis; Charles Müller, California; Peter Schniskamp, California; Baptiste Lavice, Boston; Servant of Vicomte de St. Sauveur; Jnke Fritz Blanke, Hartford, and others in steerage—total 175.

AUG. 10—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Dr. Tell, F. Stone, wife and 2 children, J. Ohlman, H. Kemper, Mrs. Cruikshank, M. A. Baumgarden, Miss Lina Oebert, Mrs. C. W. Treinbett, G. A. Doll, Mrs. J. A. Lewis, Mrs. Sternburn, John H. C. Sisterman, F. Bentheid, C. R. Degan, Mrs. Hamilton and 2 children, F. Mitchell, Inatolo Cuarvin, J. L. Leon Bread, John Douglass, Richard Clacy, W. Lough, Wm. Abbott, Mr. Hantwick, Mr. and Mrs. Supple and 2 children, J. W. Rice, wife 2 children, infant and nurse, Mrs. Mackays and 2 children, H. W. Boome, E. Yonnet, P. A. Riefone, Charles Roeder and Son, Capt. Craigh and wife, Jose A. Robe, Miss Iskeragill, J. Markwald, D. M. Chids, Miss Mary Pollard, Mrs. Elizabeth Weighman and 2 children, Edward Buckley, Francis McDonald, Wallace McDonald, Mrs. M. O'Brien and servant, James Watson, B. Laso, Antonio Rodriguez, Gausato Murza, Louis Truiol and servant, R. R. Neff, Jas. Murdock, Mrs. and Miss Cordon, James Knowles, Richard Hemmer, Hannah Kurshner, Mary Knowles, T. S. Luden, A. Loovis, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 5 06 | Sun sets ... 7 06 | Moon sets ... 9 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook .11 01 | Gov. Island.11 51 | Hell Gate ... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY, Aug. 10.

Cleared.

Steamship Potomska, Nye, Portland.

Propeller Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, W. Dalzell.

Ship Heroe Coldrey, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt.

Barks Diligence, Young, Portland; Herman Hill, Mason, Londerry; J. E. Bishop, Wolfe, Mystic; Ocean Home, Harriman, Cork, and market; Mercy Ellen, Griffen, Ciudad, Bolivar.

Brigs Scotland, McKinnan, Geneva; M. C. Mariner, Mariner, Londonderry, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. S. M. Brognard, Champion, Cape May; Amelia, Gould, Machias; Koseuth, Lee, Portsmouth; Blossom, Douglas, New-Haven, master, B. Smith, McLellan, Halifax.

Sloops Aurora, Williams, Norfolk, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport New-York, Martin, Washington, D. C.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Chase, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Decatur, Lover, Norwich, with mdse. to E. S. Martin.

Ship Thomas Jefferson, (of Boston,) Rollins, Liverpool 49 ds., with mdse. to order. The first week out experienced a heavy gale from N. W., during which stove boats, water casks and had decks filled with water. After the gale passed through, considerable wreck stuff, consisting of vessels topmasts, lower masts, hatch houses, &c.

Schr. Mary Brewer, (of Rockland, Wood, Humacao, P. R., July 26, with sugar, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. W. H. Crammer, ——, Castine 4 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Adeline, Long, Boston 1 ds., with fish.

Schr. Passport, Gordon, Key West 10 ds., in ballast to Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Cartel, Rockland 5 ds., lime.

Schr. Charger, Malian, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Connecticut, Pratt, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Cartwright, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Stranger, Hathaway, Elizabethport, for Cohassett.

Schr. A. H. Patridge, Burns, Elizabethport, coal.

Schr. Galena, Thayer, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Sloop Gen. Warren, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

BELOW—Barks Fides and R. Butcher, also, schr. Mary Alice—By pilot-boat E. Blunt.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.) for Liverpool, and passed the Battery at 12:30 P. M.; Borussia, (Ham.) Hamburg, and passed the Battery at 12:30 P. M.; ship D. H. Watjen, (Brem.) for Bremen; Barks Henry Trowbridge, for Barbadoes, Azelia, for St. Thomas.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Belvidiere, formerly of the Baltimore and Richmond line, is now on the large Sectional Dock for repairs.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Arr. steamer Empire City, St. John; ship George Washington, Liverpool; brigs [illegible] Cushing, Santa Cruz; W. C. Foster, Caracas.

Spoken, &c.

July 7, East of Fire Island, barks Mary Elson and Industry, both bound West; and R. H. Knight, for Jamaica—By pilot-boat Chas. H. Marshall, No. 3.

Tivola—Bark, from Wilmington, Del., for Santa Cruz, June 29, lat. 30 10, lon. 66 18.

Foreign Ports.

At Humacao, June 29, schr. Sally Bay, of and for Norwich in 20 ds.

At Naguabo, no date, brig Santa Clara, for New-York in 4 ds.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

LOST—A SMALL-SIZE CHASED RING. THE chase-work nearly worn off. Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with E. A. WATSON, No. 165 Maiden-lane.

ADOPTION.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY having a fine healthy boy 11 weeks old, wishes to have him adopted by some respectable party. Inquire at No. 239 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3085. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

Secretary Cameron's Instructions to Gen. Butler on the Contraband Question.

TEN NEW REGIMENTS ARRIVED.

The Experience of Prince Napoleon Among the Rebels.

What he Thinks of Beauregard and Johnston.

A Battle Imminent at Springfield, Mo.

PERILS OF PRIVATEERING.

The Privateer York Run Ashore and Burnt above Hatteras.

A NUMBER OF PRIZES RECAPTURED.

The Expedition from Fortress Monroe not yet Returned.

Reception of Hon. Joseph Holt at Oswego.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 11.

Prince NAPOLEON'S experience at Manassas was not such as to create in his mind a very favorable opinion of the rebels or their cause. Only himself was accommodated with a bed. His companions were compelled to sleep in their carriages, and the rebel soldiers slept any and everywhere under hedges and trees, they being without tents. The troops are miserably fed, and the Prince said he had but one good meal while he was there.

His opinion of the rebel commanders he expressed as follows: "Gen. BEAUREGARD has very much show—much pomp. A great many people are after him with much noise. I have not a very high appreciation of him, as a military man, but he is very much of a gentleman. Gen. JOHNSTON is a very quiet and unassuming man, but brave, very brave, and I think a fine officer. You can tell that by his looks. But my impression of the troops is very bad.

MRS. LINCOLN'S JOURNEY.

It is understood that Mrs. LINCOLN and family will leave Washington to-morrow morning, in a special car, tendered for her use by the railroad companies. She will remain in New-York for a few days, for the purpose of exchanging visits with the Princess CLOTILDE. The Prince, during his stay in Albany, will probably be the guest of Gov. MORGAN.

RETURN OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

The Secretary of War returned home on Saturday, and resumed the duties of his office.

GONE TO MASSACHUSETTS.

Brigadier-Gen. LANDER and wife left Washington this afternoon, on a brief visit to Massachusetts.

Hon. CHAS. SUMNER and Senator FOOTE, President of the Seuate, left for home this afternoon.

DISPATCHES TO GEN. BUTLER.

Col. BUTLER, brother to Gen. BUTLER, left Washington, this afternoon, bearing dispatches to the General.

A LETTER FROM M'GRAW.

Mr. SYKES, of Willard's Hotel, last evening received a letter from HARRY MCGRAW, now a prisoner at Richmond. It contains very little information, beyond the fact that himself and his associates were taken prisoners at Fairfax, instead of Manassas. The principal purport of the letter is to assure Mr. SYKES that the prisoners of war in possession of the rebels will be treated just as we treat their pirates, and to express the wish that we may be lenient to their freebooters, as we would have them be to soldiers taken in battle. Mr. MCGRAW says they were at first treated well, being permitted to go around the city and board at the hotels, upon their parole; but that since our Government declines to recognize pirates as belligerents, Mr. MCGRAW and his fellow prisoners have been confined to soldiers' rations and the guard-house.

THE CONSULSHIPS.

Those wanting to be consuls had better hurry along with their "papers." There are but few good places left, and they will be closed out by Tuesday or Thursday, at the furthest.

JOHN H. PETERS, Consul to Tunis, was lost sight of and not confirmed during the last session of the Senate, so his place is vacant.

HENRY D. STACEY, of Vermont, has been appointed Consul to Santiago de Cuba.

THOS. PRETTYMAN has been appointed Consul to Glasgow.

A COOLING SHOWER.

After ten days of the most intense heat I ever endured, the atmosphere is suddenly cooled by a heavy and protracted shower.

ARRIVALS OF TROOPS.

Within the past five days, ten regiments of new troops have arrived at Washington.

BRIGADIERSHIPS DECLINED.

It is said that Senator BAKER and Senator LATHAM will decline the appointments of Brigadier-General, preferring to retain their seats in the Senate.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 11.

The Spanish Minister announced to the Secretary of State yesterday that the seven American vessels captured by the Confederate privateer *Sumter*, and carried into the port of Cienfuegos as prizes, have been discharged by orders from his Government.

NINIAN W. EDWARDS, brother-in-law of President LINCOLN, has been appointed on the staff of Gen. MCCLERNAND, with the rank of Captain, to act as Commissary of the Brigade.

Prince NAPOLEON took leave of the President yesterday and returned direct to New-York.

The following letter has just been dispatched to Gen. BUTLER by the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, August, 1861.

GENERAL: The important question of the proper disposition to be made of fugitives from service in the States in insurrection against the Federal Government, to which you have again directed my attention in your letter of July 20th, has received my most attentive consideration.

It is the desire of the President that all existing rights in all the States be fully respected and maintained. The war now prosecuted on the part of the Federal Government is a war for the Union,—for the preservation of all the Constitutional rights of States and the citizens of the States in the Union. Hence no question can arise as to fugitives from service within the States and Territories in which the authority of the Union is fully acknowledged. The ordinary forms of judicial proceedings must be respected by military and civil authorities alike for the enforcement of legal forms.

But in the States wholly or in part under insurrectionary control, where the laws of the United States are so far opposed and resisted that they cannot be effectually enforced, it is obvious that the rights dependent upon the execution of those laws must temporarily fail—and it is equally obvious that the rights dependent on the laws of the State within which military operations are conducted must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by the insurrection,—if not wholly forfeited by the treasonable conduct of parties claiming them. To this the general rule of right to services forms an exception. The Act of Congress, approved Aug. 6, 1861, declares that if persons held to service shall be employed in hostility to the United States, the right to their services shall be forfeited, and such persons shall be discharged therefrom. It follows, of necessity, that no claim can be recognized by the military authority of the Union to the services of such persons when fugitives.

A more difficult question is presented in respect to persons escaping from the service of loyal masters. It is quite apparent that the laws of the State under which only the service of such fugitives can be claimed must needs be wholly or almost wholly suspended. As to the remedies by the insurrection, and the military measures necessitated by it, it is equally apparent that the substitution of military for judicial measures, for the enforcement of such claims, must be attended by great inconveniences, embarrassments and inquiries. Under these circumstances it seems quite clear that the substantial rights of local masters are still best protected by receiving such fugitives, as well as fugitives from disloyal masters, into the service of the United States, and employing them under such organizations and such occupations as circumstances may suggest or require. Of course a record should be kept showing a name and description of the fugitives: the name and the character, as loyal or disloyal, of the master, and such facts as may be necessary to a correct understanding of the circumstances of each case after tranquility shall have been restored. Upon the return of peace, Congress will doubtless properly provide for all the persons thus received into the service of the Union, and for a just compensation to loyal masters. In this way only, it would seem, can the duty and safety of the Government and the just rights of all be fully reconciled and harmonized.

You will therefore consider yourself instructed to govern your future action in respect to fugitives from service by the premises herein stated, and will report from time to time, and at least twice in each month, your action in the premises to this Department. You will, however, neither authorize nor permit any interference oy the troops under your command with the servants of peaceful citizens in a house or field, nor will you in any way encourage such servants to leave the lawful service of their masters. Nor will you, except in cases where the public good may seem to require it, prevent the voluntary return of any fugitive to the service from which he may have escaped. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

To Major-General BUTLER, Commanding Department of Virginia, Fortress Monroe.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 10.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, arrived in this city on the steamer *Cataract* at 11 o'clock this evening, on his tour down the lake and river St. Lawrence. Although brief notice of his coming was given, more than 5,000 persons, including the entire military of the city, assembled upon the wharf to welcome him, while the streets were illuminated with fireworks. On making his appearance he was welcomed to the city by Hon. WM. DUER.

Mr. HOLT, amid deafening cheers, replied:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I beg you to be assured I am quite overwhelmed by the kindness and brilliancy of this unexpected welcome to the Empire State—a welcome, for which every pulsation of my heart is grateful. I know indeed that this welcome is not to myself personally, but because you consider me a loyal man from a loyal state, devoted to the Union and this great and beneficent Government. (Cheers.) But I am not going to make anything like a political speech. The fires of patriotism are now burning all over this great State with such aglow, that they need need neither fuel nor kindling at my hynds. But I may ask you have you heard the news from the great Commonwealth of Kentucky? [Cries of "We have," and "Three cheers for Kentucky."] That news has flashed over the wires from one end of the country to the other, speaking a determination which nothing can shake, to preserve all that Southern traitors would destroy—all that Northern patriots would save. It is a determination of the people of that old State to stand unalterably and forever for the Stars and Stripes. [Vociferous cheering.] Kentucky is determined, and by the recent election she tells New-York that hereafter she will stand with her side by side. But I cannot detain you long or [Cries of "Go on."] I will only say that Kentucky never faltered, although her politicians did; but in the depth of her soul she has been determined to stand by the Union. Fellow-citizens, I thank you again for this generous welcome—so unexpected and so undeserved.

The concluding portion of Mr. HOLT'S remarks were rendered inaudible by steam escaping from the engine. He retired amid a perfect shower of fireworks. The demonstration was entirely impromptu, but was such a welcome as Oswego has never given "any other man."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 11.

On the 9th, the steamer *Massachusetts* was about eight miles off Ship Island.

A special dispatch to the Nashville *Union*, dated 18th, says that Gen. BUTLER had borne Hampton.

The Richmond papers learn that the engineer and fireman of the train which was fired into by the Southerners were to be handcuffed and made breastworks of!

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

RECENT OPERATIONS OF GEN. LYON.

THE MARCH TO DUG SPRING AND THE BATTLE THERE—PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR AT CURRAN—THE RETIREMENT TO SPRINGFIELD, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CURRAN, STONE COUNTY, MO., Saturday Evening, Aug. 3, 1861.

Last Thursday night orders came to the camp, twelve miles west of Springfield, to strike our tents and prepare for a march, and about sundown the tents were struck, the baggage loaded, and in a short time thereafter the notes of the "Assembly" rolled over the prairie, and the forces commenced their march. Of course all sorts of conjectures were afloat as to our destination, some of which proved to be correct, viz: that we were to march to the southeast, meet SIEGEL and advance to a point south of Springfield, and thus united, make a demonstration upon MCCULLOCH and RAINS, who were said to be encamped some twenty miles or so beyond Springfield.

Our course during the night lay through the open prairie for some dozen miles, at the end of which we entered timber—from which we have not yet emerged. A more devious route than that pursued by us that night was never before made, unless by some half-drowned blinded fly as it issued from the depths of an ink-bottle—now our foreheads fronted Cassiopeia—anon we caught directly in our faces the brilliant beams of Canio-Major—we ran across the Milky Way, went parallel with it, and in fact went towards so many points of the horizon that the record of half of them would drive any ordinary compass distracted. However, we plunged ahead, and about 2 A. M. had reached a point where our road intersected the road south from Springfield, and where we expected to meet Gen. SIEGEL and Col. SALOMON. We camped in a miserable ravine, and the men slept on their arms. The next morning a little after sunrise we set out in search of MCCULLOCH and RAINS, who were said to be four miles in advance. Our force was made up as follows. The number I omit, as this document may possibly fall to reach its destination:

Companies A and C, Second Missouri Volunteers, Major OSTERHAUS.
First Iowa Regiment, Col. J. F. BATES.
Second Kansas Regiment, Col. MITCHELL.
Two Companies Second Missouri Volunteers.
Three Companies Volunteers, Col. SIEGEL.
Fifth Regiment Missouri Volonteers, Col. SALOMON.
Two Companies First Cavalry, Capt. ELLIOTT.
Five Companies Second Kansas Cavalry, Capt. WOOD.
Fourth Artillery General Service Recruits.
First Regiment Kansas Volunteers, Col. DIETZLER.
Five Companies First Missouri Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS.
C and D, Cavalry, Capt. CARR.
SIEGEL'S Battery, Capt SCHAEFFER.
DUBOIS' Battery, Lieut. DUBOIS.
TOTTEN'S Battery, Capt. J. TOTTEN.

This force, together with a train of wagons that seemed interminable in its length, and also in the ridiculousness with which they stuck fast at every small impediment in the mountainous roads, made up our train—no insignificant one as to appearance, as can easily be imagined.

The next morning we started, and the first hot taste of the sun in nowise belied the character of his efforts for the balance of the day. It was hotter, in fact, than any respectable thermometer would be guilty of registering, but as MCCULLOCH was "only four miles ahead," our men pushed on as rapidly as enthusiastic men could who had had no breakfast, and marched all the night previous. In the expectation of meeting the enemy, the advance was cautious—the cavalry constantly scoured the country for a long distance in advance, the men marched in close order, and held themselves in readiness for an attack at any moment. The "four miles" lengthened into ten miles before the enemy showed his face, and by this time a large percentage of the men were utterly "used up," several men were prostrated from sun stroke, many fell from sheer exhaustion. A few perhaps, fell back because they entertained a suspicion that a noxious and well-armed enemy might at any moment make his appearance.

About 3 P. M. the road emerged from the woods and ran for a mile or so over a bushy plateau—about the centre of which stood a log-house. As the head of our column issued from the wood, some twenty horsemen or more were seen grouped around the log house, evidently awaiting our appearance. Capt. TOTTEN, who was in advance, instantly unlimbered a 12-pounder, rammed home a shrapnell and sent it flying ahead. A few inches lower and secession would have been minus an indefinite number of its adherents—as it was, the shot went crashing through the beams of the roof, not more than two feet over the head of the party. "Boot and saddle" was instantly the order of things among the fired-at, and scarcely had the report ceased reverberating among the peaks and hollows of the Ozark Mountains, ere the whole crowd had disappeared in a cloud of dust of their own raising, as they spurred savagely southward.

Two miles further, and at the distance of 22 miles from Springfield, we again merged from the timber and stood upon the brow of a hill, down which ran the road, on through a narrow little valley of half a mile in width, till a mile ahead, where it ascended a hill beyond, and is lost in the timber. In the valley—which is covered with low oak brush—are a white frame-house and a couple of log shanties; the whole place is known as Dug Springs, and is situated in Curran Township, in the lower portion of Christian County. The unusual appearance of a white house in Southern Missouri, or the usual appearance of a log one, or the quiet beauty of the valley did not however so much attract our attention as the appearance of a large squad of horsemen, who were scurrying about on the brow of the opposite hill.

Gen. LYON immediately sent forward two companies of cavalry under command of Capt. STANLEY and Lieut. KELLEY, and Capt. STEELE, Second Infantry, with orders to hold the enemy in check, effect a reconnoissance, and, if necessary, to retire slowly. This detail pushed ahead—the cavalry deployed to the left in front of a cornfield that lay to the left of the road and in front of the opposite hill; the infantry marched into the timber at the right, and advanced upon the enemy as skirmishers. In the meantime, the balance of the column had marched down into about the centre of the valley, and within half a mile of the further hill was halted. There they rested for an hour or so, while the advance was engaged with the enemy, and then, by order of Gen. LYON, turned about, marched to the white house which was near the entrance of the valley, and went into camp. At the same time Capt. TOTTEN'S Battery advanced to within about 600 yards of the further hill, and took position across the road, supported on the left by Capts. PLUMMER and HUSTON, of the regular infantry.

Increased by the apparent retreat of the force, some 400 of the enemy's force charged over the hill, when the gallant Captain opened on them, and for about ten minutes the heavy reports from his 6 and 12-pounders, came over the valley with the quickness of strokes of a flail. The first shot was a charge of grape, the next a round shot, the third one of those dangerous shrapnell institutions, which dropped exactly in the centre of a squad of about 100 horsemen, the members of which flew off at tangents as if a tremendous mine had just exploded under their very feet. This dose was sufficient, and away they went with all that alacrity which our secession friends have invariably shown whenever a retreat has been deemed necessary. Some dozen horses went off riderless at this discharge, and a similar result could be witnessed, till they were covered in the woods, as each shot from the well-aimed guns tore through their broken ranks.

In the meantime the advance had not been idle. They discovered that the enemy consisted of not less than [illegible] cavalry, and about the same number of cavalry. Some 1,000 cavalry and infantry had advanced, and between them and our advance ensued a smart engagement. A good deal of dodging and shooting occurred behind trees, in which the enemy received rather the worst and retreated slowly. After fighting an hour or so a Sergeant of the cavalry gave the order to charge, and Lieut. KELLY, with his twenty men, sabre in hand, spurred forward. Capt. STANLEY countermanded the order, but it either was unheard or unheeded, for the gallant fellows were already half way upon the enemy when this order was given, and seeing the uselessness of trying to stop them, the Captain ordered the balance forward, and then, with the noise of a small earthquake, the squadron drove on them. A few revolver shots, a few men sabred behind the trees, and then the whole opposition broke with a vigor that did ample justice to their average feats in this expedition.

In the whole affair four of the Union forces were killed and six wounded, two of the latter dangerously so. The loss of the enemy, judging from the dead bodies seen, and other circumstances, was at the very lowest estimate 25 killed, and from 60 to 100 wounded. One cavalry man asserts that he saw 70 bodies lying behind the cornfield; but if there be any error in the estimate of the losses, I would rather err in a less than a greater estimate.

The affair between the cavalry and enemy occurred before the firing by the artillery. The advance retired; the enemy imagined a retreat; the *ruse* succeeded, and they pushed forward with a result above given.

During the night no interruption was experienced, owing to the unusual precautions taken by Gen. LYON. Every available position was covered with artillery, strong pickets were thrown out for miles on every avenue of approach, and the forces so distributed in the vicinity of the place that a successful attack was almost a mathematical impossibility.

This morning (Saturday) we pushed on in goodly season, cheered again by the intelligence that the enemy was "about four miles ahead," willing, anxious and ready for a fight. About a mile from camp, and in the field of the last night's action, a wounded soldier was found who belonged to the United States Dragoons. He stated that he was caught by the enemy, being wounded by a bayonet thrust. Soon after they took him Capt. TOTTEN fired his shell among them with such a terrible effect, when they fled, but before going struck him from his horse with the butt of a musket, leaving him for dead where he fell. The indications are, however, that he will recover.

About a mile from the scene of the battle or skirmish we passed a farm-house, in which were found five wounded men and one dead—all of whom belonged to the enemy. One was shot through the hip, another had his ancle shattered to splinters, a third was shot through the shoulders, while the others had wounds of minor consequence. Near the house was a spring, from which ran a rivulet, that for a long distance was almost pure blood. Pity took the place of horror, when I saw a poor horse feebly lapping up the bloody liquid, of whose head nearly one-half had been carried away by a grape shot. The house also presented a horrible appearance—blood was all over the floor in rivulets and pools; it was tracked up the stairway and stained the bed-covering—in short, it existed in gory hideousness everywhere. I left the sickening scene, nauseated almost beyond endurance.

Our march to this point was necessarily very slow. At every moment the enemy was expected to open on us; and each suspicious place was only passed after it had been thoroughly explored by infantry and cavalry. At every few minutes there would be a halt—there was not a breath of air stirring through the ravines which, beneath the intense heat, were hot as a blast furnace. Men fell here and there as if shot—even the strongest constitutions found that it required all their energies to bear up beneath the fearful pressure of heat, thirst, dust and fatigue. Many of our soldiers were in Mexico during the war with that State, and they say, that at no time during the campaign there did they ever see weather so insufferably hot as that which has visited us within the last two days. Water was correspondingly scarce—which added infinitely to the difficulties of the march.

About 8 miles from Dug Springs the head of our column emerged from the dense timber upon the brow of another hill, across which to the East and West ran a deep valley about 1,500 yards in width. The opposite side is covered with thick timber; the road descends the hill from the side we approached, crosses with a slight curve the valley, and right across from our entrance runs straight up the hill. The valley is covered with a dense undergrowth of oak; the heights south with a second growth of the same wood.

As the head of the column came out on the north side of the valley, a thick cloud of dust rose above the wood marking the line of the road that ran up the opposite side, while a large body of horsemen was seen deploying across the road at the foot of the hill. Gen. LYON immediately made preparations for battle, believing the enemy to be in position opposite. The First Missouri and First Iowa Regiments were ordered to advance and take position on the right side of the road, while the Second Kansas Volunteers took the left, with a body of cavalry on its left. At the same time, Major SEIGEL advanced with DUBOIS' Battery down the hill, till near the centre of the valley. Here he turned short to the right and ascended a slight elevation, and brought his guns to bear on the best-marked line running up the south hill. Word was given to advance, the artillery opened the fracas with a 6-pound ball, which was pitched straight into a point about half way up the hill, where the dust was thickest, and the outlines of a white house dimly visible. The immediate effect of the shot was to raise a good deal more dust, which seemed all at once to have put on more steam and to be going up the hill at a pace which, to say the least, was creditable—for dust. Another round shot followed, then a shell—the latter bursting when about two-thirds of the distance to its projected destination. At this moment dust seemed to have put on a "full head of steam," and reaching the top of the hill went over at a rate of speed almost supernatural. About this time Capt. TOTTEN'S Battery advanced down the road and supported by a strong force of infantry, went across the valley towards the opposite. Gen. SIEGEL'S guns and forces were also brought up, and, together with nearly all the balance of the infantry, marched slowly down the hill, at the distance of 500 yards or more in the rear of Capt. TOTTEN'S Battery.

In the meantime the advanced forces deployed, and extending across the road for a distance of three-fourths of a mile on either side, entered the woods and advanced slowly up the hill, driving scattered bodies of the enemy slowly before them. They advanced to the top of the hill, and there halted—the enemy having taken cover in the woods beyond. As they reached the brow of the hill Capt. TOTTEN'S Battery had proceeded about half way up, till at a little opening among the trees the house before alluded to was reached, and there they halted.

While waiting here a body of about sixty horsemen came coolly up the road, passed along in front of the battery, the cavalry and a Missouri regiment of infantry, and went leisurely up the road. Gen. LYON did not suspect their character when they first came in sight; but as they were passing, thought he "smelt a rat," and asked them to halt. They paid no attention, but kept on, when the General again asked who they were, which elicited no answer; and thereupon he ordered a charge upon them. Scarcely was the order out, before in went their spurs, and before the cavalry could mount they had gained the brow of the hill and secured their escape. They proved to be Secession Cavalry, under command of Col. COFFIN.

The woods were thoroughly beaten, and the country for two miles on either side well scoured, which was done at the expense of some fatigue and the waste of a little gunpowder between a scouting party of Kansas cavalry and a body of secessionists. Satisfied that the place was comparatively secure, Gen. LYON determined to camp, as there is an excellent spring of water in the open place, in the road leading up the south hill, where the 6-pound shot was first deposited.

I am now writing [illegible]

spot—writing at a table greasy with the remains of a secession dinner, which our friends on the other side did not have time to finish. The artillery commands the road in both directions, and strong bodies are posted on all adjacent points liable to afford an approach to the enemy.

Our men in skirmishing up the hill found any quantity of hats, saddlebags, overcoats, and all other articles of "plunder," which Secessionists in their haste to leave had not time to pick up. Their camp fires were yet burning on our arrival, and everything bore evidence of a large force, which had left in great disorder. Some thirty prisoners were captured, who state that three miles South there is a large force awaiting us, under MCCULLOCH and Gen. RAINS. They give the enemy's force at figures varying from five thousand to twenty thousand, made up of Missourians, one regiment from Louisiana, and detached companies from various other Southern States. They say that they have 10 pieces of Artillery, and that a large majority of the command is armed with improved muskets and sword-bayonets. They also state that there is a force of 1,000 men advancing from Manansville to this point, with a view of uniting with MCCULLOCH. If you add to these circumstances the fact that the main body of our force is crowded in a little opening in the woods, which a few shells would sweep clear in twenty minutes, the delicacy as well as precariousness of our position can be realized. To-morrow it is thought we will have a fight. I doubt it much, and am inclined to the opinion that the enemy will retreat, draw our forces as far away as possible, and then endeavor, with some other portion of their command, to pass to our rear, march upon and secure Springfield. *Mais nous verrons.*

MONDAY.—Back in Springfield. Believing it useless to chase an enemy that constantly retreats, and perhaps fearing an attack upon Springfield, Gen. LYON, by advice of his officers, concluded to return, which was done without stirring adventure of any sort.

GALWAY.

LATEST NEWS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

FRANKLIN, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 10.

Advices from Springfield are to Thursday morning.

No battle has as yet been fought, but one is hourly expected. Five hundred cavalry were ready to move Thursday morning, and the Home Guards were in motion. The regulars remained in position, and the troops lay on their arms Tuesday and Wednesday nights. The rebels were encamped on Wilson Creek, 13 miles from Springfield.

On Thursday evening a slight skirmish took place between some patrolling parties, four miles out on the Mount Vernon road, in which four of the rebels were killed.

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Much alarm has been created here in consequence of reports that the rebels were flanking the city on the southwest and east. The stores were closed and the citizens gathered together all valuables that were easily transportable.

The Directors of the Branch Bank of the State of Missouri have placed about $250,000, nearly all in specie, in charge of Gen. LYON, for safe keeping. Scouting parties now report the roads all clear. The public mind has therefore become more calm. The only force of the rebels now known to be in this vicinity is on Wilson's Creek, twelve miles from here. A force will be sent to attack them in a few days.

REBEL RETREAT FROM CAPE GIRARDEAU.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 11.

It is stated, on reliable authority, that JEFF. THOMPSON, with his entire command, made a demonstration against Cape Girardeau on Friday, but finding the place in a much better state of defence than they anticipated, they precipitately fled.

REBELS REPULSED AT POTOSI.

POTOSI, Mo., Saturday, Aug 10.

A party of 110 rebels made a dash into this town yesterday. They were fired upon by 14 Home Guards, and compelled to retire, with a loss of two killed and several wounded. One of the Home Guard was mortally wounded.

It is reported that there are 1,100 rebels in camp about 30 miles below here.

RENEWED TROUBLE EXPECTED AT BOONVILLE.

From the Missouri Democrat, Aug. 7.

A gentleman, coming directly from Boonville, informs us that on Tuesday last the Home Guard of that place, numbering about 125 men, left Boonville in a body, on a ferry-boat, for Jefferson City, after having pressed an engineer and a pilot into their service. They give as a reason for this conduct, that, owing to the departure of the last remnant of the United States troops, they felt no longer safe against the attacks of the Secessionists, to whom they had of late made themselves exceedingly obnoxious, by seizing many thousand dollars' worth of powder, &c. They represent that secession troops are constantly being drilled in Saline and Howard Counties, and that their ultimate design, no doubt, is to drive out the Home Guard. On the way down from Boonville, the pilot, who is a Secessionist, ran the boat aground, or was at least suspected of doing so, but the boat was afterwards got loose again, and the pilot and engineer were put under arrest. We are told that the indignation of some of the men was so great that the pilot hardly escaped being killed on the spot.

Before leaving Boonville, the officers of the Home Guard gave some of the most prominent Secessionists to understand that if during their absence the least injury was offered to their families, they would resent it on returning in the most summary manner. If they can get reinforcements in Jefferson City, it is their intention to return to Boonville in a few days.

A GRAND ARMY TO GATHER AT ST. LOUIS.

From the Missouri Democrat, Aug. 7.

We learn that orders have been issued, by which a force of some twenty or thirty regiments will be concentrated at St. Louis within a week or ten days from date. The object is to form an efficient camp of instruction for this region, and to prosecute vigorous military operations from this important point. The conscription of millions of soldiers will at least relieve the business of our city, and impart a sense of perfect security against loudly threatening marauders. The level and extensive area west of the Fair Grounds has been selected as the site for the grand camp.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Saturday, Aug. 10.

Capt. CHAS. H. F. COLLINS, of the Zouaves D'Afrique, of Philadelphia, is here with a tender of his company, composed entirely, it is said, of soldiers who served in the Crimean war. He states that his proposition was well received by Gen. BANKS, who promised him a letter to the Secretary of War, requesting his acceptance as an independent corps.

Mr. COLDSHALL, Agent of the State of Pennsylvania, arrived here with supplies of overcoats, shoes, etc., for Col. MANN'S Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment.

Capt. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General has returned from Washington and resumed his position on the staff.

Col. GEARY, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, has been notified that one or more companies have been sworn in as additions to his regiment, already numbering 1,040 men, but it is to be increased to 1,550 men. This regiment, with its experience and able commander, promises to be one of the most efficient of this column.

The Lieutenant-Colonel is GABRIEL DE KOSPONAY, the greater part of whose active life has been spent in camp and on the battle-fields of Europe and America, and Commander of the British Foreign Brigade, in the Crimean War.

Col. MORRIS'S Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment was inspected this morning, by Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, Inspector-General of BANKS' Division. Gen. PORTER has not yet been assigned to any separate command.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

THE PRIVATEER YORK DESTROYED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 10, *via* Baltimore, Aug. 11.

The *Quaker City*, this morning, brought up the prize schooner *Geo. B. Baker*, of Galveston, and her Confederate crew of four men in irons. The schooner was captured by one of the United States blockading fleet off Galveston, and sent to New-York with a United States crew on board. She was captured, yesterday, off Cape Hatteras, by the rebel privateer *York*, who put four of her own men on board. Meanwhile the *York* was seen by the United States gun-boat *Union*, who gave chase, and burnt the privateer, but not until the crew had beached her, and escaped. The *Union* then recaptured the *Baker*, made prisoners of her crew, and transferred them, to-day, to the *Quaker City*. The United States prize-crew are still in the hands of the rebels, names unknown.

Lieut. CROSBY'S expedition to the Eastern shore of Virginia, now absent four days, has not been heard from. He sailed with an effective force and three days' provisions. No apprehensions are yet felt as to his safety.

A flag of truce came down this morning from Norfolk, to make inquiries concerning several Confederate officers, whom they supposed to be imprisoned here, among others Col. PEGRAM.

The few houses remaining in Hampton Thursday morning, have not yet been destroyed by the Confederates, who are now near Great Bethel. One white woman, an invalid, was burnt to death in the great conflagration.

It is reported that one of Gen. MAGRUDER'S Captains penetrated within our lines of pickets at Newport's News, and declared the place too strong to be attacked.

One thousand rations are now issued to the contraband at Old Point. Their services are invaluable to the Quartermaster, who provides for their various wants. They work with alacrity.

The captain and mates of the wrecked bark *Glory*, from Rio Janeiro to Baltimore with a large cargo of coffee, came from Norfolk with the flag of truce. They sympathize strongly with the Confederates. It is more than probable that the *Glory* was purposely lost, as the cargo was saved and sold at twice the ordinary price. As an encouragement for this manner of avoiding the blockade the Confederates paid promptly and treated the captain with consideration.

THE DOINGS OF THE PRIVATEERS.

MORE PRIZES RECAPTURED.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCHOONER MARY ALICE AT THIS PORT.

The schooner *Mary Alice*, in charge of JOHN W. BENTLEY, Acting-Master United States Navy, arrived in Quarantine, yesterday morning. She sailed from Guayanilla, Porto Rico, July 21, for New-York with 210 hhds. of sugar. July 25, in latitude 29° 06 longitude 68° 13' she was boarded and taken possession of by the privateer schooner *Dixie*, a prize crew placed on board, and ordered into Charleston or Wilmington. Capt. WM. E. WELSH and three of his crew were taken on board the privateer. Their names are: H. ANDERSON, of Germany; W. NICHOLS, of Bronklyn; and ARCHY HAYS, of Staten Island.

August 3, when in lat. 33° 14', long. 77° 50', she was spoken by the United States frigate *Wabash*, Capt. MERCER, who retook the schooner, and gave the prize crew quarters on board the frigate. On the same day, while preparing the papers to send the *Mary Alice* to New-York, the *Wabash* gave chase, with the schooner in tow, and captured the brig *Sarah Starr*, which had no papers and had no sailing port. A prize crew was put on board of her also.

The privateer *Dixie* is a fore-and-aft schooner of about 180 tons, painted black. She carries three guns, and has a crew of forty men.

ARRIVAL OF SCHOONER WM. S. TISDALE FROM FORT PICKENS.

SHE IS CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

The schooner *Wm. S. Tisdale*, Capt. TOURSIZE, arrived yesterday (Sunday) from Fort Pickens, which port she left July 29, after having landed ordnance stores for the Fort. Nothing of any importance has transpired since our last advices. The health of the troops was good, and they were in good spirits. The rebels were still engaged strengthening their fortifications. On the Sunday previous to Capt. TOURSIZE'S sailing, a miniature sailboat, (about 2½ feet long,) having a tin cannon for a bowsprit, arrived at Fort Pickens, having been sent by the rebels. Her cargo consisted of New-Orleans papers, containing a full account of the battle at Bull Run, for which news the rebels fired nine guns.

Capt. TOURSIZE reports that on the 8th inst., off Hatteras, at 6½ P. M., he saw a small schooner, pilot-boat build, making for him, and when within a quarter of a mile of his vessel, she fired into him, which he did not notice, any more than by exposing the Stars and Stripes. The shot was repeated, and after firing three times, she ran up the Confederate flag. Capt. T. still kept his course, when six more shots were fired, none of which took effect, each one passing either across the bow or stern, the last just grazing his port-quarter. The privateer then gave up the chase, she being left so far astern.

THE PIRATES.

The Norfolk *Argus*, of Wednesday, says:

"On Sunday last the privateer steamer *Gordon*, of Charleston, captured, and carried into Hatteras Inlet, the brig *McGilfrey*, of Bangor, Me., from Cardenas, bound to Bangor, with a cargo of 300 hogsheads molasses. She also captured the schooner *Protector*, of Philadelphia, from Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of bananas, plaintains, pine-apples, and other West India fruits.

On Thursday last the privateer steamer *Mariner* captured at Ocracocke a schooner loaded with West India fruit.

The privateer *York* captured last week the brig *D. S. Martin*, of Boston, loaded with sugar-mills and other machinery, shooks, &c. She was beached near Loggerhead Inlet, and it is reported that the Yankees succeeded in burning her on Sunday last."

CAPTURE OF A SECESSION COLONEL.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 7.

HAMILTON J. FERGUSON, a Colonel in the Virginia rebel army, was taken to Camp Chase, as a prisoner of war, on Sunday last. He was conveyed thither by E. T. GILLEN, Esq., Deputy United States Marshal. His command was stationed in Wayne County, Virginia. It appears that he was not aware, a few days ago, that Union forces, under command of Col. ZEIGLER, were in the town of Ceredo, in Wayne County, and, accompanied by a few men, he entered said town to reconnoitre. He had scarcely done so, when Col. ZEIGLER made his appearance, and he found to his grief that he had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Colonel sent him to Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, where he was delivered to Mr. GILLEN. Mr. FERGUSON is the Prosecuting Attorney for Wayne County, Va. He seems to be quite reconciled to his fate, though somewhat sorry that he fell into the "snap." He gave the Marshal some facts about the movements of the rebel Army, one of which was *that Wise is to retreat until he joins Lee, then the team will combine to meet Rosecrans with a force of 20,000 men.* He says that GEN. WOODRUFF and NELFARE at Richmond, Va., but are not stripping tobacco, as the secession journals have reported.

[For additional Rebellion News, see Second and Eighth Pages.]

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Earl Russell's Farewell to his London Constituents—His Parting Bequest to the House of Commons—The Strike among the Masons—Diplomatic Matters, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

Earl RUSSELL has bade farewell to his old constituents of the City of London, and the benches of that body, in which the best part of his forty-seven years of public life have been passed. The doors of that arena are now closed to him, and the name of Lord JOHN is a matter of history, beyond the chance of future accident. The Earl has the reputation of being somewhat hard in temperament. Lively, and given to act somewhat on impulse, he is still not a person from whom one would look for much exhibition of sentiment. I would like well to know whether he has consented to bury all that makes his identity to the world in this mockery of a peerage, without a struggle, and whether he quits his seat on the Treasury bench without a sigh over old triumphs, old friends and old associations. Yet it is hinted that he would not be "coaxed" to remain, even till the end of the session. His step must unquestionably, one would think, be very inconvenient to the Administration, and the Ministerial explanations are not at all clear. To accommodate him, it seems to have been necessary to shift the whole Cabinet about at the risk of shaking it to pieces, and yet so little success have they had in this process of patching and piecing, that the *Times* has begun openly to talk of their probable fall, and quickly sum up their acts as if their successors were already sworn in. They have admitted Sir ROBERT PEEL into their ranks, it is true, and this is their only source of strength to compensate for the loss of Lord HERBERT in the War Office, and of Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the House of Commons. It is not to be supposed that Sir ROBERT is equal to supplying all that deficit, although he gave the Ministry a lively reminder not to underrate his possible services, by voting against their most important measure of the session at a very critical moment a few weeks ago. It seems they have forgiven him and sent him off to Ireland, to do the best he can there.

As a parting request to the House of Commons, Lord JOHN, a few days ago, made one of his doubtfully discreet speeches on Foreign Affairs and the possible relations of France to Sardinia. No doubt Lord JOHN knows what he is about, but to one not in the secret, it would seem as though all the resources of diplomacy ought to be exhausted before telling the House of Commons that the alliance of the two countries would cease if France did such-and-such a thing. This borders so hard on a threat, that most people would be puzzled to define the difference. I doubt whether Lord JOHN has made himself very popular with those whom he has had to deal with as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He is a little apt to talk on subjects about which he has not taken the trouble thoroughly to inform himself; and besides this, he seems always to have his eyes so widely opened to the bearing of his actions on his own popularity and power, that he is not able to thoroughly appreciate the effects of his course on other nations. This is said to have been a fault of his even towards his own colleagues—a willingness to make political capital at their expense.

The canvass over his old seat is going actively forward. The walls of the houses from Temple Bar to as far as human beings were ever known to get—that is, to London Bridge—are covered with placards commanding the world in general to "Vote for the Lord Mayor" or to "Vote for Mr. WESTERN WOOD." To recommend the Lord Mayor there is popularity and a long and unctuous recollection of many Mansion-House banquets, at which Liberals and Conservatives were alike welcome. For Mr. WESTERN WOOD there is little enough to be said, except that he is a Liberal and that the city is Liberal in its tendencies.

The newspapers have been unusually lively lately, what with politics, two or three murders or attempts at murder of a very entertaining kind, and other light reading of more than usual interest. The Baron DE VIDIL, who tried to kill his son, has been discovered to be no gentleman at all, but a thorough *mauvais sujet*. All sorts of stories are current about him, and he is thrown off everywhere. Strange that both the Duc D'AUMALE and the Emperor NAPOLEON should have received him as an acquaintance, and apparently as a friend.

In the want of political controversies, which seem to have died away into an occasional spiteful sneer or ill-natured criticism, a discussion has lately sprung up and grown hot over the strike which is now going on among the masons. In 1859 the first one took place, and caused a great deal of talk. In spite of all their efforts it failed, and the workmen returned to their labor with a protest, and a promise to try it again. They did so this Spring, claiming that their working day should be reduced to nine hours. Some of the large firms engaged in the building trade at once adopted the rule of paying by the hour. This checked the men, who represent it as more unfavorable than the old system which they resisted. The *Times* came in with its editorials, scolding and ridiculing the men, and representing the whole affair as a plot of the Committee of the United Trades. Knowing well that the *Times* touches nothing which it does not disfigure, and states nothing which it does not misrepresent, I was very slow to credit its views, and lately there has been a discussion which is calculated to make one utterly despair of ever arriving at the bottom of the matter. The author of *School Days at Rugby* has taken the part of the workmen, and, with several other gentlemen, has printed a letter on the subject. This letter has been attacked, contradicted, and generally badly used, and yet I am inclined to believe it is honest and fair.

Knowing how hardly the lower classes are situated here, and how common it is for capitalists to grind them down, one's first sensation is of sympathy for them, and good-will towards them. Moreover the objects of the present strike do not seem to be extravagant nor their action violent or illegal. They are merely doing what they are perfectly justifiable in trying for. The great problem of the present day is how to improve the condition of these classes. To do so, there are two ways, one of which is by lowering the cost of the necessities of life, &c.; the other is by raising the price of labor. The one is a fair object of legislation; the other is regulated by rules which are beyond the just range of mere enacted laws. By the repeal of the Corn laws and other similar measures, legislation has done much to lower the cost of the necessities of life, but not content with this, the men themselves have attempted to take the other step, and by creating an extensive system of united trade and mutual aid societies, have tried to force up the price of labor. It is a vain hope. The price of labor will and must regulate itself according to the supply, and the supply is so disproportionately large in England that the laborer, mournful as it may appear, can hardly earn enough by any chance to scantily support himself and his family from day to day. They take the bread out of each others' mouths, and even if they were to succeed in artificially bolstering up the price to-day, it would be sure to tumble down again to its old level to-morrow. Meanwhile they are earning nothing, and the expense of the effort will ... than make up for their gain, even if they were to succeed. Still, public attention is drawn to the matter, and that is always something.

There seems to be something afloat in the diplomatic line, for I am told that our Belgian Minister is over here again, and that the Dutch Minister has also been here. Mr. DAYTON also is reported to be in town, and Mr. WEBB is staying at Fenton's, on his way to Brazil. It is no rare thing for Mr. SANFORD to be here. He seems to pass his time either at Paris or here, although Brussels is a pleasant place, and one would suppose that according to ordinary rules a Minister would remain at his own station. But the presence of such a number of our representatives seems to imply that something is in the wind.

In the House of Commons, there was last night some debate on the Slave-trade, in the course of which Spain came in for her usual amount of abuse, and some remarks were made about America, though with the same caution that marks every mention of American affairs in public. Lord PALMERSTON took occasion while reflecting severely on the course of the Democratic Administrations in this matter, to trace a very clear and distinct line between them and the North. He pays a warm compliment to the Northern Captains commanding on the African coast, and sets Mr. GREGORY straight in his views of Northern interests in the Slave-trade. I inclose the remarks made both by Mr. GREGORY and by him, in order that this rather striking instance of a wish to do the North justice may not be lost.

You may rest assured that the chances of the Secessionists here are growing less and less every day, and for a long time they have been so small as not to cause any uneasiness. England will not recognize them unless they beat us; of this I am more and more convinced every day. When she does recognize them, if she does it at all, it will only be in connection with France, and probably with Spain. She has no idea of doing it alone, for I do not believe that any Ministry could now stand for a week the schism and danger that such a recognition, or even the suspicion of such an intention, would cause here.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Official Reports of the Several Officers.

COL KEYES' OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
CAMP ON MERIDIAN HILL,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1861.

Capt. A. Baird, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters First Brigade, First Division:

SIR: In compliance with the orders of Brig.-Gen. TYLER, I have the honor to report the operations of the First Brigade, First Division, in the action of the 21st inst., at Bull Run, and during the two successive days.

Leaving my camp near Centreville at 2 o'clock A. M., I took my place in the First Division as a reserve. At 9½ o'clock A. M., at the distance of half a mile from Bull Run, I was ordered by Gen. TYLER to incline the head of my column to the right, and direct it through an open field to a ford about 800 yards above the Stone Bridge. Before the whole brigade had entered upon the new direction, the enemy opened fire from a battery across the Run, and threw upon the First and Second Regiments Connecticut Volunteers some twenty-five or thirty rounds of shot and shell, which caused a temporary confusion and wounded several men. Order was shortly restored, and the brigade closed upon SHERMAN's column before passing the fords.

After crossing I marched at once to the high ground, and, by order of Gen. TYLER, came into line on SHERMAN's left. The order to advance in line of battle was given at about 10 o'clock A. M., and from that hour until 4 P. M. my brigade was in constant activity on the field of battle. The First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers was met by a body of cavalry and infantry, which it repelled, and at several other encounters of different parts of the line the enemy constantly retired before us.

At about 2 o'clock P. M. Gen. TYLER ordered me to take a battery on a height in front. The battery was strongly posted, and supported by infantry and riflemen, sheltered by a building, a fence and a hedge. My order to charge was obeyed with the utmost promptness. Col. JAMESON, of the Second Maine, and Col. CHATFIELD, Third Connecticut Volunteers, pressed forward their regiments up to the base slope about one hundred yards, when I ordered them to lie down at a point offering a small protection and load. I then ordered them to advance again, which they did, in the face of a moveable battery of eight pieces and a large body of infantry, towards the top of a hill. As we moved forward we came under the fire of large bodies of the enemy posted behind breastworks, and on reaching the summit of the hill the firing became so hot that an exposure to it of five minutes would have annihilated my whole line.

As the enemy had withdrawn to a height beyond, and to the support of additional troops, I ordered the Maine regiment to face by the left flank and move to a wooded slope, across an open field, to which point I followed them. The balance of the brigade soon regained me, and after a few moments' rest I again put it in motion and moved forward to find another opportunity to charge.

The enemy had a light battery, which he manœuvred with extraordinary skill, and his shot fell often among and near us. I advanced generally just under the brow of the hill, by a flank movement, until I found myself about half a mile below the Stone Bridge. Our advance caused the rebels to retire from the abattis, and enabled Capt. ALEXANDER, of the engineers, to clear it away. In a short time the enemy moved the battery to a point which enabled him to enfilade my whole line; but as he pointed his guns too far to the right, and only improved his aim gradually, I had time to withdraw my brigade, by a flank movement, around the base of a hill, in time to avoid a raking fire. At this time a lull in the discharge of our artillery, and an apparent change of position of the enemy's left flank, made me apprehensive that all was not right. I continued my march, and sent my aid, Lieut. WALTER, to the rear, to inquire of Gen. McDOWELL how the day was going. The discontinuance of the firing in our lines becoming more and more apparent, I inclined to the right, and after marching six hundred or seven hundred yards further I was met by Lieut. UPTOWN, Aid to Gen. TYLER, and ordered to file to the right, as our troops were retreating. I moved on at an ordinary pace, and fell into the retiring current about one hundred and fifty yards in the rear of Gen. McDOWELL and staff. Before crossing Bull Run, and until my brigade mingled with the retreating mass, it maintained perfect freedom from panic, and at the moment I received the order to retreat, and for some time afterwards, it was in as good order as in the morning on the road. Half an hour earlier I supposed the victory to be ours.

The gallantry with which the Second Regiment of Maine Volunteers, and the Third Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, charged up the hill upon the enemy's artillery and infantry was never, in my opinion, surpassed. I was with the advancing line, and closely observed the conduct of Cols. JAMESON and CHATFIELD, which merits in this instance and throughout the day the highest commendation.

I also observed throughout the day the gallantry and excellent conduct of Col. TERRY's Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, from whom I received most zealous assistance. At one time a portion of his regiment did great execution with their rifles from a point of our line which was thin, and where a few of our men were a little tardy in moving forward. Col. TERRY, in his report, calls attention to the coolness, activity and discretion of Lieut.-Colonel YOUNG and Major COLBURN. The latter, with the Adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. CHARLES L. RUSSELL, showed conspicuous gallantry in defending their regimental colors during the retreat this side of Bull Run against a charge of cavalry. Col. TERRY also commends the devotion of Doctors DOUGLAS and BACON to the wounded while under the hottest fire of artillery. Private ARNOLD LEACH is also highly praised for having spiked three abandoned guns with a ramrod, and then bringing away two abandoned muskets. Col. JAMESON, of the Second Maine Regiment, gives great credit in his report to Lieut.-Col. C. W. ROBERTS, Major-Gen. VARNEY and Adj. REYNOLDS for their coolness and courage on the field. Sergeant G. W. BROWN, of Company F; A. J. KNOWLES and LEONARD CARVER, of Company D; A. P. JONES and HENRY WHEELER, of Company A, and PETER WILLEY, of Company I, he mentions for their noble conduct in accompanying him to remove the dead and wounded from the field, under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry. He mentions also Capt. FOSS, Sergeant SAMUEL HICKLEY, of Company A, and Corporal SMART, of Company H, for important extra services during the day. He also speaks in high praise of Sergeant W. J. DEAN, who was mortally wounded while in the advance of the line, bearing the beautiful stand of colors which were presented the day before on the part of the ladies from Maine, residing in California. Capt. E. W. JONES, of the same Regiment, fell mortally wounded while exhibiting great courage in rallying his men to the charge. Lieut.-Col. SPEIDEL, of the First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, was set upon by three of the enemy, who undertook to make him a prisoner. The Lieutenant-Colonel killed one and drove off the other two of his assailants and escaped. I observed the activity of Capts. HAWLEY and CHAPMAN, Adjut. BACON and Lieut. DRAKE on the field. Col. CHATFIELD, of the Third Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, gives special credit to Major WARNER and Adjut. DURYEE for their coolness and energy in assisting to keep the men in line and in urging them forward into action. The men of the Third Regiment brought off in the retreat two of our abandoned guns, one caisson and several baggage-wagons, and behaved with great coolness in the retreat, and the bulk of the Regiment was present to repel the charge of cavalry this side of Bull Run.

I received during the day and on the retreat the most gallant and efficient assistance from Lieut. HASCALL, Fifth United States Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General. Lieut. WALTER, First Connecticut Volunteers, and Lieut. GORDON, Second United States Cavalry, Aids, obeyed my orders on the field with alacrity, and Lieut. ELY, First Connecticut Volunteers, Brigade Commissary, assisted me zealously. Lieut. WALTER, First Connecticut Volunteers, and Lieut. GORDON, Second United States Cavalry, are both missing. The former I sent to the rear at about 4 o'clock P. M., to ascertain from Gen. McDOWELL how the day was going, since which time I have not seen him, nor do I know his fate. Lieut. GORDON was with me two miles this side of Bull Run, on the retreat, where I saw him the last time. I trust he will yet be found. My two mounted orderlies, COOPER and BALLOU, were both with me until near the end of the conflict, and are now both missing. My Brigade being far in advance and the ground very hilly, and interspersed with patches of wood, rendered it difficult to avoid being enveloped by the enemy. The last individuals probably missed their way, and were killed or captured. I have delayed this report of the action until all the wanderers could be gathered in, and the following may therefore be taken as a very close approximation of the actual casualties in my Brigade. Those reported missing are supposed to be killed or taken prisoners:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Regiment Conn. Vols.	2	5	9	16
First Regiment Conn. Vols.	—	8	9	17
Third Regiment Conn. Vols.	4	13	18	35
Second Regt. Maine Vols.	15	40	115	170
Prisoners, killed and wounded of Second Maine Regiment	—	—	—	4
Total				242

In addition to the above reported loss of the Second Maine Regiment, Lieut. SKINNER, Surgeon ALLEN, and his son, while assisting the wounded were taken prisoners. The aggregate loss of this gallant regiment was therefore 174, out of 600, which was the complete strength on going into action. It was impossible to obtain exact returns of my brigade on the morning of the 21st, but I am certain its aggregate strength was about 2,500 men. We captured fifteen of the enemy, and brought six prisoners to Washington. In concluding the account of the battle, I am happy to be able to add that the conduct of the First Brigade, First Division, was generally excellent. The troops composing it need only instruction to make them as good as any in the world.

I ask the liberty to add, in continuation of this report, that three Connecticut regiments, and a part of the Second Maine Volunteers, of my brigade, left their camp near Centreville at about 10 o'clock A. M., by order of Gen. TYLER, and arrived at Camp McDowell, six and a half miles from the Potomac, at dawn of day the morning after the battle. The camps of my four regiments and that of one company of cavalry were standing, and during the day I learned that the Ohio Camp, a mile and a quarter this way, was vacant of troops, and the camp of the New-York Second had only a guard of fifty or sixty men left in it. Not wishing the enemy to get possession of so many standing tents and such an abundance of camp equipage, I ordered my brigade to retreat no further until all the public property should be removed. The rain fell in torrents all the 22d. The men were excessively fatigued, and we had only eleven wagons. Brigade Quartermaster HODGE made two journeys to the city to obtain transportation, but, with four or five exceptions, the drivers refused to come out. Over eleven wagons were kept in motion, and at nightfall the troops were drenched to the skin and without shelter. So leaving guards at the regimental camps of my brigade, I moved forward with the bulk of the Third Connecticut Regiment, and by 11 o'clock at night the majority were housed in the Ohio and New-York camps.

We kept good watch through the night, and early in the morning of the 23d inst. Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS sent out long trains of wagons, and Brigade-Quartermaster HODGE walked six miles to Alexandria and brought up a train of cars, and the work of removal proceeded with vigor. As early as at 5½ P. M. the last thing of value had been removed and sent forward to the amount of 175 four-horse wagon loads. The order to fall in was then given, and the brigade marched in perfect order, every man with his firelock, and at sunset bivouacked near Fort Corcoran.

I acknowledge great indebtedness to Brigade-Quartermaster HODGE. But for his untiring exertions in procuring the means of transportation nearly all the public property must have been abandoned. The men of the different regiments labored with extraordinary zeal, considering their great fatigue, and they merit the highest praise. I had given permission to about one hundred sick and lame to limp forward in advance, and about an equal number of cowards and recreants had fled without permission. The balance of the Brigade, faithful and laborious, stood by, and they may claim the right to teach that it is unmanly to destroy public property and base to abandon it to the enemy except in cases of the extremest necessity. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Colonel Eleventh Infantry,
Commanding First Brigade First Division.

COL. SHERMAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
FORT CORCORAN, July 25, 1861.

To Capt. A. Baird, Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division:

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my report of the operations of my brigade during the action of the 21st inst. The brigade was composed of the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, Col. QUIMBY; Sixty-ninth New-York, Col. CORCORAN; Seventy-ninth New-York, Col. CAMERON; Second Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. PECK; and Company E, Third Artillery, under command of Capt. R. B. AYRES, Fifth Artillery. We left our camp near Centreville, pursuant to orders, at 2½ A. M., taking place in your column next to the brigade of Gen. SCHENCK, and proceeded as far as the halt before the enemy's position, near the stone bridge at Bull Run. Here the Brigade was deployed in line along the skirt of timber, and remained quietly in position till after 10 A. M. The enemy remained very quiet, but about that time we saw a regiment leave its cover in our front and proceed in double-quick time on the road toward Sudley Springs, by which we knew the column of Cols. HUNTER and HEINTZELMAN was approaching. About the same time we observed in motion a large force of the enemy below the stone bridge. I directed Capt. AYRES to take position with his battery near our right, and opened fire on this mass, but you had previously directed the two rifle guns belonging to this battery; and finding the smooth-bore guns did not reach the enemy's position, we ceased firing, and I sent a request that you should send to me the 30-pounder rifled gun attached to Capt. CARLISLE's battery. At the same time I shifted the New-York Sixty-ninth to the extreme right of the brigade. There we remained till we heard the musketry fire across Bull Run, showing that the head of Col. HUNTER's column was engaged. This firing was brisk, and showed that HUNTER was driving before him the enemy, till about noon, when it became certain the enemy had come to a stand, and that our force on the other side of Bull Run were all engaged, artillery and infantry.

Here you sent me the order to cross over with the whole brigade to the assistance of Col. HUNTER. Early in the day, when reconnoitering the ground, I had seen a horseman descend from a bluff, to a point, cross the stream, and show himself in the open field. And, inferring we could cross over at the same point, I sent forward a company as skirmishers, and followed with the whole brigade, the New-York Sixty-ninth leading. We found no difficulty in crossing over, and met no opposition in ascending the steep bluff, opposite our infantry, but it was impassable to the artillery, and I sent word back to Capt. AYRES to follow if possible, otherwise to use his discretion. Capt. AYRES did not cross Bull Run, but remained with the remainder of your division. His report herewith describes his operations during the remainder of the day. Advancing slowly and continuously with the head of the column, to give time for the regiment in succession to close up their ranks, we first encountered a party of the enemy retreating along a cluster of pines. Lieut. Col. HAGGERTY, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, without orders, rode over and endeavored to intercept their retreat. One of the enemy, in full view and short range, shot HAGGERTY, and he fell dead from his horse. The Sixty-ninth opened fire on this party, which was returned; but determined to effect our junction with HUNTER's division, I ordered this fire to cease, and we proceeded with caution towards the field, when we then plainly saw our forces engaged. Displaying our colors conspicuous at the head of our column, we succeeded in attracting the attention of our friends, and soon formed the brigade in rear of Col. PORTER's. Here I learned that Col. HUNTER was disabled by a severe wound, and that Gen. McDOWELL was on the field. I sought him out and received his orders to join in the pursuit of the enemy, who were falling back to the left of the road by which the Army had approached from Sudley Springs. Placing Col. QUIMBY's Regiment of rifles in front, in column by division, I directed the other regiments to follow in line of battle in the order of the Wisconsin Second, New-York Seventy-ninth and New-York Sixty-ninth.

QUIMBY's regiment advanced steadily down the hill and up the ridge, from which he opened fire upon the enemy, who had made another stand on ground very favorable to him, and the regiment continued advancing as the enemy gave way till the head of the column reached the point near which RICKETT's Battery was so severely cut up. The other regiments descended the hill in line of battle, under a severe cannonading, and the ground affording comparative shelter against the enemy's artillery, they changed directions by the right flank and followed the road before mentioned. At the point where this road crossed the bridge to our left point the ground was swept by a most severe fire by artillery, rifle and musketry, and we saw in succession several regiments driven from it, among them the Zouaves and battalions of marines. Before reaching the crest of the hill, the roadway was worn deep enough to afford shelter, and I kept the several regiments in it as long as possible; but when the Wisconsin Second was abreast of the enemy, by order of Major WADSWORTH, of Gen. McDOWELL's Staff, I ordered it to leave the roadway by the left flank and to attack the enemy. This regiment ascended to the brow of the hill steadily, received the severe fire of the enemy, returned it with spirit, and advanced delivering its fire. This regiment is uniformed in gray cloth, almost identical with that of the great bulk of the secession army, and when the regiment fled in confusion and retreated towards the road there was a universal cry that they were being fired upon by our own men. The regiment rallied again, passed the brow of the hill a second time, and was again repulsed in disorder. By this time the New-York Seventy-ninth had closed up, and in like manner it was ordered to cross the brow of the hill and drive the enemy from cover. It was impossible to get a good view of the ground. In it there was a battery of Artillery, which poured an incessant fire upon our advancing column, and the ground was irregular, with small clusters of pines, affording shelter, of which the enemy took good advantage. The fire of rifles and musketry was very severe. The Seventy-ninth, headed by its Colonel, (CAMERON,) charged across the hill, and for a short time the contest was severe. They rallied several times under fire, but finally broke and gained the cover of the hill. This left the field open to the New-York Sixty-ninth, Col. CORCORAN, who, in his turn, led his regiment over the crest, and had in full open view the ground so severely contested. The firing was very severe, and the roar of cannon, musketry and rifles incessant. It was manifest the enemy was here in great force, far superior to us at that point. The Sixty-ninth held the ground for some time, but finally fell back in disorder.

All this time QUIMBY's Regiment occupied another ridge to our left, overlooking the same field of action, and similarly engaged. Here (about 3½ P. M.) began the scene of disorder and confusion that characterized the remainder of the day. Up to that time all had kept their places, and seemed perfectly cool, and used to the shell and shot that fell comparatively harmless. Crossing Bull Run, I sought it at its last position before the Brigadier crossed, but it was not there; then passing through the wood where in the morning we had first formed line, we approached the blacksmith's shop, but there found a detachment of rebel cavalry; then made a circuit, avoiding Cub Run bridge, into Centreville, where I found Gen. McDOWELL. From him I understand that it was his purpose to rally the forces and make a stand at Centreville.

But about 9 o'clock at night I received from Gen. TYLER, in person, the order to continue the retreat to the Potomac. This retreat was by night, and disorderly in the extreme. The men of different regiments mingled together, and some reached the river at Arlington, some at the Long Bridge, and the greater part returned to their former camps, at or near Fort Corcoran. I reached this point at noon next day, and found a miscellaneous crowd crossing over the aqueduct and ferries. Conceiving this to be demoralizing, I at once commanded the guard to be increased and all persons attempting to pass over to be stopped. This soon produced its effect. Men sought their proper companies and regiments, comparative order was restored, and all now posted to the best advantage.

I herewith inclose the official report of Capt. KELLY, the commanding officer of the New-York Sixty-ninth; also the lists of the killed and wounded and missing. Our loss was heavy and all around us; but the short exposure to an intense fire of small arms, at close range, had killed many, wounded more, and had produced disorder in all the battalions that had attempted to destroy it. Men fell away talking and in great confusion. Col. CAMERON had been mortally wounded, carried to an ambulance and reported dying. Many other officers were reported dead or missing, and many of the wounded were making their way, with more or less assistance, to the buildings or hospitals. On the ridge to the west we succeeded in partially reforming the regiments, but it was manifest they would not stand, and I directed Col. CORCORAN to move along the ridge to the rear, near the position where we had first formed the brigade. Gen. McDOWELL was there in person, and used all possible efforts to reassure the men. By the active exertions of Col. CORCORAN we formed an irregular square against the cavalry, which was then seen to issue from the position from which we had been driven, and we began our retreat towards that ford of Bull Run, by which we had approached the field of battle. There was no possible order to retreat, although for an hour it had been going on by the operations of the men themselves. The ranks were thin and irregular, and we found a stream of people stirring from the hospital across Bull Run, and far toward Centreville.

After putting in motion the irregular square, I pushed forward to find Capt. AYRES Battery, occupied chiefly at the point near where RICKETT's Battery was destroyed. Lieut.-Col. HAGGERTY was killed about noon, before we effected a junction with Col. HUNTER's Division. Col. CAMERON was mortally wounded leading his regiment in the charge, and Col. CORCORAN has been missing since the cavalry charge near the building used as a hospital.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Ayres' Battery	6	3	—	9
New-York Thirteenth	11	27	20	58
New-York Sixty-ninth	38	59	95	192
New-York Seventy-ninth	32	51	115	198
Wisconsin Second	24	65	63	152
Total	111	205	293	609

For names of rank, &c., of the above, I refer to the lists herewith. Lieuts. PIPER and McQUESTEN, of my personal Staff, were under fire all day, and carried orders to and fro with as much coolness as on parade. Lieut. BAGLEY, of the New-York Sixty-ninth, a volunteer Aid, asked leave to serve with his company during the action, and is among those reported missing. I have intelligence that he is a prisoner and slightly wounded. Col. McCOON, of Wisconsin, a volunteer Aid, also rendered good service during the day. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN.
Colonel, commanding Brigade.

MAJOR BARNARD'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1861.

Capt. E. B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: On the 18th of July, at about 9 A. M., I joined the commanding General about two miles beyond Fairfax Court-house, on the road to Centreville. He was then about going to Sangster's, and invited me to attend him. Not understanding his journey to have the character of a reconnoissance, but as simply to communicate with the Division of Col. HEINTZELMAN, I preferred accompanying the Division of Gen. TYLER at Centreville.

Proceeding to Centreville, I joined Capt. ALEXANDER (Engineers) a short distance on the road leading to Blackburn's Ford. He was at this time preparing to encamp his pioneer party, and it was my intention, as soon as the troops should be fixed in their positions, to propose to Gen. TYLER to make a reconnoissance of the enemy's position at Blackburn's Ford.

It should be borne in mind that the plan of the campaign had been to turn the position of Manassas by the left—that is to say, that from Fairfax Court-House and Centreville we were to make a flank movement towards Sangster's and Fairfax station, and thence to Wolf Run Shoals, or in that direction. In my interview with the commanding General, just referred to, he said nothing to indicate any change of plan, but on the contrary, his remarks carried the impression that he was more than ever confirmed in his plan, and spoke of the advance on Centreville as a "demonstration."

In proposing, therefore, to reconnoitre the enemy's position at Blackburn's Ford, it was not with the slightest idea that this point would be attacked. But a reconnoissance would be the carrying out of a "demonstration."

While I was awaiting Capt. ALEXANDER I encountered MATHIAS C. MITCHELL, who was secured as a guide. Representing himself as a Union man and a resident of that vicinity, I was engaged questioning him when intelligence was received that Gen. TYLER had sent back for artillery and infantry, and that the enemy was in sight before him. Riding to the front I joined Gen. TYLER and Col. RICHARDSON. Proceeding with them a short distance further, we emerged from the woods, and found ourselves at the point at which the road commences its descent to Blackburn's Ford. The Run makes here a curve or bow towards us, which the road bisects. The slopes from us towards it were gentle and mostly open. On the other side, the banks of the Run rise more abruptly, and are wooded down to the very edge of the Run. Higher up a cleared spot could be seen here and there, and still higher—higher than our own point of view, and only visible from its gently sloping towards us—the elevated plateau, comparatively open, in which Manassas Junction is situated. Although, owing to the thickness of the wood, little could be seen, along the edge of the Run, it was quite evident, from such glimpses as we could obtain, that the enemy was in force behind us.

I represented to Gen. TYLER that this point was the enemy's strong position, on the direct road to Manassas Junction; that it was no part of the plan to assail it. I did not, however, object to a "demonstration," believing that it would favor what I supposed still to be the commanding General's plan of campaign. The two 20-pounders of PARROTT's had been ordered up. They were opened upon the enemy's position, firing in various directions, without our being able to perceive the degree of effect they produced. We had fired perhaps a dozen rounds, when we were answered by a rapid discharge from a battery apparently close down to the Run, and at the crossing of the road. The 20-pounders continued their fire, directing at this battery, and AYRES' Battery was brought up and stationed on the left. The enemy's batteries soon ceased answering. After ours had continued playing for about half an hour, I thought it a useless expenditure of ammunition, and so stated to you, (who arrived on the spot shortly before this,) and presume that Gen. TYLER concurred in this opinion, as the firing soon ceased. I supposed that this would be the end of the affair, but perceiving the troops filing down towards the Run, I thought it necessary to impress Gen. TYLER with the fact that it was no part of the commanding General's plan to bring on a serious engagement. I directed Capt. ALEXANDER (Engineers) to state this fact to him, which he did in writing, having stated the same verbally before. At the same time, I directed Lieut. HOUSTON to accompany the troops and make such observations of the enemy's position as he could. I remained on the heights, observing as well as I could the movements of the enemy's forces. The affair becoming more serious than I expected, I was about to go down to the front, when our troops retired, and I returned to Centreville with yourself, to report to Gen. McDOWELL. It is proper to observe that, before our artillery practice commenced, movements of troops were observed on the road leading from Manassas to Blackburn's Ford. As the road presented itself to the eye, those not very familiar with the locality might feel some doubt—judging merely by the eye—whether these troops were advancing to, or retiring from Blackburn's Ford. The impression seemed to be quite common among us that they were retiring. I was perfectly sure that they were columns moving up to meet us from Manassas.

At my interview with the commanding General that evening, he informed me that he had convinced himself that the nature of the country to the left or southward of Manassas was unfit for the operations of a large Army; that he had determined to move by the right, turning the enemy's left; that the provision trains were just coming in, and that the troops would require the next day to cook their provisions for another march.

I told him I would endeavor, the next day, to obtain such information as would enable him to decide on his future movement.

The next most prominent crossing of Bull Run, above Blackburn's Ford, is the stone bridge of the Warrenton turnpike. Such a point could scarcely be neglected by the enemy. Information from various quarters gave good cause for believing that it was guarded by several thousand men—that at least four cannon were stationed to play upon it and the ford not far below, and moreover that the bridge was mined, and extensive abattis obstructed the road on the opposite shore.

Two or three miles above the Warrenton Bridge is a ford laid down on our maps as Sudley Spring. Reliable information justified the belief that the ford was good, that it was unfortified, that it was watched by only one or two companies, and, moreover, that the run above it was almost everywhere passable for wheeled vehicles.

Midway between the Stone Bridge and Sudley Spring, maps indicated another ford which was said to be good.

Notwithstanding our conviction of the practicability of these fords, no known road connected with them from any of the main roads on our side of Bull Run. We had information that a road branched from the Warrenton turnpike, a short distance beyond Cub Run, by which—opening gates and passing through private grounds—we might reach the fords. It was desirable to assure ourselves that this route was entirely practicable. In company with Capt. WOODBURY (Engineers) and Gov. SPRAGUE, and escorted by a company of cavalry, I, on the 19th, followed up the valley of Cub Run until we reached a point west ten degrees north, and about four miles in an air line from Centreville, near which we struck a road which we believed to lead to the fords. Following it for a short distance we encountered the enemy's patrols. As we were most anxious to avoid attracting the enemy's attention to our designs in this quarter, we did not care to pursue the reconnoissance further. We had seen enough to be convinced of the perfect practicability of the route. To make more certain of the fords, however, Capt. WOODBURY proposed to return at night, and with a few Michigan woodsmen from Col. SHERMAN's Brigade, to endeavor to find them. On returning to camp it was determined to send Capt. WRIGHT and Lieut. SNYDER (Engineers) with Capt. WOODBURY. At the same time the commanding General directed Capt. WHIPPLE (Topographical Engineers) and Lieut. PRIME (Engineers) to make a night reconnoissance of the run between Warrenton Bridge and Blackburn's Ford. Both these night expeditions failed. It was found the enemy occupied the woods too strongly on our side of the run to permit the reconnoissance to be accomplished. It was not our policy to drive in his pickets until we were in motion to attack.

On laying before you the information obtained, the commanding General believed himself justified in adopting the following plan of attack, which was decided upon on the 20th:

First—A false attack to be made by RICHARDSON's Brigade (temporarily attached to MILES' Division) on Blackburn's Ford, the rest of that division remaining in reserve at Centreville.

Second—TYLER's Division to move from its camp at 3 A. M. (the 21st) towards the stone bridge of the Warrenton Turnpike, to feign the main attack upon this point.

Third—The divisions of HUNTER and HEINTZELMAN (in the order named) to leave their camps at 2½ A. M., (they were encamped about two or three miles behind TYLER,) and, following his movement, to diverge from the Warrenton Turnpike at the by-road beyond Cub Run, and take the road for Sudley Spring—or, rather, it was provided that (if I mistake not) HUNTER's Division should proceed to Sudley Spring, and HEINTZLEMAN to take the lower ford. These matters, however, to be regulated by circumstances.

It was intended that the head of HUNTER's division should be at the turn-off at early daylight, or about four A. M., and that it should reach Sudley by six or seven.

You are aware of the unexpected delay. The two leading brigades of TYLER's had not cleared the road for HUNTER to this point until half-past five, and our guide, alleging that a nearer route to the ford would bring our columns in sight of the enemy's batteries, led them by so circuitous a way that HUNTER did not reach Sudley until half-past nine or thereabouts.

Accompanying the commanding General, we, as you are aware, after waiting two or three hours at the turn-off, rode on to overtake the front of HUNTER's division, when we emerged from the woods, nearly northeast of Sudley, into the open country, from whence the course of the run and the slopes of the opposite shore could be seen; we could perceive the enemy's column in motion to meet us. The loss of time here, in a great measure, thwarted our plan. We had hoped to pass the ford and reach the rear of the enemy's forces at Warrenton stone bridge before he could assemble in sufficient force to cope with us.

It now became necessary to have TYLER's Division force the passage of the bridge. It had always been intended that this Division should pass at or near the bridge, but it was hoped, by taking its defences in rear, it could be passed without force. The commanding General promptly sent orders to TYLER to press his attack with all vigor.

I had yet much confidence that, though we had been anticipated (owing to the delays mentioned,) the enemy was not yet assembled in numbers to oppose us in great force, (a confidence which I think the facts justified,) that we might successfully attack him in front while the Division of TYLER should fall upon his flank and rear.

When we reached the front of HUNTER's column the battle was just commencing. The events of the battle-field will be described in the reports you will receive from other quarters. I was near the commanding General until some time after the arrival of SHERMAN's Brigade on our left. Being accidentally separated, I saw yourself on the right, and joining you, we observed for some time the action on the heights, where the enemy made his final and successful stand. As we were observing, the Zouave Regiment of HEINTZELMAN was driven back, leaving RICKETT's Battery, upon which we observed the enemy charge.

You left me here, and I remained a few minutes longer an anxious spectator, and for the first time beginning to anticipate a possible defeat. Two brigades of TYLER's Division had passed over the run, and I supposed (and I believe the commanding General supposed) that the entire division was over. If so, the stone bridge was unguarded, and if we were defeated our retreating columns might be cut off from Centreville by the detachments of the enemy crossing this bridge. I became so anxious on this point that I sought you again, and found you at some distance in the rear. After some consultation you, on my assuming the responsibility, sent an order to Col. MILES to move up two of his brigades to the stone bridge, and to telegraph the Secretary of War to send up all the troops that could be spared from Washington.

While I was returning towards the front, intending to rejoin the commanding General, I saw our front give way, and it soon became evident that we were defeated.

I have stated that it was a part of the plan of the battle, that TYLER's Division should pass at or near the Stone Bridge. Two of his brigades actually did pass, not at the bridge, (they finding fords a half mile higher up,) and connected themselves with our left. In anticipation that the Stone Bridge would be blown up, Capt. ALEXANDER had been instructed to obtain a trestle bridge to replace it. This he had on the spot, but there appears to have been no mines prepared under the bridge. Capt. ALEXANDER passed over his pioneers one by one, and set them to cutting away the abattis—two hundred yards in extent—obstructing the road. This task was accomplished, and the way was opened for SCHENCK's Brigade to fall on the enemy's right at the moment when our lines finally gave way in front.

It will be seen from the above that the combination, though thwarted by adverse circumstances, was actually successful in uniting three entire divisions, (excepting the Brigade of SCHENCK, which had just opened its way to fall on the enemy's right at the moment when our lines finally gave way in front,) upon the decisive point.

A fault, perhaps it was, that it did not provide earlier for bringing the two Brigades of MILES' (in reserve at Centreville) into action. One of his Brigades (RICHARDSON's) actually did participate, (though not on the battle-field,) and in its affair at Blackburn's Ford probably neutralized at least an equal number of the enemy.

On retiring to Centreville my opinion was asked as to maintaining our position, and I gave it in favor of a prompt retreat, for I believed the enemy was far superior in numbers, and that, elated by his victory, he would pursue, and I believed that a defeated Army, actually driven back on Washington before a pursuing enemy, would endanger the safety of the Capital.

The engineer officers under my command and attached to the different Divisions were as follows:

Capt. D. P. Woodbury and Second Lieut. Charles E. Cross, to the Second Division, under Col. Hunter.

Capt. H. G. Wright and First Lieut. G. W. Snyder, to the Third Division, under Col. Heintzelman.

Capt. B. S. Alexander and First Lieut. D. C. Houston, to the First Division, under Gen. Tyler.

First Lieut. F. E. Prime, to the First Division, under Col. Miles.

They have all been most active and zealous in the discharge of the duties devolving upon them.

A report from Capt. D. P. Woodbury is herewith annexed. Reports from Capts. Wright and Alexander and Lieut. Prime will be furnished when received.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,
J. G. BARNARD, Major Engineers.

CAPT. GRIFFIN'S OFFICAL REPORT.

CAMP NEAR ARLINGTON, Va., July 25, 1861.

Col. A. Porter, Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to report that Battery D, Fifth Regiment of Artillery, arrived on the battlefield near Manassas at about 11½ A. M. on the 21st inst., after a march of near twelve miles. The battery immediately opened on the enemy's batteries at about 1,000 yards distance, and continued firing until his battery was silenced and forced to retire. The battery then advanced about two hundred yards and opened upon a regiment of infantry formed upon the right of their line, causing it to fall back. This battery then changed position to the right and front, and opened upon a regiment formed near the enemy's right, and a little in front of the one first referred to, doing deadly execution, and causing it to retreat in much confusion. An order was then received through Major BARRY, Fifth Artillery, to advance to the brow of the hill near the position occupied by the enemy's battery when we first arrived on the field. The battery opened upon the enemy's battery amidst a galling fire from the artillery, and continued firing for near half an hour. It then changed position to the right and fired two rounds, when it was charged by the enemy's infantry from the woods on the right of our position. This infantry was mistaken for our own forces, an officer on the field having stated that it was a regiment sent by Col. HEINTZELMAN to support the battery. In this charge of the enemy every cannonier was cut down, and a large number of horses killed, leaving the battery (which was without support except in name) perfectly helpless. Owing to the loss of men and horses it was impossible to take more than three pieces from the field. Two of these were afterwards lost in the retreat, by the blocking up of the road by our own forces, and the complete exhaustion of the few horses dragging them. The same thing happened with reference to the battery wagon, forge and one caisson. All that is left of the battery is one of PARROTT's rifle guns and one 12-pound howitzer. Of the 95 men who went into action, 28 are killed, wounded and missing; and of 101 horses, 55 are missing.

The following is the list of the killed, wounded and missing, viz:

Killed	5
Mortally wounded	3
Wounded	12
Missing	8
Total	28

In conclusion, I would state that my officers and men behaved in a most gallant manner, displaying great fearlessness, and doing their duty as becomes brave soldiers.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES GRIFFIN,
Captain Fifth Artillery, commanding Battery D.

In addition, I deem it my duty to add that Lieut. AMES was wounded so as to be unable to ride his horse at almost the first fire; yet he sat by his

command directing the fire, being helped on and off the caisson during the different changes of front or position, refusing to leave the field until he became too weak to sit up. I would also mention Capt. TILLINGHAST, A. Q. M., who gallantly served with the battery, pointing a piece and rendering valuable assistance.

NAMES OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING OF CAPT. GRIFFIN'S REPORT.

Killed—Wm. Campbell, Joseph Cooper, Joseph Howard, James O'Brien and Frederick A. Reig, all privates.

Mortally Wounded—Sergeant *Stephen Kane*; privates, *James Turner* and *Andrew Wagner*.

Wounded—First Lieutenant A. Ames, Fifth Artillery; Sergeants T. Maher and John Murphy; privates *Robert Bloom, Alexander Campbell, R. Chamberlain, R. R. Connell, George Clark*, Samuel Davis, Herman Fisher, James Moran, James M. Sheffield.

Missing—Privates, John Allen, S. Griswold, Edward Hopwood, C. R. Holliday, Owen McBride, John H. McIntire, Andrew Roberts, Charles Ridder.

The wounded missing are italicised.

COL. DAVIES' REPORT.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION TROOPS, N. E. Va., July 25, 1861.

To Capt. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant-General, Gen. McDowell, Commanding:

SIR: In accordance with the circular of the 23d inst., Head-quarters Troops, Department N. E. Virginia, I have the honor of reporting the proceedings of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, at the battle of Blackburn's Ford, six miles from the battle-ground of Bull Run, on the 21st inst. The Fifth Division, under the command of Col. MILES, consisting of the First and Second Brigades, RICHARDSON'S Brigade, and GREEN'S and HUNT'S Light Batteries, formed the left wing of the troops in action.

The First Brigade, Col. BLENKER, occupied during the day the heights of Centreville, and were not engaged with the enemy.

The Second Brigade, under my command, was in readiness to march from camp at 2½ A. M., but the road was so blocked with moving troops that my brigade was obliged to take a parallel route through the fields, GREEN'S Battery in advance, until it struck the road leading to Blackburn's Ford, about one mile south of Centreville. At this point Col. MILES gave me directions to assume the command of RICHARDSON'S Brigade, and to take position in front of the batteries at Blackburn's Ford, on and near the battle-ground of the 18th inst., and make the demonstration of attack in pursuance of Gen. McDOWELL'S orders.

I immediately ordered forward the two 20-pound rifle guns of HUNT'S Battery, commanded by Lieut. EDWARDS, to an open field about 80 yards east of the road from Centreville to Bull Run, and on a line with the place where our batteries were playing on the 18th inst., and about 1,500 yards from the enemy's batteries at Blackburn's Ford, and there commenced a rapid firing. I ordered the Eighteenth Regiment forward as a protection to this battery, in the open field, and formed line-of-battle, facing the enemy, the Thirty-second Regiment being held in reserve on the road just in rear.—

Having ascertained from our guide that there was a road without obstruction leading from the Centreville road to the east, and then bearing off toward the south in the direction of the enemy's position, and which could be seen about half a mile distant to the east from EDWARDS' Battery, I ordered the Sixteenth and Thirty-first Regiments, N. Y. V., on to this road at its junction with the Centreville road. One regiment deployed along the road a considerable distance, and the other remained in column to protect two guns of HUNT'S Battery, which I ordered to be stationed at that point. I then gave orders to Col. RICHARDSON to make such arrangements with regard to the defence of the position in front of the enemy's batteries at Blackburn's Ford (the immediate battle-ground of the 18th inst.) as in his judgment the emergency of the moment might require.

At this juncture, being about 10 o'clock A. M., and finding the ammunition for the 20-pound rifled guns fast running out, and having accomplished, in my judgment, (from the movement of the troops opposite, which we could plainly see,) a demonstration ordered, I ordered Lieut. EDWARDS to cease firing.

About 11 o'clock A. M. Col. MILES came on to the ground, informing me that he had ordered forward the Sixteenth and Thirty-first Regiments from the position in which I had previously placed them, and also two guns commanded by Lieut. PLATT, and had also ordered forward the other two guns of HUNT'S Battery into the open field, where Lieut. EDWARDS had been firing; that he had also ordered the Eighteenth Regiment back out of the open field into the woods on the Centreville road as a reserve. The Thirty-second Regiment, by Col. MILES' order, remained as a reserve, in column, on the Centreville road, about three-quarters of a mile in rear, Col. MILES then ordered me to continue the firing, without regard to ammunition, which I did, until I received an order to stop, about two hours later.

As soon as Col. MILES left me again in command, I sent back the brigade corps of pioneers to the back road whence the two regiments had been moved, with instructions to fell trees and to completely block the road, which they effectually did.

We had, during the afternoon, unmistakable evidences that a large body of cavalry and infantry had attempted to take us in the rear by means of the road, for when they were returning, having been stopped by the fallen trees, Maj. HUNT, with his howitzers, Lieut. GREEN and Lieut. EDWARDS, with the rifled guns, poured a heavy fire into their column, the effect of which we could not ascertain, but it must have been destructive, as the distance was only from half to three-quarters of a mile.

In the course of the day two companies, and later four companies, of the Thirty-first, and two of the Sixteenth were, by Col. MILES' order, thrown forward to feel the enemy's strength, to the front and left in the direction of Bull Run. They found the enemy posted in the woods, and were recalled. They reported having killed several of the rebel scouts.

The afternoon, until about 4 o'clock, was passed inactively, except firing rifled cannon at moving columns of the enemy at great distances. I had seen unmistakable evidences in the afternoon, by clouds of dust, &c., of the concentration of the enemy's troops on our left, but peremptory orders from Col. MILES to hold the position, and remain there all night, were received. He then left me in command for the night, and I immediately began to prepare for an attack. I threw out two companies of skirmishers to our rear, and ordered the Thirty-second forward to support them. About 4 o'clock we saw the enemy approaching down a gorge, leading into a valley, which lay directly to our left, about 500 yards distant. The field in which I was ordered to remain was inclosed on two sides by dense woods, and covered by light bushes on the side toward the said valley on the left.

After the enemy were discovered filing into the valley, [illegible] was made for some time. When [illegible] supposed, from the appearance of things, [illegible] of the column was entering the [illegible] ordered all the artillery (six pieces) to change front to the left, but not to fire until the rear of the column was seen. I placed the artillery, with a company of infantry with each piece, and charged the battle front of the two regiments the (16th and the 31st) supporting the artillery to the left, and on a line with them, and ordered every man to lie down and reserve his fire.

During the whole time that this order was being carried out, the enemy's troops were still advancing down the hill, four abreast, and at "right shoulder shift." I gave orders to Lieut. EDWARDS, when I saw the rear of the column, to give it a solid twenty-pound shot, which he did, knocking a horse and his rider into the air, and starting into a double-quick the rear of the column into the valley. I then ordered the whole artillery to pour grape and canister into the valley, and at every fire there went up a tremendous howl from the enemy. During all this time the enemy poured volleys of musketry over the heads of our prostrate men. This firing continued for twenty-five or thirty minutes. A portion of the enemy rushed into a barn, from which well-directed shots brought some out in great haste.

The whole force of the enemy consisted, as near as I could estimate, from the time of their passing one point, and from what I can find out, of 3,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. They were utterly dispersed. A small number of them came up into the edge of the field, to the number of about 50, and fired five volleys at our prostrate men, but did not succeed in drawing shot from them in return.

It has been ascertained that the enemy had left the field, from their having ceased firing, and from seeing them run through the bushes in every direction, and learned, at the same time that our troops were falling back on Centreville, I received orders by an Aid from Col. MILES, who was in Centreville, to fall back also on that place and encamp.

I immediately went over to give the same order to RICHARDSON'S Brigade on the Centreville road, and also to GREEN'S Battery, but found they had left some time before, by Col. MILES' orders through an Aid.

The Thirty-first Regiment, under Col. PRATT, filed out of the field in rear of the artillery, and the Sixteenth followed, under Lieut.-Col. MARSH, each in perfect order, not having fired a gun at the enemy. The Eighteenth and Thirty-second Regiments were ordered by me to fall back on Centreville, which they did in good order, and my entire brigade, together with HUNT'S Battery, fell back on Centreville Heights, without the least confusion, and assumed position under the direct command of Gen. McDOWELL, who sent a Major (an aid) to me, directing that my regiments should fall in, in accordance with his expressed orders. The entire left wing was then in complete order, and every man in his place. Having received this order from Gen. McDOWELL, I left my command and went to Centreville Centre, to look after the sick and wounded, and my own baggage train. I returned immediately to my command and found that Col. MILES had been superseded, and received an order from Gen. McDOWELL to take command of the left wing, which I did, encamping on the ground. Soon after the order came to fall back on Fairfax Court-House. I formed my brigade, the Sixteenth Regiment first, GREEN'S Battery next, and the Eighteenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second following, and marched them towards Fairfax Court-House. I found BLENKER'S Brigade about two miles on the road, on each side of it, and in order, at "parade rest." I communicated with Col. BLENKER, and found that he had received direct orders from Gen. McDOWELL to bring up the rear, and prevent any attack from the enemy. My brigade thus continued its march, and arrived in camp in Alexandria in perfect condition.

On Monday, every regiment, as I understand, having an evening parade, and being prepared for any duty, GREEN'S Battery went on to Arlington, from which place I recalled it here yesterday, and the Brigade now stands complete as before the battle, with the exception of casualties herewith inclosed, amounting to Lieut. CRAIG, of HUNT'S Battery, killed, and two privates wounded, (one seriously and one slightly,) and one private taken prisoner.

With respect to the conduct of the officers under my command, on the 21st, I cannot say too much of the practical and industrious perseverance of Col. RICHARDSON, who commanded his Brigade on the Centreville road, who made important impromptu defences in felling trees, and making temporary fortifications across the road, which, although they were not required, from the direction of the attack, would have proved of immense value under other circumstances. His persevering energy during the day was untiring, and I am indebted to him for valuable suggestions as to positions and defence. To Major HUNT and Lieut. EDWARDS, who commanded the batteries on the left, any words that I can use will fall far short of expressing the beauty with which they handled their pieces, and the rapidity and precision of their fire. It was the most surprisingly beautiful display of skill ever witnessed by those present. As to Lieut. GREEN, who had charge of the rifled guns on the right, and was more immediately under the eyes of Col. RICHARDSON, I can state from my own observation that the cool and deliberate manner in which he commanded his battery on that and on previous occasions, assures me that he is entitled to more praise than his modest report, which I herewith inclose, would indicate. As to Col. JACKSON, commanding the Eighteenth Regiment, I can state that during the morning, while he was in the face of the enemy, discharging picket duty, and in line of battle, he and his command behaved with coolness and bravery, and were relied upon in the afternoon with great confidence as a reserve. Col. PRATT, commanding the Thirty-first Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. MARSH, commanding the Sixteenth Regiment, ordered into battle by Col. MILES, on the field, and in previous picket duty, showed superior drill and discipline, and to their strict obedience of orders in reserving their fire, under the most provoking circumstances, while they were supporting the artillery, may be attributed the safety of the latter, and probably the safety of the left wing. Col. MATHEWSON performed various evolutions during the day, under orders—at one time protecting one road, at another time another, and then, as a reserve column, and the patience of himself and command while so acting within sound of fire, entitles him to great credit.

Adjutant HOWLAND, Sixteenth Regiment, my acting Aid-de-Camp, rendered me valuable services in changing the troops from time to time, and in generally doing all of his own duties thoroughly, and much that appertained to others. To Brevet Second Lieut. BRADFORD, Acting Brigade Commissary, and to Acting Brigade Quartermaster WOOLSEY, R. HOPKINS, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen. COWDREY, much praise is due for the gallant manner in which they delivered orders, sometimes under heavy fire.

Surgeon CRANDALL and Surgeon's-mate MOORE, Sixteenth Regiment, performed their duties with great fidelity and skill, dressing the wounds of many not under my command. Surgeon HAMILTON, of the Thirty-first Regiment, dressed the wounds of over 200 men at Centreville.

To the teamsters of ordnance and baggage wagons credit is due for having returned all the wagons and teams, and public property of every description intrusted to them, safely to camp.

JOSEPH B. RODDEN, Company K, Sixteenth Regiment, remained on the field at Centreville until the morning after the battle, and brought into camp, with the aid of a negro, whom he pressed into the service, thirty head of cattle belonging to the Government, and arrived at Alexandria on Tuesday morning.

I understand from a deserter, now in my camp, that my old class-mate at West Point, ROBERT E. LEE, commanded the enemy's forces opposed to me at Blackburn's Ford.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

THOS. A. DAVIES, Col. Comd'g 2d Brigade, Fifth Division, Army N. E. Virginia.

T. H. COWDREY, Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General.

AN ENGLISHMAN AT BULL RUN.

A special correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* has written a long account of a visit to the camp of Gen. BEAUREGARD and the battle-field of Manassas, three days after the battle, a portion of which appears in the Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday. We make a few extracts to show its temper:

A WOUNDED COLONEL.

Having reached the encampment of the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, Col. CHISHOLM and myself alighted and partook of some refreshments kindly furnished to us by Col. WITHERS, who took such an onerous and honorable part in the affray of the 21st. The sun was scorchingly hot, so a draught of fine sweet milk was very acceptable, and tasted like the nectar of the gods. I then sat down on the grass with several officers, moked my pipe, and listened to sundry interesting reminiscences of the recent fight. Subsequently Col. WITHERS accompanied me to his marquee, where I was introduced to a wounded National officer, Col. WOOD, of a Brooklyn regiment, to whom the most attention and kindness had been exhibited. That very morning—fully three days after the battle—the unfortunate sufferer was discovered in a neighboring thicket, whither he had crawled after being disabled. I am informed that a couple of his men remained with him, attended to his wounds and brought him water—the only refreshment they could procure.

I had some desultory conversation with the wounded Colonel, who appeared so gentlemanly and amiable that I am not astonished he should have been a great favorite with his command. "How much better," I observed, "that the unfortunate contest which now wages between both sections of this country had been averted by mutual concessions—by anything in fact short of bloodshed?" "Indeed, yes, Sir," he replied, in a weak, tremulous voice. "Seeing that the same results must ultimately ensue, then how much more politic to have realized them without war than with it!" Col. WOOD seemed overpowered by the kindness and hospitality shown to him by an enemy from whose hands he was led to expect no favor, and from whose heart no compassion. It seems, I fear, a prevalent idea with the enemy that Southern soldiers are destitute of the common feelings and amenities of humanity, and that no quarter need be expected should the fortunes of war place them at their mercy.

ALLEGED NORTHERN SACRILEGE.

[illegible] directed my attention to the little Episcopal Church on the hill, within a few yards of [illegible], which he recommended me to visit. I did so after [illegible] and was perfectly horrified upon beholding the [illegible] manner in which a building devoted to the worship of the Omnipotent had been desecrated and polluted by the enemy, who had evidently been [illegible] the night previous to the battle. There can be no palliation for such a crime. I do not believe that an Army of invading barbarians would have thus violated the religious feelings and sentiments of the human race.

I found every portion of walls covered over with writing, even to the [illegible] [illegible] pit and gallery was also defaced. [illegible]

the caligraphy consisted of simply signatures and flourishes with dates; but in several cases I noticed extensive sentences, grossly abominable expressions in large characters, and the most disgustingly obscene figures drawn on the walls and the wood-work of the gallery. The very neighborhood of the altar was not respected; for, in close proximity to it, I read the words: "Death to Traitors—thus saith the Lord!"—together with a cartoon representing President DAVIS suspended by the neck, illustrated by the sententious sentence, "J. D., the son of a b—h!" "Death to Secessionists," however, seems to have been the favorite motto, for I observed it inscribed everywhere.

THE LATE BATTLE.

LETTER FROM G. B. LAMAR.

Extract from a letter dated Richmond, July 25, 1861.

J. C. FERRILL, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* You will scarcely believe that I, here, so near the battle, could not get any particulars of it, except as related by President DAVIS' telegram on Monday morning, till Tuesday night, whilst your son, with the fatal news, arrived here on Wednesday morning from Savannah. I do most cordially sympathize with your loss—a great loss—of a most promising son. But he died in a glorious battle, for a most glorious cause, and the victory so dearly purchased with the best of Georgia's blood, will redound to the good and glory of the whole South for centuries to come, under Divine favor and guidance, to whom be all the praise and all the glory.

The citizens of Richmond, like those of Winchester, are exerting their utmost efforts in behalf of the wounded. A committee arranges for their distribution; they are carefully taken from the cars to the private dwellings; the first families in the State and city have opened their doors to all without discrimination, and their wives and daughters do the nursing, and all are vieing who shall accommodate them. This is noble, and will soon restore all that can be cured. I visited many, yesterday and to-day, of the devoted Georgians of the Seventh and Eighth Regiments, and, with one exception, who cannot live, I envied them the honor of their wounds.

The battle was most bloody with them, and made much more so by the unfortunate mistake of three other regiments of our own firing into them.

BARTOW bravely redeemed his pledge to make the name of his State illustrious. Foremost of all, he met dangers appalling to any one else, and finally fell, leading his brigade to the charge, having previously lost his horse, shot from under him, and received a spent ball in his thigh.

The enemy thought, up to 4 o'clock, they had the victory—*and so they had; but the opportune arrival of two fresh regiments turned the battle, and gave us a glorious victory.*

On our retreat previously, our wounded fell into their hands. *They treated them kindly, lifting them into the shade, and leaving them with canteens full of water*, and I am credibly informed that even then they told our men that they did not like to fight them; they had no cause, but were compelled to do it. Hence (I think it was) that they fled so readily when the reverses occurred.

My impressions are that with proper legislation by Congress—cutting off all collusion between our enemies and Europe by letters of license to pass the blockade, by putting an embargo to endure as long as the blockade does; by repealing the tax on imports, and making every inlet from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande a port of entry, so they cannot be effectually blockaded; and by levying a direct tax on everybody, on all property and upon all incomes to the amount of $25,000,000 to $30,000,000; and by the issue of Treasury notes, receivable for taxes—the Government will have soldiery enough, money enough, and will soon have open ports and a free commerce to buy cheapest and sell highest with all the world, and enjoy peace and amity with all the world and the rest of Puritan Pilgrims. Very respectfully, G. B. LAMAR.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Monday, Aug. 5, 1861.

The arrival of a portion of the New-York Light Artillery troop, known as the "Ira Harris Guard," is most opportune. It is a move in the right direction that has long been needed.

The First Vermont Regiment, Col. PHELPS, passed out the Roads to-day on board the steamships *Spaulding* and *Oxford*, under a salute of guns. They will land the troops at New-Haven, Conn., where they take the cars for their Green Mountain homes.

Col. PHELPS, who has won golden opinions for his efficiency, will remain for a time at the Newport's News fort, to close up affairs. Great confidence is reposed in him. His being made a Major-General by his State will be a popular measure among all who know how to appreciate superior soldierly qualities at the present crisis.

There are other army and ex-army officers belonging to Vermont who, it is desirable, should be called into active service. This is not the place nor the occasion for naming them.

Rev. Chaplain STONE, of the First Vermont, who has two sons, and one of the sons of his brother enlisted in the ranks, has just left for home, a day or two in advance of his regiment. He is accompanied by his lady, who has been paying a short visit to the camp.

A marked improvement has taken place in the health of this command. The tables of Dr. CUYLER, U. S. A., the Medical Director, show a great diminution in the cases of disease. The greatest mortality was during the middle of June. As a whole, our troops stand the climate remarkably well.

The advance made in the *status* of the Virginia Coast Guard—formerly the New-York Naval Brigade—has been quite perceptible recently. The corps is now furnished with a handsome dark blue uniform, and its drill is progressing steadily. Portions of the Guard have been highly useful in aquatic expeditions. In gunnery, especially the management of boat howitzers, its services have been very valuable to the Government.

Praise is due to the Troy Regiment, Col. CARR, for the manner in which its camp arrangements are completed. The streets are broad, straight, handsomely rounded in the centre, with plank gutters and sidewalks before the tents. The streets the men have taken pains and pride in preparing—one party naming them successively, First, Second, Third, Fourth avenues, the Bowery and Broadway.

There is a steady advance, under the careful supervison of Dr. CUYLER, in all the Sanitary Departments of this division of the Army.

New troops are now expected every day.

NEPTUNE.

MOVEMENTS IN ARIZONA.

From the Mesilla Times, July 6.

The United States troops at Fort Fillmore have commenced fortifying the post. The troops are drilled daily, and a picket guard is kept out some three miles. The companies now known to be on their way to this fort, will increase its garrison to eleven companies, nine of infantry and two of mounted rifles. The concentration of so large a force at this point, the receipts of supplies, and every preparation being apparently made to permanently locate them here, excites considerable anxiety in this valley. All sorts of reports are in circulation, and apprehensions entertained.

It is said that the command of this military department will take the responsibility of keeping the Fifth and Seventh Regiments of infantry in the country, that all the available regular force will be concentrated in this valley, and will be further reinforced by one regiment of New-Mexican Volunteers.

Company F, of the Mounted Rifle Regiment, Capt. McNALLY in command, arrived at Fort Fillmore, from Fort Craig, on the 2d. A company of infantry were expected from Fort McLane on the 5th.

A large number of wagons of Quartermaster and Commissary stores have arrived at Fort Fillmore from Albuquerque and Fort McLane, within the last ten days.

Fifty cavalry horses have been received from Fort Craig to supply the place of those lately captured by the Texans.

Maj. LYNDE arrived on the 2d, and takes command.

Maj. PAUL, late commandant at Fort McLane, has been ordered to Santa Fe to assist in organizing the volunteer regiments.

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The Confederate troops now at Fort Bliss or shortly to arrive there are six companies of regulars and one company of El Paso County volunteers. They number 600 men, and are well supplied with all equipments, artillery ammunition, horses and supplies.

Maj. WALLER is in command, who is a strict disciplinarian, and thoroughly understands what he is about. The Rangers are a body of healthy, robust, fine-looking young men, and, judging from their appearance, perfect dare-devils, and eager for a fight.

It is reported that these troops are fortifying Fort Bliss. Also that further reinforcements have been ordered to that point immediately.

Every endeavor is being made to cultivate friendly relations with the Mexican authorities and people on the opposite side of the Rio Grande.

Major WALLER, we are told, expresses himself as anxious to extend to the citizens of Arizona all the protection within his power, and intends before long to scout the Territory against the Indians who have been gnawing its vitals for so many years, and to exterminate them or whip them into complete subjection. The success of Major WALLER'S projects is certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished by our citizens.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes, under date of Aug. 8:

"Two weeks ago, Alexandria was sheltered by fifteen acres of wood; but three thousand men, in a short time, removed this green bandage from the eyes in a novel way. The axmen cut the trees only on one side, leaving them with just enough of the body to keep them upright; when the utmost verge was reached, the largest trees were cut, and falling, swept the entire fifteen acres with one stroke. These [illegible] opened, and present a most formidable appearance. Of the other things in and around the fort, the deponent saith not. Fort Corcoran commands the Upper Potomac and Long Bridge, and before it also the sentinels of by-gone years have fallen. The encampments stretch for miles along the line of river, and present a most beautiful sight; nor will they be struck until October. 'Then comes the tug of war?'"

THE CHEROKEES.

We have a report by way of Kansas, that JOHN ROSS, Chief of the Cherokees, has been killed. Some correspondence which recently passed between him and BEN. McCULLOCH shows that he was so strongly opposed to the schemes of the Secessionists that they had good reason for wishing to get him out of the way if possible. On June 12 McCULLOCH wrote to Chief Ross from his Head-quarters at Fort Smith, Ark., that he had been sent "to take command of the district embracing the Indian Territory" and to protect it from "invasion" by the people of the North. He concluded thus: "In the meantime, those of your people who are in favor of joining the Confederacy, *must be allowed to organize into military companies as Home Guards, for the purpose of defending themselves in case of an invasion from the North.* This, of course, will be in accordance with the views you expressed to me that in case of an invasion from the North, you would lead your men to repel it.

Should a body of men march into your Territory from the North, or if I have an intimation that a body is in line of march for the Territory from that quarter, I must assure you that I will at once advance into your country, if I deem it advisable."

To this Chief Ross replied in quite an able letter, stating that he had no reason to believe the United States desired to do anything whatever to their prejudice and that his tribe must remain neutral. These were the reasons which he gave for refusing to consent to the organization of a Home Guard:

"1. It would be a very palpable violation of my position as a neutral.

2. It will place in our midst organized companies not authorized by our laws, but in violation of treaty; and who would soon become efficient instruments to stirring up domestic strife and creating internal difficulties among the Cherokee people."

Evidently fearful that McCULLOCH'S bluff tone would not suit Chief ROSS, DAVID HUBBARD, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, wrote him at the same time, making the following suggestion among others:

"Your debts, annuities, etc., school fund due you—nearly all are in bonds of Southern States, and held by the Government at Washington, *and these debts are nearly all forfeited already by the act of war made upon the States by that Government. These we will secure you beyond question, if you join us. If you join the North, they are forever forfeited*, and you have no right to believe that the Northern people would vote to pay you this forfeited debt."

To this gentle hint the Chief replied in the same tone, and this rumor probably gives the sequel to his loyalty.

A FEMALE SPY.

The female prisoner taken to Richmond on Wednesday proves to be a Mrs. CURTIS, of Rochester, N. Y., sister of a member of the Rochester regiment. The *Dispatch* says that she is quite young, but by no means prepossessing. The sleeves of her dress are ornamented with yellow tape chevrons, and the jockey hat which she wears is tucked up on one side with a brass bugle, indicating military associations. She is quite talkative, and does not disguise her animosity against the South. Lodgings have been provided for her in a private house.

THE REBEL WAR VESSELS.

A letter received in Boston from New-Orleans says:

"The *Enoch Train* is nearly ready for sea. She is called a ram; has had new and powerful boilers put into her, and they expect she will run twenty miles an hour. She is intended to run down and sink the Federal war steamers at the Belize.

Another war steamer, the *McRae*, got out to sea yesterday by running the blockade."

A JOHN BROWN MAN.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative, Aug. 6.

We received a call from Lieut. COPPIC yesterday. He is now an officer in Capt. ALLEN'S company, in the Third Regiment. The Lieutenant was one of the twenty-two men who invaded the sacred soil of Virginia some two years ago.

GEN. WOOL.

Gen. WOOL, according to the Troy *Budget*, has received notice that he will shortly be ordered into active service, probably at Fortress Monroe.

GOV. MAGOFFIN.

Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation calling on all persons having in their possession the arms seized recently at Mayfield, to return them to the State authorities.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 10, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '62..Reg	95	30	N.Y.Cen.R.ex d.opg	71½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	88	100	do ....opg	74⅜
3,000	do..............	88¼	566	do ....p. & c	74½
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	85	50	do.........b60	74½
3,000	U. S. 5s, '65......	86	50	do ....opg	71½
9,550	Treas. Ya Two Y.	96½	100	do.......opg	71[illegible]
2,000	[illegible] Bds. 60.	80	100	do.......opg	74[illegible]
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	46	200	do .....s3 p.& c	74[illegible]
15,000	do..............	46¼	100	do ....p. & c	71[illegible]
1,000	do..............	46½	150	Reading Railroad	36[illegible]
10,000	do	46[illegible]	100	do b60	37[illegible]
5,000	do............	46½	250	Pacific M. S. Co	77
9,000	Virginia St. 6s...	54	5	Erie Railway	26
13,000	do..........s5	53½	100	do ....p. & c	26¼
2,000	do..............	54½	50	do	26[illegible]
5,000	do. s30	52	150	do	26½
1,000	Georgia State 6s.	77	100	Harlem Railroad.	10¾
4,000	do..............	75	215	Mich. Central R.	42
5,500	N. C. State 6s....	70	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	11
19,000	Mo. State 6s	45	30	Panama Railroad	107
10,000	do b10	41¾	150	do	106¾
29,000	do.	41½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip s10	61½
87,000	do..............	44¾	50	do ...	65
10,000	do	41	300	do	61[illegible]
3,000	Michigan 6s	80½	50	do b10	61[illegible]
3,000	Louis'a State 6s	62	11	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94[illegible]
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. '76.	100½	12	do	94½
10	Merchants' Bank....	90	300	Gal. and Chic. R. R.	65½
25	City Bank............	110	100	do b30	65[illegible]
10	Bank of Commerce	76	250	do.........	65½
15	Continental Bank	70	60	do.	64[illegible]
15	Bank of New-York.	82	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	30½
15	Metropolitan Bank	83	400	do..........	29¾
8	Amer. Ex. Bank	75	450	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	40½
10	U. S. Trust Co....	106	15	Chic. B. & Q. R. R.	57½
100	Canton Company	9½			

MONDAY, Aug. 12—A. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury is on an official visit to the financial men of this City, and since his arrival at noon on Friday last, has had several informal conferences with them, and at one o'clock on Saturday was formally introduced to a meeting of the Associated Bankers at the American Exchange Bank. We learn that he has favorably impressed all with whom he has been brought into conference on the subject of the finances of the Government, the wants and resources of the Treasury, and the determined purpose of the Administration with which he is connected, to prosecute the present war *to success*, and, with the ways and means which Congress has placed at their disposal, *with credit*. He has consented to delay his return until Tuesday, in order that the Associated Bankers who were unable to secure, on the hasty notice given, a full attendance on Saturday, may have time, through the very able Committee then appointed, for further consultation, if they desire it, before he leaves the City. Until the difficulty of obtaining a full meeting was explained, there was some disappointment felt on the Street on Saturday afternoon, that the subject in hand should have been adjourned over without making further practical progress. But we learn that Mr. CHASE does not participate in this feeling. On the contrary, he is much pleased with his reception, and feels confident that the appointment and influential character of the Committee named on Saturday, will give him all the support in the successful introduction and employment of his new loans which he anticipated from this quarter. The cooperation of the Committee with the Bankers of Boston and Philadelphia will probably be the means of doubling the sum which he would like to have the Banks in the great cities take and distribute of his 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury paper, by way of its introduction to the country. He has also been met by the assurance that his specie paying small bills, redeemable in these cities, will find general, if not universal favor, as the most convenient means for conducting the heavy disbursements of the Army and Navy, &c., without involving the frequent large transfers of Bullion from point to point and from the Banks to the Sub-Treasury, or the undue disturbance of the Money Market. Some objections have been made, by extreme Bullionists, to this National Circulation, and by the same and other parties, perhaps to the limitation of par placed by the Act of Congress upon the sale of 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury bills, and 7 ₩ cent. Funded bonds, but neither the public nor the Secretary appreciate these objections, in view of the various other alternatives placed by the Act in the discretion of his Department, such as a 6 ₩ cent. Stock at about 91 ₩ cent., the payment of Treasury paper and Notes of Circulation directly to the public contractors, employes, &c., of the Government, and the liberal division of the accounts of the Treasury between all the sound Specie-paying Banks of the country and the Sub-Treasury. And it is quite certain, we believe, that Mr. CHASE will not consent to forego either his National Circulation of fives, tens and twenties, or the other privileges tending to the easy and reasonably cheap working of the Treasury which the Loan Act has placed at his command. He would no doubt like to have the Banks on the seaboard and in the West participate immediately in the distribution of his three-year Notes and twenty-year Stocks, and it will not be his fault if the inducements of interest and mutual accommodation are not made a sufficient motive—aside from all patriotic considerations which Banks of Deposit and Banks for Savings, may or may not be supposed to be governed by—for carrying out this wish. But it is quite certain that the War for the Union, the good old Constitution, and the honor and integrity of this great Government will be vigorously prosecuted, and the Treasury carried on, with promptness, efficiency and with credit, whether his Notes and Stocks are to be paid out directly from the Department and left to the appreciation of the whole People and the regulation of the open Money Market or the Stock Exchange, or distributed through the Banking establishments of the country, to whom they are now first offered on liberal terms. We are aware that it is said by some of the financial authorities who kindly helped the Treasury at 85 cents on the dollar, some months ago, to a sale of 6 ₩ cents., and who would now discount the new 7 ₩ cent. Stock at 80 cents, or less, if Congress had only granted an open authority on the subject, that the process of direct payments from the Treasury at par in the 7.30 and 7 ₩ cent. paper, and at 91 in the 6 ₩ cents, would be ruinous to the public creditor, or else too costly to the Government, through the increased prices paid for Army and other supplies. But all this, granting the full force of the argument, would be no worse for either party than to have the Treasury placed every few months at the mercy and caprice, and subject to the conflicting petty jealousies of bank negotiators, and the Government credit depreciated at once to a point which might destroy popular confidence in its future promptness and integrity. Besides, examples are not wanting of a very different result in the open market. The embarrassments of the Treasury, after the revulsion of 1837, were overcome with Treasury Notes bearing only 3.65 ₩ cent interest, and the Mexican War was carried on, out of the country, with Notes bearing from 5.25 to 6 ₩ cent., and 6 ₩ cent. Stock sold at 103, and very recently about $8,000,000 two-year 6 ₩ cent. notes have been directly paid out and taken care of by the open market, at 95½@96½ ₩ cent., and are now rather appreciating than going down, as the abundance of the issue attracts the daily attention and interest of buyers. In addition to this, $12,000,000 of the same notes at 60 days' date have been readily advanced upon by the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, at par, and as the whole disbursements of the Government are made to our own People, affording employment to labor, both within and without the Army, and profit to manufacturing capital, it is difficult to see how the securities of the Treasury are likely to be subject to very heavy discounts in the open market, simply because they are paid out for Army and other supplies. At the same time, this process is neither suggested nor advocated as best for the Government, if avoidable by negotiation through Bank, at or within the limits which Congress has not only made extremely liberal to the money-lender, but coupled with the suspension of the only feature in the Sub-Treasury Act of 1846 which could have made such negotiation oppressive to the Banks. We have referred to it mainly because certain authorities in this City have attempted to impress upon the public and the Secretary a more profound sense of the absolute and imperious necessity for an immediate heavy negotiation through the Banks of New-York, on any terms that *they* may exact or deem indispensable, than is either called for by the state of the country, the high credit of the Government, or the self-respect of its Minister of Finance. We are glad to know at the same time that such is not the general feeling among our Bank officers and Directors, and the constitution of the following Committee affords at least the preliminary hope that the Secretary will be met in the right spirit of accommodation:

Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS, of Bank of Commerce.
Mr. GEORGE S. COE, American Exchange.
Mr. JAMES PUNNET, Bank of America.
Mr. JAMES GALLATIN, National Bank.
Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, Phenix Bank.
Mr. R. W. HOWES, Park Bank.
Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, City Bank.
Mr. J. M. MORRISON, Manhattan Bank.
Mr. JOHN Q. JONES, Chemical Bank.
Mr. JACOB D. VERMILYE, Merchants' Bank.

There has been some improvement manifested in the Jobbing trade of the past week, but not sufficient to relieve the general dullness of the season, as contrasted with the activity of last year. The improvement comes from the West and the interior of this State and New-England. The ability of the West, as a buyer, is on rising ground, from the continued active movement of Breadstuffs, for which there is a free export demand on the seaboard, though at low prices, while the large Army and Navy contracts recently given out have afforded a sensible impulse to the work shops of New-England, New-York and New-Jersey. The Philadelphia market ought to be, and probably is, feeling the advantage of similar contracts awarded to Pennsylvania. We hear that a number of the manufacturing establishments in Newark, N. J., and Hartford, Conn., are employing a full force on these contracts, and to an extent that imparts life to general trade. The receipts, sales and shipment of Grain and Flour at this port, continue very large, and some advance in price, from the continued free orders for export, was made during the week. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise have fallen down to about one-fifth the weekly amounts entered at this season last year, and the effect of this upon Foreign Exchange, coupled with the steady creation of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 per week of Produce bills, is again to bring rates down to the Specie importing point. But for a demand for Bankers' bills, which appeared on the last mail day, from Havana, the probability is that orders for Gold would have gone out to a considerable extent on Saturday. The rates on London are 107@107½ for Bank and Bankers, and 105½@106½ for the various grades of Merchant bills. In the Money Market there is nothing new to report. Some further sums have been advanced by lenders on Treasury paper, while the mercantile Discounts at Bank are again reported lower than the week before. The Specie average at Bank, to be made up on the statement to-day, will probably be larger by $1,000,000 than on last Monday. The receipts of Foreign Gold for the week are $298,000 direct, and $145,000 *via* Boston. The Sub-Treasury stands $5,620,641, against $6,581,935 at the close of the previous week.

The Import entries of the past week, including Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,169,817, against $5,835,950 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,254,035, against $2,237,574, same week last season. No Export clearances of specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $1,[illegible]198.

The trade returns for the Fiscal Year [illegible] ending 30th June, having been made [illegible] published a few days since, we now [illegible] weekly comparisons, as per the Calendar Year, beginning with 1st January, since when, to the 1st July, the Import entries of Foreign merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, amounted to...$77,949,000

Add six weeks since July 1..................	9,312,220
Total since Jan. 1..........................	$87,261,220
Against same time last year..................	147,783,959
Decreased Import since 1st January.......	$60,522,739

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from Jan. 1 to

July 1..........................	$66,601,000
Add six weeks since July 1..................	14,872,870
Total clearances since Jan. 1..........	$81,473,870
Against same time last year..................	53,764,574
Increased Exports since Jan. 1........	27,709,296

The Exports of Specie from New-York

from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are....	$3,249,438
Against same time, 1860	30,629,239
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1.	$27,379,801

The receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows.

Foreign Gold entered at New-York........	$33,280,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston...........	7,396,000
California Gold at New-York..................	21,306,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1......	$61,982,000

Against same time, 1860:

From California	$20,668,000	
From abroad..................	751,000	$21,420,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1.........		$40,562,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	89¼@88
Two years 6 ₩ cent. Treasury Notes........	95¾@96¼
New-York Central..................	73½@74½, ex. div.
New-York and Erie..................	26@26¼
Reading	36½@36¼
Rock Island..................	40@41½@40¼
Michigan Guaranteed..................	29¼@30
Michigan Southern..................	14@14½
Michigan Central..................	42@43
Toledo	28½@30½@30
Galena	63½@66@65¼
Illinois Central..................	64@65¼
Panama	107@107½
Pacific Mail..................	73½@77
Missouris..................	43¾@45@44¼
Virginias..................	50¾@56@54
Tennessees..................	43½@46
Hudson River..................	34½@35
Harlem Preferred..................	26@26½
Burlington and Quincy..................	60½@57½
Harlem, Common..................	10¾@10¼

There was a further general rise in the Stock Market through the past week, and on some descriptions the price is nearly as high as before the defeat of the Army at Manassas. Among the Government Securities, the Treasury 6 ₩ cents., having two years to run, have become an active element at the Stock Exchange, besides being largely dealt in by the Domestic Exchange firms on the Street. The half-yearly dividend on New-York Central was officially announced on Thursday, and the dealings are now ex-dividend. The announcement, though not unexpected, gave strength to this and the other Railway shares in sympathy with it, and coupled with a further rapid rise in the Southern State Stocks, imparted much buoyancy to the general market near the close of the week. On Saturday afternoon some orders came in for Illinois Central, which carried the price up to 65½ ₩ cent. The speculation in Toledo is quite active. The demand for Tennessees and Missouris is large, and prices firm at the close for both Stocks. The limited supply on the Street of nearly all the Stocks dealt in at the Board appears to be extremely sensitive to any appearance of speculative demand in or outside the room, and this was the received solution of the sudden buoyancy, in the absence of stirring news from any quarter on Friday afternoon. To be sure it was said that the presence in the City of the Secretary of the Treasury had something to do with the rise, but there was no abatement in the general firmness of the market at the close on Saturday, when it was known that the Banks had adjourned their meeting without making much progress in the Government negotiations. In addition to the dealings at the Stock Board in Treasury Notes, a large business is doing by the following firms on the Street: Thompsons; Clark, Dodge & Co., Livermore, Clews & Mason, Colgate & Hoffman, Read, Drexel & Co., and E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison. It is understood that the Secretary has nearly exhausted his two-year authority under the Acts of June, 1860, and March, 1861; at least until he redeems the 60-day issue, now held in Bank and falling due all in September.

At the morning Board on Saturday the City Bank shares showed an average improvement over the day before of nearly 2 ₩ cent.

New-York	92	American Exchange..	75
Manhattan.	115	Metropolitan	82¾
Merchants'..............	89½	Nassau	75
Union..............	[illegible]	Shoe and Leather	80
City	110	Corn Exchange............	75
Chemical..............	400	Continental	70
Butchers' and Drovers	100	Commonwealth	62
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Importers' & Traders'..	80
State of New-York	75	Park	88
Commerce	76		

The biddings upon the Railway Mortgages are as follows—being an improvement of ½ ₩ cent. since Friday, first Board:

N. Y. Central Sixes	92½	M. Cen. 8 ₩ c. n. f. '82.	96
N. Y. Cent. Seven, '64	100	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. firsts ..	75
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '76	100	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. ass. bds ..	48
N. Y. Cent. convertible, '76	100¾	N. Indiana firsts.	75
		M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	73½
Erie firsts, '68 ..	102¼	Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ cent., '75	89¾
Erie seconds, '59 ..	99	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie seconds, ex. '79. ..	99	C. & N. W. firsts, s. s.	38
Erie thirds, '83 ..	84	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	26
Erie fourths, '80.	72	Gal. & Chic. firsts	97¾
Erie fifths, '88	60	Gal. & Chic. seconds..	96
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	100	Lake Erie & W. firsts ..	62
Hud. R. seconds S. F. '85	96	L. Erie & W. seconds..	28½
Hud. R. thirds, '75. ..	79	Del., Lack. & W. firsts.	94
Harlem firsts, 1869–73	96½	Del. Lack. & W. sec. ..	88
Harlem seconds, '64....	92	C. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. bds. ..	92¾
Harlem thirds, '68....	70	Clev. & T. s. f.	73
M. Cen. 8 ₩ c., old	95		

We have the following note from the Citizens' Bank:

I observed in the TIMES of to-day, under the head of "Bidding for Bank Shares," that 60 was bid for Citizens' Bank. This is evidently an error, our stock was never sold below par. In fact, it sold recently at 103. I don't dispute the right of a party to make such a bid, but I very much doubt if such a bid was made, directly in the face of a dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable on the 12th inst., as published in the TIMES of this week. DANIEL BURTNETT, Pres't.

AUG. 10, 1861.

Our quotations are made from the Board Book of one of the oldest Commission firms on the Street; though, in this instance, the wrong figure may have been given, by accident.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Friday, reports of the Exchange and Currency market in that city:

"The supply of currency is fair, but owing to more activity in the movement of grain and other produce, there was rather more inquiry for it, and exchange was a shade weaker. The banks were selling at ⅛ ₩ cent. premium; but it was offered on the street at ⅛ ₩ cent. freely, and some was sold at par. Canadian currency is taken at the banks at a discount of 2 ₩ cent., but parties outside were offering to buy at 1 ₩ cent. discount, in exchange for other currency. In this connection we would state that the business community have unbounded confidence, as heretofore, in the soundness of the Canada banks, and the only reason that their bills are placed at a discount is, because they will not buy New-York exchange in Montreal at less than 1½ ₩ cent. The money is unobjectionable—the only difficulty being that in taking a dollar bill you get only 98c."

The difficulty with Canada currency alluded to above, no doubt, grows out of the arbitrary Bank value in the British Provinces of the Gold Sovereign. This is now rated, we believe, at $4 86⅔, whereas the market [illegible] in New-York is about $4 82. We understand [illegible] Banks at Montreal, Toronto, &c., are [illegible] this description of Coin, and the difference [illegible] produces in one sense a fictitious exchange [illegible] New-York.

The Albany *Journal* [illegible] announces the decease of a prominent Railway man of New-England:

"[illegible] A. NEAL, Esq. [illegible] at his residence in Salem, [illegible] Mr. NEAL's familiar [illegible] from the haunts of business men, [illegible] during the past twenty years been a prominent [illegible] in the great railroad enterprises which [illegible] for the prosperity of the North. [illegible] Illinois Central, Michigan Central, [illegible] and many other roads, have all felt the benefit of his energy and experience."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The letter of Gen. BUTLER to the Secretary of War, making inquiries as to the disposal of the numerous fugitive slaves now at Fortress Monroe and daily arriving there, has been responded to by Mr. CAMERON, and his reply was yesterday dispatched to Gen. BUTLER. The question with regard to negroes owing service to persons in rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, and used by them in hostility to the Government, is sufficiently met by the law recently passed by Congress, declaring their confiscation when captured. Of course, when such negroes are fugitives, no claim for their return can be recognized. With regard to negroes escaping from the service of loyal masters, a more difficult question is presented. This difficulty will be overcome, the Secretary thinks, by also receiving such fugitives into the service of the United States, and by keeping a record showing the name and description of the fugitive, and the name and character of the master, as a guide to the proper disposal of such cases at the close of the war. Gen. BUTLER is also instructed to prevent any interference with the slaves of peaceful citizens, and to permit the voluntary return of a fugitive, except in cases where the public good may require their detention.

Prince NAPOLEON's experience with the rebels at Manassas does not appear to have given him a very exalted opinion of them. His accommodations while there do not appear to have been of the most desirable character. He only, of the entire party, could be accommodated with a bed, —his suite being compelled to sleep in their carriages—and he had but one good meal while there. The rebel soldiers, he says, have no tents, but sleep anywhere under the hedges and trees, and are miserably fed. He thinks BEAUREGARD very much of a gentleman, but very little of a soldier; while JOHNSTON is both a soldier and a gentleman. His impression of the rebel Army on the whole was bad.

It may be considered almost certain that ere this a battle has been fought at Springfield, between the National forces, under Gen. LYON, and the rebels, under BEN. MCCULLOCH and other leaders. Our latest dispatches represent that subsequent to the affairs at Dug Springs and Curran, Gen. LYON retired to Springfield, considering it imprudent to remain away from that important point while there was a chance that the enemy, with superior numbers, might outflank him and gain possession of it. He reached there on Monday morning, and prepared for a vigorous defence against the rebels, who were reported to be advancing against him by four different roads, their advance guards being only fifteen miles distant. In anticipation of an immediate attack, Gen. LYON had called in the Home Guards from the country around, and was perfectly confident of victory, although he had no intrenchment, and the number of his Army was inferior. He relied, however, upon his splendid artillery, which, he feared by such men as Gen. SIGEL, would be found to prove too much for the enemy in a field fight such as was expected. The condition of the enemy's Commissariat was represented to be very bad, and this fact, it was believed, would hasten the battle. Some skirmishing at last accounts had already taken place. JEFF. THOMPSON, it is stated, has made his threatened demonstration against Cape Girardeau, but, finding the place too well defended for him, he precipitately fled with his command.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe this morning informs us of another misfortune to the rebel privateers, rendering their number minus one. The *Quaker City* on Saturday morning arrived at Old Point with the prize schooner *George G. Baker* in tow, originally captured from the rebels on the coast of Texas, and dispatched to New-York with a prize crew on board. She was, however, captured off Hatteras by the privateer *York*, who changed the crews. The operation was fortunately seen by the United States gunboat *Union*, who gave chase, and compelled the pirate crew to run their vessel on shore, where she was burnt by the *Union's* men. The *Baker* was then recaptured, with her pirate crew, and subsequently turned over to the *Quaker City*, who took her to Old Point, as above stated. Lieut. CROSBY's expedition to the Rappahannock River, already mentioned, had not returned on Saturday. It had been absent four days, although it sailed with only three days' provisions. No apprehensions were felt for its safety, however. It was reported that a white woman, an invalid, was burnt to death in the conflagration of Hampton.

Another recaptured prize arrived at this port yesterday—the schooner *Mary Alice*, belonging to this City, from Porto Rico, loaded with sugar. She was captured on the 25th of July by the privateer *Dixie*, which put a prize crew on board and ordered her into Charleston or Wilmington; but the U. S. steamer *Wabash* fell in with her and interfered with the plan. The pirate crew were taken on board the *Wabash*, and the *Mary Alice* was sent to her original destination. The *Wabash* on the 3d inst. also gave chase to, and captured the brig *Sarah Starr*, which was found to have no papers and no sailing port, and consequently could give no proper account of herself. The privateer *Dixie* is described as a fore-and-aft schooner of about one hundred and eighty tons, painted black. She carries three guns, and has a crew of forty men.

The Government schooner *Wm. S. Tisdale* arrived at this port yesterday from Fort Pickens, which place she left on the 29th ult., after landing ordnance stores. Nothing of importance has occurred there since the date of previous advices. The commander of the *Tisdale* reports having been chased by a privateer off Cape Hatteras, which fired several shots at him without effect.

An extra issued from the office of the *National Union*, printed at Winchester, Kentucky, reports that between two and three hundred rebel troops have reached Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap, and were moving towards Barbourville, with the supposed intention of seizing fifty thousand pounds of bacon, stored there, and robbing the bank. Great excitement exists in all the neighboring counties, and the Union men are assembling with rifles and shot guns, to repel the invaders.

A report from Richmond, given on the authority of the papers of that city, is to the effect that Admiral DUNDAS intends to take his fleet into the harbor of Charleston, notwithstanding the blockade. The British Consul at Richmond, however, states he has no official authority for such a statement.

Our correspondent on board the steam sloop-of war *Brooklyn*, stationed off the mouth of the Mississippi, gives us some interesting information relative to the condition of affairs at New-Orleans, derived from a deserter from the rebel Army, who succeeded in making his escape down the Mississippi, and reaching the vessel in safety, after considerable hardship. The city, according to his accounts, is in a fearful condition of terrorism, caused by bands of cut-throat soldiers stationed there, who are in the most complete state of demoralization, and commit acts of the baseat nature. Houses have been entered, families broken up, and men have been threatened with the direst vengeance unless the wants of these villains were supplied. Provisions of every character were very scarce, and consequently very high, and many of the poorer portions of the community were suffering terribly. Notwithstanding the apparent unanimity of the people on the question of secession, there is a strong Union element under the surface, which only awaits the proper opportunity to make itself known and terribly felt. The man from whom this information was derived confirms the reports which have heretofore reached us, relative to plans for the destruction of the *Brooklyn* and other blockading vessels.

The ship *Alliance*, of Charleston, is now at St. John, N. B., loading with a valuable cargo, with the intention of making an effort to run the blockade at some point on the coast. Some of our cruisers will probably attend to her before she proceeds a great distance on her voyage.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, reached Oswego on Saturday evening, and on setting his feet on the soil of the Empire State, received a welcome befitting such a patriot and statesman. He made a brief address to the multitude assembled to greet him, which was received with the most tumultuous applause, and he was subsequently escorted to his hotel amid a profuse display of fireworks.

The fourth attempt has been made to release the Baltimore Police Commissioners, now confined in Fort Lafayette, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and has thus far proved unsuccessful. The last writ was issued from the Kings County Court, and was returned to the Court with an indorsement, made by Lieut.-Col. BURKE, commanding at Fort Lafayette, to the effect that he could not obey the writ, being instructed not to do so by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. Counsel for prisoners contended that the return was an improper one, while the District-Attorney maintained that as it was the duty of an officer to obey his superior, the return was all that could be expected. Judge GARRISON thought that the return could be made to conform to the law without violating the orders of Gen. SCOTT. Consideration of the case was finally postponed until to-day, when the matter will probably be settled definitely.

By the arrival of the British brig *Leura*, Capt. LAUGHTHORNE, we have advices from St. Domingo City to July 25. The difficulty between Hayti and Spain is at an end, it having been amicably arranged. The Dominican armies have returned to the frontiers. A decree has been issued by the Spanish authorities, declaring Slavery forever abolished there, and any person interfering with it will be considered liable under the Conspirators' act. Immigration from the United States is particularly desired, the Government offering as an inducement tracts of land, and insuring all emigrants accepting the terms, ample protection. Even the American residents there favor the project, and desire immigration. The health of the country is good.

The Stock market closed firm on Saturday, under a continued demand for New-York Central and other Railways, and Missouri and Tennessee State Stocks. Central, 74¾ ex-dividend; Missouris, 44¾. The Secretary of the Treasury met the Associated Bankers at the American Exchange Bank on Saturday, where a Committee of ten was appointed for further consultation, and to report at an adjourned meeting.

The Democracy and the War.

It is easy to see that the Democratic leaders in this State have made up their minds to bring forward fresh compromises as a means of saving the Union. This is the real motive of their declining to join the Republicans in sustaining the war. They expect to create a Peace Party,—that is a party which will commission the South to dictate its own concessions and return to the Union upon its own terms.

This is perfectly apparent from the guarded language of their call. They repudiate the idea that the Union is to be severed, in which we heartily concur;—but they also insist that the prosecution of the war shall be accompanied by the most liberal proffers of peace. It has been known to political circles for some time that such a scheme was on foot. Several of the leading wire-pullers of the party in this City have maintained an active correspondence with the leaders of the rebellion ever since the war broke out. These men are now very emphatic in asserting that DAVIS & Co. are willing to treat for peace,—that they will accept just and reasonable terms, and that the Union may thus be restored. It is mainly by the machinations of these men that the Democratic Party in this State has been led to take its present ground;—and if their counsels are followed, we shall unquestionably have a party organized in favor of conceding to the Secessionists whatever they may demand as the condition of their returning to the Union.

It is scarcely worth while to conjecture what kind of a reception such a proposal will meet. It will confessedly be based on the defeat and humiliation of the North on the field of battle. Having achieved that victory,—having imbued the minds of their people with the idea of their superiority in arms, the Southern leaders will be simply obtaining our assent to that construction by any arrangement they may now make with us. Whatever may be the terms of the new pact, they come into it as *masters*. We accept, distinctly and confessedly, the position of inferiors; and whatever may be its sanctions, it is to be distinctly understood that whenever they become dissatisfied with them the South can force us to make such changes as they may deem desirable.

It is quite possible that the leaders of the Democratic Party in this State may be willing to take this position for the sake of the personal and political advantages which they hope to reap from it. But we do not believe it possible to induce any considerable number of the great mass of their party to submit to terms so degrading to themselves and so fatal to the future well-being of the country. We shall await, with a good deal of interest, the further developments of this discreditable plot.

AN ASTRONOMICAL BRIGADIER.—Among the latest created Brigadier-Generals is Prof. O. M. MITCHEL, the well known astronomer. But it may not be so well known that the illustrious star-gazer has distinguished himself on other fields than those that come within range of his double reflector. He is a graduate of West Point, and has seen service. We have no doubt he will give a good account of himself. As though emblematic of his new career, it is curious that he has devoted a great deal of time to the determination of the exact period of rotation of Mars. He is also distinguished for his investigations into the velocity of the magnetic current, which will be useful in the solution of that other hitherto undecided problem—the precise velocity of WISE's flights. Should his duties carry him into Virginia, he will find a congenial, and, we hope, prophetic motto in her coat of arms—*Sic iter ad astra.*

Preaent Designs of the Rebels.

That the Confederate leaders are preparing for an attack on Washington in front, and in the rear through insurgent Maryland, we think there are many reasons for believing. While BEAUREGARD pushes upon Alexandria and Arlington, and Gen. JOHNSTON attempts a crossing of the Potomac above, Gen. MAGRUDER will probably leave his camp at Yorktown, and try to put himself, with a good part of his Army for a nucleus, at the head of the rebels in Maryland, crossing at or near Aquia Creek.

The letters from Richmond, and from the rebel Army, written to the Southern papers since the battle at Bull Run, have thrown off their former prudence in regard to revelations of military movements, and in the confidence of their invincibility they unhesitatingly state that the rebel policy and purpose now is to advance upon Washington, and penetrate to the North.

It will not do for the Government to rely on safety from a Maryland or even from a Baltimore outbreak, because Fort McHenry can shell and burn the city of Baltimore. The rebels can depart from that city when the fire begins to rain upon it, and rush to their concealed deposits of arms, tear up a few railroad bars, and thus, in a few hours, inaugurate an insurrection which would again isolate Washington, and threaten to crush the Administration by surrounding and capturing the Federal City.

If Gen. BEAUREGARD should be able to advance his Army to the head of the Chesapeake Bay, and post his pickets as far north as Havre de Grace, then indeed would Wilmington and its powder mills, and Philadelphia and its foundries and factories, be in danger of paying tribute to Confederate daring. The possession of Washington by the rebels would be a terrible blow to the Union, because of the new complications that would arise in the recognition of the *de facto* rebel government by many resident ministers of foreign Governments.

The Secessionists of Maryland, and of Baltimore even, who are the rich men and property holders of that city, would not hesitate an hour in sacrificing all they have, and seeing the city razed till not one brick is left on another, if thereby they could deal a fatal blow on Washington, and drive out the Government that is there. It is worth while, therefore, to look well to all the possibilities of a new revolt in Maryland, which is certainly intended by the Confederate leaders, and see if we are prepared for the worst that could happen.

The Doomed Band.

Under the heading of "The Devoted Band," the Savannah (Ga.) *News*, hitherto a very moderate and rather able Southern journal, publishes the following:

"The shortest path to peace is that which carries *havoc and desolation to our invaders*. It is believed that there are five or ten thousand men in the South ready and willing to share the fate of CURTIUS, and devote themselves to the salvation of their country. It is proposed that all who are willing to make this sacrifice shall arm themselves with a sword, two fire-shooters and a carbine each, and meet, on horseback, at some place to be designated, convenient for the great work in hand. *Fire and sword must be carried to the houses of those who are visiting these blessings upon their neighbors.* Philadelphia, and even New-York, is not beyond the reach of a long and brave arm. The moral people of these cities cannot be better taught the virtues of invasion than *by the blazing light of their own dwellings.*

None need apply for admission to *'The Devoted Band,'* but those who are prepared to take their life in their hand, and who would indulge not the least expectation of ever returning. They dedicate their lives to the destruction of their enemies."

Now and then a flash of hate and revenge breaks out in the South that gleams like fire from the infernal pit. We wonder, while we observe it, if the days of the devil's chaining are not ended, and he permitted to roam the world again, full licensed for a season.

Certain bold persons have undertaken to collect the histories of all the cases of persecution, cruelty and torture, that have occurred in the seceded States since their rebellion began. It is a herculean work. The accounts of the shavings of heads, the beating with many stripes, the amateur hangings just stopped short of the victims' death, the tarrings and featherings, the riding on rails, and the thousand and one nameless and ignominious outrages inflicted on men and (shame to say it) on women, too, by the refined population of the South, boasting themselves of their generous blood and gentle breeding, would make a book black enough to damn a continent. The world will not believe the record when written; and heaven will cause it to be expunged in fire and blood.

We are at war with the people who inhabit the land where these atrocities have been committed. It is of their own ordering. We could not have escaped it, if we would. So far, we have dealt with these assailants with unexampled leniency. We sought merely to feed the men in Sumter, whom they then attempted to shell to death or starve. We have gone around an insurgent city that murdered our soldiers, rather than through it, with an avenging sword. We have seized the traitors in arms, listened to their coward pleadings, and released them on paroles of honor and oaths, only to find them in arms again,—perjured and implacable. We have warred, on our part, if war it can at all be called, as a father might be supposed to war with rebellious and crazy children—with the sole view of not hurting them. But all this time, nought but malice and unrelenting hate have been returned. Each day but adds to the wildness and fury of their passion. The proposition of the Savannah *News* is the latest phase of Southern diabolism. It shows that war has become too tame an expression of hostilities, and it is to be succeeded by arson and rapine.

That either ten or five thousand men will be found in all the South ready to leap, as CURTIUS did, into a chasm which is to be their tomb, we know to be impossible. But if they could be found—it would avail nothing in the great duel of the times. To conquer a nation by a house-burning is the thought of an idiot; animated, however, by the pure spirit of demonism. Its fatuity is amazing. The effect would be to exasperate the North beyond endurance, and draw upon the rebel States a retribution as quick as it would be fearful. In the South are four million incendiaries standing in reach of ready-lighted torches. When one is lit it will be the signal fire for others, and the flame will spread till a conflagration envelops the Confederate States, and burns, till the land is like a spent volcano. What but the infatuation of a Pharaoh could blind the eyes and steel the hearts of the Secessionists to the doom they are surely bringing on themselves?

But these mad people are our "brethren," we are told, and we must bear with their infirmities and win them by love and by—compromises! When man compromises with the serpent, and the edict of enmity published in Eden is annulled, then may we expect patriotism and treason to go hand-in-hand to the altar of a tolerant country—not sooner. There are snake-charmers in the East who festoon their limbs with writhing serpents, and kiss the forked and sibilant tongue that all true Christians hate. We never could appreciate the vocation, nor regard the snake-charmers with any feeling short of disgust and horror. We have political snake-charmers in the North, who offend the Nation with their unnatural performances in petting and taming a venomous rebellion. Theirs be the houses to crackle first when the torches of incendiarism are applied by the "Doomed Band."

German Socialism and the War.

A number of German workingmen in this City are improving the present calm and prosperous condition of the country by pressing upon public attention certain devices of their invention, whereby they are to be supported through agencies to be furnished at the general expense of society. The agitation is, perhaps, timely, and the purpose of the reformers, who call themselves "Socialists," of such general interest to the community who are to sustain the new system of social philosophy, that it must attract observation.

On last Friday evening, a general meeting of the German workingmen thus desiring to graft their principles on our Government, was held at Metropolitan Hall, on Hester-street. The meeting adopted resolutions embodying their views, which we find to be substantially as follows: They declare that the present war, having lasted eight months, has "suspended all private enterprise and industry," whereby "thousands and thousands of industrious workingmen are condemned to idleness." They declare, further, that "nearly every one of us" [them] has furnished "some near relation" to the Army which is fighting for "the family of States;" and, *therefore*, they conclude, "the State at large, or the community, ought to guard and guarantee the welfare of its individual members"—in other words, not to put so fine a point on it, ought to provide for the support of all who have *staid at home!*

The plan proposed by these German workingmen for the accomplishment of their desires, is this: that not only our City Government, but our State and National Governments should give out work on as many "public buildings and public works" as possible; and commence immediately the work on "all the buildings, streets and water-works which have been projected." And this work is to be conducted by day labor hired by the Government, and not by contracts, as heretofore.

The Germans, as a race, let us say here in their favor, are a sensible and practical people. They are industrious and honest, moreover, and intensely liberty-loving and patriotic. They desire to support themselves by labor; and that is worthy. But the Utopian philosophers among them, who dream of conducting our Government on Socialistic theories, and who win adherents among their unthinking countrymen, do an immense deal of harm: and though not intending it, they may find themselves before long the most efficient abettors of the aristocratical, Pro-Slavery treason of the South. The error with these German radicals and reformers lies in their total misconception of the American form of Government. Their own idea of a State is that it is composed of two essential parts—a governing party, which represents wealth, power and authority, and derives in an especial manner the benefits of Government; and a subject party, which represents the laboring and dependent classes, whose toil sustains society in peace, and whose arms defend the State in war. Hence the deduction of the "Socialist," that the aristocratical or governing part of the State should take care of the toiling and dependent masses, by furnishing them labor which will give them food and clothes.

This is really the relation of a State in most European Governments, with which only our Socialist philosophers are familiar; but it is by no means the theory or fact of American Governments. Here, in the United States, there are not two parts in the Government—a wealthy and superior class, and a laboring and inferior class. The Government and the people are one and the same. Their interests are identical and indivisible; so that when a man asks the Government to provide him a living, he is only asking and teaching others to ask himself to procure himself sustenance. He cannot get from Government anything that the Government must not first get from himself before it can be given to him.

If "individual enterprise and industry" are broken down by the prevailing war, as the Socialists aver, then how is the Government to pay for work on public buildings, streets and water-works? The disasters that cripple men so that they cannot conduct "private enterprises," in an equal measure disables them from paying taxes to the City, State and National Treasuries. It is a short round, in which all go to the bottom of bankruptcy together.

Here is the correct view for our Socialist workingmen to take: The war we are waging is not for the benefit of the Government—otherwise than as the people, German workingmen and all are the Government. The war is primarily for workingmen, for their right to their own labor, and to the full rewards of it; for their right to go where they will, into any State, in search of any climate or soil in the entire Union wherein to employ their labor; for their right to have their labor honorable and remunerative, and not degraded and underworked by the labor of slaves, as the Secessionists are attempting. In the event of the latter's success, to whom or to what would the German workingmen appeal for help? To their strong right arms, to their sabres and muskets. And so should they feel and act in the war that prevails.

Government now truly has a vast amount of work to do, and able-bodied men are in request. But it is not to build new houses; it is to protect those already built from falling into an enemy's hands. The Government greatly needs labor and skill; but it is labor on intrenchments and skill in shooting guns. It will have plenty of money to pay for such service, but none for "public buildings, streets and water-works." So the people—the working-men—who pay the taxes have agreed, and the Government is their voice only.

If a man desires honorable employment, and is reduced to such strait that he must ask for it or starve, he ought not to dictate what sort of employment he must have. Let us illustrate, for the edification of our socialist philosophers: Suppose a German workingman, out of employment, should visit the home of a well-to-do farmer in the country, and find the stables, the barn and the mansion unyhappil on fire and in danger of burning up. The working-man says to the farmer: "I want work. You will please give me a hedge to trim, a fence to make, or a house to build." The farmer replies: "I have no time nor means *now* for such work. My house burns, I am in danger of losing my home, my plate, and jewels, my gold, my patrimony, my accumulated wealth of years. Help me to put out the fires, bring water, raise ladders, direct the hose, seize and bind the incendiaries; I will pay you for *that* labor, and give you a home in my house and a share in the farm's prosperity always hereafter." What would be thought of the honesty, or justice, or fidelity of that workingman's heart, if he should say, "No, I do not like the work; besides, my wife's uncle's cousin, who is 'a near relation,' helped you, three hours, this morning, when the fire first broke out; and after that, I think all his 'relations' should be taken care of by you." Is it not clear that such a man, so far from being regarded as an enemy to their designs by the wicked incendiaries surrounding the farmer's houses and plunging their torches into them, would be considered their most faithful friends and allies?

Grow on Conatitntional Rights.

Traitors at home and sympathizers with traitors abroad persist in discussing the question of the insurrection against the American Government as if it were simply a question of interpretation of written Constitutions. Is secession a reserved right of a State or not? Is State sovereignty independent of and superior to the sovereignty of the Union? Does not the Republican principle entitle a people to change their Government at pleasure? And if a State wishes to withdraw from a Union that it no longer loves, why should it be restrained? What part of the Constitution forbids it? So the debate goes on, as if the issue involved was one of merely abstract consideration and interpretation, in which the sharpest polemic is apt to have the victory and the accord of right.

But this view of the question is deeply erroneous. A Constitution is an instrument for defining a Government and securing the rights of a people. But at best it is only an expedient—defective and inadequate, as all human inventions are. A nation's vicissitudes and necessities can never be wholly foreseen and provided for; and Constitutions are to be construed by the exigencies of the people they are to protect. Constitutions were made for the people—not the people for Constitutions.

Constitutions are often to be construed outside of the letter of them, to meet unforeseen peril; but yet consistently with them, because their object is to conserve the personal liberty and territorial empire. Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, happily touched on a subject that illustrates these views, in a speech that he made on Saturday night, from the St. Nicholas Hotel, in reply to a serenade with which he was honored. After speaking of the purchase of Louisiana, including the immense country lying west of the Mississippi River, where millions of freemen now have their homes, and of the purchase of Florida, Mr. GROW continued:

"Your fathers believed that it was one of the questions of vital importance for the future of the country that *no foreign jurisdiction should have a home at the mouth of the Mississippi or in Florida*; and yet, to-day, the men who settled those territories you permit to organize into States, and to set up an independent jurisdiction over them—an act for which your fathers were ready to wage war and peril their lives to prevent. To-day you are ready to permit traitors at home to do what no foreign Power heretofore dare attempt. [Cries of "Never, never."]

* * * * * * *

Let there be but one war; better it should cost millions of lives than that we should live in hourly dread of wars, contiguous to a people *who could make foreign alliances, and land armies upon our shores to destroy our liberties.* [Applause.] Though it may cost blood and treasure, the experiment must be made."

Here are practical considerations—here are national dangers and necessities—wholly outside of the text of the written Constitution. The abstract right of secession might be proved clear as the noon-day sun, and its assertion be recognized by all the powers of Europe, but yet the United States could never concede it, and will never concede it, till their power as a nation is utterly broken and gone. Secession may be proved in the schools; dismemberment of the Republic can only come by the sword.

The Handcuff Story.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes what purports to be a letter from JOHN L. HONSEN, Adjutant-General of the State of Maine, addressed to Col. DUNNELL, of one of the Maine Regiments, concerning one Capt. BRADY, whom the Government had decided not to commission. The letter instructs the Colonel how to suppress any difficulty that might result from an apprehended resistance of BRADY's men;—and at the close the writer remarks: "You will require *several dozen* handcuffs for prisoners taken in battle, if not for your own folks, and you had better procure them now."

The Baltimore *Exchange*, the organ of the aristocratic wing of the Secessionists of that City, cites this letter as proof of the statement which it made a few days since on the pretended authority of a "letter from Richmond, written to a gentleman of that city," that *thirty thousand* handcuffs were found with the Union Army, as well as "ropes with nooses to hang traitors." We denounced the statement as false, and called upon the *Exchange* for the proof which it pretended to have of its truth. This Maine letter is all its reply. It may possibly be genuine, but it has not the slightest bearing on the statement of the *Exchange*. It relates solely to the internal discipline of a Maine regiment, in Maine, and has nothing whatever to do with the "30,000 handcuffs" said to have been taken from the Union Army, to be used for prisoners.

We do not believe that any "gentleman" in Baltimore has received a letter from anybody in Richmond who "has a man from Manassas who *saw* the handcuffs, or the ropes with nooses to hang traitors." The story is a base and infamous fiction, invented by somebody to inflame the passions of the Southern people, and repeated by the *Exchange* to fortify secession in the City of Baltimore.

The *Exchange* makes a feeble attempt to vindicate BEAUREGARD's infamous falsehood, contained in a proclamation to the people of Virginia, that the Union troops were invading that State with the motto of "Beauty and Booty." The following is what the *Exchange* has to say on this point:

"Gen. BEAUREGARD's proclamation we do not propose to discuss, for we are satisfied that *the editors of every leading journal in New-York know the fact that a Pennsylvania paper incited volunteers to enlist by holding out the promise of 'Beauty and Booty,'* and that placards containing the same motto were distributed through portions of that State, and were also to be seen some months ago in some parts of New-York City."

So far as we are concerned, we have never seen nor heard of any such placards, either in Pennsylvania or in this City. We have never seen any paper which incited volunteers to enlist by holding out any such promise. Nor shall we believe that either of these statements has the slightest foundation in truth, until we have some better proof of it than the assertion of the editor of the *Exchange*.

But if they were true they would fall infinitely short of sustaining the proclamation of this rebel General. It would be perfectly easy, and thoroughly in keeping with their usual tactics, for Secessionists to print and circulate such placards for the very purpose to which the *Exchange* now puts them; and if any such ever were circulated, or if ever any such promises were held out, it has been done by Secessionists, or by their agents, or for the purpose of aiding their cause. But Gen. BEAUREGARD asserted that the Union troops adopted this as their motto, on entering Virginia. He knew that the assertion was false at the time he made it. And nothing in his whole career has done more to earn for him the scorn and contempt of those who were formerly his associates in the Army, and who had always regarded him as a gentleman and a man of honor, than this wanton and infamous slander. He may survive the infamy of his rebellion:—but he can never outlive the personal disgrace of a shameless mendacity, which finds no apologist except in the editor of the Baltimore *Exchange*.

Pious Mendacity.

We published yesterday the joint proclamation of Generals JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD, announcing the victory of the 21st of July. It is a short but windy document,—devoted primarily to falsehood and secondly to pious thanksgiving. It is dated the 28th, so that a whole week was required for its incubation.

These twin Generals start off with the declaration that "one week ago a *countless host* of men, organized into an Army, with all the appointments which modern art and practiced skill could devise, invaded the soil of Virginia." "Countless host" is a very good phrase, for it sounds very large and may mean very little. It is certainly rather strong to apply to the 18,000 men whom Gen. MCDOWELL led against the rebels at Manassas,—especially as, according to their own statement, the rebels themselves had 35,000 on the field or in its immediate vicinity, and twice as many within easy reach. This little bit of rhetoric, however, is a very proper introduction to what follows:

"Their people sounded their approach with triumphant displays of anticipated victory. *Their Generals came in almost regal state.* Their ministers, Senators *and women* came to witness the immolation of this Army and the subjugation of our people, and to *celebrate these with wild revelry.*"

This gives one rather a striking idea of what these Generals consider "regal state." Our Generals came on horseback,—without any accompanying baggage, except, perhaps, a change of clothes and a few sandwiches. Gen. MCDOWELL had a very solid and reliable grey horse, and a fish-basket containing *prog* slung across the saddle; but this can scarcely be considered "regal state," even by the simplest of the new-fangled Republicans who are fighting in support of a Pro-Slavery Despotism.

As to the ministers, senators and women, we can only say that they are mainly imaginary and fictitious. The women were purely so. One of the rebel Generals is said to have entertained high society at Richmond with anecdotes of sundry ladies from Washington with whom he passed the evening after the battle at Centreville. He was giving loose rein to his fancy. There was not a single lady from Washington at Centreville on the day of the battle. The whole story, like a thousand others of the same kind, has been trumped up for effect.

As to the pious part of this proclamation, we do not care to comment upon it. We are so delighted that the rebels are disposed to thank God for anything, that we are quite inclined to overlook their sham gratitude in this instance.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.—A little difficulty has arisen in Japan, between the American Minister and the representatives of France and England, which is not very clearly explained by the diplomatic correspondence to which it has given rise. It seems that after the murder of Mr. HEUSKEN, the Interpreter to the American Legation, the British and French Ministers left their former residences, under a plea of danger, and went to reside at Yokohama, whither the Japanese Government sent Commissioners to treat with them. Mr. HARRIS, who had not shared their apprehensions, declined to become a party to the negotiations or even to sign the summary of their proceedings. This gave rise to a very tart correspondence with the British Minister, Mr. ALLCOCK, who took occasion to express his decided censure of the general tenor of Mr. HARRIS' intercourse with the Japanese. Mr. HARRIS, in reply, vindicates himself, and repels the imputations upon the Japanese Govern-

ment in which Mr. ALLCOCK had indulged. He does not regard the Government as in the least degree responsible for Mr. HEUSKEN's murder, but charges it to his own imprudence in disregarding the frequent warnings he had received. Mr. HARRIS also denies that he has ever been subjected to personal ill-treatment, and insists upon the good policy, as well as the justice, of trusting to the good faith and upright intentions of the Japanese Government.

THE BULL RUN BATTLE.—We continue the publication of the reports of the several officers engaged at the battle of Bull Run. They are not especially cheerful reading for hot weather, but they are essential to an accurate knowledge of the details of that engagement. We commend them to the careful perusal of all who think of volunteering for the war. They may learn from it that they are expected to do something besides *march* and complain of hardships,—and that there is a chance to reap disgrace as well as honor in the service.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Proposed Taxation—Effect upon the People—The Small Rate Compared with that of Other Countries, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

Nations unaccustomed to the weight of heavy taxation, are as restive and intractable as a broken horse, which resents as an insult the imposition of burthens calculated to impede his elasticity of motion. But as the fiery steed gradually tones down under the gentle persuasives of the master, and at length learns to submit with grace, if not with humiliation, to the pressure of the saddle, or to draw the chaise, so a people, though free and high-spirited, may at length be constrained by the pressure of circumstances, to render up to Government an amount of taxes which was deemed utterly unendurable before the National necessity arose. It is proposed to raise eighty millions by taxes, for the purpose of paying the ordinary expenses of Government, together with the interest of the vast sums which will be borrowed to prosecute the war, and our people stare at each other as if the like of such expenditures were unheard of.

Intelligent men harbor a doubt whether this great country will be able to stand up under the burthens that are about to be imposed on it, and fears are entertained that the people will grow weary of a war which can only be waged at such a price, though it be fought for the maintenance of the best Government in the world, and though failure or abandonment would be the dismemberment of the Union, the inauguration of anarchy, and the destruction of public prosperity.

But those who entertain these gloomy forebodings, founded upon the idea of the inadequacy of the National resources to the great exigency which presses on them, have only to consult the condition of other countries—even their ordinary condition—to say nothing of periods of war, to be reassured. They have only to consult the history of England to find that the taxation to which the people of this country are to be subjected, or to which they would be subjected by the necessity of meeting still larger outlays, are small—insignificant—in comparison with those borne by the British nation in the early part of this century. In 1792, when that country commenced her long war with France under BONAPARTE, her population, including Ireland, which was dissaffected and disposed to side with the enemy, was not more than half that of the loyal States of this Union at the present moment. We are twenty-three millions, the United Kingdom was less than twelve millions. Our public debt is ninety millions, that of the British nation was *eleven hundred millions*. Our wealth and resources in proportion to population, is far greater than Great Britain's was at that period—which was long prior to the era of cotton manufactures, of steamboats, and of railroads. In a word, with double the population, treble or quadruple the commerce and agriculture and probably as much manufactures, we commence our war for the defence of the national life and Government with less than one-eleventh of the amount of National Debt which Great Britain owed when, in 1792, she made war upon France. At that period, before a blow was struck, the annual expenditure of Britain, exclusive of Ireland was alone sixteen millions of pounds, or $80,000,000, of which vast sum about $46,000,000, or nearly three-fifths, went to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the debt, and the remainder to pay current expenses. The interest of our debt is yet trifling, and even when we shall have to meet the interest of the large loans which are authorized, it will bear no proportion to that which Great Britain raised at the commencement of the war.

But in the progress of the war, during the twenty-three or four years which followed, the debt of Britain and the taxes grew to such proportions as would be incredible, if the evidence of the facts were not as public and as patent as the reign of a monarch or the official term of a President. In 1793 that Government borrowed £4,500,000, or about $20,000,000; the next year, $60,000,000; and during the two succeeding years, $400,000,000 of our money! In the meantime the taxes grew apace. Commencing with £16,382,435, or about $80,000,000, they gradually rose to £49,652,472, or about $244,000,000, in 1804; and to £72,131,214, or about $350,000,000 in 1815. These enormous taxes were raised in England, Scotland and Wales alone, to the exclusion of Ireland.

At the end of the war with France the British Government remitted taxes to the extent of $200,000,000 of our money, and still reserved enough to pay expenditures.

I have no French statistics at hand from which might be shown, in like manner, that the people of that country have been subjected to a degree of taxation which would be deemed impossible in this country; and the same is true of every country of Europe.

Those great sums raised by the British Government for public and general purposes, are entirely similar in their application to those contributed to our General Government. In England, as in this country, they have their local and municipal taxes and outlays, just as we have, and if our complicated system introduces a new wheel—the State Governments—into the machinery of politics, the expense attending it finds its counterpart in the English system, where the General Government is burthened with items of expense from which ours is exempt.

But among the most remarkable instances on record of the power of a people to pay taxes, and the indifference with which they submit to heavy burdens, is furnished in the municipal finances of New-York City, with which a large number of your readers have reason to be acquainted. For some years past, I believe, your City Government has cost five or six millions, and if the population of the whole Union were taxed at that rate, the sum of National revenue would be from three to four hundred millions. OBSERVER.

TERRIFIC STORM IN WESTERN MICHIGAN.—The western part of Michigan, especially the region about Niles, was visited Wednesday night by a severe storm of rain, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. Trees were uprooted, buildings destroyed, cattle and horses killed, and in some instances human life lost.

The barn of G. S. BRISTOL, in Niles, was struck by lightning, and a fine horse killed. The house of CHARLES MOORE, near Pokagon, was also struck, and completely riddled. Eleven persons were in the house, but no one was injured. A boy and team, working in a field near Lawton, were struck and all killed.

The night express train coming west on the Michigan Central Railroad, ran into a culvert three miles west of Dowsgiac. The culvert was new, and of stone, and built this season. In the darkness, the engineer did not see that it was gone. The train was running at full speed. The engine cleared the open space, but the two forward coaches were smashed, and four persons injured, whose names are not ascertained; none were killed. A bridge at Pokagon was carried away yesterday morning.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

The Mount Washington Carriage-road Finished.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MOUNT WASHINGTON SUMMIT, CUSHMAN'S HOTEL, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

The 8th of August, 1861, will be forever memorable in the history of the White Mountains. The summit of Mount Washington has invited the curiosity of the naturalist and scientific explorer, and attracted thither the footsteps of the pleasure-tourist and the scholar, from the first discovery of the coast of New England. The most extravagant stories were told as to its height, and the mineral treasures contained within its rocks. An estimate from partial measurement by the celebrated Dr. BELKNAP 70 years ago, made Mount Washington from 11,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea level.

In 1851, Prof. GUYOT established the height of Mount Washington at 6,291 feet, by the most careful barometrical observations; and subsequently, in the same year or next succeeding one, the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company caused a measurement by the spirit level, by W. A. GOODWIN, Esq., Civil Engineer, who fixed the height at 6,285 feet. The engineers of the Coast Survey, in 1853, found the height of Mount Washington 6,293 feet, by a similar measurement. These slight differences arose from a variation of the base line or the different methods of ascertaining the sea level. The mean of the two measurements by GUYOT and GOODWIN, 6,288 feet, has been adopted as the true height of the summit of Mount Washington. The other peaks of the group are as follows:

	Height, ft.
Mount Washington	6,288
Mount Adams	5,794
Mount Jefferson	5,714
Mount Madison	5,365
Mount Monroe	5,384
Mount Clay	5,553
Mount Franklin	4,904
Mount Clinton	4,320
Mount Pleasant	4,764
Gap between Washington and Clay	5,417
Gap between Washington and Monroe	5,100
Gap between Adams and Clay	4,979
Gap between Adams and Jefferson	4,933
Gap between Jefferson and Madison	4,912
Limit of trees on Washington, north side	4,150

I am, therefore, writing you to-day at an elevation of 6,288 feet above New-York Harbor, 2,138 feet above the limit of trees, and in a temperature of 48° at noon. Ice of considerable thickness formed here in the open air last night. The air was clear till within a few rods of the summit, when a fleecy cloud occasionally visited the summit, and then passed off to the East or vanished out of sight.

Before describing the events of the day, I must give you some account of the enterprise that has brought us to this spot.

The Portland and Montreal Railroad, which was projected in 1844, and commenced in 1846, ran its line along the valley of the Androscoggin east of and close to the base of the White Mountain group. The approach to the summit of the mountains on the east was far more difficult than on the west, but far more imposing also, from the fact that they fall off into precipitate cliffs on the south and east, while long slopes mark their outline on the northwest. All the earlier travelers ascended from the east, but for years and years the western sides were sought for their easier means of ascent.

The railroad changed the course of travel. The Alpine Station, at Gorham, was only seven miles from the Summit of Mount Washington in a direct line, but a circuitous route of fifteen miles was the most agreeable for tourists. The spacious Alpine House, at Gorham, became at once the central point of all the Mountain travel, and under the management of the enterprising and successful HITCHCOCK, it has become the finest Mountain House in this part of the world.

Private enterprise soon opened various routes to the mountains from Gorham, and a carriage-road to the Glen House, eight miles from Gorham, produced its appropriate results in the noble hotel of THOMPSON, enlarged from time to time, but still retaining its original name, the Glen House. In reaching Gorham, 91 miles from Portland, the railway ascended 802 feet. From thence to the Glen House, eight miles, 830 feet more were overcome, and from the Glen House to the Tip-Top House where I now write, 4,656 feet more of elevation are to be accomplished. A public-house was soon erected on the summit—a rude structure, of course, and a second one followed, and the stream of travel sat strongly to the east side of the mountain. But the fatigue of the ascent was not much diminished. The railway reached the Alpine Station, 1851, and its opening was made the occasion of an imposing celebration July 23, 1851. The Portland and Montreal Railway, 293 miles in length, was opened through July 18, 1853. This event gave a rapid development to the spirit of mountain travel. In the course of this year, 1853, Mr. JOSEPH S. HALL, the successful guide of the Mountain, proposed to Mr. ABNER LOWELL, an intelligent citizen of Portland, on his way over the Mountains, the plan of a carriage-road to the summit. They together propounded the idea to Mr. R. I. ROBINSON, a public-spirited merchant of Portland, then at the Alpine House. These three presented the scheme to D. O. MACOMBER, Esq., of Whitesboro, New-York, then stopping at the hotel. Mr. MACOMBER took up the idea at once, came to Portland, and set the plan on foot. The first published statement of the project, written by JOHN A. POOR, Esq., of Portland, was published in the *State of Maine* newspaper, in August, 1853. Eight years of persistent labor have witnessed the success of this project, and Mr. HALL and Mr. LOWELL and Mr. ROBINSON to-day shared the honors they so richly deserve.

The work proved more expensive than the estimates, and the company broke down under the load and Mr. MACOMBER left the charge of it as President. The work was stopped. The contractors, Messrs. ROGERS & RICH, persevered, and through the efforts mainly of Mr. J. P. RICH, a new company was formed. Hon. DAVID PINGREE, of Salem, the proprietor of Mount Washington, became enlisted with Mr. RICH—and President of the new corporation, with Messrs. William Hayward, of Lancaster, N. H.; Messrs. Wm. Senter, (of the firm of Lowell and Senter,) J. P. Rich and R. I. Robinson, of Portland; A. B. Morrill, of Boston, and Mr. Martin, of Salem, as Directors,—Mr. Haywood acting as Clerk, and Mr. Senter as Treasurer. Mr. Rich has been the manager, and more to his exertions than to those of any other, is the success of the road due. The Road Company have an authorized capital of $100,000, and have expended $63,010 in finishing the road so far. Mr. LOWELL has been from the first, with Mr. R. I. ROBINSON, its fast and steady friend in the way of material aid, though not now in the Direction of the Company.

Much work was done on this line in 1855, and so on from year to year. But three miles of distance from the Summit remained for this year's work. The line had been most scientifically determined by Mr. J. S. RICKER, Civil Engineer, who felt his way from the Summit by every possible route, and by winding along, over and around every projecting spur, or shoulder of the mountain, reached the Glen House in a distance of eight miles, averaging 586 feet of ascent to a mile, or one foot in nine. In no case does the ascent exceed one foot in five horizontal.

The ride up is slow and tedious, but so thoroughly protected is the outer line by a stone parapet wall, that the descent is an unbroken trot of 8 miles, requiring at most only one hour's time. So we are assured by those who have tried the experiment.

ALPINE HOUSE, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

Our return yesterday was accomplished in one hour and eight minutes, including stoppages on the road. So that one hour is sufficient from the Summit House to the Glen. The historian of the occasion has told the story of what was done so briefly and so well in the register of the Alpine House, that I cannot do better than to copy it. It is as follows:

Extract from Register of Alpine House, Aug. 9, 1861.

The Directors of the Mount Washington Carriage-road Company, with twenty-four invited guests, made to-day (Aug. 8) an informal opening of this road. The entire party were driven to the door of the "Tip-Top House" in three of JOHN B. HITCHCOCK's mountain carriages, built expressly for mountain use and tendered by him for this occasion. The Directors carriage was driven—the first to the summit—by ABRAHAM BEDELL. The entire party dined together at the "Tip-Top House" by invitation of the proprietor, Mr. D. N. CUSHMAN. The workmen on the road, in a body, paraded before this company in honor of the occasion, marshaled by Mr. JOSEPH S. HALL and brother. A national salute was fired from a rifle cannon (6-pounder) brought up to Gorham for this purpose by Mr. S. T. CORSER, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railroad. The departure from the 'Alpine House' took place at 7 o'clock, and the return was at sunset; the day was beautifully auspicious, and the time upon the mountain was spent in services appropriate to this extraordinary occasion. Speeches were made by J. P. RICH, Esq., in behalf of the Corporation, and by Hon. WM. WILLIS, Hon. J. S. LITTLE, JOHN A. POOR, Esq., ROBERT I. ROBINSON, Esq. Mr. HAMILTON WILLIS acted as Marshal. Some charming echoes were produced by cannon firing, and the National flag was tastefully displayed at eligible points on the mountain top. Numbers of citizens from the neighborhood participated in the celebration, and the entire day passed off with much *eclat*."

One hundred and thirty names were registered at the Summit House before the return of the party, and including the workmen, 50 in all, over 200 persons stood together on the summit of Mount Washington yesterday. The weather was agreeable, and very nearly clear. South, the eye took in the vallies of the Saco and Ellis Rivers, and the long range of mountains that cluster and converge between them and Lake Winnepiseoge. East, the range of hills that stretch from Paris to Umbagog Lake including Speckled Mountain and Bald Pate, lying between Newry and Andover; northeast the Valley of the Androscoggin and its tributaries, and the waters of Umbagog Lake, overlooked from the north by Escohos Mountain and Camel's Rump. Directly north the peaks of Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Clay shut off the distant mountains of Canada, while northwest lies the Valley of the Connecticut, with its smooth fields and smiling villages of Lancaster and Jackson. The Green Mountain range stretches along from Mansfield Mountain the highest peak of it, 4,436 feet in height—to the sharply defined summit of Jay Peak further north. The rounded, white summits of the Stratford Peaks form a singularly pleasing contrast to the otherwise unvarying scenes of the distant landscape. Southwest, the Franconia Group and the Moose Hillocks range, varying in heights of from 5,290 feet—of Lafayette Peak or Great Haystack Mountain—to 4,790, the highest peak of the Moose Hillock Mountains, seem to lift their gray summits above Mount Washington. In fact, the refraction of the rays of light produces a singular illusion on the vision, and one feels an inevitable conviction that all the distant ranges of mountains rise higher than the spot from which you observe them. All strangers concur in this statement, that the most distant view from Mount Washington, on all sides, is like that of a huge wall of mountains, raised far higher than this monarch of them all on which you stand.

In a perfectly clear day the range of vision from the summit of Washington takes in every variety of landscape, from the placid waters of the Atlantic, over 70 miles distant, to the pyramidal summit of Katahdin, 120 miles east; and west, the range of the Green Mountains, hill and valley,—bald, granite peaks and wooded mountains,—countless streams, stretching their silver threads through green fields and meadows,—lake and pond, whose glassy surface reflects the glancing sunlight, the broad expanse of ocean, sprinkled with snowy sails; the flags that float so free over the good City of Portland, distant seventy miles from the spot on which we stand are seen from the top of the mountain.

But of the attractions of this mountain scenery in its natural features, I do not propose to speak, except as connected with the enterprise that brought us hither. It was a far-seeing and generous spirit that animated those who projected it and carried it successfully through. Its economic and its scientific results will fully compensate them. While yielding a fair rate of profit as an investment of capital, it will add to the means of knowledge in all branches of natural science. The base and sides of these mountains are clothed with a rich and luxurious forest of the country. Pine is found in the lower regions, with the maple and birch, till you pass upward, through a range of vegetation equal to 20 degrees of north latitude, into Alpine plants, mosses and lichens, affording the varieties of vegetation, like the north of Europe or of Labrador. We brought back beautiful specimens of Alpine flora, such as are common in Lapland, Greenland and Siberia.

As you pass up the side of the mountain, you are interested by the constant changes of vegetation, of the varieties of the flora, till you emerge into open space, without any obstruction of the view. This is, to many, the most fascinating of all the sights of the mountains. The nearer landscape has all the distinctness of a picture, and the richness of verdure is more pleasing than the indistinct outline produced by a more elevated point of sight.

What the influence of this work of carrying people to the top of Mount Washington, without labor and without fatigue, is to accomplish, no one can yet, with certainty, predict. But that it will induce the building of a first-class hotel on the summit, no one can for a moment doubt. The carriage road will, with equal certainty, soon be extended along the crest of the ridge that connects Clay, Jefferson, Adams and Madison with Mount Washington; and the rivalry of hotels on the tops of the mountains will be as sharp as at Newport, Saratoga or Niagara. Where one pleasure tourist seeks Niagara, hundreds will rejoice in the opportunity of visiting two zones of Nature in a single trip, and learn more of the beauties and the wonders of the universe than can be elsewhere found in any one spot on the continent. Placed in the midst of the temperate zone, and accessible to all who seek pleasure in the more refined enjoyment of scientific knowledge, the White Mountains are for the first time practically brought to the knowledge of men. He who writes from this place ten or twenty years hence will promise greater results in the future than I have hinted at to-day.

French Views of American Affairs.

From the Paris Journal des Debats, July 28.

* * * Is it permitted to believe that the South will yield, and that the Union will be maintained? Though to-morrow's telegraph may mock to-day's prediction, we do not hesitate to answer in the affirmative. What authorises us to speak thus is precisely the famous battle which is always going to but never does take place. We Europeans who enjoy the enviable happiness of having two million professional soldiers, are inclined to despise the American Volunteers, because they do not immediately fly at each other's throats. But if they do not fight, do not imagine it is because they fear death. A Western pioneer exposes his life, perhaps, as many times in the course of the year as the bravest European soldier. * * * But in proportion as the situation develops, the clearer becomes one fact of which the South had not dreamed, namely: That the war is useless; and another fact, still more singular, which the North will be obliged to confess before long, viz.: That war is all but impossible. They do not fight, in fact, because they do not know how to begin the conflict. Neither Army is organized for a long campaign; the spaces necessary to be occupied on each side are immense; and hardly could the most ingenious tacticians of Europe, having at their disposal old troops, be prepared to concentrate in masses, as wanted, or to spread themselves over the face of a country in a multitude of platoons—hardly could *they* solve the problem of occupying so vast a field of operations. If the Anti-President of the South, (we must say, under the circumstances, Anti-President, as they used to say Anti-Pope in the Middle Ages,) if the Anti-President of the South, JEFF. DAVIS, had been able to carry out his first plan—to inundate Virginia with troops, take possession of Washington by a rapid march, there proclaim himself sole legitimate President of the whole Confederation, drag into Congress the hesitating and the neutral, frighten the timid, and thus impose on the North, by quasi-legal means, the principle of the unlimited extension of Slavery—a short campaign of that sort might have been of some service to the South. Now that the plan has failed, what can be the result of the war? If the slaveholding South succeeds in breaking up the Union, it will have created by its side a separate State which will be an open asylum for all fugitive slaves. If the North collects an Army sufficiently formidable to invade the South and conquer it, the Union, at least in its present form, becomes dissolved by the very fact of victory; the most subtle imagination fails to conceive of a National system in which one-half of the federated States belongs, against its will, to a league, and at the same time remains free.

What, then, is wanted to save the Union? That the South seek to reenter it. And what is required to bring the South to this voluntary submission? *Blockade and wait!* This was President LINCOLN's first idea, and everything proves it was a good one. So far, the North has lost nothing by temporizing. Certainly we do not blame the North for arming, and holding itself ready to repel force by force, for by this course they have saved the National capital. We do not blame Mr. LINCOLN for having asked of Congress 400,000 soldiers and $400,000,000. On learning this vote, the South, which has already had occasion to make some very unpleasant reflections on that head, will have food for still more unpleasant ones. The planters will feel their blood cool when they see the Northern Republicans putting forth such patriotism, decided to push party zeal as far as they, and, if need be, carry matters with fanatical obstinacy. But if these 400,000 soldiers, voted by the North were to form a cordon of 400,000 Custom-house officers along the frontiers of the Southern States, if they were to hermetically seal their ports for a few months, the South would soon begin to send Ambassadors. The South only lives by the manufactures of the North. * * * Besides, in order resolutely to support the miseries which would arise from a vigorous blockade, it needs that the South be animated against the North by a passion not only very stubborn, but very unanimous. Southern unanimity! *We have no faith in it.* There is too great a divergence of interests between the planters and the non-slaveholding whites. Thanks to the ignorance in which the poor whites are plunged, the territorial aristocracy have been able to drag them into the struggle. In order that the mistake should be realized it only needs that the latter class have time for reflection. As soon as they begin to ask why they are defending Slavery at the price of so many sacrifices—they whom Slavery ruins and holds in crushing inferiority—*we have no fear what their attitude toward the North will be.*

The policy of waiting, too, which for a few months was advantageous to the South, henceforth begins to be more and more favorable to the cause of the Union. *We may now look forward to the dissolution of the Southern league by the operation of causes which, though hidden, are yet active—and it is precisely on account of this well-grounded assurance, that the National Army is able to wait quietly on the banks of the Potomac without allowing the blow to fall.*

News from California by the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, Aug. 11.

The Pony Express passed here at 9 P. M., yesterday, with the following news for the agent of the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 31.

Arrived, 28th, ship *Star of the Union*, Boston; 30th, *Asa Eldridge*, New-York; steamer *Maria*, Harwia. Sailed, 28th, ship *Jean Guyon*, Valparaiso; bark *H. H. Almy*, Sydney.

The *Star of the Union*, on July 19, lat. 33° North, saw two clipper ships bound to San Francisco.

In consequence of the arrival of the *Sonora* steamer the *Golden Gate* will sail to-morrow for Panama.

The ship *Andrew Jackson*, for New-York, cleared on the 27th. The most important details of her cargo are as follows: 11,778 sacks meal, 100 packages salmon, &c., 700 hides.

Coffee, teas, sugars and brandies continue in excellent demand, on account of the anticipated changes in the Tariff. There is an increasing demand for general merchandise, without noticeable change in prices, on account of Eastern advices of renewed dangers from privateers. Insurances on treasury shipments are 4 per cent., notwithstanding which treasure will go forward freely in to-morrow's steamer. Large shippers are generally dividing risks by partial insurance. Money easy, and bankers are willing to lend at 1½ per month.

The annual season of fires has arrived, with the usual ravages in the mountain passes.

A fire at Da Portu, Necora Co., on the 27th, destroyed the entire business portion of the town, excepting only a few buildings. Estimated loss $168,000, of which $30,000 is insured.

At Columbia, on the 27th, the theatre and a number of other buildings in the same neighborhood were burned. Loss $27,000.

There had been two fires at San Francisco, but they were of no great importance. The largest one on Davis-street, between Clay and Commercial streets, destroyed a number of wooden buildings. Loss $10,000 to $12,000.

The Overland Telegraph has been extended 25 miles further eastward. The end of the wire is now 125 miles east of Carson Valley, and progressing at the rate of 25 miles per week.

The Pony Express news is telegraphed to San Francisco two days before it arrives.

LATER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OUTER STATION.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 2.

Arrived 31st, ship *Indianian*, Boston; sailed 1st, *Golden Gate*, with $1,370,000 in treasure, and 225 passengers.

BATORM, BUTLER & Co., was nearly destroyed by fire, resulting in a loss of about $50,000.

The Breckinridge Democrats held a ratification meeting in San Francisco on the night of the 31st. Ten thousand men crowded Music Hall, and created such uproar that the meeting could not proceed.

The following are the cabin passengers by the *Golden Gate:*

Capt. Porter, U. S. A.; Major De Courteney, U. S. A.; Capt. Hart and servant, U. S. A.; Capt. Hatsung and family; J. B. McPherson, U. S. A., and servant; Capt. Bodges, U. S. A.; Capt. Crooks, U. S. A.; Lieut. Conner, U. S. A.; Capt. Jones, U. S. A.; Capt. [illegible], U. S. A.; Lieut. Wilson, U. S. A.; Ex-Gov. [illegible]ton; Mrs. Dr. White and [illegible]; G. B. [illegible]ton; Mrs. H. Y. Badger, child and servant; J. W. Ward, [illegible] D. Stone and wife; Mrs. L. M. Cutler; Miss A. J. Porter; Mrs. Bensley; W. L. Warren and family; G. Reachy and friend; Mrs. Hatfinch; L. G. Gier; Rev. W. Morton; P. Wassim; W. J. Frost; G. Lamoreaux, R. S. Terry, Mrs. Robings and infant; E. W. Cost, J. P. Swazy, Capt. David Anderson and wife; Isadora Merestal, wife and servant; Guaroicht Raft, Curham W. Chenault, J. J. Reynter, W. Vincent, Mrs. O. Watts and 4 children; Capt. Baxter, H. and J. Byrnes, F. M. Spring, C. A. Hutton, W. Muller, Gustave Nannan, T. Rosy, Thos. Hirch, Jacob Lelter, J. Randall, James Hill, G. W. Fricay and child, J. Ross, John Nerny.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DESPERATE FIGHT AND STABBING AFFRAY.—Early yesterday morning several young men, who had been drinking freely on Saturday night, paid a visit to the house of HENRY BUTHMAN, No. 220 Centre-street, which has a notoriously bad reputation, and there engaged in a bloody fight. How the affray originated is not known, but it was generally participated in, and knives, decanters and clubs were used. Several persons were injured badly, and three men named PETER MORRISON, TIMOTHY O'BRIEN and THOMAS MULLIGAN were stabbed in the side and body by a ruffian known as "Frenchy." Their wounds, however, are not very severe. The Fourteenth Precinct police hurried to the scene of the disturbance, but "Frenchy" had fled before they arrived. BUTHMAN, the proprietor of the place, was arrested.

DEATH IN A BATH.—Late on Saturday evening Mr. P. HAASE, a German, living at No. 366 Eighth-avenue, went to the salt water bath at the Battery for the purpose of bathing. Very soon afterwards he was found dead in the water by one of the attendants. He was the only person in the bath, and the circumstances immediately attending his death are unknown. It is supposed, however, that he became ill, and expired very suddenly. His remains were removed to his late residence, where an inquest will be held upon them.

ATTEMPTED SELF-DESTRUCTION.—CAROLINE SEAMAN, a young woman, who recently came to this City from New-Jersey, and has since been leading a disreputable life, was found on Saturday night upon the sidewalk at the corner of Lispenard and Church streets insensible from the effects of laudanum. She was taken to the Police Station, where Dr. KENNEDY succeeded in removing the poison and placing her life beyond danger. The poor creature stated that she had found her mode of living unendurable, and took the laudanum in the hope of ending her misery. Her case merits attention from the philanthropic.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BARNUM will never have done catering for the amusement of the people. Not satisfied with setting the town talking by exhibiting two live whales, who met with an untimely death in a water-tank, he has imported a real, original, genuine hippopotamus, all the way from the river Nile. The hippopotamus visits us with the express permission of the Grand Viceroy of Egypt.

RECOGNIZED.—The laborer who was killed on Saturday morning in Fifty-fifth-street, near First-avenue, by a blast, has been identified. His name was ANTHONY SHERLOCK, and he was a native of this City, 34 years of age. His head was completely separated from his body by a piece of the rock, and he was otherwise shockingly mangled.

A SAILOR BOY DROWNED.—On Saturday night ERNEST GUTTE, a German lad, 17 years of age, employed as cabin-boy on the ship *Normandy*, lying at the foot of Twenty-first-street, E. R., fell from the gang-plank and was drowned. Search was made for the body, but it has not been recovered.

The Prince NAPOLEON and suite arrived in this City yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and are stopping at the New-York Hotel. He will to-day proceed on his tour to the North.

Arrivals in the City.

Prince Napoleon and Lieut.-Col. Ferris Pisani, Lieut.-Col. Ragene, Lieut.-Col. Bonfils, and Maurice Sand, of his staff, have returned from Washington, and are at the New-York Hotel. De Lancey Kane and family, and Mrs. Wm. M. Gwin, wife of the California Senator, are also at the New-York Hotel.

N. P. Willis, of Idlewild; Gen. E. D. Baker, of California; Judge Bacon, of Utica; Major W. B. Slack, of the U. S. Marine Corps; and Capt. Adams, of the U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Judge Haight, of California; Col. Grosvenor, of Michigan; Wm. Sohier and J. G. Flint, of Boston; and W. W. Spencer, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri; F. Van Velt, of Washington; Henry Baldwin, of Washington; Capt. J. M. Hunt, of California; Lt. W. A. Elderkin, of the United States Army, and W. A. Crosby of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mayor Wightman, of Boston; H. H. Wolcott, of Binghampton; Wm. Shackle, of Kentucky; H. N. Bigelow and lady, of Clinton; George Sturgess, of Chicago; W. H. Newbold, of Philadelphia; and George Smith, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. Lallien and lady, and G. J. Brinkerhoff, of Matanzas, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

OPENING OF THE MOUNT WASHINGTON CARRIAGE ROAD.—A letter from Gorham, N. H., states that the White Mountains Carriage Road was opened for travel by carriages through its entire length, to the door of the Summit House, on Thursday, the 8th inst. The Board of Directors intended to reserve the formal opening of the great work until the original grand purposes of the company are fully carried out, which purposes include a good hotel at the summit, some commemorative monuments, and perhaps a suitable observatory for scientific purposes. But the road itself, together with the parapet walls, being now substantially completed, the Directors wisely decided to gratify the public expectations of this quarter of New-England, and allowed the roadway to be opened to the "Top." This occasion, on Thursday, was made the scene of appropriate and semi-felicitous services, which were participated in by gentlemen from all over the country, a large delegation from the neighboring towns, and a party of some twenty gentlemen from Portland, representative men of that enterprising city, who were the especial guests of the Directors.

The "celebrating" party left Gorham after breakfast in three beautiful carriages built expressly for this Mount Washington road. In the *cortege* were a large number of saddle horses with ladies and gentlemen, a glee club, numerous National flags, and a six pounder rifle cannon. The leading points on the mountain were looked at; a good dinner partaken by invitation of Mr. CUSHMAN, landlord of the "Tip Top." Speeches were made by Mr. RICH, on part of the corporation, Hon. Mr. WILLIS, Ex-Mayor of Portland, Hon. J. S. Little, John A. Poor, Esq., Mr. Robeson and others; a national salute was fired, and all the workmen on the road marched in procession and paraded on the summit armed with the tools which each respectively had used in hewing out the smooth roadway from the rough mountain side. The whole affair was novel, joyous and inspiring. On the descent glorious echoes were produced by skillful firing from the cannon.—*Boston Journal.*

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Hard-Rubber Truss challenges comparison with any Truss in New-York. Sixty days' trial given. Warranted cleanly and perfect for five years. Office for the radical treatment of Hernia, Varicocele, &c., No. 2 Barclay-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BUTLER—ROSEKRANS.—At Glen's Falls, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. J. Fennee, Capt. JOHN G. BUTLER, Third Regiment N. Y. V., to ANNIS HUNTINGTON, second daughter of Hon. E. H. Rosekrans.

DIED.

KING.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 11, WM. H., only son of Geo. E. and Mary E. King, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 459 6th-av., at 2 o'clock on Tuesday next. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Sing Sing papers please copy.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 11, after a lingering and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. CHARLOTTE, relict of the late Christopher Murray, Esq., of Springhill, Fredericton, N. B., daughter of the late Capt. Agoew, of her Majesty's Queen Rangers, 1726.

Her funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 12 Clinton-place, 8th-st. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Boston, Portsmouth and British Province papers please copy.

LOVE.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Aug. 11, AGNES, daughter of Andrew and Agnes Love, aged 15 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath School, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

McLAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 10, after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH H. McLAUGHLIN, in the [illegible]

The relatives and friends of the late [illegible] are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. J. Peck, No. 222 West 28th-st., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GORDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 11, JOHN GORDON, aged 26 years.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, [illegible] Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

SULLIVAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 10, KATE ANASTASIA, third daughter of James and Catherine Sullivan, aged 17 years, 3 months and [illegible] days.

The funeral will leave the residence of her parents, No. 17 Willoughby-st., to-morrow (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, and proceed to St. Paul's Church, corner of Court and Congress-sts., where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CLOSSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 9, NEHEMIAH H. CLOSSON, aged 53 years and 6 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 220 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Vermont papers and Boston *Journal* please copy.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 11, MARION NINA, daughter of Rev. N. E. and Eleanor V. D. Smith, aged 5 months and 16 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock, P. M., from No. 2[illegible] Sackett-st.

MOORE.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 10, ELBERT, son of V. Mumford and Elizabeth Williams Moore, aged 2 months and 1[illegible] days.

LEAVITT.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 11, ELIZA WINSLOW, wife of Henry M. Leavitt.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

COFFIN.—At Irvington, on Sunday, Aug. 11, CHARLES McHARG COFFIN, son of Edmund and Sarah H. Coffin, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

MERRILL.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 10, Hon. JOHN MERRILL, aged 6[illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, the 12th inst., at his late residence, Scotland-st.

SWAN.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 10, of cholera infantum, BENJAMIN LINCOLN SWAN, son of Benjamin L. Swan, Jr., and Caroline Swan, aged 1 year, 5 months and 9 days.

DEALL.—At Ticonderoga, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 3, Mrs. ETHELINDE DEALL, widow of Peter Deall, in the 95th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 429.—AUG. 10, 1861.
61, 13, 16, 68, 43, 23, 33, 58, 41, 54, 25, 5.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 430.—AUG. 10, 1861.
50, 71, 22, 13, 73, 66, 56, 33, 21, 44, 39, 36, 20.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS
THE SECOND EDITION OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR AUGUST NOW READY.
CONTENTS OF THE AUGUST NUMBER:
I.—Important Instructions to Railway Travelers.
II.—Nearly One Hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, Stations, Distances, Connections, &c., &c.
III.—Tourists' Guide to the Principal Watering Places, Springs, and places of fashionable resort in the United States.
IV.—Twenty-four Dials, showing the difference of time between the different cities of the United States, by which the traveler can perceive at a glance if his watch gains or loses time.
V.—A Monthly Account of Railways and their Progress.
VI.—Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel.
VII.—Important Index to Railway Maps.
VIII.—Railway Time Tables to date.
IX.—Counting-house Calendar.
X.—A Gazetteer of the United States, &c., &c.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
Can be obtained at all the principal news agencies and upon all the principal railways throughout the United States and the Canadas, at
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON, FOR ARMY AND NAVY SERVICE.—These admirable LONG RANGE guns can be furnished at short notice in FIELD BATTERIES with all CARRIAGES and IMPLEMENTS complete, including Hotchkiss' shot and shells. Also guns of any size with ship carriages to shipowners arming private vessels, by addressing NORMAN WIARD, or HENRY L. STUART, No. 136 East 33d-st., New-York.

LYON'S POWDER AND HIS PILLS—ALL the insect tribe will kill. All genuine Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder and Pills bears the fac-simile of E. Lyon. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

HOT! HOTTER!! HOTTEST!!! THE DOG-STAR RAGES.—The sun pours a flood of burning rays. Music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, to purchase ICE-PITCHERS of LUCIUS HART.

PONY EXPRESS ENVELOPES — NOW ready and for sale at our office.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

MILITARY.

THE NEW-YORK RIFLES.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.
THE UNION FOREVER.

Every citizen should defend it. I recommend to my Italian compatriots that they should join the New-York Rifles. It will be one of the best regiments of the United States. Citizens of every country—you have also the opportunity to join us—you will be received with great pleasure. I hope that we will be united, we who have bent so many centuries under the oppression of tyrants, in not permitting to be torn asunder this land of liberty which has given us its hospitality. No—we will permit it never. For the school of adversity has taught us to love the Republic, and we shall defend it. Nor can we suffer our noble banner to be dishonored by ambitious men who would satisfy their pride in the ruin of our country, its commerce, and thrust us into civil war. Citizens, we ought not to be discouraged at one battle lost, and for some few regiments which have been badly fed and ill treated; and if some have been delayed in their payment do not consider that this is the fault of the Government, for it has done its duty in every respect; for with the rations the Government supplies the soldiers, if there were not among the regiments traitors to their country, and even speculators, who rob the poor soldier, they could live and live well.

When I hear of these same regiments, so well disciplined, I think they forget, or have never known, that if the soldier does not receive that which he needs he cannot be well disciplined. Let them give then to the soldier what the Government has provided for him, let them respect his position a little more and then we will have under our eyes men upon whom we can depend. Col. Legendre is intrusted with everything that regards subsistence, uniform and discipline, and his military talent is undoubted. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Y. de Brame, is a young French officer, in whom every confidence can be placed. Major Smith has every quality necessary to his position. As for the rest of the officers, they only await the hour of encounter with the enemies of our Union. There are still required five corporals, three sergeants and ten privates in Company B. Apply at the recruiting office of the Company, No. 22 William-st.

Captain B. CRASTO.

CAMP ASTOR, RIKER'S ISLAND—ANDERSON ZOUAVES—REMEMBER SUMTER.—PRESENTATION OF COLORS.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 13, an elegant stand of colors will be presented to the Anderson Zouave Regiment, U. S. V., by Major-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, through Dr. S. W. CRAWFORD, of the United States Medical Staff—one of the heroes of Sumter. Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, commanding the Zouaves, will receive the colors on behalf of the regiment.

The Regimental Band will play the favorite national airs, &c. Two hundred and fifty tents are now pitched on the camp ground, and a picture of camp life may be witnessed on this interesting occasion such as may not be presented to the citizens of New-York again for many years. Friends of the Regiment are invited to attend. They will be conveyed to Camp Astor, Riker's Island, on Tuesday, 13th inst., by the steamboat *Major Anderson*, from Peck-slip, at 2 o'clock P. M., returning the same afternoon.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

BAKER'S BRIGADE.—THIS BRIGADE, TO be commanded by Col. E. D. Baker, Senator from Oregon, will have its Head-quarters at No. 648 Broadway. Application for organized companies to the extent of three regiments, will be received on and after Monday, August 12.

J. M. DAVIES,
Col. Harris' Light Cavalry, Baker's Brigade.

A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF Company F, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. T., will be held at their Armory, Centre Market, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Aug. 12, 1861, at 8 o'clock. By order.

JAMES G. DIMOND, President.
W. R. ARMAR, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF COMPANIES HAVING men enrolled, and wanting aid, pecuniary or otherwise, can have it, and their positions assured them in a first-class regiment, with a graduate of West Point in command, by addressing REGIMENT, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer. [illegible] to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN. Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives, but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted [illegible] upon the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely purer; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in [illegible] only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are [illegible]; raised without yeast, baking powders, [illegible] never ing ingredients. [illegible] sours; contains twice as much [illegible] bread, and warranted the best in the [illegible] from the manufactory, No. 111 East [illegible] Academy of Music; sold also at No. 448 [illegible]-av., one door above 27th-st.; No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st., and at No. 375 5th-av., near 28th-st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City.

DAVIES & CO.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, AUG. 7, 1861.—The new style of Government Stamped Envelops is now ready and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of six days from the date of this notice, after which no letters under cover of the old issue will be sent from this office.

WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

HENS' NESTS—SURE REMEDY FOR EATING EGGS.—Fowls of all kinds, when laying, like a secret place, where their fellows cannot see them. Therefore, they do not like to squat down in the hennery, surrounded by a greedy flock, that are ready to pounce into the nest, as soon as an egg is layed, and devour it. Therefore, to gratify the hen's secretiveness, and at the same time save the eggs from being devoured by one of the flock, my practice has been, for a number of years, to make their nests in nail kegs—not those that are very small, nor the largest ones—but of those that will hold about one hundred pounds of nails. In years past, I have been accustomed to fill a keg about half full of straw for a nest; but, the past Winter, I have sawed all the kegs in two equal parts—knocking out the heads, and then nail a piece of cloth over the large end of each half keg, for a bottom. Any kind of old or new cloth may be tacked on with small trimming tacks. During the Winter, these half kegs are nailed up against the side of the hennery, about four feet from the floor. Hens that lay will soon learn that when they get into these nests, their fellows cannot see them, as they are completely secluded in their cosy little nests; and if they themselves are disposed to eat eggs, they find that, if they attempt it while standing on the edge of the keg, they cannot reach them conveniently; and if they hop down into the nest, and attempt to pick the eggs, they will roll down against their feet, and they soon learn that they are not able to pick hard enough in such a position to break the shell. I find that a cloth bottom is superior to a wooden bottom, covered with a nest of straw. As the weather becomes warmer, so that the hens seek nests in the yard, we make nests in secluded nooks, or the kegs might be removed from the hennery and nailed against the side of the fence, and a little roof made over them.

WHEN SHOULD WHEAT BE CUT.—This is an important inquiry. Most farmers think it must be ripe before the reaper or cradle enters the field. This is a great mistake. A great deal is lost every year, by too long deferring to cut grain. Many thoroughly-tried experiments have been made with grain cut at different stages of maturity, and they have unanimously resulted in a greater yield when grain is cut in a soft or doughy state. The straw just below the head should have turned somewhat yellow, but the lower part of the stalk should still be green. All kinds of grain when cut in this state will weigh more to the bushel, produce a larger yield to the same quantity of land, and wheat will make more and better flour. The straw is more nutricious, and is better relished by stock. We hope the incredulous will try our recommendation, particularly for oats and wheat, and we feel certain that it will induce them to cut their grain before the kernel has become hard and dry and the straw yellow, as is now generally the case.—*Valley Farmer.*

CHAFF IN ANIMALS' EYES.—Cattle which eat straw from a stack, or thrust their heads into large piles of straw, sometimes get barley beards or oat chaff into their eyes, inflaming and shutting the eye, and causing the flow of water from it, and sometimes producing blindness. S. E. TODD states in the Ohio *Farmer*, that after trying for a cow partly blinded with oat chaff, the various remedies generally prescribed, including powdered burnt alum blown into the eye, the use of honey, &c., to no purpose, he found the best remedy, and one entirely effectual, was to take a silk pocket-handkerchief, draw it tightly over the end of the finger, and after having raised the lid as much as practicable, thrust the covered finger carefully into the eye. The chaff adhered to it, and was at once brought out. He has always succeeded with this remedy. If the finger is not large, it may be passed all around the ball. The animal, if not gentle, will require tying.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF FOWLS.—A French journal states that experiments to ascertain the comparative productiveness of the different breeds of poultry were made last Spring in the Zoological Gardens of the Bois de Boulogne. The number of eggs laid by the fowls in that establishment has been immense, and the sale of them produced in April the sum of 3,083f. It appears that the Asiatic breeds of Nankin and Brahmapootra are the best layers; the French Crevecœurs come next; the Houdans third; the La Fleche fourth; and after them the Dorkings and a Dutch breed. The Nankins and Brahmapootras are also remarkably precocious, and according to some breeders they begin laying in February, and keep on almost to the end of the year.

BEE HARVESTS.—There are for the bees three harvest seasons in every year—Spring, Summer and Autumn. If only one of these yield abundantly, the bees will secure a supply for all their prospective wants; and so likewise if all three are only moderately good. When they can gather plentifully during two of them, they secure a supply and a surplus; and when all three yield amply, there will be a superabundance of stores. As a general rule, destitution and starvation will only occur among bees which are diseased or mismanaged; especially when by improper or excessive pruning in the Spring, they are constrained to use for comb-building the avails of the early harvest, and the later ones prove to be meagre.—*American Bee Journal.*

A NEW VEGETABLE.—There has lately been exhibited, at several meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, a new vegetable which promises to become a permanent institution among kitchen garden crops. It is a cabbage in the form of Brussels sprouts. The stem is about a foot high bearing on its summit a good-sized hearted cabbage of the ordinary character; but the stem is covered with small cabbages about the size of a small dessert apple, and these when cooked form an excellent dish, partaking of the flavor of a nice summer cabbage, and without the strong Savoy flavor which distinguishes the Brussels sprouts. The merit of producing this variety is due to Mr. Wm. Melville, Dalmeny Park Gardens, near Edinburgh, and a very good name to distinguish it would be to call it Dalmeny Sprouts.

POACHED EGGS.—Poached eggs make several excellent dishes; but poaching them is rather a delicate operation, as in breaking the eggs into the water, particular care must be taken to keep the white round the yolk. The best way is to open the small end of the egg with a knife. When the egg is done—it must be very soft—it should be thrown into cold water, where it may be pared, and its appearance improved before it is dished up. Poached eggs are served up upon spinach or stewed endive, or alone, with rich gravy, or with stewed onions. They may also be fried in oil until they are brown, when they form a good dish with rich gravy.

PLUMS.—To those who have plum trees that are now beginning to form their fruit, we commend the use of the mallet and sheet operation on the curculio. If the operation is not faithfully followed up now, they will have no plums, and a general complaint will issue that the fruit cannot be raised. Ashes and the chickens are recommended as a good remedy, but the mallet must be employed to jar the tree, as without a sudden shock the insect will not fall within reach of either chickens or hog. In fact, a plum orchard should be set off by itself, so that it may have just such treatment as will insure a chance for the crop to mature.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR COLDS.—A remedy never known to fail: Three cents' worth of licorice; three cents' worth of rock candy; three cents' worth of gum arabic. Put them in a quart of water, simmer them till thoroughly dissolved; then add three cents' worth of paregoric, and a like quantity of antimonial wine. Let it cool, and sip whenever the cough is troublesome. It is pleasant, infallible, cheap and good. Its cost is only fifteen cents.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

E. J. C.—DON'T FORGET SUNDAY AFTERNOON. A. M.

O. F.—ALL RIGHT. G. G.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, in the country preferred, by a neat genteel young girl, who has followed her trade in the City, but has lost her occupation in consequence of dull times; she feels competent to do light housework, and assist in any capacity that may be required; will endeavor to make herself generally useful; wages not much of an object if she finds an agreeable home. Answers may be addressed to ALICE, Box 184 *Times* Office. P. S.—Reference will be given from her recent employers.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would go as general house servant in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place; is willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. No objections to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a most excellent young woman, as chambermaid and to assist at washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or laundress only; is a beautiful laundress; first-class City reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing, and make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, &c.—EMployers furnished with first-class help, free of charge; none but tidy, honest, well-recommended girls received, and such are now waiting for places at the first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or will do general housework in a private family; has lived seven months in her last place; is a good baker, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, game and soups, baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice creams; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, laundress only, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; understands her business in all its branches; best of references given. Apply at No. 76 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and family sewing of all kinds; the best City reference given. Address E. D., care of Godfrey, Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING young woman wishes a situation to do general housework, in City or country; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is a first-rate washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; has good reference. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 6.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a young girl, (Welch,) or as chambermaid, with best of reference. Apply for two days, at No. 193 East 8th-st., in the rear.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—SITUATION wanted, by a hard-working but respectable girl, to do general housework; will be found a quiet, deserving girl; knows how to work, and is not afraid of it; will hire for low wages where she can have a quiet, steady home, either in City or country; well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY highly recommended girl, a situation as first-class laundress, does fluting and shirt ironing in superior style; wages $8; country preferred. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a colored woman as waiter and chambermaid, a good-washer and ironer, and with good City references. Apply at No. 27 Park-place, corner Church-st., first floor.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., families will find a large selection of first-class help, American, German, Irish, &c., &c. The proprietor being in the business for 8 years, conducts the Institute in a reliable and business-like manner. Immediate and careful attention to orders by mail. Circulars sent on demand. O. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest, old-established office and institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

EMPLOYMENT FOR FEMALES.—WANTed, four or five respectable females, of good address, to sell two or three articles needed in every family. Address BUSINESS, Box. No. 143 *Times* Office, and circulars will be sent, stating nature of business, terms, &c.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGH English Protestant, a situation as coachman, can bring good recommendations from his last situations; no objection to the country; knows the City well. Can be seen or heard from at No. 61 4th av., by applying for E. F., for 3 days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a single man, who can milk; understands the care of horses and all kinds of stock; has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener, can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a young man, aged 27 years, has the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for 2 days, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, at the drug-store, 17th-st. and 4th-av., or any notes addressed to J. M. will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call at or address A. M., No. [illegible] East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., care [illegible], public caterer and waiter.

AS WAITER.—WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED by a young man, who is lately disengaged, or to travel with a gentleman; has good City references to families whom he has served for some years back; no objection to go in the country. Communications left at Box No. 195 *Times* Office, addressed J. M., will be attended to.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANÇAIS CONNAISSANT le service de table désire se placer dans une famille privée. Adresse L. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

TWO YOUNG MEN WILL GIVE $5 EACH to any one enabling them to work their passage to San Francisco. Address F. P. S., Eagle Hotel, No. 11 Greenwich-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; [illegible] on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages [illegible] engineering, &c.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks.
Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

AUGUST.—BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, Arithmetic, &c., taught day and evening during August; students from City or country pursue such studies as they prefer, at hours suiting, independent of classes, and progress as rapidly as their enterprise and ability will permit; young men or boys whose diffidence has prevented their progress in large schools, receive here strictly individual instruction, and learn more in two weeks than in months under class systems. M. S. PAINE,
No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 78 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A THOROUGHLY educated, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment. She is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz.: Higher English, French, which she speaks fluently, Spanish and the first principles of music; or would assume the duties of governess to small children. The very highest references, &c., can be offered. Compensation of no importance. Parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly solicited not to respond. Address at once, R. G., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, OF MIDDLE age, a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, fully competent to instruct in French, German, Latin, and every other branch of a superior education, desires an engagement as tutor in a private family, or as professor at a college, or respectable institution. Best references given. Address, stating terms, C. R. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition and qualified to teach English in all its branches, together with German, French and music, desires to give private lessons in either of the above, on moderate terms. Would also take classes in German at schools and seminaries. The best references given. Address A. B. C., No. 192 Stanton-st.

ONE QUALIFIED TO TEACH THE ORDINARY English branches, and possessing some knowledge of vocal and instrumental music, desires a situation as teacher in school or family; she is accustomed to playing an organ in church. Salary very low. Address immediately "X., Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y."

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH English, French and drawing, may hear of a good situation in a small school, near the City, by applying to WM. WILLIAMS, Hackensack, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

THE LADY WHO, BY MISTAKE, EXchanged her parasol for a sun umbrella, in pew No. 4, in the gallery of Rev. Dr. Spring's church, on the occasion of Rev. Dr. Hoge's funeral sermon, will oblige the owner by leaving the umbrella with the sexton of said church, where she can receive her own in exchange.

MACHINERY WANTED.—SMALL ENGINE, lathes, planers, drills, vices, &c., wanted; such as have been used by sewing-machine makers, and similar small work would answer best. Address CASH BUYER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND TANK, OF 50 to 100 bbls. capacity. Address F. J. SAGE, Middletown, Conn.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 852 Broadway, near 13th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 87 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

GENTEEL EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.—Our Receipt Book contains the celebrated METROPOLITAN HOTEL [illegible], and much Advice to Housekeepers, including the famous HOLLAND WASHING [illegible]. Book [illegible] or is sent, with circular [illegible], for 12 cents. [illegible] a week made sure. [illegible] STAFFORD & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, *an entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICE:

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and ground is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house 3 minutes' walk from the depot; overlooking river and creek. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 385 Broadway, up stairs, for one week.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW LADIES AND single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at Glen Cove, L. I., half a mile from landing, from $3 to $4 a week. Fishing and boating. Address Mrs. E. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, or apply at No. 41 Grove-st., N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed; house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 20TH-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, suitable for a small genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—WANTED, IN A PLEAsant neighborhood in town, a small furnished house. Apply stating terms, address, and length of time for which a lease could be given, to Box No. 3,753 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage houses and lots, with gardens attached, and near the Village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; farms of 214, 200 acres; several others from 160 down to 20 acres. These are all good farms, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of valuable country property. One of 41 acres, good building, abounds in fruit of every kind, fine lawn of shaded trees around the house, fine garden, &c. Terms easy; within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt. Some 20 farms of the above description for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, near the dépôt, Waverly house.
S. D. HUNTING.
MADISON, Morris County, N. J., August 5, 1861.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE location for fruit-growing, 48 acres of land; soil, deep sandy loam, without stones; 30 miles from New-York, 4 miles from railroad dépôt, 6 from ship harbor; contains over 4,000 bearing peach trees, young apple orchard of ten acres, two acres of pears and cherries, and two acres of small fruits. Price, $2,000. Half can remain on mortgage. Address J. MAYO, Farmingdale, Long Island, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Westchester County, near Tarrytown, of 132 acres; part with river view; plenty of fruit and wood; never-failing streams and excellent soil; good two-story cottage house and out-buildings. Apply to T. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., No. 18 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 139 ACRES, 100 under good improvement; good house and barns; excellent soil, well adapted for a dairy or raising of sheep; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 155 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broad

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpean, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sundays till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 2d floor; No. 25 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the most *aggravated cases,* whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy,* nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 90 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholingogue—$1 50.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefacter, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first sexual surgeon living, continues the cure of diseases and debility at No. 658 Broadway. His new Book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. [illegible] Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a hook.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front residence, No. 9 West 28th-st., New-York; house 25 feet 6 inches by 56 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; modern style; hot and cold water; heaters, &c. Also, the four story and basement brown stone front building, 29 by 78, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York. Also, elegant country seat at Ossining; new; sixteen rooms; fine view of Hudson; barn; carriage, ice and out houses; fish-ponds; fruit, and twenty-seven acres, all tillable. For sale to close estate. SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, Attorneys for Executor, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A good house in the City of New-York, a house and ten acres of good land, with good out-buildings, situated on Long Island, six miles from Brooklyn ferry. This property now rents at eleven hundred dollars per annum. Inquire at No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, on the Hudson, accessible by five steamers daily, and by the trains of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and the Hudson River Railroad, having a delightful location directly on the river, with facilities for boating, fishing, bathing and horseback riding, is open for boarders both by the day and week. Charges to suit the times. Address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 1, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., NEW-YORK. Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 6, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York. W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued. Which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

TREASURY NOTES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS for investment or payment of duties bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The transfer books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the twenty-third day of August instant. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board, CHARLES PALMER, Ass't. Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 6, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the State of North Carolina bought by CARPENTER VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 2[illegible] *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MONEYED MEN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING a profitable manufacturing business wishes to increase its facilities. Parties with capital are wanted to form a stock company or copartnership, with a capital of say about $15,000 or $20,000. Applicants must be of respectability, as the advertiser will furnish satisfactory references as to his standing and the business in question. Address Box No. 2,777 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGON AND AMBULANCE HARNESS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Nos. 50 AND 52 HOWARD-ST. AND No. 16 MERCER, NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, Army Wagon Harness.

The proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, and the price at which they can be delivered at this depot, the number which can be made by the bidder within one month after receipt of the order; also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The harness must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns:

Four-mule harness as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 6 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ⅝ inch iron; hip straps, 3 feet 11 inches long, 2½ inches wide; stay pieces 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 5 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide; tie straps, 15 inches long, ⅝ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side 2 feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two-inch buckle; short side 1 foot 5 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS, 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 11½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; nose piece 11 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 5½ inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; bitts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 lbs. to the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 16 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron, with T on one end, weight 7½ to 8 lbs. per pair. Twisted or straight.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 22 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron. Twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 1 inch long, 2¼ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap. Twisted.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle, ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horsehide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with a 2½ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1¼ inch wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle. Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with 1¼-inch buckle; stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ pounds to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO COLLARS, 17½ to 18 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO NECK STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP STRAPS.—Back strap 5 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip Straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1½ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse-hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 18 inches wide, 17 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

Four-horse Harness, as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 8 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of ⅝ inch iron; hip straps, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stay pieces, 2 feet 2 inches long, 3 inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 5 feet 6 inches long, 1½ inch wide; the straps 15 inches long, ⅝ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side, 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle; short side, 1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS.—22 to 23 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide, of alum tanned leather.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 12½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; bitts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 pounds the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2½ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 pounds per pair.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 11 links to the foot, twisted No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse-hide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1¼ inches wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle. Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with 1¼-inch buckle; stirrups malleable iron tinned bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ lbs. to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO COLLARS, 20 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO NECK-STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY-BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE-CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP-STRAPS.—Back Strap 5 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip straps with buckles each 2 feet 8 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with wrought hooks.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 7 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the center to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-horse harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace chain, crupper and hip straps, back bands and coupling straps are doubled; one bearing chain 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 30 feet long.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-mule harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace-chains, crupper and hip straps, back band, and coupling-straps, are doubled; one bearing chain 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 28 feet long.

Proposals will also be received for making and delivering ambulance harness for two or four mule or horse teams,—a specification of which will be hereafter furnished.

Forms of proposals and guarantees will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Army Wagon and Ambulance Harness," and addressed to

MAJOR D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS.

The Navy Department will receive offers from parties who are able to execute work of this kind, and who are engaged in it, of which they will furnish evidence with their offer, for the construction of one or more IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS-OF-WAR, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor over sixteen feet draught of water; to carry an armament of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eighty days. The smaller draught of water, compatible with other requisites, will be preferred. The vessel to be rigged with two masts, with wire rope standing rigging, to navigate at sea.

A general description and drawings of the vessel, armor, and machinery, such as the work can be executed from, will be required.

The offer must state the cost and the time for completing the whole, exclusive of armament and stores of all kinds, the rate of speed proposed, and must be accompanied by a guarantee for the proper execution of the contract, if awarded.

Persons who intend to offer are requested to inform the Department of their intention before the 15th August, instant, and to have their propositions presented within two [illegible] from this date.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 12 South-st., New-York, July 1[illegible], 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 15th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the rock, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between [illegible] A. M. and 12 M. [illegible] PERKINS, Secretary.

CALORIC YACHT FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the [illegible] Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws, the *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* to have hoisting screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for [illegible] after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my or our disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signature and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed.) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ALSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.

aps-law6wM* JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York, No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 59 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CAUTION IS HEREBY given against receiving or negotiating a BILL OF EXCHANGE, No. 6,421, for £2,000, (two thousand pounds sterling,) drawn Aug. 8, 1861, by H. L. Routh & Sons, to their own order, on McBuish, Sons & Co., London, at 60 days' sight, as the same has been lost and payment stopped. WOOD & RI[illegible], No. 42 [illegible]-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON ON BOARD steamer *Sylvan Shore*, or [illegible] foot [illegible] to [illegible] cars, or on board the cars, a lady's gold WATCH AND CHAIN, with locket [illegible]. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Mrs. BARCLAY, No. 165 East 3[illegible]-st.

LOST—A SMALL-SIZE [illegible] [illegible] worth nearly worn off. Any person [illegible] the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with E. A. WATSON, No. 105 Maiden-lane.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK, WHICH THE OWNER may have by proving property and paying charges, by calling at No. 110 William-st., corner of John-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. COALES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings. Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6:45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7:15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.
" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Every Tuesday Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW—[illegible] foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, [illegible] making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M., Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9.45, 11 A. M., 1.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15 P. M.

1861 GRAND HOLIDAY EXCURSION 1861

TO TILTON'S GROVE AND LONG BRANCH, N. J., STOPPING AT FORT HAMILTON DOCK EACH WAY, On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14,

THE STEAMBOAT SEA-SHORE

WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Robinson-st., N. R., at 10 A. M.
From Fort Hamilton Wharf, L. I., at 10.30 A. M.

Connecting with cars at Port Monmouth for the above places.

Returning, leave Long Branch at 4.45 P. M., and Tilton's Grove at 5.15 P. M., arriving in New-York before dark.

A Cotillion Band will accompany the Excursion.

Tickets to Tilton's Grove and return, 50 cents; tickets to Long Branch and return, $1. Large parties taken at reduced rates.

These Excursions will be continued EVERY DAY.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day except Sunday at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch, [illegible] and return $1 0
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return .... [illegible]
To Patterson's Grove and return .... [illegible]
To Port Monmouth and return .... [illegible]

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake, Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. PU[illegible], will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.	7.15 A. M.	Spring-st.	7.45 A. M.
Broome-st.	7.25 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	7.30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7.35 A. M.	Pier No. 4	8 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7.50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays [illegible] Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st. 7½ o'clock, Spring-st. 7¾, Broome-st., E. R. 8½, Peck-slip, [illegible], Pier No. 4, N. R. [illegible] A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

G. [illegible], Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—[illegible] SUPERB [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] to be sold for cash. By order of M. BROWN, Mortgagee.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, AUG. 20. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,

Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.

FARE.

Cape May, cabin $2 00
Philadelphia, cabin 2 00
Philadelphia, steerage 1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR HAVANA,

VIA

KEY WEST.

The completely armed United States Mail steamship MARION, Capt. GEO. A. COLE, will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana, touching at Key West to land mails and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A rare opportunity for travelers. The splendid British iron steamship ROYAL BRIDE, THOMAS SMITH, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on 10th inst.

This ship has excellent accommodations for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $65. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin .... $75 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London .... 80 | Steerage to London 33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight sections and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, [illegible] WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, NEIL SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 28th of August. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8 and 9.45 A. M., and at 3 15 and 4 15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars at 6.45 and 8.15 A. M. and at 2.15 and 3.30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7.45 and 8.45 A. M., and at 5 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 6 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11.25 A. M., and 3.55 and 5.25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.15 P. M.	10.15 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 5.30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of cars from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8.15 and 9.15 A. M., and 1.25 and 6.25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4.25 and 6.25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4.25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL [illegible] in the United States, N. B. GRIFFIN [illegible] New-York and No. 257 Fulton-st. [illegible] on their [illegible] extracting the roots. On plate [illegible] gold [illegible] rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The manager is pleased to announce the most WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY ever offered to the people of New-York or America. A HIPPOPOTAMUS, from the RIVER NILE IN EGYPT, the only animal of the kind ever brought to America, an animal that is worshipped by the Egyptians, and never allowed to leave the country except by the special permission of the Government. This is the only one ever known out of the country, except at the Zoological Gardens in London, and the Garden of Plants in Paris.

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY, MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, PURE WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.

The Lecture-room Entertainments embrace PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA and FARCE,

By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent. Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST, Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT, The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c. Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL NIGHTS OF MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, "OUR AMERICAN COUPLE." MONDAY, Aug. 12, 1861, THE IRISH HUSSAR.

O'NIEL, (the Hussar,) .... Mr. FLORENCE

After which MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

Annie, (assuming 5 characters,) .... Mrs. Florence
Tim .... Mr. Florence

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st. GEORGE CHRISTY and his incomparable Troupe APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS. Reëngagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS, BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST. Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4! The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturer of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman.

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew E. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and [illegible].

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County, he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT [illegible] LUKE, KELTOGEN & REICHELT, of the City of New-York, have assigned all their property to MORRIS K. JESUP and JOSEPH HERZFELD, of the City of New-York, in trust for the payment of their debts. The office of the assignees is at No. [illegible] Broadway, where all claims are to be presented and all payments to be made.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depot must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster Gen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the law under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.
WILLIAM TRACY.
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE.
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD.
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

July 1[illegible], 1861.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the [illegible] meeting of the present year on the [illegible] day of September, 1861, at the City Hall of this City, at [illegible] A. M., in [illegible] Part No. 1 of the [illegible] for the purpose of granting licenses. [illegible]

August 19, 1861.

WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by stationers generally. JESSE G. [illegible]

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE BROOKLYN.

A DESERTER FROM NEW-ORLEANS—INTERESTING INFORMATION—CONDITION OF THE CITY—PLANS FOR DESTROYING THE BROOKLYN, ETC.

BLOCKADING SQUADRON, MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Monday, July 15, 1861.

On Saturday night, June 22, a deserter from the rebel army, quartered in the City of New-Orleans, succeeded in safely reaching the United States steam sloop *Brooklyn*, of the blockading squadron, now stationed at Pass-à-l'Outre. He represented that he had been three days in coming down the river and gaining that vessel, during which period he had subsisted upon a meagre quantity of hard crackers and water. The condition of this deserter excited the deepest sympathy of all on board. His clothes were miserable, and he had the appearance of a man on the verge of starvation, but, notwithstanding this, he seemed to be elated to be with those whom he insisted upon calling his friends; as the instant his feet rested upon the deck of the gallant *Brooklyn*, he fell upon his knees, and, lifting up his hands to heaven, said with a loud voice, "Thank God, I am again under the Stars and Stripes." The demeanor of the poor fellow was such that all his hearers believed that he sincerely felt thankful that he was once more allowed to stand under the glittering emblem of our country's glory.

The cause of his desertion was, that he had been impressed into a service he had no sympathy for, and made to fight those whom he was bound to by ties that never could be sundered. From him we also learn that in the City of New-Orleans a system of terrorism, unprecedented in civilized countries, is continually practised by the several bands of cut-throat soldiers now on duty there, and smilingly countenanced by their chivalric military leaders. He says that words are inadequate to depict the utter demoralization of a portion of the troops. It would seem that the one great enjoyment of their present life is to consume as much villainous whisky as they can procure, the channel through which they attain it being of the least importance to them. In their marauding expeditions for this pleasant and wholesome beverage, and whilst suffering from too frequent potations of it, these ruffians have committed acts of the basest nature. Houses have been entered, the family circle invaded and broken up, and men have been threatened with immediate incarceration in the convict's cell, unless their demands were heeded and their numerous wants supplied. Notwithstanding this place is the hot-bed of secession, our informant assures us that there still remain in New-Orleans many Union men, but they dare not avow *publicly* their sentiments, as an unlucky word in this respect, if overheard by any of the soldiers, would inevitably result to their great disadvantage. These Union men are patiently awaiting the arrival of National troops, or some opportunity when they may strike a blow terrible in its effect against secession and its admirers and participators.

Food and provisions of every character are very scarce in New-Orleans, and consequently enormously high. Many of the poorer portions of the community are already suffering terribly because of this, and there is no immediate prospect that their condition will be alleviated. Flour is advancing daily in price, and late journals say that owing to the blockade of the Ohio River and the several passes to the ocean, no provisions of any character have been received for some time.

This same deserter told the officers of the *Brooklyn* that many of the very sanguine Secessionists in New-Orleans have lately openly vaunted that it would not be long before their vessel would be taken by the authorities there, and all on board be prisoners of war. They say that they will have her at all hazards; and to effect it they have taken the old tow-boat *Enoch Train*, and are as rapidly as possible converting her into a formidable floating battery. They are building her up with massive beams, 17 inches in thickness, making a solid bow of 20 feet, and fastening them in the most substantial manner. Over this impenetrable mass will be a complete covering of iron plates, riveted together and fitted in such a way as to render her bomb-proof. The *Enoch Train* was built in Boston in 1855, by J. O. CURTIS. Her correct dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 128 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; depth of hold to spar-deck, 12 feet 6 inches; draft of water when loaded, 11 feet, 387 tons burden. Her frame when built was of white oak, and cross-fastened with iron and treenails. Her engine is of the inclined description, with two cylinders 36 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 2 feet 8 inches. She is a propeller. Her machinery was constructed by HARRISON LORING, of Boston. It will thus be observed that this floating battery might prove a formidable enemy, and when it is considered the large sum of $150,000 has been offered by influential men in New-Orleans, for either the capture or positive proof that the *Brooklyn* has been sunk, you may well imagine the attempt will in time be made. The conquest of such a man-of-war as the *Brooklyn* would be a glorious one for them, and equal to any amount of money and any number of lives. The officers and crew of that vessel, however, are not frightened at this display, and it is their wish that this scheme will not be abandoned, but that it will be carried into effect as soon as practicable.

The journals of New-Orleans, and those of other Southern cities, are endeavoring, by a multiplicity of falsehoods, the most abominable ever uttered, to keep the mass in ignorance of the precise state of affairs at the North.

The latest authentic particulars we have received from Pensacola, convey the impression that many of the troops have left that place. This may result from the expiration of the time for which some of their troops engaged to stay, but it is probably caused by their presence being wanted at some other position. We have known for some little while that much disaffection exists among the soldiers there, and that the loathsome disease, yellow fever, had broken their ranks and lessened their numbers.

Fort McRea, at this place, has received many additions at the hands of the enemy. Its armament has been increased, and with what it contained when they stole it from the National Government, which was 58 24-pounders, 3 10-inch Columbiads, 24 42-pounders, 16 32-pounders and 13 8-inch Columbiads, it must now possess more strength than it ever did before. Fort Pickens looks down upon them as ever, its guns looking like way sentinels and warning monitors; but of its condition, &c., "mum" is the word.

Warrington, a short distance from Pensacola, instead of being the handsome little village it was before the war, is now but the remnant of its former self. Since the proclamation of Gen. BRAGG in May last, compelling every private family to quit the town, which they did, leaving their property behind them to the tender mercies of the rebels, it has been the quarters of a portion of the Confederate troops, who upon their foraging expeditions and excursions throughout the country, made it their rendezvous, and sadly has it suffered from this. It contained at one time many fine families, but they have gone, some never to return, as there were many differences of opinion, in many instances in the same family in relation to this war. It is sad to contemplate its present condition, but worse still to think of its future.

The various works of our Government at Key West and Tortugas are going on briskly. Large bodies of workmen of different trades have arrived at these places from time to time from the North, and as rapidly as they land, are disposed of upon the forts, &c. Forts Taylor and Jefferson have had an immense deal of work done upon them lately, and I am enabled to apprise you that they are in excellent condition for both offensive and defensive operations.

We have heard that the steam-sloop *Richmond* is going to the Gulf of Mexico to relieve some of the vessels that have been stationed there the longest. That is what is required, as both the *Roanoke* and the *Brooklyn* sadly need their machinery repaired.

The health of the squadron is good.

PROBABLE INTENTION TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 11.

A Southern vessel now at St. John, N. B., and having a considerable quantity of munitions of war on board, is stated as being destined to run the blockade. The Captain and owners, who are both citizens of Charleston, are cautiously purchasing further supplies.

The steamer *New-Brunswick* carried from Boston, last Tuesday, $1,100 worth of tin-plate, $1,200 worth of block-tin, and $350 worth of quicksilver. This being an unusual importation to St. John, it is considered as part of the cargo intended for said vessel.

The above vessel is the ship *Alliance*, of Charleston, which arrived at St. John, N. B., June 15, and the goods above referred to were landed alongside of her at the wharf there.

PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM COL. CORCORAN.

RICHMOND, Va., July 24, 1861.

Capt. James B. Kirker:

MY DEAR CAPTAIN—I know you will regret to hear of my being here a prisoner of war. The circumstances connected with the affair are easily told. My regiment was twice engaged during that hard contested fight on the 21st ult., and left the field with the thanks of Gen. MCDOWELL for their services. I brought them off in admirable order, having formed a square, to defend against the Cavalry who were advancing. I moved in the square until reaching a wood, having to pass through a defile, and over very broken ground. I had to march by a flank until I reached the road, where we got mixed up with two other regiments, who were retiring in disorder. I soon ordered a halt to connect our line, and scarcely had the command been given, when the cavalry of the enemy, were seen advancing, and immediately the other regiments went over the rail fence into the field, and mine with them. I dismounted (my horse being wounded) and followed into the field, took the colors and called out to rally around it. My voice was drowned amid the roar of the cavalry carbines and the discharge of artillery; consequently only two officers, Capt. MCIVER and Lieut. CONNOLLY, with nine privates, were all I had. This delay caused our arrest. The cavalry surrounded us at a small house which I was about to use as a means of defence, and made prisoners of my gallant little band. Many others were made prisoners in the same field and immediate vicinity, who had fallen down from exhaustion, making a total of prisoners from the Sixty-ninth of thirty-seven, who are all here, and a list of whom I send that you may publish for the information of their friends.

We lost many a brave and manly spirit on that day, which fills me with the deepest sorrow. My beloved acting Lieutenant-Colonel—HAGGERTY—was the first who fell; and I am fearful about Capt. MEAGHER, who acted as Major, as I have not seen him since the fight, nor any person who could give me any information. My imprisonment is deeply embittered from the want of knowledge of the fate of my beloved soldiers since my last sight of them.

There are about forty officers here, amongst whom are Capts. Manson and Farrish, Lieut. Irwin, John Whyte; Ives and Campbell, of the Seventy-ninth; Lieut. Gordon, Second United States Dragoons; Drs. Powers and Connolly, of the Second; Drs. Norval and McKletchy, of the Seventy-ninth; Lieut. Goodenough, of the Fourteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, and Capt. Griffin, of the Eighth, New-York.

There are about six hundred prisoners in this building belonging to different regiments—the Second, Eighth and Seventy-first, New-York, and Fire Zouaves. I send you some lists; publish them for the benefit of their friends. Give my love to Mrs. CORCORAN and all friends, and believe me your sincere and affectionate friend,

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Colonel Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

LIST OF NAMES.

Captain, James M'Iver.
Lieutenant, Edmund Connolly.
Color Sergeant, John Murphy.
Sergeant, Wm. O'Donohue, Company K.

PRIVATES.

James Kane, Co. K.	Wm. Moore, Co. B.
Daniel Cassidy, Co. K.	John Kerr, Co. B.
Patrick Dunn, Eng. corps.	James McGinnis, Co. B.
John Cottow, Eng. corps.	John Nugent, Co. B.
Thos. McGuire, Eng. corps.	Wm. Joyce, Co. B.
Jas. Gaynor, Eng. corps.	John McNeil, Co. B.
Edw. Sweeney, Eng. corps.	Maurice D. Walsh, Co B.
Jer'h. Castigan, Co. D.	Patrick Logue, Co. C.
George McKeon, Co. D.	Patrick Blake, Co. C.
R. H. Fitchett, Co. E.	Wm. Nulty, Co. C.
James McNulty, Co. F.	James McCarrick, Co. C.
Stephen Comer, Co. G.	Edward McGrath, Co. H.
James McRorty, Co. G.	Charles King, Co. H.
Thomas Dunbar, Co. G.	Geo. McDisney, Co. H.
John Gaffney, Co. A.	Jer'h Sullivan, Co. H.
Thomas Brown, Co. A.	John Owens, Co. H.

PRISONERS OF SECOND WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

Serg't Frank Dexter, Co. A.	H. Stroud, Company E.
Robert Welsh, Co. A.	Wm. Taylor, Company E.
E. C. Marsh, Company A.	Henry Wyed, Co. E.
Nathan Heath, Co. A.	L. Perry, Company E.
J. M. Hawkins, Co. B.	Stephen Graham, Co. E.
S. P. Jackson, Co. B.	Hutle Henry, Co. F.
Joseph Frome, Co. B.	David O'Brien, Co. G.
Robert Burns, Co. B.	J. P. Christie, Co. G.
—— Marshall, Co. B.	Serg't Holdridge, Co. H.
Henry Rhode, Co. C.	C. Trowbridge, Co. H.
Thomas Brookens, Co. C.	Serg't J. Gregory, Co. J.
A. Jones, Co. D.	W. P. Smith, Co. J.
John Hamilton, Co. D.	Geo. W. Dilly, Co. J.
Andrew Brun, Co. D.	Fred. Bune, Co. J.
Hugh Murray, Co. D.	S. H. Hagadorne, Co. K.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

From the Rochester Express.

It is with a feeling of pleasure that we present our readers with the following letter just received by Mrs. W. H. MERRELL, wife of Corporal MERRELL, our regular correspondent in the Twenty-seventh Regiment:

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

I fear you are in trouble on my account, not having heard from me since I left Fairfax. * * God has been good to me in sparing my life. * * I received a wound from a musket ball in the left breast, the ball lodging in my left side. It was a very narrow escape from instant death, but our Heavenly Father willed it otherwise. I was taken prisoner with hundreds of others, and brought to Richmond, where my wound was dressed and where I have received nothing but kindness, the best of care and good treatment. God bless the doctors and Sisters of Mercy, and all the kind-hearted people of Virginia. I could not have been treated better among my own friends than I have been here. I am recovering rapidly, and will be about in a week or two. I expect we will be exchanged in due time.

It is very hard to get word to friends at the North, but I will write as often as I can find a way to send a letter to you. I am in the Military Hospital here. There are some hundreds of others, some very badly wounded, and who cannot live.

* * * JOHN CLARKE is with me here, slightly wounded. Please inform his friends of his safety.

Please inform the *Express* of my situation, and say that I will write them as soon as I can. I should be rejoiced if I could hear from you.

I must close, as I need rest. My heart is light, because I know that God doeth all things well, and that he will care for us. I commend you and my dear child to Him, knowing that you are safe in His kind hands. Be of good cheer! W. H. MERRELL.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Recruiting for the Army here is dead—virtually dead. There is a rendezvous in Cedar-street, one in Chatham-street, and one in Hudson-street—all for the old Army—and these added but 15 men to the service last week. Every recruit brings the man who enlists him $2, and house rent, and the support and pay of recruiting parties, go to make the newly obtained soldier doubly dear to the Government. Each rendezvous costs at least $300 a month, and, of course, three rendezvous cost $900. This makes each individual cost over $15 before he eats his first Government meal. If one office were kept open and the money saved from the needless support of the others given in bounty, every recruit would be able to get a $10 bill the day he joined—a reward that would do more for the increase of the Army than a dozen officers.

The men now going into the service want to ride horseback, hence the cavalry office in Hudson street got twice as many men last week as our foot soldiers rendezvous. A new branch office, to take advantage of this preference, has been opened at No. 5 Broadway, as an accessory to that in Hudson-street, and it is doing well already. Until within a few weeks, there were two infantry recruits to one mounted one enlisted. The new regiments are getting along slowly. At Fort Hamilton, the Head-quarters of the Twelfth, the materials for a couple of companies are accumulating, and every exertion is being made to fill them up. The Head-quarters of the Fourteenth at Fort Trumbull, Conn., have now 110 men, and two detachments from neighboring towns were sent up on Thursday. An office for this Regiment has been opened at Providence, Rhode Island. The recent order of the War Department stipulates that "all soldiers enlisted in 1861-2 shall be three years' men," for some 3,000 have joined the service for five years, who will come under this law, and experienced military persons fear that exempting them, unnecessarily, from two years' service will have a deleterious effect in 1864, inasmuch as the mania for leaving the army, which the 1861 volunteers are expected to exhibit when their time expires, will take hold of the regulars and result in a serious exodus from the old regiments.

The naval recruiting people are in ecstasy. The official notification that the Government would soon devise means to [illegible] their business has induced them to make great preparations for large accessions to their list of recruits. In Cherry and South streets last week 221 men were [illegible]. This is a remarkable illustration of the Naval resources of the nation, as each succeeding week surpasses the last in the number of seamen received. New-Bedford and Boston have added over 4,000 able-bodied seafaring men to the Navy since April, and as none but seamen and ordinary seamen are taken here, our stock of real sailors must now amount to over 15,000 men. In Cincinnati, we have a newly-opened office, and if more men are procured than will be required to man the gun-boats chartered there, they will be sent on to some receiving-ship. In Buffalo and Erie, too, men are recruited; so that every avenue through which blue-jackets can be obtained, is now pouring its contribution into the service. That another receiving-ship is badly needed, seems to be admitted on all hands; but whether there is any likelihood of one being commissioned soon, is more than we can say.

ILLINOIS AND THE WAR.

TWO CAMPS AT CHICAGO—NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE—ANXIETY TO SERVE UNDER GEN. FREMONT—IMMENSE GRAIN-CROPS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

As I write this morning, the sound of bugle and drum and fife, and even the measured voice of the drill-officers strike upon my ear, instead of the accustomed hum of industry. This alone tells of the great change which has come over our country within a few months. Heretofore, an actual soldier was a rare object to most of us. It was but now and then—sometimes years intervening—that we beheld any portion of our real Army. But now it is a matter of hourly occurrence, and war and its preparations have become the business of many of our people.

There are two camps forming in the suburbs of the city, besides two regiments and several independent companies which are in barracks in town. Illinois has now nearly 50,000 men in the field, or accepted for the war, and half as many more who have offered, but for whom there is no room at present. There is a general eagerness to enlist under the banner of FREMONT. His name is a host with the Western boys, and they are urgent to be at the rebels under his lead; and, from present appearances, they will soon have an opportunity. The plans of PILLOW and his fellow-traitors in Missouri begin to develop themselves. But as soon as the National Army becomes strengthened, by the filling of the places of the three months' men, they will find Gen. FREMONT upon their track, and Missouri will become altogether too hot for them. The brilliant cavalry affair at Dug Springs is regarded as but a foretaste of what we are to expect from that quarter. With FREMONT, LYON and SIGEL in command, we have no fears but that all will come out well.

I observe that the causes of the Bull Run disaster are still acrimoniously discussed. In a paper before me, the TIMES comes in for a large slice of denunciations, as one of the "forward to Richmond" counselors. There are two simple questions in connection with this matter, which I would like to see answered: Had our army under MCDOWELL been entirely successful—had the rebels been routed and driven back upon Richmond—who would have had the credit, the glory of the battle? Would it have been the TIMES, the *Tribune*, or Gen. SCOTT, and under him MCDOWELL? If any candid judge or jury will say that in the case of success, all the glory would have been awarded to the TIMES and *Tribune* for advocating a forward movement, then they should hear the blame of the failure, and not otherwise. I am within bounds when I say that nineteen out of every twenty in the Northwest had become impatient of the delay at Washington—at the time and opportunity given the rebels in Virginia to strengthen and intrench themselves. We had offered men by regiments, and had been told over and over again that the Secretary of War had enough. Thousands upon thousands had been refused permission to serve under the old flag in defence of the imperiled Union. They saw the time of an immense army of three months' men about expiring—men who had been assembled and kept in camp for two or three months at an enormous expense and to no purpose. Under these circumstances was it strange that there was impatience—that all, or nearly all, agreed that something should be done—that a forward movement should be made? It was made, but how? Let this rest until the war is over, until the rebellion is crushed out, and then let us have the whys and wherefores. All the West expect great things of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and they see in the active efficiency which he has already manifested at head-quarters, a guarantee that we are to have no more failures within the possibility of man.

During the past two weeks the weather has been extremely hot in all this region. The thermometer has ranged from 100° to 105° in the shade, during the warmest part of the day. We have thought of and pitied our poor soldiers who are doing either camp or field duty. During the past week there have occurred five fatal cases of sun-stroke in this city, all foreign laborers—three Germans and two Irish. We have had several smart showers recently, so that vegetation does not suffer much yet. This weather is bringing the corn forward rapidly, and notwithstanding the lateness of the Spring, Illinois will, this season, keep good her reputation as a producer of this great staple. So plentiful still is the old crop, that farmers a hundred miles from shipping points realize but from six to eight cents per bushel. I have heard of sales of over 175,000 bushels at railroad stations south of here at the former figure. The Illinois Central Railroad Company are receiving it largely in payment for land, as the settlers are unable to meet their notes in cash. The farmers are agreeably disappointed in the wheat harvest. The quality is better, and the quantity larger than they anticipated, and the surplus will more than equal the average of former years. Grain continues to arrive in large quantities. During the past week the receipts have been: Flour, 23,180 bbls.; wheat, [illegible] bushels; corn, 1,101,230 bushels; oats, [illegible] bushels; live hogs, 3,021; beef cattle, 2,503. The shipments about equal the receipts. We have [illegible] 10,623 bbls. flour, 110,2[illegible] bushels wheat, [illegible] bushels corn, and [illegible] bushels oats. In financial matters there is no serious change. Illinois currency is out of circulation. There was a little flurry during the week caused by the action of the Montreal banks in raising the price of New-York Exchange to 2 per cent. for Canada bank bills. This act on their part caused a refusal to receive these bills as currency, but they are taken at what they will bring at the brokers. An attempt was also made by a few brokers to discredit the Iowa State Bank. A slight panic was created; but all came around right again the next day, as this bank is known to be entirely solvent—ready to redeem in coin or New-York Exchange all its circulation within twenty-four hours. There is more gold now in common business transactions than there has been for several years past.

The Direct Tax law of the General Government excites considerable attention. While it is regarded as essential to preserve the credit and pay the interest on the debt of the General Government, it strikes us of the West that it might have been framed on somewhat more equitable principles. There is much property exempted which would bear a tax equally well with *real estate* and incomes.

Our Recorder's Court, which is in session, has a large list of customers, notwithstanding the war. There are *sixty-four* who have been requested to appear and show why they should not be adjudged guilty of the crimes respectively charged to their account.

Extensive preparations are making for our State Fair, which is to take place near this city in about a month. A large gathering and a magnificent show is anticipated. The premiums for war implements—rifles, muskets, revolvers, cannon, &c., are attracting much attention, and will swell the multitudes expected to be present. Although there is everywhere much enthusiasm in favor of the war for the Union, the arts of peace—especially those by which we have our wealth—are not neglected.

Travel on our railroads appears to be on the increase, notwithstanding the unpropitious season. There are many large companies of emigrants from the North of Europe, Scandinavians principally, who are making their way through Canada to Wisconsin.

ONTONAGON.

ANOTHER REBEL EXPLOIT.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

On the 28th of July, Col. A. A. HUNT, Capt. G. B. MASSEY and Lieut. W. H. BRANHAM, left the City of Mobile for the purpose of capturing the packet *Cheney*. On their arrival at Columbus, Ky., they found her running under the orders and signals of Gen. PRENTISS. There being some doubt as to where she belonged, Col. HUNT sent Capt. MASSEY to Cairo with instructions to remain there until he could ascertain her proper ownership. On the return of Capt. MASSEY, it was rendered certain that she belonged to the enemy. Col. HUNT having been informed that the packet carried United States troops secretly upon her, made known the object of his expedition to a few reliable friends in Columbus, and received the aid of the following gentlemen, viz. T. W. DOUGHTY, S. W. RUSSELL and W. GRAY.

On the arrival of the *Cheney* at Columbus, on Thursday, the 1st inst., so soon as she was landed she was boarded, the captain, clerk, and other officers arrested—the short space of twenty minutes being allowed them to get ashore. Col. HUNT then took command of the boat, bringing her down the Mississippi River to the head-quarters of Gen. G. J. PILLOW, to whom he reported the prize. Gen. PILLOW then ordered Col. HUNT, with the packet, to Memphis to report to Maj.-Gen. POLK.

As she left Columbus a shout arose from a large assemblage on the levee. At Hickman she was presented with a Confederate flag, and three hearty cheers for the success of the adventurers were given. As she progressed down the river, salutes were fired; and other demonstrations of joy were manifested. At Randolph, Capt. TOM DEMMONS, of the Woodruff Guard, was detailed with a detachment of his men to guard her to this city.

She arrived at our wharf at 10 A. M. to-day, with a large United States flag flying beneath a handsome Southern banner.

The *Cheney* is worth probably $25,000, and is a capital prize.

A GRAND-SON OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER ARRESTED IN CINCINNATI.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug 8.

Quite an excitement was raised in the city yesterday by the arrest of a Confederate officer, who made his appearance in our streets in the morning, attired in the garb of a civilian. It happened as follows: Col. GUTHRIE was walking along Third-street accompanied by a military friend, and near the corner of Walnut-street a gentleman passed him, whom he immediately recognized as Lieut.-Col. TYLER, of the Confederate Army, formerly a captain in the Second Dragoons. On being assured that he was not mistaken in the matter, Col. G. approached the secession officer, and in "appropriate terms" told him he was a prisoner of war. TYLER, after recovering the little shock which his nervous system sustained on the reception of this news, said that as he was not dressed in military uniform, and visited the city as a civilian, he had no idea of being arrested. He was compelled, however, to reconcile himself to the belief, and in a few moments, accompanied by Col. GUTHRIE, he went to the Burnet House. On his way thither, he explained the object of his visit to be to convey his wife, who is a daughter of J. J. B. WRIGHT, of this city, and at present residing at Sedamsville, to Richmond, Va.

About an hour after his arrest, TYLER was taken to the United States Marshal's office. Mr. SANDS said he had no authority to detain a man as prisoner of war, and could do nothing in the matter. While the prisoner was in the office of the District-Attorney, Dr. WRIGHT came in and said to him, "Didn't you receive the dispatch I sent you at Nashville?" He replied that he did not. Dr. WRIGHT then asked him if he "did not receive a dispatch he had sent him at Louisville?" He replied that he did not. The Doctor then told him that he must take the consequences of his rash act, but congratulated him upon falling into such good hands as Col. GUTHRIE's. The telegrams referred to were warnings not to come to Cincinnati; the rash act was the trip hither.

Finding that the civil authorities had no right to act in the premises, Col. GUTHRIE determined to take charge of his man until Gen. SCOTT is consulted on the subject. The Union Colonel and the secession Lieutenant-Colonel "locked arms," and started for the Burnet House, where they had dinner, and remained until the afternoon, when it was thought best to remove him to Newport Barracks.

Adjt.-Gen. MCLEAN has telegraphed to Washington, and will probably be advised to-day what to do with the prisoner of war.

TYLER is a grandson of the Ex-President bearing his name. He graduated at West Point in 1848. He resigned his commission as United States Army officer shortly after the secession troubles commenced, and was created Lieutenant-Colonel of a Virginia Regiment. In the battle at Manassas he served as Assistant-General under BEAUREGARD.

On finding, yesterday, that he was in an unpleasant position, he applied to Adjutant-General MCLEAN for release on parole. This was very properly denied him, it being a doubtful question whether a parole could be granted to one who had deserted the United States army to fight against the Government.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 10.

Lieut.-Col. C. H. TYLER, the secession prisoner of war now in confinement in Newport Barracks, is kept in close quarters, well guarded by sentinels. His wife keeps him company in his loneliness. The facts attending TYLER's capture, correctly stated, are as follows: On Monday last he telegraphed from Lexington, Ky., to Dr. J. J. B. WRIGHT, his father-in-law, telling him to send his wife to Lexington to meet him. The dispatch was signed CHARLES HUMPHREYS. Dr. WRIGHT did not recognize the signature, but Mrs. TYLER knew it to mean CHARLES HUMPHREYS TYLER, and immediately replied that she would meet him. On Tuesday TYLER changed his mind, and telegraphed to his wife to meet him at Louisville. His wife replied that she would do so. To the failure or blunders of the telegraph, Col. TYLER owes his ill-fortune. He did not receive the replies sent him, and fearing that the messages he sent had not reached this city, he started from Louisville, and arrived here on Wednesday morning. Mrs. TYLER was on board the omnibus going to the Louisville mail-boat, when she was informed that her husband was a prisoner of war. With the remaining facts of this case, our readers are already aware.

Col. TYLER denies the statement that he spiked the guns at Fort Kearney. He says, however, that as a Government officer he would have spiked the guns and blown up the fort rather than have let them be taken by the Secessionists when he was in command. He gave himself leave of absence to go to Fort Leavenworth with Government mules, and arriving at Fort Leavenworth took a second leave of absence, which he had no right to do, as his superior officer was in command there. For this latter act his name was dropped. He came to this city, got paid off, and resigned in March last. He then left for Virginia.

THE DEMOCRATS IN OHIO.

The Democrats of Ohio assembled in Convention at Columbus on Aug. 7, Hon. D. A. STARKWEATHER presiding. They nominated H. J. JEWETT for Governor, J. SCOTT HARRISON for Lieutenant-Governor, T. J. S. SMITH for Judge of the Supreme Court, W. W. ARMSTRONG for Secretary of State, GEO. W. HOLMES for Treasurer, and WAYNE GRISWOLD for Comptroller. The following are among the resolutions adopted:

2. *Resolved*, That in this National emergency, the Democracy and other Union men of Ohio, banishing all feeling of passion or resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjection, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

3. That while we deem it the duty of every citizen to support and sustain the Government, constitutionally administered, we recommend that the Legislatures of the several States adopt the proper measures for calling a National Convention for the purpose of settling our present difficulties, and restoring and preserving the Union.

4. That the corruption, extravagance, incompetency and favoritism shown in the administration of the War Departments of the State and National Governments, deserve and receive our unqualified condemnation, and ought to be immediately corrected and reformed.

5. That the volunteer soldiers who at the call of their country, promptly went forth to do battle in defence of its Constitution and its laws, and who, in many cases, have been compelled to fight under inexperienced officers, are entitled to our hearty thanks for the gallant manner in which they have discharged their duties.

6. That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is one of the great bulwarks of freedom, and that no citizen can be legally deprived of the benefit thereof except by Congress, and then only in case of rebellion or invasion, when the public safety may require it, and that the late attempt of the President of the United States to suspend the privilege of the same is unwarranted by the Federal Constitution.

VIRGINIA UNION REFUGEE.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

We received a visit, to-day, from a very intelligent, moderate Union man, named CHARLES SUTTON, who has escaped, with his wife and eight children, from near Fairfax Court-house, with the loss of nearly all his property. His quietly-told story gave one a strong impression of the miseries induced by the rebellion, and gave one a deeper feeling of hatred towards the ambitious conspirators who have plunged the South into such distress and agony. Mr. SUTTON came from the North into Virginia about twenty years since, and all his children are natives of the Old Dominion. His farm was located near Fairfax, and at the election, some ten weeks ago, he voted "Union." Before the National advance to Fairfax, Mr. SUTTON deemed it prudent to leave his farm for Washington. When the rebels appeared in that region, they seized about $600 worth of Mr. S.'s property, some of which they promised to pay for, while the rest they took without pay. When the Bull Run affair took place, his family joined in the National retreat, his wife and children driving to Georgetown in an ox wagon. When they left the house they left it open, with all the furniture, provisions, &c., there. They broke down the few fences, so that what live stock the rebels had left might wander off and get food and water. Among other abandoned property was 800 bushels of wheat, quantities of hay, butter, &c. Arriving safely in Washington, Mr. S. brought his family North to a more congenial locality.

The case of Mr. SUTTON is only one out of at least an hundred in Fairfax County. The rebellion has broken up cherished associations, severed kindred ties and wrecked the hopes of innumerable lives. Some few aged Union men determined to stay in Fairfax County after the Bull Run battle; one of them, aged seventy-five, has been arrested by the rebels, and Mr. SUTTON thought that others would suffer the same indignity. In general, however, the Union men remain firm in their principles throughout Virginia and Maryland, and are willing to sacrifice all their property for the loyal cause. The simple dignity with which Mr. SUTTON told his story, was very impressive, and we are glad to find that Union men of his firmness still exist in the most violent rebel regions.

FOR CAIRO.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* of Aug. 5 says:

"On Saturday afternoon a train of twenty-seven cars, laden with artillery, powder, and shot and shell, passed through this place, destined for Cairo, to be used by Gen. FREMONT. The train was in charge of the Adams Express Company. Gen. FREMONT telegraphed to Pittsburgh to have this supply of artillery and munitions sent through by express. It was telegraphed back that the attendant expense would be heavy. The reply was characteristic of the man, that expense was not the matter in question. He wanted the material, and it must go through in the quickest possible time. There must be hot work close at hand on the Mississippi. Gen. FREMONT takes hold just as if he knew what to do and how to do it most effectually. If he does not wipe out the Bull Run stain ere long, the country is much mistaken in its man. There were several big guns—32 and 42 pounders—on the train."

ADOPTED CITIZENS AND THE WAR.

From the Buffalo Courier.

There having arisen among our adopted citizens, and with a considerable of reason, great dissatisfaction at the recent order of the War Department, in relation to the enlistment of foreign-born citizens who could not speak our language, our worthy Mayor recently addressed the Secretary of State upon the subject.

We published a day or two since an official order from the War Department explaining the misapprehension which had arisen. We now place before our readers the reply of Secretary SEWARD to the Mayor:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 8, 1861.

To F. A. ALBERGER, Esq., Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 5th inst., and to state in reply, that the order to which it refers was officially explained a day or two since, by the Secretary of War, but having still been a subject of great misapprehension it has now been entirely rescinded and vacated. Consequently there is no obstacle whatever to the acceptance of the services of volunteers, on the ground of their nationality or language. The contest for the Union is regarded, as it ought to be, a battle of the freemen of the world for the institutions of self-government.

I am very truly yours,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"A DARING FEAT."

Under this caption the Petersburgh *Express* gives the following particulars of the skirmish which resulted in the death of Major T. E. RAWLINGS, and the capture of the officers with whom he was making an unauthorized scout:

"We have heard from a source entitled to the fullest confidence, that one of the most daring feats of the age was consummated near Newport's News on Friday last, by Confederate soldiers. Ever since the killing of the much lamented Lieut.-Col. CHARLES DREUX, four of his men have resolved to avenge his taking off. With this view, they obtained permission to leave their camp, and providing themselves with several days' rations, proceeded steadily through the forests until almost within sight of the camp at Newport's News.

They laid in ambush for five days awaiting an opportunity to avenge the death of their Colonel, but none presented until Friday last. On that day they espied a party of seven Yankees, three of whom were evidently officers, engaged at a small stream, measuring with lines, and seemingly preparing for the erection of a bridge. They were all unarmed, and the Louisianians resolved that the prey they had so long and perseveringly sought, should not escape them. Knowing that the report of their guns would alarm the camp not far distant, they speedily determined to rely solely upon the use of their bayonets, and crawling upon their hands and knees to within a convenient distance, they suddenly sprang forward, each man selecting his victim. Two officers were killed, but one of them, a Major, not dying at the first thrust, was struck over the head with the butt end of a musket until life was extinct. The other five men were secured, one of them severely wounded, and carried into camp at Yorktown. The wounded man proved to be a Captain, and when our informant left Yorktown, it was thought that he would certainly die, having received a severe bayonet stab in his breast, and other cuts in different portions of his body.

THE CONCORD RIOT.

We have, says the Boston *Journal*, a letter from another correspondent, giving an account of the destruction of the office of the *Democratic Standard*, in Concord, N. H., on Thursday afternoon. It gives the main features of the riot, as they have been previously stated, and adds:

"It is stated that letters were found in the office from Union men in Virginia, 'asking them why they published such articles, and even that in that country such a paper could not live,' &c.

Papers in abundance were found fixing unmistakably the editorialship of the obnoxious paper on EDMUND BURKE of Newport. It has always been surmised that such was the fact, but now it is conclusively shown by abundant proof. A letter was found from the editors of the New-York *Day Book*, asking for a list of the Democratic papers in this State, and information as to which of these papers 'are for war, which anti-war, and which on the fence.' These questions certainly signify something yet to be explained, but certainly do not seem to indicate on the part of the *Day Book* a very strong devotion to the Union. This affair has had a good effect on other parties who have openly expressed sympathy with the 'seceshers,' and many are 'mum' as can be. The *Patriot* came out in a bulletin stating 'that the people were justified, in their opinion, in destroying the office of the *Standard*, that it ought to have been done long ago,' &c., &c. A prominent Democrat, and one who has talked secession more or less, said it only served them right, and others say the same thing."

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, Aug. 10.

We learn the following from "Camp Federal Hill," Baltimore, Md., Col. ABRAM DURYEE's Regiment of Zouaves, (Fifth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers.) This fine regiment moved from Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe, on the 25th ult., and reached Baltimore on the 16th, as was then supposed, *en route* for Washington, D. C. It is now thought that this regiment will be detained there some time, perhaps months, in erecting fortifications at that point, which is an important one, and, in connection with Fort McHenry, holds the city of Baltimore under perfect control. We hear also that the Bull Run affair produces an intensity of feeling in the regiment, absolutely startling in its depth, and in the deliberate resolves, if they ever have a chance to avenge those who fell there. Several of the soldiers of that regiment were firemen at home, and the first reported heavy losses of the Fire Zouaves were deeply felt, and its cause as deeply execrated. The regiment is far from being satisfied with their prospective shelvement, and would much prefer to be actively engaged with Gen. MCCLELLAN or Gen. BANKS, for the Union cause.

We are glad to learn that Corporal CAMP, of Company C, was promoted to a Sergeantcy recently. The promotion was published at the evening parade of the regiment last Tuesday. The regiment is 1,040 men strong. Sergt. CAMP is the son of Rev. Dr. CAMP, Rector of Trinity Church in this city.

THE DEFENCE OF NEW-ORLEANS

From the N. O. Bulletin, Aug. 1.

We observe, on the French side of the *Bee* of yesterday, two letters from Gov. T. O MOORE, to Maj. BENJAMIN BUISSON, which suggest some curious reflections. The first is dated New-Orleans, July 11, 1861, and authorizes Maj. BUISSON to construct fortifications for the protection of the city outside of its limits, and for this purpose to take possession of such positions, houses, and other property as might be necessary to effect the object, it being understood, of course, that the owners should be paid a fair price for whatever might be taken. On the 21st of the same month, this authority was revoked, the Governor stating that he will not hereafter grant any authority for works of defence without the approbation of the Confederate commander of this department. It is ardently to be desired that there may be no clash or disagreement between our Confederate, State, or municipal authorities in reference to our common defence. Nor should there be any confused counsels, and, above all, no blunders. Furthermore, there is no time to be spent in any wrangling. The interests at stake will not admit of it. Let our authorities take no step without mature deliberation and consultation with regular military engineers or other officers thoroughly competent to decide upon what is necessary to be done, and then let them take no steps backward. The enemy will know everything that transpires, and if there is any weak place in our defences, or confusion in our counsels, he will be certain to profit by it. Forewarned, forearmed.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The Louisville *Journal* of Aug. 3 makes this statement:

"We have from time to time exposed the conduct of various persons in this city who have been, and are yet, engaged in the criminal practice of smuggling contraband goods through to the Southern Confederacy over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and otherwise. It is the custom of the smugglers, in many instances, to send the forbidden articles by wagon to Elizabethtown and other stations on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the road taking them up at those points and carrying them forward to Nashville. We have good authority for stating that a number of hacks are nightly engaged in this illegal traffic, and that Brooks' station, a short distance from the city, has been an important depôt for contraband goods. It is known that an extensive grocer on Market-street dispatched a quantity of contraband articles on Sunday night last, employing a hack as the vehicle of conveyance. Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday night, the grocer alluded to visited his store in a hack, took a number of articles from the back door of the store, and placed them in the hack, which was evidently heavily laden, starting in the direction of Brooks' Station."

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 9.

A rumor was in circulation yesterday and the day before to the effect that Gen. LEE was concentrating a large force of rebels somewhere in Hardy county, with the intention of marching in this direction and driving everything before him. Gentlemen who arrived last evening from Grafton and Cumberland heard nothing of this kind and the military do not apprehend any attack from any quarter.

We are informed by gentlemen who pretend to know that the Secessionists of this city are continually holding secret caucuses, and that they are at this time actually organizing another company of boys for the rebel army. We have all along known that the Secessionists were in the habit of meeting together and consulting privately, but we never supposed, nor do we now, that they had any other object in view than a reasonable regard for their personal safety, which some foolishly supposed to be endangered. But if they are endeavoring, as our informant believes, to send another batch of young men away from here to the rebel army, their object should be summarily nipped in the bud.

AN APPEAL.

The following significant paragraph appears in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of Aug. 2:

"We hope our magnanimous and chivalrous planters will not delay a moment in sending their contributions of vegetables and provisions to our city as fast as they can procure transportation. The poor families of our gallant volunteers now stand in great need of their bounty, and we learn that our coast packets and ferry boats have nobly volunteered to carry all such freight free. Let the provisions come along."

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

HONVED REGIMENT—ELECTION OF COUNT WRATISLAW AS COLONEL.

A new impetus was given to the organization of this regiment by the arrival of Count WRATISLAW, who last week was unanimously elected Colonel, and who, until now, was attached to the division of Gen. BUTLER, at Fortress Monroe. Being a descendant of the well-known military family of that name, he has been trained from his earliest youth to the life of a soldier, rising in the Austrian Army, step by step, to the grade of a captain. In the year 1848, he joined the Army of Hungary, of which he is a native, where in consequence of his personal bravery and strategical talent, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of the Staff of Gen. KLAPKA's Army corps. His deeds, his wounds, and the unanimous voice of his countrymen, are guarantees that his services will be a valuable acquisition to our National Army. Indeed, he has already proved his military qualities in this country by the superior discipline which he imparted to his command at Newport's News.

Under his leadership, assisted by Lieut.-Col. E. KOVATS and Major E. SETSY, who served with distinction under Gen. GUYON and M. BEATZAL, this regiment cannot fail to distinguish itself. A number of the captains are known as tried officers, and the whole organization reminds us of the "forward" of the intrepid HONVED, which proved so utterly irresistible to the Austrian legions.

The regiment having the Governor's letter of acceptance, dated 8th of August, all those willing and able to join the same may feel assured that they will participate in all the advantages granted by the National and State Governments. The head-quarters of the regiment are at No. 397 Broadway.

MASS FOR THE KILLED OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

A Grand Requiem Mass will be celebrated in St. Bridget's Church, corner of Avenue B and Eighth-street, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for the deceased members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M. The officers, members and friends of the regiment are respectfully invited to attend. MOZART's Grand Requiem Mass will be sung by the choir of the Church and other eminent artists. Mr. POWERS, organist, will conduct the choir.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 10.

FLOUR—Moderate demand. WHEAT firm; sales 6,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 83c.; 6,000 bush. Racine Spring at 88c. CORN better, with a good demand; sales 44,000 bush. at 33c., and 6,000 bush. at 35c. OATS steady; sales 120,000 bush. at 25c. WHISKY steady; sales 60 bbls. at 15½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—500 bbls. Flour; 75,000 bush. Wheat; 150,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 75,000 bush. Wheat; 90,000 bush. Corn; 10,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 10.

FLOUR unchanged; sales at $4 25@$4 50 for Fancy, from Spring Wheat. WHEAT in good demand, but nothing doing for want of stock. CORN scarce; sales 6,500 bushels Indiana at 36c. Other grains quiet. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bushels Wheat; 64,600 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—7,100 bushels Corn.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig John Butler, from Port-au-Platt—E. Crowell, N. Ferdinand, Capt. Stern.

In brig Emily Fisher, from Nuevitas—J. C. Harmen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 5 07 | Sun sets ... 7 03 | Moon sets ... 10 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 43 | Gov. Island 12 17 | Hell Gate ... 1 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 11.

Arrived.

Steamer Shetucket, Hollan, Norwich, with mdse. to E. S. Martin.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Surinam, (Br., of Greenock,) Andrew, Havana 11 ds., in ballast, to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Had one death on the passage. Is at Lower Quarantine.

Bark Fides, (Brem.,) Arfmann, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros. During the passage, Claus Rolfs, seaman, of Oldenberg, Louis Sang, cook, of Hamburg, Hermann Tung, boy, of Bremen, died. The F. is at Lower Quarantine.

Bark Taconey, (of Philadelphia,) Brown, Menton June 16, passed Gibraltar June 29, with fruit to J. R. Dow & Co. July 28, lat. 45, lon. 45, spoke ship James Logan, (so understood,) from Liverpool for New-York, 50 ds. out.

Bark Washington Butcher, (of Philadelphia,) Collins, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to R. W. Trundy. Is bound to Europe; put into this port for orders.

Bark Thusnelda, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. and 194 passengers to order.

Bark Pogota, (of Key West,) Kelly, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Benner & Deake.

Bark Jules Borde, (Br.,) Chevet, Havre 41 ds., in ballast to Wheelwright & Co. Had light winds the entire passage.

Brig Sarah Star, (prize, Br., of ——,) Algate, prize master McKey, of U. S. steam frigate Wabash, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores, bound to Liverpool. Was captured 3d inst., by U. S. steam frigate Wabash, on suspicion, and a prize crew put on board. Capt. Algate claims that the vessel is British property, having recently been sold to parties in Liverpool, to which port she is destined and belongs?

Brig Keoka, (of Boston,) Smith, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to master. 6th inst., off Hatteras, spoke Fr. gunboat Catinet, on a cruise, who inquired if we had seen any privateers.

Brig Laura, (Br., of St. Andrew, N. B.,) Langthorne, St. Domingo City 17 ds., with mahogany, &c., to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Brig Ciabo, (Brem.,) Koper, Port-au-Platt July 28, with logwood to C. F. & J. F. Schmidt. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Brig Harriet Hallock, King, Arroyo, P. R., July 27, with molasses to Burdett & Everett. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig John Butler, (Br., of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Miner, Port-au-Platt 13 ds., with mahogany to H. G. Smith.

Brig Bobio, Bartlett, Miragoane July 28, with logwood to Delafield & Co.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Argyle, (Br., of Demerara,) Windsor, Gambia July 18, with ground nuts to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, Robinson, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Eastport,) Staples, Nuevitas July 20, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Carinosa, (Spanish,) Ahzena, Cienfuegos 18 ds., in ballast, to order.

Schr. Blanche, (Br.,) Delap, East Harbor, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolff. Left no Am. vessels. The Br. schr. Empire, of Cornwallis, from Barbados for East Harbor, to load, went ashore a few ds. previous on the north part of East Caicos; was got off by wreckers and into East Harbor on the 27th ult., and condemned. Salvage awarded at 60 per cent.

Schr. Wm. F. Tisdale, Tournier, Fort Pickens 13 ds., in ballast to McCready, Mott & Co. 8th inst., off Cape Hatteras, at 6½ P. M., saw a small schr., pilot-boat build, making for us, and when within a quarter of a mile fired upon us, but fortunately did not hit the vessel.

Schr. Sophronia, Van Name, Baltimore 6 ds., with wood to C. Clark.

Schr. Ella, Marston, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. George W. Glover, Thomas, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Baltimore, Dix, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Mary Alice, Bentley, U. S. N., from Guayanilla, P. R., July 21, with sugar to Sturges & Co.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S., and light.

Below.

Ship Orpheus, Howes, Liverpool July 1.

Ship St. Charles, Conway, Liverpool June 27.

Bark Mimone. Also 2 brigs.

Sailed.

Aug. 10—Ships Derby, San Francisco; Challenger, do.; Richard Alsop, ——; Revenue, Liverpool; Windsor Forrest, London. Barks Princeton, Demerara; H. Gregory, Cork; Ronald, (Br.,) Liverpool; Helene, (Danish,) Erie; Columbus, (Brem.,) Bremen; Ulster, (Br.,) Cork; Depesche, (Prus.,) do. Brigs Adelphi, St. John, N. B.; Maria, Marnham; Suwassett, Newcastle; H. G. Perry, Cette; Fosca Helena, (Dutch,) Amsterdam; Madeira, (Br.,) Cardenas; Romeo, Key West. Schrs. Talisman, Porto Cabello; A. Canale, (Br.,) Nassau; Hanover, (Br.,) Lisbon.

Spoken, &c.

Narragansett—brig, from Barbados for Digby, N. S., Aug. 7, off George's Shoals.—(By pilot boat W. H. Aspinwall, No 3.)

Howard—brig, from Bangor for Tortugas, Aug. 5, lat. 32 15, lon. 71 30.

Susan—schr., of Boston, from Portland for Cape Haytien, 15 ds. out, Aug. 6, lat. 32 ?, lon. 71 25.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, July 30, brig Anita Owen, Wallace, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Hannah Loud, do. do.

At Demerara, July 18, schr. Southern Belle, hence, just arr.; brig Ocean Bird, (Br.,) hence, do.

At Miragoane, July 28, schr. Anna Hincks, for Boston in 5 ds.

At St. Domingo City, July 26, brig Helen Jane, hence, just arr. from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, will load for New-York.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STACRH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

ADOPTION.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY having a fine healthy boy 11 weeks old, wishes to have him adopted by some respectable party. Inquire at No. 239 Cold-st., Brooklyn.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3086. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

Arrest of C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia, late Minister to France.

Operations of the Rebels Down the Potomac.

Military Aid Offered to the Government from Europe.

Important Rumor from the Kanawha Valley.

Reported Capture of Wise and His Entire Command.

Interesting from Fortress Monroe

Position of the Rebel Forces Definitely Ascertained.

The Case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners Again.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 12.

The statement that Garibaldi haa tendered his services to this Government through the State or any department, haa no foundation in truth.

CONSUL AT PARIS.

JOHN BIGELOW was to-day appointed Consul to Paris.

MRS. LINCOLN'S VISIT POSTPONED.

The visit of Mrs. LINCOLN to New-York is again postponed, this time to Wednesday morning.

ARREST OF EX-MINISTER FAULKNER.

Col. PORTER, the Provost-Marshal, to-day, arrested Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, late United States Minister to France. The order for his arrest was issued from the War Department. A heavy detachment of infantry accompanied the Provost-Marshal to guard against any disturbance that the arrest might prompt. Mr. FAULKNER promptly acknowledged tha authority, and signified his readiness to accompany the officer.

He waa taken to the jail, where the other prisoners of war are confined. The jail waa at once surrounded by a large crowd, anxious to gratify their curiosity by a sight of the place wbera he was confined.

This afternoon WM. WELLING, one of the Editors of the *Intelligencer*, visited the jail, and remarking that Mr. FAULKNER was an old personal friend, desired the officer in charge to send in his card. "My orders, Sir," replied the officer, "are to permit no communication with the prisoner, by word, card, letter, newspaper or sign." And the orders were rigidly entorced.

Mr. FAULKNER occupies a lower floor of the jail, and has a ward adjoining that of Dr. FLEMING, of Virginia, who is also a prisoner and a man of wealth and influence.

When first arrested, Mr. FAULKNER was somewhat excited, but he shortly recovered himself, and during tbe afternoon conversed freely with one of the officers on the condition of France. When asked how the rebellion was regarded there, he answered, "France, Sir, deeply regrets it." He also stated that he had hia passes all ready, and intended to lenve for his home in Virginia to-day. In his conversation he carefully avoids expressing any opinion as to the political condition of tbe country.

The charges upon whicb the arrest of Mr. FAULKNER are based, are his successful efforts to procure arms in Europe for the use of the rebels, and the fact tbat he waa going home to assume command of a regiment of rebels who had elected him Colonel. Tbe conclnsive evidence of the truth of the first of theae chargea was received by the last steamer.

It is probable tbat tha place of hia confinement will soon be changed to some locality at the North, where he will be safely kept.

The arrest of Mr. FAULKNER has caused much excitement here. Among Union men it is regarded with the highest favor, as indicating the final determination of the Government to prevent any further collusion between the rebels of the South and of the loyal States. The rebels of Waahington manifest great alarm, seeming to realize their own danger, and to be much less boastful of their complicity with rebellion than they have heretofore been.

THE REBELS ON THE POTOMAC.

A gentleman who went down tbe Potomac one night last week told me that during the passage the progress of the steamer was signaled by lights, generally sent up about three milea in advance. The rebels have doubtless arranged this system of giving notice of the approach of Government vessels, so as to warn their rebel friends of danger in attempting to crosa the river, and ao enabling them to keep out of the way. Thera is no doubt that the rebels of the Southern States and those of Maryland keep up a continuous intercourse all across the Potomac River, and that large numbers of letters and papers and the less bulky munitions of war are being passed over every night. The Government has been making attempts to put a stop to thia traffic, but witbout much success. The fact is, the means thus far used are about as effectual to sucess aa the old woman's mop to sweeping back the ocean.

THE FEELING IN KENTUCKY.

Advices received to-day from Kentucky represent that, since the election, there haa been a great revolution of public sentiment in favor of decidedly aiding the Government to quell the rebellion, and that more Kentuckians will be offered for the war than would hava been the quota of tbat State under the President's Proclamations. It is represented that the popular voica was so decided that many who formerly entertained animosity to the Government have yielded their views, and heartily bnite in an effort to make the war as brief as possible.

LORD LYONS AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

Tha story that Lord LYONS sent home a special messenger with on account of the battle of Boll Run, and that he was guilty of many acts of official discourtesy towarda Mr. SEWARD, is news both to Lord LYONS and the Secretary of State. No such interviews ever took place as were alleged to hava been represented by the British Consul at Baltimore.

THE THIRD IRISH REGIMENT.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, of New-York, has been here, and haa secured an extension of twenty days to the Third Irish Regiment of New-York to fill up their ranks.

Capt. T. F. MEAGHER is also here, looking after the wounded of the Sixty-ninth.

Capt. GEO. W. WARNER, Company I, Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, has been ill for sevaral days with the intermittent fever.

THE ZOUAVES COMING HOME.

The remnant of the Zouave Regiment, 326 men, go home to-morrow morning.

GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

Ex-Congressman SOMES, of Maine, is to be appointed Governor of Utah.

ICE ARRIVED.

We have at last a ship-load of ice, and I don't know of anything that could have been more acceptable.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 12.

The order of Col. DAVIS, dated Alexandria, having in view the severe punishment of troops who commit outrages and depredations around Alexandria, is not only timely, but meets the earnest commendation of every lover of justice and Union in this vicinity.

Col. LATSON (of the New-York Horse Artillery encamped at Camp Low, New-York,) arrived here this morning, and will leave again this afternoon, having received from the War Department an order for the immediate mustering in of his regiment. Col. LATSON speaks in the highest terms of the facilities furnished by Mr. LESLEY, Chief Clerk of the War Department, and of the promptness of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, Adjt-Gen. THOMAS, and the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War, in the transaction of his business. Col. LATSON had time, too, to call on the Secretary of State. Col. LATSON is intrusted with the duty, in connection with the Quartermaster at New-York, of collecting and forwarding to their respective regiments here and elsewhere, those whose time of furlough has expired, and also those who are absent from other causes. Persons especially interested in this matter can obtain information of Capt. GRIFFIN at the Western Hotel, New-York, or of Col. LATSON, at Elm Park, Staten Island.

The designs of the new envelopes are evidently superior to those of the old designs, and are now in the hands of the Postmasters, for sale. Some of them will carry forty, twenty-four, twenty and twelve cents worth of mail matter, the lower denominations being adapted to the demands of Express Companies. The new postage stamps will be ready for distribution towards the close of this week. The recent Post-office order, providing against the transmission of envelopes with scurrilous or scandalous matter printed or written on them, is intended to cover such cases as that of a Massachusetts quack-doctor, which was brought to the attention of the Department, he having selected that mode to indecently advertise his business. The order does not, as many soldiers and others suppose, prevent the passage through the mails of envelopes with patriotic and Union devices or designs.

There were about sixty bidders for supplying the Post-office Department with locks and keys, some of them exhibiting each five or six different kinds. An entire change of them is designed, owing in part to many of the old patterns being in possession of the disloyalists. On this subject the Commission have made their report, but the Postmaster-General has not yet made his decision.

The following named Consuls have just been appointed: To Glasgow, John S. Prettiman, of Delaware; to Smyrna, Prof. C. D. Cleveland, of Pennsylvania; to Mexico, Marens Ottenberg, of Wisconsin; to Hong Kong, H. N. Cogar, of New-Jersey; to Maracaibo, Frederick Wipperman, of Minnesota; to Londonderry, Thomas McCunn, of New-York; to Demarara, Theodore D. Edwards, of Kentucky; to San Juan del Sur, Warren S. Foster, of Connecticut; to Revel, Hernig B. Stacey, of Vermont; to St. Catharines, Benjamin Lindsay, of Massachusetts, and to Paris, John Bigelow, of New-York.

The alleged semi-official announcement in the Richmond papers that Admiral DUNDAS intends to take his fleet into Charleston, regardless of President LINCOLN'S blockade, is of no practical significance, even if the statement is true, for the war vessels of any nation with which we are at peace, have a right to enter our ports, notwithstanding the blockade, which is intended to operate against commerce with the disloyalists.

A number of the most distinguished army officers of Europe, particularly in England and France, have tendered their services to the United States, but it is not known that any of them will be accepted. One of them in his letter says he regards the contest as between civilization and barbarism, and his love for the former controls his action.

There is good authority for saying that there is no truth in a recently-reported conversation between Lord LYONS and Secretary SEWARD, in the matter of sending a special messenger to England, with an account of the Bull Run battle. Whatever Lord LYONS may have transmitted on that subject, was through the ordinary channel.

The arrest of CHARLES J. FAULKNER, ex-Minister to France, was effected to-day by a detachment of the Provost Guard, who for that purpose repaired to his hotel. He was conveyed to the jail under orders from the military authorities through the War Department. He is not permitted to hold correspondence or conversation with any of his friends at present. As to the specific charges under which he is held, they are, so far as the public is concerned, matters of speculation, but something has been said about his having a commission as a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army. A formal examination into the case will, however, soon take place. Shortly after his arrest he remarked that he was not aware of having done anything to justify these proceedings, and but for them he would have had his accounts settled to-day at the State Department, which he had visited the day after his arrival in Washington on that business, as well as to call on Secretary SEWARD, in accordance with the courtesy governing Ministers returning from abroad.

Commodore GOLDSBORO, of the steamer *Union*, communicates to the Navy Department some interesting facts concerning the complete destruction by fire of the privateer schooner *York* off tha Cape Hatteras Lighthouse. The other privateer captured proved to be, he says, the schooner *George C. Baker*, taken by the United States steamer *South Carolina*, on the Coast of Texas, and bound to New-York, recaptured by the piratical schooner *York*, 75 miles northeast of Cape Hatteras. He has placed a prize crew on board and brought her into port. Her pirate crew [illegible]

number, are in irons on bosrd the *Union*. He had boarded the *Baker* the day before. She was, he said, commanded by a Mr. ABBOTT, with a prize crew of five men from the steamer *South Carolina*, and that they are now prisoners to tha rebels.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy FOX has returned from the North, whither he went on business connected with the Department.

So far about 70 vessels have been purchased and 30 chartered, a larger number of ships than previously composed the Navy. They are generally of light draft, intended rather for coast than for sea purposes, much attention having been paid to swiftness in the selection.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. WOOD, of New-York, will be reappointed Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Senate having neglected to act on his nomination for that office.

Hon. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH has received authority from the War Department to raise a regiment of cavalry, and has just procured all the necessary orders for arms and equipments. The Government is to furnish the horses. The rendezvous is to be at St. Charles, on Fox River.

REPORTS FROM FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, Aug. 12.

The Fire Zouaves struck their tents and left for New-York this afternoon, where they will be disbanded, preparatory to a reorganization of the regiment.

A prominent resident of White House Polut, named BURKE, was arrested to-day by our pickets, about six miles from Alexandria. He is charged with being a spy and acting as a rebel messenger. He is at present confined in the jail awaiting orders from Washington.

A party of officers while out scouting to-day visited Mount Vernon. They were also three miles south of there. They report that no Rebel troops have been seen in that vicinity for two weeks.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

A SKIRMISH WITH REBEL CAVALRY.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Aug. 12.

The New-York Nineteenth Volunteer Regiment is now commanded by Major LEDLIE—Col. CLARK being under arrest, and Lieut.-Col. SEWARD having obtained leave of absence on account of sickness. His regiment keeps watch on both sides of the Potomac from Sandy Hook to Berlin. Last Sunday, news reached Major LEDLIS that a force of upwards of 100 cavalry was at Lorrettsville, Loudon County, where they were pressing and oppressing the Union inhabitants.

A detachment from different companies amounting to 100 men, under command of Capt. KENNEDY, Company B, accompanied by Capt. STEVENS, of Company F, and Surgeon T. DURION, crossed the river at the Rock Ferry at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, and after a difficult march through a rocky pass, seven miles, reached Lorrettsville about daylight. Ascertaining the rebels had left, they retraced their route two miles toward the river, in hopes the rebels would follow them as soon as the latter learned Capt. KENNEDY'S weakness.

Here the Union men formed an ambush, where they lay concealed until 2 P. M., when, ascertaining the rebels had not returned, they continued on their way. When about three miles from the river, they were overtaken by a boy, with the information that about 130 of STEWART'S rebel cavalry had reoccupied the town. Tired and worn out, almost shoeless, and hungry, the brave fellows with a shout at once voted unanimously to return and attack the rebels. Starting at a double quick time they gained sight of the town, and under the cover of a corn-field gained sight of the cavalry about 30 rods distant. Resting for a few minutes, they heard the rebel captain give orders to mount, and believing they had been discovered, and were about to be charged upon, Capt. KENNEDY charged upon the town at a double quick, firing two volleys as they ran.

The enemy, after firing a few harmless shots, made their way, concealed by houses, out of the opposite side of the town, but not until they had one Lieutenant killed and five men wounded, as ascertained from a person who came into town soon after. The inhabitants of Loudon County are generally Unionists, and were greatly rejoiced to be freed from the oppression of the rebels.

Capt. BOWMAN, of the Twenty-eighth New-York, stationed between Berlin and the Point of Rocks, heard the firing at Lorrettsville, and started with his company and run three miles, to aid Capt. KENNEDY, but was too late to participate in the rout.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

The most exciting piece of intelligence we have this morning is that the rebels left Leesburgh last night, with two thousand men and four pieces of artillery, intending to take a position opposite the Point of Rocks, and interfere with the trains.

Two companies of the Nineteenth New-York had a skirmish opposite Berlin, five miles below here, last night, with a company of rebel cavalry; three of the rebels were killed, and a number of saddles and blankets captured.

All last night the rebel pickets amused themselves by firing across the Shenandoah at the sentinels at the Ferry. They killed an old sow and a dog.

Another train loaded with ambulances arrived yesterday evening.

We are likely to have some pretty heavy skirmishing here before long, if not a small battle, if signs portend anything.

There was a very large light in the direction of Marthsburgh last night, and it was thought for some time that the rebels had fired the town, but news came this morning that they had accidentally burned a depot, of which they had been making a rendezvous, about eight miles above the Ferry.

The following is, as near as we can arrive at it, a correct list of the regiments in this Division:

Massachusetts—Second, Col. Gordon; Twelfth, Col. Webster; Thirteenth, Col. Leonard.

Wisconsin—First, Col. Starkweather; Third, Col. Hamilton.

Connecticut—Fourth, Col. Woodhouse; Fifth, Col. Ferry.

Pennsylvania—Fourth, Col. Mann; Twenty-eighth, Col. Geary; Twenty-ninth, Col. Murphy.

New-York—Ninth, Col. Stiles; Nineteenth, Col. Clark; Twenty-eighth, Col. Donnelly.

Indiana—Twelfth, Col. Wallace; Sixteenth, Col. Hackleman.

Second United States Cavalry, Col. Thomas; Second Rhode Island Battery, Perkins' Battery, Doubleday's Battery, City Troop, Rangers, (Capt McMullin,) and a battery of two pieces belonging to the New-York Ninth.

BANGOR DEMOCRAT OFFICE DESTROYED

BANGOR, Me., Monday, Aug. 12.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the Bangor *Democrat*, a secession sheet, was "cleaned out" by a large number of people. During an alarm of fire a crowd entered the office, cleared it of everything it possessed, and burned the contents in the street. Mr. EMERY, the editor of the paper, escaped unharmed. A man named JONES, who made some damonstrations in opposition to the acts of the mob, was badly used, but was finally rescued and put in jail.

MASSACHUSETTS MEN AT RICHMOND.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug 12.

A private letter states that twenty soldiers of the Massachusetts Fifth Regiment, mostly reported killed, are prisoners in Richmond.

SENATOR BRECKINRIDGE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

There is good reason to believe that the Mozart Hall General Committee had a meeting, a few evenings since, for the purpose of tendering to Senator BRECKINRIDGE an invitation to visit New-York, and that there and than a Sub-Committee was appointed to wait upon him, to apprize him of the wishes of his friends; but the equivocal reception of the Senator and his friend VALLANDIGHAM, in Baltimore, induced the Chairman of the Committee here to change his [illegible]

ingly sent to the Committee, who had by this time reached Baltimore, informing them that the invitation must be cancelled. Unfortunately, however, the dispatch came too late.

The Sub-Committee had waited upon Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Friday morning, and communicated to him the wishes of his New-York friends, the Senator replying that he would be most happy to accept. On receiving the dispatch countermanding their orders, the Committee, as you may suppose, felt rather foolish. However, their duty was plain, and there was no alternative but to perform it. And they did perform it, but, if rumor be true, the result was a scene of the most picturesque description. The Kentucky Senator, it is said, charged the Committee with deliberately insulting him, and denounced the New-York Democracy as no better than Black Republicanism—while, for the City itself, he declared a terrible retribution was in store for it, when the people whom she had robbed for so many years would have their Armies occupying the marble palaces, and their flag floating over the City Hall and Merchant's Exchange! VALLANDIGHAM was present all the while, looking "unutterable things." The Committee took the lecture in silence, but left the room before it was concluded.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF WISE.

SANGUINARY BATTLE ON THE KANAWHA.

The Cincinnati *Press* of Friday last, says that the steamboat *Ida May*, from the Kanawha, arrived there on Thursday afternoon. While stopping at Ironton, the clerk of the boat learned from a man named BARBEE, who had just returned from Gauley Bridge, that Col. TYLER, at the head of four regiments attacked Gov. WISE'S command, and, after a long and sanguinary contest, captured his entire army.

Mr. BARBEE is represented by the officers of the boat, who are all acquainted with him, as perfectly reliable. He says that he was in Cox's camp on Saturday, and that while there, a courier arrived with a dispatch from Col. TYLER, stating that he had captured WISE and his whole Army, but not until fifteen hundred of the rebels and five hundred of his own men were either killed or wounded.

WISE had been intercepted about forty miles from Gauley Bridge, at which place the action is reported to have occurred. It is said that the rebels numbered about three thousand five hundred men, and were well equipped.

Although we cannot affirm with certainty that the rumor is true, yet there are several circumstances which render it highly probable. The locality and time are both given with accuracy, and, by watching the movements of Col. TYLER and Gen. WISE, we are led to believe that, if they met at all, it must have been at that place, and about that time.

The rumor is further corroborated by the story of a deserter from the rebel Army, who arrived at Cattlesburgh before the news of the battle was circulated, and who informed the people that on the day he left WISE'S command, (July 31,) the Ex-Governor had made a speech to his troops, informing them that he was surrounded, and that they must fight or be made prisoners. That evening he (the deserter) made his escape.

There has not, at the time of writing, been any dispatch at the War Office from Gen. ROSECRANS relative to the matter, and therefore the story is not credited in official circles; but it must be remembered that ROSECRANS is at Clarksburgh, 160 miles from where the battle is alleged to have taken place; and that it would have been extremely difficult for a courier to have reached him in any other way than that by the Kanawha route, and consequently the report would reach here before it could have been taken to Clarksburgh.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 11, } *via* BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 12. }

Prof. LA MOUNTAIN made two successful ascensions yesterday, having attained an altitude of three thousand feet. He found the encampment of the Confederate forces to be about three miles beyond Newmarket Bridge. There were no traces of the rebels near Hampton. A considerable force is also encamped this side of James River, some eight miles above Newport's News. The two cannon mounted at Sewall's Point toward Old Point, he thinks, are only large field-pieces. There are, perhaps, 1,000 Confederates at Sewall's Point.

TREASON IN FORTRESS MONROE.

A letter from Fortress Monroe to a gentleman in this City relates a very singular discovery, as follows:

"We have made an important discovery, and hope this will bring about a change. A few days ago a party of my company went out bathing at Mill Creek, (near Fortress Monroe,) and there discovered, to their great surprise, as you may judge, an electric telegraph wire, and, on inspection, found it to connect the fort with Fox Hill, where it is said the enemy is [illegible] reached in a strong numbers."

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The act of Congress, authorizing the increase of sailors' pay, was read on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina* a few days since, and to all the blue jackets at this station. A similar course has been pursued in regard to the soldiers.

The first detachment of three years' recruits sent to New-York since the recent regulation of the War Department, arrived in this City on Saturday, and were immediately transferred to Governor's Island. They came from Philadelphia, and will be drilled at once for regimental service.

The Board of Engineers, which has been in session in the Chief Engineer's Rooms at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, adjourned on Saturday *sine die*, and sent on to the Navy Department a list of the gentlemen who were examined and passed by it. For over eight weeks the Board continued its sittings, and during that time its labors have almost revolutionized the Corps of Engineers, as regards numbers and rank. In 1860, there were 174 Engineers in the Navy, of whom 28 were Chiefs, 43 were First Assistants, 29 were Second Assistants, and 92 were Third Assistants. We should not wonder if there were double these numbers in Government pay now. The names of the greater portion of the gentlemen passed in Brooklyn recently have already been printed, and we hope to complete the list at an early day.

The propeller *Curlew*, lately overhauled by the Examining Board, was brought over to the Navy-yard yesterday, and will proceed on a trial trip, after which her merits will be decided on; if favorable, she will probably be purchased. The pilot-schooner *Falcon* made her appearance off the yard yesterday. She is one of the five vessels whose names we published some days since as having been captured off Florida by the steam gun-boat *South Carolina*. The *National Guard* was put in commission on Saturday last, and will go to sea to-day. The schooner *Acker* is taking on board six rifled guns and a large quantity of stores and provisions for Fortress Monroe. The schooner *Pickup* has been chartered temporarily to act as tender between the Navy-yard and the loading piers of chartered vessels.

The *Freeborn*, of the Chesapeake flotilla, took a 9-inch shell gun on board at Washington on Thursday, and went down the Potomac again. The Washington machine shops have succeeded in rifling two large 64-pound Dahlgren guns. They weigh each 13,000 pounds, and are for Fort Ellsworth, Alexandria.

Four 65-pounders and four rifle cannon is to be the armament of the chartered vessel *Young Rover*, now in the Boston dry-dock. What a merchant ship wants of such a battery may seem mysterious to most people. The chartered vessels *Cambridge* and *Fear Not* are also preparing for service at Charlestown, where the *Housatonic*—new navy-built steam gun-boat—will be launched in about forty-five days. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy is going around the ship-yards of Boston, as he did among those of New-York.

The three chartered gun-boats *A. O. Tyler*, *Canestoga* and *Mary* have arrived at Cairo, at last. They were chartered months ago to go there, and it is consoling to know they are where some service can be got out of them.

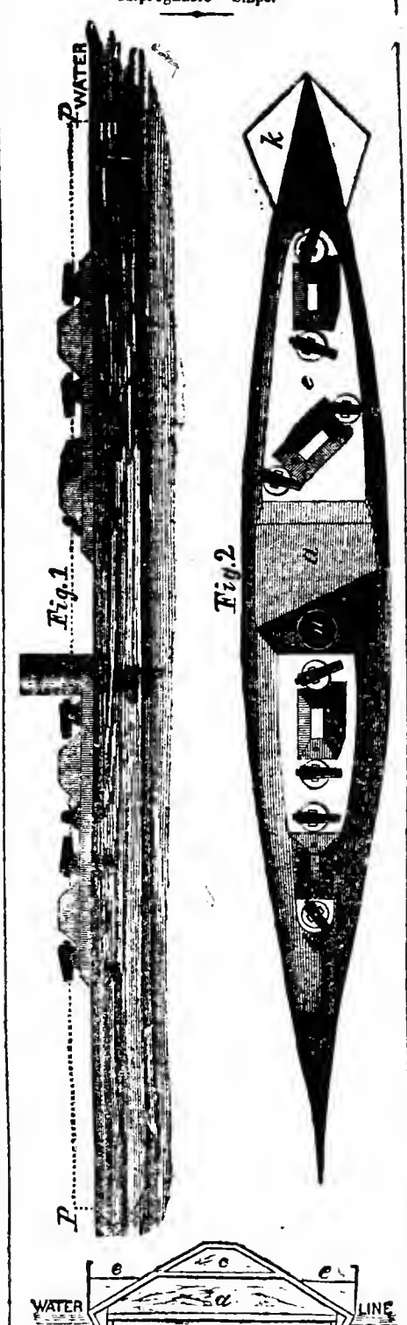
The United States regular troops, stationed at the Barracks of Newport, Ky., the depot of recruiting for the Department of the West, were mustered and paid off last week, by a Paymaster from Washington. They received pay for four months, up to the 1st of June, and, it is said, will soon get all the money due them. The regular Army is usually paid off every two months.

The Board for Examining Naval Masters continues to sit at Mr. BLUNT'S office. Candidates are as numerous as need be.

[For additional Rebellion News, see Third and Fifth Pages.]

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

Early Propositions of the Messrs. Stevens to the Government---Nothing New or equally Good yet Suggested in Europe---Minute Details of the Ship, the Engines, the Armor and the Armament---Principles Involved---Philosophy of Impregnable Ships.



HISTORY ON THE ENTERPRISE.

No marine structure but the *Great Eastern*, has so largely excited the curiosity of the American public as the Stevens Battery, not so much by reason of its supposed vastness, or its impregnable or destructive or any specially defined features, but from the mystery that has ever hung over its origin, character, size, appearance, destination, and perhaps its very existence. Imagination has indeed pictured it as an exaggerated sword-fish, a multangular floating fortress, a steam-propelled carving knife, and all things marine, by turns; but what it *is*, the Government has wisely restrained from making known. Now that the responsibility of finishing or abandoning it is thrown upon the public, to a certain extent, the veil of secrecy is removed—we would almost say unwisely, for the grand work still embodies features far in advance of any that have been developed by our transatlantic neighbors, and yet it is impossible to keep such matters secret from an enterprising rival.

The history of the Stevens Battery is full of interest to the public, not only on account of the unusual necessity of coast and harbor defense, but because it furnishes new evidence as to the genius of the American Engineer, who nearly a quarter of a century ago, had experimentally developed those great principles of speed, buoyancy, protection and offense, which are but just now, and not so well practiced in the Old World. The screw, as an instrument specially adapted to the propulsion of war vessels, was invented and used in the last century, by the father of the late Mr. ROBERT L. STEVENS, and of Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS. In 1816, the last-named gentlemen experimented on inclined iron plates, as best suited to the protection of ships. The following extracts, however, from a letter written by him to the Government Board, appointed with reference to coast and harbor defense, of which Commodores STEWART and PERRY, and Cols. THAIR and TOTTEN were members—a letter written exactly twenty years ago—its date being Aug. 13, 1841, is the most interesting chapter in this history.

"It appears to us that steam vessels of war should possess the following qualifications, viz.:

That the motive power, (so far as the steam is concerned,) should be out of reach of an enemy's shot. That the vessel herself should be proof against damage from either shot or shell; that she should have the capability when required of great speed, combined with the power of choosing, under all circumstances, her position with certainty and facility.

These qualities, we believe, may be combined in one vessel.

First. By having the engine and boiler placed below the water-line, and by using as a propeller STEVENS' circular scull where action is entirely below the surface of the water.

Secondly. By constructing the vessel above the water-line of such material as should be proof against shot or shell, and placed at such angle as should best resist or turn the one or the other.

Thirdly. By working the engine expansively in ordinary time with boilers capable of resisting a high pressure, and of generating by the use of a more confined [illegible]

of steam, giving greater power and speed when required.

In the construction of the vessel we propose to substitute iron for wood; iron for ship-building being of less weight than wood, of equal strength, and capable of opposing an equal resistance.

The thickness necessary to resist balls of the largest size would require to be determined by experiments. This could be easily and quickly done, but we suppose a thickness of one-half or two-thirds the diameter of the ball (set at an angle of 45°) would be sufficient to resist or glance it off. If so, it would require only 4½ or 6 inches to resist a 9-inch shell.

Since the above was written, the following experiments were made:

[The experiments are here detailed.]

From the above experiments it would appear that it takes wood 16 times the thickness of iron to offer the same resistance to a ball fired with a full charge. Four inches of wrought iron, therefore, would be equal to 5 feet 4 inches of oak, which we suppose sufficient to stop the horizontal ball at point blank distance. Whether this ratio would hold good when balls of the largest sizes were used, experiments easily made will prove. We believe it will.

If a submerged application can be used at sea with the same advantage, and with no greater loss of power than takes place in our rivers in the comparative power of the water-wheel and circular scull, there can be but little question of the propriety of adopting the submerged propeller.

A steamship with her motive power completely protected would have an advantage equal to that an ordinary ship would have over her adversary by going into action with sails, rigging and masts protected from the enemy's shot.

An experiment on such a scale as to test fairly the value of a submerged propeller at sea would, we think, fully repay the cost to the Government. We have but little question of its success.

We would propose to rig the vessel in the ordinary way, and to depend upon her sails for cruising, with the exception of a small power to overcome the friction of the propellers, if it should prove difficult or not advisable to unship them.

We would arm her with a few guns of the largest calibre (made of the same material as the one lately constructed by Capt. STOCKTON, viz.: wrought-iron) that the experience of the present forges are competent to execute, as having greater strength in proportion to their weight and capabilities of resisting larger charges, and throwing shot to a greater distance than any now in use.

We would load them at the breech, which would enable us to rifle the gun, and by casting a thin covering of lead or pewter around the shot or shell, and making it a perfect sphere or cylinder, it would enable us to make the diameter of the base the full calibre of the gun, doing away entirely with windage, and of course increasing the range and accuracy of the flight of either shot or shell. This covering could be cheaply and quickly put on, and would protect the shot from any alteration of form by rust, and enable us to use and keep in order a more perfect gun.

The remainder of the armament would be shot guns of large calibre, to throw a great weight of shot or shell at short distances."

On this letter, was based the contract to construct the present Stevens Battery. In 1843, the dry-dock where the vessel lies, was commenced; but on account of official interference, the ship was not begun till 1854, and in twenty months, all the work now done—the completion of the ship proper, and engines, and boilers—was accomplished. The original sum furnished by the Government, was $500,000, and besides this, the Messrs. STEVENS spent $290,000 of their own money, after which the enterprise was brought to a standstill by the death of Mr. ROBERT L. STEVENS, and by the want of further appropriations. All that is asked of the Government now is $500,000 more, which will complete the armor in a very short time, as this is a kind of work which can be rapidly pushed forward by an army of men. When a first-class passenger steamer costs over a million, we can hardly expect to get a mailed ship-of-war of 6,000 tons for less, while but one-half this sum is now required to finish this great work.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The hull resembles, in its general features, that of a large iron screw steamer, with very sharp lines. Its principal dimensions are as follows:

Length over all, 420 feet.
Breadth of beam over all, 53 feet.
Breadth of beam, exclusive of armor, 45 feet.
Depth from main deck, 21 feet.
Depth to upper or gun deck, 23½ feet.
Minimum draft of water, 16 feet.
Draft in fighting trim, 21 feet.
Tonnage, 6,000 tons.
Weight of engines, 548 tons.
Weight of boilers, 266 tons.
Weight of hull, 1,447 tons.
Weight of armor, 2,000 tons.
Weight of guns and carriages, 198 tons.
Weight of coal (entire capacity), 900 tons.
Immersion without water, 17 feet.
Water to immerse 21 feet, 923 tons.
Area of immersed mid-section, at 21 feet draft, 810 feet.

The construction of the hull is as follows: The bottom plates are one inch thick, and the sides taper towards the top, where they are half inch thick. The plates are overlapped or clinker-built, like those of the *Great Eastern*. The ribs or frames are 2 feet apart throughout the entire vessel, and are constructed of two 6x3½ inch heavy angle irons, riveted together lengthwise by their 3½ inch flanges so as to form an I. One of the 6-inch flanges is riveted all round to the ship's side; the other is pinched for being riveted to an inner skin, should it be required in any part. The main or 21 feet deck, (a figure 3,) is of wood, plated with iron, heavily enough to keep out any shells that may fall upon it through the light decks above. This main deck has no sheer, but is level in the direction of its length; it has 6 inches camber. This forms the skin of the ship proper. The light sides above the main deck, and the plated parts or batteries will be again referred to. The main deck is supported by the sides of the ship and by trusses of boiler plate made into hollow beams, posts, etc. These trusses rise from the bottom of the vessel, between the boilers and abaft the engines. Over the engines, the deck is supported by the engine frames, and in the extreme fore and aft parts of the ship, and at other points, it is secured by cross bulkheads. Longitudinally with the sides of the vessel, running each way from the engine compartment, are two lines of plate girders, lying on the before-mentioned vertical trusses, and supporting the deck beams. By all these means the main deck *a* is secured to every part of the ship, making a tubular girder and a trussed girder combined, of the whole fabric. About 120 feet from the bow, is the boiler compartment, which extends back 100 feet, to about the centre of the ship. Here begins the engine compartment, which extends back 52 feet further. This 152 feet space in the middle of the vessel, devoted to motive power, occupies the entire hull, (excepting the gangway to be mentioned,) from side to side and from keelson to near the main deck; but it is wholly submerged, the highest parts being several feet below the water line when the vessel is in action; and it is further protected by the < of oak and the 6½-inch armor outside of it. In front of the boilers are the blowers and pumping engines, and in front of these, compartments for coal and for water, by which the vessel is to be brought down for action; and above these compartments and immediately under the main deck, are quarters for men, on a deck 14 feet from the bottom of the ship. The extreme bow is

filled with solid iron. The compartments below the 14-feet deck are formed of two other decks and cross bulkheads, which strengthen the ship, and, at the same time, prevent too much weight of water from entering if any one or two of the compartments should be broken open. Behind the machinery compartments are four longitudinal bulkheads, running nearly to the extreme stern, and up to the 14 feet deck which passes aft as well as forward, from the machinery compartments. These bulkheads, with the deck and ship's bottom, thus form two tubular girders to strengthen the structure. Through these tubular girders run the screw-shafts, one from each set of engines. There are two screws, as shown, one on each side of the stern. The extreme stern is divided by decks and cross bulkheads into small compartments, like those in the extreme bow The space between the pairs of longitudinal bulkheads, as well as that within and outside of them, is devoted to coal. The keelson is two feet high, (the ship has *no keel*,) and forms a box-girder of boiler-plate. On the top of it is a railway from stem to stern, for carrying coal from the various bunkers or coal compartments already mentioned, to the boilers. The engines and boilers are so arranged—one set of them on each side the ship—that a passage (in which are the keelson and its railway) extends from stem to stern between them, at the bottom of the ship. This passage is furnished with water-tight doors wherever cross bulkheads occur, as in front of the boilsr, between the boilers and engines, shaft tbe engines, and at other places fore and aft those mentionsd. The exact arrangement of all the hulkheads and watcr compartments is not yet perfected.

We now have a general ides of the ship up to the main deck. To rscapitulate—first, the water and coal compartments below the 14 feet deck, and the quarters between this deck and the 21 feet deck, the whole extending back somc 100 feet; then come the blowing and pumping engines, extending some 20 feet, and occupying all the space from top to bottom and side to side, and the boilers and main engines extending 162 fcet, end from top to bottom and aide to sida. After theae are the longitudinal bulkheads, or tubular girders, inclosing two screw-shafts, and reaching up to the 14 feet deck, sbova which, between this and the 21 feet deck are quarters; and lastly, the water and coal compertments in the extreme stern.

The lines of the ship arc remarkably fine and deserve attention. A cross section, at about 50 feet aft the centre, is shown by fig. 3. The bottom is nearly flat, like that of a North River steamer. The sides of the ship proper extend straight up, as shown, from a point below the water-line; the corner at the water-line is made by the cost of mail, which shuts down over the ship like a cover. From this corner the sides extend up straight again for 8 feet. The beam of the armament thus widens the ship some 7 feet, which increases her steadiness and buoyancy. The water lines are hollow both fore and aft. The mean angle of the bow is 14 degrees; the stern is about the same, thus having an extraordinarily fine run. The bow hollows in at the 14-feet deck about 1 foot in 50. The proportion of length to beam is about 8 to 1, or nearly that of the *Great Eastern*, but the latter vessel is straight for some 200 feet in the middle, while the Stevens steamer tapers all the way. The *deck* lines of the bow are also hollow, and neither bow nor stern are overloaded with wide decks or other top-hamper, a plan which shall have to be adopted generally before vessels can avoid excessive pitching and rolling, and be made strong with in reasonable limits of weight.

THE ENGINES AND BOILERS.

The engine compartment, as already stated, begins near the middle of the ship, and runs back 62 feet. There are eight engines, four on each screw-shaft. The two screw-shafts, lying side by side, are 8 feet apart at the centre of the ship, where they start; they diverge as they run towards the stern, at which point they are 22 feet apart. They also point down a little, to get a better hold on the water, being a foot lower at the screw end than at the engine end. Their distance above the bottom of the ship is about 10 fret. Each shaft is composed of sections coupled together, and extending in all 184 feet, with a maximum diameter of 17 inches. The four cranks of each shaft stand at the four quarters of a circle; the cranks are forged in, and each cranked section is coupled to the next by a sleeve-coupling. The engine frames are, in general effect, eight arches running across the ship, from the bottom and from side to side, nearly up to the 21-feet deck. Each frame is a box or tubular girder of boiler-plate, and all are secured to the bottom, sides, deck, and each other, so as to make a thoroughly solid and creative light structure. Upon the frames rest the cylinders of the shafts and ot the beam centres, and between them are the cylinders and air-pumps. Each set or row of engines consists of four cylinders and two air-pnmps sitnated above and below the shaft, next the respective sides of the ship; the two sets or rows facing each other and having two longitudinal passages in the centre of the vessel, one under the 21-feet deck, and one on the bottom, containing the keelson and its railway, as before referred to. A description of one cylinder will answer for all the engines. The cylinder stands perpendicularly between the shaft and the side of the ship, and is 45 inches diameter by 42 inches stroke of piston. Above it, and connected to the crank in the usual North River steambost way, is a wrought-iron walking-beam, six feet long, standing sideways to the ship. The beam-centre (pin on which it vibrates) of one engine of each pair extends across the third frame, over the air-pump, and drives it by a lever and rod, there being one air-pump between each pair of engines, 40 inches in diameter by 21-inch stroke. Below the shaft, near the bottom of the vessel, and in front (towards the centre of the ship) of the air-pump, is a relief or delivery-pump of 14 inches diameter and 21 inches stroke. It is worked by an arm on the beam-centre, opposite to the air-pump arm. There are, in all, four of these pumps, and four air-pumps. Upon the cylender, towards the side of the ship, is a valve chest, containing a balanced slide valve, which is worked by a link-motion, (the common locomotive valve-gear,) thus forming a variable cut-off and a reverse gear of the simplest kind. The link is moved by a quarrant and pinion actuated by a little pair of steam-cranks, conveniently arranged for rapid manoeuvring. The condensers four in number, are cast-iron boxes, standing back of and above the air pumps. A remarkable feature of the engines is that all the principal journal-boxes, including the crank-pin ends of the connecting rods, are hollow, and furnished with induction and return pipes which keep a continual stream of cold water running through them, rendering it impossible for them to heat without the necessity of putting any water on the bearings themselves. This is probably the most thorough work of the kind, in existence.

The steam pressure carried will be about 60 pounds, and the number of revolutions will be from 80 to 100. The power of 8,000 horse, (equal to the maximum power of the *Great Eastern*, is based on 80 revolutions per minute.

The boilers are ten in number, five on each side of a central passage or fire-room, ; they extend from the engine compartment, near the centre of the ship, 76 feet forward, to within about 120 feet of the bow, and upwards, some 17 feet from the bottom. The boilers are separated by the trusses before referred to, and are slightly different in size, on account of the taper of the ship, the general dimensions of each being as follows: length, 11 feet; breadth, (fore and aft,) 11 feet; width, 14 feet. Each boiler has two furnaces in the lower part, the upper part being filled with 2½ inch return flues, 10 feet long. The total heating surface of all the boilers is about 26,000 square feet. All the fines thus empty the products of combustion into a central space above the fire-room or lower passage. This upper passage is formed into a tight flue, increasing in size as it runs back, and empties into the single chimney, 12 feet in diameter, which stands in front of the engines, nearly in the centre of the vessel. In front of tha boilers are the blowing and pumping engines. The pumping engines stand like a Λ, the two cylinders, each having 24-inches stroke by 24 inches diameter, driving pumps below on the same piston rods. These pumps are arranged to take water either out of the sea, or out of the water compertments of the ship, or out of the hot well, and to deliver to tha boiler, or to the sea. The blowing engine consists of two cylinders, of 40 inches diameter and 18 inch stroke, one on each side of the ship, in front of the pumping engines, and inclined upwards towards the blower shaft, which runs across the vessal. On this shaft are two fan blowers, 18 *feet* in diameter by 6 feat face each, with the before-mentioned continuous centre passage between them. They may be worked up to 500-horse power, and they are arranged to take air from *any part* of the ship, and blow it into the fire-room, whence it enters ths fire. Blowing into an air-tight fire-room, instead of into the furneces, is practiced on the Camden and Amboy Company's boats, and is a very safe and excellent method, as all sparks, smoke, &c., tend to enter tha flue and chimney, rather than to blow *out of* the fire doors and about the ship.

PRINCIPLES AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE MACHINERY.

However greatly the *economy* of commercial steamers may be promoted by improvemanta in expension through two cylinders, superheating, very high-pressure, surface-condensation, etc.—improvements which are equally necessary in all *cruising* Government vessels—we do not think that the general arrangement and principles of the power of this steamer could be improved in any important detail, without it is in the substitution of refrigerators for the ordinary condensers. In tho latter particular, however, this vessel is quite equal to the best *average* of war and commercial vessels, the world over. In other particulars it is generally much superior, and we repeat thet, on the whole, we do not see how it could be greatly improved. In the first place, the two screws have great advantages over one screw. It is impossible to drive a large vessel at very high speeds with one screw, because the practicable draft of water is too small to allow sufficient diameter and propelling surface of screw. That two screws work *well*, is a matter of practice, and is not disputed in this country. They also diminish, by half, the size of all parts of the machinery and bearings for a given power, thus reducing suction and spreading the weight over a larger portion of the ship. But the great feature of the two screws for a war ship, is their ability to turn the ship round on *her own centre*, just as if she were fastened by a pivot to the bottom of the sea, without obliging her to take a circuit of a mile, or so. It is thought that the vessel can be turned end for end in one minute, by moving one screw ahead, and backing the other. The advantages of this style of manoeuvre cannot be over-estimated. That it can be done, is a matter of experiment. Some years since, Mr. E. A. STEVENS turned round a 225 foot boat called the *John Nelson*, having two screws and a maximum speed of only 8 miles, in 1 minute 30 seconds, and again in 1 minute 25 seconds.

The stroke of the engines is rather short, measured by the American standard, but the diameter of cylinders is not very great. While these cylinders have 45 inches diameter and 42 inches stroke, the *Great Eastern's* screw-engines have 84 inches diameter and only 48 inches stroke, while the *Warrior* has, we believe, 144 inches diameter of piston by 48 inches stroke—proportions which are perfectly outrageous. Again, the four cranks, standing at the four quarters of the circle, perfectly balance each other, and must prevent the side motion common to screw ships. The disposition of the engines is admirable. They fill the whole space, still having a plenty of room for clearance, attendance adjustment, repairs and a tolerable long stroke. The relief of the ship from water is arranged to be performed by either the pumping engines, the air pumps, or the relief pumps (when these or by all combined. The ventilation of the ship is perfect. All the principal compartments and decks are air-tight, so either can be put in communication with the blower. The engine-room may thus be kept cool, and the hot or foul air from any part forced into the fires and up chimney.

THE ARMOR AND ARMAMENT.

The fact hss been referred to, that inclined sides were proposed by the Messrs. STEVENS long before Capt. COLES, of the British Navy, the reputed father of the scheme, had patented his arrangement. But the Stevens plan omits the objectionable feature of Capt. COLES' plan—the revolving houses covering the guns, and thus adding to the height, weight and steepness of the sides. The centres of the guns are but 8 feet above water in STEVENS' ship, and the highest part of the armed portion or of any part of the ship, except the chimney, is but about 10 feet above the surface of the sea. Thus the angle of the mailed sides is very flat, being only 20°, while the top portion of the mailed parts is entirely flat. Fig. 3 shows a section of the vessel, with the shot-proof sides and deck, and of one of the shot-proof loading houses. The whole of the shot-proof parts shut down over the vessel like covers, and consist of two batteries, as shown in the elevation Fig. 1 and the plan Fig. 2, one beginning near the bow and extending to the chimney, and the other beginning aft the chimney, and extending to near the stern. Upon the flat tops of each of these batteries or covers, stand two loading houses and four guns—in all, four loading houses and eight guns. From the point below water, where the sides of the ship proper begin to run up vertically, the armor starts and runs up, inclining outwardly, to about the surface of the water, and leaving a V-shaped space between the armor and the sides of the ship proper, some three feet thick, which is filled with solid oak. From this corner the armor inclines inward at an angle of 30° from the horizon, joining the main deck at one level, the gun deck on a second level, and inclining at 45° from the gun deck to form the sides of the loading houses. The gun deck, the loading houses, and all the inclined parts of the armor, are 6½ inches thick. The main or 21-feet deck, before described, is seen in the plan Fig. 2, in the middle of the ship, and at the ends, is covered with [illegible] 1 inch thick. Solid slopes of wood, very accurately worked, run as to [illegible] the main deck to the gun deck, the mailed deck is continued over the ends of the main deck, forming a high bow. Above the forward [illegible] deck, as shown also in Fig. 1, is another deck, between the gun deck and extending to the bow, [illegible] breadth of the ship. These bow [illegible] inclosed on the main deck, the [illegible] two at the ends of the ship [illegible] wooden doors, the [illegible] doors of which turn [illegible]

st all s part of the vessel proper or of the armor; it is, in fact, a temporery arrangement for times of peece, end ie expected to be vacated and carried sway hodily, in action, which will perhaps add to the convenience of fighting the ship.

The guns are arranged on deck as shown. Ths gun-carriages are very heavy, solid, hemispherical masses of iron, let into, and held in place by circular depressions in the plated deck. Thsy are to be heavy enough to resist sny known projectiles at the shortest renge. Each carriage, or turn-table, has s shaft passing down to the 14-feet deck, where it is trained by the necessary number of *protected* men. After firing, it is turned with its muzzle towards the smell port in the loading-house, where the charge is put in by the *protected* men inside. The only man not absolutely shielded from the enemy's shot, is the one who aims and fires the gun, and he is entirely shielded in front by the gun end its carriage. The recoil of the guns is absorbed by rubber, or other elastic substances placed behind the trunnions. Experiments show this plan to be feasible. The four midship guns are intended to be 10 or 12-inch rifled cannon. The four others will be the largest that can be produced—probably 15 to 18-inch guns. The vessel will be lighted by narrow slits in the top of the loading-houses and the gun-deck.

PRINCIPLES OF THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The leading principles of this grand work are as follows:

1. Protaction of the entire ship proper, and its contents, by water. The vessel, while having a minimum draft of 16 feet, may be sunk in an action to 21 feet in sny weather when an enemy could be found to fight her, and in smooth water she can be sunk to the gun-deck, if necessary. Water is the cheapest and most thorough protection against projectiles that can be found in Nature, on account of its perfect non-elasticity. Air indeed retards a ball, but its elasticity enables it to squeeze togetner into a smaller space and so get out of the way *instantly*. But water, although perfectly mobile, when penetrated at comperatively moderate velocities, cannot get out of the way at snything like the speed of a cannon shot, because it cannot jam one particle into another, or squeeze together or occupy a smaller space, but each particle in all its fullness and rotundity must simply be removed and placed somewhere else—an operation requiring so much *time* es to take the dangerous velocity out of a projectile in a very short space. Now, the *Warrior*, *La Gloire* and mailed ships generally, are so protected up to the water-line, but they present a great mass of *ship* above the water-line which must either be protected by an immense and unwieldy weight of mail, or else be knocked to pieces. The Stevens *ship*, however, is entirely protected by water, and only the loading houses and a cover running up high enough to give the guns the proper elevation require to be cased, thus giving the maximum strength with the minimum weight.

2. The inclined armament. Were this, as proposed by Capt. COLES, and very severely criticised by the English newspapers, a comparatively high structure, vast enough to take in the guns, steep enough to be hit nearly at right angles when rolling, and forming a part of the ship itself, so as to spoil or impair it for the purposes of habitation, etc., it would be of questionable value. But it is a simple cover put over the top of the ship, and not a part of the side of the ship. Hence the objections urged against inclined sides in general do not hold in this case. Again, the inclination of this cover is so small that no rifled projectile can strike it *flat*, but must necessarily glance off. The mail has then simply to *change the direction* of the projectile, and not to *stop* it, which is another thing altogether, and very much more difficult. Besides, the submersion of the ship proper increases her steadiness, and prevents excessive rolling, so that the angle of the mail never becomes much steeper than 30 degrees.

3. Great speed. This is simply *choice of position*. We know of no other war ship which is likely to run above 13 or 15 knots, while this vessel must run at above 20, having the horse-power of the *Great Eastern*, with less than half her immersed midsection, at her 21 feet, or fighting draft. It is quite unnecessary to enlarge on the advantages of choice of position.

4. Turning with great facility on her centre, by the action of her two screws. This, like the former advantage in manoeuvring, cannot be too highly estimated.

5. Adaptation of draft to various circumstances, by means of rising and sinking, and consequent economy of coal and increased coal capacity. In addition to the protection thus afforded in action, it is clear that the vessel can brave storms when would be less than useless hulks for the water-protection is so much resistance to locomotion, because it leaves as the immersed section of the vessel. Steel plates, however, cannot be thrown away in passing from point to point. They must be carried until they are *shot* off, if the sides of the ship are to be shielded by them.

6. The perfect protection of all the men, except the eight who fire the guns, (three right being very well shielded by the guns themselves,) within water-tight and inclined steel or iron roofs. The port-holes of the *Warrior*, or any port-holes through which guns are to be fired, are necessarily large enough to fire into, and will be very convenient places to put in small rifled shells at long range, and grape at close quarters. But in this case the 6½-inch inclined armor, equal at least to 10-inch perpendicular armor, must be absolutely non-open, to put in so much as a musket ball.

7. The lightness of the protection due to having the guns heavy enough to protect themselves, rather than a coat of mail outside of them. To the observer of this structure, the only defect, upon immature consideration, appears to be the defenceleseness of the guns themselves. Everything else is impregnable; but will not the enemy's hundred pound rifled projectiles at short range dismount or break the cannon on deck? Supposing, for a moment, that it is necessary to inclose them—how shall it be done? Posts of any kind will take in rather too much room and afford shelter; but the worst feature of this system is, that both sides of the ship have to be armed, as the guns of one side can only fire on that side, thus doubling the necessary weight of metal. But suppose the experiment to possible, as the Monitor-post each gun to be covered with a hemispherical shot-proof shield, large enough to hold it, and the [illegible] necessary to work it, as in Capt. COLES's plan. Can this mass be readily turned round, and does not the thinnest and weakest part of the gun project out of its resistless sides to be just as much exposed as if it stood on the open deck? And does not this plan also involve the port-hole? Or suppose the trunnions of the gun to be a sort of ball-and-socket joint at the muzzle, so as to avoid a port, the breech being shifted to train and sight the piece. The range will be very small, and, we think any one who will attempt to work out the details of the machinery for placing the whole weight of the breech in the various necessary positions, for rapid aiming and firing, will abandon the job as impracticable. The present guns balance on their trunnions, and are so mounted, however heavy. If it is not feasible then to protect the gun within a battery, what can be simpler than to make the gun heavy enough to protect itself? Even if the former plan [illegible] sides as to range, safety, &c., the latter [illegible] the least weight of material, for the [illegible] is sufficiently strong enough to [illegible] the [illegible] small increase of [illegible] it a shot-proof, while

hnilding a cover to inclose it would require perhaps, ten times the weight of material. Making the gun heavy enough to *protect itself*, utilizes the entire metal of the armament, not only as armament, hut as armor. Guns are not often broken by cannon shot, and thay can easily be made quite proof; hut they are often dismounted from ordinary carriages. The hemispherical carriages described, however, are not liable to be knocked awey by anything small enough to be sent out of the muzzle of a cannon. Besides, hammering eight immense guns often and hard enough to break them all, will require some hours good shooting, during which time it is fair to suppose that an invulnerable ship having choice of position, and throwing eighteen-inch balls at close quarters, would put any enemy extant—the 4½-inch vertical-plated ships of our neighbors, for instance, in a place where his powder would get too damp for rapid firing. Ths lightness of the protection of the Stevens vessel, is also due to the submersion, so as to make use of water insteed of iron, as a shot-proof material during action.

8. By arranging the guns to fire in either direction, one-half the weight of the ordinary armament is saved, for cannon that fire through port-holes can fire but one side, and there must be an equal number on tha opposite side, for *its* defence.

9. Guns thus arranged have far greater range—can sweep tha whole horizon—while those fired through ports in the ship's side can sweep but a limited arc of the circle.

10. Two of the guns, it will be seen, are not in the centre of the ship, longitudinally, but nearer the sides, so that three guns at a time can fire directly forward or directly aft. Were they all in line, but one gun could fire parellel to the keel, in either direction. Thus this vessel can stand bow on, presenting her sharp end to the enemy, and then throw 18-inch globes and rifled bolts into her sides from three guns at a time. That she can stand how on, if she likes, is easily believed, when we conaider her great apeed and power of turning on her own centre.

11. Lastly, this vessel, having only 8 guns, can throw double the weight of broadside that the *Warrior* can handle. *Large* shot are what tell on the weight, and on tha enemy's sides.

In conclusion it will be observed that most of the best feetures of modern merine practice and naval defence were 20 years ago embodied in the designs of thia vessel, viz.: high steem, the screw propeller, hollow end fine water-lines fore and aft, the iron hull, the box or tubular-bridge framing, the link-motion and steam reverse gear and inclined armor. The improvements designed at that cerly day, and not yet adopted in the best practice—still ahead of the times—are the two screws for rapid turning, the water-armor during action, and the ability to rise rapidly to the surface; the use of guns heavy enough to protect themselves, instead of loading the ship with armor to cover them; the ability to fire, so to speak, a *broadside* in every direction, and the system of ventilation described. And yet the Government is advised to throw away this work and to build mailed ships on modern principles! We would urge the public, for their own sake, to instruct themselves and their representatives in this matter before it is too late.

CANADA AND THE WAR.

Sympathy of Canadians with the Southern Rebellion—Its Cause and Its Effect.

From our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

In the course of a long and intimate acquaintance with Canadian public sentiment, I never knew it so hostile to the United States as it is now. Not that the American people are regarded with feelings any less friendly than of old by their Provincial neighbors. Our countrymen and countrywomen, in as large numbers as usual, are enjoying their Summer travel in the Provinces, and they meet everywhere with kind treatment and a hospitable welcome. But the very persons who welcome them are at enmity with the Republic, its institutions and its Government, its policy, its Congress and its Press. There is scarcely a journal in the Canadas that does not exhibit this bias in a greater or less degree, and many, very many indeed, do not attempt to conceal their sympathy with our enemies. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that a majority of the people of Canada hope, with a bitter and ungenerous hope, that the South will succeed in its rebellion against that solid and beneficent Government which is betrayed, maldesorted when it [illegible] no longer existent and misuse. Practically, the fears or hopes, the likes or dislikes of Canadians fall as [illegible] as since dishes beyond the [illegible] of their own settlements. It is not probable [illegible] you will say—that Provincial opinion will raise a ripple on the sea of American politics, or will affect in any way a war waged in defence of the liberties of the Union. But the fact that the most abolition country in the world sympathizes with a people who have based their political fabric on the institution of Slavery, and who have only severed themselves from legitimate restraint in order that they may be able to carry Slavery into free territory, is sufficiently curious to merit investigation and notice.

I shall not presume to occupy your space with the arguments that Canadians give for their predilections. Such waifs of Southern logic as they pick up in Colonial prints are sufficient for their facile faith. Very few of them appreciate the vital points of the struggle. Very few of them see that LIBERTY is a second time staked on an American battle-ground, and now, as before, must stand or fall with the eagles of the Union. Very few of them are versed in the political history of the United States; very few of them have even read that Constitution upon which the legal merits of the present contest rest. Under the question with them is not one of reason but of prejudice; and it is because I think this prejudice so singular, and so opposite to other prejudices manifest in the Canadian mind, that I am compelled to seek for the explanation of the anomaly. Perhaps we may find the solution in the axiom that extremes meet. Certain it is that the Canadians, in their sympathies for the South, talk as though they had sat at the feet of WENDELL PHILLIPS, and were drunk with his philosophy.

If I am right in supposing that sympathy with the South is the prevailing sentiment of the millions of people, I do not, I think, give it undue prominence. Let us put over this broad dependency of the Crown of England, and mark its latent strength. It promises to become an empire scarcely inferior to that of the United States. Like our own territory, it stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and through out its vast extent a vigorous climate develops to perfection a hardy and enduring race. The defensive capacities of the country are enormous. In this respect it possesses superior advantages to those that enabled Russia to resist successfully the most powerful assaults that were ever hurled against a single nation. Canada is now considered by high military authority as fully able to defend herself; but, in the emergency of war, she can command, besides her own resources, all the wealth of England—a gigantic Navy and a veteran Army. The people of Canada are extravagantly loyal to the Crown of Great Britain. None are more apparently loyal than the French *habitans* who rebelled in former times. If the choice were offered, some of the latter might prefer a French to an English dynasty; but late experience has proved that a badge of knighthood or a gracious word from the lips of royalty is sufficient to fix the affections of the most unsteady. The whole population infinitely prefer British Monarchy to American Democracy. Even the Irish of Canada differ widely, in their political predilections, from their brethren in the United States. The great mass of the people here have been always deeply attached to the rule of the mother country, and within the past few years that attachment has been intensified to a degree little understood beyond the precinct of the Province. If there are exceptions to this general assertion—if any Canadians prefer the Republicanism of the Union to the Monarchism of Great Britain, and would like to see the colonies annexed—they are so few in number that they are unrepresented by a single political chief, and unsustained by a single political journal. Let not Americans be deceived in this matter. The provincials have no love for our Institutions, no faith in our doctrine of universal suffrage, no partiality whatever for our Democratic form of Government.

All this, however, only partly explains tha strong prejudice that exists in Canada to-day against the Northern States—so strong, indeed, that a rebel success is hailed with unmistakable satisfaction. I do not believe that the feeling is so violent as to demand the entire discomfiture of the North; it simply hopes that the South may achieve its independence and secure a decisive separation. Of course this prejudice, like all prejudices, could not exist without a large fund of ignorence to feed upon. But its origin may, I think, be traced more directly to the extravagant loyalty of the population for the Crown of Great Britain than to any other cause. They want to see England a first-class Power on this continent, and they are immensely jealous of American expansion, and the spread of Democracy. It is astonishing, too, how many people in Canada have been influenced against the Republic by the abuse that reckless American journals have heaped upon the Institutions of the mother country. There never was a dispute yet between America and Great Britain that the foolish boast of "annexing Canada" has not been freely used by a certain class of American prints, and the threat rankles very naturally in the Canadian mind. Provincial journalists do all that they can to foster a popular feeling against the United States. Extracts from the New-York *Herald*, its appeals to the vulgar instincts of the uneducated, and its efforts to provoke a quarrel with England, are given as legitimate public opinion in the United States. Scurrilous denunciation of what Englishmen love and respect is copied from obscure American papers and held up as the views of intelligent American citizens. This is not a matter of to-day. It has been going on for years. Americans committed their first mistake in regard to Canada when they sympathized with that wretched minority of French Canadians who made a palsied effort to rebel in 1837. Since then there have been divers subjects of dispute between the two nations, and the Canadians have not cered so much as to which was in the right as they did about tha way in which the mother country was treated by her independent offspring. American sympathy with Russia in the Crimean war riled the Canadians very much, and the way in which the Empire was insulted by the dismissal of the British Ambassador from Washington riled them still more. Canadians complain that in her days of sore trial England has been bullied and brow-beaten by America. They complain that, during that great struggle in the Crimea, every British reverse was recorded with satisfaction, and every British defeat of military organization was exaggerated and sneered at by the American Press. They complain that a fair meed of honor is not even yet allowed by America to British valor before Sebastopol. These are some of the excuses that I have heard given for the present unfriendly feeling for the Northern States. The Canadians are like envious and disappointed children. They are weak and thin-skinned and the vulgarisms of spread-eagle patriots—which flourish as well on this side of the line as on ours—are enough to blind their eyes to the merits of a great contest which, if lost to the Union, will prove fatal to the interests of freedom over the whole of the American Continent. Since the commencement of the present war, the Canadians have been peculiarly irritable to American denunciation of England, because she asserted that the Southern States had [illegible] their rights—an assumption which, they say, it was England's bounden duty to redress, and which, for all practical purposes, the North itself will be forced to allow. In support of this view, the following paragraph, from a late editorial article in the New-York TIMES, has been extensively quoted throughout the Provinces.

"By taking and holding prisoners of war, we would seem to be recognizing the Southern States as belligerents. We could not have proceeded to them any civil rights, nor in the slightest degree compromised our claim to the allegiance of their political existence. But we do concede that they are entitled to the benefit of the usages which obtain among all civilized nations in a state of war. We exchange prisoners with them as we treat their men taken in arms as prisoners of war, and not as rebels,—and we recognize the sacredness of flags of truce. We are by no means sure that we do not thus put ourselves in a position which will render it necessary to recognize their issue of letters-of-marque, so far at least, as to distinguish it from piracy."

Finally, the Canadians have been angered at the way in which American journals have spoken of the augmentation of the Provincial garrisons. They say, and with some show of reason, that such a measure is peremptorily called for by the existence of war in a neighboring country, and that any Power which failed to protect it, under similar circumstances, would be neglecting its own most palpable interest.

This excited state of [illegible] point in the adjoining Provinces is not a matter to which we can be wholly indifferent. Not only now, while the pecple of the United States are in arms to suppress the most powerful rebellion ever known for the destruction of a Government, and the subversion of law and liberty, [illegible] Canada the friendship of a contiguous and rapidly developing Empire, like that of British America, must be recognized as an important object to be gained. It is important *per se*, and still more important from the direct influence it exercises in the formation of English opinion on American affairs. Hereafter it will matter little how the ungenerous prejudices of Canada against the Republic originated, but there are [illegible] lines that can lead to no possible good. They cannot always be ignored by the two peoples, and the Canadians, as the weaker people, will have most cause to regret that they were ever roused into active life. We, on our side, may frankly admit that a certain class of disreputable newspapers and politicians do, for selfish purposes, abuse everything English, and endeavor to revive old animosities and grievances. But the very fact that such senseless abuse of any nation or people is accepted as American public sentiment, justifies my assertion that that sentiment is quite misunderstood in Canada. Here, too, as well as with us, adventurers in search of place and power gain notoriety by pandering to the jealousies, and prejudices, and the passions of the vulgar. The Church of Rome, propped up by rich endowments, tells her Canadian disciples that in the United States the[ir] faith is scoffed at, and that the souls in that benighted land fall away daily from the faith. The French element is taught to look with horror upon an Anglo-Saxon Republic whose overflow in this direction would sweep away forever its rag of nationality. And lastly, an exaggerated sense of British loyalty has been so fostered, forced and misdirected by unhealthy stimulants, that it is quite common to find the wildest of "Rule Britannia" theories revived, and to hear a really respectable Canadian gentleman reassert the faith of John Bull after the Waterloo victory—that "an Englishman was fully equal to any five frog-eating Frenchmen."

I do not find fault with the love of Canadians for the mother land, nor with their reverence for her great history. But I do say that the highest interest of the Provinces is to keep on friendly terms with the United States, and maintain with them the closest political and commercial relations. It is not to the super-excellence of British rule that Canada owes her remarkable prosperity, but to the enterprise, self-dependance, and industry of her people—those seeds of national progress that the overwhelming force of American example has contributed not a little to strengthen and develop.

W. G. S.

THE ARMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Head-quarters at Clarksburgh—Rumors of Rebel Movements—The Object of the Campaign in Western Virginia—General Rosecrans, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1861.

The Head-quarters of the Army of Occupation in Western Virginia continue at Clarksburgh, Brigadier-General ROSECRANS in command. No particularly significant movements attract remark, but there is a constant arrival and distribution of troops in directions which students of the war map regard as advancee. The bases of operations—the Kanawha, Clarksburgh, and Grafton—are continued as during Gen. MCCLELLAN'S command. They command the whole of Western Virginia, and the columns thrown out from each are so arranged that they may converge at a common focus for concentrated operations. The Army, if not already sufficiently powerful to cope with any force the enemy may send into Western Virginia, may be made strong enough in a week, by reinforcements from Ohio—a State which seems to furnish inexhaustible supplies of fighting material.

We hear rumors of another irruption of rebels, commanded by LEE, ALBERT JOHNSTON, FLOYD, HENNINGSEN, the redoubtable ROGER A. PRYOR, &c.; but there is no definite information on that point. It is supposed they are coming, or may or will come *via* Mingo Pass and Huntersville, to Huttonville and Beverly, but neither the report of their approach, or the supposition thet they may be advancing, produces any commotion in this well-ordered Department. I have no doubt the General is exactly informed upon this important subject, since, like Gen. MCCLELLAN, he is not satisfied with anything respecting the enemy or his own forces, and the field of operations, unless it is elaborate and minute. A knowledge of this fact, which seems to have been communicated to the Army almost by intuition, gives the troops as much confidence in Gen. ROSECRANS as they had in Gen. MCCLELLAN. Everything, therefore, moves quietly, so that those intimate with Head-quarters are as unable as those remote from it to guess correctly at the probabilities of an early advance.

Gen. COX, with a strong brigade, has command of the Lewisburgh route. All the roads leading in that direction from this point are strongly occupied, while the routes this side are thoroughly protected. Cheat Mountain Pass is considered impregnable to any but an overwhelming force of rebels, and Gen. REYNOLDS will be careful that the enemy shall not pass Huttonville. The only pass, therefore, by which the enemy can enter Western Virginia, unless by Napoleonic energy and skill they cleave a new route through the mountains, is that *via* Cumberland Gap, in extreme Southwestern Virginia. While this is accessible to travelers and trading expeditions, it would be found too costly for a rebel military irruption into a hostile territory incapable of supporting an advancing army. Other difficulties will readily suggest themselves to intelligent readers.

While invasion by the rebels is not altogether probable, it is promptly and thoroughly anticipated, and will be defeated if attempted. But I apprehend the chief object of our Army is to establish the Provisional Government of Western Virginia, and protect it until the Union men are able to protect themselves. This I know to be the main object now in view. It is much facilitated by the late vandal excursion of WISE, who laid waste the Kanawha region, and disgusted the sentimental Secessionists of that portion of the State. The active Secessionists of the State, of course, continue in Confederate sympathy and service, because the disease of rebellion has become chronic with them. No modification of their views seems possible, since political antipathies among the people have ripened into social hostility. The most familiar social relations, and even the ties of blood, have been sundered in every neighborhood. Union fathers reject rebel sons-in-law; Union ladies discard Secession suitors; belles cut their beaux; and chivalric Damons are ready to cut Pythian throats. But wherever the Union Army has marched, its kindness has dissipated hostile prejudice, and where rebellion had ripened into disease it has been crushed. But the moral force of the Army has produced better effects than arms. The people have discovered that chattel property has had fewer charms for our soldiers than their poultry, and that the predicted abuse of their women has displayed itself in gallant efforts to win graceful encomiums and gentle social intercourse. In short, the liars who maligned us have fled with WISE, or hid themselves in the caves and thickets of the mountains.

But, to escape from partial digression. There is no doubt that Gen. MCCLELLAN left an able and [illegible] in Western Virginia. Gen. ROSECRANS will prove himself equal to the responsibilities which have devolved upon him. He is industrious, enterprising, sagacious, and ambitious to achieve a soldier's distinction and serve his country. No man could display more energy, none devote themselves with more untiring zeal to duty. In promoting discipline and effectiveness in the army, he emulates MCCLELLAN, and he won a renown by adroitly turning the enemy's position at Rich Mountain, which manifested thorough knowledge of strategy, with great power of execution.

His lieutenants are Brig.-Gens. REYNOLDS and COX, and Capt. BENHAM, of the United States Engineering corps. The former is an educated soldier, who stands high in Army circles. Gen. COX was appointed from civil life, but he possesses many qualities which fit him for command—prudence, ceution, energy, industry and sagacity, with unusual intellectual power and profound learning. During the past two or three years he has applied himself assiduously to the study of military science, and [illegible] many West-Pointers, in high position, excel him in knowledge of the theories of tactics and strategy. If he does not prove a NAPOLEON, he will never disgrace the country by ignorant or foolish military opinions. His campaign on the Kanawha line has been successful, and his General compliments it as "very well done, indeed." I refer to Gen. COX thus elaborately, because I know that which I represent to be true.

Of Capt. BENHAM, what needs be said? Gen. MORRIS. It is true, commanded the brigade to which he was attached, but it is conceded that the successful operations on that line were planned by Capt. BENHAM, and that the failure to capture GARNETT'S army in the first instance was attributed to MORRIS' excessive caution, contrary to the urgent remonstrances of Capt. BENHAM. There is an unwritten history of the operations on the Laurel Hill line, as there is of the battle of Buena Vista, and I presume military etiquette will for-

ever prevent the recording of all the facts, but if the whole truth ever should be published, it will appear that if BENHAM's advice had been adopted, and if Gen. MCCLELLAN's instructions had been promptly obeyed, GARNETT's whole army would have been captured or destroyed before it reached Carrick's Ford.

Gen. ROSECRANS has also a better Army than that with which MCCLELLAN made his campaign, though not so numerous by several regiments. Among his Colonels I mention Cols. SCAMMON, AMMEN, SMITH and FYFFE, all graduates of the West Point Military Academy, Col. MOOR, an educated European soldier, and Cols. R. L. MCCOOK and LORIN ANDREWS, neither of whom received a military education, but both of whom are soldiers of strongly marked characters and unusual intellectual ability. A division composed of the regiments commanded by these gentlemen, under a skillful General, would be equal to any volunteer corps that could be organized in the United States. So much for the "Army of Occupation."

[illegible]OTES OF THE REBELLION.

[illegible]NGRESSMEN ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

[illegible]IENCES OF HON. A. G. RIDDLE, OF OHIO.

[illegible] article in the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* se[illegible] criticising the course which Hon. A. G. [illegible], of Ohio, was represented to have taken [illegible] battle of Bull Run, has elicited a reply from [illegible]ntleman which appears in the Cleveland [illegible]. He says:

[illegible] those who find in the fact that I was at the [illegible] at all, grave cause of censure, I can only [illegible]at our party, before concluding to go, con[illegible] Gen. SCOTT in person—a gentleman who, [illegible] absence of these abler critics, may have [illegible]resumed to be able to deal with the matter [illegible] our desire to be present at the battle not [illegible] received his approval, but he provided us [illegible] special passes for the purpose. A copy of [illegible] I venture to append:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, July 20, 1861.

[illegible] Hon. A. G. RIDDLE, M. C., to our advance posts and back. He will be treated with respect and consideration by the officers and soldiers in the service of the United States.

WINFIELD SCOTT, Commander.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

* * * * We left the skirts of the battle-field between 4 and 5 o'clock, where we had been told by our officers that we were victors, which was confirmed by what we had seen and heard ourselves. Our entire Army, apparently unbroken, were in possession of the field, and we could see an immense cloud of dust rising on the Manassas road, said to be produced by the retreating foe.

With these assurances, and the intense elation and exultation they inspired, we returned towards Centreville, until we reached the temporary hospital,—a farm-house on the north side of the Warrenton pike, and near a large body of woods, where some part of the battle began, and near which was our carriage.

After our examination of the hospital and its inmates, we took our places in our carriage—a heavy coach—and started for home at about five, expecting to occupy six hours in our return, but in fact consumed nearly eight.

Our party, with the driver, consisted of five. Mr. BLAKE and myself were on the right hand side, he upon the back seat, when we started for Washington.

At this time, beside the few soldiers on guard about the hospital, there were perhaps from three to five hundred more in the road and grounds about the hospital. These soldiers had drifted out of their regiments from the field at various times, from Centreville and from everywhere where they had been stationed. Some of them had been in the battle, many had not; many were the mere idlers and hangers on, such as always attend a great army, attracted to this point for its supposed security and proximity to the battle. There was also a large number of teamsters belonging to the army, and at that time a continuous string of army wagons, extending from beyond the hospital to near Centreville, were standing in the road. A number of citizens, mostly from Washington, were also in the crowd, among whom we saw a number of the army officers, straggling and idling about like the rest. My own impressions are that the whole number may have been six or eight hundred, but I have little confidence in my estimate of the number. The most of our army in that vicinity, at that time on the field, were from a half mile to a mile beyond this point, stretched around from the right to the left.

When opposite the hospital, having started from beyond, we saw the squad of dragoons often spoken of, dash around a point of woods on the south side, and wheel and sweep directly down upon us, at a plunging gallop. A few soldiers, perhaps a dozen, saw them also, and ran up to the fence with their muskets to fire upon them. This advertised us that they were enemies. Immediately the dragoons drew up in something like a line, perhaps fifteen rods off, and fired into the crowd about us a volley from their carbines, receiving at the same time the fire of our intrepid boys, and thereupon they wheeled and dashed off as rapidly as possible. Whether any in the crowd about us were hurt I know not. I think, from their proximity and the confusion among them, and the deliberation of our soldiers, some of the enemy must have been killed. I have estimated their number as not exceeding forty. The English RUSSELL, who saw them, said there were about seventy. This whole thing occupied but a few moments. Immediately the cry was raised about us that the "Black Horse" were upon us, and it seems as if those words shot a mortal fear through the heart of every living thing who had not witnessed the actual transaction. Those who did could not have been frightened.

It is useless to attempt to describe what is indescribable; the fearful flight and fright that ensued. I did not then suppose, nor do I now, that as an inducing cause, it affected the soldiers on the field, or had the least to do with the retreat of the Army which commenced and passed over the same road soon after. It probably did infect the nearest soldiers in the woods; but I have always supposed that it was independent of the backward movement of the Army, and contributed nothing, save disgrace, to our defeat.

As the tide rolled eastward, toward Centreville, it seemed to gather force and intensity, involving everything in its course, except the cool, firm regiments of our reserve; appeared worst this side of Centreville, and swept on to Washington, where the first fugitives arrived about 9½ o'clock, bringing with them wild tales of the utter demolition and rout of the whole Army, which were taken up and sent over the wires, startling our distant people with the tidings of blood and ruin that first reached them.

To return to ourselves. The first effect of the flight was to leave us comparatively free in our homeward movements. We soon, however, became involved in the rush of the heavy wagons that came thundering after us, mixed and mingled with the fleeing soldiers from the road back of the hospital, and who had not been in the battle since the forenoon, to whom the infection communicated; and we became a single object in the sweeping tide that bore on us, without power to do otherwise than proceed with such care as we might.

We knew this panic to be utterly causeless. To us it looked cowardly to the last possible extreme. Burning with shame and indignation, we called to such as were near to stop. We tried to explain, called on them to pause, to retain their arms and turn back. We implored, beseeched, and denounced them for what to us appeared a dastardly, needless flight. Two or three times, during the drive to Centreville, our carriage was loaded down almost to a stand-still; and we ordered them off sometimes in very peremptory terms. We were then much overloaded. I have no doubt that our language, especially my own, and my conduct at times, could be easily reprehended and criticised by a cool, distant, malignant enemy, who could comprehend no distinction between frightened and cool men, and anxious only to convict me of indiscretion or worse. To pretend that any part of our conduct was the result of a fear of the enemy, between whom and us lay our entire Army, victorious as we supposed, is too absurd for a word of comment. That we fled is utterly false, and we were longer in getting back to Centreville than in going from it. Soon after the flight, and when within a quarter of a mile of the hospital, we took up a soldier evidently fresh from the field, who, for some reason, was going back. We carried him and his accoutrements, musket, &c., as I supposed, to Fairfax. We may have left him at Centreville. We treated him civilly.

At or near the bridge over the creek, a quarter or half a mile this side of the hospital, we took up a soldier lad, 14 or 15 years old, whom we willingly brought to Centreville, as far as he wished to [illegible]ked us for his ride.

[illegible]oon after taking him up we were approached by a gentleman, an employe in the Interior Department, a Mr. COWEN, who had lost his carriage, and who was known to me, whom we took up and brought on. I may be mistaken as to the precise place of taking up this gentleman—think I am correct. At about the same time we were approached on the side occupied by Mr. BLAKE and myself, by a short, thick, red-faced man, in officer's uniform, wearing the badge of Lieutenant-Colonel or Major—who had lost or thrown away his sword—who made a plunge at once for our carriage, got upon the step, thrust one leg in, and was determined to get in. I had an impression he did get in, but am told I am mistaken. He was an undisguised, confessed coward, who had not been in any fight and never will be, and when we denounced him as a coward, he said something about "when the regulars run, volunteers are excused," &c. It would be idle to repeat the sharp, bitter things, showered lavishly on him. How far he rode in this way I know not—it may have been a half mile—to me his presence made it more. We finally, as I am since probably correctly informed, shoved and pushed him off. My recollection was that we "tumbled him out." The difference is slight. He merited the military penalty of death!

We afterwards took up an exhausted soldier, who had parted with his coat, blanket, knapsack, musket, &c. We took him in, learned he had been without food, opened to him our three well-stored baskets, whose contents had scarcely been touched, learned his name and residence, and although overloaded, carried him up near to Centreville, past one of the regiments, stopped, and he alighted and thanked us for our kindness. I cannot recall any others who entered our carriage, and I have correctly detailed our treatment of them.

We stopped at Centreville a few moments, and as we passed on were amazed to find ourselves again involved in a tide of fleeing teams and soldiers and citizens. Indeed, the evidences of rout and panic this side of Centreville were multiplied, and the flying throng nearly as great.

Why this stream was not cut off and damned up at Centreville, is one of the still unexplained mysteries of that strange day, but it was not. At that time we had at Centreville and below, towards Bull Run, near ten thousand fresh troops, who were supported with artillery, a single regiment of which could have put an end to this miserable flight.

At about a mile this side of the hospital, we passed, as I believe, the carriage of Mr. WADE and his party. Soon after they passed us, and we then directed our driver to follow their carriage the rest of the way, or keep near it, which he did as well as he could amid the throng.

At a mile or two this side of Centreville, as is well known, Mr. WADE and his party made a stand against the still running throng, and we immediately joined them with a result as has been stated elsewhere.

All the way, and everywhere on our way, we heard and contradicted the story of a general rout, and everywhere explained the transaction as we understood it.

I was kept up after my arrival till about four, and then arose at an early hour. Information in the morning was received that the disaster was more extensive than what we had supposed, and that the stampede we had witnessed extended to the Army and contributed to the disaster. I still think this not correct. * * * *

Never on this earth did the proud old American valor burn fiercer or swell higher than on that day and field. And what a reproach to the heroes who left the impress of bravery and courage in thunder scars on that red valley, is the denunciation of me for rudely speaking of the causeless flight of the poor wretches who abandoned it—for sketching their rout with a too free hand and bold colors, in a letter to my wife.

Remember that a portion of our dead still fester unburied on that wild plain, while I am execrated for the harsh manner in which I speak of those who so unseasonably abandoned them.

May I remind you also that Messrs. WASHBURNE and KELLOGG, of Illinois, two more of the "cowardly Congressmen," at a point nearer to Centreville than we were, with each a musket in hand, plunged into this rabble rout, and with bayonet point, endeavored to stem and turn it back, denouncing the fugitives as cowards and poltroons! And that at another point still nearer Centreville, Senator LANE and Representative SHANKS, of Indiana, made frantic efforts for the same purpose; and I might give much of the language applied by these gentlemen to the fugitives, and more opprobrious than any of mine. I might also quote to you from the innumerable newspaper writers, who in their descriptions of this flight, have portrayed the fugitives in language deeper and stronger, than any used by me, even in that private letter.

THE OPINION OF SENATOR LANE.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Aug. 9.

Hon. HENRY S. LANE passed through this city yesterday, on his road from Washington to Crawfordsville, in good health and full of hope for our Government in its great struggle. He says that the changes instituted by Gen. MCCLELLAN have had a striking effect on the quiet of the Capital, as well as on the discipline of the troops, that no drunkenness is now seen on the streets, and no loafing officers at the hotels—that everybody, from drummer to Brigadier-General, has to be at his post, unless a "pass" shows that he is in the city on business. He also says that the force of three-years' men in Washington and the vicinity is a little larger than the force we had there previous to the advance into Virginia, and that our line of pickets extends along the whole length of the Potomac above Washington, and is so complete that it is impossible for the enemy to make any attempt to cross that river, or move on Washington, without ample notice. So perfect are the precautions against an attempt on the Capital, that nothing of the kind is now feared.

Of the battle at Bull Run, which he saw, he says that nothing but the lack of Generalship prevented its being as complete a victory as it was a defeat. Three brigades, TYLER'S, SCHENCK'S and MILES', were left almost entirely out of the fight, the first two having done a little fighting early in the morning, but all the rest of the day holding their position "as a reserve," without doing anything else, and the last never getting into the battle at all. With this force added to those who drove the enemy nearly two miles in spite of their masked batteries and elaborate intrenchments, Col. LANE thinks the battle would have been won surely and gloriously. Of the panic, he says that it has been enormously exaggerated. As we have already noticed, he took an active part in arresting the stream of fugitives between Centreville and the battle-field, saw the whole affair, and can therefore speak advisedly. He says that, excepting about three or four regiments, the great body of the Army came off in about as good order as armies ever come off a battle field. A few regiments got scared, became broken up, threw away their arms, and ran like cowards; but much the largest portion did nothing of the sort. The story of the alarm among the civilians, too, he says, is greatly exaggerated. There were but *four* civilians under fire, so far as he knows, during the whole day—R. N. HUDSON and J. P. C. SHANKS, of this State, who were with the New-York Sixty-ninth in its terrible conflicts, and fought like Trojans, and two New-York reporters. The other civilians were far enough out of the way, and so were all of the teamsters but about twenty-five, who got dangerously close to the Bull Run Bridge. Unquestionably, if the first reports of the battle that got abroad had been true, we should be at a loss to-day to decide whether we had not gained a creditable victory. The battle was fought on the old homestead of Col. LANE's ancestors, and the ground is familiar to him. The centre hospital was the former mansion of his uncle, WM. CARR LANE, and the hardest fighting was done on the farm attached to it.

THE BEGINNING OF THE REBELLION.

LETTER FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL HOLT.

The following letter, called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives, and transmitted to the House on the 5th ult., by Hon. THOS. A. SCOTT, Acting Secretary of War, although it relates wholly to the past, is still interesting:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 18, 1861.

SIR: On the 11th February, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate the "reason that had induced him to assemble so large a number of troops in this city, and why they are kept here; and whether he had any information of a conspiracy upon the part of any portion of the citizens of this country to seize upon the Capital and prevent the inauguration of the President elect."

The resolution having been submitted to this Department for consideration and report, I have the honor to state, that the body of troops temporarily transferred to this city is not large, as is appointed corps, and admirably adapted for the preservation of the public peace. The reasons which led to their being assembled here will now be briefly stated.

I shall make no comment upon the origin of the revolution which, for the last three months, has been in progress in several of the Southern States, nor shall I enumerate the causes which have hastened its advancement or exasperated its temper. The scope of the question submitted by the House will be sufficiently met by dealing with the facts as they exist, irrespective of the cause from which they have proceeded. That revolution has been distinguished by a boldness and completeness of success rarely equaled in the history of civil commotions. Its overthrow of the National authority has not only been sudden and wide-spread, but has been marked by excesses which have alarmed all, and been sources of profound humiliation to a large portion of the American people. Its history is a history of surprises and treacheries and ruthless spoliations. The forts of the United States have been captured and garrisoned, and hostile flags unfurled upon their ramparts. Its arsenals have been seized, and the vast amount of public arms they contained appropriated to the use of the captors; while more than half a million of dollars, found in the mint at New-Orleans, has been unscrupulously applied to replenish the coffers of Louisiana.

Officers in command of revenue cutters of the United States have been prevailed on to violate their trusts and surrender the property in their charge; and instead of being branded for their crimes, they, and the vessels they betrayed, have been cordially received into the service of the seceded States. These movements were attended by yet more discouraging indications of immorality. It was generally believed that this revolution was guided and urged on by men occupying the highest positions in the public service, and who, with the responsibilities of an oath to support the Constitution still resting upon their consciences, did not hesitate secretly to plan, and openly to labor, for the dismemberment of the Republic whose honors they enjoyed, and upon whose treasury they were living. As examples of evil are always more potent than those of good, this spectacle of demoralization on the part of States and statesmen could not fail to produce the most deplorable consequences. The discontented and the disloyal everywhere took courage.

In other States, adjacent to and supposed to sympathize in sense of political wrong with those referred to, revolutionary schemes were set on foot, and forts and arms of the United States seized. The unchecked prevalence of the revolution, and the intoxication which its triumph inspired, naturally suggested wilder and yet more desperate enterprises than the conquest of ungarrisoned forts or the plunder of an unguarded mint. At what time the armed occupation of Washington City became a part of the revolutionary programme, is not certainly known. More than six weeks ago, the impression had already extensively obtained that a conspiracy for the accomplishment of this guilty purpose was in process of formation, if not fully matured. The earnest endeavors made by men known to be devoted to the revolution, to hurry Virginia and Maryland out of the Union, were regarded as preparatory steps for the subjugation of Washington. This plan was in entire harmony with the aim and spirit of those seeking the subversion of the Government, since no more fatal blow at its existence could be struck, than the permanent and hostile possession of the seat of its power. It was in harmony, too, with the avowed designs of the revolutionists, which looked to the formation of a Confederacy of all the Slave States, and necessarily to the conquest of the Capital within their limits. It seemed not very indistinctly prefigured in a proclamation made upon the floor of the Senate, without qualification, if not exultingly, that the Union was already dissolved—a proclamation which, however intended, was certainly calculated to invite, on the part of men of desperate fortunes or of revolutionary States, a raid upon the Capital. In view of the violence and turbulent disorders already exhibited in the South, the public mind could not reject such a scheme as at all improbable. That a belief in its existence was entertained by multitudes, there can be no doubt, and this belief I fully shared.

My conviction rested not only on the facts already alluded to, but upon information, some of which was of a most conclusive character, that reached the Government from many parts of the country, not merely expressing the prevalence of the opinion that such an organization had been formed, but also often furnishing the plausible grounds on which the opinion was based. Superadded to these proofs, were the oft-repeated declarations of men in high political positions here, and who were known to have intimate affiliations with the revolution, if indeed they did not hold its reins in their hands—to the effect that Mr. LINCOLN would not, or should not, be inaugurated at Washington. Such declarations from such men could not be treated as empty bluster. They were the solemn utterances of those who well understood the import of their words, and who, in the exultation of the temporary victories gained over their country's flag in the South, felt assured that events would soon give them the power to verify their predictions. Simultaneously with these prophetic warnings, a Southern journal of large circulation and influence, and which is published near the City of Washington, advocated its seizure as a possible political necessity.

The nature and power of the testimony thus accumulated may be best estimated by the effect produced upon the popular mind. Apprehensions for the safety of the capital were communicated from points near and remote, by men unquestionably reliable and loyal. The resident population became disquieted, and the repose of many families in the city was known to be disturbed by painful anxieties. Members of Congress, too—men of calm and comprehensive views, and of undoubted fidelity to their country—frankly expressed their solicitude to the President and to this Department, and formally insisted that the defences of the capital should be strengthened. With such warnings, it could not be forgotten that, had the late Secretary of War heeded the anonymous letters which he received, the tragedy at Harper's Ferry would have been avoided; nor could I fail to remember that, had the early admonitions which reached here in regard to the designs of lawless men upon the forts of Charleston harbor been acted on by sending forward adequate reinforcements before the revolution began, the disastrous political complications that ensued might not have occurred.

Impressed by the circumstances and considerations, I earnestly besought you to allow the concentration, at this city, of a sufficient military force to preserve the public peace from all the dangers that seemed to threaten it. An open manifestation, on the part of the Administration, of a determination, as well as of the ability, to maintain the laws, would, I was convinced, prove the surest, as also the most pacific, means of baffling and dissolving any conspiracy that might have been organized. It was believed, too, that the highest and most solemn responsibility resting upon a President withdrawing from the Government was to secure to his successor a peaceful inauguration. So deeply, in my judgment, did this duty concern the whole country and the fair fame of our institutions, that, to guarantee its faithful discharge, I was persuaded no preparation could be too determined or too complete. The presence of the troops alluded to in the resolution is the result of the conclusion arrived at by yourself and Cabinet, on the proposition submitted to you by this Department. Already this display of life and loyalty on the part of your Administration has produced the happiest effects.

Public confidence has been restored, and the feverish apprehension which it was so mortifying to contemplate, has been banished. Whatever may have been the machinations of deluded, lawless men, the execution of their purpose has been suspended, if not altogether abandoned, in view of preparations which announce more impressively than words that this Administration is alike able and resolved to transfer in peace, to the President elect, the authority that under the Constitution belongs to him. To those, if such there be, who desire the destruction of the Republic, the presence of these troops is necessarily offensive; but those who sincerely love our institutions cannot fail to rejoice that, by this timely precaution, they have possibly escaped the deep dishonor which they must have suffered, had the capital, like the forts and arsenals of the South, fallen into the hands of the revolutionists, who have found this great Government weak only because, in the exhaustless beneficence of its spirit, it has refused to strike, even in its own defence, lest it should wound the aggressor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. HOLT, Sec. of War.

The President.

THE ARMY HOSPITALS AT WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 11.

If one believed the statements in regard to the hospitals here published in some of the Northern papers, he would be forced to come to the same [illegible] as Sir JOHN PRINGLE, a British worthy who flourished towards the close of the eighteenth century, and who, speaking of the campaigns of that era, expressed the opinion that "hospitals were among the chief causes of mortality in armies." All who know anything of the matter, however, are aware that these institutions among us are situated in the most airy and healthful localities; are fitted up with every arrangement conducive to the comfort of the sick and wounded, and are conducted in accordance with the teachings of science and dictates of humanity. Statistics, whenever they are published, will bear us out in these assertions. Take for instance the hospitals at Georgetown. In one of these (the Union) out of 642 sick and wounded men admitted since May 25, when the hospital was opened, only 13 have died. In the other (at Miss ENGLISH's Seminary) out of 250 patients admitted since July 23, when the hospital was opened, only 2 have died.

There are now two Army hospitals in Georgetown, and three in Washington, besides the one recently opened on E-street, and the hospital for contagious diseases on Capitol Hill. Of the three mentioned, one is at the old infirmary building (near the City Hall) and is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and usually contains about 100 patients; another is on C-street, and is devoted to sick and wounded regulars; the third is at Columbia College building, and with the hospital tents pitched in the vicinity will accommodate comfortably nearly 500 soldiers. Half that number are now there. Of the Georgetown hospitals we are able to speak more particularly, having visited them one afternoon this week. Of these the largest is in the Union Hotel building on Bridge-street, opened on the 28th day of May. It has beds to accommodate 230 patients, and in spite of statements to the contrary, has never had more than 225 within its walls. The rooms are spacious, and the full number of patients might be comfortably accommodated, as the ceilings are high, the windows numerous and large, and the arrangements for ventilation quite as good as in the buildings of the same class everywhere. The patients appear to be cheerful and contented, and speak in the highest terms of the kindness of their attendants, and gratefully acknowledge many favors from the citizens of Georgetown.

We made the tour of the establishment yesterday, and if disposed to be ever so fastidious and hypercritical could have found no fault with the attendants for lack of order or cleanliness. At the time of our visit there were 183 patients in the house, and of these about 60 were wounded. The last death was that of JAS. GARRETT, of the Thirteenth New-York Regiment, who died a day or two since, of pneumonia.

We talked with many of the wounded—there was private BUGBY, poor fellow, of one of the Connecticut regiments, who had his shoulder shattered at Vienna by a Minié bullet, and has lain in the hospital ever since, seven long weeks, and borne his sufferings with the greatest patience and fortitude. Forty pieces of the bone have been extracted, and he is now, it is hoped, on the road to recovery. He is laying on a "water bed," (gutta percha filled with water,) the only one in the house. One member of the New-York Second Regiment we saw, JAMES MASON, had his right hand dreadfully mangled by a fragment of shell at Bull Run. Capt. SMITH and Lieut. SINCLAIR, of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, take the matter quite easily, have a label over their quarters inscribed "SINCLAIR & SMITH, Hotel de Manassas." Lieut. SINCLAIR had two bullets put through his leg, near the Stone Bridge, but is doing well. Dr. GANSELER is in charge.

We are under many obligations to the ladies of the Institute, and to Mr. A. J. CHAMBERLAIN, Ward Master, for their kindness in pointing out many things of interest about the establishment.

We also visited the hospital at Miss ENGLISH's Academy, located a few hundred yards north of the "Union," on elevated ground, in one of the most healthy, quiet and pleasant neighborhoods of Georgetown. It was opened July 23, and contained, at the time of our visit, 148 patients, of whom one-third, probably, were soldiers wounded in the late battle. It has beds for and can conveniently accommodate 150 patients. Dr. JOSEPH R. SMITH is in charge, and we were shown through the wards by his accommodating Assistant, Dr. W. H. FORWOOD. Cleanliness and good order prevailed, and the patients all appeared to be well cared for. The rooms are high and airy, and the corridors and windows and doors are so arranged as to afford thorough ventilation. No more suitable building could be found. The range for cooking is of the most approved construction, and has an arrangement for heating water, which can be forced through pipes to the bedrooms, of which there is one in each story. Thus hot or cold water can be used at will for bathing. On the east side of the building there are long porches with doors opening on them from each story, convalescent patients can sit and read the news, or smoke their pipes, as we saw some doing, in the cool of the evening. The yard in the rear is cool and shady, and very pleasant for fever patients—of which there are many here—to look out upon.

We are glad to chronicle these efforts at humanizing the war. Every one may do something for the comfort of the sick and wounded, and no exertions should be spared to relieve their sufferings.

REFUGEES FROM THE SOUTH.

One Dr. BLAISDELL, for many years a resident of Georgia, owner of a plantation and negroes and other property, all of which has been confiscated, was driven from Macon not long since, on twenty-four hours' notice, simply because of Northern birth, and therefore suspected of having a lingering sympathy for that section, and is now in Cincinnati, as we learn from the *Gazette*. He has been at Richmond and Manassas. He says JEFF. DAVIS did not command in person at the battle of Stone Bridge, and that the story of undermining the ground at Manassas is pure fiction. The rebels have too many disaffected in their ranks, to place such a fine opportunity in their way of perpetrating such a grand blow up.

When the Doctor was coming through Atlanta, Ga., last Sunday, 5,000 volunteers were leaving for Western Virginia. They were unarmed, but DAVIS had telegraphed he would furnish them on their arrival in Virginia. Dr. B. says there is a great scarcity of arms in the South.

The whole number of troops in Virginia the Doctor estimates at 175,000, many of whom are insubordinate. The third Georgia Regiment at Gosport Navy-yard actually rebelled a short time ago because of poor rations.

The people in Virginia were despondent before the Bull Run affair, and many of the better classes still hope for a restoration of the Union. Further South there is much discouragement at the workings of the new Government of DAVIS & Co. The people are especially dissatisfied at being cut off from voting for any of their officers. The heavy taxes, in some cases, *six times* those of last year, was producing much discontent. Fire-eating speakers are running through the South endeavoring to keep up the feeling against the North at fever heat, in order to divert the people's attention from the ruin staring them in the face at home.

The crops are very poor, statements of Southern papers to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. BLAISDELL adds that it was a mistake to suppose that the negroes did not comprehend the present crisis. They were maturing their plans, and a negro insurrection was regarded as ultimately inevitable. The people themselves expected it, and their only hope seemed to be that they could keep it back until the North would be compelled to give up the war.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Aug. 10.

Two young ladies, of this city, have recently returned from Georgia, where they have been engaged in teaching. On arriving at Louisville, Ky., they found themselves without money or means to pay their bills, except a Georgia draft on New-York for $150, which could not be cashed in Louisville, because, as a precaution against its loss, it had been made payable to a person in New-York. Under these circumstances the landlord of the Galt House (Mr. SILAS F. MILLER) very generously advanced the young ladies $75, without security, upon the mere promise to deposit the amount to his credit in New-York. He also attended assiduously to all their wants, and manifested the utmost kindness to them.

The young ladies left Macon, Ga., two days after the battle of Manassas, the news of which had just reached that point. The representation there was that 80,000 National troops were present against 40,000 Confederates, and that 9,000 of the Nationalists were killed, and 1,000 only, of the Confederates. At the same time it was admitted that of the Georgia regiments alone two were almost destroyed, as well as one or two of the South Carolina regiments. A company from Macon, composed of young men of the first families, belonged to the Seventh Georgia Regiment (the same that was so terribly cut up by the Maine Second;) out of 85 privates in that company, it was stated that all but 20 were killed. The bells were tolled, and there was universal mourning.

There is great destitution at the South of many of the articles of subsistence and clothing—butter 50 cents per pound—coffee, spices and many articles of groceries hardly to be had at any price—cotton and other cloths selling at two or three times the usual prices. Corn is very scarce and high, but the new crops were good and would soon be ready for harvest. Southern corn, however, it is stated, will not keep for any length of time, as our Northern corn, and a few months will again reduce them to straits for food. They are now encouraged by the leaders with the idea that the blockade will certainly be broken up this Fall. JEFF. DAVIS has promised that it will be removed before Christmas. Meantime, Northern sentiment is misrepresented and perverted by artful extracts from a few Northern papers, and they are thus led to believe that the North will yet yield to the Southern demands.

THE REBELS AGAIN SEEKING FOR PEACE.

From the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug., 1861.

We have a rumor on the street to-day, which everybody is discussing, that *President Davis has himself made propositions for peace to the reigning despotism at Washington.* It came to your correspondent from a source entitled to great respect, but he does not state it as anything more than a general report, furnishing the present topic of conversation. The President, so goes the rumor, approaches the National Executive with the undeniable statement that his great Army was rather badly whipped the other day at Manassas; that the Washington Cabinet must be convinced thereby that the idea of subjugating the Southern people is absurd; and that humanity shudders at the effusion of blood, the immense amount of woe and suffering, that must ensue from a further prosecution of this needless war—needless, because the final acknowledgment of the Confederate Government is a "foregone conclusion;" therefore, he goes on to say, the interests of mankind demand that an end should be put to the strife, and *as the hour of victory is the hour of magnanimity, he offers the olive branch.* I need not, surely, tell you that the prevailing sentiment is overwhelmingly against this supposed offer, and that everybody prefers that BEAUREGARD should be the great pacificator of the time, through the persuasion—which the North itself employed to induce us to come back into the Union—of bullets and steel. It is maintained, however, that the President has put forth this proposition with very little hope that it will be accepted, designing, in the event of its rejection by the infatuated Administration of LINCOLN, to make the attack on Washington without delay and with all possible determination and vigor.

THE PIRATES OF THE PETREL.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 12.

We understand that some of the crew of the *Petrel* have given a graphic statement of the condition of affairs in the South, and particularly in Charleston. The news of the battle at Manassas had been received at that place before their departure, and the losses of the insurgent army had been so heavy, and the desire for a "mortality list" expressed at the time of the capture of Fort Sumter, had been so fully gratified by the fearful havoc among the South Carolina regiments, that there was no disposition to rejoice over the result, and the prevailing feeling was one of deep sadness.

The pirates say, too, that the condition of affairs there is very depressing, both in a business and military point of view. Nearly all kinds of trade and employment being suspended, and the planters being unable to dispose of their crops, great want and misery prevail, and the mass of the white population are extremely destitute. In their military operations, too, they are much embarrassed by the want of a sufficient number of men and of munitions of war. Powder, guns and cannon are becoming very scarce, and their facilities for manufacturing new supplies are necessarily very limited.

One of the most intelligent men rescued from the *Petrel* says that it is acknowledged now that they will soon be compelled to entirely abandon their privateering scheme. They have but very few vessels they can fit out, and all their attempts to do so are very much crippled by the want of proper machinery; and even when they get to sea and are successful they can expect to reap but little profit, because all foreign ports are closed against them, and when they attempt to send their prizes home there is strong probability that they will be captured by the cruisers of our Government. He says the crew of the *Jeff. Davis* intended, after capturing a few more prizes, and sending them home as best they could, to run their ship ashore somewhere on the shore of British America, and endeavor to reach the South overland. He thinks the *Sumter* returned to Berwick Bay, near New-Orleans, with the arms from the *Bomberg*, and it is doubtful whether she will again venture upon the ocean.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

The Louisville *Courier* has received returns, in whole and in part, from eighteen counties in East Tennessee, twenty in Middle Tennessee, and eleven in West Tennessee, and seven military camps, which foot up as follows:

	Constitution.	Against.	Harris.	Polk.
East Tennessee	10,1[illegible]	15,520	10,6[illegible]7	17,08[illegible]
Middle Tennessee	22,743	599	26,409	4,601
West Tennessee	8,[illegible]25	456	9,146	2,060
Military Camps	2,227	2	119	—
Total	43,199	16,377	46,671	23,765
	16,377		23,765	
Majorities	26,822		22,907	

RESIGNATIONS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: "Capt. ROBERT R. GARLAND, U. S. Infantry, and Capt. ADDISON GARLAND, U. S. Marines, both of Amherst County, Va., have resigned their positions to serve their native State in the present war. Lieut. WESTWOOD MCCREERY, of this city, who resigned his post in the United States Army, has reached here from Fort Pickens a few days ago, and has already taken service in the Confederate Army."

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Eli Robbins, et al.* vs. *Asa Watson.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The Citizens' Bank vs. *Henry Camp.*—Motion granted.

John J. Douglas, et al. vs. *Edgard D. Delmater.*—Judgment of foreclosure, and sale granted.

[illegible] D. Bailiere vs. *William A. Bailiere, et al.*—Motion denied, without prejudice to a right to a renewal of the motion to vacate the attachment on such papers as defendant may be advised, on payment of $10 costs.

Peter H. Moss vs. *Alfred A. Burnham.*—Reference ordered to N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 12, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been [illegible] bbls. Ashes, 9,[illegible]56 bbls. Flour, 360 bbls. and 285 bags Corn Meal, 3,551 bushels Wheat, 48,073 bushels Corn, 25,553 bushels Oats, 1,151 pkgs. Provisions, [illegible]

ASHES—Sales to-day, [illegible] at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been inactive to-day, but prices have been well supported; sales 50 bags Laguayra on private terms; and 60 bags Rio at 13¼c.@14c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Is in fair request, at buoyant prices; sales 2,800 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	15	15	15⅛	15¼
Middling, ⅌ ℔	18	18	18⅛	18¼
Middling Fair, ⅌ ℔	18¾	18¾	18¾	19

FLOUR AND MEAL—The supply of shipping brands of State and Western Flour is limited, and as the demand is fair in part for lots to arrive prices favor sellers,—having advanced, to-day, 5c.@10c. ⅌ barrel. A more active inquiry prevails for other descriptions at full rates. The reported transactions reach 20,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; poor to choice Extra State at $4 50@$4 65, mainly at $4 50@$4 60, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 25@$4 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 55@$5 60. Inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$4 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5@$5 10 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 50@ 4 65
Superfine Western	4 25@ 4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 5 60
Inferior extra Ohio	4 90@ 4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 70@ 4 85
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 80@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in fair demand, and is steady. Sales 1,[illegible]00 bbls., at $5 15@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including superfine, at $4 [illegible]@$4 35, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 50@$7 50, ⅌ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots, at $2 25 for very common Western, $2 [illegible]@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very scarce and being held above the views of buyers, the current movements are restricted. Sales, 68,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including white Canada, on private terms; Canada Club at $1 02; white Western at $1 25@$1 33; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 22; red Western, at $1 19@$1 21; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 11@$1 12, Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 95c.@$1 10; Racine Spring at $1 04@$1 05; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 88c.@$1 02; new Amber Kentucky $1 20 ⅌ bush. Corn is less abundant and in good request, at former rates; sales 78,000 bushels, at 43c.@49c., for poor to prime mixed Western; 39c.@42½c. for damaged do.; 46c.@52c. for unsound to good Western Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Rye is inquired for at 60c.@62c. for Northern, 52c. for Canadas, and 48c.@50c. for Western, ⅌ bushel. Sales 2,600 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in demand, including Canadian at 26c.@28c.; Western at 31c.@32½c., and State at 32c.@33c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River is inactive, at 50c.@65c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@55c. for new crop, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in demand, including last year's crop, at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern are inactive at $1 12½ ⅌ 1,000.

METALS—Have been in limited demand at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales were confined to a small lot of New-Orleans, at 40c.; and 20 hhds. Porto Rico, at 28c.@30c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is in active request, chiefly on speculation, at decidedly higher prices; sales, 6,000 bbls., chiefly common, at $4 37½@$4 50 ⅌ 310 ℔s. Tar and crude Turpentine are quiet. Spirits Turpentine is quoted firm, at $1 05@$1 10 ⅌ gallon; sales, 370 bbls., in lots, within the range.

OILS—Have been inactive, to-day, at old rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales: 650 bbls. at $15 12½@$15 37½ for Mess, $10 25 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Lard is unchanged. Sales 540 tierces and bbls., at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔—the latter rate for very choice. Beef is inquired for and is steady; sales, since our last 265 bbls., at $12 25@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams $13 50@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in request at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c., for State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is salable at 4c.@7c., ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been made of 75 tcs., in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—The demand has been less active; prices, however, have been very firm. Sales: 814 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¾c., with 412 boxes Havana, at 6¾c.@8¼c., ⅌ ℔.

SALT—Sales, to-day, of a cargo of Turk's Island, on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales, 25,000 ℔s., at 8¼c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., at 16½c.@17c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool: Flour, 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8½d.@9½d. Corn, 8½d.@9d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; by steamer 7s. Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s., and by steamer 60s.; Tallow, 25s., and Butter and Cheese, by steamer, 60s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 30s.@32s. 6d. ⅌ ton; Hops, ½d. ⅌ ℔. For Bristol—Flour, 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. For Havre—Flour, (2,500 bbls.,) at 70c. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, (24,000 bushels) in shipper's bags, 18c. ⅌ bushel. For Antwerp—Grain, 20,000 bushels.) in shipper's bags, 11d. ⅌ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
FROM AMERICA.			
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Africa* will close in this City at 10 A. M. on Wednesday morning.

The mails for Cuba per the *Marion* will close at 3 P. M. on Thursday.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

B. J. C.—DON'T FORGET SUNDAY AFTERNOON. A. M.

P. M. C.—CENTREVILLE, TUESDAY. O. J.

O. F.—ALL [illegible] T. C. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees, VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

WANTED, ESTIMATES FOR THE ERECTION of a hotel in the country, for net cash, three hours' journey from the city. To be a frame building. None but responsible parties and those who can give good security, need address A. B., box No. 137 *Times* Office, giving name and residence.

THE LADY WHO, BY MISTAKE, EXCHANGED her parasol for a silk umbrella, in pew No. 4, in the gallery of Rev. Dr. Spring's church, on the occasion of Rev. Dr. Hoge's funeral sermon, will oblige the owner by leaving the umbrella with the sexton of said church, where she can receive her own in exchange.

MACHINERY WANTED.—SMALL ENGINE, lathes, planers, drills, vices, &c., wanted; such as have been used by sewing-machine makers, and similar small work would answer best. Address CASH BUYER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A CAPTAIN'S REGULATION UNIFORM, consisting of overcoat, dress-coat and epaulettes, pants, sword and belt, sash, revolver; price $87. To be seen at No. 84 Chatham-st. Also a military saddle and equipments; price $50.

ADOPTION.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY having a fine healthy boy 11 weeks old, wishes to have him adopted by some respectable party. Inquire at No. 2[illegible] Gold-st., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF [illegible] certificate for [illegible] shares of Galena and Chicago [illegible] Company, standing in the name of [illegible], of New-York. No. [illegible], dated April 2, [illegible]. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to [illegible], No. 59 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CAUTION IS HEREBY given against receiving or negotiating a BILL OF EXCHANGE, No. 6,421, for £2,000, (two thousand pounds sterling,) drawn Aug. 9, 1861, by H. L. Routh & Sons, to their own order, on Melhuish, Sons & Co., London, at 60 days' sight, as the same has been lost and payment stopped. WOOD & REDMOND, No. 42 Pine-st.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY, 10TH INST., A POCKET BOOK, containing about fifty dollars, sundry notes, commutation tickets, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at Brewster & Baldwin's Carriage Repository, No. 786 Broadway, or advising me where to call for it. ALFRED E. SMITH, Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON ON BOARD steamer *Sylvan Shore*, or going from foot 10th-st. to 2d-av. cars, or on board the cars, a lady's gold WATCH AND CHAIN, with locket attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Mrs. BARCLAY, No. 1[illegible] East 33d st.

LOST—A SMALL-SIZE CHASED RING, THE chase-work nearly worn off. Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with E. A. WATSON, No. 165 Maiden-lane.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. [illegible] Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the [illegible] meeting of the present year on the [illegible], in the City Hall of [illegible], the Court-Room (Part No. [illegible]) [illegible], for the purpose of granting licenses.

Petitions [illegible] received at any time during business [illegible] the Commissioners. Nos. 7 [illegible] August [illegible], 1861.

WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE, STANDS Nos. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, [illegible] the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of this paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The late American Minister in Paris, Hon. C. J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, was yesterday arrested in Washington by a detachment of the Provost Guard, under orders from the military authorities, and is not at present allowed to hold communication with his friends. He expected to close up his business with the State Department, in connection with his late Mission, last evening, and would doubtless have left immediately for Virginia. The specific charges upon which the arrest was made are not yet made public, but they will doubtless be promulgated on his examination, which is to take place soon. It will be recollected that Mr. FAULKNER'S name has been mentioned in connection with a commission as Brigadier-General in the Rebel Army, and this fact may have had something to do with his arrest. He remarked, however, on being arrested, that he was not aware of having done anything to justify such a proceeding.

A skirmish took place on Thursday at Lorettsville, between a detachment of the New-York Nineteenth, attached to Gen. BANKS' command, and a company of rebel cavalry, in which the latter were completely routed, with the loss of a lieutenant killed and several men wounded.

The latest news received direct from the Kanawha Valley left Gen. Cox and his command at Gaulay Bridge, in pursuit of WISE and his retreating forces. We have now a roundabout report that WISE has been intercepted in his flight by Col. TYLER, at the head of four regiments, and compelled to surrender himself and his whole army, after a sanguinary contest, in which five hundred of our troops and fifteen hundred rebels were either killed or wounded. It is well to say that this information needs confirmation, although the Cincinnati *Press*, from which we derive it, is inclined to give it credence.

LA MOUNTAIN, the æronaut, has made some very important discoveries in his recent ascensions from Fortress Monroe. He made two flights on Saturday last, and attained an altitude of three thousand feet. The encampment of the rebel forces was discovered to be about three miles beyond Newmarket Bridge, and there were no traces of them near Hampton. Another considerable force is encamped some eight miles above Newport's News. The number of rebels encamped at Sewall's Point does not probably exceed one thousand.

A Massachusetts man who has just arrived in Washington from Richmond, having resided there for the last ten years, furnishes one of our correspondents with a variety of interesting information relative to the condition of affairs there, and also in Tennessee, through which State he passed on his way to Washington. The story that Richmond is strongly fortified, and that the approaches to it are all mined, he pronounces to be entirely untrue. There are no fortifications whatever there, and should the Union Army once succeed in passing Manasses, it would have no difficulty in marching direct to Richmond, should it be desirable to do so. Below Rockets there are breastworks thrown up which command the river, and might be used to arrest the transportation of troops on the York River Railroad, but otherwise, no defensive works of any character exist in the vicinity. There were only about two thousand troops in Richmond when this man left. Freedom of speech there is of course entirely suppressed, but there is a strong Union element there which only awaits the arrival of the Union Army to exhibit itself.

The schooner *Mary and Adeline*, Capt. JENKINS, of Deals Island, Md., arrived here yesterday, and reports that while anchored in Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, she was spoken by a pungy, of about 30 tons, also hailing from Deals Island, the commander of which inquired where the vessel was from and where bound. He then called about forty men on deck, armed with muskets, but left without doing any damage. There is no doubt but they would have captured the *Mary and Adeline* only that both vessels hailed from the same place, and the *M. and A.* is owned there. About three hours afterward a man-of-war came in and stood up the Sound in the direction of the privateer. Soon afterwards heavy firing was heard in the direction of the vessels, and it is supposed that the pungy must have been captured.

The case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners was again before the Kings County Court (Judge GARRISON) yesterday. The case was adjourned over from last Friday to give the Commander of Fort Lafayette—who holds the prisoners in custody—an opportunity, if he so desired, to amend the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, the original return, refusing to obey the order of the Court because the President had directed otherwise, not being deemed sufficient. The officer declining to amend the return, an attachment was issued for his arrest, and an order placed in the hands of the Sheriff directing the prisoners to be brought before the Court.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, were yesterday welcomed to the Chamber of Commarce Rooms by a large number of influential merchants. DE PEYSTER OGDEN presided, and appropriately greeted the distinguished guests, who responded in brief addresses. It is believed that the financial object of Secretary CHASE'S visit, the negotiation of a Government loan, will be effected with advantage to the Government, and satisfaction to our monied interests.

Publishing secession papers in the New-England States is becoming rather a dangerous and unprofitable business. The *Democrat*, published at Bangor, Me., was yesterday afternoon "cleaned out" by a large number of citizens, and the materials of the office burned in the street. The editor was wise enough not to make any opposition, and therefore escaped unharmed.

Yesterday afternoon the Fire Zouaves struck their tents at Alexandria, and left for New-York. They will probably arrive here this evening, and be immediately disbanded.

The steamship *New Scotsman* passed Father Point yesterday on her way to Quebec, and we receive by her three days later news from Europe. She left Liverpool on the 31st, and Londonderry on the 2d inst. The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet, with unchanged prices. Breadstuffs were somewhat better in prices. Provisions were generally dull. The opposition to the anticipated American loan still continued to exhibit itself. The London *Times* published another City Article, in which it was asserted that it would be dangerous for Englishmen to meddle with it, and an inquiry had been made in Parliament relative to the establishment of an agency for negotiating the loan in London. It is also stated that a correspondence is taking place between the British and French Governments with a view to united action towards America, by sea and land, with a good prospect that a perfect understanding would soon be arrived at. Lord ELGIN, former Governor-General of Canada, has been appointed Governor-General of India. The Duke of Buckingham is dead. It was currently reported in France that a solution of the Roman question is now near at hand—through the withdrawal of the French troops and the occupation of the Capital by Italian troops. This course had been determined upon by the French Emperor in consequence of the treachery of the Pope in supplying arms to the insurrectionists at Naples.

The Stock market was generally quiet yesterday, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower through the early part of the day. At the close, New-York Central returned to 74½ ex-dividend; Missouris, 44¾@½; Tennessees, 46@46¾ ₱ cent. Exchange was dons at 107 ₱ cent. for Bankers' bills. The Bank return shows a larger increase on the Specie line, say $2,403,000, and a decrease of $1,765,000 in Loans and Discounts.

Owing to the limited supplies of Breadstuffs available yesterday, transactions were restricted, while prices were generally firmer. Cotton and Rosin were active and buoyant. Provisions were in moderate request, as were also Hops, Rice, Sugars, Whisky and Tallow. Hay, Fish, Hides, Coffee, Metals, Seeds and Spices were inactive. Light freight engagements were reported.

Government Policy on Slavery in the Seceded States.

The letter of Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of War, to Gen. BUTLER, at Fortress Monroe, indicates the policy of the Government in regard to the treatment of slaves who shall escape from citizens of rebel States and seek protection in the armies of the United States. The ground taken seems to be eminently prudent and sound, and cannot fail, we think, to give satisfaction to the country.

The slaves that escape from the citizens of rebel States are of two classes. First, those that escape from rebel masters; and secondly, those that escape from loyal citizens. None of either class are to be returned by the intervention of the military authorities. The remanding of fugitive slaves can only be ordered by a judicial tribunal of the United States; but inasmuch as in the rebel States where our armies are, the authority of the National Government is denied, and its officers expelled, it follows that no delivery of a fugitive slave to his master can be made according to law. If there be any State law, as doubtless there is in all slaveholding States, for the recovery of fugitives, it becomes a question how far that law may be enforced by the State authorities. On this point, Mr. CAMERON says that the State law, if the State is in rebellion against the General Government, must needs be wholly or almost wholly suspended, in the presence of the Union armies where the negroes have taken refuge. How could a rebel Justice of the Peace, for instance, get a writ served by a rebel Sheriff or Constable in Alexandria, Fort Monroe, or anywhere in Western Virginia? The remedy by State law fails as entirely as the remedy by National law. The State has expelled the National officers who might have remanded the fugitives to their masters. And the rebel State officers dare not appear near the Union armies where the slaves are gathered, to seize and return them. Thus the fugitives continue at large from sheer lack of law to take hold of them. And this result happens, as well in case of loyal masters as disloyal, and herein seems a hardship, for the Government desires, and proclaims its purpose, to protect all loyal citizens, even in the seceding States, in all their personal and property rights. But this hardship is the result of necessity, and loyal men must submit to it as one of the evils of war.

But if the Government cannot restore fugitives, from the lack of judicial tribunals before which the rights of property may be established, it takes good care that the rights of loyal men in their escaped slaves shall be preserved. This is extra-constitutional, and, in ultra Abolition quarters, will of course be vehemently condemned. But the better judgment of this nation, in the present aspect of the rebellion, will, we are sure, approve it. It is a bounty offered on loyalty, in communities where it is dangerous to be loyal, and where loyalty is most inconvenient to the rebels. But apart from the consideration of extreme favor and kindness, which might justly prompt the Government to keep safely the escaped slaves of loyal masters, until a law could be established for their return, we might very well find another reason, based altogether on considerations of the public safety, for the detention of fugitive slaves. The Government needs their labor, and has a right to impress it. And, so far as rebel masters are concerned, the Government has a right to strip them of all chance of recovering their fugitives, and so does well to keep the "contrabands" in the public service. In the end the National Government may either return fugitive slaves to loyal masters, or provide to pay for them, if by the nation's will or negligence they are lost to their rightful owners.

Such is substantially the view of the General Government. The question of returning fugitive slaves to loyal owners is, as it were, left open; but not the absolute right of the loyal owner in the escaped slave. That right is allowed, and the Government goes, as we have shown, to an extra judicial extent, to save the property of the loyalist.

It seems to us that the avowal of this policy by the Administration will be a very severe blow to the Democratic Central Committee jugglers of New-York, who have been preparing to assail the Administration and the war, on the false charge that the war is waged by the "Republicans" on the "institutions" of States. The Democratic partisan campaign for State officers will give little comfort to the rebel leaders at Richmond, if Mr. CAMERON'S letter is all that they will have on which to base the assertion that the war for the Union is waged with Abolition purposes.

It is easy to see what an immense interest the escaped fugitive slaves will become, in the further progress of the war. Already at Fortress Monroe, rations are issued for one thousand fugitive slaves, worth by valuation a year ago, perhaps one million of dollars. As our armies advance into the South, the numbers will multiply; and before we have gone further South than Richmond and Memphis, we shall [illegible] of this "contraband" [illegible] to pay the whole expense of the war, if it were deemed just to confiscate it to such purpose—which, however, for the fugitive slaves' sake—not for their rebel masters'—will not be done. But we begin to see now the stupendous fatuity of Secessionism, which under the color of protecting Slavery by dissolving the Union, is causing Slavery to melt from the land as snows under a summer's sun.

Confederate Finances.

The Confederate Congress at Richmond is holding secret sessions, but enough has transpired to disclose the fact that the great subject is the ways and means for the prosecution of the war—the alternative being whether the Government should assume the entire crops of the South—cotton, sugar and tobacco, or such portions of them as the planters may subscribe towards its loan. These crops, yet to be harvested, are its only resource, by the confession of Mr. STEPHENS, its Vice-President, who is now stumping his own State in behalf of the loan. There is no specie at the South, except in the vaults of the banks at New-Orleans, and the managers of these very prudently refuse to be represented in a Convention of Southern Banks to consider the wants of the rebel Government. There is no money, except the depreciated bills of non-specie-paying banks.

The Confederate loan is not taken for two reasons: there is no faith in its value, and those who might be induced to subscribe have not the wherewithal to pay, till the proceeds of the next crop are realized. But neither the planter nor his factor can turn it into money on account of our blockade. In such an emergency the Confederate Government says: "Give us your cotton and take our bonds. You can use these in the payment of your debts, and supply us at the same time with the means of carrying on the war." Strange as it may seem, this proposition has considerable attraction in the eyes of the planters. If by the pressure of legislative enactments, or of terror, the bonds can be used in the payment of debts, a good price may be realized, and they get relief at the same time. Unfortunately, such is the ignorance prevailing at the South upon all business and commercial matters, on the part of the planters, that any glittering piece of folly is greedily swallowed. In one sense, they are children infuriated by passion. With them nothing is too absurd to gain credence. But, unluckily, one folly exploded never renders them any the less eager to adopt another equally absurd.

But what shall the Government do when it becomes possessed of the great crop upon which Southern society is based? It must be exported to be available for the maintenance of the war. Soldiers cannot eat nor be paid in cotton. It must be converted into the hard dollars, or it might as well remain in the hands of the planters. The plan of the Confederate Government is to say to foreign nations, "We now own the article so important to your existence. Recognize our nationality, and open our ports, and you shall have the whole of it at a fair price." That the rebel leaders believe such a proposition would be accepted, that they are silently but energetically working to this end, we have not a doubt. But that it will help them out of their dilemma we have not the slightest fear.

In the first place, the very proposition would be enough to stagger the common sense of such nations as England and France, the ones to be appealed to. These know that it is impossible for a Government at the present day to become a factor of the entire products of its people—that to assume such an office would be equivalent to social annihilation; that in the exercise of all his proper functions, the individual is wiser than Government, and that the latter is incapable of conducting commercial operations. A proposition to reverse the whole order and method of business, would stamp those making it, as little better than madmen, who were upon the very verge of political and social dissolution, with whom it would be folly to treat, to say nothing of the fact, that to entertain such a proposition, would be a direct declaration of war against the United States, which neither of the nations appealed to would at present hazard for any inducements the South might hold out.

Another consideration, not taken into account apparently, will be apt to defeat all this fine spun scheme. In the hands of the planter his cotton would be respected as private property, but in those of the Government it would all be confiscated on being seized. With the entire crop of the South in the possession of the Confederate Government, we cannot imagine a fairer opportunity for the United States to reimburse itself for the expenses of the war. Upon the Mississippi and its tributaries, some 2,500,000 bales of cotton are raised, worth $125,000,000. This sum would be ample for the entire outfit and maintenance of a column of 100,000 men, moving down that river under Gen. FREMONT. Every inducement would be offered us to seize all the Southern seaports the moment cold weather sets in. Such an idea has already got abroad, and the local newspapers throughout the South are unanimous in advising the planters to send no portion of their crop forward for the present, for fear that large accumulations at any one point would tempt an invasion for its seizure. This advice is rather incompatible with the idea that it would be worth any more in the hands of the Government than the planters; or that it is of any value to either, unless we relax or are driven from our blockade.

Such is the Confederate system of finances opposed to that of the United States. Mr. STEPHENS frankly told his people that in this war they must oppose the United States, dollar for dollar, and man for man; that they must match us with an equal amount of money and an equal force in the field. Such a confession is equivalent to a concession of the whole contest, with our vast superiority in numbers and wealth. What should we think of our chances of success had our Government no other means of carrying on the war but contributions of wheat, corn, pork, beef, and clothing, and with all our ports closed by the enemy so that not a dollar's worth of either could be sold? Although we could feed and clothe an army with such contributions, which the Confederates cannot do with theirs, we should at once give up the contest as hopeless. So would the Confederates were they not children, or madmen in a frenzy. They will get over this by-and-by. If they do not, other nations, which do not partake of their madness, will be very shy of entering into friendly relations, or a permanent league with them. With regard to ourselves, we can steadily pursue our own plans, with the full conviction that however much Southern schemes of finance may tickle the fancy of their rulers or people, they neither feed nor clothe the rebel army, without which it will soon degenerate into a mob and disband itself.

The Fire Zouaves Again.

The *Daily News* and the *Tribune* are seriously exercised by our lack of admiration for the Fire Zouaves. The grief of the *News* is natural enough, since its proprietor paid the traveling expenses of those among them who wished to desert. As a matter of course he is sensitive in regard to their reputation. The *Tribune's* zeal on their behalf is probably due to its natural sympathy with those who are loud-mouthed and vociferous in advance of danger, and who run howling with fear the moment they come upon it.

We beg to answer our neighbor that we have not the slightest "rancor" towards the Fire Zouaves,—nor any disposition to "make light of their services." But we certainly shall not be guilty of the gross injustice towards those noble and gallant regiments of our volunteers who stood their ground against the repeated charges of the enemy at Bull Run, of extolling, as equally deserving, those who broke at the first fire, and never made their appearance on the field again. If there is any stimulant to duty in public applause, it must not be lavished upon renegades and cowards. Praise ceases to be of the slightest value when it is bestowed without discrimination. The *Tribune* thinks it unbecoming to expose cowardice and inefficiency,—lest the exposure should prove discouraging. We do not share this apprehension. We believe in branding a coward wherever the public welfare has suffered from his cowardice. It is at once a just punishment for him, and a warning for others,—while it adds to the value of the praise bestowed upon the brave.

The *Tribune* thinks that under such reproaches these men will not enlist again. We hope not,—unless they do it with a resolute determination to redeem their characters, and wipe out the shame of the past by better behavior hereafter. The country can spare them;—it would have been better off without them from the beginning. Unless they can make up their minds to stand more than one volley of musketry without running,—to obey orders instead of consulting their own fears,—and to stand by one another in the hour of danger instead of breaking their ranks and each seeking his own safety in disgraceful flight, we trust they will hereafter stay at home.

The *Tribune* closes its plea on behalf of these runaways with the following delicious bit of demagoguism:

> "The TIMES offers as a reason for the disgraceful behavior of the regiment that 'it was made up *of men without character*, who had been distinguished for their rowdyism and disregard of law at home, and who were *therefore* expected to make good soldiers.' *This is precisely the rebel view of it.* The mechanics of our Northern cities are 'mudsills.' The firemen who risk life in defence of our life and property are 'gorillas.' It does not matter that they were among the very first to offer their services to the Government, or that they gave up good employment to go to the war. They are still 'men without character.' They can't be made either gentlemen or soldiers."

This is as willful a piece of falsification as words could perpetrate. Is the *Tribune* willing to take those of the Fire Zouaves who ran away at Bull Run, as a fair specimen of the "mechanics" of the country? Does it believe that they "gave up good employments to go to the war?" And does every lash upon cowards and renegades fall on the back of Northern "mudsills" and laborers? This may be the *Tribune's* view of the matter, but it is not ours. We do not believe that those of the Fire Zouaves who are justly accountable for the disgrace of the regiment are mechanics, or that they went to the war with any high notions of duty or of patriotism. They went for excitement and a frolic. They had been accustomed to the rough ways and lawless habits of rowdies in the City, and they never learned to substitute for them the order, discipline and obedience of the camp. The *Tribune* concedes that they "need better drill and discipline:"—they had more instruction in both than half the other regiments on the field;—why did they profit by them so much less?

The truth is, a very large element in the regiment consisted of *bad materiel*—of men too little accustomed to obedience and order ever to become good soldiers. We do not mean to imply that this was true of the whole regiment; there were as true and as brave men among them as could be found elsewhere. But there were enough of these men among them to deprave the whole—to relax all the bonds of military discipline and to throw the whole body into utter confusion in the presence of danger. They have disgraced the regiment and cast reproach upon the Fire Department and upon this City. We have no apologies to make for them—nothing but words of scorn and contempt for the part they have acted and the results they have done so much to bring about. Whenever they shall redeem their past short-comings by deeds corresponding to their promises and the high hopes we had formed of them, we shall be among the first to bestow upon them all merited applause.

A TENNESSEE UNIONIST ARRESTED.—The Nashville (Tenn.,) *Union and American*, a secession sheet, announces that the Hon. T. A. R. NELSON, of East Tennessee, has been arrested in Lee County, Virginia, and that he will probably be tried for "treason." Mr. NELSON was a member of the late Congress of the United States. He was a firm Union man, and will be remembered for a noble and annihilating reply to some of the bullying and treasonable flourishes made by that pestilent fire-eater, ROGER A. PRYOR, early in that eventful session.

Mr. NELSON is one of the very ablest men in the South—one of the purest citizens and most incorruptible patriots. After the dissolution of the late Congress, he returned to East Tennessee, and never ceased to denounce and oppose treason, not even after the secession mob, aided by JOHN BELL'S recreancy, had dragged the State into the pit of revolution. Mr. NELSON was active, and almost alone in calling together the Convention of East Tennessee, to reorganize the State Government, as had been done in Western Virginia. For this offence chiefly, no doubt, he has now been seized, and will be tried for treason. Mr. NELSON is an earnest and unconquerable patriot, a co-worker with, if not the leader of such men as ANDY JOHNSON, BROWNLOW and MAYNARD. He has unbounded popularity in East Tennessee, where his courage, ability, and great virtues are known; and if he is condemned and slain, his death will preach louder against the accursed rebellion than ever did his life, in the free mountain region of his State.

But his arrest calls anew the attention of the Government to the struggling patriots of Tennessee. What hope for them?

Mailed Ships-of-War—The Stevens Battery.

We print, this morning, a very complete description, both popular and technical, of probably a greater marine curiosity, and certainly a more wonderful engineering work, considering its early conception, than the *Great Eastern* herself.

While England and France, under the inspiration of mutual fear and hatred, and by the aid of the best educated, best practised and most wealthily backed engineering talent in the world, have at infinite trouble just launched a small fleet of mailed vessels whose sides are acknowledged to be penetrable by the best modern projectiles at short range, it is a singular fact that *just twenty years ago to-day* Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS, brother of the late ROBERT L. STEVENS and co-author of the battery, wrote a letter to a Board appointed by Government to examine their plans, which not only embodies the best features of the European armor-clad vessels, but proposes other features entirely in advance even of the present time. Upon the facts of this letter, the important part of which is printed in another column, the Stevens battery was contracted to be made. The Dry Dock, where she now lies, was excavated in 1843, but by reason of official interference the work was not commenced till 1854. The *ship*, with engines and boilers, was completed in twenty months, when appropriations and work were stopped. The covering or "battery," and the armament, are nearly all that remain unfinished, and these can be completed at short notice.

We invite special attention to the discussion of principles and record of facts in the description referred to; we ask the public to hear the whole truth, and weigh it, before abandoning a work which, in another decade, must be, substantially, the pattern of all successful mailed ships. Here is an iron screw ship, of 6,000 tons, made of the best-selected material, with as beautiful a model as ever floated, with engines and boilers of a pattern superior to that of most modern steamers, and capable of developing the whole horse-power of the *Great Eastern*, and a speed of twenty miles an hour—a ship that can turn on her own centre in perhaps a minute—outrun any known enemy—fire, with her eight guns, a heavier broadside than the *Warrior*—fire three of these guns at a time, parallel to the keel—sink to the gun-deck during action, and so leave only her cover, as it were, to be protected by plates—carry 6½ inch armor, inclined at 30°, and coal enough to cross the Atlantic at the ordinary speed—a ship up to the best commercial practice in every important detail, and ahead of the best naval practice in nearly all—and this is the vessel that some of our cotemporaries advise the Government to abandon as a *failure*, while Congress debates bills for the construction of *modern(!)* iron-clad ships. The wooden steamer *Adriatic*, of less tonnage, half the power, and without a battery, cost nearly a million and a quarter. The Government has paid $500,000 towards the Stevens battery, and Mr. STEVENS has spent $200,000 more, and after being out of pocket to this amount for five years, asks for $500,000 more, one million in all, to finish the vessel, after which the said cotemporaries pronounce it a *swindle*. We think the people will do well to understand the facts in this case, particularly with reference to the protection of New-York.

FOREIGN BORN PERSONS IN THE ARMY.—Some time ago, a report went abroad through the country that the Secretary of War had issued an order disallowing enlistments of any soldiers in the United States service, who could not speak the English language. This report caused great dissatisfaction among all adopted citizens, as we might have expected; for they are not only as a general thing devotedly patriotic, but already, in the present war, have shown praiseworthy alacrity in responding to the call of the Government for troops, and distinguished prowess on every battle-field. SIGOEL and ROSECRANS have won laurels as fadeless in the cause of the Union, as any soldiers who have a better acquaintance with English as their mother tongue: and their countrymen, and indeed all adopted citizens, regarded the Government order as a gratuitous and most mischievous insult upon their brilliant generalship and invaluable services.

Explanations were immediately sent out by the Secretary of War, that the order had been wholly misunderstood—that it was not to disallow the enlistment of the foreign-born who could not speak English,—but only to decline their enlistment in companies that had officers speaking the English language only. The reason was given that they could not understand orders given them in English by their officers, and so could not be perfected in drill, nor understand orders given in presence of an enemy. It was not intended to discontinue the acceptance of companies composed wholly of adopted citizens, provided they had adopted citizens for officers, whose commands would be intelligible.

But the error in regard to the order got so deeply rooted in the popular mind that it was not easy to dislodge it by explanations; and it was doing so much mischief that it became necessary to rescind the order entirely, and this has been done. A letter from Mr. SEWARD to the Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., dated the 8th inst., declares that the order is withdrawn, and that "there is no obstacle whatever to the acceptance of the services of volunteers on the ground of their nationality or language."

We heartily approve of the rescinding of the order in question. Drilling in companies can be learnt in pantomime, and shooting guns accurately or cleaving with a sabre do not depend on the "English language" for efficacy. But allow the presence of a few persons in companies that do not understand orders given in English—what more easy, and what more agreeable to the foreign-born enlistments when they come to be part of an army, than to be thrown into new companies composed wholly of their respective countrymen? This would relieve every difficulty and enable the foreign-born citizens to fight as efficiently as any other part of the enlistments.

Confederate Sympathies and Suggestions.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* discusses with much cleverness the dilemma that it supposes the United States Government is in, in regard to holding Washington. In a few days, says that print, "the Confederate flag will be floating from the heights opposite Washington City," and the administration "having already taken the precaution to box up the archives of the Government and send them to some securer spot near the North Pole, the *Dispatch* wonders whether the President, Cabinet, Congress, and all will not "scamper ingloriously away to distant places of security." To impress the Government and Congress properly with a sense of their dangerous position, the *Dispatch* suggests "cannon balls whizzing over their city, and shells bursting under their feet," as something they will find particularly disagreeable, and to some extent personally unsafe. The *Dispatch* is rather moved by the picture it has drawn of the strait that the "Lincoln Government" is in, and encourages its members to fight manfully where they are, and so "retrieve their honor," rather than run away and abandon Washington, which will be a virtual "abandonment of the war."

A brave foe is always magnanimous, and we must give the Richmond paper credit for advising us to a brave and manly course. We rather think we *will* make a fight for Washington. It will please the *Dispatch*, and enliven the contest with the Confederates, who desire no bloodless victories. In order to make their joy in triumph more sweet, the telegraph tells us that Mr. LINCOLN has "ordered the work on the Capitol extension to be immediately resumed." Now, when BEAUREGARD thunders it down, the Administration cannot avoid the confession of defeat, by claiming that they never designed to finish the Capitol nor desired to hold Washington as the seat of Government. We will have to own that we wanted to keep Washington, but the Confederates would not let us have it. If the *Dispatch* has any other suggestions to make in regard to our demeanor in this important exigency, will it not have the kindness to send it along? Is it worth while for us to make a fight for New-York City, or had we not better send out for the pirate *Sumter* and surrender the Metropolis at discretion, thus saving a large and unnecessary effusion of blood? Anything to meet the views or our chivalrous and "high-toned" Confederate Army of Conquest.

But, "if you are coming, why don't you come along?"

PRESIDENTIAL.—The *Journal of Commerce* copies a very silly paragraph from a Washington letter in the *Express*, about Gov. SEWARD'S jealousy of Gen. DIX as a candidate for the Presidency, and adds: "This is but a sample of the *daily gossip* on these topics which we find in the papers." What special privileges in the way of reading the newspapers the *Journal* may enjoy we do not know, but this paragraph which the *Journal* quotes is the only allusion to the question of Presidential nominations we have happened to meet. The *Journal* has either invented its facts or is very unfortunate in its exchanges.

THE CASE OF W. H. HURLBERT.—We infer from the following paragraph, which we cut from the Richmond *Dispatch*, that Mr. HURLBERT will soon be in this City again:

> "This person, who is charged with hostility to the Government, is still in confinement in this city. A considerable number of people are under the impression that nothing will be gained by keeping him here. It is rumored that *he will soon be released*. No harm would result therefrom were he conveyed out of the Confederate States. His disposal is in the hands of Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, Secretary of State."

In spite of his devotion to the secession cause, we doubt whether he will be in haste to pay another visit to the South.

Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, held its annual meeting in Lewisburgh, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of Aug. last. The attendance was much larger than was anticipated.

The meeting was one of deep interest, in an educational sense, and bears testimony of the patriotism and devotion to the Union of our teachers. The following resolution was unanimously adopted

Resolved, That in the present desperate struggle for national existence and national freedom, which the Government of the United States is waging against disunion and treason, the Teachers of the State of Pennsylvania are ready to sustain the Government to the utmost of their ability.

This resolution was supported by addresses from Prof. J. F. STODDARD, the drawer of the resolution; President LOOMIS, Drs. BURROWS and TAYLOR, Profs. WALKER, ALLEN, JOHNS, INGRAHAM, and others.

It was also resolved to present our Government a rifled cannon, upon which shall be inscribed "Presented to the Government of the United States by the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association. 1861."

The meeting adjourned to meet in Reading one year from this time.

Large Fire at Versailles, N. Y.

PERRYSBURGH, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 12.

The Cascade Mills, together with a large amount of grain, owned by J. N. GREENE, at Versailles, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The total loss is $13,000. Insurance on the mill, machinery and stock in the Ætna, North American, Hartford and Charter Oak companies, $6,000.

Destructive Fire in Canada West.

PETERSBRO, C. W., Monday, Aug. 12.

A fire last night destroyed the Post-office, Custom-house, and a large number of other buildings, on Hunter and George streets. Loss estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000.

Completion of a Telegraph Line.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 12.

The I. and M. Telegraph Company's lines, connecting Keokuk, Montrose and Fort Madee in Iowa, direct with Chicago and the East, was completed today.

DEPREDATIONS ON THE MAIL.—The late detection and arrest of GEO. F. HOTCHKISS, clerk in the Post-office at New-Haven, Conn., explains a series of important mail depredations covering a term of several months. The number of letters abstracted and destroyed by this wholesale operator will probably never be known, as complaints are for the most part confined to those containing valuable remittances. The number of such has been large, though the aggregate amount of cash inclosures does not reach more than a few hundred dollars. Several thousands in notes, drafts, coupons, etc., have been destroyed.

A large majority of the missing letters thus accounted for, and confessed to have been taken by HOTCHKISS, were addressed to New-York, or were mailed at the latter City directed to citizens of New-Haven.

As is usual in such arrests, one of the most gratifying results is the relief afforded those officials through whose hands the rifled letters and packages should have legitimately passed.

HOTCHKISS had been connected with the Post-office but about three months, and had evidently made the most of the facilities thus afforded him for converting the property of others to his own use. The larger portion of his ill-gotten gains had been saved, and were recovered by the agent by whom he was detected, Mr. SPERRY, the New-Haven Postmaster, has done his whole duty in this painful case, and, together with his assistants, has been greatly relieved by the discovery of the author of these wholesale depredations.—*Holbrook's United States Mail, for August.*

NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

A Massachusetts Man from Richmond—All Citizens Enrolled in the Rebel Army—Richmond Not Fortified—The Union Element There—Manufacture of Arms—Business, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

A gentleman direct from Richmond has just arrived in this city, bringing the latest news from Virginia and Tennessee. He is a native of Massachusetts, but has been a resident of Richmond for the last ten years, but left in a clandestine manner to avoid being drafted into the rebel Army under the new order of Gov. LETCHER, which requires every man (with a few exceptions) to be enrolled and ready for duty. Grounds for the encampment of these new levies have been selected near the city, and in a short time they will be undergoing the necessary drill. This measure is very unpopular with the citizens, and met with such decided opposition that the Governor was obliged to modify it by excepting certain business occupations. The proprietors and all the faro dealers of the Richmond gaming houses have been enrolled. Some of the principal houses have been closed, in consequence of this new order and the scarcity of faro players. The brothers WORSHAM, who had a branch of their gaming house in Broadway, New-York, having more faith in *Tiger* fighting than in fighting Yankees, have each, together with their dealers, hired substitutes at an expense of $1,200. GEO. PATTON, of New-York, another well-known gambler, has left his fashionable establishment in Main-street, and is Captain of a Company raised in Richmond. He is not in WISE's Regiment, as his New-York friends suppose, nor was he killed a short time ago, as erroneously stated. Nearly all the *broken* members of the profession, and among them JAMES MONTERO, have entered with great spirit into the fight. They do not, however, intend to play a *losing* game, and will probably retire from the Army with a good *stake*, unless some unlucky bullet should *throw them off* and close their game.

There were not more than 2,000 soldiers at Richmond when my informant left, and they in barrack at the fair grounds, where they were being drilled by the Cadets. They had no arms, but as fast as arms could be procured, they were given to the new recruits, who were then sent away, and their places supplied by others.

The story that Richmond is strongly fortified, and that its approaches have been mined, is entirely fabulous. There are no fortifications except a few slight breastworks thrown up on the bank of James River, below Rockets. On these works some 200 free negroes are employed. They command the river, and might be used to arrest the transportation of troops on the York River Railroad. Whenever the "Grand Army" can destroy the rebel force at Manassas, it can march with little or no interruption to Richmond. The country, as remarked by Gen. SCOTT, is *capable* of being strongly fortified, but it is *not* fortified, and will not be, unless they are allowed to scatter their forces and fortify at leisure. There are no fortifications at Petersburgh, and none on the roads between Petersburgh and Richmond, nor has my informant heard of any works between Richmond and Aquia Creek. At Jamestown and Yorktown the rebels are in force—some 4,000 being at the latter place.

The citizens of Richmond do not believe the National troops will ever reach there; but so strong is the Union sentiment, although now entirely suppressed, and so eager are the friends of the Union for the triumphant advance of our Army, that a brilliant illumination awaits its victorious *entré* into the city.

There are no colored regiments or companies in arms in Virginia. There are not arms enough for white men, and negroes could do nothing with fire-arms, if they had them; and if intrusted with any weapons, and skilled to their use, they would be more likely to use them against their masters than for them. There are negroes in every regiment, but they are used as servants or as musicians, &c., while large numbers of them are employed in erecting fortifications, ditching, &c.

The manufacture of arms is slowly progressing in Richmond. The Harper's Ferry machinery has been put up at the old Arsenal, and in connection with the Tredegar Works, supplies muskets, cannon, shells, &c. An ingenious Northern machinist named BRADLEY, who is engaged in a cotton mill at Manchester, in the suburbs of Richmond, invented a machine for making percussion caps, for which he received $3,000. The completion of these caps, however, was attended with very serious results, as the chemists who were engaged in manufacturing the explosive material with which they were supplied, were killed by the premature explosion of the powder. Two terrible accidents of this kind have already occurred, causing great excitement in the city. A chemist and druggist named LAIDLAW, a very worthy citizen, was among the killed.

A large number of prisoners are confined in the City Jail, in the County Jail, and in buildings fitted up for their reception. Prisoners of war are usually brought there in gangs, with their hands tied, as the negro-trading chivalry tie their slaves when they transport them. My informant says he has seen Union prisoners thus marched through the city, and kept standing for hours in the public streets, subjected to the gaze and insults of the vagabond population. A number of suspected disloyal citizens have been arrested, and are still in prison. One man was kept in prison for six weeks before he could procure a hearing, and then his accusers could only show that his brother had been a delegate to the Wheeling Convention! Freedom of speech is entirely suppressed, whilst the Press is constantly exciting the people against the "Yankees," who are represented as cruel, unrelenting, savage barbarians. Not long since, news arrived in Richmond that the privateers had been tried and found guilty of piracy, and that they had been sentenced to death. Whereupon, JEFF. DAVIS immediately issued an order that all prisoners out on parole should report themselves to a specified officer for reincarceration in one of the city jails, and that night DAVIS addressed the people in front of the Spottswood Hotel, and assured them that if his privateers were executed as pirates, that the same fate should be awarded to the Union prisoners in Richmond.

Business of every kind, not necessarily connected with the war, is entirely prostrated. Negro trading is at an end, and will never be revived, unless the South is victorious. The slave prisons are empty, and the long line of slave auction-rooms in Franklin-street, heretofore thronged with sable men, women and children, and the detested rough and vulgar nigger-traders, now presents the aspect of a quiet and deserted street. The Richmond nigger-traders were the first to embrace secessionism—they contributed the first money to the cause, and the first secession flag in that city appeared from the window of one of their auction-rooms. All the processions, by day or night, were headed by them—they were the leaders in every secession enterprise, and upon the success of their cause, depends, now and forever, the continuance of their unholy traffic.

The Lester Sewing Machine Company had erected a large building for manufacturing purposes, but have suspended operations, and Mr. SLOAT, of Brooklyn, one of the principals of the Company, is extensively engaged in altering old muskets, having a large contract with the Confederates.

The only currency is Confederate Bonds, non-specie-paying bank bills and shinplasters. Ice is very scarce, and readily sells for 20 cents per pound. No scarcity of provisions.

The navigation of the James River is entirely suspended, but contraband goods, letters and papers continue to arrive by way of Kentucky. WELCH, a dealer in guns, pistols, &c., recently received a large lot of COLT's Navy pistols from Philadelphia, while some Northern druggist supplied PURCELL, LADD & Co. with as much quinine as they required. A harness maker in Franklin-street also recently received a lot of leather, and was confidently expecting another consignment of $10,000 worth in a few days. All articles destined for the South are sent to Louisville, thence to Russellville, whence they are conveyed in wagons to the Tennessee Railroad, and then sent to their destination. Not long since the United States Government sent an agent to Russellville to stop this trade, but he was forcibly expelled, and the trade went on. Whether our Government intends to yield passive obedience to the Russellville secession mob, or resolutely assert its authority, remains to be seen.

And now, by way of a little digression, let me state how matters stand here, in Washington, touching the transmission of letters to the Confederate States. Gen. MCCLELLAN requires all reporters and letter-writers to be exceedingly careful not to communicate anything which should not be known to the enemy. This is all right—but, strange as it may appear, ADAMS' Express will convey letters to the rebel States for twenty-five cents, pre-paid, and this without disguise. A few days ago, I saw a letter from Richmond, only four days old. It came by the Adams Express, and was delivered according to its superscription. On the 29th of July last, M. D. WHITESIDE, of Franklin, Ky., advertised in the *National Intelligencer*, as a standing advertisement, that he would forward letters and papers to the seceded States, if they were directed to him, at Nashville, inclosing ten cents—this arrangement to continue during the war. He says, "there is no detention by this route, as he sends them daily, each way, by couriers." He refers to the postmasters at Franklin, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn. It has also been known in this city, for some time, that at least two mails per week leave here at night, clandestinely; that they cross the Potomac, and are received on the Virginia shore, and hastily sent to their destination. Washington and Baltimore are full of traitors and spies, who are active, untiring and vigilant, and whose communications can be sent to Manassas or Richmond, or anywhere else, with unerring certainty. With these facts in view, the request of Gen. MCCLELLAN, as referred to above, appears absurd and more like the play of a frolicksome boy than the wisdom of an experienced General. How easy, under the present arrangement, for the conspirators of Richmond, Washington City and Baltimore to mature any plan for the defeat of our arms. Prepared teamsters can again be on hand to drive our wagons and ambulances to the next battle ground. A few hundred *good Union* civilians can again contrive to be upon the field to get up another panic and stampede. The teamsters, as they did before, can overturn the wagons and cut loose the horses, whilst the ambulance drivers can leave the wounded to their fate, and while the battle rages a few hundred conspirators can fire the city of Washington, blow up the Capitol and public buildings, and in the general consternation work more ruin than BEAUREGARD's whole army. No stranger can appear in Richmond without at once becoming an object of suspicion, and his purposes must be fully understood if he would avoid arrest. But here there is no such vigilance. Scores of well-known Baltimore rebels are here every day, mingle with the soldiers and with all classes of the people, and disappear; and the city could be filled with an army of them at any given time, without encountering any Government opposition. This may be all right, but to my unsophisticated mind it seems all wrong.

To return now to our Richmond fugitive. He says there is no truth in the statement that President DAVIS and Gen. LEE are hostile to each other—that the death of Gen. GARNETT did not produce much sensation—that the enchanting SCOTT girls, who captivated and captured the gallant Connecticut Captain, were objects of great interest in Richmond, and were extensively introduced into *good society*—that baggage wagons, ambulances, and camp furniture is so abundant that DAVIS issued an order to stop their manufacture. On the Tennessee Road he saw several hundred baggage wagons, and a large number of soldiers with Enfield rifles, on their way to Richmond. He passed several large encampments in Tennessee and gathered from the officers of different regiments that there were at least 50,000 soldiers in that State, all in camp, but a large number of them unarmed. He represents the Union sentiment in Richmond to be as strong as ever, although concealed, and it is understood that there is a Union Lodge there, similar to those in North Carolina; it is conducted with great secrecy, and no man allows himself to be suspected of membership. JOHN MINOR BOTTS has retired to the country, and is never seen in town, and his name is seldom mentioned. Gov. LETCHER, although engaged in the rebellion, is suspected of disloyalty, and has little or no influence.

RICHMOND.

Leather for Army Equipments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems that the Army regulations require that no leather but that which is tanned with oak bark shall be used for any of the harness, belts, cartridge-boxes, bayonet sheaths, cap-boxes, nor even for the shoes of our Army. That this is manifestly unjust, is perhaps more apparent to our Swamp merchants, and the tanners of this State, than to the public generally, or even to the soldiers themselves, for these regulations were made at a time when the tanning of leather with hemlock bark had not attained to the degree of perfection that it has reached within the last twenty-five years.

As it stands to-day, the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland are deriving the greatest benefit from the consumption of leather during the war, for the oak tanning is almost confined to those States, as the supply of oak bark has long since been exhausted in the more northerly States.

Now that the excellent hemlock leather produced in this State should be thus ignored seems a great injustice when we are doing more than our share in furnishing soldiers for the war.

Every citizen of this State has just reason to feel proud of her, for the patriotism which the masses have shown in their eagerness to offer their lives, their money and their all to assist the Government in putting down rebellion and in the defence of the National Capital. Ulster, Schoharie, Greene and Oneida Counties, whose chief branch of industry is tanning, were among the first to offer regiments, and at the time when they were most needed, and most of the men that went, in those regiments, were tanners or dependent upon tanning for their livelihood; and now why should not our Government help them in turn, for certainly, "one good turn deserves another," and if our military authorities could only be convinced that we can make just as good leather here as in Pennsylvania or Maryland, they would set in motion hundreds of tanneries and thousands of operatives that are dependent upon them in [illegible] Counties, and that are now entirely [illegible] this subject "an airing" through [illegible] journal. Yours, &c.,

SWAMPER.

DROWNED [illegible].—ADAM SCHUBERT, a German, [illegible], was drowned while bathing on [illegible] foot of Seventeenth-street, East R[illegible] was subsequently recovered [illegible], No. 237 East Twelfth-street, [illegible] notified.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

Opposition to an American Loan in England.

Approaching Solution of the Roman Question.

THE FRENCH TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Quiet—Provisions Dull.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Aug. 12.

The Canadian Company's screw steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool afternoon of Thursday, 1st inst., *vid* Londonderry 2d, passed this point *en route* to Quebec, at 2:30 this afternoon. She has 189 passengers and $140,000 in specie.

The screw steamship *North Briton* arrived at Liverpool from Quebec on the morning of the 1st inst.

The steamship *Edinboro*, from New-York, arrived out on the 2d.

Steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Quebec Saturday morning, was passed off the West Coast of Anticosta, by the *Nova Scotian*.

The steamship *Etna* sailed from Liverpool for New-York, on the 31st ult., with about £20,000 in specie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times*, in the City Article, asserts that it will be dangerous for England to have anything to do with the American loan.

The proceedings of Parliament on the 31st ult. were unimportant.

The House of Commons finally passed the Bankrupt bill as amended by the House of Lords.

The Ministerial Whitebait dinner, in anticipation of the close of the session, took place at Greenwich on the 31st.

The *Times* announces that Lord ELGIN has been appointed successor to Lord CANNING, as Governor-General of India, and says the appointment has long been contemplated.

The weather was very fine for harvest operations.

The American horse *Starke* ran second for the Goodwood stake. The winner was *Elcho*.

BELGIUM.

The *Moniteur Belge* states that a new treaty of commerce between England and Belgium was about to be negotiated.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it was currently believed that a solution of the Roman question was near at hand. Notwithstanding the weak denial of the statement that the Papal Government had supplied arms to the insurrectionists at Naples, it is affirmed that such was really the case, and this fact has determined the Emperor to postpone the solution no longer. The solution expected is the evacuation of the Roman territory by the French, and its occupation by the Italian troops.

The Cherbourg *Journal* states that it is contemplated to establish a strategic railway along the French coast.

The Bourse was inactive, but firm; Rentes closing 60f. 78c.

ITALY.

A Naples dispatch says that several superior French officers in the service of the Pope and a Priest from Rome, had been arrested.

The other Continental news is entirely unimportant.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The news by the steamers *Etna* and *Bavaria* for New-York was as follows:

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* gives the following:

The British Government is just now in intimate correspondence with the French Cabinet in order that united action may be observed towards America by sea and land, as a real conflict is now expected. A perfect understanding is likely to be arrived at.

Rumors of a probable compromise in America are again gaining strength in England.

Some of the London journals were speculating on the fate of the American loan in London.

The *Herald* City Article strongly discountenances negotiating at such times, and editorially expresses satisfaction that captiousness and irascibility towards England had been abandoned.

Lord PALMERSTON stated in Parliament that the Government had not yet resolved upon the course relative to the postal service *via* Galway.

Mr. GREGORY asked if the Government had received information of goods contraband of war being taken in America by the *Kangaroo*, and that a loan for the Federal Government had been opened in London.

Lord PALMERSTON had no information on either point.

The Duke of Buckingham is dead.

The King of Sweden is expected in Paris. It is also reported the King of Prussia will visit Paris.

The Bourse was firm. Three ℔ cent. rentes 67f. 85c.

Italian political news is unimportant. The national loan was proving successful. It was more than bid for by the bankers, but some was reserved for the public.

There was some disturbance in some Portuguese provinces. Reinforcements of military had been sent.

BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, July 9.

Coffee—good firsts, 5||400@5||500. All shipments, since the last mail, were to Europe.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mail has arrived, with dates of June 22, and Hong Kong of June 12.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 2.

A telegram from Havre states that a vessel, name not given, has sunk at the mouth of the harbor, temporarily blockading the entrance for large ships. The *Arago* from New-York, will most probably come to Southampton instead of Havre, and the passengers and mails be sent on. The *Arago* passed Hurst Castle at 9½ A. M.

Mr. JULIUS DENVER has been appointed to succeed the late Sir J. MELVILLE as Government Director of Indian Railways.

The suspended monthly China *Mail* will be resumed on the 20th.

The reduction of the Bank rate has not had an immediate effect in Mincing-lane.

The Board of Directors of the new Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, comprise fourteen names of unquestionable standing in the mercantile world. A letter from China gives a most favorable account of the commercial advantages arising out of the opening of the Yangtze. The writer says there is room for as many steamers as can come out.

Commercial News by the Nova Scotian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 1.

COTTON—Sales three days of 28,000 bales. The market has been firm, but unchanged, with a fair demand for fine qualities, at full previous rates. The sales to speculators and exporters amounted to 6,000 bales.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for goods and yarns being buoyant.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet, but steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO. report Flour quiet [illegible] steady, at 24s.@28s. Wheat inactive, red, [illegible]; white, 10s.@13s. [illegible]. Corn firm, yellow, 28s. [illegible]@29s. 6d.; white, 31s. 6d.@32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Dull. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. [illegible] a fair demand at last [illegible] a downward tendency, with a [illegible]. Bacon very [illegible] and quoted at 38s.@39s. Lard [illegible] steadily declined; quoted at 48s.@49s. Tallow dull, at 47s.@48s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN steady; common 7s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull, at 47s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE [illegible]. ASHES have an upward tendency; Pots 30s., Pearls, 33s. LINSEED OIL quiet, at 31s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady, with a slight [illegible] in American. WHEAT has advanced 1s. [illegible] quiet and steady. COFFEE has an advancing [illegible]. TALLOW steady. [illegible] firm, at 32s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols [illegible], but pretty steady. There was a complete absence of demand for discount at the Bank, and in the open market good bills were done at 5, being 1 ℔ cent. below the Bank minimum. A reduction on the minimum was considered probable. Gold continued to flow into the Bank in large sums. The Bank rate was reduced to 5 ℔ cent. this morning.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

CONSOLS closed at 90@90⅛ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central shares 36 dis.; Erie, 26½@27.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDONDERRY.]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 2.

COTTON—The sales of the week reach 69,000 bales, the market closing firm but unchanged and quiet. The sales to speculators were 12,000 bales, and to exporters 9,500 bales. Sales on Friday, 6,000 bales; the market closing steady, quiet and unaltered. The following are the authorized quotations:

Orleans, fair	9⅛d	Mobile, middling	8⅞d
Orleans, middling	8⅝d	Uplands, fair	8⅞d
Mobile, fair	8⅞d	Uplands, middling	8 3-16d

The total stock in port is estimated at 1,020,000 bales, of which 738,000 bales are American.

Manchester advices are favorable, and quotations have an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. WHEAT has advanced 2d. ℔ cental, mostly on lower qualities.

PROVISIONS inactive.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 90@90⅛ for Money. The return of the Bank of England shows an increase in Bullion of £476,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Erie shares, 26⅞@27; Illinois Central shares, 35⅞@36 discount.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL FRACAS IN A BAR-ROOM.—Coroner JACKMAN was called upon yesterday, to take the ante-mortem deposition of a sailor named JOHN WILLIAMS, who is lying at the point of death in the New-York Hospital. The injured man, with a number of seamen, was drinking on Sunday night, at a porter-house kept by JAMES SMITH, at No. 346 Water-street. Finally, most of them became drunk, and a fight resulted, during which knives were drawn. One of the sailors, a man named AUGUSTIN BARCO, engaged WILLIAMS and wounded him in the side and abdomen with a sheath knife, cutting him so severely, that his liver was injured and his intestines came out. The ruffian next attempted to stab some of the others, but he only managed to cut one GEORGE JOHNSON slightly in the breast, after which he fled from the premises. He was not long at liberty, however, as Officer CRAIG of the Fourth Ward found him. He admitted that he had injured the sufferers, and yesterday Justice OSBORN committed him to prison. The man JOHNSON is also detained as a witness in the case.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.—The keeper of the Floating Bath at the Battery on Saturday afternoon found a dead man in one of the private bathing rooms, under circumstances which led to the belief that he had been accidentally drowned. An inquest, however, discloses the fact that deceased was a suicide, as a *post-mortem* examination resulted in the discovery of a quantity of corrosive poison in his stomach, which caused his death. The name of the unfortunate man was PHILIP WASE. He was a native of Prussia, 39 years of age, and lived at No. 366 Eighth-avenue. Formerly he possessed considerable property, but having recently become reduced in circumstances, his spirits were affected, and his act is attributable to this cause.

A BOY STABBED.—Yesterday afternoon as a lad about 12 years of age, named JAMES COURTNEY, whose parents reside in New Bowery, was passing up the Bowery, he encountered at Pell-street, another boy about the same age named EUGENE SULLIVAN. The latter at once accused COURTNEY of having, upon some previous occasion whipped him. This charge COURTNEY denied, whereupon SULLIVAN drew a knife and stabbed him twice in the arm, just below the shoulder, and immediately ran away. The wounded boy was taken to the New-York Hospital where his wounds were dressed, and he was afterwards sent home.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of PATRICK KEARNEY, who was drowned while intoxicated, on Saturday night last, at the foot of Montgomery-street, was recovered yesterday, and an inquest will be held to-day. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 45 years of age, and formerly resided at No. 303 Front-street. The body of EDWARD W. MANNING, aged 9 years, who fell into the dock at the foot of Corlears-street, on the 8th inst., and was drowned, was yesterday recovered near the Wall-street Ferry. An inquest held on the body resulted in a verdict of accidental drowning. The parents of deceased reside at No. 339 Madison-street.

A PHYSICIAN IN TROUBLE.—CHAS. MCGINNESS, a resident of No. 92 Thompson-street, was stabbed yesterday in the side and back by Dr. FRANK C. ANDERSON, who has an office in the same house. The cause of the violence is not known to the Police. ANDERSON was arrested and will be held to await the result of the injuries.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths that occurred in this City during the week ending Aug. 12, amounted to 698, being an increase of 40 on the corresponding week of last year, and an increase of 113 over the previous week this year.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator Foote, of Vermont; Gen. Ayer, of Chicago; Ex-Gov. Doty, of Wisconsin; Commander Stoner, of the United States Navy; Capt. McKibbin, of the United States Army; Col. S. B. Jewett, of New-York; Chas. Hale, of Boston; H. A. Risley, of Dunkirk, and George Marston, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Gov. S. E. Church, of Albion; Judge W. F. Allen, of Oswego; Judge G. J. Smith, of Lebanon, Ohio; Judge Eldridge and J. P. Hoffman, of Poughkeepsie; T. G. Sloan, of St. Paul; Col. Stuart, of the United States Army; R. N. Anderson, of Glasgow, Scotland; G. M. Dewey, of Michigan, and J. Tracey, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; Gen. Lander, from Washington; Col. W. Lee, of Philadelphia; Rev. S. Benedict, of Albany; Lieut.-Col. Cross, of the U. S. A.; Madison Sallade, of Pennsylvania; Col. Harrison, of California, and R. T. Lincoln, son of the President, from Cambridge, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

C. H. Bagot and A. S. Steny, of England; A. A. Cobb, of Boston; J. W. French, of West Point; Capt. N. L. Johnston, of the steamer *Northern Light*; E. E. Boroche, of Washington; F. Hart, of Rochester, and A. B. Meeks, of the U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. J. S. Kip and Col. J. A. Godfrey, of the U. S. A., and Miss Piper, of England, are at the Everett House.

Frank Howard, Gen. O'Donnell and Henry Tiffany, of Baltimore, are at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

RETURN TO THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS NOT AMENDED—AN ATTACHMENT ISSUED AGAINST THE COMMANDER OF FORT LAFAYETTE.

The case of the Ex-Police Commissioners of Baltimore, now held in Fort Lafayette, by order of the Government, as State prisoners, was again before the County Court, Judge GARRISON, yesterday noon. The court-room was well filled, mainly by persons who take a deep interest in the case, including a large number belonging in this city and New-York, who are known as either active or secret sympathizers with the Secessionists.

The case, it will be remembered, came before the Court on Friday last, when Judge GARRISON decided that the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, directing the commanding officer of Fort Lafayette to bring the prisoners—CHARLES H. HOWARD, WILLIAM H. GATCHELL, JOHN G. DAVIS, and D. D. HINKS—before the Court, insufficient.

The prisoners, yesterday, were represented by Messrs. WOOD and VAN LOON; the U. S. District-Attorney, Mr. SMITH, appeared for the Government, and the commanding officer at Fort Lafayette, was represented by Lieut. LAY. The case was adjourned on Friday last, at the suggestion of the Court, to have the return to the writ amended. Mr. WOOD, of counsel for prisoners, when the case was taken up yesterday, desired to know if the return had been amended. Mr. District-Attorney SMITH said that Col. BURKE had, in his former return, obeyed his instructions received through Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, from the President of the United States, and he claimed that it was necessary for the Government to take this position, owing to the condition of the country, that the accused are [illegible] people in arms against the Government, and [illegible] as much prisoners of war as if they had borne arms. He concluded by saying that the return to the writ [illegible] not been amended, and intimated that it would not be.

The Court, while entertaining no sympathy for the prisoners, nevertheless felt bound to grant the motion made for an attachment against the person of Col. BURKE, and also ordered a [illegible] for the production of the prisoners before the Court. The Sheriff took the orders, and the Court adjourned.

MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in Brooklyn, for the week ending Aug. [illegible] as follows: Men, 17, women, 14; boys, 60, girls, 59; whole number, 150, of whom 119 were children [illegible] 37 were adults. Whole number of males, 77, females, 73. Principal diseases: Cholera infantum, 16; infantile convulsions, 11; infantile debility, 17; infantile marasmus, 20; teething, 3; consumption, 9; scarlet fever, 6; small-pox, [illegible].

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for [illegible] BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Hard-Rubber Truss challenges comparison with any Truss in New-York. Sixty days' trial given. Warranted cleanly and perfect for five years. Office for the radical treatment of Hernia, Varicocele, &c., No. 2 Barclay-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

TIMM—SIMONS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. D. Thomas, of the Welch Congregational Church, ELLIS H. TIMM, of Birmingham, England, to Miss LIZZIE M. SIMONS, of this City.

HEBERT—LYDNON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 10, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, Mr. G. W. HEBERT to Miss AMELIA T. LYDNON.

DIED.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 12, ELISABETH DAVIS, youngest daughter of Evan and Teressa Davis, aged 1 year, 8 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 416 West 16th-st.

DIX.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 12, FLORENCE MATILDA, only child of Henry and Almira E. Dix, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 201 East 18th-st.

CLAPP.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 12, WILLIAM H., only son of Henry B. and Sarah E. Clapp, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 232 Madison-st., without further notice.

BARTLETT.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 12, JOSEPH HOXIE, son of William E. and Josephine H. Bartlett, aged 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, Joseph Hoxie, No. 3 Rutgers-place, on Wednesday morning, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock.

LOVE.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Aug. 11, AGNES, daughter of Andrew and Agnes Love, aged 18 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath School, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MCLAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 10, after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH H. MCLAUGHLIN, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. J. Peck, No. 222 West 24th-st., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GORDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 11, JOHN GORDON, aged 26 years.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 279 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

WEIR.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 12, WILLIE WEIR, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 234 Navy-st., at 3 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) the 13th inst.

HERBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 11, Miss CATHERINE A. HERBERT, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Joshua Rogers, Jr., No. 140 High-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BARTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 11, WILLIAM BARTON, printer, aged 75 years and 5 months.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, Lee-av., between Ross and Rodney sts., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, at 2½ o'clock.

BORUM.—At Flushing, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 11, in a convulsion while bathing, BARNET B. BORUM, aged 53 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 10 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) from his late residence, at Flushing, L. I.

☞ California papers please copy.

CALDWELL.—At Fordham, on Monday, Aug. 12, of scarlet fever, ROBERT, eldest son of James and Janet Caldwell, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Fordham.

PETRIE.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Sunday evening, Aug. 11, EMMA, only child of George H. and Emma F. Petrie, of this City, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 115 West 12th-st., on Wednesday, the 14th, at 3 P. M.

LEAVITT.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 11, ELIZA WINSLOW, wife of Henry M. Leavitt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 9 o'clock boat from New-York, Pier No. 2 North River.

HARROD.—At Portchester, on Monday morning, Aug. 12, at the house of his son-in-law, Thos. Truslow, Mr. HENRY HARROD, in the 93d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the 7th-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SHANNON.—At Bergen Point, N. J., SARAH VIRGINIA, only child of Livingston A. and Mary A. Shannon, aged 7½ months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 379 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.

BOORMAN.—At Sing Sing, on Sunday, Aug. 11, JAMES ALBERT BOORMAN, son of Robert Boorman, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of Rev. Dr. McElroy, are requested to attend his funeral, from No. 136 2d-av., on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—At Utica, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 1, at the residence of his uncle, J. V. P. GARDNER WALWORTH, eldest son of S. Wells and Sarah W. Williams, of Canton, China, aged 12 years and 9 months.

MATTOCKS.—At Georgetown, D. C., Infirmary, on Wednesday, July 31, WILLIAM, eldest son of John S. Mattocks, Esq., New-York City.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited. Funeral this day at Sing Sing, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Troy and Albany papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 431.—AUG. 12, 1861.
14, 13, 27, 57, 63, 69, 9, 67, 66, 10, 61, 47, 45, 41.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 432.—AUG. 12, 1861.
43, 31, 27, 46, 23, 25, 49, 63, 28, 66, 13, 20, 36.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

APPEAL TO THE TRUE FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE FORMATION OF A REGIMENT OF FRANCO-AMERICAN ZOUAVES.

Col. d'Epineuil has been authorized to raise a regiment of Franco-American Zouaves. This regiment, accepted by the Government before its formation, is to be organized *à la Française*.

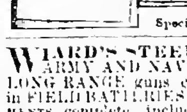
The time allotted to the Colonel for the execution of his mission is extremely limited, as he is to be under marching orders on the 5th of September. Col d'Epeneuil, whom the experience of 17 years' service renders most fully capable of carrying out with success the enterprise which he has undertaken, has, unfortunately, no fortune beyond the sword which he offers for the defence of the Union, but he thinks that he may venture to appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of New-York, in order to obtain by contributions proportional to the means of each one, the sum of $5,000 which is necessary to enable him to answer the expectations of Government by being in readiness at the time appointed.

Subscriptions are received at Mrs. Vandenhoff's, No. 35 28th-st., New-York; M. de Masiel, office of the *French-American Advertiser*, No. 40 Howard-st., New-York; Mrs Merriam, No. 1 Garden-st., Brooklyn, and M. l'Abbé Lafont, No. 90 West 24th-st.

Books will be open at the headquarters of the regiment, No. 86 Cedar-st., by which the use made of the amount spent for the wants of *enlistment of service and general organization* can be controlled. These books will be balanced as soon as the necessary outlay is made, and statements of amount distributed among the subscribers. The residue of the amount, should any remain, will be paid, on a receipt, into the funds of relief for the families of volunteers.

At his farewell parade, the Colonel will publish the names of the persons who may have been pleased to contribute in any degree to the organization of the regiment he has the honor of commanding.

LETTERS FOR SECEDED STATES
CAN BE FORWARDED BY
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
by observing the following directions:
Inclose each letter in a United States Government Envelope—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will not answer. The Company will forward and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.
The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight; each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.
At points through the States where Adams' Express have no offices, mail the letter under cover to Adams' Express Company, New-York or Louisville, and inclose the amount as above.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON, FOR ARMY AND NAVY SERVICE.—These admirable LONG RANGE guns can be furnished at short notice in FIELD BATTERIES with all CARRIAGES and IMPLEMENTS complete, including Hotchkiss' shot and shells. Also guns of any size with ship carriages to shipowners arming private vessels, by addressing NORMAN WIARD, or HENRY L. STUART, No. 135 East 33d-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, AUG. 7, 1861.—The new style of Government Stamped Envelops is now ready and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of six days from the date of this notice, after which no letters under cover of the old issue will be sent from this office.

WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

HOT! HOTTER!! HOTTEST!!! THE DOG-STAR RAGES.—The sun pours a flood of burning rays. Music pours its melting strains, and the people sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, to purchase ICE-PITCHERS of LUCIUS HART.

MILITARY.

CAMP ASTOR, RIKER'S ISLAND.—ANDERSON ZOUAVES—REMEMBER SUMTER—PRESENTATION OF COLORS.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 13, an elegant stand of colors will be presented to the Anderson Zouave Regiment, U. S. V., by Major-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, through Dr. S. W. CRAWFORD, of the United States Medical Staff—one of the heroes of Sumter. Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, commanding the Zouaves, will receive the colors on behalf of the regiment.

The Regimental Band will play the favorite national airs, &c. Two hundred and fifty tents are now pitched on the camp ground, and a picture of camp life may be witnessed on this interesting occasion such as may not be presented to the citizens of New-York again for many years. Friends of the Regiment are invited to attend. They will be conveyed to Camp Astor, Riker's Island, on Tuesday, 13th inst., by the steamboat *Major Anderson*, from Peck-slip, at 2 o'clock P. M., returning the same afternoon.

THE HONVED REGIMENT, ACCEPTED by the State Government on the 8th ult., is spiritedly progressing. Officered as it is by military, educated and experienced field and line officers, it will undoubtedly attract the attention of those intrepid warriors who so patriotically offer their services to their country when assured of the efficiency of their leaders. The opportunity is now offered them, recruiting offices having been opened at No. 85 Chrystie-st., Nos. 108 and 198 Orchard-st., No. 199 Bowery, and at Kirchner's Hotel, corner 19th-st. and 3d-av., also at Brown's Hotel, Brooklyn, near the City Hall. The men, as soon as enlisted, will be provided with board and lodging, and mustered into service, with all the bounties offered by the State, as soon as 32 are enlisted.

The Regiment will be encamped in a beautifully-situated locality. Every information given at Head-quarters, No. 397 Broadway.

EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T., WASHINGTON GREYS, New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.

THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMAND are hereby notified to assemble at Head-quarters, to receive the pay due them from the U. S. Government, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.

N. B.—All volunteers who do not intend to remain in the company are requested to return fatigue jacket and overcoat to Orderly at Head-quarters. By order of
LEANDER BUCK, Commandant.
EDWARD HENRY, Orderly.

ATTENTION!—NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—This regiment, under the command of Col. C. F. Dickel, has been accepted by the Secretary of War for the three years' service or during the war. There are already three companies sworn in, and any young man who wishes to serve his country may find a place by application at No. 8 North William-st., recruiting office. Only 100 able-bodied men will be accepted to fill this regiment. Capt. M. F. SKAWINSKI, Recruiting Officer.

COMPANY B, TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. T.—Members of this Company are hereby ordered to meet at the Company Armory, Mercer House, on WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of being paid off. They must return all property of the Government, such as musket, belts, knapsack, canteen, haversack and white blanket. Each member must be present. Roll call at 10 o'clock. By order of
WILLIAM HUSON, Captain.

ENGINEERS' CORPS EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T.—The members of this command will assemble (in citizens' dress) at No. 8 State-st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving their pay. By order of
WM. M. WALTON, Captain.
V. R. TURNBULL, Sergeant.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

BAKER'S BRIGADE.—THIS BRIGADE, TO be commanded by Col. E. D. Baker, Senator from Oregon, will have its Head-quarters at No. 648 Broadway.

Application for organized companies to the extent of three regiments, will be received on and after Monday, August 12.
J. M. DAVIES,
Col. Harris' Light Cavalry, Baker's Brigade.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health, the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW BOOK OF MARTYRS.

The undersigned respectfully solicits authentic information of every case of outrage and wrong perpetrated by the Southern chivalry upon Northern citizens, and upon Southern men who have suffered on account of Anti-Slavery principles, in order to put them on record for the information of future generations. Every person who has himself suffered, or who may know of instances of commercial [illegible] ministers, preachers, travelers, young ladies, &c., who have been hung, or killed in any way, tarred and [illegible], ridden on rails, or otherwise outraged, with the amount of pecuniary loss incident thereto, together with the amount of debts which re[illegible] last thirty years, is desired to write [illegible] to the undersigned an accurate account [illegible], giving names, dates, localities, &c. Let every [illegible] give his name in full, and Post-office address, that the facts, if necessary, may be verified.

Editors favorable to the above will please copy, for we want facts to enable us to estimate the value of the "Divine Institution." Address L. G. OLMSTEAD, New-York.

PONY EXPRESS ENVELOPES—NOW ready and for sale at our office
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED
FEMALES.

[illegible] in the country preferred, by a [illegible] who has followed her trade in the City, [illegible] occupation in consequence of dull times; [illegible] to do light housework, and assist in any [illegible] that may be required; will endeavor to make [illegible] generally useful; wages not much of an object if the [illegible] agreeable home. Answers may be addressed to [illegible] Box 184 Times Office. P. S.—Reference will be [illegible] her recent employers.

[illegible] CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A [illegible] young woman, a situation as chambermaid [illegible] or would go as general house servant in a [illegible] family; has the best of City reference from her [illegible] is willing and obliging. Call, for two days, [illegible] 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. No objection [illegible] the country.

[illegible] CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a most excellent young woman, as chambermaid, [illegible] to assist at washing and ironing, or [illegible] and plain sewing, or laundress only; [illegible] first-class City reference; no [illegible] country; wages moderate. Call at No. 330 [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman [illegible] and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing, and make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A CAPABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands fluting; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Best City reference from her last place. Apply for 2 days at No. 114 7th-av., corner 18th-st., second floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY two Protestant girls, situations; one to do chamberwork and sewing, or assist with children; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 105 West 28th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or will do general housework in a private family; has lived seven months in her last place; is a good baker, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—A situation wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good reference can be given. Call until engaged at No. 324 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, game and soups, baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice creams, the best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family, in the country or City, with best of reference; understands German, English and French cooking. Address C. D., Box No. 174 Times Office.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as a good cook in a private family; good baker, meat and vegetable cook, good washer and ironer. Also, a tidy young woman as chambermaid or seamstress, or waitress and take care of children; would prefer situations together, or separate; the best of City references given. To be seen for two days at No. 119½ East 20th-st., near 3d-av., 2d floor, front room. City or country.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would be willing to assist in the washing; can bring satisfactory reference from their last place; or would do housework separately. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; meats, poultry, baking and pastry and soups; wages $8. City or country; no objections to a boarding-house. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, laundress only, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family or as cook alone; good City reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University place, in the tailor's store.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A MOST EXcellent young woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress, or cook and assist the washing; makes excellent bread, pastry, soups, jelly, &c., is a first-rate laundress, good disposition; wages $7 per month; two years' City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, who is competent and trustworthy, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a thorough cook and excellent washer and ironer, makes the best of bread and pastry; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; understands her business in all its branches; best of references given. Apply at No. 75 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and family sewing of all kinds; the best City reference given. Address E. D., care of Godfrey, Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a middle-aged American widow lady, who understands housekeeping perfectly and will do her best to please. Call at No. 125 27th-st., for one week.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; is also a good sewer; has no objections to go in the country; best of reference given. Inquire at No. 318 10th-av., up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG SCOTCH woman wants a situation to do the housework of a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 194 West 36th-st., in the basement.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl, (Welch,) or to do upstairs work in a small private family; best of reference. Apply, for two days at No. 103 Eldridge-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING young woman wishes a situation to do general housework, in City or country; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is a first-rate washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; has good reference. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 6.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN not afraid of work, wishes a situation; can cook, bake and wash and iron first-rate; is also a good butter-maker. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs. Prefers the country.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—WANTED, by a hardworking girl, a situation as general houseworker; is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread; can milk cows and make butter; is obliging and willing, and very clean and neat about her work. Good City reference; will go to any part of the country; wages $6 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a clean, active, hardworking young man, a situation to do general work about a farm; can milk cows, and understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a very good, careful driver, and understands farming well; good references; wages $8 to $10 per month. Call or address JOHN, No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress in a private family; would do chamberwork or fine washing; no objection to the country; City references given. Call at No. 258 9th-st., corner 1st-av., 2d floor, back room, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress, or assist with the chamberwork, if required. Call for two days at No. 66 East Broadway, 2d floor, front room. City references, if required.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—SITUATION wanted, by a hard-working but respectable girl, to do general housework; will be found a quiet, deserving girl; knows how to work, and is not afraid of it; will hire for low wages where she can have a quiet, steady home, either in City or country; well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants to take in family washing, either by the month, week or by the dozen; understands all kinds of fluting; gentlemen's shirts done up in the neatest manner. Call at No. 90 Carl-st., near Myrtle av., rear house, Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY highly recommended girl, a situation as first-class laundress; does fluting and shirt ironing in superior style; wages $8; country preferred. Call or address No. 151 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., families will find a large selection of first-class help, American, German, Irish, &c., &c. The proprietor being in the business for 8 years, conducts the Institute in a reliable and business-like manner. Immediate and careful attention to orders by mail. Circulars sent on demand. O. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

EMPLOYMENT FOR FEMALES.—WANTed, four or five respectable females, of good address, to sell two or three articles needed in every family. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 143 Times Office, and circulars will be sent, stating nature of business, terms, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED
FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, seamstress, or maid for a lady; has excellent City references; can be seen for two days at her present employers. Call at No. 38 West 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, Protestant, as waitress and chambermaid; can do fine sewing or work needlework; wages not so much an object as a good place; good City reference given. Call or address by note, to MRS. SHEPHERD, No. 19 President-st., near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a colored woman as waiter and chambermaid; a good washer and ironer, and with good City references. Apply at No. 27 Park-place, corner Church-st., first floor.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom wanted, by a single man of good address, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober and honest, and willing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability; would assist at gardening; with full permission he refers to his last employer, No. 20 Exchange place, Room No. 21. Address J. K., Box No. 211 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO obtain a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, and willing to make himself useful to his employer; he is also a good vegetable gardener. Address J. C., Box No. 196 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 197 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A THOROugh English Protestant, a situation as coachman; can bring good recommendations from his last situations; no objection to the country; knows the City well. Can be seen or heard from at No. 81 4th av., by applying for E. E., for 3 days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, not having any use for his services at the present time. He can recommend him in every respect, without reservation. Address Box No. 2,001 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, honest and industrious man who thoroughly understands his business; can give good City reference. Call, or address for two days, No. 75 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, saddlery store.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a single man, who can milk; understands the care of horses and all kinds of stock; has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriage and horses; can be highly recommended. Address C. W., No. 37 St. Mark's-place, in the morning, and Box No. 201 Times Office, in the afternoon.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a young man, aged 27 years; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for 2 days, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, at the drug-store, 17th-st. and 4th-av., or any notes addressed to J. M. will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call at or address A. M., No. 147 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., care Thomas Saunders, public caterer and waiter.

AS WAITER.—WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED by a young man, who is lately disengaged, or to travel with a gentleman; has good City references to families whom he has served for some years back; no objection to go in the country. Commands left at Box No. 195 Times Office, addressed J. M., will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; is leaving his present place on account of the family breaking up. Can offer first-class reference. Address C. C., 130 8th-st.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANCAIS CONNAISSANT le service de table desire se placer dans une famille privée. Adresse B. N., Box No. 196 Times Office.

TWO YOUNG MEN WILL GIVE $5 EACH to any one enabling them to work their passage to San Francisco. Address F. P. S., Eagle Hotel, No. 14 Greenwich-st.

ANY PERSON IN THE COUNTRY WISHing the services of one or two half-orphan American boys, until they are 19 or 21 years of age, can have them bound to them by addressing MARION HOYT, Greenpoint, L. I., giving name, residence and satisfactory reference.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, TO LIVE a short distance in the country; one who understands all kinds of cooking, makes good bread, butter, &c., and is clean in her kitchen, may apply at No. 14 West 14th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock this day.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AS NURSE FOR A BABE six weeks old, a young healthy woman accustomed to children, and who will wash for the lady and babe; references required. Apply at No. 45 7th-av.

GENTEEL EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.—Our Receipt Book contains the celebrated 100 METROPOLITAN HOTEL RECIPES, and much Advice to Housekeepers, including the famous HOLLAND WASHING RECIPE. Book retails or is sent with circular by mail, for 12 cents. $6 to $10 a week made sure. No talking requisite, a circular that every one reads effects its object. Call or send for a circular. STAFFORD & CO., Publishers, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4.15, 5.15, 6:15, 7.15 P. M.

1861 GRAND HOLIDAY EXCURSION 1861
TO
TILTON'S GROVE AND LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
STOPPING AT FORT HAMILTON DOCK EACH WAY.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14,
THE
STEAMBOAT
SEA-SHORE
WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Robinson-st., N. R., at 10 A. M.
From Fort Hamilton Wharf, L. I., at 10:30 A. M.
Connecting with cars at Port Monmouth for the above places.
Returning, leave Long Branch at 4:45 P. M., and Tilton's Grove at 5:15 P. M., arriving in New-York before dark.
A Cotillion Band will accompany the Excursion.
Tickets to Tilton's Grove and return, 50 cents; tickets to Long Branch and return, $1. Large parties taken at reduced rates.
These Excursions will be continued EVERY DAY.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.
The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch, at	4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at	5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.
This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return	$1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.
Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.
To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. Jas. A. Dumont, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		Leaving—North River.	
Tenth-st.,	7.15 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8.10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8.30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9.00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring st., 7½; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 8 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions. Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. Hall. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 101st-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn, O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

AUGUST.—BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, Arithmetic, &c., taught day and evening during August; students from City or country pursue such studies as they prefer, at hours suiting, independent of classes, and progress as rapidly as their enterprise and ability will permit; young men or boys whose diffidence has prevented their progress in large schools, receive here strictly individual instruction, and learn more in two weeks than in months under class systems. H. S. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 18th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 39th-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A THOROughly educated, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment. She is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz.: Higher English, French, which she speaks fluently, Spanish and the first principles of music; or would assume the duties of governess to small children. The very highest references, &c., can be offered. Compensation of no importance. Parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly solicited not to respond. Address at once, R. G., Box No. 140 Times Office.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, OF MIDDLE age, a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, fully competent to instruct in French, German, Latin, and every other branch of a superior education, desires an engagement as tutor in a private family, or as professor at a college, or respectable institution. Best references given. Address, stating terms, C. R. L., Box No. 159 Times Office.

A GERMAN LADY, OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition and qualified to teach English in all its branches, together with German, French and music, desires to give private lessons in either of the above, on moderate terms. Would also take classes in German at schools and seminaries. The best references given. Address A. B. C., No. 172 Stanton-st.

ONE QUALIFIED TO TEACH THE ORDINARY English branches, and possessing some knowledge of vocal and instrumental music, desires a situation as teacher in school or family; she is accustomed to playing an organ in church. Salary very low. Address immediately "X., Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y."

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching the English branches, French and music, and who can furnish unexceptionable references, wishes to obtain a home in some family where her services would be received as compensation. Address A. B. C., for one week, Box No. 2,652 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE wishes a situation as principal of a thriving academy. Can furnish the best of references respecting his experience and success in such a position. Address, stating terms, &c., TEACHER, Box No. 1,633 New-Haven, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY an experienced lady teacher, competent to instruct in nearly every branch which may be required. Best references given. Address Miss DEERING, East Hampton, Mass.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH English, French and drawing, may hear of a good situation in a small school, near the City, by applying to WM. WILLIAMS, Hackensack, N. J.

AS TUTOR.—A GERMAN DOCTOR OF PHILOSophy desires a situation as tutor in a private family, or as professor in a college; best of references given. Address E. M., Box No. 168 Times Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage houses and lots, with gardens attached, and near the Village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; farms of 214, 236 acres; several others from 160 down to 20 acres. These are all good farms, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of valuable country property. One of 41 acres, good building, abounds in fruit of every kind, fine lawn of shaded trees around the house, fine garden, &c. Terms easy; within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt. Some 20 farms of the above description for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, near the dépôt, Waverly house.
S. D. HUNTING.
MADISON, Morris County, N. J., August 5, 1861.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE location for fruit-growing, 46 acres of land; soil, deep sandy loam, without stones; 30 miles from New-York, 4 miles from railroad dépôt, 6 from ship harbor; contains over 4,000 bearing peach trees, young apple orchard of ten acres, two acres of pears and cherries, and two acres of small fruits. Price, $2,600. Half can remain on mortgage. Address J. MAYO, Farmingdale, Long Island, New-York.

TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, in the above vicinity; location very pleasant and healthy; views extensive; new cottage-house and 70 acres of first-rate land, well watered; good orchard and some woodland; terms very accommodating. Address Box No. 32 Post-office, Tarrytown.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 130 ACRES, 100 under good improvement; good house and barns; excellent soil, well adapted for a dairy or raising of sheep; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 155 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED or unimproved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful and productive property on Mystic River in the beautiful City of Mystic, Conn., consisting of about an acre of ground, six cottage houses, and a splendid mansion built in the Italian style, all in perfect order.
W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYtown, a large modern-built house, nearly new, with carriage-house and stable, about an acre of ground, abundance of fine fruit, and a view of the Hudson, near the dépôt. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy.
JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front residence, No. 9 West 28th-st., New-York; house 25 feet 6 inches by 56 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; modern style; hot and cold water, heaters, &c. Also, the four story and basement brown stone front building, 20 by 78, No. 55 Dey-st., New-York. Also, elegant country seat at Ossining; new; sixteen rooms; fine view of Hudson; barn; carriage, ice and out houses; fish-ponds; fruit; and twenty-seven acres, all tillable. For sale to close estate. SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, Attorneys for Executor, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 132 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 Times Office.

WANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND TANK, OF 50 to 100 bbls. capacity. Address F. J. SAGE, Middletown, Conn.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, forty-five minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st., a suite of large airy rooms are now vacant in the Woodland Park House. This family mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of picturesque grounds, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, within two minutes walk of the railroad station; excellent bathing, boating, and fishing; good stabling. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. & 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and ground is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house 3 minutes' walk from the dépôt; overlooking river and creek. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 385 Broadway, up stairs, for one week.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed; house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

NO. 35 WEST THIRTIETH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., two or three select families and three or four gentlemen can now be accommodated, with suites and single rooms, elegantly furnished and in one of the most delightful locations in the City. Table first class. References exchanged.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.—A LARGE FURnished first story front room (parlor) to let, suitable for one gentleman, at $14, or two at $18, a month. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Reference exchanged. If required, breakfast may be given.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF LARGE AND MEDIUM houses in the upper part of the City, principally in the middle and west side. Also, a number of stores on the business avenues. Also, a large store and basement at the junction of Broadway, 7th-av. and 42d-st., 26 feet front by about 125 feet deep; the stories over the store are being fitted up for a hotel in connection with the adjoining buildings. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st. Office open from morning till 9 o'clock in the evening.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET ON 5th-av., centrally situated above Madison Park, a fine corner house, well furnished, with stable connected in the rear; possession immediately. Address Box No. 2,060, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1649 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 20TH-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, suitable for a small genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—WANTED, IN A PLEAsant neighborhood in town, a small furnished house. Apply stating terms, address, and length of time for which a lease could be given, to Box No. 3,753 Post office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, on the Hudson, accessible by five steamers daily, and by the trains of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and the Hudson River Railroad, having a delightful location directly on the river, with facilities for boating, fishing, bathing and horseback riding, is open for boarders both by the day and week. Charges to suit the times. Address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpean, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice, quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 60 State-st., Chicago, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Gulld, No 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 30 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefacter, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. [illegible] guaranteed.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 61 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
With the will annexed.
ap9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HEYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1861.
LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.
ap2-law6mTu*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 Times Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.
W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Cent. on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

$100,000 TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA and Virginia State Bonds can be placed, with entire safety, so as to yield 50 to 100 cents within two to four years. This is a remarkable opportunity, resulting in large mutual benefits. The advertiser refers by permission to J. T. Souther, Esq., and Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., and can be seen daily at the office of Messrs. S. HIZGEE & WM. CLARKE, No. 8 Pine-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock. None but principals need apply.

WANTED—$9,000, FOR THREE TO FIVE YEARS, on bond and mortgage on property in Brooklyn, located immediately on and adjacent to Flatbush-av., Warren and Baltic sts., and at this time valued at more than double the amount. Bondsmen unexceptionable. Two lines of City cars run past the property, and the location is in every way desirable. Address BROOKLYN PROPERTY, Box No. 122 Times Office.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

$55,000—TO BE DIVIDED.—$12,000, $10,000, $8,000, $7,500, $6,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, and various smaller sums to lend on mortgages of approved City and Brooklyn real estate. Also, $10,000 on farms. R. SALTONSTALL, No. 11 Wall-st., second story, front.

TREASURY NOTES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS for investment or payment of duties bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 128 and 130 Nassau-st., a large and extensive assortment of patent agricultural implements, comprising mowing-machines, reapers, corn-shellers, grain-cleaners, horse-powers, plows, rakes, hoes, shovels, planters, drills, yokes, and every useful farming implement. Also, seeds of all grains, garden-truck, flowers, &c., &c. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

BY LOCKWOOD, BROS. & UNDERHILL.
No. 45 MURRAY-ST.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
A LONG LINE OF BLUE, MIXED AND WHITE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, PLAIN AND RIBBED. ALSO, A FULL LINE OF WOOLEN AND COTTON HOSIERY, TOGETHER WITH A DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A LARGE stock of first-class work, removed for convenience of sale, to No. 141 Broadway, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, the above superb stock, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, library suites, reception and dining-room suites, elegant rosewood armoire à glace, secretaries, book-cases, étagères, bedsteads, boudoir worktables, centre-tables, sideboards, extension dining-tables, chairs, lounges, antique sets, &c., offering a fine opportunity to those in want. Sale positive, for cash.
M. BROWN, Mortgagee.

M. [illegible], Auctioneer.
A MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 13, at 10½ o'clock, all the household furniture, carpets, &c., contained in the house No. 85 West 3[illegible] th st., near Broadway.

A. [illegible], Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, [illegible] RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 4 Cortlandt-st., comprising a general assortment of Fall goods. Catalogues on [illegible] of sale.

DANIEL H. [illegible], Auctioneer.
FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—BURRITT, JONES & CO. will sell [illegible] WEDNESDAY (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 740 Broadway, all the furniture contained in the above house, nearly new. Catalogues on morning of sale.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 CASH.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a legitimate brokerage business, fully established, and making from $5,000 to $[illegible] per year, even in these times. Location and [illegible] exceptional. BIGGS & ROSSITER, No. [illegible]

WANTED.—A PARTNER, BUSINESS MAN OR physician—the latter preferred—to take an interest with the advertiser, who is in possession of a fortune-promising medical patent. Address Box No. 2,775 Post-office.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—TO LET, [illegible] ICE Cream saloon attached to Dishrow's Skating Gymnasium, 6th-av., corner of 26th st. Apply on the premises.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGON AND AMBULANCE HARNESS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Nos. 50 AND 52 HOWARD-ST. AND No. 16 MERCER, NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, Army Wagon Harness.

The proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, and the price at which they can be delivered at this depôt, the number which can be made by the bidder within one month after receipt of the order; also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The harness must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns:

Four-mule harness as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 6 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ⅞ inch iron; hip straps, 3 feet 11 inches long, 2½ inches wide; stay pieces 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 5 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide; tin straps, 15 inches long, ⅜ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side 2 feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two-inch buckle; short side 1 foot 5 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS, 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 1½ inches long, 1½ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide; nose piece 11 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 5½ inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; butts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 lbs. to the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 16 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron, with T on one end, weight 7½ to 8 lbs. per pair. Twisted or straight.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 22 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron. Twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 1 inch long, 2¼ inches wide, with 2¼-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap. Twisted.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree; head, gullet and cantle, ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horsehide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2¼ inches wide, with a 2¼ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1¼ inch wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¼ inch wide, with 1¼-inch buckle, stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ pounds to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO COLLARS, 17½ to 18 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO NECK STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP STRAPS.—Back strap 5 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip Straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1½ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ¾ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse-hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8-bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 18 inches wide, 17 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

Four-horse Harness, as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 8 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of ⅞ inch iron; hip straps, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stay pieces, 2 feet 2 inches long, 3 inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 5 feet 6 inches long, 1½ inch wide; the straps 15 inches long, ⅜ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side, 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle; short side, 1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS.—22 to 23 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide, of alum tanned leather.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 12½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide, nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; bitts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 pounds the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2½ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 pounds per pair.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, twisted No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse-hide, flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide, surcingle 7 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1¼ inches wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1½ inches wide, with 1½-inch buckle, stirrups malleable iron tinned bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ lbs. to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO COLLARS, 20 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO NECK-STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY-BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE-CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP-STRAPS.—Back Strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip Straps with buckles each 2 feet 8 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with wrought hooks.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 7 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the center to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 2[illegible] feet long, ¾ inch wide, with a buckle at one end and an 8 inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No 222—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 3[illegible] inches long, made of 1 inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6 horse harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace chain, crupper and hip straps, back bands and coupling straps are doubled, one bearing chain 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 30 feet long.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-mule harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace-chains, crupper and hip straps, back band, and coupling-straps, are doubled, one bearing chain, 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 2[illegible] feet long.

Proposals will also be received for making and delivering ambulance harness for two or four mule or horse teams,—a specification of which will be hereafter furnished.

Forms of proposals and guarantees will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Army Wagon and Ambulance Harness," and addressed to

Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS.

The Navy Department will receive offers from parties who are able to execute work of this kind, and who are engaged in it, of which they will furnish evidence with their offer, for the construction of one or more IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS-OF-WAR, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor over sixteen feet draught of water; to carry an armament of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eighty days. The smaller draught of water, compatible with other requisites, will be preferred. The vessel to be rigged with two masts, with wire rope standing rigging, to navigate at sea.

A general description and drawings of the vessel, armor, and machinery, such as the work can be executed from, will be required.

The offer must state the cost and the time for completing the whole, exclusive of armament and stores of all kinds, the rate of speed proposed, and must be accompanied by a guarantee for the proper execution of the contract, if awarded.

Persons who intend to offer are requested to inform the Department of their intention before the 15th August, instant, and to have their propositions presented within twenty-five days from this date.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF [illegible], No. 69 [illegible], New-York, July 1[illegible], 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible]

CALI[illegible] [illegible] seller [illegible] further [illegible] gine Agency, No. [illegible], New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my or our proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.
July 10, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of STAMMERS & MASON, was mutually dissolved on the 1st day of May last, and the subscriber is alone authorized to collect the outstanding debts due the late firm.
HARLEM, Aug. 13, 1861. WILLIAM STAMMERS.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Secondhand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type exchanged for new at [illegible] per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

[illegible] sold at No. 6 [illegible], and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROW-SMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings. Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6:45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7:15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.
" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Hancox, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P.M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the twenty third day of August instant. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF $3 PER SHARE HAS been declared on the capital stock of this Company, and is payable at this office on and after Monday, the 12th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

No. 14 FRANKFORT-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEWTON Copper Type Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, on demand. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. S. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, August [illegible], 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. [illegible] transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
R. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,
CHARLES PALMER, Ass't Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 24th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—office, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. [illegible], 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. [illegible], Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL [illegible]

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, AUG. 20. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAnley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.
Cape May, cabin..........$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin..........2 00
Philadelphia, steerage..........1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROCKER, Commander.
One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR HAVANA,
VIA
KEY WEST.
The completely armed United States Mail steamship MARION, Capt. GEO. A. COLE, will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana, touching at Key West to land mails and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
A rare opportunity for travelers. The splendid British iron steamship ROYAL BRIDE, THOMAS SMITH, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on 10th inst.
This ship has excellent accommodations for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $65. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
KANGAROO..........SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA..........SATURDAY, Aug. [illegible]
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY, Aug. [illegible]
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin..........$75 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London..........80 | Steerage to London..........33
Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, NEIL SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 28th of August. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—THE SPLENDID British A1 steamship KHERSONESE, (2,000 tons,) G. HOCKIN, Commander, will be dispatched about the 22d inst. Has room for a limited number of first-class passengers. Rate of passage, $70. For freight or passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 19½ Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abrams's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot of Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of [illegible] from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at [illegible] A. M. and 4:25 and 5:25 P. M., for Monsey [illegible] 4:25 and 5:25 P. M., for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

WANTED—A PAIR OF LARGE GLOBES. Address, stating price, [illegible], Staten Island [illegible] County, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The manager is highly gratified in being enabled to announce to his patrons the engagement of the most
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
Ever offered to the people of New-York,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
the only animal of the kind ever brought to America, an animal that is worshipped by the Egyptians, and never allowed by the Government to leave the country except as a special favor. These animals are described in history as the
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
of all the animal creation. They have never been seen out of Egypt except at the Zoological Gardens in London, the Garden of Plants in Paris, and the one now offered to the citizens of this Metropolis; and in each of these cases by the special favor of the Grand Viceroy of Egypt. He will be seen at all hours, every day and evening.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
PURE WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.
The Lecture-room Entertainments embrace
PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA and FARCE,
By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.
Miss DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL NIGHTS
OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
"OUR AMERICAN COUPLE."
TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 1861,
THE IRISH HUSSAR.
O'NIEL, (the Hussar,)..........Mr. FLORENCE
After which
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Annie, (assuming 5 characters,)..........Mrs. Florence
Tim..........Mr. Florence
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC—INSTRUMENTAL.—"THE STAR Spangled Banner," with brilliant variations by the celebrated German composer, Augustus Cull, 40 cents. "Away with Melancholy," with brilliant variations, Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, 50 cents. "Comet Schottisch," by Thomas Baker, 25 cents. Vocal: "Drummer Boy of the National Grays," A. Cull. "Why Have My Loved Ones Gone," S. C. Foster, 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance will try new music.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Philip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 490, LAWS OF 1860.
SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County, he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 12, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depot must be presented at once at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't Quartermaster-Gen.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Standards of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Marryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

SECRETARY CHASE IN NEW-YORK.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WELCOMES SECRETARY CHASE AND SECRETARY SMITH.

INTERESTING SPEECHES OF THE SECRETARIES.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber, for the purpose of welcoming Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior. About a hundred of the most prominent merchants of the City were present, including PETER COOPER, Esq., MOSES H. GRINNELL, and other gentlemen of equal note. The honorable guests were introduced to the Chamber by JOHN J. CISCO, Esq., Assistant United States Treasurer in this City, and Collector HIRAM BARNEY.

On motion of J. SMITH HOMANS, DE PEYSTER OGDEN Esq., was called to the Chair.

Mr. OGDEN accepted the post agreeably to the wishes of the Chamber, and, on behalf of the members, welcomed Mr. CHASE to the Chamber. He said this was not the time for political differences when secession—which means revolution—had made our country its victim. The merchants, he said, were thoroughly aware of the object of the visit of the Secretary to the City, and trusted that it would be successful, as it deserved. As men and as merchants, they felt it a pleasure thus to do their duty, and in this case they did it with cordial alacrity.

RESPONSE OF SECRETARY CHASE.

Mr. CHASE, in response, said: Allow me to express to you, and through you to this distinguished body of New-York merchants, my profound gratitude for the kind and generous greeting you have extended to me; but, be assured, Mr. President and gentlemen, that the gratitude which I feel on this occasion bears no proportion to that which I feel in view of the assurance which you have given, that in the present crisis of the country we know, and are to know, no parties—[applause]—that the whole energies of the country are to be put forth in the maintenance of the cause of Union, of nationality, and of the permanent interests and honor of the entire people. [Applause.] In contributing to that result no Government can be successful without the cordial, earnest, constant cooperation of the merchants of the country, and when we speak of the merchants of the United States (never I trust to be permanently disunited) we always speak first of the merchants of New-York. You are aware, gentlemen, and Mr. President, that my mission in this City is in no sense a political one. I have come to ascertain whether here—in this great financial and commercial centre—whether here, to which we are accustomed to look from all over the country when we desire to ascertain what are the resources and abilities of the country for any enterprise; whether here, Government may expect to be sustained by the merchants, by the banking interests, by all classes and occupations in New-York, in this great struggle; and, I am glad to feel that the disposition exists here to sustain the Government, and if that disposition be evinced in acts, as I trust it will be, then I have no doubt both of the successful administration of the financial affairs of the Government, and what is a necessary consequence, in the success, the complete success, of the great work which the Government has undertaken—the restoration of the American Union; and with the American Union American prosperity, and equal constitutional rights in all the States, to all citizens. [Applause.] You will pardon me, Sir, for not trespassing further upon the valuable time of the merchants of New-York, but allow me to renew, on my own account, and on behalf of the Administration I represent, my cordial thanks for this greeting, and the assurances with which it is accompanied.

The Chairman then, in felicitous terms, welcomed the Honorable Secretary of the Interior:

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SMITH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: I am somewhat surprised at being called upon to address you, as I did not come with any intention of representing the Government. The financial affairs of the Government have been placed in the charge of my distinguished friend and colleague. My visit was specially with a view to listen to the expressions of the sympathy by the citizens of New-York in this great crisis in which we are involved. The administration of the department of the Government with which I am connected does not require on my part any participation in the financial arrangements which are necessary to carry on the Government; but as one of the counselors and advisers of the Administration, I can only add my earnest wish, that the expectations of the Secretary of the Treasury from the patriotic citizens of New-York will not be disappointed; that you will not be backward in this great crisis in coming forward to the aid of the Government. The Government is but the representative of the people. The Government has no interest in this struggle which is not shared alike by every citizen in this community—in this wide-extended Republic. The rebellion, which assumed such insignificant proportions when it first manifested itself, has now assumed such gigantic proportions as require the whole energies and power of the Government to suppress it, and restore order and the supremacy of the laws. In a representative Government like ours nothing can be accomplished without the coöperation of the people. When the coöperation of the people is secured against this rebellion, the rebels will be powerless. This rebellion cannot be crushed, prosperity cannot be restored, confidence cannot be reposed, unless the people shall come forward and furnish the Government with the means necessary to put down rebellion and restore the Union. This, I have no doubt, can be easily accomplished, with the coöperation of the country—especially if the people of the great Empire State and of the City of New-York are willing to make small sacrifices, it can be easily accomplished, and confidence and peace be again restored to the land. If you are willing to make a present sacrifice—should a sacrifice be required to restore peace and permanent prosperity to the country—I have, gentleman, the fullest confidence that our Government will be successful. I have the fullest confidence that the patriotism of the people of this country who are loyal to the Union will manifest itself in such a manner as will enable the Government to suppress this rebellion and restore union and harmony in every State of this Union. [Applause.] I am satisfied that in every one of these States—unless it be South Carolina alone—there is a majority of the people who earnestly desire to see a restoration of the power of the Federal Government. They have been deceived. They have been deluded. They have been taught to believe, by demagogues who have misrepresented the Government, that those who administer the Government are hostile to the peculiar rights of those States. The Administration has no other object in view than to restore the Union, enforce the laws in every State in the Union, and secure justice and equal rights to all. In order to do this it must be furnished with the means which are necessary to restore the power of the Government. Let us rally around the standard of our country and victory shall attend our arms. I know that the public mind suffers depression on account of the recent repulse in Virginia, but, I trust that soon, by confidence in the Government, and the power of the people who have enlisted in its behalf, confidence will be restored, and the power of the Government vindicated. [Applause.]

The various members of the Chamber were then personally introduced to the Secretaries, and half an hour was spent in social intercourse. The members expressed the most lively admiration for the Republican frankness and geniality of both the distinguished members of the Cabinet.

It is expected, as will be perceived by reference to our financial column, that Secretary CHASE will finish his business with the New-York bankers so as to leave for Washington to-day.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

The following correspondence has taken place between Mr. HARRIS and Gen. BEAUREGARD, in relation to the application to look for the body of Col. CAMERON:

JULY 2, 1861.

To Gen. Beauregard, or Commanding Officer of Confederate Army:

SIR: I send this by a friend and trusty servant, who is well known to many officers in our Army. He is sent for the purpose of obtaining from you a permit for Mr. H. S. MCGRAW and myself to pass your lines to obtain the body of Col. CAMERON, who fell in the action of yesterday. My solicitude in this matter is an impulse of private character. The rigid rules established in Washington with reference to flags of truce prevent me from carrying out my wishes without proceeding as I am now doing.

I believe Gen. BEAUREGARD will recollect me while a resident of New-Orleans, but if President DAVIS, Gen. Lee, Gen. Johnston, Gen. Wigfall, Cols. Miles, Keitt, or Withers, are present, they will not hesitate to vouch for me. Gen. BONHAM, and in fact, nearly all your officers know me. In addition to the gratification of performing a sacred duty, I would be highly delighted to meet in your camp many of my most valued friends. It is proper for me to add, that I have not been in any manner connected with the action of the Government here, and that I am neutral.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

ARNOLD HARRIS.

Please make the passport for A. HARRIS, P. S. MCGRAW, and two servants. I have not named my friend or servant for prudential reasons, but either of the gentlemen above named can vouch for them.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 22, 1861. }

SIR: I am instructed by Gen. BEAUREGARD, commanding the First Corps, Army of the Potomac, to say that he has received your note of the 22d, and to reply thereto.

The General declines giving an informal permit to any one residing beyond his advanced lines for any purpose which may be accomplished by those formal proceedings known to, and practiced by, civilized belligerent nations. By no act of his will he lower the dignity of the Confederate States as a nation by permitting that to be done indirectly which the usages of civilized warfare accomplish directly.

The arbitrary and unusual course adopted in such cases as you refer to by the United States Government will be the guide of the General's conduct in return. Any one, therefore, coming within his lines without the proper flag, will be sent under an escort to the Confederate Government for examination.

The General deems proper for me to add that humanity should teach an enemy to care for its wounded, and Christianity to bury its dead.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. MANNING, Aide-de-Camp.

To ARNOLD HARRIS.

CAPTURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL.

Yesterday morning Prize-master MCKAY, U. S. N., reported the arrival in his charge of the British brig *Sarah Carr*, which had been captured off Wilmington, N. C., under the following circumstances: On the 18th of July, the brig in question, loaded with naval stores, sailed from Charleston, S. C., bound to Wilmington, and thence to Liverpool, England. On the 3d of August she was captured while attempting to go into Wilmington.

The master claimed to have a right to go into and leave the port, under the following pass from the Confederate military authorities:

HEAD-QUARTERS, S. D. C. D., }
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 24, 1861. }

The British brig *Sarah Carr*, bound for Liverpool, has permission to proceed to sea without interruption.

Signed, R. C. GATLIN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The usual proceedings *in preparatorio* were commenced, and the vessels and cargo will be libeled for condemnation in due course of law, by the Prize Commissioners for the United States District-Attorney as lawful prize to the captors.

A PIRATE IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

The schooner *Mary and Adeline L. Jenkins*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, reports having been spoken by a privateer. Capt. JENKINS says that while lying at anchor under Tangier Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, waiting for wood, a pungy-rigged craft came across from the direction of Ingram Bay. She came up under his quarter and hailed him, asking where he loaded, and where he was bound. Capt. JENKINS informed the pirate that he had loaded his cargo (wood) up Tangier Sound, and was bound to New-York. The pirate did not make any reply, but kept off and run under the stern of the schooner for the purpose of reading her name.

The *Mary and Adeline* hails from Deal's Island, Md., and, to the surprise of Capt. JENKINS, the pungy hailed from the same place.

After passing from under the stern the captain went to the main hatch and sung out, "Tumble up here." At this time there were only three men on deck, but in response to the orders of the captain over forty men, armed with muskets, jumped on deck. After this movement on the part of the pirate she eased off her sheets and stood up Tangier Sound.

Capt. JENKINS also says that in two hours from that time a United States steamer passed up the Sound, and in an hour after the report of five heavy guns were heard in the direction of the steamer. Capt. JENKINS is of the opinion that if his vessel had hailed from a Northern port he would have been captured. In all probability they knew him, as he has traded in those waters for many years.

He says they laugh at the blockade in Maryland, and if the National vessels would overhaul *all* vessels, they would pick up privateers nearly every day. The pungy was only twenty-five tons burden, and would readily pass for an innocent fishing boat. She carried no gun on deck.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 10, 1861. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82.—The following promotions and appointments have been made by the Governor in the New-York State Volunteer Regiments, organized pursuant to "An Act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence:"

FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. J. Frederick Pierson to be Major, July 29 1861, *vice* James M. Turner, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Capt. William A. Olmstead to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 27, 1861, *vice* R. Wells Kenyon, resigned.

Capt. George H. Otis to be Major, July 27, 1861, *vice* Richard D. Bloss, resigned.

Lieut. T. Clement Hadlock, to be Captain, July 27, 1861, *vice* Olmstead, promoted.

Sergeant-Major Le Grand Benedict to be Lieutenant, July 27, 1861, *vice* Calvin W. Link, resigned.

Joseph J. Hagen to be Ensign, June 20, *vice* Lee Churchill, resigned.

George V. Boutelle to be Captain, August 1, 1661, *vice* John W. Armitage, resigned.

Edward Merritt to be Ensign, July 18, 1861, *vice* George A. Hitchcock, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Leonard F. Hepburn to be Lieutenant, July 6, 1861, *vice* Wm. S. Moulton, resigned.

Sergeant John Howland Pell to be Ensign, July 6, 1861, *vice* Hepburn, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Charles F. Davies to be Ensign, July 5, 1861, *vice* Charles H. Seaman, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Wm. Deetz to be Captain, July 6, 1861, *vice* Jacob Schoenleber, resigned.

Lieut. Gustav A. Bransen to be Captain, July 6, 1861, *vice* Lewis Hochheim, deceased.

Ensign Julius De Bosche to be Lieutenant, July 6, 1861, *vice* Deetz, promoted.

Ensign Charles Heuster to be Lieutenant, July 6, 1861, *vice* Bransen, promoted.

Ensign Frederick Thibaut to be Lieutenant, July 11, 1861, *vice* Theodore Schnedle, resigned.

Charles E. Faber De Four to be Ensign, July 11, 1861, *vice* Thibaut, promoted.

Maximilian Bechter to be Ensign, July 6, 1861, *vice* De Bosche, promoted.

R. E. Yelverton to be Ensign, July 6, 1861, *vice* Hugo Rotche, resigned.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Charles W. Prescott, to be Captain, June 13, *vice* Harry Wright, resigned.

Wm. S. Andrews to be Ensign, June 22, 1861, *vice* Thomas P. McElrath, resigned.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Noah L. Farnham to be Colonel, June 4, 1861, *vice* Ellsworth, deceased.

Major John A. Cregier to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Farnham, promoted.

Charles McK. Leoser to be Major, June 15, 1861, *vice* Cregier, promoted.

Edward Bernhard to be Lieutenant, June 4, 1861, *vice* William H. Revere, Jr., resigned.

Louis Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, June 2, 1861, *vice* E. M. Coates, resigned.

Andrew Underhill to be Lieutenant, June 22, 1861, *vice* Frank E. Yates, resigned.

Joseph E. McFarland to be Lieutenant, June 1, 1861, *vice* C. A. Bell, resigned.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Robert M. Richardson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, June 19, 1861, *vice* James L. Graham, resigned.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Adolph Becker to be Captain, July 6, 1861, *vice* William Schoen, resigned.

Ensign Charles Contourier to be Lieutenant, July 17, 1861, *vice* William Knecht, resigned.

Ensign George Koenig to be Lieutenant, July 21, 1861, *vice* Philip Druckert, resigned.

George Minch to be Ensign, July 17, 1861, *vice* Contourier, promoted.

Charles Lorch to be Ensign, July 21, 1861, *vice* Koenig, promoted.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. Chester H. Cole to be Captain, July 29, 1861, *vice* John F. Aikins, resigned.

Robert H. Brett to be Lieutenant, July 29, 1861, *vice* Cole, promoted.

Lucius C. Mix to be Ensign, July 29, 1861, *vice* Andrew J. Schott, resigned.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Major Newton B. Lord to be Colonel, *vice* Wm. C. Browne, resigned.

George Merrill to be Lieutenant, July 19, 1861, *vice* Edwin Bingham, resigned.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

John F. McConnin to be Lieutenant, July 9, 1861, *vice* M. F. Hackett, resigned.

James G. White to be Lieutenant, July 9, 1861, *vice* S. A. McCarty, resigned.

Wm. De Lacy to be Lieutenant, July 8, 1861, *vice* David Kerr, resigned.

George W. Clark to be Ensign, July 11, 1861, *vice* Charles G. Vosburgh, resigned.

James R. O'Beirne to be Ensign, July 9, 1861, *vice* J. V. Willitt, resigned.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLANS OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

Intelligence was received here this morning, which explains the apparent inactivity of the rebels since the battle of Bull Run. According to these accounts, no sooner was it known at Richmond that Gen. MCCLELLAN had been withdrawn from Western Virginia, than it was determined to take advantage of that circumstance, to recover all that had been lost through the wonderful celerity and military genius of that remarkable man.

Accordingly, when the extent of our defeat was known to them, and when it became apparent that no forward movement from Washington would be made for some weeks, orders were issued for the recovery of their supremacy in Western Virginia. It was not deemed advisable to take Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON from his post near Winchester, but Gen. LEE was at once dispatched towards the West, with orders to make his head-quarters at Staunton or Covington, and to operate in the direction of Cheat Mountain Pass and Beverly. A force of fifteen thousand troops has been placed at his command, drawn principally from Charlottsville, Gordonsville and Staunton. It is said that he will be followed by Gen. ALBERT E. JOHNSTON, with an army of 25,000 men more, taken from Lynchburgh. It is believed at Richmond that these forty thousand men, led by JOHNSTON and LEE, will be able to drive the Union forces out of the whole of Northwestern Virginia, and to reoccupy that territory once more; but most wofully will they be mistaken. In order to prevent Gen. BANKS from marching to the aid of Gen. ROSECRANS and the [illegible] men in that part of the State, Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON will be kept near Charlestown and Harper's Ferry, and will, from time to time, make demonstrations as if about to cross the Potomac. Such is an outline of the plan that the rebels have dared to conceive.

The first intimations of this plan were received here some days ago, and it was stated at that time that the force under Gen. LEE had been taken from the troops at Manassas, and that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON had been detailed to cooperate with him. Later intelligence, however, shows that this is not so, and that the facts are as above stated.

JEFF. DAVIS AS A ROMANCER.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Confederation* writes from Richmond as follows:

"The accounts of the great battle continue to come in by installments. *I saw President Davis this morning, who gave me many interesting particulars.*

Their appointments were magnificent. They had 62 pieces of artillery of the very best character. SHERMAN'S Battery, that had a romantic reputation; the West Point Battery; the Rhode Island Battery, all magnificent guns, and *from which not a single discharge had been made. We captured the whole*—the Rhode Island Battery, with 62 horses all harnessed to it, and ready for action. Their muskets, rifles, pistols, bayonets, &c., were superb—of these it is said we shall get from 10,000 to 20,000. Cartouche boxes, knapsacks, India rubber great coats by the wagon load. Ammunition, n *boundless quantity.* Of provisions, *fifty wagon loads had already been hauled without making any impression on their stores.* President DAVIS told me the quantity was supposed to be sufficient for the supply of an army of 50,000 men for the campaign. The killed and wounded of the enemy are estimated at seven thousand to ten thousand men, and of prisoners, two thousand are already in hand, and they continue still to arrive from the front.

Gen. Scott, in a splendid carriage drawn by six horses, passed part of the day at Centreville; Mrs. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and other ladies, were with him. One was a lady of Centreville, with whom Gen. MCGOWAN afterwards spent the evening. Gen. SCOTT said, among other pleasant things, that he had DAVIS and BEAUREGARD in the palm of his hand, and before night would crush them thus—closing his hand like a vice. Nearly all the members of Congress had come over to view the battle at a safe distance.

The President says their preparations were perfect for a victorious march to Richmond. They seized bills of fare issued by Gen. MCDOWELL for dinners to be provided for him; he had even arranged his cuisine for his first dinner in Richmond.

Senator WILSON had arranged for a dinner party at Centreville, and had, among other things, *about twenty baskets of champagne,* which he was compelled to leave behind him. He fled in the disguise of the driver of a cart."

A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Argus* writes, under date of Richmond, Aug. 6:

"I am informed to-day by a friend from Manassas, who remained in the city but a few hours, that everything is in readiness for an advance upon Washington. *If we reach that city, drive the enemy from the Relay House and Baltimore, capture Fort McHenry, and be in readiness to march to Philadelphia, should it be necessary to do so, we may consider the war as virtually over.* The Northwest, however, is just now in a critical position. Gen. WISE has retired to Lewisburgh, and will probably await there the arrival of Gen. LEE, unless Gen. COX should pursue him from Charlestown. In that event he will lead his 4,000 to some impregnable pass in the mountains, and, if the worst comes, this spot he will consecrate as a second Thermopylæ."

THE INDIANA TROOPS.

Since the return of the six first regiments, Indiana has in active service the following force of troops:

Twelfth Regiment, Col. JOHN M. WALLACE.
Thirteenth Regiment, Col. SULLIVAN.
Fourteenth Regiment, Col. KIMBALL.
Fifteenth Regiment, Col. WAGNER.
Sixteenth Regiment, Col. HACKLEMAN.
Seventeenth Regiment, Col. HASCALL.
Nineteenth Regiment, Col. MEREDITH.
Twentieth Regiment, Col. BROWN.
Twenty-first Regiment, Col. MCMILLEN.

PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

We learn that EDWARD COLE, CHARLES WITPIN and EDWARD HENDERSON, belonging to the Seventy-first Regiment—the first two to Company A—are prisoners in Richmond, in good health, and well treated. They were captured on the Monday following the battle at Bull Run.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT PAID OFF.

Yesterday morning, pursuant to order, the first four companies of the National Guard, Col. MARSHAL LEFFERTS, assembled at their armory over Tompkins Market, in order to receive the pay due them for their service to the United States. Major PATTEN paid the men. To-day the remaining four companies will be paid. The amount received by a Private is $23 21, a Corporal receives $26 34, a Sergeant $32 01, an Orderly Sergeant $67 31, all of which includes $5 98 for clothing computed at the rate of $3 83 per month. Second Lieutenants received $163 03, including servants and rations; First Lieutenants $171 47, Captains $202 80. The Adjutant received $199 07, the Surgeon $290, the Major $275 93, and Col. LEFFERTS $345 90. The sum required to pay off this regiment amounts to about $35,000.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Col. RIKER has received marching orders, and the regiment will leave for the seat of war to-morrow. To-day a handsome stand of colors, the gift of Major-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, will be presented to this *corps* at the camp on Riker's Island. Boats leave from Peck-slip at 2 P. M.

THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

A meeting was held last evening, at Humboldt Hall, by the returned members of this regiment, at which a Committee was appointed, consisting of one member from each company present, to draft resolutions contradicting statements published against the regiment, and to give a full explanation to the public of the treatment received by the regiment since leaving New-York. The Committee to report said resolutions to a meeting which will be held at the same place Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. Chief DECKER, Board of Engineers and Commissioners are invited to attend; also, the Committee that was appointed to wait on Col. FARNHAM, at Washington.

IRA HARRIS GUARDS (CAVALRY.)

Yesterday Capt. ISAACS joined this Regiment with his company, and has taken his men to Camp Harrington, on Staten Island. Capt. GREEN, who for some time past has been recruiting at the Park Barracks, will be mustered in in a few days. These companies will be accepted, with their officers, as Col. DE FOREST reserves no right to designate any of them. The United States Government will accept this regiment by companies, and furnish horses. Head-quarters, No. 564 Broadway.

THE EMPIRE ZOUAVES.

Company I, of this Regiment, and commanded by Capt. CUMBERLAND, was mustered into the service of the United States yesterday at the arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OREGON RIFLES.

The Chaplain of this command having undertaken to collect a library for the use of the men, now located at Camp Nesmith, South Brother Island, solicits such contributions and donations of books as the patriotic may feel disposed to give. Packages may be sent to Chaplain CORBITT, Oregon Rifles, at head-quarters No. 43 Cortlandt-street.

THE SCHWARZE JAGER, OR GERMAN BLACK RIFLE REGIMENT.

Col. KOZLAY feels confident that his regiment will now have a speedy completion, and be ready to march in four weeks. He has sent 100 of his men to LANDMANN'S Hamilton Park into camp, on Saturday, to be drilled and practiced in target-shooting, under the charge of skilled officers. His present number is 305, besides three companies that will join the regiment in a few days.

BROOKLYN MILITARY NEWS.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

It is understood that rolls of this regiment were finished yesterday, and in all probability the men will be paid off to-day. It is estimated that more than half the men of this regiment have already reënlisted for the war in other commands, and others are preparing to pursue the same course as soon as they get paid off.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. TAFT, of the Seventieth Regiment, is raising an artillery company for the war. His head-quarters are at the corner of Portland and Myrtle avenues, near the arsenal. The company will have a battery of BISHOP'S breech-loading cannon, which can be fired eighteen times a minute. Capt. TAFT has had considerable experience in the militia, and also served in the war with Mexico.

LONG ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

The men of this regiment, now stationed at Fort Schuyler, last week received their uniforms and equipments, and are ready to leave for the seat of war whenever ordered.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, July 27, 1861.

You have probably ere this heard of the great battle at Bull Run, and know not whether I am numbered among the dead or not. I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that I am safe and sound, though confined here as a prisoner of war. [illegible] treated kindly by the people, who appear and act [illegible] gentlemanly towards us, as much so as they do to their own soldiers. I was captured by the Confederate cavalry Monday morning, after remaining all night in the woods with our Colonel, who is wounded and also a prisoner with us.

I present you with a few of the names that are available of those confined here at Richmond as prisoners of war. There are several more of the Fourteenth Regiment here, whose names I would gladly send you could I obtain them. Owing to separation it is impossible to get them. We are kindly treated by those in authority, and as far as food is concerned, fare as well as among our own soldiers.

Yours, truly, A. FRANK HOWLAND.

LIST OF PRISONERS.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—Co. A.—Sergeant James Culley.

Co. C.—Sergeant Henry N. Steward, Corporal A. Frank Howland, private A. Wolstencroft.

Co. D.—Privates, Wm. H. Van Horn, Isaac H. De Dross, Geo. W. Bennett.

Co. E.—Private Geo. H. Rogers.

Co. H.—Privates, John Jolty, Geo. W. Bliss.

FIRE ZOUAVES.—Co. C.—Wm. Stevenson, W. G. Bishop, A. Tewelliger, J. H. Taylor.

The above is a list of names, with a portion of a letter which I received on Saturday, August 10, 1861, from ALBERT FRANK HOWLAND.

L. W. MANCHESTER,
No. 1 Green-avenue, Brooklyn.

GOING BACK.

HENRY COCHEN, who was some months ago forced to abandon his business at the South, is making arrangements to return there at the head of a company in the Julian Allen Regiment. His recruiting office is at No. 135 Fourth-street.

New-Jersey.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED FELON.—A desperate character, named MIKE REYNOLDS, was arrested a few days since on a warrant issued by Justice POPE, of Hoboken, and committed to the County Jail, on the charge of committing an outrageous assault and battery on Mrs. STANTON and family, at Washington Village. It has since transpired that the accused is the same person arrested about five years since, on a charge of having committed a rape upon a colored servant girl living in Mr. GREGORY'S family at Weehawken Hill. Before the day of trial, REYNOLDS succeeded in making his escape from jail, disguised in female attire, and has been absent from this part of the country until within a few days past. Mr. GREGORY has taken steps for his trial on that charge, at the Fall Term of Court.

RESIGNED.—First Lieut. A. O. EVANS, editor of the *Hudson County Democrat*, has resigned his commission in Company I, First Regiment N. J. V., and has received an appointment on Major MOUNT'S Staff. Lieut. WM. R. HARRISON, of Capt. CONSMILLER'S Company, in the same regiment, has also resigned from the regiment.

THE HUDSON COUNTY ARTILLERY.—The volunteers in Major HEXAMER'S Battery of six pieces, Hudson County Artillery, were sworn into the United States service yesterday, (Monday,) at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken. They number 125 men, and will probably leave for the seat of war the present week.

BURGLARY.—About 11 o'clock on Sunday night the office of JOHN ANDREWS, real-estate agent, at No. 16 Exchange-place, Jersey City, was burglariously entered, but the thief was disturbed by some person coming down stairs, and left without booty.

REMEMBERING THEIR FAMILIES.—The families of the members of Company I, First Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, (National Guard, Hoboken,) sent home $250 for their families, from their two months' pay.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 12, 1861.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	87	50 Erie Railway	26¼
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88¾	350 Reading Railroad	36¼
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80	150 do	35⅞
11,000 Trea. 6 ⅌c. 2 Year	96	200 do ... b60	36⅛
650 do	96¾	54 Mich. Cent. R	42¼
25,550 do	96¾	110 M. S. & N. I. Gd. St.	21
7,000 Kentucky St. 6s	77	100 Ill. Cen. R. scrip s60	64¼
6,000 do	77⅛	150 do	64¼
2,000 Ky. 6⅌c. L. Bds	75	20 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	94½
29,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	46	11 do	94
7,000 do. b5	46	50 Gal. & Chi. R	65¼
10,000 do	45⅞	100 do ... s30	65
10,000 Virginia St. 6s	51	50 do	65⅞
500 do	53½	50 do ... b30	65⅞
5,000 Virginia 6s, L. Bs.	52	115 do	65¼
21,000 Missouri St. 6s	44¼	100 do	65⅜
16,000 do	44⅞	300 do	65⅛
5,000 do s5	44⅞	100 do ... c	65⅞
6,000 Mo. 6s, Is. to H. & St. J. R.	46	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	30½
		754 do	30
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	63	100 do	30⅛
1,000 ErieR 5th M Bs	63	200 do ... s15	30
1,000 Har. 2M. Bs. ex int	92⅞	100 do ... b30	30¼
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	89⅞	100 do ... b60	30⅜
20 Bank Commerce	76	100 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	40⅝
5 Del. & Hud. Canal Co	84	150 do	40⅝
101 Pacific M. S. Co s30	75	50 do ... b30	40⅝
50 N. Y. C. R. Ex. Div. c	74⅞	100 do ... s15	40⅝
150 do ... opg	74¾	250 do ... s30	40⅝
350 do ... p. & c.	74¾	25 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	57
300 do ... opg	74¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	90	5 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14
1,000 U. S. 5s '74 Cou	80½	75 Chi. Bur. & Quin. R	57
1,000 Trea. 10¾⅌c. Nts.	101	200 Ill. Central R. Scrip	64⅝
4,400 Treas 6⅌c. 2 year	96¾	100 do ... s30	64
1,000 Tenn. State 6s '90.	45¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R ... c	66⅛
1,000 Virginia St. 6s.	53¾	50 do ... s10	65¾
1,000 Michigan 6s	80	100 do ... c	66⅛
3,000 California St. 7s.	76⅞	50 do ... s3	66⅛
2,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	67	200 Clev. & Tol. R. s30	30
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	76	150 do	30⅛

MONDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 3:

Decrease in Loans	$1,735,169
Increase in Specie	2,403,935
Increase in Circulation	144,908
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	213,327

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 11, 1860.	Aug. 10, 1861.	Aug. 3, 1861.
Capital	$67,758,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	129,855,179	109,983,942	111,719,111
Specie	21,575,740	48,630,116	46,226,181
Circulation	9,129,835	8,730,482	8,585,574
Gross Deposits	105,505,399	105,418,945	105,795,638
Exchanged	22,626,292	13,402,888	13,569,254
Undrawn	88,879,167	92,016,057	92,229,384
In Sub-Treasury	5,732,534	5,629,641	6,581,935

The Bank return this afternoon shows a very large addition to the Specie line, nearly two millions and a half over last week. The sum total now in Bank and Sub-Treasury in this City is the heaviest ever known—$54,259,757. At the same time the line of Loans and Discounts has fallen below $110,000,000, the reduction on mercantile paper, paid off during the week, being unusually large, to correspond with the reduced volume of general trade. Of course, under such a Bank showing, Money is dull and cheap in the market on first-class collateral. Exchange is also cheaper than last week; sales of Bankers' bills on London to-day at 107 ⅌ cent., and Merchant bills 105½@106¼ ⅌ cent. It is now almost certain that another importation of Specie from England will be ordered. Some preliminary orders will probably go out by the *Africa* on Wednesday.

The Select Bank Committee on the negotiations of the Government under the recent Loan Act of Congress, held a preliminary meeting this morning, and at least two distinct plans for meeting the wishes of the Secretary of the Treasury by the joint action of the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston were read to the meeting, and ordered to be printed for the private information of the Committee, who have another meeting on Tuesday (to-morrow) morning. Both are said to manifest a commendable liberality toward the Treasury, and to recognize the mutually dependent interests between the moneyed corporations of the country and the Government through the present trial of Civil War. If the rumors on the Street in regard to the more comprehensive of these plans are reliable, the disposition would seem to be to secure to the Treasury at once all the money required for some six months to come, through the subscriptions of the Banks of the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston to the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes, three years to run at par, the Banks in turn to redistribute the Notes to their own dealers and the public: First, $40,000,000 on the 15th of August, with the options of a like amount on the 15th of October, and a like amount on the 15th of December—in all, $120,000,000; notice to be given fifteen days in advance whether the options are to be availed of or not, so that the Secretary, if need be, may pay out the Notes direct to the public creditors or enter upon other negotiations—the latter being precluded, on this side the Atlantic, until one or both the options in question are declined. Something was said to-day about a prohibition of, or recommendation against, the issue of Notes of Circulation by the Secretary, as part of the understanding with the New-York Banks, but as this would simply be an impertinence, we cannot suppose that the proposition was seriously made.

The Secretary of the Treasury was gracefully and cordially received by the Merchants of New-York at the Chamber of Commerce, at 2 o'clock to-day, and made a few direct and appropriate remarks on the condition of the country, and the prominent position and liberal spirit of the City of New-York in the present struggle, by way of acknowledging the compliment.

The Stock Exchange was ¼@½ ⅌ cent. lower than on Saturday at the early Board to-day, and the market was somewhat spiritless through the early part of the day. At and after the Second Board, prices assumed more steadiness, and New-York Central, Missouris and Tennessees left off nearly as well as on Saturday. Galena 1 ⅌ cent. higher and Illinois Central 1 ⅌ cent. lower. Toledo, Rock Island, and Michigan Southern were steady. Government Stocks and Treasury Notes were also steady. The latter sold at 96¾ ⅌ cent. at the Board, and 96⅛@96½ ⅌ cent. with the Domestic Exchange houses on the Street. The general market late in the afternoon closed about as follows:

Central ... exd.	74½	Toledo	30⅞
Erie	26⅞	Mich. Central	42⅞
Missouris	44⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	29⅞
Tennessees	46	Panama	107
Galena	66⅛	Pacific	76
Rock Island	40⅞	Illinois Central	64⅛
Treasury Notes	96⅞	Hudson	31

The biddings for City Bank shares at yesterday's First Board advanced over 2 ⅌ cent. upon the sales of Saturday morning, but with fewer offerings.

Mechanics'	90	American Exchange	74
Union	88	Metropolitan	83
Butchers' and Drovers	100	Citizens'	62
State of New-York	75	Nassau	80
Commerce	76	Continental	70
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass'n	75	Importers' & Traders'	80

The Railway mortgages experienced a marked improvement. The prices average 2½ ⅌ cent. over those paid at the First Board Saturday.

N. Y. Central Sixes	92	Mich. S. 7 ⅌c. firsts	78
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64	100	Mich. S. 7 ⅌c. seconds	58
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '76	100	Mich. S. 7⅌c. ass. bds	48
N. Y. Cent. Sevens convertible, '76	101	N. Indiana firsts	79
Erie firsts, '68	102½	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌c.	73½
Erie seconds, '59	99	Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ cent., '75.	89¼
Erie seconds, ex. '64	99	Ter. H. & Al. 1's 7 ⅌c.	59
Erie thirds, '83	84½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie fourths, '80	72	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '68	62	Chi. & N. W. seconds	14
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	101	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29½
Hud. R. seconds S.F. '85	96	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Hud. R. thirds, '75	79	Gal. & Chic. seconds.	95½
Harlem firsts, 1869–73	96	Clev. & T. firsts s. f.	73
Harlem seconds, '64	90	C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌c. bds.	92
M. Cen. 8 ⅌c., old	95½	So. Cal. 6s	56
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ⅌c '82	95½	Geo. 7s	74

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 10.	LOANS. Aug. 3.	SPECIE. Aug. 10.	SPECIE. Aug. 3.
Bk. of New-York.	3,943,295	3,975,277	1,915,689	1,839,374
Manhattan Co.	4,622,301	4,789,732	1,960,676	1,904,576
Merchants' Bank.	4,474,380	4,663,649	2,111,478	1,869,763
Mechanics' Bank.	3,382,197	3,458,156	1,364,817	1,271,925
Union Bank	2,094,433	2,140,289	1,196,437	941,320
Bank of America	4,763,851	4,906,484	4,736,058	4,337,812
Phenix Bank	3,093,574	3,139,066	1,855,744	1,810,155
City Bank	2,048,024	2,097,122	1,539,092	1,509,563
Tradesmen's Bank	1,598,316	1,593,185	252,088	222,531
Fulton Bank	1,122,803	1,125,822	1,003,771	900,590
Chemical Bank	1,877,007	1,931,369	2,991,998	2,660,111
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,674,057	1,647,671	580,381	532,781
National Bank	1,948,731	2,018,423	832,448	567,777
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,485,593	1,501,083	517,489	484,435
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	743,653	712,461	430,204	423,440
Greenwich Bank.	486,494	472,120	374,013	452,262
Leather Man. Bk.	1,529,042	1,536,609	558,623	571,252
Seventh Ward Bk.	969,501	964,117	517,755	452,857
Bk. St. New-York	3,290,049	3,335,812	1,758,462	1,497,476
Am. Exchange Bk.	6,720,172	6,821,331	2,200,174	2,111,838
Bk. of Commerce.	12,318,879	12,403,328	3,794,742	4,415,593
Broadway Bank.	2,762,545	2,832,002	1,078,303	1,170,184
Ocean Bank	1,644,598	1,659,874	447,302	502,126
Mercantile Bank.	2,267,093	2,313,161	641,081	705,018
Pacific Bank	936,418	979,397	340,925	291,853
Bank of Republic.	3,007,343	2,922,497	1,391,866	1,462,828
Chatham Bank	613,522	641,628	210,594	174,335
People's Bank	605,713	619,268	146,037	118,416
Bank of N. Am	1,797,244	1,824,412	493,969	589,241
Hanover Bank	1,459,335	1,511,119	212,909	177,039
Irving Bank	702,675	686,806	199,189	173,608
Metropolitan Bk.	6,101,370	6,289,391	2,611,065	1,951,299
Citizen's Bank	777,817	789,035	179,127	195,076
Nassau Bank	1,489,681	1,528,506	743,512	659,487
Market Bank	1,396,096	1,427,193	480,996	416,850
St. Nicholas Bank.	1,003,747	1,006,966	163,122	170,762
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,157,335	2,200,715	543,521	576,377
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,626,624	1,603,292	446,172	396,454
Continental Bank	2,456,113	2,544,985	921,847	882,091
Bk of Commw'lth	877,439	910,399	275,128	249,652
Oriental Bank	503,518	488,147	147,237	132,400
Marine Bank	662,183	653,193	252,922	210,455
Atlantic Bank	496,478	476,760	84,840	83,771
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,115,499	2,120,794	461,147	573,858
Park Bank	4,216,184	4,262,449	2,461,555	2,331,928
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	735,254	749,110	275,615	283,357
Grocer's Bank	471,076	476,753	164,644	165,620
North River Bank	508,045	507,753	152,510	119,198
East River Bank	339,527	341,060	73,928	81,692
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	753,558	772,148	193,059	219,763
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	353,276	364,933	68,714	67,279
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	304,485	298,958	24,477	21,866
Bull's Head Bank	383,916	370,561	76,802	75,551
N. Y. County Bank	241,787	244,399	175,445	169,760
Total	109,983,942	111,719,111	48,630,118	46,226,181
	Decrease ... $1,735,169		Increase ... $2,403,935	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 10.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 3.	DEPOSITS—NET. Aug. 10.	DEPOSITS—NET. Aug. 3.
Bk. of New-York.	290,225	387,239	3,252,028	3,110,157
Manhattan Co.	294,154	291,165	4,036,370	4,007,737
Merchants' Bank	183,287	178,930	3,547,954	2,691,816
Mechanics' Bank	275,065	267,574	2,879,393	2,811,296
Union Bank	187,244	187,889	2,420,755	2,178,593
Bank of America	138,022	131,430	7,031,661	7,726,043
Phenix Bank	134,443	133,378	3,257,847	3,459,350
City Bank	....	....	2,461,074	2,496,213
Tradesmen's Bank	294,332	290,718	733,977	1,738,292
Fulton Bank	159,555	189,035	1,524,966	1,441,436
Chemical Bank.	412,843	402,918	4,372,539	4,173,014
Merch. Exch. Bk.	186,581	190,872	1,012,357	1,987,645
National Bank.	128,493	125,794	1,332,967	1,172,179
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	291,073	290,697	1,218,895	1,237,061
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	163,955	178,026	885,647	871,444
Greenwich Bank	152,816	157,344	470,939	529,246
Leather Man. Bk.	261,512	256,334	987,681	1,022,152
Seventh Ward Bk.	186,755	181,329	712,928	746,670
Bk. St New-York.	228,394	213,923	2,811,942	2,724,399
Am Exchange Bk.	197,117	182,756	4,597,441	4,085,200
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	7,000,165	7,775,633
Broadway Bank.	337,782	339,385	2,808,674	3,017,001
Ocean Bank	85,154	88,860	1,095,215	1,161,159
Mercantile Bank	25,213	24,571	1,784,277	1,877,030
Pacific Bank	157,635	149,258	867,537	882,206
Bank of Republic.	204,767	193,195	2,296,844	2,392,742
Chatham Bank	80,552	88,621	431,146	418,154
People's Bank	88,314	89,969	458,018	444,025
Bank of N. Am.	98,372	97,222	1,271,726	1,408,870
Hanover Bank	81,802	81,431	623,399	631,312
Irving Bank	120,524	122,009	552,311	516,651
Metropolitan Bk.	257,816	245,750	5,010,450	4,657,983
Citizens' Bank	147,688	151,789	630,099	659,064
Nassau Bank	141,313	140,024	1,247,289	1,215,553
Market Bank	185,014	186,956	1,031,835	1,009,081
St. Nicholas Bank	77,587	77,496	53,200	570,518
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	246,485	224,650	1,292,472	1,380,398
Corn Exch. Bank.	146,876	142,238	1,054,862	951,432
Continental Bank.	191,585	189,683	1,305,802	1,388,169
Bk. of Commw'lth	271,780	254,302	712,490	728,540
Oriental Bank	99,006	101,408	435,444	418,151
Marine Bank	153,337	152,065	576,206	508,277
Atlantic Bank	101,859	96,072	220,424	207,110
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	192,490	186,190	1,204,664	1,376,259
Park Bank	206,383	214,171	4,772,009	4,749,963
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	79,557	79,774	594,951	615,385
Grocers' Bank	52,549	50,923	357,031	390,046
North River Bank	71,115	69,647	401,480	402,237
East River Bank	96,627	97,976	275,696	278,242
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	126,946	131,369	484,110	518,401
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	118,114	114,467	146,996	150,623
N. Y. Exch Bank	75,233	76,007	239,535	239,293
Bull's Head Bank	119,039	113,097	363,436	344,863
N. Y. County Bank	64,227	64,391	315,277	284,034
Total	8,730,482	8,585,574	92,016,057	92,229,384
	Increase ... $144,908		Decrease ... $213,327	

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Sales in car lots, $1 13 for old and new red State, $1 15 for new red State and Kentucky, $1 28 for white Michigan; $1 33 a $1 35 for white Kentucky. CORN in moderate demand; sales 12,800 bushels Western mixed at 42½c., and 49c. for round yellow. WHISKY—Sales 145 bbls. at 16½c. a17c. *Received by Central Railroad for New-York*—147 bbls. high wines, 54 bales wool, 1,859 bbls. flour, 17 hhds. tobacco. *For Boston and East*—57 hhds. hams, 75 bbls. high wines, 1,556 bbls. flour, 314 bales wool. *Shipped by tows to New-York, Aug.* 10—6,600 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels oats.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT firm, but transactions restricted by a violent rainstorm; sales 6,000 bushels Northwestern Club at 90c.; 10,000 bushels Milwaukee do. at 91c.; 6,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 15; 6,000 bushels White Kentucky at $1 12@$1 15. CORN firm; sales 13,000 bushels at 34c.; 6,000 bushels at 35c. WHISKY nominal at 15½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 60,000 bushels Wheat; 72,000 bushels Corn; 30,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,500 bbls. Flour; 55,000 bushels Wheat; 95,000 bushels Corn; 17,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand; sales 3,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 87c., 14,000 do. at 87c., afloat, and 2,500 bush. Old Winter Red Western, at $1 08. *Lake Imports*—200 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bush. Wheat, 92,200 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,169 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bush. Wheat, 52,200 bush. Corn, 1,000 bush. Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT active, with an advancing tendency; white $1 26, red $1 14@$1 16. CORN dull; yellow 52c.@53c. MESS PORK $16. LARD steady. WHISKY dull, at 18c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 12.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77½; Reading Railroad, 18⅛; Morris Canal, 35⅛; Long Island Railroad, 9⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35. Exchange on New-York at 1-10 discount.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 05	Sun sets	7 02	Moon sets	11 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11 26	Gov. Island	1 15	Hell Gate	2 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Matanzas, Leisegang, Matanzas, Mora Bros. & Co.

Ships Emerald, Cook, Bristol, Howland & Frothingham; London, Hurlbut, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Crimea, Peabody, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Coral Isle, Tissman, Cork, Jackson & Neill; Prince Gustave, (Swed.,) Pahlsen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners A. J. Russell, Hodges, Boston; Mary Langdon, Jackson, St. John, N. F., Brett, Son & Co.; R. L. Lane, Bryer, Liverpool, T. S. Richardson; Congress, Kenny, St. John, ——.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport A. H. Bowman, Clark, Washington, D. C., 45 hours, in ballast. On the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., off Chincatiague, spoke schr. Franklin Pierce, of and for Baltimore.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer T. W. Broone, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

U. S. prize schr. Falcon, Bearse, Galveston, via Key West 11 ds., with mdse. Was captured off Galveston by U. S. steamer South Carolina.

Ship Orpheus, (of Boston,) Howes, Liverpool July 4, with salt to master. Came out the North Channel. Experienced light westerly winds and calms nearly the entire passage. July 23, lat. 46 46, lon. 46 50, saw an iceberg; 30th, on Bankquerean, spoke schr. T. P. Brown, of Harwich, 12 weeks out, nearly full of fish; reported schr. Miranda, of Harwich, 600 quintals; schr. David Howes, of Chatham, 350 quintals; schr. Flora, of Barnstable, 680 quintals; same time, Capt. Howes saw 68 fishing schrs. and some brigs, most of them at anchor; 3d inst., at 2 A. M., Sable Island bearing N. N. W. 48 miles, a paddle-wheel steamer passed very near, during a dense fog; could distinctly hear the man on lookout cry "All's well," but could not see the vessel, the steamer blowing her whistle at intervals of about one minute; she was going about 10 knots at the time.

Ship Mary L. Sutton, (of Mystic,) Spicer, San Francisco 92 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to Willets & Co. First day out from San Francisco, Andrew Jones, seaman, fell or jumped overboard, while having delirium tremens, and was lost. July 19, lat. 1 37, lon. 97, passed steamer Pacquete de Maull, painted white, from New-York for Valparaiso. July 22, lat 2 44 N., lon. 39 31, was in co. with ship Golden Eagle, from San Francisco May 1 for New-York. Aug. 7, lat. 31 14, lon. 68 33, spoke brig Abner Taylor, from Santa Cruz for this port. The M. L. S. had light baffling winds and calms for the last 30 ds.

Ship Golden Eagle, (of New-Bedford,) Swift, San Francisco 103 ds., with barley, wool, hides, &c., to W. T. Coleman & Co. July 15, lat. 8 14 S., lon. 34, signalized a whaling bark with half ports, showing H. F. Thomas' signal of New-Bedford, going into Pernambuco. July 30, lat. 17 24 N., lon. 54 31, spoke Br. brig Mary Ann, Mitchell, for Mexico, (so understood,) all well.

Ship Herzogin von Brabant, (Brem.,) Belling, Bremen 51 ds., in ballast, and 312 passengers to Ruger Bros. Has had light variable winds the entire passage. July 31, off Sable Island, spoke ship Kate Hunter, from Liverpool for New-York, 41 ds. out.

Ship Victoria, Anderson, London and Isle of Wight June 28, in ballast, to E. E. Morgan. July 29, on Bankquerean Banks, was boarded from fishing schr. Philip Bridge, of Marblehead, with 11,500 fish; in the space of half a mile saw 400 sail of fishing schrs.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London and Isle of Wight June 26, with mdse. and 5[illegible] passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship St. Charles, Conway, Liverpool 44 ds., with coal to W. F. Frost. 4th inst., lat. 43, lon. 62 20, spoke ship Emerald Isle, from Liverpool for New-York, 5th inst., lat. 42, lon. 63 30, spoke schr. Indian Queen, of Montreal, from Lisbon for New-York.

Ship Piscataqua, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Weeks, Liverpool, via Halifax, 6 ds., in ballast, to Simes, Chase & Co.

Ship Euphrate, (Fr.,) Bochar, Havre 39 ds., with mdse. and 22 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Roger A. Hiern, Stewart, Liverpool July 1, with coal to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Bark Minona, (Swed.,) Rydin, Gottenberg 55 ds., with iron and 56 passengers to Boorman, Johnston & Co.

Bark Edmund I. (Brem.,) Wehmann, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Pavenstedt & Co.

Bark Lebanon, (of Boston,) Giles, Providence, R. I., 24 hours, in ballast, to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Kodiac, (of East Machias,) Peterson, Montevideo July 2, in ballast, to F. Talbot & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Emily Keith, for New-York; ship J. F. Chapman sld. for New-York a few ds. previous.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (of Eastport,) Tilley, Zaza, Cuba 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Sld. in co. with brig Ina, for New-York.

Brig Vivid, (Br., of Halifax,) Duquette, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Whiteman, Bros. & Co. 8th inst., off Hatteras, spoke U. S. steamer Union, all well.

Brig Elias Dudley, Shea, Bangor ds., with lumber.

Brig J. M. Sawyer, Bradley, Fall River 12 hours.

Schr. Minnie Cobb, Averill, Rockland 6 ds., with lime. When coming through Hell Gate this morning, went ashore on the Gridiron. She will probably get off at high water, in a damaged condition.

Schr. Kate Walker, (of Bangor,) Gulliver, Grand Turk, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to R. P. Buck & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Mary & Adeline, (of Deal's Island, Md.,) Jenkins, Maryland 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Ned, McKee, Baltimore 4 ds., in ballast, to E. S. Powell.

Schr. William Lancaster, (Br.,) Waycott, St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Globe, Clark, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. E. G. Knight, Hewes, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. H. R. Dunton, Sherman, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. John Oliver, Sands, Edgartown 3 ds., with powder, &c., to master.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Spelman, Albany, with mdse., for Providence.

Schr. A. M. Edwards, Somers, Philadelphia, with coal, for Hingham.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Rockland 6 ds., with lime.

Schr. L. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, Philadelphia, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Wakefield, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Narragansett.

Schr. Col. Higgins, Hutchings, Amboy, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Diadem, Ludlam, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Seaport, Velsor, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Amelia, Griffin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Almira T., Briggs, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Dart, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Rival, Holley, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Congress, Mitchill, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Convoy, Merrill, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Gannet, Post, Rockland 6 ds., with lime.

Schr. Sarah, Holden, Rockland 3 ds., with lime.

Schr. Justina, Smith, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. F. A. Elliot, Kelsey, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. M. S. Partridge, Hix, Spruce Head 4 ds., stone.

Schr. Lavonia, Putney, Snow Hill 3 ds., with wood.

Sloop Rienzi, Briggs, Providence 2 ds.

WIND—During the day from S. E. to N. E.

Below.

Ship Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool June 27, to Tapscott & Co.

Brig Delta, from Havana.

Sailed.

Aug. 11—Ships Francis B. Cutting, Benj. Adams, Jurventa and Constantine, all for Liverpool; Adriatic, for London; Hero, Antwerp; Barks Herman Hill, (Br.,) Londonderry; Ocean Horse, Cork; Rapid, (Swed.,) Gottenburg; Mercy Ellen, Ciudad, Bolivar; Morning Star, St Jago de Cuba; Columbia, (Br.,) London; Dr. Von Thumer Tiller, (Meck.,) Cork; Pride of the Sea, Zaza. Brigs St. Giralaman, (Ital.,) Cork; Louise Bachmann, (Meck.,) Cork; Mary C. Mariner, Londonderry. Schrs. Amelia, Machias; David Faust, Porto Rico; Georgiana, (Br.,) Manzanilla.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 12—Arr. steamship Kensington, Philadelphia; ships Reliance, Trapani; Susan Hincks, Swansea; brig Circassian, Cadiz.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. brig Argyle, reported as arrived from Gambia, Africa, was from Demerara, having on board the discharged cargo of a vessel from Gambia.

Spoken, &c.

Ben Clinch—bark, from Leon for Cochin China, July 16, lat. 9 57 S., lon. 31.

Grace Darling—ship, from San Francisco May 1, bound to Liverpool, June 2, lat. 57 16 S., lon. 73 11.

Tug—bark, bound S., was signalized, July 15, lat. 14 20, lon. ——.

Foreign Ports.

At Zaza, Cuba, July 26, bark Laura Russ, for New-York; brigs Renshaw, for do. in 8 ds; Lizzie Treat, disch'g.

At Montevideo, July 2, barks Laura Campbell, (Br.,) for New-York, ready; Seneca, for Baltimore, in ballast; brig Ocean Spray, for New-York, do.

[PER NOVA SCOTIA.]

Arrived from New-York, June 1—Union, at Shanghai; Penguin, in Straits of Sunda, 12th. Surprise, at Batavia, July 26th. Wm. Nelson, at Havre; 28th, Brilliant and J. J. Boyd, at do.; Hoever and Snowden, at Kingston; Steadfast, at Yonchall; 29th, John Merrick, in the Clyde; Ellen Forster, Clamor, Frank, Gould, at Liverpool; 30th, J. R. Keeler and Penelope, at Deal; Ida, at Queenstown; 31st, Arctic and Hero, at do.; Aug. 1, Mary Glover, at Greenock.

Arrived from New-Orleans, 28th—Congress and Southerner, at Bordeaux.

Arrived from Mobile, 31st—Perthshire, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—June 9, Shale, from Bangor; 12th, Sea King, from Bangor; July 28, G. H. Elliott, Manchester, and Jeverland, from Liverpool; 30, Chancellor and Liverpool packet, from Liverpool; 31st, Sir R. Peel, from Liverpool; 30th, Free Trade, from Deal.

Sailed for Boston—June 8th, Corsica and Mayflower, from Sangor.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—C. Martin, at Bremerhaven. Charter Oak, W. S. Lindsay, Genessee, and Boyleston, at Havre; Pysanticum, and Lucinda, at Deal; Monsoon, at Falmouth; Belle of the Bay, at Rochelle; San Giovano, Queenstown.

Arrived from New-Orleans—George, at Bremen.

MEMO.—Ship Arno, from New-York for the Clyde, put into Queenstown on the 1st, with loss of mainmast, &c., by collision.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED—BY A single gentleman in a private family where there are no young children, and where he can get an early breakfast, (English or Scotch preferred,) within four blocks of Fulton-av., and between Clinton and Bedford avs. Address, stating terms, J. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI

Preliminary Skirmishing at Springfield.

SHYNESS OF THE REBEL CAVALRY.

FRANKLIN, Mo., Monday, Aug. 12.

A messenger from Springfield to Col. WYMAN arrived at Rolla at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. He reports that the advance guard of Gen. LYON met the advance guard of the enemy on Thursday, and an engagement ensued, which resulted in driving the rebels into the woods. The loss on either side, if any, is not stated. Our cavalry had taken up a position on the north side of the Little York road with the design of drawing out the enemy. Two companies of cavalry went out at 2 o'clock Thursday night and seized four prisoners, twenty head of cattle and four horses. Gen. LYON was trying to draw the rebels into battle.

FRANKLIN, Mo., Monday, Aug. 12.

From Mr. WELLES, the messenger from Springfield to Col. WYMAN, we learn the following additional items of news from that point.

The time of the First Iowa Regiment expires on Thursday, but they are determined to remain with Gen. LYON until the issue is decided in that quarter.

According to information received from prisoners, deserters and scouts, the forces of the enemy number about 21,000. Their main body is still encamped on Wilson's Creek, but their advanced guard of cavalry is posted four or five miles nearer. Various methods have been resorted to by Gen. LYON to draw their cavalry into an engagement, but without success. It is thought by some that the rebels are waiting reinforcements from Arkansas. Gen. LYON has no fortifications or intrenchments, but is abundantly supplied with ammunition and provisions, and the shop in Springfield is employed day and night making canister shot. Nearly all the women and children have been sent out of the place.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Aug. 12.

FRED. WHIPPLE, a conductor, was shot this morning, at McGirk's, about 0 miles this side of California, while conducting a train of United States soldiers. He was fired at by some one concealed in the woods. The shot took effect in the breast.

Col. MONTGOMERY's Kansas Regiment was within easy calling distance.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, August 12.

Major. MOORE, with a detachment of the Irish Brigade, arrived from Syracuse this evening, bringing in 22 prisoners, captured in Georgetown, Heaths' Creek, and in the adjacent country. Most of them were taken with arms in their hands on their way to join MAGOFFIN. The forces sent from here have been unable to find either BOON's or MAGOFFIN's Camp. The country is swarming with guerillas, who appear to be emboldened by the news received from the South.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG SUPPRESSED.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 12.

A passenger from Richmond, who passed through Knoxville Friday, reports that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, of the Tennessee troops, had suppressed Parson BROWNLOW's Knoxville *Whig*.

A Louisville paper publishes a letter signed W. J. DEWEY, of New-Orleans, addressed to his cousin, F. A. CROCKER, of New-York, asking if he, DEWEY, could get employment there, and speaking despairingly of future prospects in New-Orleans. This letter was intercepted by the military authorities at Memphis, and returned to the authorities at New-Orleans, who committed DEWEY, and declined taking bail for his appearance.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th, says the Confederate Congress on Tuesday, was considering a bill for the public defence. It encountered a marked division of opinion. The bill does not provide for a levy of forces, but authorizes the President to employ the military, conformably to the act of the 16th of March, and to accept volunteers not exceeding 400,000.

The Norfolk *Herald* of the 7th, says the *S. P. Whitney*, another Boston steamer, came to Newport's News Sunday, and Monday proceeded to sea with her decks filled with troops.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says, 240 have been sent from Fortress Monroe to Cuba, and advocates the admission of negro testimony to prove what parties state to these negroes.

The Cleveland (Tenn.) *Banner*, of the 9th, says, that EDWARDS, who declared that he would swear to support the Confederate Constitution, was elected from Bradley County to the House by 598 majority, and that the nine members in Lower East Tennessee are Union men.

The Athens (McMiner County) *Post* says it is reported that several companies in that county have been organized to resist the action of Tennessee becoming a member of the Confederacy, and hopes the rumors are without foundation, as the county has a decided majority for the Southern Constitution.

CAPTURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL.

Yesterday morning Prize-master McKAY, U. S. N., reported the arrival in his charge of the British brig *Sarah Carr*, which had been captured off Wilmington, N. C., under the following circumstances: On the 18th of July, the brig in question, loaded with naval stores, sailed from Charleston, S. C., bound to Wilmington, and thence to Liverpool, England. On the 3d of August she was captured while attempting to go into Wilmington.

The master claimed to have a right to go into and leave the port, under the following pass from the Confederate military authorities:

HEAD-QUARTERS, S. D. C. D., }
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 24, 1861. }

The British brig *Sarah Carr*, bound for Liverpool, has permission to proceed to sea without interruption.
Signed, R. C. GATLIN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The usual proceedings *in preparatorio* were commenced, and the vessels and cargo will be libeled for condemnation in due course of law, by the Prize Commissioners for the United States District-Attorney as lawful prize to the captors.

A PIRATE IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

The schooner *Mary and Adeline L. Jenkins*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, reports having been spoken by a privateer. Capt. JENKINS says that while lying at anchor under Tangier Island, in the Chasapeake Bay, waiting for wood, a pungy-rigged craft came across from the direction of Ingram Bay. She came up under his quarter and hailed him, asking where he loaded, and where he was bound. Capt. JENKINS informed the pirate that he had loaded his cargo (wood) up Tangier Sound, and was bound to New-York. The pirate did not make any reply, but kept off and run under the stern of the schooner for the purpose of reading her name.

The *Mary and Adeline* hails from Deal's Island, Md., and, to the surprise of Capt. JENKINS, the pungy hailed from the same place.

After passing from under the stern the captain went to the main hatch and sung out, "Tumble up here." At this time there were only three men on deck, but in response to the orders of the captain over forty men, armed with muskets, jumped on deck. After this movement on the part of the pirate she hauled off her sheets and stood up Tangier Sound.

Capt. JENKINS also says that in two hours from that time a United States steamer passed up the Sound, and in an hour after the report of five heavy guns were heard in the direction of the steamer. Capt. JENKINS is of the opinion that if his vessel had hailed from a Northern port he would have been captured, in all probability they knew him, as he has traded in these waters for many years. [illegible] they laugh at the blockade in Maryland [illegible] national vessels would overhaul all vessels [illegible] pick up privateers nearly every day. The pungy was only twenty-five tons burden, and would readily pass for an innocent fishing boat. She carried no gun on deck.

SECRETARY CHASE IN NEW-YORK.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WELCOMES SECRETARY CHASE AND SECRETARY SMITH.

INTERESTING SPEECHES OF THE SECRETARIES.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber, for the purpose of welcoming Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior. About a hundred of the most prominent merchants of the City were present, including PETER COOPER, Esq., MOSES H. GRINNELL, and other gentlemen of equal note. The honorable guests were introduced to the Chamber by JOHN J. CISCO, Esq., Assistant United States Treasurer in this City, and Collector HIRAM BARNEY.

On motion of J. SMITH HOMANS, DE PEYSTER OGDEN Esq., was called to the Chair.

Mr. OGDEN accepted the post agreeably to the wishes of the Chamber, and, on behalf of the members, welcomed Mr. CHASE to the Chamber. He said this was not the time for political differences when secession—which means revolution—had made our country its victim. The merchants, he said, were thoroughly aware of the object of the visit of the Secretary to the City, and trusted that it would be successful, as it deserved. As men and as merchants, they felt it a pleasure thus to do their duty, and in this case they did it with cordial alacrity.

RESPONSE OF SECRETARY CHASE.

Mr. CHASE, in response, said: Allow me to express to you, and through you to this distinguished body of New-York merchants, my profound gratitude for the kind and generous greeting you have extended to me; but, be assured, Mr. President and gentlemen, that the gratitude which I feel on this occasion bears no proportion to that which I feel in view of the assurance which you have given, that in the present crisis of the country we know, and are to know, no parties—[applause]—that the whole energies of the country are to be put forth in the maintenance of the cause of Union, of nationality, and of the permanent interests and honor of the entire people. [Applause.] In contributing to that result no Government can be successful without the cordial, earnest, constant cooperation of the merchants of the country, and when we speak of the merchants of the United States (never I trust to be permanently disunited) we always speak first of the merchants of New-York. You are aware, gentlemen, and Mr. President, that my mission in this City is in no sense a political one. I have come to ascertain whether here—in this great financial and commercial centre—whether here, to which we are accustomed to look from all over the country when we desire to ascertain what are the resources and abilities of the country for any enterprise; whether here, Government may expect to be sustained by the merchants, by the banking interests, by all classes and occupations in New-York, in this great struggle; and, I am glad to feel that the disposition exists here to sustain the Government, and if that disposition be evinced in acts, as I trust it will be, then I have no doubt both of the successful administration of the financial affairs of the Government, and what is a necessary consequence, in the success, the complete success, of the great work which the Government has undertaken—the restoration of the American Union, and with the American Union American prosperity, and equal constitutional rights in all the States, to all citizens. [Applause.] You will pardon me, Sir, for not trespassing further upon the valuable time of the merchants of New-York, but allow me to renew, on my own account, and on behalf of the Administration I represent, my cordial thanks for this greeting, and the assurances with which it is accompanied.

The Chairman then, in felicitous terms, welcomed the Honorable Secretary of the Interior:

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SMITH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: I am somewhat surprised at being called upon to address you, as I did not come with any intention of representing the Government. The financial affairs of the Government have been placed in the charge of my distinguished friend and colleague. My visit was specially with a view to listen to the expressions of the sympathy by the citizens of New-York in this great crisis in which we are involved. The administration of the department of the Government with which I am connected does not require on my part any participation in the financial arrangements which are necessary to carry on the Government; but as one of the counselors and advisers of the Administration, I can only add my earnest wish, that the expectations of the Secretary of the Treasury from the patriotic citizens of New-York will not be disappointed; that you will not be backward in this great crisis in coming forward to the aid of the Government. The Government is but the representative of the people. The Government has no interest in this struggle which is not shared alike by every citizen in this community—in this wide-extended Republic. The rebellion, which assumed such insignificant proportions when it first manifested itself, has now assumed such gigantic proportions as require the whole energies and power of the Government to suppress it, and restore order and the supremacy of the laws. In a representative Government like ours nothing can be accomplished without the coöperation of the people. When the coöperation of the people is secured against this rebellion, the rebels will be powerless. This rebellion cannot be crushed, prosperity cannot be restored, confidence cannot be repaired, unless the people shall come forward and furnish the Government with the means necessary to put down rebellion and restore the Union. This, I have no doubt, can be easily accomplished, with the coöperation of the country—especially if the people of the great Empire State and of the City of New-York are willing to make small sacrifices, it can be easily accomplished, and confidence and peace be again restored to the land. If you are willing to make a present sacrifice—should a sacrifice be required to restore peace and permanent prosperity to the country—I have, gentlemen, the fullest confidence that our Government will be successful. I have the fullest confidence that the patriotism of the people of this country who are loyal to the Union will manifest itself in such a manner as will enable the Government to suppress this rebellion and restore union and harmony in every State of this Union. [Applause.] I am satisfied that in every one of these States—unless it be South Carolina alone—there is a majority of the people who earnestly desire to see a restoration of the power of the Federal Government. They have been deceived. They have been deluded. They have been taught to believe, by demagogues who have misrepresented the Government, that those who administer the Government are hostile to the peculiar rights of those States. The Administration has no other object in view than to restore the Union, enforce the laws in every State in the Union, and secure justice and equal rights to all. In order to do this it must be furnished with the means which are necessary to restore the power of the Government. Let us rally around the standard of our country and victory shall attend our arms. I know that the public mind suffers depression on account of the recent repulse in Virginia, but, I trust that soon, by confidence in the Government, and the power of the people who have enlisted in its behalf, confidence will be restored, and the power of the Government vindicated. [Applause.]

The various members of the Chamber were then personally introduced to the Secretaries, and half an hour was spent in social intercourse. The members expressed the most lively admiration for the Republican frankness and geniality of both the distinguished members of the Cabinet.

It is expected, as will be perceived by reference to our financial column, that Secretary CHASE will finish his business with the New-York bankers so as to leave for Washington to-day.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

The following correspondence has taken place between Mr. HARRIS and Gen. BEAUREGARD, in relation to the application to look for the body of Col. CAMERON:

JULY 2, 1861.

To Gen. Beauregard, or Commanding Officer of Confederate Army:

SIR: I send this by a friend and trusty servant, who is well known to many officers in our Army. He is sent for the purpose of obtaining from you a permit for Mr. H. S. McGRAW and myself to pass your lines to obtain the body of Col. CAMERON, who fell in the action of yesterday. My solicitude in this matter is an impulse of private character. The rigid rules established in Washington with reference to flags of truce prevent me from carrying out my wishes without proceeding as I am now doing.

I believe Gen. BEAUREGARD will recollect me whilst a resident of New-Orleans, but if President Davis, Gen. Lee, Gen. Johnston, Gen. Wigfall, Cols. Miles, Keitt, or Withers, are present, they will not hesitate to vouch for me. Gen. BONHAM, and in fact, nearly all your officers know me. In addition to the gratification of performing a sacred duty, I would be highly delighted to meet in your camp many of my most valued friends. It is proper for me to add, that I have not been in any manner connected with the action of the Government here, and that I am neutral.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
ARNOLD HARRIS.

Please make the passport for A. HARRIS, P. S. McGRAW, and two servants. I have not named my friend or servant for prudential reasons, but either of the gentlemen above named can vouch for them.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 22, 1861. }

SIR: I am instructed by Gen. BEAUREGARD, commanding the First Corps, Army of the Potomac, to say that he has received your note of the 22d, and to reply thereto.

The General declines giving an informal permit to any one residing beyond his advanced lines for any purpose which may be accomplished by those formal proceedings known to, and practiced by, civilized belligerent nations. By no act of his will he lower the dignity of the Confederate States as a nation by permitting that to be done indirectly which the [illegible] of civilized warfare [illegible]

[illegible] without the proper flag, will be sent under an escort to the Confederate Government for examination.

The General deems proper for me to add that humanity should teach an enemy to care for its wounded, and Christianity to bury its dead.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN L. MANNING, Aide-de-Camp.

To ARNOLD HARRIS.

PLANS OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

Intelligence was received here this morning, which explains the apparent inactivity of the rebels since the battle of Bull Run. According to these accounts, no sooner was it known at Richmond that Gen. McCLELLAN had been withdrawn from Western Virginia, than it was determined to take advantage of that circumstance, to recover all that had been lost through the wonderful celerity and military genius of that remarkable man.

Accordingly, when the extent of our defeat was known to them, and when it became apparent that no forward movement from Washington would be made for some weeks, orders were issued for the recovery of their supremacy in Western Virginia. It was not deemed advisable to take Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON from his post near Winchester, but Gen. LEE was at once dispatched towards the West, with orders to make his head-quarters at Staunton or Covington, and to operate in the direction of Cheat Mountain Pass and Beverly. A force of fifteen thousand troops has been placed at his command, drawn principally from Charlottsville, Gordonsville and Staunton. It is said that he will be followed by Gen. ALBERT E. JOHNSTON, with an army of 25,000 men more, taken from Lynchburgh. It is believed at Richmond that these forty thousand men, led by JOHNSTON and LEE, will be able to drive the Union forces out of the whole of Northwestern Virginia, and to reoccupy that territory once more; but most wofully will they be mistaken. In order to prevent Gen. BANKS from marching to the aid of Gen. ROSECRANS and the Union men in that part of the State, Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON will be kept near Charlestown and Harper's Ferry, and will, from time to time, make demonstrations as if about to cross the Potomac. Such is an outline of the plan that the rebels have dared to conceive.

The first intimations of this plan were received here some days ago, and it was stated at that time that the force under Gen. LEE had been taken from the troops at Manassas, and that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON had been detailed to coöperate with him. Later intelligence, however, shows that this is not so, and that the facts are as above stated.

A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Argus* writes, under date of Richmond, Aug. 6:

"I am informed to-day by a friend from Manassas, who remained in the city but a few hours, that everything is in readiness for an advance upon Washington. *If we reach that city, drive the enemy from the Relay House and Baltimore, capture Fort McHenry, and be in readiness to march to Philadelphia, should it be necessary to do so, we may consider the war as virtually over.* The Northwest, however, is just now in a critical position. Gen. WISE has retired to Lewisburgh, and will probably await there the arrival of Gen. LEE, unless Gen. COX should pursue him from Charlestown. In that event he will lead his 4,000 to some impregnable pass in the mountains, and, if the worst comes, this spot he will consecrate as a second Thermopylæ."

THE INDIANA TROOPS.

Since the return of the six first regiments, Indiana has in active service the following force of troops:

Twelfth Regiment, Col. JOHN M. WALLACE.
Thirteenth Regiment, Col. SULLIVAN.
Fourteenth Regiment, Col. KIMBALL.
Fifteenth Regiment, Col. WAGNER.
Sixteenth Regiment, Col. HACKLEMAN.
Seventeenth Regiment, Col. HASCALL.
Nineteenth Regiment, Col. MEREDITH.
Twentieth Regiment, Col. BROWN.
Twenty-first Regiment, Col. McMILLEN.

PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

We learn that EDWARD COLE, CHARLES WITPIS and EDWARD HENDERSON, belonging to the Seventy-first Regiment—the first two to Company A—are prisoners in Richmond, in good health, and well treated. They were captured on the Monday following the battle at Bull Run.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT, LL. D.

Jefferson College, in Pennsylvania, has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Hon. JOSEPH HOLT.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT PAID OFF.

Yesterday morning, pursuant to order, the first four companies of the National Guard, Col. MARSHAL LEFFERTS, assembled at their armory over Tompkins Market, in order to receive the pay due them for their service to the United States. Major PATTEN paid the men. To-day the remaining four companies will be paid. The amount received by a Private is $23 21, a Corporal receives $26 31, a Sergeant $32 01, an Orderly Sergeant $67 31, all of which includes $5 98 for clothing computed at the rate of $3 83 per month. Second Lieutenants received $163 03, including servants and rations; First Lieutenants $171 47, Captains $202 80. The Adjutant received $199 07, the Surgeon $240, the Major $275 93, and Col. LEFFERTS $345.00. The sum required to pay off this regiment amounts to about $35,000.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Col. RIKER has received marching orders, and the regiment will leave for the seat of war to-morrow. To-day a handsome stand of colors, the gift of Major-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, will be presented to the *corps* at the camp on Riker's Island. Boats leave from Peck-slip at 2 P. M.

THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

A meeting was held last evening, at Humboldt Hall, by the returned members of this regiment, at which a Committee was appointed, consisting of one member from each company present, to draft resolutions contradicting statements published against the regiment, and to give a full explanation to the public of the treatment received by the regiment since leaving New-York. The Committee to report said resolutions to a meeting which will be held at the same place Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. Chief DECKER, Board of Engineers and Commissioners are invited to attend, also, the Committee that was appointed to wait on Col. FARNHAM, at Washington.

IRA HARRIS GUARDS (CAVALRY.)

Yesterday Capt. ISAACS joined this Regiment with his company, and has taken his men to Camp Harrington, on Staten Island. Capt. GREEN, who for some time past has been recruiting at the Park Barracks, will be mustered in in a few days. These companies will be accepted, with their officers, as Col. DE FOREST reserves no right to designate any of them. The United States Government will accept this regiment by companies, and furnish horses. Head-quarters, No. 564 Broadway.

THE EMPIRE ZOUAVES.

Company I, of this Regiment, and commanded by Capt. CUMBERLAND, was mustered into the service of the United States yesterday at the arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OREGON RIFLES.

The Chaplain of this command having undertaken to collect a library for the use of the men, now located at Camp Nesmith, South Brother Island, solicits such contributions and donations of books as the patriotic may feel disposed to give. Packages may be sent to Chaplain CUSHING, Oregon Rifles, at head-quarters No. 43 Cortlandt-street.

THE SCHWARZE JAGER, OR GERMAN BLACK RIFLE REGIMENT.

Col. KOZLAY feels confident that his regiment will now have a speedy completion, and be ready to march in four weeks. He has sent 100 of his men to LANDMANN's Hamilton Park into camp, on Saturday, to be drilled and practiced in target-shooting, under the charge of skilled officers. His present number is 305, besides three companies that will join the regiment in a few days.

BROOKLYN MILITARY NEWS.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

It is understood that rolls of this regiment were finished yesterday, and in all probability the men will be paid off to-day. It is estimated that more than half the men of this regiment have already reënlisted for the war in other commands, and others are preparing to pursue the same course as soon as they get paid off.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. TAFT, of the Seventeth Regiment, is raising an artillery company for the war. His head-quarters are at the corner of Portland and Myrtle avenues, near the arsenal. The company will have a battery of BISHOP's breech-loading cannon, which can be fired eighteen times a minute. Capt. TAFT has had considerable experience in the militia, and also served in the war with Mexico.

LONG ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

The men of this regiment, now stationed at Fort Schuyler, last week received their uniforms and equipments, and are ready to leave for the seat of war whenever ordered.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., Saturday, July 27, 1861.

You have probably ere this heard of the great battle at Bull Run, and know not whether I am numbered among the dead or not. I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that I am safe and sound, though confined here as a prisoner of war, but treated kindly by the people, who appear and act very gentlemanly towards us, as much so as they do to their own soldiers. I was captured by the Confederates' cavalry Monday morning, after remaining all night in [illegible] with our Colonel, who is wounded and [illegible]

[illegible] send you could I obtain them. Owing to separation it is impossible to get them. We are kindly treated by those in authority, and as far as food is concerned, fare as well as among our own soldiers.

Yours, truly, A. FRANK HOWLAND.

LIST OF PRISONERS.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—Co. A.—Sergeant James Culley.

Co. C.—Sergeant Henry N. Steward, Corporal A. Frank Howland, private A. Wolstencroft.

Co. D.—Privates, Wm. H. Van Horn, Isaac H. De Dross, Geo. W. Bennett.

Co. E.—Private Geo. H. Rogers.

Co. H.—Privates, John Jolly, Geo. W. Bliss.

FIRE ZOUAVES.—Co. C.—Wm. Stevenson, W. G. Bishop, A. Terwelliger, J. H. Taylor.

The above is a list of names, with a portion of a letter which I received on Saturday, August 10, 1861, from ALBERT FRANK HOWLAND.

L. W. MANCHESTER,
No. 1 Green-avenue, Brooklyn.

GOING BACK.

HENRY COCHEN, who was some months ago forced to abandon his business at the South, is making arrangements to return there at the head of a company in the Julian Allen Regiment. His recruiting office is at No. 135 Fourth-street.

New-Jersey.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED FELON.—A desperate character, named MIKE REYNOLDS, was arrested a few days since on a warrant issued by Justice POPE, of Hoboken, and committed to the County Jail, on the charge of committing an outrageous assault and battery on Mrs. STANTON and family, at Washington Village. It has since transpired that the accused is the same person arrested about five years since, on a charge of having committed a rape upon a colored servant girl living in Mr. GREGORY's family at Weehawken Hill. Before the day of trial, REYNOLDS succeeded in making his escape from jail, disguised in female attire, and has been absent from this part of the country until within a few days past. Mr. GREGORY has taken steps for his trial on that charge, at the Fall Term of Court.

RESIGNED.—First Lieut. A. O. EVANS, editor of the *Hudson County Democrat*, has resigned his commission in Company I, First Regiment N. J. V., and has received an appointment on Major MOUNT's Staff. Lieut. WM. R. HARRISON, of Capt. CONSMILLER's Company, in the same regiment, has also resigned from the regiment.

THE HUDSON COUNTY ARTILLERY.—The volunteers in Major HEXAMER's Battery of six pieces. Hudson County Artillery, were sworn into the United States service yesterday, (Monday,) at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken. They number 125 men, and will probably leave for the seat of war the present week.

BURGLARY.—About 11 o'clock on Sunday night the office of JOHN ANDREWS, real-estate agent, at No. 16 Exchange-place, Jersey City, was burglariously entered, but the thief was disturbed by some person coming down stairs, and left without booty.

REMEMBERING THEIR FAMILIES.—The families of the members of Company I, First Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, (National Guard, Hoboken,) sent home $250 for their families, from their two months' pay.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 12, 1861.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67 ...	87	50 Erie Railway	26⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88⅛	350 Reading Railroad	36⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Cou.	80	150 do	36⅛
14,000 Trea. 6 ⅌c. 2 Year	96	200 do b60	36⅜
650 do	96¼	50 Mich. Cent. R.	42¾
25,550 do	96⅞	110 M. S. & N. I. Gd. St.	29
7,000 Kentucky St. 6s	77	100 Ill. Cen. R. scrip s60	64⅝
6,000 do	77¼	150 do	64¾
2,000 Ky. 6 ⅌c. L. Bds.	75	20 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	94⅜
39,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	46	11 do	94
7,000 do b5	46	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	65⅜
10,000 do	45⅞	50 do s30	65
10,000 Virginia St. 6s	54	50 do	65⅛
500 do	53⅝	50 do b30	65⅜
5,000 Virginia ... L. Bs.	52	115 do	65½
21,000 Missouri St. 6s	44⅛	100 do	65⅜
16,000 do	44½	300 do	65¾
5,000 do s5	44¼	100 do c	65¼
6,000 Mo. 6s, Is. to H. & St. J. R.	46	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	30¼
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	63	750 do	30
1,000 Erie R. 5th M. Bs	63	100 do	30⅛
1,000 Har. 2d M. B. ex int	92½	250 do s15	30
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	89¼	100 do b30	30⅜
20 Bank Commerce	76	100 do b60	30¼
5 Del & Hud CanalCo	84	100 Chic. & Rk. Is. R ..	40⅞
100 Pacific M. S. Co s30	75	150 do	40½
50 N. Y. C. R. Ex. Div c	74⅞	50 do b30	40¼
150 do .... opg	74⅞	260 do s15	40⅜
350 do ...... p. & c.	74¾	150 do s30	40⅞
300 do .... opg	74¾	25 Chic., Bur & Q. R.	57

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	90	5 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14
1,000 U. S. 5s '74 Cou	80½	75 Chi. Bur. & Quin. R	57
1,000 Trea. 10⅗ ⅌c. Nts.	101	200 Ill. Central R. Scrip	64⅝
4,400 Treas. 6⅌c. 2 year	96¼	100 do s30	64
1,000 Tenn. State 6s '90.	45⅞	50 Gal. & Chi. R ... c	66⅜
1,000 Virginia St. 6s...	53⅞	50 do s10	65¾
1,000 Michigan 6s....	80	100 do c	66⅜
3,000 California St. 7s.	76½	50 do s3	66¼
2,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	67	200 Clev. & Tol. R ...s30	30
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	76	150 do	30⅛

MONDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 3:

Decrease in Loans	$1,735,169
Increase in Specie	2,403,935
Increase in Circulation	144,908
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	213,327

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 11, 1860.	Aug. 10, 1861.	Aug. 3, 1861.
Capital	$67,758,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	120,855,179	109,983,942	111,719,111
Specie	21,575,710	48,630,116	46,226,181
Circulation	9,129,835	8,730,182	8,585,574
Gross Deposits	105,505,390	105,118,945	105,798,638
Exchanged	22,626,292	13,402,888	13,569,254
Undrawn	88,879,107	92,016,057	92,229,384
In Sub-Treasury	5,732,534	5,629,641	6,561,935

The Bank return this afternoon shows a very large addition to the Specie line, nearly two millions and a half over last week. The sum total now in Bank and Sub-Treasury in this City is the heaviest ever known—**$54,259,757.** At the same time the line of Loans and Discounts has fallen below $110,000,000, the reduction on mercantile paper, paid off during the week, being unusually large, to correspond with the reduced volume of general trade. Of course, under such a Bank showing, Money is dull and cheap in the market on first-class collateral. Exchange is also cheaper than last week; sales of Bankers' bills on London to-day at 107 ⅌ cent., and Merchant bills 106½@106¾ ⅌ cent. It is now almost certain that another importation of Specie from England will be ordered. Some preliminary orders will probably go out by the *Africa* on Wednesday.

The Select Bank Committee on the negotiations of the Government under the recent Loan Act of Congress, held a preliminary meeting this morning, and at least two distinct plans for meeting the wishes of the Secretary of the Treasury by the joint action of the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston were read to the meeting, and ordered to be printed for the private information of the Committee, who have another meeting on Tuesday (to-morrow) morning. Both are said to manifest a commendable liberality toward the Treasury, and to recognize the mutually dependent interests between the moneyed corporations of the country and the Government through the present trial of Civil War. If the rumors on the Street in regard to the more comprehensive of these plans are reliable, the disposition would seem to be to secure to the Treasury at once all the money required for some six months to come, through the subscriptions of the Banks of the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston to the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes, three years to run at par, the Banks in turn to redistribute the Notes to their own dealers and the public: First, $40,000,000 on the 15th of August, with the options of a like amount on the 15th of October, and a like amount on the 15th of December—in all, $120,000,000; notice to be given fifteen days in advance whether the options are to be availed of or not, so that the Secretary, if need be, may pay out the Notes direct to the public creditors or enter upon other negotiations—the latter being precluded, on this side the Atlantic, until one or both the options in question are declined. Something was said to-day about a prohibition of, or recommendation against, the issue of Notes of Circulation by the Secretary, as part of the understanding with the New-York Banks, but as this would simply be an impertinence, we cannot suppose that any proposition was seriously made.

The Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] fully and cordially received by the Merchants of New-York at the Chamber of Commerce, at 2 o'clock to-day, and made a few direct and appropriate remarks on the condition of the country, and the prominent position and liberal spirit of the City of New-York in the present struggle, by way of acknowledging the compliment.

The Stock Exchange was ¼@½ ⅌ cent. lower than on Saturday at the early Board to-day, and the market was somewhat spiritless through the early part of the day. At and after the Second Board, prices assumed more steadiness, and New-York Central, Missouris and Tennessees left off nearly as well as on Saturday. Galena 1 ⅌ cent. higher and Illinois Central 1 ⅌ cent. lower. Toledo, Rock Island, and Michigan Southern were steady. Government Stocks and Treasury Notes were also steady. The latter sold at 96½ ⅌ cent. at the Board, and 96½@96¾ ⅌ cent. with the Domestic Exchange houses on the Street. The general market late in the afternoon closed about as follows:

Central ....exd.	74⅝	Toledo	30¼
Erie	26⅛	Mich. Central	42¾
Missouris	44⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	29½
Tennessees	46	Panama	107
Galena	66⅛	Pacific	76
Rock Island	40⅜	Illinois Central	64¼
Treasury Notes	96½	Hudson	34

The biddings for City Bank shares at yesterday's First Board advanced over 2 ⅌ cent. upon the sales of Saturday morning, but with fewer offerings.

Mechanics'	90	American Exchange....	74
Union	88	Metropolitan	83
Butchers' and Drovers.	100	Citizens'	62
State of New-York....	75	Nassau	80
Commerce	76	Continental	70
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass'n.	75	Importers' & Traders'..	80

The Railway mortgages experienced a marked improvement. The prices average 2½ ⅌ cent. over those paid at the First Board Saturday.

N. Y. Central Sixes....	92	Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. firsts....	78
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64.	100	Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. seconds.	58
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '76.	100	Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. sec. bds..	48
N. Y. Cent. Sevens convertible, '75	101	N. Indiana firsts	79
Erie firsts, '68	102½	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	73½
Erie seconds, '59	99	Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ cent., '75.	89½
Erie seconds, ex. '64....	99	Ter. H. & Al. f's 7 ⅌ c.	59
Erie thirds, '83	84½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie fourths, '80	72	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s..	38½
Erie fifths, '88	62	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	14
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69.	101	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29¾
Hud. R. seconds S. F. '85	96	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Hud. R. thirds, '75	79	Gal. & Chic. seconds..	95¼
Harlem firsts, 1869-73..	96	Clev. & T. firsts s. f....	73
Harlem seconds, '64....	90	C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. bds....	92
M. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., old	95½	So. Cal. 6s	56
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ⅌ c '82..	95¾	Geo. 7s	74

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 10.	Aug. 3.	SPECIE. Aug. 10.	Aug. 3.
Bk. of New-York	3,943,295	3,975,277	1,915,689	1,839,374
Manhattan Co.	4,622,301	4,789,732	1,960,676	1,904,575
Merchants' Bank	4,474,380	4,663,649	2,111,478	1,869,763
Mechanics' Bank	3,382,197	3,458,156	1,364,817	1,271,925
Union Bank	2,094,433	2,140,289	1,196,437	941,326
Bank of America	4,763,851	4,906,484	4,736,058	4,337,812
Phenix Bank	3,093,574	3,139,066	1,855,744	1,810,155
City Bank	2,048,024	2,097,122	1,639,092	1,569,563
Tradesmen's Bank	1,598,316	1,593,185	252,088	222,531
Fulton Bank	1,122,803	1,125,822	1,003,771	906,990
Chemical Bank	1,877,007	1,931,369	2,991,998	2,660,111
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,574,057	1,647,671	580,341	532,781
National Bank	1,948,731	2,018,423	832,448	567,777
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,485,593	1,501,083	517,489	484,435
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	743,653	712,461	436,204	423,440
Greenwich Bank	486,494	472,120	374,013	452,202
Leather Man. Bk.	1,529,042	1,536,609	558,623	571,252
Seventh Ward Bk.	969,501	964,117	517,785	452,867
Bk. St. New-York	3,290,049	3,335,812	1,758,462	1,497,476
Am. Exchange Bk.	6,720,172	6,821,331	2,200,174	2,111,838
Bk. of Commerce	12,318,879	12,463,328	3,794,742	4,115,592
Broadway Bank	2,762,645	2,832,002	1,078,303	1,170,181
Ocean Bank	1,644,598	1,659,874	447,302	502,126
Mercantile Bank	2,267,093	2,313,661	611,981	705,018
Pacific Bank	936,418	979,397	340,925	294,853
Bank of Republic	3,007,343	2,922,497	1,391,866	1,462,828
Chatham Bank	613,522	641,628	210,594	174,335
People's Bank	605,713	619,268	146,037	118,416
Bank of N. Am.	1,797,344	1,824,412	493,969	599,241
Hanover Bank	1,459,336	1,511,119	212,909	177,039
Irving Bank	702,675	686,886	199,489	173,608
Metropolitan Bk.	6,101,370	6,289,391	2,611,865	1,951,299
Citizen's Bank	777,817	789,035	179,127	195,076
Nassau Bank	1,489,681	1,526,506	743,512	659,487
Market Bank	1,396,996	1,427,193	490,996	416,850
St. Nicholas Bank	1,003,717	1,006,966	163,122	170,762
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,157,335	2,200,715	543,521	576,377
Corn Exch. Bank	1,626,624	1,603,292	446,172	386,454
Continental Bank	2,456,113	2,544,985	921,847	882,091
Bk. of Commw'lth	877,439	910,399	275,128	249,652
Oriental Bank	503,518	498,147	147,227	132,400
Marine Bank	662,183	653,193	253,932	210,665
Atlantic Bank	496,478	476,760	84,846	83,771
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,115,499	2,120,794	461,147	572,858
Park Bank	4,216,184	4,292,449	2,461,555	2,391,938
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	735,254	719,110	275,613	283,357
Grocer's Bank	471,076	476,753	154,644	165,620
North River Bank	595,045	507,753	152,510	119,198
East River Bank	339,527	311,060	73,928	81,882
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	751,558	772,148	193,059	219,762
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	353,276	364,932	69,714	67,279
N. Y. Exch. Bank	298,465	298,958	24,477	21,866
Bull's Head Bank	383,910	370,501	76,802	73,551
N. Y. County Bank	241,787	241,300	175,445	169,760
Total	109,983,942	111,719,111	48,630,116	46,226,181
	Decrease....$1,735,169		Increase....$2,403,935	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 10.	Aug. 3.	DEPOSITS—NET. Aug. 10.	Aug. 3.
Bk. of New-York	390,225	387,239	3,252,028	3,110,157
Manhattan Co	284,154	291,165	4,036,370	4,097,737
Merchants' Bank	183,287	178,930	3,547,054	2,681,816
Mechanics' Bank	275,065	267,574	2,879,303	2,811,306
Union Bank	187,244	187,689	2,420,755	2,178,303
Bank of America	139,022	131,430	7,031,661	7,726,083
Phenix Bank	134,443	133,378	3,257,847	3,459,250
City Bank	.....	.....	2,461,014	2,496,213
Tradesmen's Bank	294,332	290,718	733,977	1,730,292
Fulton Bank	199,555	189,035	1,524,966	1,441,436
Chemical Bank	412,843	402,918	4,372,539	4,173,014
Merch. Exch. Bk.	106,581	100,872	1,012,357	1,967,645
National Bank	128,493	125,794	1,123,987	1,172,179
Butch & Drov. Bk	291,073	280,097	1,218,895	1,239,061
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	163,955	178,026	885,047	871,444
Greenwich Bank	152,816	157,284	470,939	526,246
Leather Man. Bk.	261,512	254,934	987,681	1,022,132
Seventh Ward Bk	186,755	181,329	712,928	746,070
Bk. St. New-York	228,704	213,923	2,811,912	2,524,799
Am. Exchange Bk.	197,117	182,756	4,597,441	4,686,206
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,875	7,069,155	7,778,630
Broadway Bank	337,782	330,385	2,868,674	3,015,601
Ocean Bank	85,154	85,260	1,095,245	1,161,156
Mercantile Bank	25,213	24,571	1,784,277	1,877,030
Pacific Bank	157,635	149,258	867,537	892,266
Bank of Republic	204,767	193,195	2,296,844	2,292,742
Chatham Bank	90,552	88,621	431,646	418,154
People's Bank	88,314	89,999	458,018	444,025
Bank of N. Am.	98,372	97,225	1,271,726	1,408,870
Hanover Bank	81,802	81,431	621,309	631,312
Irving Bank	120,524	122,009	552,311	516,651
Metropolitan Bk.	257,816	245,750	5,010,450	4,657,983
Citizens' Bank	147,688	151,789	630,099	659,004
Nassau Bank	141,313	140,024	1,247,389	1,215,553
Market Bank	185,014	186,956	1,031,835	1,009,681
St. Nicholas Bank	77,587	77,495	535,300	570,518
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	246,495	224,660	1,292,472	1,340,368
Corn Exch. Bank	146,876	142,238	1,054,862	951,432
Continental Bank	191,585	189,683	1,306,802	1,358,169
Bk. of Commw'lth	271,780	254,302	712,490	728,540
Oriental Bank	99,006	101,408	435,444	418,151
Marine Bank	153,337	152,065	576,206	508,977
Atlantic Bank	101,859	96,072	220,424	207,110
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	192,490	186,190	1,204,664	1,375,259
Park Bank	206,383	214,171	4,772,009	4,749,963
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	79,557	79,774	594,951	515,385
Grocers' Bank	52,549	50,923	357,031	386,046
North River Bank	71,115	59,647	401,486	402,237
East River Bank	96,627	97,976	275,696	278,242
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	126,946	131,369	484,110	518,401
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	118,114	114,467	146,996	150,623
N. Y. Exch. Bank	75,233	76,007	239,535	239,293
Bull's Head Bank	119,039	113,697	363,436	344,569
N. Y. County Bank	64,227	64,391	315,277	284,034
Total	8,730,482	8,585,574	99,016,551	92,229,384
	Increase.......$144,908		Decrease.....$213,327	

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Sales in car lots, $1 13 for old and new red State; $1 15 for new red State and Kentucky; $1 28 for white Michigan; $1 33@$1 35 for white Kentucky. CORN in moderate demand; sales 12,800 bushels Western mixed at 42½c., and 49c. for round yellow. WHISKY—Sales 145 bbls. at 16½c. @17c. *Received by Central Railroad for New-York*—147 bbls. high wines, 54 bales wool, 1,859 bbls. flour, 17 hhds. tobacco. *For Boston and East*—57 hhds. hams, 75 bbls. high wines, 1,556 bbls. flour, 814 bales wool. *Shipped by tows to New-York, Aug.* 10—6,600 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels oats.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT firm, but transactions restricted by a violent rainstorm; sales 6,000 bushels Northwestern Club at 90c.; 10,000 bushels Milwaukee do. at 91c.; 6,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 15; 6,000 bushels White Kentucky at $1 12@$1 15. CORN firm; sales 13,000 bushels at 34c., 6,000 bushels at 35c. WHISKY nominal at 15½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 60,000 bushels Wheat; 72,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,500 bbls. Flour; 55,000 bushels Wheat; 95,000 bushels Corn; 17,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand; sales 3,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 87c., 14,000 do. at 87c., afloat, and 2,500 bush. Old Winter Red Western, at $1 08. *Lake Imports*—200 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bush. Wheat, 92,200 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,169 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bush. Wheat, 52,200 bush. Corn, 1,000 bush. Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT active, with an advancing tendency; white $1 26, red $1 14@$1 10. CORN dull; yellow 52c.@53c. MESS PORK $16. LARD steady. WHISKY dull, at 18c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 12.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77¾; Reading Railroad, 18⅛; Morris Canal, 38¾; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35. Exchange on New-York at 1-10 discount.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 06 | Sun sets.... 7 02 | Moon sets.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 38 | Gov. Island. 1 15 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Matanzas, Leisegang, Matanzas, Mora Bros. & Co.

Ships Emerald, Cook, Bristol, Howland & Frothingham; London, Hurlbut, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Crimea, Peabody, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Coral Isle, Tiasman, Cork, Jackson & [illegible]; Prince Gustave, (Swed.,) Pahlsen, Queenstown, [illegible] Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners A. J. Russell, Hodges, Boston; Mary [illegible] don, Jackson, St. John, N. F., Brett, Son & Co.; [illegible] Lane, Bryer, Liverpool, T. S. Richardson; [illegible] Kenny, St. John, ——.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport A. H. Bowman, Clark, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast. On the 11th inst., at 6 o'clock A. M., off Chincoteague, spoke schr. [illegible] Pierce, of and for Baltimore.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer T. W. Broone, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

U. S. prize schr. Falcon, Bearse, Galveston, via Key West 11 ds., with mdse. Was captured off Galveston by U. S. steamer South Carolina.

Ship Orpheus, (of Boston,) Howes, Liverpool July 4, with salt to master. Came out the North Channel. Experienced light westerly winds and calms nearly the entire passage. July 23, lat. 46 46, lon. 46 50, saw an iceberg; 30th, on Bankquerean, spoke schr. T. P. Sears, of Harwich, 12 weeks out, nearly full of fish; reported schr. Miranda, of Harwich, 600 quintals; schr. David Hooke, of Chatham, 350 quintals; schr. Flora, of Barnstable, [illegible] quintals; same time, Capt. Howes saw 68 fishing schrs. and some brigs, most of them at anchor; 3d inst., at 2 A. M., Sable Island bearing N. N. W. 40 miles, a paddle-wheel steamer passed very near, during a dense fog; could distinctly hear the man on lookout cry "all's well," but could not see the vessel, the steamer blowing her whistle at intervals of about one minute; she was going about 10 knots at the time.

Ship Mary L. Sutton, (of Mystic,) Spicer, San Francisco 92 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to Willets & Co. Five days out from San Francisco, Andrew Jones, seaman, [illegible] jumped overboard, while having delirium tremens, and was lost. July 19, lat. 1 37, lon. 97, passed [illegible] Pacquete de Manil, painted white, from New-York for Valparaiso. July 22, lat. 2 44 N., lon. 39 31, [illegible] with ship Golden Eagle, from San Francisco, [illegible] New-York. Aug. 7, lat. 31 14, lon. 68 38, spoke brig Abby Taylor, from Santa Cruz for this port. The M. L. S. had light baffling winds and calms for the last 30 ds.

Ship Golden Eagle, (of New-Bedford,) Swift, San Francisco 103 ds., with barley, wool, hides, &c., to W. T. Coleman & Co. July 18, lat. 8 14 S., lon. 34, signalized a whaling bark with half ports, showing H. F. Thomas' signal, of New-Bedford, going into Pernambuco. July 28, lat. 21 N., lon. 54 30, spoke Br. brig Mary Ann, Mitchell, for Mexico, (so understood,) all well.

Ship Herzogin von Brabant, (Brem.,) Beling, Bremen 51 ds., in ballast, and 312 passengers to Ruger Bros. Had light variable winds the entire passage. July 31, off Sable Island, spoke ship Kate Hunter, from Liverpool for New-York, 41 ds. out.

Ship Victoria, Anderson, London and Isle of Wight June 28, in ballast, to E. E. Morgan. July 29, on Bankquerean Banks, was boarded from fishing schr. [illegible] Bridge, of Marblehead, with 11,500 fish; in the space of half a mile saw 400 sail of fishing schrs.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London and Isle of Wight June 26, with mdse. and 52 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship St. Charles, Conway, Liverpool 44 ds., with coal to W. T. Frost. 4th inst., lat. 43, lon. 62 20, spoke ship Emerald Isle, from Liverpool for New-York; 6th inst., lat. 42, lon. 63 30, spoke schr. Indian Queen, of Montreal, from Lisbon for New-York.

Ship Piscataqua, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Weeks, Liverpool, via Halifax, 6 ds., in ballast, to Simes, Chase & Co.

Ship Euphrate, (Fr.,) Bochar, Havre 39 ds., with mdse. and 22 passengers to Bord & Hincken.

Ship Roger A. Hiern, Stewart, Liverpool July 1, with coal to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Bark Minona, (Swed.,) Rydin, Gottenberg 55 ds., with iron and 56 passengers to Boorman, Johnston & Co.

Bark Edmund, (Brem.,) Wehmann, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Pavenstedt & Co.

Bark Lebanon, (of Boston,) Giles, Providence, R. I., 36 hours, in ballast, to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Kodiac, (of East Machias,) Peterson, Montevideo July 2, in ballast, to F. Talbot & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Emily Keith, for New-York; ship J. F. Chapman sld. for New-York a few ds. previous.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (of Eastport,) Tilley, Zaza, Cuba 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Sld. in co. with brig Ida, for New-York.

Brig Vivid, (Br., of Halifax,) Duquette, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Whitman, Bros. & Co. 8th inst., off Hatteras, spoke U. S. steamer Union, all well.

Brig Elias Dudley, Shea, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber.

Brig J. M. Sawyer, Bradley, Fall River 12 hours.

Schr. Minnie Cobb, Averill, Rockland 6 ds., with lime. When coming through Hell Gate this morning, went ashore on the Gridiron. She will probably get off at high water, in a damaged condition.

Schr. Kate Walker, (of Bangor,) Gulliver, Grand Turk, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to B. P. Buck & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Mary & Adeline, (of Deal's Island, Md.,) Jenkins, Maryland 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Ned. McKee, Baltimore 4 ds., in ballast, to E. S. Powell.

Schr. William Lancaster, (Br.,) Waycott, St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Globe, Clark, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. E. G. Knight, Hewes, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. H. R. Hutton, Sherman, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. John Oliver, Sands, Edgartown 3 ds., with powder, &c., to master.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Spelman, Albany, with mdse., for Providence.

Schr. A. M. Edwards, Somers, Philadelphia, with coal, for Hingham.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Rockland 8 ds., with lime.

Schr. L. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, Philadelphia, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Wakefield, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Narragansett.

Schr. Col. Biggins, Hutchings, Amboy, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Diadem, Ludlam, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Seaport, Velsor, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Amelia Griffin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Almira T. Briggs, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Dart, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Rival, Holley, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Congress, Mitchell, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Convoy, Merrill, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Gannet, Post, Rockland 8 ds., with lime.

Schr. Sarah, Holden, Rockland 3 ds., with lime.

Schr. Justina, Smith, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. E. A. Elliot, Kelsey, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. M. S. Partridge, Hix, Spruce Head 4 ds., stone.

Schr. Lavonia, Putney, Snow Hill 3 ds., with wood.

Sloop Rienzi, Briggs, Providence 2 ds.

WIND—During the day, from S. E. to N. E.

Below.

Ship Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool June 27, to Tapscott & Co.

Brig Delta, from Havana.

Sailed.

Aug 11—Ships Francis B. Cutting, Benj. Adams, Jarventa and Constantine, all for Liverpool; Adriatic, for London; Hero, Antwerp. Barks Herman Hill, (Br.,) Londonderry; Ocean Home, Cork; Rapid, (Swed.,) Gottenburg; Mercy Ellen, Ciudad, Bolivar; Morning Star, St. Jago de Cuba; Columbia, (Br.,) London; Dr. Von Thumer Tiller, (Meck.,) Cork; Pride of the Sea, Zaza; Brigs St. Giralaman, (Ital.,) Cork; Louise Bachmann, (Meck.,) Cork; Mary C. Mariner, Londonderry. Schrs. Amelia, Machias; David Faust, Porto Rico; Georgiana, (Br.,) Manzanilla.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 12—Arr. steamship Kensington, Philadelphia; ships Reliance, Trapani; Susan Hincks, Swansea; brig Circassian, Cadiz.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. brig Argyle, reported as arrived from Gambia, Africa, was from Demerara, having on board the discharged cargo of a vessel from Gambia.

Spoken, &c.

Ben Clinch—bark, from Leon for Cochin China, July 16, lat. 9 57 S., lon. 31.

Grace Darling—ship, from San Francisco May 1, bound to Liverpool, June 2, lat. 57 16 S., lon. 73 11.

Tug—bark, bound S., was signalized, July 15, lat. 14 20, lon ——

Foreign Ports.

At Zaza, Cuba, July 26, bark Laura Russ, for New-York; brigs Renshaw, for do. in 8 ds.; Lizzie Trask, disclig.

At Montevideo, July 2, barks Laura Campbell, (Br.,) for New-York, ready; Seneca, for Baltimore, in ballast; brig Ocean Spray, for New-York, do.

[PER NOVA SCOTIA.]

Arrived from New-York, June 1—Union, at Shanghai; Penguin, in Straits of Sunda; 12th, Suprise, at Batavia; July 26th, Wm. Nelson, at Havre; 28th, Brilliant and J. J. Boyd, at do.; Hoever and Snowden, at Kingston; Steadfast, at Yonclial; 28th, John Merrick, in the Clyde; Ellen Forster, Clamor, Frank, Gould, at Liverpool; 30th, J. R. Keeler and Penelope, at Deal; Ida, at Queenstown; 31st, Arctic and Hero, at do.; Aug. 1, Mary Glover, at Greenock.

Arrived from New-Orleans, 28th—Congress and Southerner, at Bordeaux.

Arrived from Mobile, 31st—Perthshire, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—June 9, Shale, from Bangor; 12th, Sea King, from Bangor; July 28, G. H. Elliott, Manchester, and Jeverland, from Liverpool; 30, Chancellor and Liverpool packet, from Liverpool; 31st, Sir R. Peel, from Liverpool; 30th, Free Trade, from Deal.

Sailed for Boston—June 8th, Corsica and Mayflower, from Bangor.

Latest via Queenstown

Arrived from New-York—C. Martin, at Brewershaven; Charter Oak, W. S. Linsay, Genesee, and Boyleston, at Havre; Pyssnticum, and Lucinda, at Deal; Moneom, at Falmouth; Belle of the Bay, at Rochelle; San Giovano, Queenstown.

Arrived from New-Orleans—George, at Bremen.

Arrived from New-York for the Clyde, put [illegible]

MEMO.—Ship Arno, from New-York for the Clyde, put into Queenstown on the 1st, with loss of mainmast, &c., by collision.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED—BY A single gentleman in a private family where there are no young children, and where he can get an early breakfast, (English or Scotch preferred,) within four blocks of Fulton-av., and between Clinton and Bedford avs. Address, stating terms, J. S., Box No. 144 Times Office.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3087. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Great National Victory in Missouri.

Defeat of 23,000 Rebels by 8,000 National Troops.

Tremendous Slaughter of the Rebels.

Our Loss About Eight Hundred Killed and Wounded.

The Rebel Generals McCulloch and Price Killed.

Death of Gen. Lyon at the Head of his Troops.

Destruction of all the Rebel Tents and Camp Equipage.

Subsequent Retirement of the National Forces to Rolla.

Important from Fortress Monroe.

Prisoners Captured at Bull Run Released on Parole.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON.

Highly Interesting Statements Made by Them.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The following persons were to-day appointed:

Brig.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER to be a Major-General of Volunteers.

Lieut.-Col. H. STONEMAN, United States Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Major W. T. SMITH, Topographical Engineers, United States Army, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. HENRY W. BENHAM, Engineers, United States Army, to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

OPERATIONS DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The river steamer *Resolute* to-day brought up ten contrabands, the property of a Secessionist named BROWN, living near Machaodge. The steamer was fired on from the house, when the crew went ashore, burned the buildings, and brought off the contrabands.

NO NEGROES TO BE TAKEN HOME.

Gen. PORTER, the Provost-Marshal, has issued an order forbidding the troops from teking negroes home with them. The Zouaves were taking quite a number in the direction of the North Star.

CONSULS COMMISSIONED.

The following Consuls were commissioned to-day:

Leeds—JAMES W. MARSHALL, of Pennsylvania.
Shanghai—JAS. H. PARTRIDGE, of Maryland.
Batavia—ISAAC S. DIBBL, of California.
Leghorn—ANDREW J. STEVENS, of Iowa.
Geneva—T. CROSBY, of Kentucky.
Commercial Agent at Amoor River—ISAAC PRATT, of New-York, and editor of the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*.

MR. PARTRIDGE, who is appointed to Shanghai, was Secretary of State of Maryland, and warmly sustained the Union cause. When Gov. HICKS caved in, on the 20th of April, he resigned.

CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE.

The Secretary of War has accepted a company from Philadelphia of one hundred men, to be commanded by Capt. COLLIS. They are to be equipped as *Chasseurs D'Afrique*, and every man of this company served in the Crimean War.

GEN. ANDERSON IN THE FIELD.

Gen. ANDERSON, though advised by his physicians to refrain from active duty, has nevertheless determined at once to take the field. When warned that he might break down, he answered that the Union men of Kentucky were calling him to lead them, and that he must and would make the attempt, and if he failed he would fail in a most glorious cause.

THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

From a source upon which I place implicit reliance, I learn that the rebel forces at Manassas, Fairfax Court-house, Centreville and Vienna are within a fraction of sixty thousand men, and that all the forces engaged in the battle of Bull Run yet remained in that vicinity. The same authority assures me that the supplies of this force are exceedingly short. A lady who reached Washington via Tennessee and Kentucky, tells me that large numbers of water tanks are being constructed in Richmond and sent to Manassas. These are used to bring supplies of water by rail to the troops at the Junction.

MINISTER TO VIENNA.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, Minister to Vienna, arrived in Washington this evening. He comes for instructions, and will leave for Vienna at once.

THE BLOCKADE.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was formally resolved to make the blockade of the rebel States effectual, providing for closing every inlet, and that vessels enough should be procured to make it certain that the work is thoroughly done.

MR. FAULKNER.

This morning, Mr. FAULKNER was transferred to Lieut. WORTH, of the regular Army, and at 3 P. M. taken to the querters of the Eighth regular Infantry, where he is now confined. I visited the jail, this evening, end conversed with his fellow-prisoner, Dr. FLEMING. He tells me that Mr. FAULKNER continues to express great surprise that his arrest, as his papers had been signed by Secretary SEWARD. This gentleman asked him where his family were. "My little sons, Doctor, I left in Baltimore. I am anxious for their safety, and I wish they could be brought to me. My wife is now in Richmond." He is allowed to read newspapers to-day, and receive cards. Lawyer CARLISLE asked to see him at the jail this morning. "I am sorry, Sir," said the officer, "but I would not admit the President unless he brought me the authority of the Provost-Marshal; but I will take up your card." He has comfortable quarters, Lieut. WORTH giving up his own room as a mark of respect to the distinguished prisoner. He has books to read, and converses with the officer on general topics, but not on politics, nor does any one have communication with him.

COLONEL OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

Gov. STEVENS, of Oregon, has been selected Colonel of the Seventy-ninth, and has taken command of the regiment.

THE YANKEE REPORTED SUNK.

It is reported to-night that the steam-tug *Yankee* was sunk by a shot from the rebel steamer *Page*, at the mouth of Aquia Creek.

DIRECT FROM RICHMOND.

A number of prisoners taken at Bull Run, and who arrived yesterday at Fortress Monroe with a flag of truce, have arrived in this city. I derive from them much interesting information.

STATEMENT OF SERGEANT MALLORY.

I have had an interview with WATSON H. MALLORY, Second Sergeant Company E, Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, who returned this morning from Richmond. Sergeant MALLORY received two wounds at Bull Run—one by a musket ball in the knee, and another in the calf of his leg. He was weak from exhaustion consequent upon the loss of blood, and was endeavoring to save himself when he found Capt. MCQUADE, of Company F, Thirty-eighth Regiment, badly wounded. He resolved to aid him all he could. About nightfall a scouting party of rebel cavalry came upon them, and, though they endeavored to conceel themselves, they were seen and captured. Both were taken to the hospital at Sudley's Church.

Mr. MALLORY asked to be permitted to remain with Capt. MCQUADE. The request was granted, and as he quickly recovered from his own wounds, he made himself useful about the Hospitel in caring for the wounded. On this account he was accorded greater freedom while he stayed at Sudley's Church.

On the 31st, himself and twenty-one other prisoners were taken from the Hospital and marched under a guard in almost double quick time to Manassas. This, with other facts, led him to suppose that the rebels were expecting another attack. They were confined in the guard-house at Manassas, with forty-one other Government troops and citizens of Virginia—the lattar having been arrested as Government "spies." Here they remained two days, when five of their number, including Mr. MALLORY, who had done service at the hospital, were taken to a barn near by, and there confined with a number of rebel officers, who were under arrest for some dereliction of duty. Here they remained until the 6th inst., when the five were sent by the cars to Richmond. They were Jos. H. ELDRIDGE and JAS. COLLINS, Second Rhode Island; JAS. COLLINS, New-York Sixty-ninth; JOSIAH W. RICHARDSON, First Rhode Island, and Mr. MALLORY.

On their arrival at Richmond they were taken in hacks to the headquarters of the War Department, when the following obligation was administered to them:

[*Copy.*]

We, the undersigned, officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and citizens of the United States, do make our unqualified parole of honor that we will not by arms, information or otherwise, during the existence of hostilities between the United States and the Confederate States of Ameriaa, aid and abet the enemies of the Confederate States or any of them, in any form or manner whatever, until released or exchanged.

This was signed by the prisoners and witnessed by Gen. JOHN H. WINDER, Brigadier-General C. S. A., who gave them instructions to report themselves to the headquarters each morning. They were also provided with board at a private house at the expense of the rebel Government. They were allowed the freedom of the city until the time of their departure on the 12th.

On Sunday, four of their number were permitted to visit the hospitals where our wounded are cared for. A portion of the wounded are in charge of the Catholic Sisters of Charity; others are at the public hospitals, in both of which they are well cared for. The prisoners are confined in some large tobacco warehouses on Main-street, in the lower part of the city. Mr. MALLORY thinks that the entire number of our wounded and prisoners at Richmond is from six to eight hundred. Dr. GRISWOLD, of New-York, is in attendance upon our wounded, and Mr. C. J. MURPHY, formerly Quartermaster of the Thirty-eighth, has charge of them. So assiduous has he been, that he has sold his watch to provide needed delicacies for our sick boys.

On account of their good behavior, and the faithfulness with which they had devoted themselves to our sick, Mr. MALLORY and his four companions were not asked to take an obligation to remain neutral after their release, but were permitted to go unconditionally.

The fortifications at Manassas, Mr. MALLORY states, are very strong, and extend a distance of six or seven miles, for the holding of which they have an abundant supply of artillery. He confirms the recent intelligence of the scarcity of powder. They seem to have no lack of men, but they are very badly clothed and shod.

Dry goods are a hundred per cent. higher than the prices North. Merrimac prints sell at sixteen cents. Provisions were also extremely high. Bacon was selling at twenty-five cents, and coffee at thirty-five. On account of the high price, the supply of coffee for the hospitals had been cut off.

Mr. MALLORY was informed by a Northern gentleman, who still remained on account of having large pecuniary interests to look after, that JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD have now 40,000 troops with which to make a movement on Washington by crossing the Potomac either above or below the city, and the general opinion at Richmond was that a movement on Washington was soon to be made. It was stated that Gens. LEE and LORING had fourteen thousand troops in Northwestern Virginia, but thet the movement was a feint to draw the attention of our Government from the real purpose, which was an attack upon Washington. Gov. WISE, it was understood, has made a desperate failure. Over ten thousand of his troops had deserted him within ten days, and he had with him but twenty-two hundred men.

Mr. MALLORY could obtain no information as to the defensive situation of Richmond.

The following persons were released from Richmond on their parole not to serve during the war against the Confederate States: John McCartley, Frederick Holmes, Dewitt C. Sprague, First Connecticut; Charles Greenwood, George Hickley, Seventy-ninth N. Y.; James Collinger, Joseph Eldridge, Josiah W. Richardson, James Collius, Second Rhode Island. These men were sent to Norfolk from Richmond, and from Norfolk to the frigata *Minnesota*, under a flag of truce. From the *Minnesota* they came to Washington. All who had given their parole not to serve again during the war, were promptly discharged by the War Department, and given passages to their respective places of enlistment.

In addition to the above, the following surgeons, who were held as prisoners by the rebels, were also discharged on their parole not to serve during the war. They were also discharged by the War Department: Foster Swift, Chas. S. De Grew, G. S. Winston, Eighth New-York; Eugene Peugnet, Seventy-first New-York; J. H. Stewart, First Minnesota; J. M. Lewis, Second Wisconsin.

One of the most intelligent and competent officers, imprisoned at Richmond, gives it as his opinion that he could take that city with three regiments, for all its existing means of defence.

STATEMENT OF MRS. CURTIS.

I have had an interview this afternoon with Mrs. CURTIS, of Alhlon, Orleans County, New-York, whose capture by the Secessionists soon after the battle of Bull Run has been already noticed. She arrived this morning, from Fortress Monroe, with the 23 other released prisoners, who had been forwarded from Norfolk under a flag of truce. Mrs. CURTIS is a lady about 28 years old, and of prepossessing appearance, well educated and intelligent. She is the daughter of HIRAM CURTIS, Esq., of Albion. Her narration was given with great fluency, and from stenographic notes I have prepared the following statement, based upon the facts related by her:

Mrs. CURTIS arrived in the city a few days after the Fourth of July, she having come to visit her brother, GEO. D. CURTIS, a private in the New-York Thirteenth Volunteers. After the retreat from Bull Run, the regiment encamped at Fort Bennett, a half mile north of Fort Corcoran, opposite Georgetown. During several mornings, accompanied by an escort, she rode out on Falls Church road, and on the Friday morning succeeding the battle, was accompanied by the young daughter of Mr. PEARCE, a Virginian, whose farm is on the Falls Church road, and in whose family Mrs. CURTIS had been boarding. Their escort was Private ELDRIDGE, of the Thirteenth. They passed two of the rebel pickets without being aware of the fact, they being concealed. The third sprang forward and asized ELDRIDGE'S horse, and then ordered the ladies to ride forward to the Lieutenant. Mrs. CURTIS said she would not. The picket replied that she would have to go. She refused again, saying that she acknowledged no allegiance to the rebels, and she should not go one step with them. He repeated his demand, saying that he should take her forward if she did not go. She replied that she should not be surprised at any outrage that should be committed by men who made war upon women and children, and she and Miss PEARCE turned their horses and galloped off towards our lines. She passed the second picket, but was stopped by the first. Miss PEARCE was fortunate enough to pass him, and the account given by the fellow when asked why he didn't stop both ladies, was that Mrs. CURTIS drew a revolver upon him, the barrel of which was within six inches of his *head*, and in his struggle to secure her, Miss PEARCE escaped. The statement was a falsehood, Mrs. CURTIS stating that she was without a weapon of any kind.

On being conveyed before the Lieutenant, she was asked if she knew where she was. She replied that she was painfully aware. He asked what had brought her to their lines. She said that it was a curiosity which bade fair to be more painful than profitable; that she had come to see if there was any secesh about. He said he would provide her with a suitable escort, so that there would be no danger of her being lost. She told him that she did not wish any insult; that if he had any orders, to give them, and if it was desirable that she should go to Manassas, she could go alone if wanted.

An escort was furnished, and soon they overtook Mr. ELDRIDGE, in the custody of others. On arriving at Falls Church, Col. STEWART, of the First Virginia Cavalry, came out, and after being introduced to Mrs. CURTIS, asked her if she was the Colonel of the regiment. She did not feel disposed to answer, and he explained his question by saying that she had a spread eagle on the bridle bits of the horse she was riding. The trappings belonged to one of the officers of the New York Thirteenth, though the horse was one which had been taken from the rebels at Bull Run. Col. STEWART then asked her if she came from the National Army. She replied in the affirmative, and then requested him, if he had any further questions, to wait until a more suitable place could be provided, as she did not like to be catechised in the presence of a gang of rowdy soldiers. He conveyed her to Head-quarters, where, after providing her with a room she made a statement, in purport the same as she had made in response to the questions of the Lieutenant.

Col. STEWART treated Mrs. CURTIS with great kindness and politeness, expressing his regret that she had been arrested, and volunteering to do all in his power to effect her release. He said he would send word to Gen. JOHNSTON at Manassas, of Mrs. CURTIS' arrest, and while awaiting a reply, Mr. ALFRED MORSE, a resident of Falls Church, and member of the Black Horse Cavalry, offered to provide her with rooms at his house. She accepted his invitation, and remained a guest in Mr. MORSE'S family until Tuesday, receiving none but the kindest treatment from them and Col. STEWART.

On Tuesday morning she was sent on to Manasseas in a carriage, and in company with Mr. EDW. TAYLOR, of Cincinnati, who had gone to Bull Run as a spectator of the battle, and, being thrown by his horse, was arrested. Mr. MORSE and three privates of the Virginia Cavalry formed their escort. On arriving at Manassas they were driven a round-about way to Gen. JOHNSTON'S Head-quarters, who said he didn't wish to have anything to do with Mrs. CURTIS; that he had received no directions from Col. STEWART, who understood his business and for what she had been arrested; that she was to be conveyed to the Provost Marshal of Manasaas. She was then driven to the quertors of the Provost Marshal, who told her that she was to be forwarded to Richmond the following morning at 6 o'clock. She asked if this order was imperative; he said it was. He then commenced an abusive conversation, accusing our troops of murdering their men, outraging their women, and burning their homes. Mrs. CURTIS told him that what he had to say in this respect he had better say to men, and not to a woman, who was a prisoner in his hands. He then asked what the thirty thousand hend-cuffs taken from our troops were intended for. She replied that that was one of thirty thuusand lies which she had haard since she had been arrested. He then cast aspersions upon her character, to which she responded with genuine indignation. He then told her that she had the most bitter tongue he has ever heard, and that if she didn't keep quiet he would put her in irons. She replied that there were not men enough in the rabal Army to do thet.

That night she was confined in a small room with one door and one window, with two sentinels standing guard over her, instructed to prevent her escape at all hazards. At 6½ o'clock in the morning she was placed under the charge of Capt. TREMAUX, of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment, and conveyed to the cars. On their way to Richmond, Mrs. CURTIS was the subject of the gaping curiosity of persons on the cars, and of the crowds that were assembled at the different stations. At Gordonsville they were detained 3 hours. Though Capt. TREMAUX was kind end decorous in his treatment, yet he did not care to interfere to prevent the ridicule to which she was subjected. She asked him to prevent it, telling him that though she was as fond of admiration as anybody, yet she did not like to be stared at by a crowd as a living curiosity, like BARNUM'S "What is it." He said he could not well interfere, as it would render him unpopular.

On arriving at Richmond, Mrs. CURTIS was taken to the office of Adjt.-Gen. COOPER. Brig.-Gen. WINDER, the Assistant Adjutant-General, the Provost-Marshal and other officers were present. They informed her that she had been arrested on a special order; that she had been closely observed riding out each morning, and that there was good reason to believe that she approached their lines under direction of the military authorities at Washington; that her present position was one dangerous for a man; that the rules of war made no distinction in favor of her sex, and that to be convicted of being a spy was equivalent to death. Mrs. CURTIS said that she was wholly innocent of any attempt to harm the rebel troops; that she had never been within their lines, except on that morning of her arrest, and then unconsciously, as their pickets were concealed, and if she was to be hung, innocent of any crime, they might begin as soon as they pleased. As for being a spy, the United States officers were not compelled to endanger the lives of patriotic ladies to undertake such a service, especially as Secessionists were abundant who gladly gave information of the rebel troops for money. This last esseveration excited the indignation of the officers present, who proceeded to state that a Court-martial was a summary tribunal, and that their proofs in her case was abundant. She replied that whatever might be their determination, she was innocent of being a spy, but if she was to be at the mercy of such proofs as they might produce, she should make no defence, but was ready to be hung.

Nothing further transpired upon this subject. They asked her if she would like to see President DAVIS. She replied that she considered him a traitor, and one of the worst kind; that he had violated his oath, had smitten the hand that had fed him, and that they themselves were turning the grindstone and sharpening the axe which was to cut their own throats.

Gen. WINDER endeavored to find quarters for Mrs. CURTIS with some family in the city, but nearly all objected. A Mr. TURNER, however, offered her a room at his house, and to keep her in custody until the following morning. She was conveyed to his house, placed in a close room, the shutters nailed and the door locked. The following morning she was conveyed to the residence of Mr. R. P. PRYOR, a relative of ROGER A. PRYOR. She was left in the care of Mr. PRYOR and his family, with instructions not to let her go out except in company with Mrs. PRYOR, her sister, or an officer. She only availed herself of the liberty thus accorded to her on three occasions. On one of these she applied to the Surgeon-General, at the Sisters' Hospital, for permission to visit the wounded. Knowing that it was against the rules to admit visitors, except with a pass from the military authorities, she used a woman's artifice, or, as she expressed it, "A Yankee trick," to obtain admittance. She professed to be a Northern woman by birth, but a resident of the South, and that she had learned that some of her acquaintances were wounded. She remained in the hospital from eight o'clock until noon, and conversed with nearly all the wounded. On leaving, she told the Surgeon-General who she was. He said had he known that fact he would have refused to admit her.

Mrs. CURTIS remained in Richmond about twelve days. During her stay, Gen. WINDER called upon her two or three times, and Asst.-Adj.-Gen. GROVER, of the K. G. C.'s, made her several visits. Gen. WINDER said he would do all in his power to effect her release. He sent word to her that if she wanted another interview, he would convey her request to the proper authorities. Though she was advised by some of the officers not to seek a further hearing, she wrote on Friday last a communication directed "to whom it may concern," in which she stated that she had been arrested some time previously, and that they must be aware how unpleasant it was for a lady to be in custody, that in her view her arrest was entirely unwarranted by the rules of civilized warfare, and she demanded to know whether she was to be released or to be sent north; and in either case, she desired to have the judgement of the Court-martial carried out; that she was tired of staying among a set of people whom she hated and despised. The communication was taken to Gen. WINDER, who sent word back that they had already made preparations for her release, and that she could consider herself in no danger. He remarked to the messenger that they would hang the lot if she would only keep her tongue still long enough to enable them to do it; that he wouldn't have her incendiary tongue remain in Virginia three weeks for any consideration.

Large numbers of ladies, actuated by an idle curiosity, called upon Mrs. CURTIS, and political discussions of a not very quiet character were at once the order of the visit. At last she refused to receive visitors.

On one occasion Col. SIMPSON asked her, in case Gen. BEAUREGARD and he should visit Washington, if she would treat them to champagne. She replied that if they did she would treat them to some real pain, with no sham about it. He replied that they had got all of our handcuffs. She responded that we hed plenty of blacksmiths to manufacture others.

Mrs. CURTIS stated that in the shop windows in Richmond pieces of cord are exhibited, announced to have been taken from knapsacks of Prisoners captured.

The rebel troops are miserably clad, except those who have stolen uniforms from our dead and prisoners. She saw privates dressed in the officers' clothes of our regiments. Dr. LEWIS, who was taken prisoner, had his surgical instruments and all his clothes, except a flannel shirt and pants, taken from him. Mrs. CURTIS was told by the Adjutant-General and Gen. WINDER that they were holding Col. CORCORAN and Congressman ELY as hostages for the safety of the *Savannah* pirates, and Col. THOMAS, the French lady, and if they suffered, the prisoners now in their hands should suffer the same fate.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The Secretary of the Interior has recently decided that assignments of land warrants in Bank are not valid, and that the names of the assignees, to render them legal, must be written thereon at the time of the transfer.

The Treasury Department will soon issue Instructions to disbursing officers, in effect, that no creditor of the Government is to be compelled to take Treasury notes in satisfaction of his claim.

The visit of the Secretary of the Interior North is in connection with the meeting of the United States Marshals in New-York, on Thursday, in order to take more effective measures for suppressing the Slave-trade.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER was, yesterday, offered a Captaincy in the regular Army, which, however, he respectfully declined, with a request to the Secretary of War to transfer it to some other officer of the Sixty ninth New-York Regiment, who from circumstances of a longer term of military service than he could speak of, and larger amount of military practice and information than he is possessed, is better entitled to the distinction, assured that there will be no difficulty in having this wish gratified. He recommended to the Secretary the favorable consideration of Capt. JAMES KELLY, the senior Captain of the Sixty-ninth.

Capt. MEAGHER and Capt. CLARKE and Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, of that regiment, are here, looking after their wounded in the various hospitals and on business connected with the payment of their men.

JOSHUA H. BATES, who was recommended by the Ohio Congressional delegation for a Brigadier-Generalship, has declined the appointment.

WM. S. WOOD, of New-York, was to-day recommissioned as Commissioner of Public Buildings.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, who was recently appointed Minister to Austria, will at once repair to Vienna.

The following additional appointments of Consuls has also just been made: At Shanghai, JAMES R. PARTRIDGE; Leeds, JAMES W MARSHALL; Leghorn, ANDREW J. STEVENS; Geneva, F. CASEY; Amsterdam, F. J. KLANEES.

All the important Consular appointments are now filled, and it is believed that there is no longer any representative of the Government abroad who is not its loyal friend and supporter. It is supposed that no more changes will be made, except as special emergencies may happen from time to time requiring them.

The President to-day appointed Col. HUNTER, who commanded a column in the late engagement, to be a Major-General; and Major STONEMAN, of the Cavalry; W. F. SMITH, of the Topographical Corps; and H. W. BENHAM, of the Engineers, to be Brigadier-Generals of the volunteer forces.

The Potomac Flotilla is still actively employed. Capt. CRAVEN, who is Commander on board of the *Yankee*, informs the Navy Department that he will report in person the circumstances attending the capture of ten negroes. On the evening of the 11th a negro came on board and mentioned the name of an individual, who has been exceedingly active in procuring supplies for the rebels, including arms, ammunition and men, and sending them in boat-loads from the ring Creek over into Virginia. He further says that this agent had assistants in forwarding recruits to the various landings, and that at Herring Creek there was a minister acting as a Southern spy.

Capt. BUDD, of the *Resolute*, it appears, broke up the depôt at Herring Creek, at the mouth of the Yeocodoc, in Virginia. On going to the creek he was fired at with muskets. He, however, landed and destroyed the premises, and captured a large boat. He found there a party of Secessionists from Maryland sheltered in a house, but they soon escaped to the woods. Capt. BUDD and party chased them for a mile, but owing to superior fleetness they soon got beyond the reach of harm. The Captain took the contrabands of Col. BROWN who were there. Of course his property used for these purposes is confiscated. The foreman of the contraband, who, it is added, is a remarkably intelligent negro, informed Capt. BUDD that an expedition is organized in Machodoc to capture any of the schooners which are anchored or becalmed in that vicinity.

Lieut. MYGATT, of the *Reliance*, under date of the 11th says, on the night of the 9th, while this vessel was at anchor before Piney Point, a boat was seen prying about, and acting in a suspicious manner. Upon being hailed, it came alongside. The crew was composed of four negroes, who represented themselves as belonging to Col. FORBES, and that he lived on the Machodoc River, in Virginia. They stated that they had run away from their master, because he intended to use them for military purposes, or, to repeat their own words, because "he wanted to send them to the wars." The negroes have been sent to the *Resolute*, for transportation to Washington.

Capt. CRAVEN says: "On the shore of the Potomac not one in twenty is true Union, and I sometimes think there are hundreds of them organized in companies, perhaps regiments, and prepared to act against the Government at any moment."

Ex-Marshal FORREST is still in jail, where he will remain under military guard. He will soon probably be removed to the more comfortable quarters of the Provost-Marshal. It is believed by the Government that he has been holding correspondence with the enemy through the Southern Commissioners at Paris, and that a regiment at Richmond is waiting for him to take command of it against the United States. Besides, something like retaliation may be intended, in view of the fact that Messrs. MCGRAW and HARRIS, who went to Manassas on a mission of mercy, while declaring themselves neutral, were seized and thrown into prison.

The Navy Department, ever since the 31st of March last, has been unable to hear from Lieut. ROGER PERRY, to whom it has repeatedly addressed orders. He seems to be mysteriously among the missing.

It is understood that the Washington newspapers will hereafter be required to conform, as far as possible, to the restriction rule now applied to telegraphic correspondence in relation to military movements.

Capt. SAXTON, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., has tendered to the War Department the services of a body of 2,400 men, now ready at St. Louis to take the field, who asked that he shall be temporarily detached from the regular service, in order that he may be their Colonel.

It is directed by the Provost Marshal that no soldiers shall be permitted to leave this city by railroad who are unable to show that they have been properly discharged from the service of the United States; also that no negroes, without sufficient evidence of their being free, or of their right to travel, are permitted to leave the city upon the cars. The enforcement of this order has resulted in taking from the New-York Fire-Zouaves fourteen negroes, whom they were attempting to convey to that city.

The Secretary of War has ordered Col. BAKER to collect his First Regiment of sharpshooters as soon as possible.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

DEFEAT OF THE REBEL TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Tuesday, Aug. 13—P. M.

Rumors are current on the street, in which reliance is placed, that Gen. LYON's command in the Southwest has been defeated by the rebels.

Gen. LYON himself was killed, and Gen. SIGEL was in full retreat with the remnant of the National forces.

This information is said to have been received by Secessionists last evening.

The messenger who brought the news rode his horses between Springfield and Rolla, in half time to outstrip the Government messenger.

It is also reported that Gen. FREMONT received dispatches about midnight, corroborating the above, but that their contents have not yet been divulged.

Great anxiety is felt by the Union men here, and most serious apprehensions are indulged for the safety of our Army.

We shall probably get something reliable on the arrival of the train to-night.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The War Department to-day received a dispatch from Major-Gen. FREMONT, saying, among other things, that Gen. LYON's Aid reports an engagement, with a severe loss on both sides, and that Gen. LYON was killed.

Gen. SIGEL was in command, and retreating in good order from Springfield toward Rolla.

The following is the official report received to-night by Gen. SCOTT:

HEAD-QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
St. Louis, Aug. 12, 1861.

Col. E. D. Townsend:

General LYON, in three columns under himself, Gens. SIGEL and STURGIS, attacked the enemy at half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe. Our loss was about eight hundred killed and wounded. Gen. LYON was killed in a charge at the head of his column. Our force was eight thousand, including two thousand Home Guards. The muster-roll reported taken from the enemy gives their forces at twenty-three thousand, including regiments from Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi, with the Texan Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds. This statement is corroborated by prisoners. Their loss is reported as heavy, including Gens. MCCULLOCH and PRICE. Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action. Gen. SIGEL left one gun on the field, and retreated to Springfield with a large number of prisoners at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 11th. He continued his retreat upon Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains and $250,000 in specie from the Springfield Bank.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

FULL DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield on Saturday last, forwarded by one of Gen. LYON's aids:

To Major-Gen. Fremont:

Gen. LYON, in three columns under himself and Gen. SIGEL, and Major-STURGIS, of the cavalry, attacked the enemy at 6½ o'clock on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe. Our loss is about 800 killed and wounded. Gen. LYON was killed in a charge at the head of his column. Our force was 8,000, including 2,000 Home Guards. The muster rolls taken from the enemy give his strength at 23,000, including regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, with Texas Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds.

Their loss is reported heavy, including Gens. MCCULLOCH and PRICE. This statement is corroborated by prisoners. Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action.

Gen. SIGEL left only one gun on the field, and retreated to Springfield with a large number of prisoners at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 11th. He continued his retreat upon Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains and $250,000 in specie from the Springfield Bank.

The following is a verbal report, taken from a special messenger, who brought dispatches for Gen. FREMONT:

Early on Saturday morning Gen. LYON marched out of Springfield to give battle to the enemy. He came up to him on Davis Creek, on Greene's Prairie, a few miles southwest of Springfield, where he had taken a strong position, on rolling ground, at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock in the morning.

Gen. LYON fired the first gun, when the battle immediately began. Severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Capt. TOTTEN'S artillery proving too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back towards their encampment on Wilson's Creek. Gen. LYON'S cavalry posted on the enemy's left flank, and Gen. STEIN'S artillery on the right, there began a terrific attack, and spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the enemy, pursuing them to their camp, shells from TOTTEN'S artillery setting fire to their tents and baggage-wagons, which were all destroyed.

A Louisiana regiment and a Mississippi regiment seemed to have suffered most in the fight and were almost annihilated.

Some time in the afternoon, as Gen. LYON was leading on his column his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another, and as he turned around to his men, waving his hat in his hand and cheering them on to victory, he was struck in the small of the back by a ball and fell dead to the ground.

The command then devolved on Gen. SIGEL. Pursuit continued till night fall, when our little Army rested for the night in the encampment of the enemy.

Sunday morning Gen. SIGEL, fearing the enemy might recover and attempt to cut his command off from Springfield, fell back upon that city, where the Home Guards were stationed. On reaching Springfield, fearing the great numbers of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, Gen. SIGEL concluded to fall back upon Rolla with his provision trains and direct the reinforcements which were on the way to him. At the latest moment of the departure of the messenger, the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable Gen. SIGEL has not been disturbed in his march.

Many of the rebels were captured, among whom a Colonel of distinction, the messenger not remembering his name.

The sword and horse of Gen. MCCULLOCH were the trophies taken.

Reinforcements are on the way to Rolla, and Gen. SIGEL and his Army may be considered safe.

SKETCH OF GEN. LYON.

Gen. NATHANIEL LYON was the son of a sub-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Pillow's Intentions—He is Too Late to Capture St. Louis—Active Military Movements—The Position of Gen. Lyon at Springfield—Secession Outrages, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

Ever since Gen. Pillow assumed the offensive, by landing the forces under his command on the shores of Missouri, the fear that St. Louis was the real point against which his expedition would be directed, has more and more assumed the shape of certainty; and we thus have once more one of those panics of emigration, by which our city has become gradually depopulated since the Camp Jackson affair. There is too much real ground for the apprehension of an attack on this important point, to ridicule the fear which induces so many of our citizens to leave their old and cherished homes for a strange but safer place of residence. And yet, if it is Gen. Pillow's plan to attack upon St. Louis, he has allowed too much valuable time to escape him already, to insure the success of it. This waste of time in hurling on the attack upon an unprepared foe, to which all the drawbacks and disasters of our own Army can be ascribed, seems to be no less a characteristic of the enemy's movements. By remaining inactive at Cairo, we have given Pillow time to fortify his position at and above Memphis; by remaining inactive at New-Madrid, Pillow leaves us ample time to concentrate all the available forces of the Northwest at St. Louis, and prepare such means for our defense as will effectually prevent him from accomplishing an undertaking which a rapid action of his forces would have completed, without an unproportionate exposure to danger. It has been remarked that an advance movement would cut him off from retreat and expose him to an attack in the rear by Gen. Prentiss. But once master of St. Louis and the capital, Gen. Pillow could safely defy all danger from that quarter for some time to come; and with the river and railroad communications of the State under his control, his position would be one of extraordinary strength. The Union men throughout the State would be forced to enlist or shot down, and those of St. Louis would be simply massacred in revenge of Camp Jackson. The tocsin of rebellion would be sounded in every district; and from the Northern edge of Missouri to the borders of Arkansas, the lives, property, and wealth of the Union men would be offered up as another sacrifice to the Southern Confederacy, for which the Secessionists of Missouri seem so willing to sacrifice all. What the blockaded South so imperatively needs—provisions, lead, iron and other materials—Missouri could furnish in sufficient quantities; and the navigation of the two largest rivers would be in their hands. But Pillow has hesitated, as the hot sun of August has made him think more of personal comfort than of the forced marches rendered necessary by his situation; at any rate, we can congratulate ourselves that every day lessens the danger of our position; and if, at the end of two weeks, Pillow is not before St. Louis, he will, in all human probability, never enter it as the head of a conquering army.

Gen. Fremont is rapidly concentrating all available troops of Iowa and Illinois at this point, and fortifications are being thrown up at the southern and western sides of the city. A large camp of instruction will be opened here at Lindell's Grove (the former Camp Jackson,) and it is proposed to keep a force of thirty thousand men drilling for the Fall campaign down the Mississippi. Another camp of twenty or thirty thousand men will be started at Springfield, Ill., with the same object in view. All the troops that could possibly be spared in Northern Missouri—and as Gen. Pope makes it his object to *do nothing*, I don't see why they could not all be spared—have been ordered down here, and are now quartered at the Arsenal and the Barracks. The Twenty-first Illinois, Col. Grant, arrived on Wednesday, and last night eleven hundred troops came on the steamer *Wash. Graham* from Hannibal under Col. Marshall. Yesterday brought also the Seventh Iowa Regiment, from Burlington. A new regiment from Illinois was sent down here in companies, and has since organized under Col. Dolan. Their arms were taken from those brought over from England by Col. Fremont, and are all Enfield rifles. New regiments have also been formed in our own city. The Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteers is nearly complete, likewise Col. Bayley's Rifle Regiment. The Engineer Regiment of the West, under Col. Bissell, is now ready for active service. The men are mostly mechanics, and will do good service. A regiment of cavalry, consisting of twelve companies, has also been raised in this city, and has been mustered into service under Col. Ellis. Another regiment of cavalry is now being formed under Adjutant Gantt. The three months' regiments have been changed into three years' regiments, and are rapidly filling up. The whole effective force in the city at present is at least ten thousand, and will have doubled within a week by the arrival of new regiments.

But as an offset to this force, it must be remembered that the City of St. Louis and the whole country through which Pillow would pass on his way here is swarming with Secessionists, eager to engage in the terrible conflict. Pillow is said to have about twenty thousand men under his command, and although this may be an exaggerated account, there is no doubt that he can easily spare such a number of his men for the expedition he has in view without too much exposing his fortifications at Union City, Randolph and Memphis. His artillery is conceded to be splendid. The State troops under Jeff. Thompson number about three thousand, and will undoubtedly at an early day join Pillow's forces. Where Gen. Harris, the North Missouri Brigand-ier of Jackson's, has his whereabouts, at present no one knows; but it is just as likely that he has gone to join Jeff. Thompson than that he is on his way to McCulloch in Arkansas. At the first movement of Gen. Pillow's forces upon St. Louis, Thompson will, of course, have everything ready along the road for a general uprising of the Secessionists, and in St. Louis there are only too many traitors, who will do their best to incite an insurrection, when the time has come and the enemy is before our doors. We have, for instance, a very counterpart of the Baltimore Marshal Kane, in the person of Police-Commissioner Brownlee. The Police force in our city is nothing but an armed secession mob, ready at any moment to overthrow peace and order upon the bidding of their traitorous superiors. Brownlee was appointed by Gov. Jackson, and has always been an intimate friend of his Excellency. He was appointed by him, and the whole police, in fact, was forced upon our city in the most infamous manner by the last Legislature,—in the very same way the Albany Legislature gave you the Metropolitan Police, but without such beneficial results,—because the Mayor at that time was a Republican, and Gov. Jackson wanted to have the police under his control. Brownlee kept the Governor regularly posted up in regard to affairs here, and advised him what to do. He and Gen. Frost planned out the project of camps of instruction, which gave rise to Camp Jackson, and was intended to place the important points in the State under the military control of the Governor. There are other persons than Brownlee, men more wealthy and of higher standing in society, who will also pause at no measure, however shameful or violent, to hand St. Louis over to the unbridled fury of the enemy. There are many Camp Jackson men in Pillow's Army, whom Lyon released on their taking the usual oath, and these men have all friends in St. Louis, who correspond with them. These perjured wretches, the most notorious amongst whom is a Col. Bowen, have bragged and sworn upon the streets of Memphis over and again, that they should return some day with their Southern brethren to take revenge on the d—d Dutch of St. Louis, who humbled them so at Camp Jackson. They long for nothing more than an attack on St. Louis to satiate their ungovernable fury. The cause of the rebels is further advanced by the publication of three vile little sheets, that have grown out of the deceased body of our late lamented *State Journal*. The *Daily Missourian*, the *War Bulletin*, and the *Extra Herald*, are the names of these lying publications, published without name or address, and filled with the same appeals to the passions of the mob which characterized the effusions of the *State Journal*. The National Army is slaughtered every afternoon as regularly as the sun goes down; and how Gen. Lyon still manages to live after the uncountable number of deaths these trashy sheets have reported for him, is a mystery to me, and certainly very perverse on Gen. Lyon's part. But with all this, an insurrection in the city would develop a power in the loyal men of St. Louis which would astonish the rebels. When the Germans of this city proceeded to take up arms in defence of the Government, they knew that they must not expect any assistance from the Government, but place all their reliance on their own means of defence. Accordingly, every weapon was carefully hunted up from out the unfathomable depths of their famous large chests and trunks—every old pistol carefully mended, the knives diligently cleansed, and, I presume, there are not many houses in the German quarters of the city where you cannot find some weapon of defence, be it but an old pitchfork, a rusty scythe-blade, or formidable stones in the second story or the attic.

I am inclined to think it is now too late for Pillow to attack St. Louis, as it is too late for Beauregard to attack Washington, and that he will make a demonstration in some other quarter. Bird's Point seems to be but poorly defended, and the position is invaluable. But there is another plan open to him, which Jackson may have particular reasons for wishing to be carried out, that is, to march part of his forces across the State and fall upon the rear of Gen. Lyon's Army, while McCulloch advances from Arkansas. The Army under Gen. Lyon numbers now not much over 7,000, and the forces under McCulloch, Price, Parsons and Rains amount at least to 20,000. After the late small skirmish at Dug Spring, Gen. Lyon has fallen back upon Springfield, and rejoined the forces of Gen. Siegel. The enemy's forces are now marching upon Springfield from four different directions, and every moment may bring us the news of a bloody battle. Gen. Lyon's position is, to say the least, critical; but we hope for the best. There are some 2,000 Homeguards in the neighborhood of Springfield, who will probably take the field at the side of Lyon's troops; and two regiments—Col. Wyman's Thirteenth Illinois, and Col. Stevenson's Seventh Missouri—were awaiting orders from Lyon at Rolla on Thursday. Last Monday a portion of the enemy's forces were within fifteen miles of Springfield, since which time we have received no further news from that section of the State. The battle at Dug Spring appears to have been a very spirited affair. The column of the enemy's army, engaged by Gen. Lyon, was commanded by Col. Gravens, and the loss cannot have been much less than a hundred. Gen. Lyon only lost seven or eight men; the damage was all done by our artillery, under Capt. Totten, who this time does not seem to have received the order from Gen. Lyon, which the General gave him in the Booneville battle, "Shoot *over* their heads!"

Disturbances, insurrections, murders, and all the ingredients of Mexican anarchy are plenty as blackberries in every corner of the State. On the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, the Secessionists are ever commencing to fire into the trains again. On Wednesday morning a party of rebels fired into the accommodation train bound for Hannibal; fortunately, no one was hurt, but the engineer, who was slightly wounded in the forehead. All along the line of the road the secessionists have put up encampments, and no measures are taken to keep them quiet. On the 31st of July 150 Union men arrived at Hudson from Edinar, Knox County, having been driven out by the rebels who are encamped in the vicinity to the number of 1,500. The rebels had four field-pieces in their encampment. At Athens, Clark County, 500 Union men were attacked last Monday by 150 mounted rebels, having two cannons. The rebels were repulsed, and lost some twenty killed. At Hannibal Joshua Gentry, the President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad and one of the oldest residents of the place, was carried off by villains from his residence, four miles from the city, by the rebels, and has since been held in close confinement, like many others of our staunch Union men. Gen. Hurlbut, upon hearing of this outrage, immediately ordered Capt. Loomis, of Hannibal, to arrest five of the most prominent Secessionists in the place, and hold them as hostages for the safety of Mr. Gentry. In Scotland County, on the Iowa border, a force of one thousand Secessionists are encamped, having three small pieces of cannon. Gen Hurlbut has sent up some Illinois soldiers to disperse them; but what is the good of it, as long as they do not kill them? The rebels disperse, and then assemble again. In Lewis County the rebels have also a strong organization. Brig.-Gen. Pope's method seems to work badly, as every school-boy could have told them it would. The idea of sparing the blood of these miserable outcasts! The ghosts of hundreds of murdered Union men are at this moment crying vengeance from the blood-drenched prairies of Missouri on the incompetent, imbecile philanthropists in Washington and elsewhere, to whose bloody humanity they have been offered up a sacrifice!

In the counties south of the Missouri River, troubles are also brewing. Col. Stevenson's regiment having left Booneville, the Secessionists in that place have become so overbearing in their manner, that the Booneville Home Guards—150 in number—left that place on Tuesday last on a ferry boat for Jefferson City, deeming it unsafe to remain there any longer without the assistance of other troops. They say that the Secessionists in Saline and Howard Counties, are organizing and drilling, with the evident design of driving out the Home Guards. The pilot, whom the Home Guards had impressed into their service, and who was a Secessionist, managed to run the boat aground; and when the boat was afterwards got loose again, he was put under arrest and taken along to Jefferson City. Before leaving Booneville, the Home Guards warned the Secessionists that any harm done to their families during their absence would be resented in a fearful manner. But one gets tired chronicling the outrages committed every day, and left to go unpunished by our military commanders. It would tire the patience of Job to keep an account of these evidences of the refined cruelty which our leaders pass off for downright humanity. And to reflect that all this trouble and confusion has been caused because a few months ago the taking of Camp Jackson was not followed by the occupation of the Capital and the overthrow by military force of the then existing State Government, is enough to drive one to madness. Energy is invaluable at all times; but in a time of revolution everything depends, as Danton said, on audacity, audacity, and again audacity!

KENTUCKY AFFAIRS.

Result and Significance of the August Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Louisville, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

We have won another glorious victory. Enough returns are here to assure us that we have two-thirds or three-fourths of both Houses. Our opponents may have elected 15 to 20 Representatives and three or four Senators. The Senate may be almost unanimous. The City of Louisville and the County of Jefferson hold their own. In fact, the Union vote and majority of the County, including the city, is larger than on the 20th of June. All the Union candidates whom I have mentioned, and numerous others like them, are elected. Ex-Gov. David Merriwether, Ex-Hon. James B. Clay, and most of the other secession candidates, have got their quietus. I presume Col. Garrard's vote is 70,000 to 80,000. If Mr. Terry had not backed out, the Colonel would have got 20,000 to 30,000 more and beaten his opponent by at least 50,000. We have gained what we wanted and all we wanted. It is no matter if we have not made quite as large a show of our numbers and majorities. Only two or three Union counties have been apparently secessionized. Everywhere else, where we have not gained, we have held our own, if not in the numbers polled, at least in the *practical* results, at which alone we aimed. We put forth all the strength necessary for another great victory. We hold in reserve a force of over 30,000. Whenever called for, we can poll, at least, 110,000. The Secession Party in Kentucky can never, on the direct and fair issue of secession or anti-secession, poll over 30,000 or 40,000.

Their "Southern Rights gains" on the 5th were got by their professed love of the Union, and pretended devotion to the Constitution and the Government of the United States. These "gains" in their vote cast in some localities, practically, amount to nothing. In other localities, and especially in the general and great result, they are much more than counterbalanced and neutralized. The pretenders caught some innocent and unwary voters by seeming to be very indignant against those who called them Secessionists and peace-breakers,—them, the *par excellence* Unionists and friends of "peace and neutrality."

Such men would uphold the Government, protect the Constitution, and save the Union by overthrowing the Government and the Constitution, resisting in armed defence and battle array the laws and constituted authorities of the Government, recognizing the independence and nationality of "the Confederate States," unsheathing the sword for the Confederate concern, and by pitching Kentucky into the clutches of the Confederate despots!

Of course, all their old and young stagers and stumpers, behind the mask of "Union and neutrality," rung the changes against Abolition taxation, Abolition confiscation, Abolition subjugation, the Abolition acts of Lincoln's Congress, Lincoln's war, Lincoln's tyranny, and the Lord knows what not. And they blew terribly about the Napoleonic talents and Waterloo victories of Beauregard, Johnston, and Jeff. Davis. But, I repeat, they effected nothing worth notice. They are defeated, done for, used up. They have played their last political card. The game in this State is finished, and they are finished. They had better subside, "dry up," quietly and decently give up the ghost. They will do so, or pack up and slink away to more "sunny" regions. They are politically dead here for all time. If, from judicial blindness, they are still unconscious of this glorious fact, I reckon they will shortly be made to know and feel it.

I look for noble deeds from our new Legislature which meets on the 2d proximo. My opinion is they will indorse the national action of Kentucky's nine Union Representatives in the Thirty-seventh Congress; place Kentucky on the record at Frankfort, where those Representatives have placed her on the record at Washington; instruct and warn Breckinridge, Powell and Burnett, or supersede them; make and keep Gov. Magoffin straight, or [illegible] and displace him; make the violent Secessionists in the Purchase and elsewhere in the State obedient to the Government, the Constitution and to all the laws of the United States; prevent the enlistment of any more soldiers on Kentucky soil for Jeff. Davis, and remove all obstructions to the enlistment thereon of soldiers for the Union; announce to Jeff. Davis & Co. that Kentucky will no longer, in any respect, stand neutral between them and her common country; demand of "King Harris" and his vassals entire respect for the soil, the property and the position of Kentucky and this State, and also perfectly free communication between Tennessee Unionists and Kentucky Unionists, or shut off all communication whatsoever between the West and Middle Tennessee rebels and their spies, emissaries and allies in Kentucky; and coöperate with the Government to open and guard Cumberland Gap, and to sustain East Tennessee until the coerced, manufactured and counterfeit unity of sentiment in the rest of that State is broken and done away by the inevitable revival and outburst of her old popular sentiment of loyalty and nationality.

Whether the Legislature shall do its whole duty or not, I believe that Hon. Joseph Holt's predictions about the early practical position of the *people* of Kentucky will be verified. PONTIAC.

The Peace Party of 1814-15, and the Peace Party of 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Political parties of long standing resemble in their folly worn-out and effete dynasties. They will not learn from experience. The novelty of a sudden and unforeseen crisis is never appreciated by them.

The Federalists, in the war of 1812, vainly supposed they could restore themselves to power by denouncing the war, and advocating peace. The masses of the people, with the instinctive common sense of their race, saw that the shortest road to peace was the energetic prosecution of the war.

The Federalists might have profited by the history of the English opposition party towards the close of the last or the beginning of the present century. The opposition of Mr. Fox and his party to the prosecution of the war against the aggressions of the French Republic of Napoleon, reduced his adherents in Parliament to a miserable and hopeless minority. Alison says of the British opposition at this period—"Justice requires that it should be declared that in espousing the cause of the enemy, and uniformly palliating the crimes of the popular party, (in France,) the English opposition were led by the spirit of party to forget the duties of patriotism and the dictates of reason.

The Federal Party, refusing to learn, arrayed themselves in persistent hostility to the Government of the country during a period of war. The consequence was, that that party became so unpopular as to be compelled to abandon its organization. To have been a Federalist, was for near twenty years after the war, almost a disqualification for office.

But the Democracy of 1861—not profiting by these instructions—are adopting the suicidal policy of the Federalists of 1812—and becoming a *Peace Party*—in the midst of a war—not waged for neutral rights, or any other temporary differences with a foreign power—but in the midst of an unprovoked rebellion, the result of a nefarious conspiracy of ambitious demagogues.

I have been astonished at the vitality of the Democratic Party, through the Administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, whose offences were so flagitious; but if it can survive its conversion into a "Peace Party" in this war for the existence of the Republic, I shall consider it indestructible and everlasting.

The Federal Party in derision were stigmatized as the "War party in peace, and the Peace party in war."

Should the Democratic Party pursue the course which their Central Committee indicate, it will be known in history as the "Peace party with treason and rebellion. S. J. B.

A Lesson from Bull Run.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice a paragraph going the rounds of the Press purporting to give an account of an interview between Hon. Mr. Gooch, of Boston, and a captain of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, which ended by Mr. Gooch saying that he would look up Senator Wilson, and have the order of battle changed.

This crude statement refers, I presume, to a conversation had with Mr. Gooch on the evening of the 20th July, at Gen. Schenck's Head-quarters, near Centreville, and if so I am the Captain at which the paragraph points.

I do not now state the facts for the purpose of setting Mr. Gooch and Senator Wilson right, although I have no question but that it will be agreeable to these gentlemen, but that I may call attention to a significant lesson that I claim bears immediately upon our progress in the future.

Mr. Gooch asked me, among others, what I thought of our prospects in the coming fight.

I replied that I was satisfied we were driving on to a disastrous defeat. I gave as my reasons for this decided opinion, that we all knew that Gen Beauregard was in force before us, far superior in numbers to our own, upon ground of his own selecting, which he had been fortifying for weeks back; that for two nights, from our position, that is Schenck's Brigade, beyond Centreville and nearer the enemy, we had heard the cars come in almost every hour, bringing up Johnston's forces, for we could hear the cheering of an Army that extended nearly five miles in breadth before us; that our men were disheartened by the repulse of Thursday; that we had a large number of three months' men, whose time was out; and we might know that a defeat would be disastrous, as our army was made up of volunteers, only an aggravated militia, that could not stand a reverse of any sort; and that in half an hour after a defeat we would have to fall back on Washington with our force resolved back into its original element of mob, and that through an enemy's country.

Mr. Gooch concurred with me in this view of our condition, and thought we should by all means intrench ourselves at Centreville and wait at least until we could have Patterson's reserve.

I do not now remember whether he or I suggested getting Senator Wilson, Mr. Gurley, Owen Lovejoy, and other prominent citizens then in camp together, and remonstrating. We did have a consultation, and found among us no difference of opinion. We, however, took no action. I wished them to telegraph our real condition to the President, and ask him to give us time, or Gen. Scott.

Winfield Scott would have been for us at that moment equal to ten thousand men. I had the best reason in the world for this opinion. I had been assured, late on Saturday night, that Gen Scott would be with us, and early on Sunday morning I was sent by Gen. Schenck to hurry on the Second Ohio and Second New-York Regiments. Riding through their encampment and along the lines, I told the men we would be under the eye of the old hero, who had never lost a battle, and their quick, hearty response told me at once of the magic in that name.

I recall their talks of the night before the battle, which were prophetic then—and I am sorry to write in history now—not for the purpose of claiming superior sagacity, for they were of facts patent to every civilian in and about our camp that night, but for the purpose of extracting the lesson I claim they present us.

We are too now in our demands, to have only military men lead the volunteer forces, called to the field by the influence and example of their present officers, so lately from the walks of civil life. In a war between us and any foreign nation, we would be correct in this demand. But in a civil war, or rather, as in this case, in the suppression of a rebellion, political considerations enter too much in the contest to have it left entirely to men of merely military habits and education.

For example, Gen. Banks, Butler or Schenck would not have fought this battle of the 21st even with a better show of winning than we had.

I mean no disparagement in this of Gen. McDowell. He is a gallant soldier, and as such able and efficient. But he did not look beyond his fight. If defeat suggested itself to him, he only said: "Well, we will up and try it again." He did not stop to reflect as a politician would have done that he was risking too much on this engagement. That for us to suffer a defeat at the very gates of Washington would probably secure these rebels their recognition in Europe. That our broken and disordered regiments, returning home disheartened, would spread dismay throughout the North, strengthen the South and probably turn the scale against us in the border Slave States.

All these are considerations outside the province of the mere soldier, and we must remember that while a clear-headed, resolute civilian may make himself an efficient General, a mere General is not expected to have the views and feelings of a statesman. He may be the greatest Captain of the age and yet not understand our wants as a people. DONN PIATT.

Disloyalty and Secessionism at Baltimore.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sure that the Government at Washington, or Gen. Dix, in Fort McHenry, are not aware of the state of society in Baltimore at this time, or more stringent measures would be taken to punish the treason which now pervades the very atmosphere of the city.

The boast among the rebels is, that we have no Government, and I am half inclined to believe them, with such impunity do they concoct and carry out their treasonable designs. It is the boast of Secessionists in Baltimore that at this time Maryland is of as much use to the Southern cause as South Carolina herself. Five or six thousand of the flower of her young men are fighting under Jeff. Davis. The Maryland Brigade, under Gen. Elzy, is said to have decided the day at Bull Run. The people of Baltimore are in constant correspondence with the enemy, and sail vessels and steamboats, clearing for the eastern shore of Maryland or the Potomac, daily carry them provisions and munitions of war. Ladies line their dresses with percussion caps, and pad their petticoats with letters which are guiltless of any postage stamps. The Government is compelled to keep six or seven thousand soldiers, and even pay the police force, to hold Baltimore in check. A Baltimore vessel called the *Kirkland* lately came into port and reported having been boarded by boats from three privateers. She was not only released, but supplied with provisions. One of the privateers was a Baltimore vessel, and commanded by a Baltimore Captain. The orders from Jeff. Davis are not to interfere with vessels from this port. The Southern Confederates know who their friends are, if this Government does not. I have heard lately, two officers holding high commands in the Navy of the United States, predict eventual success to the Southern Confederacy, and using the worn-out phrase, "the South can never be conquered." One member of Congress at least, from this place, gives the South all the aid and comfort in his power, short of actual treason. The City is flooded with daguerreotypes of the rebel leaders and insulting songs relating to the President and his Cabinet. The sale of them is now the only flourishing business carried on in Baltimore. There are three daily papers published which vie with each other in articles laudatory of every thing South, and utter condemnation of all acts of the Government. A social ban is put upon all who dare to uphold the old flag, and threats made, that before many weeks have passed all Union men shall be hung or driven out of the city. Ask any of your returning volunteers of the cold looks, sneering remarks, and downright insults they have received while quietly passing through the streets of Baltimore. The excuse has been that we are strong enough to overlook these things; recent events have demonstrated that we are not as strong as we thought ourselves to be, and I think we have tried kindness and conciliation with these people long enough. We are fighting against an enemy bold and unscrupulous, who hesitate at nothing to gain their ends, and we had better make peace with them at once, on such terms as they will be disposed to grant, rather than carry on the war in the way we have been doing. I am in favor of striking them in the most vulnerable points, and hitting them as hard as we can.

Why are not these treasonable Baltimore papers suppressed? Why is not the oath of allegiance administered to thousands in this city, and if refused, let them be driven out or held as hostages for the suffering soldiers who are now pining in Southern prisons? Why is not the property confiscated of those whom it is well known are now holding prominent positions in the army at Manassas? Their names have not even been taken down from their doorways, and their houses stand ready to receive them, when they make their expected triumphal march into the city of Baltimore.

We may pour out our blood and treasure while we have a man or a dollar left, but it will be in vain, until these rebels are taught to know, by the strong arm of unrelenting power, that while the old Star-Spangled Banner yet waves over them, they must and shall respect it. Respectfully, your obedient servant, TRUTH.

Accurate Information.

New-York, Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of this day contains a contribution above the initials O. B. B., in which the historical and geographical ignorance displayed in a British periodical is justly laid bare. If your correspondent will look nearer home he will oftimes find equal ignorance displayed by the would-be leaders of public opinion in this City. One instance will suffice; it takes place to-day, and "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." In page 5, column 3, of this morning's *Herald*, I find that "the armament of the Germanic coasts of the Black Sea still continues to be one of the favorite projects of Prussia."

Will the writer of this tit-bit of information be kind enough to take down his atlas, and, referring to the map of the Black Sea, point out to me the Germanic coast thereof; and then—on the principle that it is a bad rule that won't work both ways—turn to the map of Germany, and run his finger over that portion of the country which is bordered by the Black Sea.

Mr. W. H. Russell, in his last letter, refers to the "fanciful strains" which are in this country "hummed on the lyres of the type." It is evident that we have here a "fanciful strain" from one of the *lyres* in question—and that, too, one of a very humorous character. VERAX.

Partisanship and Patriotism in Vermont—Declination of Democratic Candidates.

LETTER FROM MR. DILLINGHAM.

E. M. Brown, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee:

Dear Sir: Having been nominated by the Democratic State Convention, held at Montpelier, on the 24th of July, as candidate for Governor of the State, I desire to tender to the members of that Convention, through you, my sincere acknowledgments for the kindness and confidence implied by that act, at the same time, for reasons, a few of which I will briefly state, I must decline the nomination.

As we all know, our country is now in the midst of a fearful struggle for the *maintenance of the Union of the States, and of the integrity and existence of the National Government.* We are engaged in a war that has for its purpose that end—to subdue the rebellion that now threatens our National existence.

I have no reason to doubt the *entire* unanimity of all the freemen of this State, to aid by the best means in their power, in a vigorous and continuous prosecution of this war, until that end is attained. Unhappily, there is diversity of opinion how this aid can be best rendered.

Some of the Republicans think, or say at least, that as we have a Republican Administration, that the present is a Republican war, and that to that reason a strict Republican organization [illegible] that from it must emanate all the counsels and measures that are to direct the entire policy and power of the nation, and that to Democrats, [illegible] bearing, as they must, the burden of taxation, all that is asked of them is to contribute men to fight. [illegible] as *this* permission may seem, I believe it is no more than is now granted by the oligarchy of Virginia to those whom they claim as their own *black chattels.*

This view I hope is not taken by many, but whether few or many, it naturally tends to irritate Democrats and to aid the purpose of *keeping* up a party organization on their part. I know that our party divisions in the state are not easily forgotten, and become attached to *their* party—and I wish to cast no reproach upon any—who now believe that their patriotic efforts for their country can be rendered more beneficial by dragging them through old party channels.

I judge differently. Our country, not a party is in peril; and that country demands of all its sons, their best judgment and effort in its behalf.

"In union there is strength." We all believe in the truth of this proverb—and if we have union—a strong union, to effect a great end, it can only be had by carrying into it perfect equality and confidence.

We must, for the time, forget whether we be Republicans or Democrats. In such an union there will be strength and efficiency; and if we differ here then, let it not be to settle the question who did most for his country. Let us act together—act honestly, efficiently—and let him wear honors who fairly wins them.

I feel very confident that a great number—I hope a majority—of all the old parties in this State feel and judge as I do, and that they will rise above party, as such, and stand for their country, one and indivisible, now and forever.

With such I mean to act, whether their number be few or many, till this most wicked rebellion is crushed out; and wishing that my opinions and acts may be in harmony, I have felt called upon to decline the nomination so honorably tendered to me.

PAUL DILLINGHAM.

Waterbury, July 30, 1861.

DECLINATION OF MESSRS. THOMAS AND THURSTON.

Montpelier, Aug. 1, 1861.

E. M. Brown, Esq., Chairman State Committee:

Dear Sir: Your favor is received, notifying us of our nomination for the respective offices of Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer, by the Democratic State Convention holden on the 24th ult. In reply we have to say, that we are of the opinion, that until the present Rebellion and Treason shall be overcome, it is the duty of every true and loyal citizen to sustain the spirit and strengthen the arm of his country by every means in his power, that party names and differences should be entirely laid aside, and not be permitted to divide loyal citizens, or deter any man from yielding a full and enthusiastic support to the men and measures on which we must rely for the victory of the Government and the Constitution over Disunion.

All local issues and minor differences are overshadowed by the present struggle for existence in which our Government is engaged. In this question of Government or no Government, the spontaneous, patriotic impulses of the people must be relied on, untrammeled by party platforms or usages, to carry the country safely through. To these sentiments and opinions, we have been fully committed ever since Treason opened her batteries on Fort Sumpter, and the more regret alike the action of the Conventions holden at Montpelier on the 25th of June and the 24th of July.

We believe the officers of our State could act with more efficiency, and would be more heartily sustained, if elected by the whole people, and independently of a partisan nomination. We desire to vote, and leave our friends free to vote, for officers who shall be supported by the freemen of all parties. Officers thus elected would be responsible to the people, not to a party, for a manly, prompt, energetic exercise of all the powers that might be committed to them to aid the National Government. And it seems to us such officers only can satisfy the demands for action of a gallant people deeply moved, and the patriotic instincts inspired by the early history of the State. We therefore respectfully decline the nomination with which we were severally honored by the late Democratic State Convention holden at Montpelier. Respectfully yours,

JAMES T. THURSTON.
STEPHEN THOMAS.

Affairs in Arizona.

From the Mesilla Times, July 6.

Col. P. T. Herbert is a candidate for Senator, from El Paso County, Texas. *Col. Herbert's abilities are too well known to need comment from us. We congratulate our neighbors on their good fortune.*

Our citizens will find in another column a *call for an election for Delegate to the Congress of the Confederate States of America.* This election is of direct interest to the citizens of Arizona, and is ordered in accordance with their expressed wishes when in Convention, and at the time designated by the Convention. It is highly important that we should have a delegate at Richmond to speak for Arizona and represent our interests. We are daily receiving abundant evidences of sympathy from all portions of the South; our action and sympathy is highly appreciated, and we have every testimonial of encouragement, and every manifestation of a disposition to render us adequate support and protection. We do but need a representative, fully informed and authorized—the proper man in the proper place—to obtain all that we desire."

To-day the bids will be opened, *at Richmond, Va.,* for carrying a semi-monthly mail from San Antonio to El Paso. We will probably be without any more Southern mail until the new contract goes into effect, and then, instead of a semi-weekly, only a semi-monthly mail.

A conducta containing $200,000 in Specie for the U. S. Government, accompanied by trains containing $1,500,000 of goods for New-Mexico, with an escort of troops, left *Leavenworth City* for Santa Fé on the 1st of June.

On the [illegible]th the Apaches made an attack on a hay camp, within three miles of Pino Alto, killing an American and wounding another. They were finally repulsed, with the loss of two of their number. The American killed, John Graves, was a native of Paris, Tenn., and had resided in Arizona for the last three years, most of the time on the Gila River. Frank Brown was wounded slightly in the arm.

The prospectors who left Pino Alto some ten or twelve weeks since, for the country north of the Gila River, returned last week. Much anxiety was felt as to their fate at Pino Alto, and it was feared they had either been killed by Indians or starved to death. They found no diggings.

By the return of the *Panama*, intelligence has been received of the opening of a trade through the port of Guaymas with the mining region of Arizona, which promises important results to the commerce of the city. We are informed that early in March a consignment of goods, to the amount of some $30,000 was made from San Francisco to Guaymas, for transportation to the District of Arizona, near Tucson. They were permitted to be taken through Sonora on payment of five per cent. as a transit duty, and arrived safe at their destination. The cost of the land carriage is about $60 per ton, and the expense of transporting ores to Guaymas is $40 per ton. A good road is said to exist between Guaymas and the mines, which for the present is safe from Indians and other robbers.

The companies of the Fifth and Seventh Infantry now at Fort Fillmore, and on the way to that post, will leave for the States, by the way of Los Vegas and the Ratone Mountain to Fort Leavenworth about the 1st of August. The necessary transportation has been secured.

Communication with California.

PROGRESS OF THE TELEGRAPHIC WIRES.

From the Alta California, July 17.

On Wednesday last the State Telegraph Company dispatched one of their best operators, Mr. James Yontz, to the end of the telegraph line now building east towards Salt Lake, to receive and transmit the Pony news from the outer station. The Company have now some fifty miles of the line constructed east of Fort Churchill, and have nearly fifty wagons engaged in transporting poles and wire out to and beyond the outer station, which enables them to push the work forward with great rapidity. Every week, from this time, will extend the wire and shorten the time of the Pony. At the same moment Mr. James Street, the agent of the Company, at Salt Lake, is pushing forward this way, having some 250 miles of poles contracted for and which are now being cut and hauled westward from Salt Lake. The wire and insulators for that end of the line were purchased in the East, and are on the way out to Salt Lake, so as to be in readiness when the poles are set up, to put the line in working order.

In a few days messages can be sent to overtake the Pony two days after it has left San Francisco, or received here two days before the arrival of the Pony in town. Each month a day more will be gained, and if no accident happens to the teams employed in the work, the snow will not fall in the valleys before the western half of the Overland Line from San Francisco to Salt Lake will be in working order.

On the other line the Eastern Company are pushing westward, and by the 1st of August the wire will be up to Julesburgh, which is 2[illegible]0 miles west of Fort Kearney, thus shortening the Pony time one day more on that end. They have also a large number of men and teams engaged in hauling out poles and wire, and are putting forth their best efforts to complete their half as quickly as the western half. A work of this magnitude involves great expense, together with a more than ordinary amount of labor and risk; for, should Indians drive off the stock while out on the mid plains, almost irreparable delay would ensue. Every precaution and care is taken to guard against accident of any kind, and should no unforeseen misfortune arise, the work will be carried out as above stated. We should have mentioned that the operator travels with the working men eastward of Fort Churchill, and as fast as the line is put up he sets his instrument at the end, and communicates with the office in San Francisco, so that each day he is further off and lessening the time of the Pony. He will reach the end of the wire in time to telegraph the news of the Pony due on Tuesday next.

Postage Stamps.

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE NUMBER USED—THE NEW ISSUE.

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

Heretofore all the Government postage stamps have been manufactured at Philadelphia, by Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter & Co., who have, it is understood, executed their contract with that degree of promptness and fidelity which was originally guaranteed by the high character and standing of that well-known house. Their contract having expired, proposals were called for by the Postmaster-General for the new one, and it has been awarded to the National Bank-Note Company of this City; the leading members of which Company are Messrs. R. S. Oakley, J. McDonough, W. D. Nichols, G. H. Danforth, Fitch Shepard and Loyd Glover.

New dies have been prepared for all the different denominations of stamps, differing somewhat from the old styles, and presenting a marked improvement in coloring,—the distinctness of the rate of each, and in some other respects. We have no doubt that the public will be well pleased with the new issue. They are now being distributed among Postmasters.

The stamps are hereafter to be manufactured in the new substantial fire-proof edifice at the corner of Nassau and Pine streets, known as Duncan & Sherman's building. The machinery is all new, and of the most costly and approved description, and everything is in perfect keeping with the importance and magnitude of the undertaking.

It is calculated that there will be about two hundred million stamps used during the coming year, from Aug. 1, 1861.

During the year 1860, there were delivered to Post-office Department 223,867,270 stamps, viz.:

One cent	55,971,365	Twelve cent	1,818,675
Three cent	16[illegible],592,[illegible]00	Twenty-four cent	423,5[illegible]0
Five cent	618,180	Thirty cent	179,625
Ten cent	4,43[illegible],[illegible]5[illegible]	Ninety cent	15,16[illegible]

The twenty-four cent stamps were not issued until within the second quarter, and the thirty cent and ninety cent in the last quarter of the year.

The number issued during the two expired quarters of this year is

First quarter.....51,60[illegible],799 Second quarter..47,310,950

Ending 1st of July 1861.

The average number for a number of years past has been about [illegible] millions per annum.

The new stamps differ materially from the old ones in design, and they are uniform in having the value of the stamp designated in figures in each of the upper corners, and the letters U. S. in the lower corners, in addition to U. S. Postage, Three Cents, &c. The one-cent stamp represents a profile bust of Franklin, and the three-cent a profile bust of Washington. The five-cent has the head of Jefferson, the ten, twelve and twenty-four cent, the head of Washington, the thirty cent, the bust of Franklin, and the ninety-cent is distinguished by Trumbull's head of Washington.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun & Co's American and General Agency, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., for the week ending July 27, 1861:

James Adger, Charleston; R. A. Clarke, Charleston; S. W. Webb, New-York; Kingsley Twining, New-Haven; Rev. W. Patton, D. D., New-York; James P. Hobb, Boston; Charles E. Beebee, Boston; O. P. C. Billings, Boston; James Pearson, New-York; Dr. James B. Gould, New-York; E. Johnston, New-York; W. P. Dana, New-York; Dr. Henry Clark, Massachusetts; Col. J. E. Carew, South Carolina; Robert E. Cone, Alabama; T. B. Coddington, New-York; Nelson Millard, New-York.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, uncle of the Senator, preached in the Second Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, on Sunday last. He was for many years pastor of this church. Instead of listening to his uncle, Senator Breckinridge, who happened to be in Baltimore, went to hear Rev. Dr. Fuller, a rank Secessionist.

Gov. Sprague has appointed Hon. C. H. Denison, of Westerly, Commissioner from the State of Rhode Island, to the International Art Exhibitions of London and Paris which are to be held next year.

A Noble Donation.—Hon. William Peacock, of Mayville, N. Y., has conveyed to the Buffalo General Hospital thirty-seven feet of land, opposite Central Wharf in that city, extending across the City Ship Canal from Buffalo Creek to Lake Erie.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

OUR ARTILLERY AT THE LATE BATTLE.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

ARLINGTON, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

Capt. J. B. Fry, A. A. General, Headquarters Department N. E. Virginia.

CAPTAIN: Having been appointed, by special orders No. 21, Head-quarters Department Northeastern Virginia, Centreville, July 19, 1861, Chief of Artillery of the *Corps d'Armée*, commanded by Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL, and having served in that capacity during the battle of the 21st inst., I have the honor to submit the following report:

The artillery of the *Corps d'Armée* consisted of the following named batteries: Rickett's (Light Company I, First Artillery) six 10-pounder Parrott rifle guns; Hunt's (Light Company M, Second Artillery,) four light 12-pounders; Carlisle's (Company E, Second Artillery) two James' 13-pounder rifle guns, two 6-pounder guns; Tidball's (Light Company A, Second Artillery) two 6-pounder guns, two 12-pounder howitzers; Green's (Company G, Second Artillery) four 10-pounder Parrott rifle guns; Arnold's (Company D, Second Artillery) two 13-pounder James' rifle guns, two 6-pounder guns; Ayres' (Light Company E, Third Artillery) two 10-pounder Parrott rifle guns, two 12-pounder howitzers, two 6-pounder guns. Griffin's (Battery D, Fifth Artillery) four 10-pounder Parrott rifle guns, two 12-pounder howitzers; Edwards' (Company G, Fifth Artillery,) two 20-pounder and one 30-pounder Parrott rifle guns. The Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers had with it a battery of six 13-pounder James' rifle guns; the Seventy-first Regiment New-York Militia, two of Dahlgren's boat howitzers, and the Eighth Regiment New-York Militia a battery of six 6-pounder guns. The men of this last-named battery having claimed their discharge on the day before the battle, because their term of service had expired, the battery was thrown out of service.

The whole force of artillery, of all calibres, was therefore 49 pieces, of which 28 were rifled guns. All of these batteries were fully horsed and equipped, with the exception of the two howitzers of the Seventy-first Regiment New-York Militia, which were without horses, and were drawn by drag-ropes manned by detachments from the regiment. Gen. McDowell's disposition for the march from Centreville, on the morning of the 21st inst., placed Tidball's and Green's (8 pieces) in reserve, with the division of Col. MILES, to remain at Centreville; Hunt's and Edwards', (6 pieces,) with the brigade of Col. Richardson, at Blackburn's Ford; and Carlisle's, Ayers', and the 30-pounder, (11 pieces,) with the division of Gen. TYLER, at the Stone Bridge; Rickett's, Griffin's, Arnold's, the Rhode Island, and the Seventy-First Regiment batteries, (24 pieces,) accompanied the main column, which crossed Bull Run at Sudlay Spring. As soon as the column came in presence of the enemy after crossing Bull Run, I received from Gen. McDOWELL, in person, directions to superintend the posting of the batteries as they severally debouched from the road, and arrived from the field. The Rhode Island battery came first upon the ground, and took up at a gallop the position assigned it. It was immediately exposed to a sharp fire from the enemy's skirmishers and infantry posted on the declivity of the hill, and in the valley in its immediate front, and to a well-sustained fire of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries, posted behind the crest of the range of hills, about 1,000 yards distant. This battery sustained, in a very gallant manner, the whole force of this fire for nearly half an hour, when the howitzers of the Seventy-first New-York Militia came up, and went into battery on its left. A few minutes afterward GRIFFIN brought up his pieces at a gallop, and came into battery about 500 yards to the left of the Rhode Island and New-York batteries. RICKETT's Battery came up in less than half an hour afterward, and was posted to the left of and immediately adjoining GRIFFIN's. The enemy's right, which had been wavering from the moment GRIFFIN opened his fire upon it, now began to give way throughout its whole extent, and retire speedily, his batteries limbering up rapidly, and at a gallop taking up successively two new positions further to his rear. The foot troops on our left, following up the enemy's right, soon left our batteries so far in our rear that their fire was over the heads of our own men. I therefore directed the Rhode Island Battery to advance about five hundred yards in front of its first position, accompanied it myself, and saw it open fire with increased effect upon the enemy's still retiring right. Returning to the position occupied by RICKETT's and GRIFFIN's Batteries, I received an order from Gen. McDOWELL to advance two batteries to an eminence, especially designated by him, about eight hundred yards front of the line previously occupied by the enemy's batteries. I therefore ordered two batteries to move forward at once, and, as soon as they were in motion, went forward and secured as supports the Eleventh (Fire Zouaves) and the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) New-York Regiments. I accompanied the former regiment to guide it to its proper position, and Col. HEINTZELMAN, Seventeenth United States Infantry, performed the same service for the Fourteenth on the right of the Eleventh. A squadron of United States cavalry, under Capt. COLBURN, First Cavalry, was subsequently ordered as additional supports. We were soon upon the ground designated, and the two batteries at once opened a very effective fire upon the enemy's left. The new position had scarcely been occupied, when a troop of the enemy's cavalry, debouching from a piece of woods close upon our right flank, charged down upon the New-York Eleventh. The Zouaves catching sight of the cavalry a few moments before they were upon them, broke ranks to such a degree that the cavalry dashed through without doing them much harm. The Zouaves gave them a scattering fire as they passed, which emptied five saddles and killed three horses. A few minutes afterward a regiment of the enemy's infantry, covered by a high fence, presented itself in line on the left and front of the two batteries, at not more than sixty or seventy yards distance, and delivered a volley full upon the batteries and their supports. Lieut. RAMSAY, First Artillery was killed, and Captain RICKETT, First Artillery, was wounded, and a number of men and horses were killed or disabled by this close and well-directed volley. The Eleventh and Fourteenth Regiments instantly broke, and fled in confusion to the rear, and, in spite of the repeated and earnest efforts of Col. HEINTZELMAN with the latter, and myself with the former, refused to rally and return to the support of the batteries. The enemy seeing the guns thus abandoned by their supports, rushed upon them, and driving off the cannoneers, who with their officers, stood bravely at their posts until the last moment, captured them, ten in number. *These were the only guns taken by the enemy on the field.* ARNOLD's battery came upon the field after RICKETT's, and was posted on our left centre, where it performed good service throughout the day, and by its continual and well-directed fire assisted materially in breaking and driving back the enemy's right and centre.

The batteries of Hunt, Carlisle, Ayres, Tidball, Edwards, and Green (21 pieces) being detached from the main body, and not being under my immediate notice during the greater portion of the day, I respectfully refer you to the reports of their brigade and division commanders for the record of their services.

The Army having retired upon Centreville, I was ordered by Gen. McDOWELL in person to post the artillery in position to cover the retreat. The batteries of Hunt, Ayres, Tidball, Edwards, Green, and the New-York Eighth Regiment, (the latter served by volunteers from Wilcox's Brigade,) 20 pieces in all, were at once placed in position, and thus remained until 12 o'clock, P. M., when, orders having been received to retire upon the Potomac, the batteries were put in march, and, covered by Richardson's Brigade, retired in good order, and without haste, and early next morning reoccupied their former camp on the Potomac.

In conclusion, it gives me great satisfaction to state that the conduct of the officers and enlisted men of the several batteries was most exemplary. Exposed throughout the day to a galling fire of artillery and small arms, several times charged by cavalry, and more than once abandoned by their infantry supports, both officers and enlisted men manfully stood by their guns with a courage and devotion worthy of the highest commendation. Where all did so well, it would be invidious to make distinction; and I therefore simply give the names of all the officers engaged, viz.: Maj. Hunt; Captains Carlisle, Ayres, Griffin, Tidball, and Arnold; Lieutenants Platt, Ransom, Thompson, Webb, Barriger, Green, Edwards, Dresser, Wilson, Throckmorton, Cushing, Harris, Butler, Fuller, Lyford, Will, Benjamin, Babbitt, Haines, Ames, Hasbrouck, Kensel, Harrison, Reed, Barlow, Noyes, Kirby, and Elderkin.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM F. BARRY, Major 5th Artillery.

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 12.

We are glad to learn that letters have been received in the city this morning, bringing the intelligence of the safety of several of the members of the Fifth Massachusetts who have before been reported missing. The letters say that they were captured and taken to Richmond, and that they are well and are well treated. Their names are:

GEORGE T. CHILDS, of Charlestown, of Company K.

SAMUEL A. CATE, of No. 19 Warren-street, Salem, of Company A.

HENRY T. BRIGGS, of Danvers Centre, of Company A.

GEORGE W. ABORN, of Company B, of South Reading.

We have seen another letter, which says "there are twenty of our regiment (the Fifth Massachusetts) here. Twelve came in at the time I did, and eight last night. I give you the names of the twelve. We are kindly cared for by the Richmond people, so far as food is concerned." The letter is dated July 27:

First Sergeant W. S. Rice, of Concord Company.
Third Sergeant George W. Aborn, of South Reading Company.
Converse A. Babcock, of Charlestown City Guard.
Isaac M. Low, of Wardwell's Company, Boston.
Edward S. Wheeler, of Concord Company.
John H. Hoyt, of Medford Company.
George W. Dow, of Salem City Guard.
Samual E. Chandler, of Charlestown City Guard.
Edward Foster, of Charlestown Artillery.
Cyrus T. Wardwell, of Wardwell's Company, of Oxford, Me. (Capt. Wardwell's brother.)
Samuel McSweeney, of Wardwell's Company, of Boston.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 13.

We received the following letter from Hon. ALFRED ELY this morning. It has been several days on the way, but contains matters of interest, especially that relating to the prisoners of the Thirteenth Regiment, of which Mr. ELY sends a list of thirteen. It appears that Mr. ELY was troubled to get paper to write upon, and his letter was closely written upon a small piece of paper, upon which the prisoners of the Thirteenth had written their names, hoping to relieve their friends by getting them published. We publish with great pleasure the letter from Mr. ELY, and the memorandum of the unfortunate soldiers which follow and was attached thereto:

RICHMOND, Va., July, 24, 1861.

ISAAC BUTTS, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I was taken prisoner at the recent awful carnage which took place on the 21st inst., near the battle-ground at Manassas Junction—or more properly between that place and Centreville—by a South Carolina regiment, while visiting the scene in company with U. S. Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut. Five hundred and ninety-four prisoners of war were taken by the Confederates, and probably many more.

We are in Richmond, having arrived here last evening, and are in prison in a tobacco warehouse. The kindness and courtesy of the military officers are unexceptionable, and I feel assured that especial kindness and attention to the wants and privations of their prisoners who have unfortunately fallen into our hands will be extended to them.

I have no opportunity to detail the circumstances of my own capture at this time, but am desirous that you should make known the names of the following gentlemen belonging to the Thirteenth Regiment (Col. QUINBY's), who have been taken prisoners of war, and who now surround me as I write. I am unable to learn from the privates here whether any of the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment were wounded or not. I conclude they were not taken prisoners, otherwise they would have been here. I have no paper to make further recitals, and I will here close. I send this brief communication inclosed in a letter addressed to Mrs. ELY.

Your friend, ALFRED ELY.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have learned that Capt. Henry B. Williams, of our regiment, was wounded in the foot, and carried off the field by Kelly, of Capt. Thomas' company.

MEMBERS OF COL. QUINBY'S THIRTEENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.

W. H. Joslyn, Orderly Sergeant, Company K, Brockport.
Almon Raymond, private, Company K.
Wm. Kelly, private, Company K.
A. W. Pepper, private, Company F.
J. C. Ballantine, private, Company F.
H. J. Garbutt, private, Company F.
D. B. Aldrich, private, Company F.
J. Reando, (wounded,) private, Company F.
Charles Vedder, private, Company H.
Wm. Pigott, private, Company H.
George Pigott, private, Company H.
O. S. Baldwin, private, Company G.
J. J. Brown, private, Company D.

We would request that our names be published in the *Union*, also in the *Democrat*.

The Detroit *Free Press* publishes the following letter:

RICHMOND, Va., July 27.

Knowing the anxiety of those having friends missing from the First Regiment, I herewith send you a list of the prisoners of war held here.

Col. WILCOX was wounded in his arm and I believe is still at Manassas.

Capt. WITHINGTON, of Jackson, is with him. I cannot get reliable information of them, but I know them to be prisoners, as I saw them after I was captured.

I hear painful stories regarding some of our officers and men left wounded on the field, but it is all so vague I will not attempt to give names.

The following prisoners are here:

Company A.—Sergeant Lewis Hartmeyer, Corporal Hubbard Smith, Privates Henry Hutchinson, Frank Rollo, Nelson Farrar, Joseph Ingersoll, Bugler Geo. C. Stewart, Teamster Geo. Wise.

Company B.—Privates Frank B. Pease, Jay Badgley, W. L. Reynolds.

Company C.—Sergeant Charles D. Whitcomb, Privates Geo. D. Drury, A. D. Sinoils, R. Walker, C. C. Harvey, Servant Samuel Jones.

Company D.—Privates Melanchton Martin, William Johnson, Norman Porter, A. Dubois, Corporal Wm. Meltzke.

Company E.—Privates, William B. Norvell, Dennis Schnaitman, John Long, John Rauser.

Company F.—Privates, G. Goldsmith, Charles Ewers, Henry Lonner, Henry Brink, James Kelley, J. J. Barns.

Company G.—Privates E. A. Cross, Charles H. Palmer, John Steiiz, Andrew Craig, J. N. Trask, Jnnes N. Barker, A. N. Russell, John Archer, C. S. Trimm.

Company H.—Lieut. M. A. Parks, Privates George Phillips, Murray Baker, George Baker.

Company I.—Sergeant Charles B. Moore, Privates William N. Marks, Fred. Simons, William Smith, C. A. Lounsberry.

Company K.—Sergeant A. M. Edwards, Privates H. E. Pomeroy, Quaode Haynes, William Fleming, John Rich, H. Blanchard.

There may possibly be others. If I can ascertain and communicate again I will do so.

M. A. PARKS.

The Cincinnati *Times*, of Aug. 9, publishes the following private letter:

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 25, 1861.

RESPECTED FRIENDS: By the fortunes (or rather misfortunes) of war, I find myself a prisoner of war. I cannot, of course, give you a full account of how this came about, but will merely state that, under the circumstances, I do not feel in the least disgraced.

When taken, I was not with my regiment, for, when I left them, they were about one mile from where the battle was raging.

I was in the action with the First Connecticut, and though many were killed and wounded all around me, I was not harmed. I have not heard whether our regiments were afterwards engaged or not.

Lieut. RAINER, of First Ohio, and six privates, and eight privates from our regiment, were taken about the same time with myself, as to what happened, after that, to our regiments I know nothing.

We are *all well treated* and *well fed*, and as far as our bodily comfort is concerned, you need not be alarmed. What will be done with us I cannot now imagine. I hope that we will be exchanged, for nothing can compensate for the loss of liberty.

If you should not hear from me again, you may rest assured that I am well, for in case anything happens to me, means will be found to let you know. I have written to my parents, but as it may not reach them, you would do me a great favor to send this forward.

As our friends at home will be anxious to hear from us, I send you a list of our names and respective companies.

Remember me kindly to all my friends in Cincinnati and Covington. If our company has returned or should return, I wish you would remember me to them. It was my own reckless anxiety to see, and be in the fight, that led to my capture. At the moment when taken I was in the act of giving water to a wounded man.

We are at present confined in a large tobacco warehouse, clean and airy, and plenty of room. All of us are in good health.

List of prisoners from Ohio, now in Richmond:

FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut. Rainer, Company G, Portsmouth.
Geo. W. Wise, Company E, Cleveland.
James McLaughlin, Company E, Cleveland.
A. B. Spader, Company F, Franklin, Warren Co.
Daniel Sullivan, Company E, Franklin, Warren Co.
Kane Wutkowsky, Company K, Hamilton.
Well Snlkupt, Company A, Lancaster.

SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

John Grunhawer, joined the company at Lancaster, Penn., Company H, Steubenville.
Henry H. Hess, Company K, Urbana.
Christopher Holt, Company E, Cincinnati.
David Frutman, Company E, Cincinnati.
Herman Schnlttka, Company E, Cincinnati.
Paul Neumuller, Company I, Cincinnati.
George M'Cabe, Company I, Cincinnati.
George W. Ward, Company D, Cincinnati.

The boys are all well, but are anxious that their friends at home should know that they are safe and in good health. Yours, &c., GEORGE.

Correspondence of the Washington Sun.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, July 29.

There are now here 56 of the First Michigan Regiment, prisoners. In all the Union prisoners here number hundreds, thirty officers being among them.

Col. WILCOX, Capt. BUTTERWORTH, and Lieut. MONK are prisoners at Manassas; also, Capt. WITHINGTON, who is not wounded. Among those here are Lieut. M. A. PARKS, and GEO. PHILLIPS, MURRAY BAKER, and GEO. BAKER, all four of Company A, First Michigan Regiment.

THE CAPTURE OF HON. ALFRED ELY.

The Montgomery *Confederation* has the following from a reliable source:

"At 3½ o'clock the stampede became fearful, and the gloom among WILSON & Co. was awful. They immediately jumped into their carriages and put for Washington at a rapid rate. Hon. Mr. ELY, with a friend, catching the contagion, and believing the enemy to be near at hand, jumped into a buggy and pushed forward to Washington at a 'double quick.' Three miles from Centreville (the starting point) the buggy broke down, and its contents were left a prey to our forces. ELY heard at this moment the 'terrible' tramping of the cavalry, and jumped behind a tree to secrete himself, while his friend put to the woods and was seen no more. Presently a horseman dashed on, and, seeing a man behind a tree, loudly called out, 'Who are you, Sir?' 'Mr. ELY,' answered the man immediately. 'Well, who in the h—ll is Mr. ELY?' said the horseman. 'Mr. ELY, member of Congress from the Rochester District, New-York,' said the man. 'The h—ll you say; say that over again, old fellow,' ejaculated the horseman. 'I am, Sir, the Hon. Mr. ELY, the member of the National Congress from the Rochester District, New-York,' said the man. 'Well,' said the horseman, 'I'll be d—d if I haven't caught you at last; I have been looking for you the whole day, and its d—d strange that I have just found you out.' So, pulling out his pistol, and pointing it right at the National Congressman's head, he said: 'Mr. ELY, put your foot in my stirrup, and get up behind me —I am going to take you to Richmond.' ELY did as requested, and away went the horseman to the quarters of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and with a live Yankee Congressman behind him whom he captured."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The Richmond correspondent of the Columbia *South Carolinian* relates the following:

"On the retreat, a tired Yankee stopped at a farm-house and begged for water. Mrs. THORNTON, the owner, handed him a tumbler, pouring a little brandy into it, as he seemed very exhausted. As she offered it, he shrank back for a moment, but took it and drank it. She asked him why he did so, and he replied, 'To be candid with you, I feared you had put poison into it.' She replied, 'Sir, you do not know you are speaking to a Virginia lady; to be equally candid with you, you go no farther.' She then called two of her servants and directed them to disarm him, which they did. Another coming up for water, she made the servants treat him similarly, and thus took two prisoners. A few minutes after, another Yankee went to the spring, and a servant girl gave him water. He said 'Good-bye, girl,' when she said, 'No, you must go to my mistress and thank her, not me.' She marched him up, and as she got near the party, she cried out, 'Mistress, here is my prisoner,' and thus another was bagged, and the three guarded until a squad of cavalry came and marched them to head-quarters.

An Aid of Gen. BEAUREGARD told us that he had just been over to thank the lady, in the General's name, for her heroic conduct.

Hundreds of reports were sent away the day after the battle, relating to those supposed to be wounded, which excited the most serious and unnecessary apprehensions. In no less than four instances coffins have been sent here, accompanied by weeping relatives, which were intended to receive the remains of men who were walking about the camp in the best of health and without a scratch. Among others I saw a sweet little wife of 19 or 20 Summers, who tottered from the cars supported by the arm of her father, on the way to search for the body of her husband, an officer, reported to have been killed. She seated herself upon a box at the dépôt while a messenger went to make some inquiries, and bowing her head upon her knees wept as if her poor little heart would break.

In a few minutes the messenger returned, bringing with him a fine looking young officer, who had his arm supported in a sling. He barely spoke her name when the wife looked up, and with one glad shriek threw her arms around his neck, and overcome by emotions, sank insensible on his breast.

This is but a single instance of the unreliability of the reports which have been heedlessly sent out concerning killed and wounded, and have created intense and unnecessary uneasiness in the minds of the friends and relatives of our soldiers; and it is one reason why your correspondent has hesitated to give information of this nature which was derived from third and fourth hands."

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* writes, under date of Bull Run, July 29:

"We are anxiously awaiting the order to march forward in the direction of Alexandria, which will undoubtedly be the scene of the next act in the new tragedy of SEWARD & Co.—the subjugation of the South. And, as we have no opportunity of "laying over" again at Piedmont, the Kentuckians will have a chance in that scheme.

Yesterday Gen. BEAUREGARD reviewed his troops for the first time since the battle, and complimented them for their bravery in the late action. That his soldiers idolize him almost, no one could doubt who heard the cheering that ran along the lines as he and his staff passed. Did you ever witness a grand review of a large army? If not, you have missed one of the grandest displays imaginable."

CAVALRY AND FLYING ARTILLERY.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Gen. McCLELLAN tells us that this is to be "a war of artillery." The reason is obvious. *He has lost all confidence in the soldierly qualities of his troops—both as to their courage, ability and discipline.* His reliance, therefore, is placed in the inanimate means of destruction, which science and skill can erect and put in operation. *With equal numbers, in an open field, he has seen enough and despairs.* In this, at least, he shows his discernment. He will make the fight, if he can, one of intrenchments, engineering, and cannon-balls. With their choice of location, with the long time they have had for preparation and the erection of field-works, and with the vast amount of artillery and ammunition at their command, this certainly seems their safest mode of warfare, and their best chance of holding Washington.

The strong points of our Army are just the reverse of those of the enemy. We are comparatively deficient in both artillery and ammunition for sieging. Our forte is the pluck, dash, daring and deadly aim of our troops. The bayonet, the rifle and the sabre are our arms. How, then, is the fight to be managed? *Evidently an open field fight is to our advantage.* But if it can't be got, we must take the other alternative.

And here let us reiterate our remark, made some six or eight weeks ago. We have urged, again and again, that our Army should be provided with an adequate corps of cavalry. The horse is the natural ally of the Southerner. Probably there is no nation in the world that could enlist from its militia such a body of accomplished riders, woodsmen and sportsmen as these Confederate States. Here is the material for the best cavalry in the world. And this is the very arm in which is our greatest natural advantage over our enemy.

Cavalry, to any amount almost, could have been had at any time for the asking. *Had we had only five thousand cavalry at Manassas, Washington would have been in our possession. The enemy would have been captured and slain, not by the hundred but by tens of thousands. Philadelphia would have been the first halting place of the shattered remnants of their forces.* But, for the want of these five thousand horse, our great victory has been almost fruitless save in its moral effect and the capture of certain plunder. *The enemy is not broken. His power is the same as before the battle.* Another great battle must be fought, and for the lack of these five thousand of horse at Manassas, probably at least a thousand brave and valuable men must perish on our side before Washington falls.

And even should Washington fall, after this great sacrifice, without a heavy body of cavalry to finish the work in capture or slaughter, who can tell how much more remains to be done? One great point in Napoleon's battles was, that when he defeated an enemy, he never rallied again—he was destroyed. This is the work for cavalry.

But even upon the field, we believe that cavalry would be of immense use against such troops as we have to encounter. They are not trained troops. *They are mere raw Yankee volunteers, standing in fear of a horse, and in terror of a sabre.* Let them get at all disorganized for a short time, while in battle, and let a body of horse be thrown promptly upon them, and they will inevitably be scattered like chaff before the wind. Their skins would crawl at the very tramp of the charge, and the shock of the collision would paralyze every nerve.

We sincerely trust that if again, in the next impending conflict, under the providence of God, our arms should prove victorious, an adequate force of horse shall be there to render it more than a barren victory.

THE POSITION OF TENNESSEE.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. HARRIS.

Whereas, by the act of the General Assembly, passed May 6, 1861, it is made the duty of the Governor "to raise, organize and equip a provisional force of fifty-five thousand volunteers, twenty-five thousand of whom, or any less number which the wants of the service may demand, shall be fitted for the field at the earliest practicable moment, and the remainder of which shall be held in reserve, ready to march at short notice;" and whereas the provisional forces which has been organized, armed, equipped, and fitted for the field has been transferred to the service of the Confederate States; and whereas the President and Congress of the United States have been deaf to the promptings of justice, and notwithstanding their troops have been ingloriously defeated in their plans of subjugation by the intrepid valor of the South, have appropriated immense amounts of money and are bringing into the field large additional armaments to effect their purpose of overriding and trampling upon the rights and liberties of our people:

Now, therefore, I, ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the above recited act, do issue this my proclamation, appealing to the patriotism of the people to raise, organize and thoroughly prepare a reserve force of thirty thousand volunteers, to be styled the "Reserve Corps of Tennessee," which shall be organized in companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, and mustered into the service of the State, and held ready to march at short notice; but not put on pay or subsistence, or withdrawn from their ordinary vocations until the necessity for actual service shall arise, when they shall be ordered out on duty, and placed on the same footing of the other twelve-months volunteers.

Officers will be appointed to visit the respective counties in which companies may be raised and organized, and muster them into service, after they shall have reported themselves by companies to the Adjutant-General. When thus mustered into service, they will be required to drill by companies at least once a week, and by battalions and regiments as often as once a month, and, when on duty, will be subject to the rules and articles of war.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the Executive Office, in Nashville, this, the 7th day of August, 1861.

By the Governor, ISHAM G. HARRIS.
J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER TO THE EASTERN TENNESSEEANS.

To the People of East Tennessee:

In assuming command of the military forces of this Division, I cannot forbear an earnest appeal to all who have preferred the old Union no longer to resist the recent decisions at the ballot-box by overwhelming majorities of the people of Tennessee. The military authorities are not here to offend or injure the people, but to insure peace to their homes, by repelling invasion and preventing the introduction of the horrors of civil war. Treason to the State cannot, will not be tolerated. But perfect freedom of the ballot-box has and will be accorded, and no man's rights, property, or privileges shall be disturbed. All who desire peace can have peace, by quietly and harmlessly pursuing their lawful avocations. But Tennessee, having taken her stand with her sister States of the South, her honor and safety require that no aid shall be given within her borders to the arms of the tyrant LINCOLN.

We have asked of the North a recognition of our political equality, and have been refused. We have asked for terms merely under which we could enjoy a sense of safety to our property and time-honored institutions, but in vain. Under such circumstances the States of the South resolved to submit no longer to long-repeated and vexatious intermeddling with our rights. The North was deaf to justice, because they believed they had the power to crush us if we rebelled. With terrific threats they moved great armies upon us. Those armies have been driven back with havoc and consternation. Heaven has smiled upon the South—blessing her with rich harvests and heroic sons. The North is already shaken as with a palsy—her late arrogant soldiers filled with apprehension—her late boasted revenues dwindled to a stern necessity for direct taxation. Can there be recreant sons of Tennessee who would strike at their brothers while thus struggling for Southern honor and independence? or would invite the enemy over the border, to inaugurate war and desolation amid our own fair fields? There can be but few such. If any, it were better for their memory had they perished before such dishonor. Let not the Union men of the late contest at the ballot box, among whom I personally know so many to be patriotic and true men, be carried along by excitement or passion into so deplorable an extreme. Though differing upon the late political questions, we are all Tennesseeans. For the honor and glory of Tennessee let us be, as heretofore, shoulder to shoulder in battle, or peacefully at home, not sorrowing when victory perches on the standards of Tennessee regiments.

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,
Brigadier-Gen. Commanding.

THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

The able General who commands the Confederate forces has placed Norfolk and the Navy-yard in a thorough state of defence. The approaches to the city by the Elizabeth River are guarded by numerous heavy batteries. Craney Island, at the mouth of the harbor, bristles with cannon. The flying Hessians left behind them at the Navy-yard the most extensive collection of heavy ordnance in America. Much of it has been used in fortifying the river. Two regiments are stationed in the immediate vicinity of Sewall's Point. The rear of the city is surrounded by an admirably constructed intrenched camp. In case the enemy should land at Lynhaven Bay, or at the inlet on the Atlantic shore, he will be obliged to traverse a country cut up by innumerable small creeks, ditches and swamps, under cover of which our riflemen can play terrible havoc among his ranks. It will be useless for him to attempt to advance without field artillery, and the felling of lofty trees across the roads will retard his progress so much that ere he could reach the intrenched camp he would stand a fair chance of decimation from our infantry. Batteries are also erected around the Navy-yard, and enough of our brave troops are stationed there to protect it successfully against a hundred thousand of the assailants.

There is the utmost confidence placed in the commanding officer, Brigadier-General HUGER. His acknowledged position in the old United States Army, as the best officer of ordnance in the service, is sufficient to warrant this confidence. I find that the General is exceedingly popular with the soldiers and citizens. His warm and genial manner never fails to captivate those who come in his presence. I had an idea that his long connection with the regular service had produced that hauteur and brusqueness so common among men of military education; but the contrary is the fact. No one could be more frank and unbending towards the officers and privates under his command, and no one more courteous towards civilians. The General's head-quarters are at the Custom-house, where he is assisted by Col. S. S. ANDERSON, C. S. A., his son Col. BENJAMIN HUGER, Jr., and other members of his Staff. He has taken a private house in the city, with his family, which certainly looks as if he does not mean to leave the place at the menaces or attacks of the bombastic BUTLER.

A hurried call at the Navy-yard developed a great deal of interest to the visitor. The splendid works at this place are but slightly injured. The barracks near the entrance, it is true, now exhibit only the blackened walls and chimneys. Two of the dry-dock sheds are level with the surface, and the grounds are in some places strewed with the fragments of attempted destructions. Nothing remains of the huge ship-of-line *Pennsylvania* but the charred hull. It was burned to the water's edge. The *Germantown* lies at one of the wharves; the spars and rigging were burned off, but the hull is good. At another wharf is the *Plymouth*, upon which the work is rapidly going forward; the masts are in and the rigging is being repaired. She was the least injured of any of the vessels. In the Baldwin Dry Dock, which the vandals attempted to destroy with twenty kegs of powder, rests the hull of the forty gun steam-frigate *Merrimac*. The deck, with the exception of the red smoke-stack, was swept clean by the fire. The hull being of iron, is not materially injured, and all the machinery which was below the deck needs but little repairing. The *Merrimac* could be put in fighting trim in less than six months. At present there is apparently no work being done on her. With the exception of the two old hulks of the *Delaware* and *Columbus*, and that of the State ship, the remains of none of the other vessels at the Navy-yard, when the vandals began the work of devastation, are now visible above water.

Commodore FRENCH FORREST is in the command of the Navy-yard. Work is going on in the machine-shops. I was gratified to observe the northern wall of the yard lined with several hundred pieces of heavy ordnance. In addition to these, the Navy-yard has contributed its rich treasures to all parts of the States and Confederacy. It was only a few days ago that BEAUREGARD got a number of long pieces from this locality, and I have met here a gentleman from East Tennessee, who comes as the agent of the States' Rights men, with the same object in view."

A STUDENTS' REGIMENT.

Prof. J. G. HOWELL, Principal of the Model School in Chicago, is organizing a Students' Regiment. The day after the disaster at Bull Run the regiment was accepted; orders were given to organize at once and rendezvous in St. Louis on the 23d of this month. One company, the National Rifles, is composed wholly of students and graduates of the Normal University. Two other companies selected from like material through the State at large, will rendezvous at Bloomington on the 20th. The educational institutions at Jacksonville contribute a company. Bureau, DuPage, Madison and McLean Counties furnish each a company, and two companies are now being carefully selected at Chicago. The company elections are held only when each company is fully organized, and after them the regiment election. Gen. FREMONT, whose suggestions and advice had been obtained, is to furnish two of the field officers of the regiment. The post of Adjutant to the regiment, it is expected, will be filled by T. M. CRANDAL, of West Point, and for upwards of ten years Professor of Tactics in the Military Academy, near Baltimore. Some of the companies have connected with them officers of rank in the Mexican war, and many of ELLSWORTH's original Zouaves, of reliable habits, are among the volunteers. The regiment will be attached to Gen. FREMONT's Division.

RATHER OMINOUS.

From the Hamilton (C. W.) Observer, Aug. 10.

There can be little doubt, we think, that trouble is brewing between Great Britain and the United States, hence the cause of sending out an additional complement of troops. The Quebec papers, the other day, contained the following ominous paragraph:

"Capt. HAWORTH, Queen's Messenger, arrived here this morning, by express train, at 3½ o'clock, from Washington, with dispatches from Lord LYONS to go to England by the *Great Eastern*, and with others for His Excellency, the Governor-General."

A sharp eye is being kept upon the movements of our neighbors, and it is said that the dispatches have reference to the blockade and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The probability is that a difficulty will shortly occur in connection with the blockade, *as strict orders have been given the Admiral of the British squadron not to permit British vessels to be seized while passing out from Southern ports.*

Another startling paragraph has appeared in the Quebec journals, as follows:

"A Queen's messenger, Mr. C. JOHNSON, has arrived in town from Europe, *via* Washington, bringing dispatches for His Excellency, which, rumor says, are of an important character, relating to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the efficiency of the blockade."

GEN. WOOL.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 12.

We announce with the most lively satisfaction that all doubt with reference to the orders from Washington to Gen. WOOL is at an end. He this morning received from the War Department a notification that he had been appointed to the command of the Department of Southeastern Virginia—head-quarters at Fortress Monroe—with directions to report himself for duty immediately. He will leave this city for his post of duty on Wednesday. The country will respond with a voice of satisfaction to this act of tardy justice to the veteran hero.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Abraham Hool et al.* vs. *Wm. W. Wright et al.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Matthew Rothery vs. *Ellis B. Harned et al.*—Reference ordered to take account, &c., as prayed for in the complaint, and to report thereon.

Augustus Fowler vs. *Maria Fowler.*—Divorce granted.

Margaret W. Sterin vs. *Wm. Heard.*—Motion granted.

George W. Broinerd vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Reference to Charles P. Kirkland, Esq., to hear and decide issues.

Emeline J. Clement vs. *Abraham J. Clement.*—Report of Referee confirmed, except that the alimony as reported by him commence at the date of the judgment. The amount during the pendency of the action having been heretofore allowed.

Abel W. Conklin vs. *George D. Ingersoll et al.*—Motion denied with costs, with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs.

William Hepburn vs. *Isaac V. Matthews.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Spencer K. Green vs. *Roswell G. Price.*—Reference to R. C. Beamish, Esq., to appoint receiver, and take testimony.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 105 pkgs. Ashes, 11,-510 bbls. Flour, 99 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,785 bushels Wheat, 37,116 bushels Corn, 21,416 bushels Barley, 15,115 bushels Oats, 1,551 pkgs. Provisions, and 810 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—The market has been quiet, to-day, but prices have not varied. Pots, $5 2½; Pearls, $5 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Continue very quiet at 40c. for Patent Sperm, 30c. for Plain do., and 16½c.@17½c. for Adamantine, ₩ lb.

COFFEE—The sales, to-day, were confined to 230 bags Rio, at 13½c.@15c. ₩ lb. Week's receipt of Rio, 5,430 bags; week's sales of Rio, 19,220 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 3,800, per *Margaret*, at 14c.; 1,916, per *Union*, at 14½c., 3,400, per *Washington*, at 14½c., ex ship; 1,400 per *Amy Warwick*, at 13½c.; 506, per *Panama*, at 14c.; 500, per *Fleud Light*, at 13½c.; 300, per *Helena*, at 15c.; 1,500, Santos, by auction, at 15c.@17½c., averaging $15 51; and 773, per *Rolling Wave*, at 13½c.@14c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds in private hands, this morning, 135,901 bags, including 114,871 bags Rio and Santos, 11,885 bags Maracaibo, 5,602 bags St. Domingo, 2,200 bags Java, 600 bags Bombay, 425 bags Laguayra, and 318 bags Costa Rica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 19½c.@20c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 15c.@17c.; Rio, 12½c.@15c.; and St. Domingo, at 14c.@14½c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.		Bags.
Aug. 10, Baltimore	12,000	Aug. 13, New-York	114,871
Aug. 10, Philadelphia	3,000		
Grand total			129,871

COPPER—All kinds are inactive at unchanged quotations. Refined ingot, 17½c.@18c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Though the severe rain-storm impedes business, to-day, a moderate inquiry prevails, and prices continue to favor sellers. Sales 700 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	15	15½	15½	15½
Middling, ₩ lb	18	18½	18½	18½
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	18½	18½	19	19½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet to-day for State and Western Flour, owing in part to the boisterous weather, but as the available supplies continue limited, prices are well supported, the tendency being toward a higher range, especially for low grades, such as are wanted by shippers. The reported transactions reach 6,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; poor to choice Extra State at $4 50@$4 70, mainly at $4 55@$4 60, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 30@$4 40, extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 50, extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 55@$5 60, inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$4 95, round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5@$5 10 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 50@ 4 70
Superfine Western	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 5 60
Inferior extra Ohio	4 90@ 4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in [illegible] demand, at previous figures. Sales 1,350 bbls., [illegible] $5 60@$5 75 for good to good superfine Alexandria, [illegible] for fancy to very extra [illegible]. Canadian Flour is quiet, [illegible] at $4 30@$4 40, and Inferior to very choice extra, at $4 55@$7 50, ₩ bbl., sales 650 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $2 25 for very common Western, $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quite steadily held, but transactions have been limited.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 40@$2 50, Bunch do. at $1 65@$1 75 ₩ box, and Currants at 6½c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly offered, to-day, and the market has been quiet. The demand has been fair, but the increased firmness of holders has had the effect of checking operations, which have been likewise impeded by the rain-storm. The reported sales amount to 58,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, on private terms; White Western at $1 26@$1 30, Amber do. (Winter) at $1 21; red Western, at $1 20; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 10@$1 12; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 95c.@$1 10; Racine Spring $1 03; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 85c.@$1 02; new white Kentucky $1 32@$1 35 ₩ bush. Corn continues in good request, at buoyant rates; sales 65,000 bushels, at 43c.@49c. (the latter an extreme price) for poor to prime mixed Western; 40c.@42½c. for damaged do.; 50c. for Western Yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 60c.@62c. for Northern, 7c.@49c. for Western, ₩ bushel. Sales 1,300 bushels. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 26c.@28c., Western at 31½c.@32½c., and State at 32c.@33c. ₩ bushel. Sales, 1,000 bushels Barley Malt, at 85c. ₩ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Detroit.

Receipts.	Past week.	Cor. week last year.	Since Jan. 1, 1861.	To date last year.
Flour, bbls	6,966	12,025	404,596	195,316
Wheat bushels	15,501	41,068	559,310	362,082
Corn bushels	25,500	17,522	488,620	357,866
Oats, bushels	1,115	2,157	89,737	45,677
Rye, bushels	127	——	9,938	10,064
Barley, bushels	103	238	15,793	22,221

HAY—North River continues inactive, at 50c.@65c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@55c. for new crop, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, yet steady, to-day, including last year's crop, at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859, at 10c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland has declined to 70c. for common, and 80c. for lump, ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day: 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin continues in request at rising prices; sales: 2,500 bbls. at $4 50 for common; $4 62½@$4 75 for strained, and $4 75@$4 87½ for No. 2 ₩ 310 lbs; also $5@$6 25 for No. 1 ₩ 280 lbs. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. The sales of Spirits Turpentine add up 1,250 bbls. at $1 67½@$1 70 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Linseed have been salable and buoyant. We quote Crude Whale at 40c.@45c.; Crude Sperm at $1 18@$1 26, as extremes; and Linseed at 59c.@60c. ₩ gallon. Other kinds have been partially neglected.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and prices have favored buyers. Sales: 320 bbls. at $15 12½ for Mess and $10 12½@$10 25 for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is dull and heavy. Sales 250 tierces and bbls., at 8½c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Beef is inactive at former prices; sales, since our last, 175 bbls., at $12 25@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams $13 50@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in request at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet at 4c.@7c., ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of only small lots, today, at $5 50@$6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales at Boston, a lot of Calcutta Linseed, from store, at $1 65, and an invoice of Bombay do., at $1 68¾ ₩ bush.

SOAP—Sales 70 boxes Castile, chiefly at 10½c. ₩ lb., with 3 ₩ cent. off for cash. Holders are now asking 12c.@12½c., cash, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been limited, to-day, yet prices have not varied, sales 234 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 5½c.@6½c., and a lot of Havana, in boxes, at 7c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are in moderate request, and prices of desirable lots are very firm.

TALLOW—Sales, 65,000 lbs., at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 285 bbls., chiefly at 16¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements have been limited, to-day, at our revised quotations: For Liverpool: Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₩ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 5¾d.@6½d.; Corn, 5½d.@6d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₩ tierce. Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s.@25s., ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 7d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@9¾d. ₩ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₩ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 35s. ₩ ton; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ₩ lb. For Cork and a market—Corn, in bulk, 11½d. ₩ bushel. For Bristol—Wheat, 9¾d. ₩ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, (13,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, 16c. ₩ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves		For	
Teutonia	Southampton		New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool		New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool		Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool		New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool		New-York	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool		Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool		New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton		New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool		Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool		New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton		New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool		Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton		New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool		New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool		New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool		New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

	Leaves	For	
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	6 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 3 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Africa* will close in this City at 10 A. M. on Wednesday morning.

The mails for Cuba per the *Marion* will close at 2 P. M. on Thursday.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

SEND A COPY BY NEXT MAIL. E. L. F.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 65 Broadway.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the insect tribe will kill.
ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

THE LADY WHO, BY MISTAKE, EXchanged her parasol for a sun umbrella, in pew No. 6, in the gallery of Rev. Dr. Spring's church, on the occasion of Rev. Dr. Hoge's farewell sermon will oblige the owner by leaving the umbrella with the sexton of said church, where she can receive her own in exchange.

WANTED, ESTIMATES FOR THE ERECtion of a hotel in the country, for net cash, three hours' journey from the City. To be a frame building. None but responsible parties and those who can give good security, need address A. B., Box No. 137 Times Office, giving name and residence.

FOR SALE—A CAPTAIN'S REGULATION UNIform, consisting of overcoat, dress-coat, [illegible] letters, straps, sword and belt, sash, revolver, [illegible]. To be seen at No. 44 Chatham-st. Also a military saddle and equipments, price $50.

MACHINERY WANTED.—SMALL ENGINES, lathes, planers, drills, vices, &c., wanted, such as have been used by sewing-machine makers and similar small work would answer best. Address CASH BUYER, Box No. 119 Times Office.

WANTED—A BRUSSELS OR TAPESTRY CARpet for a room 15½ by 16½ feet; must be a light ground and but little used; no second-hand furniture dealers need apply. Address H. HUSTED, box No. 118 Times Office.

ADOPTION.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY having a fine healthy boy 11 weeks old, wishes to have him adopted by some respectable party. Inquire at No. 250 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY; OR, THE LIEBMAN IN NAPLES—PEGGY GREEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLESTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-STREET.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch from St. Louis, published in the evening papers yesterday, announced the defeat of the National Army at Springfield, Missouri, and the death of Gen. LYON. The information was first received in St. Louis by the Secessionists, on Monday evening, through a special courier from the vicinity of the battle, who rode several horses to death in his haste to be before the Government courier with the news. Gen. FREMONT, however, is stated to have received his dispatches about midnight. The rebel reports announced the total rout of the National Army; but the dispatches of Gen. FREMONT simply announced an engagement, with severe loss on both sides, the death of Gen. LYON, and the retirement of the National forces towards Rolla in good order, under the command of Gen. SIEGEL. Still later dispatches, however, turn the National defeat into a most glorious victory, although the report of the death of Gen. LYON is confirmed. The engagement took place on the 10th inst. The National forces, in three columns, under the command respectively of Generals LYON, SIEGEL and STURGIS, made the attack at 6 o'clock in the morning, at a place nine miles southeast of Springfield. The enemy, according to the muster rolls captured on the field, numbered *twenty-three thousand*, including regiments from Louisiana and Tennessee, with Texas Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds, while our forces were but *eight thousand* strong, including some two thousand Home Guards. Gen. LYON fired the first gun, when the engagement immediately became general. After two or three hours' severe cannonading, the execution done by Capt. TOTTEN'S Artillery proved too much for the enemy, and they commenced to fall back, when the National cavalry, posted on the enemy's left, and Gen. SIEGEL'S artillery on the right, commenced a terrific onslaught, which spread slaughter and dismay in the rebel ranks. They were pursued to their camps, and shells from TOTTEN'S artillery set fire to their tents and baggage, and completely destroyed them. The rebel Gens. MCCULLOCH and PAICE were both killed. Gen. LYON was killed while leading a charge at the head of his column, after having one horse shot under him. The command then devolved upon Gen. SIEGEL, who deemed it prudent to retire to Springfield, and subsequently to Rolla, as before stated, carrying with him a large amount of specie taken from the Springfield Bank, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

A flag of truce reached Fortress Monroe from Norfolk on Monday, accompanying a number of our surgeons who were captured on the field of battle at Bull Run, who, after being kept as prisoners for two weeks, attending upon the wounded at Manassas and Richmond, have been released on parole. They represent that they have been kindly and courteously treated, and declare that the stories of barbarities upon the battle-field are untrue, so far as they know. They were accompanied by a number of men who have been unconditionally released, in accordance with a promise made to them upon the field by Col GARDNER, of Georgia, for kindness shown to him and other wounded rebels. The released surgeons state that the number of National prisoners at Richmond, including the wounded, is from ten to twelve hundred. They have full lists of the wounded prisoners, and those who have died of their wounds, which will, doubtless, soon be published.

We have received from time to time, through our correspondents and other channels, the most conclusive proofs that all along the lower Potomac, in spite of the vigilance of the Government cruisers, communication has been constantly kept up between the Secessionists of Maryland and the Virginia rebels, and that supplies to an unlimited extent have reached the latter by this means. We now have still further corroboration of these facts in a communication made by Capt. CRAVEN, commander of the *Yankee*, giving the details of the recent operations of the Potomac flotilla. Through information from an escaped negro, he ascertained that a depôt for rebel supplies exists at Herring Creek. Capt. BROWN, of the *Resolute*, immediately broke up this depôt. On entering the creek he was immediately fired upon with muskets, but succeeded in effecting a landing, when the Secessionists fled. He then destroyed the boat used by them in their business, and carried off what property was there, including ten negroes belonging to a Col. BROWN, which, of course, under the recent decision of the Government, are confiscated. Four other negroes recently escaped on board the *Reliance*, who reported as the reason of their flight that their master, Col. FORBES, wished to send them to the wars.

The privateer *Sumter* has again been heard from—this time at Curaçoa, where she arrived on the 17th ult., as we learn from Capt. BORNHAM, of the brig *Sea Foam*, which arrived at this port yesterday. The Governor of Curaçoa allowed her to enter the port to coal and refit, notwithstanding the protest of the United States Consul. She lay there eight days, during which time her crew had liberty on shore, and created considerable disturbance.

Advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 29th ult., represent that a large number of the Texan rebels were on their way to seize Fort Stanton, and any Government property they can find. Preparations had been made at the Fort to receive them, however, and it was believed that no damage would be done. The news that the regulars had been ordered home by the Government, and that volunteers were to supply their places, had created considerable excitement at Santa Fé, where very little faith was placed in the utility of volunteers in operation against the Indians and Texan rebels. Fort Fillmore was garrisoned by thirteen companies of regulars, who were under marching orders for the States, and only waiting for the volunteers to relieve them.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Champion* arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, with the mails, passengers and treasure—nearly a million—from California. She left Aspinwall on the 4th inst. The news from California is not so late as that already received by the Pony Express, and there is very little intelligence of interest from Central or South America. Relative to the movements of the revolutionary forces in New-Granada, there is nothing new. The report that MOSQUERA had met with reverses at Bogota was doubted. We shall, however, no doubt, receive positive advices by the next arrival. Venezuela is represented to be in a condition of insecurity bordering on anarchy. A letter, received in Panama, gives the most gloomy account of the state of affairs there.

A regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, at which the only important matter acted on, was the reception of a communication from E. MORT, Esq., with reference to property in Brooklyn on "made ground," including the "Atlantic dock" grounds, all of which he declares is within the limits of the City of New-York, and thus liable for taxes and assessments, the original charter of the City fixing the boundaries to low water mark on the Long Island shore. This, if confirmed by the Court, will add a large amount of taxable property to New-York.

The Stock Market was tame through the dealings of yesterday. Late in the afternoon unfavorable rumors from the Army in Missouri caused a decline of ⅛@¼ per cent. New-York Central left off 73¾, and Missouris fell to 43 ¾ cent. The Bank Committee on the Government Loan did not agree on the details of their report until after business hours. It is understood to be highly encouraging for a large and successful negotiation.

The General Markets were inactive, yesterday, the stormy weather having impeded operations. Flour was lightly dealt in, yet prices were well supported. Limited transactions were reported in Wheat and Corn, which were stiffly held, in view of the very small receipts. Coffee, Cotton, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Whisky and Provisions were in slack request. Naval Stores were less sought after. Metals were inactive, as were also Fish, Hay, Hemp, Hops, Seeds, Hides, Oils, Candles and Spices. Tobacco was in moderate demand. The freight market was very dull.

The Cattle Markets are again fully supplied. Including 200 stale bullocks, there were 4 000 head at Forty-fourth-street, and a few more were anticipated. The heavy rain made out-door transactions extremely unpleasant, and probably retarded the sales, more bullocks being left over for Wednesday, than at any previous market for several weeks past. Prices remain as last week, or 8c for good cattle and 8¼c.@8½c. for prime grades. Most of the stock was very good. Cattle are ½c ₩ lb. cheaper than one year ago.

The New Government Loan.

Mr. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, has been in this City for a few days, for the purpose of conferring with our capitalists and bankers in reference to the new Government Loan. He has also been met here by deputations both from Boston and Philadelphia, in reference to the same subject.

In a matter of such magnitude, it is of the utmost importance that we commence with a policy competent to provide not only the sum voted by Congress, but a much larger sum, if necessary. One year will consume the provision already made. We may have to double the amount before the country is fully pacified. It has abundant means for any possible wants of the Government, and the people will promptly come to its aid as soon as an adequate plan is proposed. It is upon such a plan, we understand, that a Committee of the Banks, who have this matter in charge, are deliberating.

There were two ways open to Mr. CHASE—to make a direct appeal to the people, or to use the Banks as instruments of reaching them. Perhaps the latter course is wiser. As representatives of the moneyed classes, they have a stake in supporting the Government far greater than the value of any commissions growing out of the negotiating of any portion, or all of the loan. Government represents society, and if its credit be tainted, that of every individual suffers. The moment its six per cent. stocks reach par, industry and enterprise will assume their wonted activity. Commerce will revive. Every one will resume his accustomed occupation, confident in the future. The price of Government securities is the measure of this confidence. Every man in business looks to his reward and profit in the future, not the present, and for whatever he may be engaged in producing he knows there will be a demand, provided all others like himself have confidence in the stability of Government and social order. Were Government Sixes to go to and remain for any length of time at seventy-five cents on the dollar, every merchant and business man owing money would fail. It would be felt that a Government whose credit was so low could not long continue; or if it did, it could promise neither protection nor stability for industry or enterprise. Every man's credit would sink in like ratio. Conscious of our weakness, we should become morally and intellectually demoralized, as well as impoverished. The people, therefore, must raise and sustain the credit of the Government, as a means of restoring their own prosperity. This view of the case appeals more strongly to the managers of our Banks than any others, because the assets of these institutions consist very largely of bills receivable, the value of which is in exact ratio to the credit which Government enjoys. In taking the loan they have this double inducement—a good security at a high rate of interest, and the strengthening of their customers, and thereby increasing the value of their own assets.

How shall this be done? The most obvious way, it appears to us, is for the Banks of the three leading cities to tell the Secretary that they will take, as he wants, $25.000.000 or $50,000,000 of his loan, paying for the same as they would pay an ordinary creditor or depositor. In this way they could, if they chose, retain the larger portion of their specie. Such a step would give the bonds a currency that would cause them to be sought after, when the whole problem would be solved. No one questions the abundant means of our people. At the end of one or two months, the public would have absorbed the first batch of bonds, leaving the Banks free to take the second. The money is not going out of the country; in sixty or ninety days it would, in a great measure, return to the Banks again, in the ordinary routine of business. They would not be crippled in the slightest degree, as their office would be little more than to distribute the securities to the public, after having stamped upon them the highest credit which, in public opinion, they can receive.

With regard to the form in which the loan shall be issued, there is difference of opinion. The law provides for the issuing of notes of at least $50,000,000, in denominations of $5 and upwards, payable at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers on demand; the same also to be receivable in payment of Government dues. To this it is objected, with much force, that the precedent is an unsafe one; that the Government may promise what it may find itself unable to perform; that its business undertaking should have all the attributes of a commercial transaction; that it is a borrower, and should supply its wants from the solid capital of the country, not by creating it by the issue of its own notes; that the country needs no further stimulus to its business than a high credit on the part of the Government, and a well-ordered system of public finance; that for Government to issue its own notes, is a species of banking, which it should not undertake; nor should it invade, by providing a currency, the proper functions of the Banks, which are relied on to take and give character to the loan. Some of these objections have great force. We are confident that the credit of Government would be placed much higher by availing itself of the capital of the country in exchange for its bonds to mature hereafter, than by the issue of its obligations on demand. If so, the course to be pursued is plain. For such credit, all that is wanted is an expression of public confidence, which cannot be had in its most valuable form, should Government seek to sustain itself by paying out its own notes on demand. The higher the price, the more active demand for its bonds. With the credit of an active demand at home, there is no doubt that there would be an active foreign demand quite sufficient to relieve us of all fear as to shipments of specie. No matter what the London *Times*, or any other organ of Government or public opinion in Europe may say, if we make a good security and offer a high rate of interest, it will attract money wherever this exists. People have not forgotten that only two or three years ago our Government was redeeming its own paper at a premium of 22 per cent. Any debt we may contract will not begin to approach those of foreign countries, while relatively the means of our people are far greater.

But whatever course be decided upon, let us have action. A proper appeal to the people would be promptly responded to, and has same advantages in identifying them more intimately with the contest. We presume, however, that the Banks may be made the instruments of reaching the public. Let Mr. CHASE remember that celerity may be quite as much of a virtue in a financier as in a general, in these days when popular opinion gives the latter both means and men whereby to win his victories.

Spies in Washington.

It is now well ascertained that the whole plan of the advance of our forces upon Manassas Junction, the deviations of the different columns, the movements designed as feints as well as for attack, were as thoroughly known to the rebel Generals as to our own. Hence they were fully prepared to receive it with an overwhelming force, and defeat was almost inevitable, as it is in nine times out of ten, in such cases. It is the object of strategy to mislead the enemy, and to assail him in his weakest point. But up to this time, we have had no strategy in the campaign in the East, because the rebels, through spies, with which Washington is swarming, are kept constantly informed of all our plans and the condition and strength of our forces, and can always adapt the strength and mode of their resistance to our plan of attack. Hence the disasters, or perhaps we should say, the uniform want of success in Eastern Virginia, the campaign in which is directed from Washington, while in other parts of the country our arms have made steady progress.

Such a condition of things is very mortifying. But we must not forget that if one-third of the people of Washington are now rebels and spies, nearly the whole were, only a few months ago, including the President and nearly every member of his Cabinet. The master spirits both of Mr. PIERCE'S and Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administrations have been plotting, for eight long years, the overthrow of the Government, and have been earnestly occupied in fomenting the rebellion that is now seeking its destruction. With both of these Administrations secession was at a premium. The greater part of all the offices of Government were filled by persons who openly and heartily advocated the destruction of the Confederacy, in the event of the election of a person to office not acceptable to their tastes or ideas. Such an event being foreseen under Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, his confidential advisers immediately began to prepare for the outbreak by disarming the North, by corrupting the Army, and by putting the South in position for the stupendous resistance it is now making. Many of these efforts were as open as the day, yet a large portion of the North denounced all measures calculated to thwart or check them. There was to be no coercion; no forts were to be held against the wishes of those designing to seize them. Mr. FLOYD, with impunity, stole our arms; Mr. TOUCEY scattered and dismantled our fleet, and Mr. COBB visited New-York with the express purpose of putting an end to the operations of Government, by destroying its credit. Mr. YANCEY was received with open arms by a great political party in this State, and *fêted* all the way on his political tour from New-York City to Niagara Falls. For a time the moral sense of a large portion of the community seemed completely debauched. Washington, made up of office-holders appointed by such Administrations, could not be otherwise than the very focus of the disunion schemes and sentiment. Dissolution had been plotted there for years. The *haut ton* there was as intensely Pro-Slavery and hostile to Northern institutions as Charleston itself. It was not to be expected that such a sink could be purged in a day, or in a month, or in a year. A whole community had to be newly made. Till this work is completed, the place will swarm with traitors. It is their life and habit. Instead of wondering that there are so many, we really ought to congratulate ourselves that there are so few; that we have a loyal Administration there—a loyal Congress; a lever with which to work, to ferret out the rascals. The Administration is gradually waking up to the crisis. It is always unpleasant to proceed against one's neighbors; but the arrest of Mr. FAULKNER shows that this false delicacy is no longer to be respected. Only let this be followed up by a little more such decided action, and we can move our forces without the conviction that every step they take and every plan we lay out is instantly communicated to the enemy. We shall then begin to achieve successes in the East, that have so signalized our arms elsewhere.

Courage and Cowardice.

Recent events have made these two qualities much talked of, but it may be questioned whether they are justly appreciated by the mass of those who attribute one or the other of them so freely to men who are, or a few days ago were, in the service of their country. The lexicographers tell us that courage is that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, without fear, or depression of spirits, and that cowardice is the want of courage to face danger. But do these definitions convey either a clear or a just notion of the qualities which they are intended to express? If the Chevalier BAYARD had lacked courage to face the danger which Mons. BLONDIN gaily braved every time he walked upon that rope that trembled with the roar of Niagara; if RICHARD the Lion-hearted had shrunk from the midnight work which the resurrection-man performs with as much indifference as if he were digging ditches in broad daylight; if the woman who will go through fire and water for her child, swoons upon a giddy height, or shrieks at the sight of vermin; if the sailor who in black darkness furls the sail upon the slippery yard, that now dips in the ocean and now sweeps up to heaven, is palsied with terror on the back of a restive horse, do we call them cowards? We certainly do not; and yet they as certainly do lack courage to face certain kinds of danger, real or imagined; and, as far as they are concerned, it matters not at all whether the cause of their fear has or has not a real existence.

There is, then, some other element in courage than mere indifference to danger; cowardice is something more than a mere shrinking away from danger. If we examine the subject more closely, we shall find that two moral qualities—faithfulness to duty and self-control—are, no less than bravery, our traits of courage. A man may be brave, absolutely fearless, and yet lack courage; not moral courage, but physical courage of the higher kind. Indeed, the man who does not know the sensation of fear (and there are men so constituted) can never be truly courageous. His bravery lacks moral quality; it is instinctive, like that of the bull-dog, which sends him headlong at the bull's nostrils at his first sight of the animal, and shuts his jaws with grip that even death does not unloose. Such bravery is mere indifference to danger; and mere indifference has no moral quality, good or bad. No act is laudable that is not the consequence of volition; no moral state is virtuous that is not the result of self-control. The truly courageous man is he, who being sensible to fear, yet from faithfulness to duty and from self-respect conquers his fear and faces his enemy. And the greater his nervous apprehension of danger, the higher the quality of his courage; and, if he have attained absolute self-command, the more serviceable is it, because the more completely and sensibly does its possessor appreciate the dangers which he is called upon to overcome.

Fortunately, the courage of most men partakes more or less of this high character—because almost all men are born very sensible to fear. It was CHARLES the XIIth. of Sweden, we believe, who remarked of the man who said that he had never known fear, "Then he never snuffed a candle with his fingers;" and FREDERICK of Prussia showed unmistakably that his whole being was shaken to the centre with fear in his first battle; and yet no more courageous soldier ever drew a sword. The truth is that a few men are born fearless; but most men acquire the higher quality of courage, either by moral self-discipline, or by the experience of danger. But unfortunately, too, there are some men who are constitutionally so timid, or morally so weak, that they can never, either from a sense of duty or from self-respect, bring themselves to face mortal danger with equanimity. Such men we reproach as cowards. Men pity them; women despise them. Perhaps it may not be entirely charitable to visit thus a weakness which may be entirely constitutional; but it is inevitable. For this courage, this high moral quality is the saving grace of manhood. Without it, the race would sink into surdidness and selfish vice; it would grovel in falsehood, the shield of the coward; and each man would live in a debasing fear that he might at any moment become the prey of some fellow-creature a little stronger or craftier than himself.

Let the men who have taken up, or who are now about to take up arms for the first time in the service of their country, examine themselves closely by this standard. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they will find the process a cheering one; and in the hundredth it may save them from disgrace far worse than death. Let the few who shrunk away from danger at Manassas be at least honest enough to withdraw from situations which they have found that they were not born to fill; but let not the thousands who then faced death with courage, and fought a desperate foe with a gallantry far above desperation, have any doubt of themselves because in this, their first battle, they proved capable by contagion of the fear which the father of modern military science exhibited in isolation, and which in like manner, and with less cause, infected the veterans who won the field of Solferino. They are better soldiers, as well as wiser men, for their experience upon that hapless day, as the insurrectionists will find when next they meet them.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—One of the City papers has mentioned the fact that a telegraphic wire had been discovered laid under ground and extending from Fortress Monroe towards Fox Hill, held by the rebels. The discovery was made on Wednesday of last week, by a private in the Twentieth (Turner) New-York Regiment, while bathing near the bridge leading from the Fort to Camp Hamilton. He struck against it in the water while diving. The fact was immediately reported to Col. MAX WEBER, who directed Major SCHNEPF to investigate the matter. He found that the wire came out from the wall of the bridge towards the Fortress, but having no authority to take down the wall he could trace it no farther in that direction. On the other side he followed it about a mile and a half towards Fox Hill, where the Secession pickets are posted. Col. WEBER reported the facts to the Adjutant-General and to Col. DIMMOCK, commander of the Fortress, both of whom declared they knew nothing about it.

We have seen a piece of this wire, brought to the City by Lieut. MERKLE, of the Turner Regiment. It is a copper wire, coated first with gutta percha, and then with woven cord, being about three-eighths of an inch thick. It would certainly be worth while to ascertain by whom this wire was laid down and what precise purpose it was intended to serve. It is scarcely possible that any person within the fort should have had anything to do with it,—but the matter ought to be made the subject of inquiry.

Prisoners of War.

Several of the letters received at the North, from soldiers and others held as prisoners at Richmond, express the hope of a speedy release through an *exchange* of prisoners between the two Governments. We see no indications that their wishes are likely to be gratified. The Government has thus far adhered rigidly to the position taken by the President in his proclamations, that this is not a war but an insurrection,—that the Government of the United States is engaged in an attempt to enforce its laws against individuals and cumbinations which refuse obedience to them. While hostilities are conducted on this basis, the Government must of necessity ignore very many of the rules and usages of recognized warfare.

In no instance thus far has the President made or asked any exchange of prisoners. Those who have been taken by the National troops have been regarded as in rebellion against the lawful authority of the country. To avoid the inconvenience and expense of holding them in captivity, they have as a general thing been released on taking an oath to support hereafter the Government of the United States,—and officers thus taken have been released on parole. Exceptions are made in the case of officers or agents of the United States who, having been in the service of the Government, have broken their oaths of allegiance in resisting the law.

It is often made a ground of accusation that the Government has thus released its prisoners and deprived itself of the power of ransoming its own people who are in the hands of the enemy. But the Government could make no such exchange without departing from the ground it has taken, and recognizing the legality of the war that is waged upon it. This, evidently, it does not intend to do. It will deal with the prisoners whom it may capture according to the necessities of the case,—but without any reference to those who may be prisoners on the other side. This may involve the latter in very serious hardships and peril,—but that is a misfortune incident to the rebellion, which cannot be allowed to control the action of the Government or to alter its views of the case.

The Government has some thirty or forty persons in custody who have been engaged in privateering. These men, according to the laws of the United States, have been guilty of piracy—and nothing can relieve them from the penalties of that crime but the clemency of the President, or some such recognition of the Confederate Government as shall concede its authority to release citizens of the United States from the duty of obeying its laws. Our Government cannot make any such recognition. It must treat these men as citizens, and try them by the laws which they have violated. They will be tried in the Courts of the United States, and, if convicted, will unquestionably be sentenced to death. JEFFERSON DAVIS, it is said, threatens to hang one of our prisoners for every one of these privateersmen that may be executed. He has the power to put his threat in execution;—but the Government cannot heed it or be influenced by it, without sacrificing the cause of the country to the safety of individuals.

We were under the impression a few days since, when we referred to this matter, that our Government had exchanged flags of truce. We believe, however, that it has sent no flags to the rebels,—that it has, indeed, refused to do so in every case, even to provide for the dead and wounded of our Army. This has undoubtedly been done to avoid any tacit concession of belligerent rights to the rebels in arms. When Mr. HARRIS and Mr. MCGRAW went to Manassas to recover the body of Col. CAMERON, they went as individuals,—claiming to be neutrals, and without the safeguard of any flag of truce. The commander of the rebel forces refused to recognize them, and holds them as prisoners.

The progress of the war may modify the action of the Government in these respects,—but thus far it has steadily refused to recognize the rebels, in any way, as belligerents, or to concede to them any of the rights that belong to nations in a state of war.

STEEL CANNON.—A letter in another column, from the agent of KRUPP, the Prussian steel maker, throws still more light on the subject of sound steel cannon. Hammers of forty tons and ingots of forty tons, turned down to a gun of twelve inches bore, *must* make sound work, and we hope our iron manufacturers will improve their facilities in a similar manner.

The first of KRUPP'S steel guns we shall have, are to be presented, we understand, from some patriotic Americans in Paris. These two guns are of 3 4-10 inch bore, and 55 inches length, called four-pounders. By themselves they will hardly form a battery, but four more with them would constitute a very useful and effective flying battery, and we hope the Government, while very properly encouraging home manufactures by large orders, will import enough to set up this most celebrated make of cannon in the world, as a mark for our manufacturers. The cost of the finished guns is some $850 each. The ingots can be imported and then turned and rifled here, as well as anywhere, if the steel should prove superior to anything we can produce, and thus give our loyal machine-shops a part of the work. At all events, let us have more *steel* guns. The six hundred Pennsylvania wrought-iron guns are undoubtedly superior to bronze or cast-iron, but the Albany Iron Works' and the Trenton Iron Works' *steel* are thoroughly tested and should be used.

ADVERTISING DODGES.—The telegraph, the Washington correspondents of various papers, and the editorial columns of some of them, have kept the nation in anxious suspense for near ten days, about a visit that Mrs. LINCOLN was supposed to be about to make to Long Branch. Her wardrobe was prepared, her handboxes ready, and the day set for her departure from the White House. The adulators of the "Republican Court" and the seekers for office, and the noble "Jenkins," were supposed to have crowded to Long Branch, secured rooms a week in advance, and waited patiently for the advent of the President's excellent wife.

She did not go; but no doubt the advertisement served its purpose in securing for some enterprising but seedy individual, who engineered the dodge, a good room and a free ticket at Long Branch. But the "party," as is presumed, wishes to secure quiet rest, and freedom from hotel bills at Newport; and now it is discovered that Mrs. LINCOLN is going to Newport, and will stay a time at Long Branch, if she stops there even. And so the word is sent out to all the papers. It is grievous to find such lies made of the Press. Could there not be a censorship over this illegitimate advertising?

THE BURNING OF HAMPTON.—The Richmond papers are unanimous in denouncing the burning of Hampton, and in ascribing that act of vandalism to the National troops. The statements thus far from that point are very explicit in attributing it to the rebels;—but we hope the official report of the transaction will leave no doubt upon the subject. It was not understood at the time that the rebels were in possession of the village, although it was known that our forces had withdrawn to the other side of the river. We have no doubt that the burning was the work of the rebels, though we find it difficult to conceive any adequate motive for the act. If they intended at any time to attack our forces at Camp Hamilton, the village would have afforded them considerable shelter in approaching,—while it could have been of comparatively little use to our troops in any event. Its destruction was an act of wanton and inexcusable barbarism, no matter by whom it was perpetrated; and we hope to see the National troops fully and completely acquitted of all suspicion in connection therewith.

THE PRESS AND THE GOVERNMENT.—The *Evening Post* has the following:

"The Baltimore *Exchange* of to-day publishes a statement which purports to give the [illegible] of McCLELLAN'S future operations [illegible] *of the agreement of the Press* [illegible] *ties.*"

We do not think that the *Exchange* has violated any confidence reposed in it by Gen. McCLELLAN,—for the simple reason that Gen. McCLELLAN is not likely to have placed any confidence in it. He might just as well take the Charleston *Mercury* and the Richmond *Enquirer* into his confidence. Neither of those papers is one whit more devoted to the cause of secession than the *Exchange*. It has been, and still is, doing everything in its power to misrepresent and vilify the National Government, and to rouse the people of Baltimore to renewed insurrection against its authority. The *Sun* is a more mischievous paper, because it has a much larger circulation and a greater influence; but it is not one whit more hostile to the Government of the United States, or more anxious for its overthrow, than the *Exchange*.

PROGRESS OF BARBARISM.—Gen. BEAUREGARD commenced his campaign against the Union in Virginia by the issue of a proclamation charging that the United States Armies were marching upon the South under banners inscribed "Beauty and Booty." In various quarters in the South, this shameful lie has been repeated, until no doubt myriads of the benighted Secessionists believe it.

Gen. PILLOW is now invading Missouri, and he, too, has issued a proclamation, embodying and repeating BEAUREGARD'S lie; and accompanying it with the savage avowal that "no quarter will be shown to troops marching under such a banner." So from lying to murder do the Confederates progress by rapid stages.

Summer Resorts.

The pressure of the times will hardly interfere with the health and pleasure of City folk, by driving them from the narrow quarters, late hours and elaborate dinners of the fashionable resorts, to the country inns and farm-houses, the boating and fishing, and the riding and clambering of the fresh mountain districts, so easily accessible on the west and the north. While a few fastidious letter-writers make fun enough of homely fare and tasteless surroundings, as if they say more defined all country life than the Five Points characterize all city life, the great mass of wiser and quieter City people are much given, of late, to ferreting out the fruitful valleys, the commanding hill-sides, and the good living of Southern New-York and New-England, and Northern Jersey and Pennsylvania, and of bringing to town in October a company of hard-fisted boys, and rosy wives and daughters—the sight of which brings professional sorrow to the countenance of the family physician. We advise people who can't afford fourth-story rooms of the Newport persuasion, and don't know where to go for the fresh air they sorely need, to make a reconnoissance up the Harlem railroad, for instance, to the mountain and lake districts of Croton Falls, Sallsbury, and the upper Housatonic. A hundred miles to the northward, lies perhaps the most agreeable country for summer-seasoning purposes—scenery, health, and facilities for good living considered—that has yet been discovered by New-Yorkers. In addition to the highly cultivated valleys, and the lakes and forests of a hilly section, the Toccounuc mountains break up into spurs and peaks innumerable (the highest being 2,800 feet above the sea,) and affording views into four States, besides the gorges and waterfalls, which are the delight of picnicists and trout fishermen. The quiet towns on either side the Hudson, and the hill and valley counties of Northern Jersey, are all accessible by rail, and the reason why more of our citizens do not find such delightful, yet economical summer resorts, is because they do not try.

A COMPACT CAMP CHEST.—Mr. GEORGE PARR has invented a camp chest which contains, within a very small compass, all that three soldiers can need in the way of furniture. The chest is less than three feet long and weighs only forty pounds; yet it contains a table, three stools, cooking apparatus, plates, knives and forks, cups, &c., &c.—nearly fifty pieces in all—enough to make camp life comfortable. It is an admirable invention and must be popular with officers and others of the Army. The agency for it is at BALL & BLACK'S.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBELS.

Their Unity and Concentration of Purpose—Slaveholders and Offices—How a Minority is Enabled to Rule, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

When an engineer is about to hoist a ponderous body, his first care is to make a reliable estimate of its real weight and bulk, before he undertakes to adjust the machinery and tackle by which he proposes to handle it.

In the National effort to control and subdue the rebels who now disturb and threaten to rend the country, it is equally incumbent on all whose duty it is to direct the powerful machinery of this Government, to endeavor to appreciate the numbers, strength and means of the insurgents.

There is an unity and a concentration of purpose in the slaveholding element of Southern society, which gives that interest a political influence, far transcending its intrinsic force, and which might well be mistaken for absolute material power.

It is our present purpose to separate, if possible, this unity, and these common sympathies and purposes, which impart to every movement of the Southern disorganizers of this country, such vast capacity to originate and develope a political conspiracy, from that actual financial and physical strength, which is needed for the maintenance of power, in periods of active hostility.

Estimating the strength of the Southern people now in rebellion, a careless observer might easily mistake the facility with which States supposed to be essentially loyal, have been suddenly thrown into a condition of anarchy and insurrection, for evidence of the existence there—in spite of the opposing testimony offered by direct past elections—of a formidable, if not an overwhelming, disunion element.

It is difficult for those who are accustomed only to society as it is found in the Free States of the North, to comprehend the influence—or the means by which this influence is exercised—of a small leaven of slaveholders in any community where their existence and pretensions are tolerated. There are in fact, but about 350,000 slave proprietors in the United States; yet these proprietors, holding on an average nine or ten slaves each, are relieved of many of the cares of life, which everywhere else press so heavily upon those who have no such servile race to bear their just portion of the common burden of humanity.

Thus, relieved of the first necessary duty of man—the duty of self-support—the time of the slaveholder and his family is applied to speculative, and especially to political pursuits, including political intrigues, combinations and sometimes conspiracies.

The immediate consequence of this comparative freedom from all domestic cares, and the unceasing attention given by the slaveholder to political contests, and speculations, is the absorption by his peculiar class, of all the disposable offices of honor and emolument in the South.

We thus find, in every Slave State—it matters not, apparently, how great the Union majority of the people may have been shown by the last test vote to be—a *power in office*, strong enough to override the popular will, and precipitate *the State*, with the consent of the people, or against it, into all the horrors of rebellion and civil war.

In short, the Southern States are controlled and governed, not by the white people at large, but, practically, by the slave-owners alone. The men who wield the authority, and direct all the machinery of the State Governments of the South, are the Governors, and Secretaries, Treasurers and Auditors, Judges and Attorneys, Senators and Representatives, Magistrates and Militia officers. And these people, numbering only three or four hundred in every State, *are nearly all slaveholders*, or, if not, they are those who hold their offices at the pleasure of the slaveowners, by whom they are specially patronized.

This fact may serve to show how it is that an inconsiderable minority of Disunionists—such as we know exists in Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri—can manage to keep these loyal States in turmoil and strife, in open defiance of the popular will. The explanation is found in the fact which we assert, that the States which tolerate Slavery are not governed by the people themselves, but by the slaveholders—be their number great or small—who there hold and wield both the purse and the sword.

It is thus that this mighty power has controlled, for many years not only all the Southern States, but the National Government itself, the vast power of which it has long swayed for the destruction of this great nation, and the consequent overthrow of free institutions.

The correctness of this view is not the least impaired by the acknowledged fact that the slaveholder's treasonable standard is actually followed by many persons who have no interest in Slavery. The aristocracy of the South, as of all other countries, keep about them large bodies of retainers ready always to follow and fight for the influence which controls the power and patronage of the Government—even though the perpetuation of that influence may be obviously fatal to their own equality and independence.

But it is fortunate for society that the power which is so potent for precipitating States into rebellion, in times of actual hostilities can only claim the strength and weight due to the numbers and prowess of its followers. The strength of the slaveholders in insurrection at this time must therefore be estimated by the actual population that can be maintained permanently in arms against the Government, and not by the peculiar capacity of the insurgent class to organize and "precipitate" conspiracies. Thus:

The total population of the nineteen Free States and Territories of the Union is 19,200,000.

The total free population of the fifteen Slave States is, in round numbers, 8,400,000.

Certainly, a population of over eight millions of united people ought to be able to maintain a formidable contest against the authority of this Government—if these numbers represent truly the relative strength of the rebels and the nation. But the numerical measure of the power of the insurgents, is, in fact, no greater than the figures which represent the numbers of that portion of the population of the States who are in actual rebellion; and we therefore submit, side by side with the total free population of each of the Southern States, our own candid estimate, derived from the best facts we can collect, of the numbers of people in each State who, at heart, wish success to the flag of their country.

In the following table, the first column represents the total free population, and the second our own estimate of the number of loyal people of each of the slaveholding States. We believe our figures to be as reliable as such an estimate can be made, while the terrorism which renders it so dangerous in some of the slaveholding States for a white man to avow the loyalty of his honest heart continues to prevail there.

	Total Free Population.	Estimated Loyal Population.
Delaware	110,548	100,000
Maryland	646,183	500,000
Virginia	1,097,373	600,000
North Carolina	670,935	400,000
South Carolina	308,186	100,000
Georgia	615,366	300,000
Alabama	520,444	250,000
Mississippi	407,051	150,000
Louisiana	354,245	150,000
Arkansas	331,710	150,000
Texas	415,999	200,000
Tennessee	859,578	500,000
Kentucky	950,077	700,000
Missouri	1,185,545	800,000
Total population	8,434,155	Loyal pop. 4,900,000

Thus, according to our estimate derived from the best evidences that can escape from beneath the armed heel of the slaveholding despotism of the South to the free light and air of the North, more than half the total population of what are called the "Southern States," is loyal to the flag and free institutions of the country, and prepared to manifest its loyalty openly as soon as its oppressors are overthrown.

In order to obtain from these data the relative strength of the rebels on the one side, and of the Government on the other, we must add the numbers which represent the loyal men of the South, to those of the united North, and deduct them from the total free population of the South, thus:

To the free population of the nineteen Northern States and Territories	19,200,000
Add the estimated loyal population of the South	4,900,000
And we will obtain for the figures which exhibit the numerical strength of the National Government	24,100,000
From the total free population of the fifteen Southern States	8,434,155
Deduct the loyal population of the South, estimated at	4,900,000
And we will obtain for the estimated numerical strength of the rebels	3,534,155

We admit that a part of our data—those fixing the number of the loyal people in the Southern States—is, to some considerable extent, conjectural. We leave it, therefore, to our readers to make their own corrections; to suit their own better knowledge of the facts, and also to dispose of the servile element as they think proper.

The point on which we insist is, that the admitted ability for combination of the slaveholders, which experience has shown to be so potent for organizing and developing conspiracies, is not to be taken as a criterion or measure of their power to maintain their insurrectionary organization by force of arms.

The people whom it is the stern and unavoidable duty of this Government to bring within the control of the law, are the three and a half millions of slaveowners and their dependants, who are in armed insurrection against its authority; and the people whom it is their duty to protect and restore to their lost rights in the South, are the four or five millions of unarmed and unorganized freemen, who are deprived of the protection of law by the despotism of the insurgent leaders.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

NEARLY ONE MILLION IN GOLD.

News from Central and South America.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 5th, has just arrived at this port.

Nothing later had been received from Bogota regarding the movements of MOSQUERA. The report that he had met with reverses received but little credit.

Advices from Venezuela were discouraging. The country was represented to be in a state of anarchy.

The United States flagship *Lancaster*, Commander MONTGOMERY, arrived at Panama on the 29th ult., after an absence of fifteen weeks, during which time she sailed fifteen thousand miles, having visited the Sandwich and Marquesas Islands, and the Mexican coast. Officers and crew all well. She was expected to remain in port some time, relieving the *Saranac*, ordered to San Francisco. During her stay at Honolulu she was visited by the King and Queen and their suites, by invitation from Flag Officer MONTGOMERY.

The Peruvian Government had commenced operations for opening the navigation of the Amazon by sending a commission to Great Britain, consisting of eleven persons. These men are to superintend the building of vessels for the expedition. Peru has also ordered an iron plated vessel for her navy.

On the 2d instant, the United States frigate *Saranac* was taken to Taboga to ascertain the damage caused by her grounding in the late swell. She will ultimately proceed to San Francisco. The *Wyoming* has also been ordered to that port. The *St. Mary's* has been ordered to the Coast of Mexico to relieve the *Cyane*, whose commander has left for the United States.

The oath of allegiance was administered to the officers and crew of the United States ship *Lancaster*, shortly after her arrival in Panama. It was taken with the greatest enthusiasm by every man on board except one from the State of Maine, who refused, supposing he would be dismissed from the service.

Early on the morning of the 1st instant a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Panama. It was attended with a loud rumbling noise similar to that produced by a heavily-laden wagon passing over paving stones. No ill effects have been experienced. This was the second earthquake experienced in Panama within about a month.

A letter from Callao reports the arrest of three or four American contractors, on a charge of being engaged in issuing counterfeit Peruvian money. They had not been examined, nor would they be for some time, and the charge may have no foundation in fact. The names of the men are not stated. The election for Vice-President had begun. Gen. JUAN ANTONIO PEZET and Gen. RAMON LOPEZ LAVALLE were the candidates. The first-named was the Government candidate, and the other the People's. A riot was expected.

The steamer *Anne* had arrived from Guayaquil and intermediate ports, but brought no news.

NEW-GRANADA.

Conflicting Reports from Bogota—How the Non-Recognition of the Blockade is Received—Venezuela in a State of Anarchy, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

The mails from Central and South America, and from Bogota, not being due till to-morrow, I have but little to write to-day. We have had nothing from Bogota, the capital, of a later positive date than the 13th, when Gen. MOSQUERA had gained possession of a portion of the city. The report that on the 18th he had been forced to retreat and fall back is not credited by the Liberals, although the Conservatives profess to believe it. We shall undoubtedly get news to-morrow of a decisive character.

The notice given by Lord JOHN RUSSELL that Great Britain will not recognize the blockade of New-Granadian ports by the Government of this Confederation, is received here with great satisfaction by the business community. But, the fact being patent that the blockade is merely one on paper, which is certified by the leader of the revolutionists in a public proclamation, backed by the declarations of many of the Consuls at the different ports, perfectly justifies Lord JOHN's position, and no doubt other Powers, unless the struggle is soon finished, will take the same course. To neglect to follow his example would be a virtual and practical abandonment of all the trade with New-Granada to Queen VICTORIA.

The State of Panama will fall in readily with the winning side in the revolution. If MOSQUERA succeeds, the cannon and church bells will rejoice with him—if the Government wins, the impartial bell-metal will ring out the same tune. We have no more talk of the independence of the Isthmus, the native population generally agreeing that foreigners, under such a dispensation, would monopolize all the power and influence.

The New-Granadian war-schooner *Salamander*, which has been used by the Government to blockade the rebel port of Buenaventura, having been hauled into shoal water at this port for repairs, went to pieces a few days since.

The United States flag steamer *Lancaster*, Commander MONTGOMERY, arrived at Panama from the Sandwich Islands and Acapulco, Mexico, on the 29th. Officers and crew all well. The *Lancaster* reports that a mainmast, bearing evidence of having belonged to a war vessel, was picked up near the shore at Hilo, Sandwich Islands. It is supposed to have belonged to the missing United States sloop-of-war *Levant*.

The United States side-wheel war-steamer *Saranac*, Capt. RITCHIE, touched her stern-post on a rock at her anchorage in this port, on the 28th ult., and it is supposed has sustained a good deal of injury. Her planking having started, it is discovered that rot has gotten hold of her, and it is doubtful if it will be safe to take her to San Francisco for repairs. She went to Taboga, in this bay, where she is to be examined as closely as possible, and returned yesterday. A decision will be come to as to what is to be done with her in a few days.

The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall, officers and crew in general good health, though I must say it is astonishing how this should be the case, when it is known that she is a little bit of a craft, carrying 85 men and officers, who are obliged in the hot, close, and rainy weather of this season, to remain on board, half of the time cooped up under deck, in a space hardly wide enough for so many chickens. Beside, the *Bainbridge* would be of no earthly service if a California specie steamer should be attacked outside of the harbor, even if the attack were in plain sight of her. We ought to have a steamer here—and a fast one, too.

We have dates from Venezuela to the latter part of July. The country is represented to be in a state of insecurity, in fact, of anarchy. A letter from the Capital to a gentleman in Panama, says:

"The land of Bolivar goes from bad to worse. It will go to the devil sooner or later. The elements of evil are many and complex, and there does not seem to be a single Venezuelan voice of sufficient authority to make its *fiat* be heard in the furious and frightful tempest. The administration of President GUAL is still the nominal power, and it still retains disaffected persons in important positions, who make secret war upon it and upon the people. Weaknesses, incompetency, even imbecility and vacillation, characterize every act, and there is no prospect of a termination of the war, either by the force of arms or by negotiation. Changes of ministers, treason among the officers and leaders who have bound themselves by the most solemn engagements to support the Government—new broils, new assassinations, and in fine war and blood are our daily repast. We have no Government. We have tried our great men, and none of them have proved themselves capable of great things. We are discouraged."

The Storm.

The long and severe drouth which has so parched the earth for weeks, and given rise to serious fears for the safety of the crops, was broken on Monday by a slight fall of rain, with symptoms of a more plentiful shower. The wind, which had finally settled in the eastern quarter, continued to increase in violence until it blew a heavy gale from the North-east, accompanied during the night with copious showers, which thoroughly watered the thirsty earth, and rejoiced the hearts of thousands whose cistern had run dry. During the day the gale increased to violence, and the rain descended in continuous floods. There was some damage done to fruit and ornamental trees, and the fields of corn on Long Island and elsewhere were considerably prostrated by the force of the gale. The encampments near the City suffered more or less from the descending floods, and on Riker's Island, which was exposed to the full force of the northeast gale, the soldiers were pretty thoroughly drenched. It required great exertion to prevent the tents from being blown away. The tide rose so high that the outbuildings ranged around the shore were submerged, and wholly beyond reach for two or three hours. On the South Brother, where there is a small encampment, the tide covered about half the island, and also put their small buildings twenty or thirty yards out of reach in the water. The Continental Guard at Camp Wyman, near Fort Hamilton, had their grounds inundated with the rain, but by industrious ditching, and the superior character of their tents, the men were kept comparatively dry.

The gale abated somewhat last evening. All the vessels lying at Quarantine rode it out in safety. We have heard of no damage to the shipping whatever. The tide this afternoon was unusually high, and the cellars in the streets bordering the rivers were filled. To merchandise on the piers we have not heard of any damage.

The Long Island Sound steamers left at their usual hour, and would probably anchor above Hell Gate until the wind abated. Some of the vessels anchored in the North River dragged, but we have not heard of any of them being damaged. The steamer *Matanzas*, that was to sail yesterday for Matanzas, was detained by the storm.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, August 13.

The bark *Good Hope*, of and for Boston, from Algoa Bay, is at anchor off the First Cliff, about three miles south of Scituate Light. Wind east and blowing heavy. The steamer *R. B. Forbes* has been notified of the disaster.

The schooner *Odd Fellow*, from New-Brunswick for Boston, laden with lumber, was totally wrecked this afternoon on Plum Island. The crew was saved.

The heaviest rain storm of the season has prevailed for the last twenty hours.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOMICIDE IN WATER-STREET.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, by Coroner JACKMAN, on the body of GEORGE WILLIAMS, who was so fearfully stabbed on Sunday night last at No. 346 Water-street, by AUGUSTINE BARCO. From the evidence of eye-witnesses to the fatal affray, it appears that the deceased, the prisoner, and several of their companions, all of whom were sailors, met at a sailors' boarding-house, kept by a man named JAMES SMITH. They had all been drinking, deceased was very much intoxicated, and the prisoner somewhat so, but not to that extent to incapacitate him for talking intelligibly, or prevent him from knowing what he was about. Deceased at length becoming offended at some remark, began calling his companions by foul and abusive names. The prisoner at once stepped up to deceased and inquired if these foul epithets were applied to him personally. The deceased replied in the affirmative, and at the same time expressed a desire to fight with BARCO, placing himself on the instant in an attitude of defence. At this point the proprietor of the house interfered, and told them to leave his house if they were going to fight. The whole party thereupon left the house and proceeded to the sidewalk, immediately upon reaching which the deceased struck the prisoner upon the neck a powerful blow with his fist, which brought him to the pavement. BARCO soon regained his feet, at once drew a dirk-knife, rushed frantically forward, and despite the efforts of two or three bystanders to prevent it, he plunged the dirk to the hilt into the abdomen of deceased, inflicting a ghastly and mortal wound, through which the intestines of the unfortunate man protruded to the extent of thirty-six inches, as testified to by Dr. JAMES L. LITTLE, who made the *post-mortem* examination. BARCO immediately fled, pursued by GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN, one of the witnesses, but was unable to effect his arrest unaided, owing to the fact that the prisoner made an attempt to stab him, and threatened to kill him if he followed further. CHAMBERLAIN therefore abandoned the pursuit, and gave the Fourth Ward Police a description of him, which enabled Officer CASIO soon after to take him into custody. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, where he died the next day. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and the prisoner was thereupon committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He says he is a native of Spain, thirty-four years old, and denies having perpetrated the deed. The deceased was a native of Greece, and twenty-four years of age. The principal witnesses were sent to the House of Detention.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—A barkeeper named RICHARD INGALLS was arrested last evening, upon the charge of having picked the pocket of CECILIA HAMILTON, who resides at No. 43 Ninth-street, while she was riding in a Ninth-avenue stage. He succeeded in getting her pocket-book, containing some money and about $60 worth of pawn-tickets, all of which he threw away when he found he was discovered. Soon after a fisherman named MIKE CONNERY picked up the discarded property, and when called upon to deliver it up, refused. He was therefore arrested and locked up with INGALLS.

DROWNED.—The body of WM. SMITH, a ship-carpenter, formerly employed on board the Liverpool packet *Jeremiah Thompson*, was found yesterday, floating in the water, at the foot of Wall-street, N. R. The deceased was last seen on Saturday, the 10th instant, at which time he was very much intoxicated, and it is supposed he fell overboard. He was 42 years of age, and leaves a wife in this City.

FIRE.—Soon after 12 o'clock Monday night a fire broke out in the building No. 12 State-street occupied by MICHAEL QUIGLEY as a dwelling and porter-house. It was extinguished by the firemen before it had extended to any other building. Loss on QUIGLEY's furniture, about $100; no insurance. The building is owned by THOMAS COTTON—damaged about $100; insured in Phenix Insurance Company. The fire is believed to have been accidental.

THE JUVENILE ASYLUM.—At a regular monthly meeting of the Directors of this Asylum, President A. R. WETMORE in the chair, it was reported that the admission during the last month amounted to 87, and that the number of discharges, including 34 sent to Illinois, was 90; remaining in the Asylum, 562.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Russell Sage, of Troy, and C. H. Sherrill, of ....; Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, of Albany; J. W. Fuller & lady, of Troy; Van K. Richmond, State-Engineer; Wm. Lance, of England; Col. Mix, of Schoharie, and W. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; Lieut.-Col. Harrison Ritchie, of Boston; Capt. James Anderson, of the steamer *Encona*; Chas. W. Turnbull, of the United States Army; J. R. Bush and Wm. Harman, of England; E. F. Shimmin and family and Thos. D. Shimmin and family, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Martin, of Maryland; Jas. Dixon, of Cincinnati; Jas. Wells, of Washington; Rev. W. Ellis, of London; Rev. E. Herrick and lady, of Key West, Fla.; and Wm. Tucker, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major Webb, of Ohio; Col. J. H. Simpson, of the United States Army; C. P. Fargo, of California; Lieut. Geo. W. Young, of the United States Navy; T. A. Hudson, of Wisconsin; H. H. More, of California; G. H. Stewart, of Philadelphia; Dr. E. Freeman, of Cincinnati; and E. P. Fenton, of Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

P. V. Kellogg and S. Kellogg, of Utica; W. M. Gregory, of Albany; Major Frederick Roble, of the United States Army; W. G. Angell, of Providence and Lieut. Shirk, of California, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Harworth, of England; Capt. M. D. L. Simpson, of the United States Army, and lady, and L. Parsons, of San Francisco, are at the Everett House.

Board of Supervisors.

PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN BELONGING TO NEW-YORK—BILLS OF THE HARLEM BRIDGE COMMISSION AUDITED.

At the regular meeting of this Board, yesterday, the Comptroller sent in his weekly statement, showing a balance on hand, for the week ending Aug. 10, of $135,970 24.

A communication was received from R. NORR, Esq., Deputy Tax Commissioner, in which he states that the large amount of real estate, located on the southeast side of the East River, and joining Brooklyn and Kings County on the westerly side, and embracing the property known as the Atlantic Docks, was within the boundaries of the City and County of New-York, and not within the limits of that city, as has been claimed by Brooklyn for many years. Mr. NORR proceeds to state that, according to the charter of this City, its boundaries extended to low water on the westerly side of Long Island, and that this has been confirmed by acts of the Legislature. He gives as his opinion that all the property embraced within the limits named, should be assessed as belonging to the City and County of New-York, which would add a large amount of taxable property to this City, which has for many years escaped taxation. The communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, with instructions to consult the Counsel of the Board, and, if necessary, to employ additional counsel to sustain the rights of the City.

The Special Committee, to whom had been referred the bills incurred by the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, reported that they had audited and allowed the sum of $4,700 22, the amount for which the Board was liable.

After some unimportant bills had been acted on, the Board adjourned until next Tuesday.

New-Jersey.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Yesterday afternoon a man named EDWARD NOCTON was arrested by Officer CASSEL, of the Jersey City Police, charged with stabbing a laborer named EDWARD POST in the back of the neck. The wound inflicted was within half an inch of the spine, but is not of a serious nature. It was stated that a party of boys were amusing themselves by throwing stones at NOCTON, who became enraged and used his knife as above stated. He was committed for examination.

BURGLARS FRUSTRATED.—The dwelling of Mr. R. CASS, No. 255 York-street, Jersey City, was burglariously entered about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. An alarm-bell attached to the front door awakened Mrs. CASS, who called the Police, but the thieves made their escape.... A suite of rooms in the Darcy House, occupied as club-rooms, were broken into yesterday afternoon, and were ransacked; but the thieves evidently found nothing that they coveted.

VIOLATING A CITY ORDINANCE.—Mr. CHARLES F. DURANT was yesterday fined $15 by Recorder MARTINDALE for violation of a city ordinance in allowing the sidewalk adjoining his property, corner of York and Warren streets, to remain in an unsafe and impassable condition.

THE PUBLIC PARKS.—In consequence of the conduct of parties frequenting the public parks in Jersey City, the police have been directed to close them at 9 o'clock every evening. On Sundays an officer will be detailed at each of the parks to preserve order.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS will positively cure any bilious fever or sickness if taken in doses of 10 night and morning.

Choice Military Goods.
STANDS OF REGIMENTAL AND NATIONAL COLORS.
TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,
Invite the attention of the military public to their new DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT, which will be found to comprise everything pertaining to the PERSONAL OR CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER.
Officers studying the necessities of active service and the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine their large collection of FOREIGN ARMS, UNIFORMS AND MISCELLANEOUS TRAPPINGS.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,490 Post-office.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, (DIVISION ARMORY, corner White and Elm sts.) MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.
Notice.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS from the Surgeon-General, New-York State Volunteers returning from the seat of war, sick or wounded, will be taken into the Volunteer Department of the New-York Hospital. C. R. AGNEW, Medical Director.

Greatly Improved Shuttle Sewing Machines, produced by Grover & Baker S. M. Co., No. 495 Broadway. They are noiseless, very rapid, simple in construction, and adapted to all work—heavy and light—for which the shuttle stitch is suitable, and much superior to the shuttle or "lock-stitch" machine heretofore in use. PRICE $40.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Hard-Rubber Truss challenges comparison with any Truss in New-York. Sixty days trial given. Warranted cleanly and perfect for five years. Office for the radical treatment of Hernia, Varicocele, &c., No. 2 Barclay-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, BESSIE BROWN, infant daughter of Dr. James L. and Jenny Martin Brown, aged 15 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, No. 80 Greenwich-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., without further notice.

WEEKS.—In this City, on Monday evening Aug. 12, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ABIGAIL WEEKS, wife of Mr. Gabriel Weeks, and daughter of Mr. Abraham Knapp, deceased, aged 75 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 191 West 28th-st., near 8th av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

MARTINE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, of cholera infantum, WM. FREDERIC, only child of Wm. M. and Augustine I. Martine, aged 11 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his grandfather, Capt. George F. Britton, 78th-st., near 2d av., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 13, of dropsy on the brain, Edward Stanley, youngest son of James Edward and Fannie R. Smith, aged 1 year, 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 273 West 43d-st., without further notice.

WAYNE.—On Monday, Aug. 12, after a short illness, WILLIAM BLAIR, infant son of Henry C. Wayne.

JEX.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 12, A. HORACE JEX, of Liverpool, England, aged 19 years.

CLAPP.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 12, WILLIAM H., only son of Henry F. and Sarah E. Clapp, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 232 Madison-st., without further notice.

BARTLETT.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 12, JOSEPH HOXIE, son of William E. and Josephine H. Bartlett, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, Joseph Hoxie, No. 3 Rutgers place, on Wednesday morning, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock.

McCALLUM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 10, FLORA S. McCALLUM, infant daughter of Josephine and the late Capt. D. S. McCallum, aged 6 months and 4 days.

GALLAGHER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, ANN, wife of John Gallagher, a native of the County of Leitrim, Ireland, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 302 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Patrick, James and Michael Gallagher, are respectfully invited to attend.

ENGLIS.—In Greenpoint, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 13, infant son of John and Jeanette Englis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, Java-st., Greenpoint, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LEAVITT.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 11, ELIZA WINSLOW, wife of Henry M. Leavitt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 9 o'clock boat from New-York, which leaves Pier No. 2 North River.

PETRIE.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Sunday evening, Aug. 11, EMMA, only child of George H. and Emma F. Petrie, of this City, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 115 West 12th-st., on Wednesday, the 14th, at 3 P. M.

HARRON.—At Portchester, on Monday morning, Aug. 12, at the house of his son-in-law, Thos. Truslow, Mr. HENRY HARRON, in the 93d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the 7th-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SHANNON.—At Bergen Point, N. J., SARAH VIRGINIA, only child of Livingston A. and Mary A. Shannon, aged 7½ months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 339 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.

BOORMAN.—At Sing Sing, on Sunday, Aug. 11, JAMES ALBERT BOORMAN, son of Robert Boorman, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of Rev. Dr. McElroy, are requested to attend his funeral, from No. 136 2d av., on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

DAVIS.—In Westville, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 11, CORNELIA K. DAVIS, daughter of Benjamin R. Davis, of Greenpoint, L. I., aged 21 years and 11 months.

PARISH.—In Newport, R. I., on Saturday, Aug. 10, ANNA PARISH, daughter of Daniel and Mary Ann Parish, of this City.

MILLER.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Friday, Aug. 9, suddenly, ESTELLE LOUISE, only child of Sidney A. and Ada L. Miller, aged 6 months and 5 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 433.—AUG. 13, 1861.
(Not received.)
KENTUCKY, CLASS 434.—AUG. 13, 1861.
(Not received.)
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.
SOMETHING FOR EVERY CITIZEN, EVERY FIRESIDE, EVERY READER.
THE ONLY CORRECT AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WAR.
On Wednesday, Aug. 21, will be published, the First Number of a great popular National work, of inestimable value to all, viz.:
THE SOUTHERN REBELLION AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION.
A History of the Rise and Progress of the Rebellion, and consecutive narrative of events and incidents, from the first stages of the treason against the Republic down to the close of the conflict, together with the important documents and extracts from remarkable speeches.
IN WEEKLY PARTS, 32 PAGES, LARGE 8VO. PRICE, 10 CENTS.
The want of an authentic and thorough History of the Rebellion, for present reference and future preservation, is the subject of general remark. No work of that nature has yet been offered to the public, and all who wish for information are compelled to grope through the mazes of the rumors, reports, dispatches, letters and editorials of the daily newspapers, to precipitate, from its confused columns, the great facts and incidents of the struggle for the Union.
To meet this want, and to produce a work of permanent value as well as of present interest, the publisher has arranged for the issue of the history as above set forth—in a form and at a price which shall render it acceptable to all.
This history will tell the STORY AS IT IS, giving a clear, consecutive narrative of the entire movement, including all the incidents and events in their exact order, and containing the important documents and extracts from remarkable speeches. It will not be a mere diary, nor a mere enumeration of dry and naked dates, nor a compilation of slips from newspapers, but will portray in connected and interesting narrative, the revolutionary steps, as well as the measures of the Government.
It will thus prove desirable, available and satisfactory to every citizen, every family, every office, and is given to the public in the full assurance that it will command the approbation of every good citizen in our still Glorious Land.
To be had of all news-dealers, postmasters and booksellers everywhere.
Subscribers sending ONE DOLLAR, in a good bill or postage stamps, to
FRED'K GERHARD,
General Agent for the Publication,
No. 81 Nassau-st., (Post Box No. 4,001,) New-York City, to whom all orders are to be directed, will receive by mail, post-paid, ten numbers.
Parties wishing to furnish their friends in Great Britain, California, Canada and Australia with the publication, post paid, by steamer, will send, (for ten numbers,) including the postage, to Great Britain, $2 20; to California, $1 10; to Australia, $2 20; to Canada, $1 10. In ordering copies, the full and exact address, with town, county and State, should be given in every instance.
JAMES D. TORREY, Publisher,
No. 13 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, ESQ.

The undersigned, cabin-passengers on the steamer *Champion*, on her last voyage from Aspinwall to New-York, take this occasion to thus publicly express to you our unbounded admiration for the skill and liberality manifested in the appointments of the *Champion* for the comfort and happiness of your patrons, the credit of which we know is due to yourself, as the controlling spirit of the Atlantic Steamship Company. There are, however, a few trifling items which we in kindness submit to you, as being unworthy of your generally enlarged views and most liberal, humane intentions towards those under your care and protection. For instance, all the meats set before us at our meals were so tainted as to be *positively* offensive to the smell, and of course unfit as food for any civilized creature. We had an entire insufficiency of ice, and, except at meals, could only obtain a small piece now and then, by paying the very largest California prices in the way of a bonus to the cabin boys, for "the risk" they were compelled to encounter in furnishing the article against the rules of the ship. Our eyes were never feasted by the appearance of a clean cloth on the table, nor did we, on the voyage, (of ten days,) luxuriate upon a clean sheet or pillow-case. Not a bath-room on the ship, and a spittoon is not an article of furniture to be found in the establishment. We regret, sir, to mention these little inconveniences, as having a tendency towards complaint—yes, even instilling in the minds of passengers a thorough disgust and most perfect contempt towards you, as the head and front, as the controller of the magnificent institution composing this Company. We presume you have no idea of this state of affairs, and we are impelled by a sense of duty towards you, and as an act of justice to ourselves, to give you this information. We must be allowed to say that the officers of your steamer seem to be clever gentlemen and, what is most creditable to them, are evidently ashamed of the circumstances that made our voyage so very disagreeable. We know that there are palliating circumstances to be considered in this matter, and we are not disposed to be uncharitable. For instance, there are but six waiters on the entire ship, to attend to wants of passengers at table, in rooms, &c. We presume, of course, that "help" could not be had, as we are aware that the *Champion* left New-York with 400 passengers, and you would not have permitted the ship to sail with *six* waiters, if money could have obtained more; for the *cheap* prices you pay them would no doubt have commanded "help," if it had been afloat around the city. Possibly, our respected sir, we may have been rendered over-sensitive by the very superior accommodations we received on the *Golden Age*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which brought us from San Francisco to Panama, and it will undoubtedly be gratifying to you to learn that our voyage on said steamer was most delightful and on her we feel that we received full value for our money. In conclusion, our very dear friend, we promise you that we will never burden again your superior steamer *Champion* by our presence on board, and in preference to another such voyage we would each get a wheel barrow, carry our provisions on it, and thus plod across the Plains back to our homes on the Pacific and there we will teach our children to revere your name as the most successful, most penurious, and most heartless millionaire that ever disgraced our country.

S. T. LEET,	S. H. HACKETT,
B. NORDHEIMER,	E. P. GRAY,
E. BLOCK, Jr.,	J. M. McLEOD,
S. A. WOODS,	J. L. FRYE,
WM. HASTINGS,	JAS. M. PYLE,
GEO. M. FALL,	J. HYDE FISHER,
R. G. MOSBY,	J. N. CHENOWITH,
E. C. DAKE,	E. H. JOHNSON,
S. W. FOLSOM,	JOHN D. SPELLMAN,
P. A. THATCHER,	W. F. JENKINS,
J. H. OWENS,	GEO. TUTTLE,
LEVI PARSONS,	J. HAMMOND,
M. H. L. SIMPSON,	N. H. VANZANDT,
E. FITHIAN,	WM. KEATING,
JOHN SEARIL,	W. B. MODE,
J. W. MEINFEE,	D. HUBBARD,
J. R. BROWN,	S. TAYLOR,
J. L. BELL,	L. V. REED,
J. F. SPRAGUE,	A. P. WHORTEN,
FRANK MARTIN,	H. H. MOORE,
T. CAMPBELL,	M. HOWE,
A. BIGELOW,	WM. CARSON.

The above comprises all the male cabin passengers but three, and two of those concur in the above sentiments, but do not desire to have their names in print, for private reasons.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON, FOR ARMY AND NAVY SERVICE.—These admirable LONG RANGE guns can be furnished at short notice in FIELD BATTERIES with all CARRIAGES and IMPLEMENTS complete, including Hotchkiss' shot and shells. Also guns of any size with ship carriages to shipowners arming private vessels, by addressing NORMAN WIARD, or HENRY L. STUART, No. 19 East 31st-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, AUG. 7, 1861.—The new style of Government Stamped Envelops is now ready and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of six days from the date of this notice, after which no letters under cover of the old issue will be sent from this office.
WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

LYON'S POWDER AND PILLS—ALL the insect tribe will kill. All genuine Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder and Pills bears the fac-simile of E. Lyon. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

PONY EXPRESS ENVELOPES—NOW ready and for sale at our office.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

MILITARY.

THE HONVED REGIMENT, ACCEPTED by the State Government on the 8th ult., is speedily progressing. Officered as it is by military educated and experienced field and line officers, it will undoubtedly attract the attention of those intrepid warriors who so patriotically offer their services to their country when assured of the efficiency of their leaders. The opportunity is now offered them, recruiting offices having been opened at No. 85 Chrystie-st., Nos. 166 and 196 Orchard-st., No. 199 Bowery, and at Kirchner's Hotel, corner 19th-st. and 3d-av., also at Brown's Hotel, Brooklyn, near the City Hall. The men, as soon as enlisted, will be provided with board and lodging, and mustered into service, with all the bounties offered by the State, as soon as 32 are enlisted.
The Regiment will be encamped in a beautifully-situated locality. Every information given at Head-quarters, No. 397 Broadway.

EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T., WASHINGTON GREYS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.
THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMAND are hereby notified to assemble at Head-quarters, to receive the pay due them from the U. S. Government, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst.
N. B.—All volunteers who do not intend to remain in the company are requested to return fatigue jacket and overcoat to Orderly at Head-quarters. By order of
LEANDER BUCK, Commandant.
EDWARD HENNEY, Orderly.

ATTENTION!—NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—This regiment, under the command of Col. C. F. Dickel, has been accepted by the Secretary of War for the three years service or during the war. There are already three companies sworn in, and any young man who wishes to serve his country may find a place by application at No. 8 North William-st., recruiting office. Only 100 able-bodied men will be accepted to fill this regiment. Capt. M. F. SKAWINSKI, Recruiting Officer.

COMPANY B, TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. T.—Members of this Company are hereby ordered to meet at the Company Armory, Mercer House, on WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of being paid off. They must return all property of the Government, such as musket, belts, knapsack, canteen, haversack and white blanket. Each member must be present. Roll call at 10 o'clock. By order of
WILLIAM HUSON, Captain.

ENGINEERS' CORPS EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T.—The members of this command will assemble (in citizens' dress) at No. 8 State-st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving their pay. By order of
WM. M. WALTON, Captain.
V. R. TURNBULL, Sergeant.

COMPANY D, TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T.—The officers and members of this Company are directed to assemble at the Armory, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 14, at 9 o'clock, to receive their pay. By order of
Captain JNO. D. O. OTTIWELL.
JNO. MARA, Orderly.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT WANTED—IN AN accepted regiment, with 50 men. Address Box No. 3,202 Post-office.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN. Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice, which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for the advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

APPEAL TO THE TRUE FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE FORMATION OF A REGIMENT OF FRANCO-AMERICAN ZOUAVES.

Col. d'Epineuil has been authorized to raise a regiment of Franco-American Zouaves. This regiment, accepted by the Government before its formation, is to be organized *à la Française*.

The time allotted to the Colonel for the execution of his mission is extremely limited, as he is to be under marching orders on the 5th of September. Col. d'Epineuil, whom the experience of 17 years' service renders most fully capable of carrying out with success the enterprise which he has undertaken, has, unfortunately, no fortune beyond the sword which he offers for the defence of the Union, but he thinks that he may venture to appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of New-York, in order to obtain by contributions proportional to the means of each one, the sum of $5,000 which is necessary to enable him to answer the expectations of Government by being in readiness at the time appointed.

Subscriptions are received at Mrs. Vandenhoff's, No. 36 28th-st., New-York; M. de Mauel, office of the *French-American Advertiser*, No. 60 Howard-st., New-York; Mrs. Merrism, No. 1 Garden-st., Brooklyn.

Books will be open at the head-quarters of the regiment, No. 86 Cedar-st., by which the use made of the amount spent for the wants of *equipment of service and general organization* can be controlled. These books will be balanced as soon as the necessary outlay is made, and statements of amount distributed among the subscribers. The residue of the amount, should any remain, will be paid, on a receipt, into the funds of relief for the families of volunteers.

At his farewell parade, the Colonel will publish the names of the persons who may have been pleased to contribute in any degree to the organization of the regiment he has the honor of commanding.

HOT! HOTTER!! HOTTEST!!! THE DOG-STAR RAGES.—The sun pours a flood of burning rays. Music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip, to purchase ICE PITCHERS of LUCIUS HART.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, in the country preferred, by a neat genteel young girl, who has followed her trade in the City, but has lost her occupation in consequence of dull times; she feels competent to do light housework, and assist in any capacity that may be required; will endeavor to make herself generally useful; wages not much of an object if she finds an agreeable home. Answers may be addressed to ALICE, Box 184 *Times* Office. P. S.—Reference will be given from her recent employers.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing, and make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A CAPABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands fluting; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Best City reference from her last place. Apply for 2 days at No. 114 7th-av., corner 18th-st., second floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY two Protestant girls, situations; one to do chamberwork and sewing, or assist with children; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 166 West 28th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or will do general housework in a private family; has lived seven months in her last place; is a good baker, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—A situation wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good reference can be given. Call until engaged at No. 324 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, game and soups, baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice creams; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN GIRL, a situation as cook in a private family, in the country or City, with best of reference; understands German, English and French cooking. Address C. D., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as a good cook in a private family; good baker, meat and vegetable cook, good washer and ironer. Also, a tidy young woman as chambermaid or seamstress, or waitress and take care of children; would prefer situations together, or separate; the best of City references given. To be seen for two days at No. 119½ East 20th-st., near 3d-av., 2d floor, front room. City or country.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would be willing to assist in the washing; can bring satisfactory reference from their last place; or would do housework separately. Can be seen for two days at No. 434 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; meats, poultry, baking and pastry and soups; wages $8, City or country; no objections to a boarding-house. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, laundress only, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family or as cook alone; good City reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University place, in the tailor's store.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A MOST EXcellent young woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress, or cook and assist the washing; makes excellent bread, pastry, soups, jelly, &c., is a first-rate laundress, good disposition, wages $7 per month; two years' City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, who is competent and trustworthy, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a thorough cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes the best of bread and pastry; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; understands her business in all its branches; best of references given. Apply at No. 76 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, in a family of four, a cook washer and ironer; none need apply who cannot give undoubted reference as to honesty, steady habits, &c. Apply to-day at 8th-st., second door from 3d-av., South Brooklyn; Greenwood cars.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and family sewing of all kinds; the best City reference given. Address E. D., care of Quimby, Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a middle-aged American widow lady, who understands housekeeping perfectly and will do her best to please. Call at No. 126 27th-st., for one week.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; is also a good sewer; has no objections to go in the country; best of reference given. Inquire at No. 348 19th-av., up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG SCOTCH woman wants a situation to do the housework of a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 194 West 36th-st., in the basement.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl, (Welch,) or to do upstairs work in a small private family; best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 103 Eldridge-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING young woman wishes a situation to do general housework, in City or country; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is a first-rate washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; has good reference. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 6.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN not afraid of work, wishes a situation; can cook, bake and wash and iron first-rate; is also a good butter-maker. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs. Prefers the country.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—WANTED, by a hardworking girl, a situation as general houseworker; is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread; can milk cows and make butter; is obliging and willing, and very clean and neat about her work. Good City reference; will go to any part of the country; wages $6 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A hard-working young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation, either in City or country, to do housework; is a good baker of bread and pies; is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would not object to a place in the country, or to assist in the chamberwork. Call or address ADVERTISER, No. 650 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., Room No. 21.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress in a private family; would do chamberwork or fine washing; no objection to the country; City references given. Call at No. 258 9th-st., corner 1st-av., 2d floor, back room, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress, or assist with the chamberwork, if required. Call for two days at No. 66 East Broadway, 2d floor, front room. City references, if required.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—SITUATION wanted, by a hard-working but respectable girl, to do general housework; will be found a quiet, deserving girl, knows how to work, and is not afraid of it; will hire for low wages where she can have a quiet, steady home, either in City or country; well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants to take in family washing, either by the month, week or by the dozen; understands all kinds of fluting; gentlemen's shirts done up in the neatest manner. Call at No. 90 Carl-st., near Myrtle-av., rear house, Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY highly recommended girl, a situation as first-class laundress; does fluting and shirt ironing in superior style; wages $8; country preferred. Call or address No. 264 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, seamstress, or maid for a lady; has excellent City references; can be seen for two days at her present employers. Call at No. 28 West 23d-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 22 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., families will find a large selection of first-class help, American, German, Irish, &c., &c. The proprietor being in the business for 8 years, conducts the Institute in a reliable and business-like manner. Immediate and careful attention to orders by mail. Circulars sent on demand. O. F. VON RHEIU, Proprietor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages; for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, Protestant, as waitress and chambermaid; can do fine sewing or work needlework; wages not so much an object as a good place; good City reference given. Call or address by note, to MRS. SHEPHERD, No. 19 President-st., near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a colored woman as waiter and chambermaid; a good washer and ironer, and with good City references. Apply at No. 21 Park-place, corner Church-st., first door.

EMPLOYMENT FOR FEMALES.—WANTed, four or five respectable females, of good address, to sell two or three articles needed in every family. Address BUSINESS, Box. No. 143 *Times* Office, and circulars will be sent, stating nature of business, terms, &c.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom wanted, by a single man of good address, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober and honest, and willing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability, would assist at gardening; with full permission he refers to his last employer. No. 30 Exchange place, Room No. 21. Address J. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses and will be found obliging and civil; can produce long and satisfactory references. Address P. S. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO obtain a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, and willing to make himself useful to his employer; he is also a good vegetable gardener. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A THOROugh English Protestant, a situation as coachman; can bring good recommendations from his last situations; no objection to the country; knows the City well. Can be seen or heard from at No. 81 4th av., by applying for E. E., for 3 days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, honest and industrious man who thoroughly understands his business; can give good City reference. Call, or address for two days, No. 75 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, not having any use for his services at the present time. He can recommend him in every respect, without reservation. Address Box No. 2,001 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTed, situations by a man and wife; one as coachman, has a knowledge of gardening and understands waiting perfectly; the other as nurse and seamstress or lady's maid and seamstress; excellent references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 6 Union-court, University-place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man, with long experience in gardening and the treatment of horses; is a good, careful driver, and is also experienced in the care of greenhouses; will be willing and obliging to his employer in all respects; the best City and country references produced. Address, for three days, S. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a single man, who can milk; understands the care of horses and all kinds of stock; has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE single man, fully practised in all the departments of his business; has had 17 years of first-class practice both in this and the old country; highest reference. Address O. P. No. 31 John-st., N. Y.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a clean, active, hardworking young man, a situation to do general work about a farm; can milk cows, and understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a very good, careful driver, and understands farming well; good references, wages $8 to $10 per month. Call or address JOHN, No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriage and horses, can be highly recommended. Address C. W., No. 37 St. Mark's-place, in the morning, and Box No. 201 *Times* Office, in the afternoon.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, speaking and writing English, wants to find a situation as porter, and to make himself useful in a store, wholesale or retail; (dry goods store preferred, having been in the same before;) small wages no objection; the best references, furnished by the first houses in the City. Address, for three days, A. B. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a young man, aged 27 years; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for 2 days, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, at the drug-store, 17th-st. and 4th-av., or any notes addressed to J. M. will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call at or address A. M., No. 147 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., care Thomas Sanders, hair cutter and waiter.

AS WAITER.—WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED by a young man, who is lately disengaged, or to travel with a gentleman; has good City references to families whom he has served for some years back; no objection to go in the country. Communications left at Box No. 195 *Times* Office, addressed J. M., will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family, restaurant, or hotel; he is a first-class waiter, and can furnish the best references; he speaks French, English, and Spanish. Address, for two days, C. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; is leaving his present place on account of the family breaking up. Can offer first-class reference. Address C. C., 130 8th-st.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANCAIS CONNAISSANT le service de table desire se placer dans une famille privee. Adresse B. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

TWO YOUNG MEN WILL GIVE $5 EACH to any one enabling them to work their passage to San Francisco. Address F. P. S., Eagle Hotel, No. 14 Greenwich-st.

ANY PERSON IN THE COUNTRY WISHING the services of one or two half-orphan American boys, until they are 19 or 21 years of age, can have them bound to them by addressing MARION HOYT, Greenpoint, L. I., giving name, residence and satisfactory reference.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, TO LIVE a short distance in the country; one who understands all kinds of cooking, makes good bread, butter, &c., and is clean in her kitchen, may apply at No. 15 West 14th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock this day.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AS NURSE FOR A BABE six weeks old, a young healthy woman accustomed to children, and who will wash for the lady and babe; references required. Apply at No. 45 7th-av.

GENTEEL EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.—Our Receipt Book, contains the celebrated 140 METROPOLITAN HOTEL RECIPES, and much Advice to Housekeepers, including the famous HOLLAND WASHING RECIPE. Book retails or is sent with circular by mail, for 12 cents. $5 to $10 a week made sure. No talking requisite, a circular that every one realises effects its object. Call or send for a circular. STAFFORD & CO., Publishers, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c. Auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions. Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 572 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. F. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 2,000 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSE PASTURE.—A FEW HORSES WILL be taken on pasturage. Apply at No. 51 Broad-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823.)

NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPE, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and fitted in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton process. Any Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

SING SING

FEMALE SEMINARY,

REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,

Principal.

Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 17 West 38th-st.,

will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 18th-st., and in association with Madame HIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 28th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A THOROughly educated, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment. She is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz.: Higher English, French, which she speaks fluently, Spanish and the first principles of music, or would assume the duties of governess to small children. The very highest references, &c., can be offered. Compensation of no importance. Parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly solicited not to respond. Address at once, R. G., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, OF MIDDLE age, a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, fully competent to instruct in French, German, Latin, and every other branch of a superior education, desires an engagement as tutor in a private family, or as professor at a college, or respectable institution. Best references given. Address, stating terms, C. R. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition and qualified to teach English in all its branches, together with German, French and music, desires to give private lessons to either of the above, on moderate terms. Would also take classes in German at schools and seminaries. The best references given. Address A. B. C., No. 192 Stanton-st.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching the English branches, French and music, and who can furnish unexceptionable references, wishes to obtain a home in some family where her services would be received as compensation. Address A. B. C., for one week, Box No. 2,652 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE wishes a situation as principal of a thriving academy. Can furnish the best of references respecting his experience and success in such a position. Address, stating terms, &c., TEACHER, Box No. 1,633 New-Haven, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY an experienced lady teacher, competent to instruct in nearly every branch which may be required. Best references given. Address Miss DEERING, East Hampton, Mass.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH English, French and drawing, may hear of a good situation in a small school, near the City, by applying to WM. WILLIAMS, Hackensack, N. J.

AS TUTOR.—A GERMAN DOCTOR OF PHILOSophy desires a situation as tutor in a private family, or as professor in a college; best of references given. Address E. M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED, A TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCES—One who would like to take an interest in the school preferred. Address, R. C. FLACK, Cooperstown, N. Y.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage houses and lots, with gardens attached, and near the Village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; farms of 214, 206 acres, several others from 160 down to 20 acres. These are all good farms, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of valuable country property. One of 41 acres, good building, abounds in fruit of every kind, fine lawn of shaded trees around the house, fine garden, &c. Terms easy; within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Some 29 farms of the above description for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, near the depot, Waverly house.

S. D. HUNTING.

MADISON, Morris County, N. J., August 5, 1861.

TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, in the above vicinity; location very pleasant and healthy; views extensive; new cottage-house and 70 acres of first rate land, well watered; good orchard and some woodland; terms very accommodating. Address Box No. 32 Post-office, Tarrytown.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 139 ACRES, 100 under good improvement; good house and barns; excellent soil, well adapted for a dairy or raising of sheep; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 155 West 21st-st.

WANTED.—A FARM OF 30 or 40 ACRES LAND in a good state of cultivation, good buildings, &c., within two hours of the City. Address B. W. T., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED or unimproved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful and productive property on Mystic River in the beautiful City of Mystic, Conn., consisting of about an acre of ground, six cottage houses, and a splendid mansion, built in the Italian style, all in perfect order. W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 42 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYtown, a large modern-built house, nearly new, with carriage-house and stable, about an acre of ground, abundance of fine fruit, and a view of the Hudson, near the depot. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front residence, No. 9 West 28th-st., New-York; house 25 feet 6 inches by 56 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; modern style; hot and cold water; heaters, &c. Also, the four story and basement brown stone front building, 25 by 78, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York. Also, elegant country seat at Ossining; new; sixteen rooms, fine view of Hudson; barn; carriage, ice and out houses; fishponds; fruit; and twenty-seven acres, all tillable. For sale to close estate. SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, Attorneys for Executor, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties. J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Marryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost. TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruritus Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. **562** BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. **562** BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, forty-five minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st., a suite of large airy rooms are now vacant in the Woodland Park House. This family mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of picturesque grounds, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, within two minutes walk of the railroad station; excellent bathing, boating, and fishing; good stabling. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. & 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and ground is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 3 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FURNISHED ROOMS and board can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house 5 minutes' walk from the depot; overlooking river and creek. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 386 Broadway, up stairs, for one week.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Prentiss-slip.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed; house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, between Fulton and Wall-st ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 30 Willow-st.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED—BY A single gentleman in a private family where there are no young children, and where he can get an early breakfast. English or Scotch preferred, within four blocks of ...-av. and between Clinton and Bedford avs. Address, stating terms, J. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Desirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. The house has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 15 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

NO. 35 WEST THIRTIETH-ST., BEtween Broadway and 5th-av., two or three select families and three or four gentlemen can now be accommodated, with suites and single rooms, elegantly furnished and in one of the most delightful locations in the City. Table first class. References exchanged.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 10th-st.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.—A LARGE FURnished first story front room (parlor) to let, suitable for one gentleman, at $14, or two at $15, a month. Apply at No. 87 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Reference exchanged. If required, breakfast may be given.

WANTED—BY A NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE, board, with front parlor and bedroom, (water in room,) in a strictly private family; location between 5th and 6th avs., or near Brooklyn Heights, table must be first class. Address, this day or Thursday, W. H. R., Box No. 1,332 Post-office, with price.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, CONsisting of six rooms, communicating upon drawing-room floor, and kitchen. Also a suit of three rooms, (all airy,) handsomely furnished and desirable apartments for genteel families, in the first-class dwelling No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d-st. Apply of housekeeper, on the premises.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF LARGE AND MEDIUM houses in the upper part of the City, principally in the middle and west side. Also, a number of stores on the business avenues. Also a large store and basement at the junction of Broadway, 7th-av. and 42d-st., 26 feet front by about 125 feet deep, the stories over the store are being fitted up for a hotel in connection with the adjoining buildings. J. & W. DENHAM, 6th-av., corner of 16th-st. Office open from morning till 9 o'clock in the evening.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF STORES NOS. 91 and 93 Chambers-street, 50 feet front, running through to Reade-street 150 feet. Apply on the premises, or to A. PERSON & HARRIMAN, No. 6 Murray-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 5 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET ON 5th-av., centrally situated above Madison Park, a fine corner house, well furnished, with stable connected in the rear; possession immediately. Address Box No. 2,... Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1660 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—WANTED, IN A PLEASant neighborhood in town, a small furnished house. Apply stating terms, address, and length of time for which a lease could be given, to Box No. 3,753 Post office.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary [illegible] obviating the destructive use of Mercury, [illegible] deleterious ingredients, and which all the [illegible] the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR, Nos. [illegible] are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all [illegible] qualities. They are in the form of a [illegible] on the toilet table without their use being [illegible]

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases [illegible] $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as [illegible] Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. [illegible] tail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 [illegible] doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. [illegible] receipt of remittance. Dr. BARROW will [illegible] mar to any part of the world, securely [illegible] dressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 1. [illegible] also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, [illegible] Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED: IGNORANCE EXPOSED: FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, [illegible] or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S [illegible] London and New-York Medical Adviser and [illegible] Guide. Fifth edition, 400 pages, 100 [illegible] trations upon Mental and Nervous [illegible] Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, [illegible] Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or [illegible] tency, Affections of the bladder and [illegible] tures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary [illegible] tutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of [illegible] organs of the male and female—all their [illegible] weaknesses; latest discoveries in [illegible] pean hospital practice; quacks, [illegible] recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled [illegible] London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and [illegible] ment with Mercury, Copabia, injections, [illegible] Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., [illegible] chase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, [illegible] Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; [illegible] DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; [illegible] son, No. 66 State-st., Chicago, or consult the [illegible] No. **647** Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rice, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; [illegible] Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 64 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumimsky, cooper, No. 218 [illegible] New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 2d floor; [illegible] South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Bolling, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the most *aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE NEW University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices ... Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

CLEMS' SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious. It heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first sexual surgeon living, continues the cure of diseases and debility at No. 600 Broadway. His new Book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. [illegible] Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. B. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, on the Hudson, accessible by five steamers daily, and by the trains of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and the Hudson River Railroad, having a delightful location directly on the river, with facilities for boating, fishing, bathing and horseback riding, is open for boarders by the day and week. Charges to suit the times. Address L. D. & J. J. MANSFIELD.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., of last season, will amply accommodate 600 guests. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, does not corrode. Sold at No. 3 Ludlow-st., and by stationers generally. JESSE G. K[illegible]

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

WANTED—A PAIR OF LARGE GLOBES. Address, stating price, &c., P. FARRELL, Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts.,
New-York,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 8, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and including the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & CO., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June ..., 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 56 WALL-ST.,
New-York, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 1th and 7th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this Trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Cent. on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this office on or before the 15th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent per annum.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

WANTED—$20,000, FOR THREE TO FIVE YEARS, on bond and mortgage on property in Brooklyn located immediately on and adjacent to Flatbush-av., Warren and Baltic sts., and at this time valued at more than double the amount. Both such unexceptionable. Two lines of City cars run past the property, and the location is in every way desirable. Address BROOKLYN PROPERTY, Box No. 128 Times Office.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 25, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

$55,000—TO BE DIVIDED.—[illegible] $2,500, and various smaller sums to lend on mortgages of approved City and Brooklyn real estate. Also, some on farms. R. SALTONSTALL, No. 11 Wall-st., second story, front.

ERIE RAILWAY COUPONS AND PREFERRED STOCK; also the Fractional Scrip Stock and Assessment Scrip, bought and sold by E. S. [illegible], New-York.

TREASURY NOTES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS for investment or payment of duties bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 12 and 130 Nassau-st., a large and extensive assortment of patent agricultural implements, comprising mowing-machines, reapers, corn-shellers, grain cleaners, horse powers, plows, rakes, hoes, shovels, planters, drills, yokes, and every other farming implement. Also, seeds of all grains, garden truck, flowers, &c., &c.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, &c. &c.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock, at store No. [illegible], the balance of the entire stock, consisting of a large assortment of coats, pants, vests, for Summer and other wear; cloths, cassimeres, vestings, trimmings, together with a variety of gents' furnishing goods.

Catalogues will be ready on the morning of the sale.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A LARGE STOCK OF fine furniture, at No. 141 Broadway. The above sale is postponed, in consequence of the severe storm, until TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, when it is positively to be sold, without regard to the weather, and will be found worthy the notice of buyers.

WM. BROWN, Mortgagee.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 4 Cortlandt-st., comprising a good assortment of Fall goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 4[illegible] Broadway, all the furniture contained in the above house, nearly new. Catalogues now ready.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a certificate for 40 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & [illegible], of New-York, No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CAUTION IS HEREBY given against receiving or negotiating a BILL OF EXCHANGE, No. 6,494, for £2,000, (two thousand pounds sterling,) drawn Aug. 9, 1861, by H. [illegible] & Sons, to their own order, on Melhuish, Sons & Co., London, at 60 days' sight, as the same has been lost and payment stopped.

WOOD & RROMOND, No. 42 Pine-st.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY, 10TH INST., A POCKET BOOK, containing about fifty dollars, sundry notes, commutation tickets, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at Brewster & Baldwin's Carriage Repository, No. 786 Broadway, or advising me where to call for it. ALFRED E. SMITH, Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y., Axle Factory.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 50 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans, and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steam-ship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 4th of September, [illegible]

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the machinery of the United States new steam sloops *Dacotah*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack* at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number of the) United States screw steam sloops in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices which I will hire the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

N. B.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed.) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS.
The Navy Department will receive offers from parties who are able to execute work of this kind, and who are engaged in it, of which they will furnish evidence with their offer, for the construction of one or more IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS-OF-WAR, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor over sixteen feet draught of water; to carry an armament of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eighty days. The smaller draught of water, compatible with other requisites, will be preferred. The vessel to be rigged with two masts, with wire rope standing rigging, to navigate at sea.

A general description and drawings of the vessel, armor, and machinery, such as the work can be executed from, will be required.

The offer must state the cost and the time for completing the whole, exclusive of armament and stores of all kinds, the rate of speed proposed, and must be accompanied by a guarantee for the proper execution of the contract, if awarded.

Persons who intend to offer are requested to inform the Department of their intention before the 15th August, instant, and to have their propositions presented within twenty-five days from this date.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CORNER HOWARD AND MERCER STS., New-York, Aug 12, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at which time they will be publicly opened, for ten thousand small tents like the French "tente-abri," a sample of which may be seen in this office.

The work required in the fabrication of these tents will admit of the employment of women. Employers of that class of operatives are invited to bid accordingly.

Two sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, whose names will be given with the bid.

The privilege is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed too high.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tents," and addressed to Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster United States Army.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBERT H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John H. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 319 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861. FANNIE H. STOW, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1861.

WM. KUTRUFF, CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 58 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.

ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan 16, 1861.

JOHN N. CHESTER, W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1861.

ANSON BAKER, Jr., CHARLES BAKER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE I. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.

ELIZA ANN WEEKS, Administratrix.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of $4.80 to the dollar. The Transfer books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty third day of August instant. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 5th day of August inst.

Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 1, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug 10, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF $1 PER SHARE HAS been declared on the capital stock of this Company and is payable at this office on and after Monday, the 12th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

No. 11 FRANKFORT-STREET, New-York, Aug. 12, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEWTON Copper Type Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, on demand. SAMUEL O. CHARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 5th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—New-York, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

CHARLES PALMER, Ass't Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 28 Wall-st.—New-York, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 2 th inst. Transfer books closed from 5th inst. until that date. RICHARD F. COMBS, Sec'y.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12 prox. L. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,—Office, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 6, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 30 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

July 10, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of STAMMERS & MASON, was mutually dissolved on the 1st day of May last, and the subscriber is alone authorized to collect the outstanding debts due the late firm.

HARLEM, Aug 13, 1861. WILLIAM STAMMERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BENJAMIN H. WOODWORTH is no longer a member of the firm of WILLIAM BARKER & COMPANY, having retired from said firm this day.

New-York, July 15, 1861.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 CASH.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a legitimate brokerage business, fully established, and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year, even in these times. Location and association unexceptional. RIGGS & ROSSITER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

WANTED.—A PARTNER, BUSINESS MAN OR physician—the latter preferred—to take an equal interest with the advertiser, who is in possession of a fortune-promising medical patent. Address Box No. 2,775 Post-office.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—TO LET, THE ICE Cream saloon attached to Disbrow's Skating Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 39th-st. Apply on the premises.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND Nos. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
FAMILIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. John P. Corlies, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Hinding's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. Nimmo, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 20 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.

Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6:45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7:15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Ames-st.) at 9½, 12¼, and 2¾.

" " Spring-st. at 9¾, 12½ and 3¼.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3½.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays calling at 30th st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE ALIDA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 7 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., from Park place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Hancox, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M. landing at 30th-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

1861 GRAND HOLIDAY EXCURSION 1861
TO
TILTON'S GROVE AND LONG BRANCH, N. J., STOPPING AT FORT HAMILTON DOCK EACH WAY on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14,
THE
STEAMBOAT
SEA-SHORE
WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Robinson-st., N. R., at 10 A. M.
From Fort Hamilton Wharf, L. I., at 10:30 A. M.
Connecting with cars at Port Monmouth for the above places.

Returning, leave Long Branch at 4:45 P. M., and Tilton's Grove at 5:15 P. M., arriving in New-York before dark.

A cotillion band will accompany the Excursion.

Tickets to Tilton's Grove and return, 50 cents; tickets to Long Branch and return, $1. Large parties taken at reduced rates.

These Excursions will be continued EVERY DAY.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch, at .... 4:45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at .... 5:15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return .... 5[illegible]
To Port Monmouth and return .... 4[illegible]

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On the Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, 1861, by the well-known steamboat THOMAS HUNT, Capt. Tilmon. Tickets $1 each including dinner, which will be served up from 11 to 3 o'clock. A brass and cotillion band will be on board for the amusement of passengers. Bait furnished free. Leave Spring-st. 7:30; Patterson Dock, Jersey City, 7:45; Bridge-st., Brooklyn, 8:15; Broome-st., East River, 8:30; Peck-slip, 8:45; Pier No. 4, North River, 9. No charge for dinner. Bill of fare: Roast beef, roast clams, boiled ham, boiled tongue, boiled codfish, boiled sea bass, fried clams, fried codfish, fried bass, baked codfish, clam chowder, fish chowder. Children under 12 years of age, free.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. Jas. A. Hunt, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.	7.15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8.10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7.35 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8.30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7.45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9.00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7.50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. The ROTACT, Hancox, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock, Spring-st., 7¾, Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 5 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fourth and last meeting of the present season on the 9th day of September next, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-room of the Court of Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Applications, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.

WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, AUG. 28. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, Capt. Scott, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. McAnley.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.
Cape May, cabin $2 00
Philadelphia, cabin 2 00
Philadelphia, steerage 1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR HAVANA,
VIA
KEY WEST.

The completely armed United States Mail steamship MARION, Capt. Geo. A. Cole, will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana, touching at Key West to land mails and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
A rare opportunity for travelers. The splendid British iron steamship ROYAL BRIDE, THOMAS SMITH, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on 10th inst.

This ship has excellent accommodations for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $65. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steam-ships as follows:

KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin .... $75 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London .... 80 | Steerage to London 33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, NEIL SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 28th of August. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 20, 1861.

11 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office No. 2[illegible] Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION.—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 6:15 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:15 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 2:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 50 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 8 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF FERRIES.—Leave James slip and 34th st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from Jamesslip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M., for Monsey at 4 P. M. and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & CO., Dentists, No. 370 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 2[illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The manager is highly gratified in being enabled to announce to his patrons the engagement of the most

WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY

Ever offered to the people of New-York, a
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,

the only animal of the kind ever brought to America, an animal that is worshipped by the Egyptians, and never allowed by the Government to leave the country except as a special favor. These animals are described in history as the

MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL

of all the animal creation. They have never been seen out of Egypt except at the Zoological Gardens in London, the Garden of Plants in Paris, and the one now offered to the citizens of this Metropolis; and in each of these cases by the special favor of the Grand Viceroy of Egypt. He will be seen at all hours, every day and evening, attended by his watchful

ARAB KEEPER, SALAAMA,

who exhibits the care and watchfulness of a doting parent for his pet charge.

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
PURE WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.

The Lecture-room Entertainments embrace
PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLESQUE and FARCE,

By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent. Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST, Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT, The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL WEEK
Of Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE.
They depart for England on the 24th inst.
TO-NIGHT,
PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY,
as
THE IRISHMAN IN NAPLES.
Paudeen .... Mr. Florence.
PEGGY GREEN.
Peggy Green (first time) .... Mrs. Florence.
In which character she will sing "Jenny's Coming o'er the Green," and a German song "Federn am Hut."
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
GEORGE CHRISTY and his incomparable Troupe
APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reëngagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC—INSTRUMENTAL.—"THE STAR Spangled Banner," with brilliant variations by the celebrated German composer, Augustus Cull, 40 cents. "Away with Melancholy," with brilliant variations, Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, 50 cents. "Comet Schottisch," by Thomas Baker, 25 cents. Vocal: "Drummer Boy of the Nations (Grays)," A. Cull. "Why Have My Loved Ones Gone," S. C. Foster, 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REMOVED to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $8 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones.

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Anderson R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1847.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 12, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER ST., New-York, July 27, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermaster's Department at this depot must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't Quartermaster Gen.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

stantial farmer of Ashford, Connecticut, and was the descendant, paternally and maternally, of families who were distinguished for intellect and integrity of character. His mother was of the KNOWLTON family, which produced two of the distinguished officers of the Revolution—one, the famous Col. KNOWLTON, who, as Major, commanded the Connecticut boys at the Old Rail Fence, on the left wing of the American Army at Bunker's Hill, and was afterwards killed at the battle of Harlem Heights, New-York.

Gen. LYON was educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated with distinction in 1841, and had remained in the Army ever since, having risen to the rank of Captain in the Second Infantry; and by the recent choice of the Missouri Volunteers, had become their Brigadier-General. He was in the prime of life as a military commander, being forty-two years of age. He has had great experience in his profession, especially in the rougher duties, which fitted him so especially for the position he has recently occupied.

His service has been principally upon the frontiers—in the Florida, Texas, California, Oregon, Kansas, and other Indian and border wars. He was with Gen. Riley's Division during the Mexican campaign, and was breveted Aug. 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco," and was wounded at the Belen Gate of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13, 1847. His recent operations in Missouri are too well known to the public to require mention now.

[*The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.*]

FRANKLIN, Mo., Monday, Aug. 12.

A messenger from Springfield to Col. WYMAN arrived at Rolla at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. He reports that the advance guard of Gen. LYON met the advance guard of the enemy on Thursday, and an engagement ensued, which resulted in driving the rebels into the woods. The loss on either side, if any, is not stated. Our cavalry had taken up a position on the north side of the Little York road with the design of drawing out the enemy. Two companies of cavalry went out at 2 o'clock Thursday night and seized four prisoners, twenty head of cattle and four horses. Gen. LYON was trying to draw the rebels into battle.

FRANKLIN, Mo., Monday, Aug. 12.

From Mr. WELLES, the messenger from Springfield to Col. WYMAN, we learn the following additional items of news from that point.

The time of the First Iowa Regiment expires on Thursday, but they are determined to remain with Gen. LYON until the issue is decided in that quarter.

According to information received from prisoners, deserters and scouts, the forces of the enemy number about 21,000. Their main body is still encamped on Wilson's Creek, but their advanced guard of cavalry is posted four or five miles nearer. Various methods have been resorted to by Gen. LYON to draw their cavalry into an engagement, but without success. It is thought by some that the rebels are waiting reinforcements from Arkansas. Gen. LYON has no fortifications or intrenchments, but is abundantly supplied with ammunition and provisions, and the shop in Springfield is employed day and night making canister shot. Nearly all the women and children have been sent out of the place.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Aug. 12.

FRED. WHIPPLE, a conductor, was shot this morning, at McGirk's, about 6 miles this side of California, while conducting a train of United States soldiers. He was fired at by some one concealed in the woods. The shot took effect in the breast.

Col. MONTGOMERY's Kansas Regiment was within easy calling distance.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, August 12.

Major MOORE, with a detachment of the Irish Brigade, arrived from Syracuse this evening, bringing in 22 prisoners, captured in Georgetown, Heath's Creek, and in the adjacent country. Most of them were taken with arms in their hands on their way to join MAGOFFIN. The forces sent from here have been unable to find either BOON's or MAGOFFIN's Camp. The country is swarming with guerillas, who appear to be emboldened by the news received from the South.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE

PARSON BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG SUPPRESSED.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 12.

A passenger from Richmond, who passed through Knoxville Friday, reports that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, of the Tennessee troops, had suppressed Parson BROWNLOW's Knoxville *Whig*.

A Louisville paper publishes a letter signed W. J. DEWEY, of New-Orleans, addressed to his cousin, F. A. CROCKER, of New-York, asking if he, DEWEY, could get employment there, and speaking despairingly of future prospects in New-Orleans. This letter was intercepted by the military authorities at Memphis, and returned to the authorities at New-Orleans, who committed DEWEY, and declined taking bail for his appearance.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th, says the Confederate Congress on Tuesday, was considering a bill for the public defence. It encountered an ill-timed division of opinion. The bill does not provide for a levy of forces, but authorizes the President to employ the military, conformably to the act of the 16th of March, and to accept volunteers not exceeding 400,000.

The Norfolk *Herald* of the 7th, says the *S. P. Whitney*, another Boston steamer, came to Newport's News Sunday, and Monday proceeded to sea with her decks filled with troops.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says, 940 have been sent from Fortress Monroe to Cuba, and advocates the admission of negro testimony to prove what parties state to these negroes.

The Cleveland (Tenn.) *Banner*, of the 9th, says, that EDWARDS, who declared that he would swear to support the Confederate Constitution, was elected from Bradley County to the House by 596 majority, and that the nine members in Lower East Tennessee are Union men.

The Athens (McMiner County) *Post* says it is reported that several companies in that county have been organized to resist the action of Tennessee becoming a member of the Confederacy, and hopes the rumors are without foundation, as the county has a decided majority for the Southern Constitution.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

At last rumor has stated the truth about Gen. WOOL. His things are being packed up, and in a few days the office, which for years has been the head-quarters of the Department of the East, will be vacant. Whether Troy will henceforward contain any such officer as Gen. WOOL, seems a mystery now; but as war has made Fortress Monroe the chiefest point recorded in the old geographical arrangement of this Department, and New-York the most central and convenient *locale* for such a post as Troy was, there is a strong probability that no "General in the Army" will be stationed in the latter town again. Of the posts put down in the last register, soldiers are still stationed in the following:

Fort Mackinac, Mich.; Plattsburgh, N. Y., (occasionally;) Fort Independence, Boston, (head-quarters of one of the new regiments;) West Point, N. Y.; Fort Columbus, (Governor's Island;) Fort Hamilton; Carlisle, Penn., (drilling dépôt for cavalry;) Newport Barracks, Ky., (head-quarters for recruiting in the Department of the West;) Fortress Monroe, (now head-quarters of a separate department;) and Key-West, Fla. Barrancas and Moultrie are blotted out, but Pickens and Fort Jefferson make the number the same as usual, as they had no regular military garrisons prior to the war.

Gen. WOOL has been twenty-one years and two months a Brigadier-General. He entered the Army as a full Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, New-York, on the 14th of April, 1812, just four years after Gen. SCOTT's *début* as a Captain of Light Artillery, which took place May 3, 1808. The lives of these men are too well known to require elaboration here. Their names are the first two on the Army Register of 1860, and have opposite them the star (*,) which distinguishes non-graduates of West Point. It is quite likely that the business to be henceforward transacted in connection with the Army here, will be done in the office of Col. SMITH, the Superintendent-in-Chief of all the recruiting offices in the old Department of the East.

It is thought that there will be no more removals from the Civil Department of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. In compliance with our usual custom when changes are made, we print the names of the present heads of the different Departments. They are as follows:

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

H. Jennings, master, Cooper's Department.
J. H. Bulmer, master, Joiner's Department.
R. Steel, master, Carpenter's Department.
W. H. Cale, master, Laborer's Department.
T. Worlman, master, Blacksmith's Department.
S. Johnson, master, Caulkar's Department.
D. F. Marshall, Naval Storekeeper, *vice* Mr. Herrick of the *Atlas*, removed.

OLD MASTERS.

P. Turner, Gun Carriage Department.
F. Fox, Block Maker's Department.
J. Orr, Timber Inspector.
J. Brayloo, Chief Sail Maker.
J. Carrigan, Boat Builder.
H. Faron, Machinist.
——— Maxwell, Boat Builder.

A detachment of United States Marines arrived in this City yesterday from the Charlestown, Mass., Navy-yard, and were immediately quartered at the Brooklyn Barracks. They were probably sent on to complete the guard for the sailing frigate *Potomac*, now ready for sea in the stream.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 12.

A flag of truce came down here from Norfolk this afternoon, bringing a number of released prisoners captured by the rebels at Bull Run.

The following are the names of a number of surgeons who remained with the wounded after our forces fell back, and who were released on their parole:

Edward F. Taylor, First New-Jersey Regiment.
Jacob H. Stewart, First Minnesota Regiment.
Eugene Peugnet, Seventy-first New-York Regiment.
Foster Swift, Eighth New-York Regiment.
Gustavus S. Winston, Eighth New-York Regiment.
Dr. Norvell, Seventh-ninth New-York Regiment.
S. C. Hunkins, Fourth Maine Regiment.
Dr. Allen, Second Maine Regiment.
B. F. Braxton, Fifth Maine Regiment.
Dr. Lewis, Second Wisconsin Regiment.

A Mrs. CURTIS, captured while riding near Falls Church, a resident of Washington, is also here. A number of privates and non-commissioned officers came down, and all proceed to Washington *via* Baltimore to-night.

I learn that Capt. MCQUADE, of the New-York Thirty-eighth Regiment, has lost a leg, but is doing well at Richmond.

Col. CORCORAN, of the New-York Sixty-ninth, and Col. WILCOX, of the First Michigan, wounded in the arm, are doing well.

Capt. Rickets, of the artillery, wounded in the leg, is slowly improving. All are at Richmond.

Capt. Shillingiaw, Seventy-ninth Regiment, badly wounded in the thigh, is still alive.

Capt. Jenkins, of the Naval Brigade, captured at Hampton, is at Richmond, shot through the lungs and arm; is doing well.

Mr. Shortliff was shot through the leg; doing well.

Capt. Griffin, Company E, Eighth New-York Regiment, is prisoner at Richmond, doing well.

Benjamin Blink, color bearer of the Eighth Regiment, is there, well.

Lieut. Booth, of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, wounded in the leg, is doing well.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 12, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The event of to-day has been the arrival of a flag of truce from Norfolk, with twenty-two released prisoners-of-war. They comprise the following persons:

Surgeon Eugene Peugnet, of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York.

Surgeon Foster Swift, of the Eighth Regiment, New-York.

Surgeon Edward T. Taylor, of the First Regiment, New-Jersey.

Surgeon S. C. Thomkins, of the Fourth Regiment, Maine.

Surgeon B. F. Buckstone, of the Fifth Regiment, Maine.

Surgeon William H. Allen, of the Second Regiment, Maine.

Surgeon James M. Lewis, of the Second Regiment, Wisconsin.

Surgeon Gustavus Winston, of the Eighth Regiment, New-York.

Surgeon Charles Degraw, of the Eighth Regiment, New-York.

Surgeon Norvell, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New-York.

These Surgeons remained at Sudley's Church and the stone building after the battle at Bull Run, attending to the wounded, and were taken prisoners.

They remained some at Bull Run and others at Manassas Junction, attending upon the wounded for two weeks after the battle, and were then sent to Richmond. Finally they were released on parole and sent within our lines under a flag of truce *via* Norfolk.

They all declare that they have been most courteously and kindly treated by the military authorities of the Confederate States, and give a most unqualified denial to all the stories of killing or ill treatment of the wounded National soldiers.

Mrs. CURTIS, who went out a day or two after the battle, and was taken prisoner, was also released.

The following men, belonging to different regiments, were released and sent home for kind treatment on the field of battle to Col. GARDNER, of Georgia, and other Confederate soldiers:

JAMES COLLINS, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York.

Sergeant WATSON A. MALLORY, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, New-York.

JOSIAH W. RICHARDSON, of the First Regiment, Rhode Island.

JAMES COLLINGS, of the Second Regiment, Rhode Island.

JAMES H. ELDRIDGE, of the Second Regiment, Rhode Island.

JOHN MCCARTY, of the First Regiment, Connecticut.

FREDERICK HOLMES, of the First Regiment, Connecticut.

DE WITT C. SPRAGUE, of the Second Regiment, Connecticut.

GEORGE H. HINCKLEY, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New-York.

CHARLES F. GREENWOOD.

These men were at first confined at Richmond, but when the circumstances under which they were made prisoners became known, they were immediately released and boarded at the hotels.

Their release is unconditional, and in accordance with the promise made by Col. GARDNER on the field of battle.

The returned National Surgeons estimate the number of National prisoners at Richmond, including the wounded, at from ten to twelve hundred.

The Surgeons have full lists of the wounded prisoners, and of the wounded who died in the hospitals after the battle.

Col. CORCORAN, of the gallant Sixty-ninth, is well.

Capt. RICKETTS, of the United States Artillery, is recovering from his wound.

Congressman ELY sends a letter to President LINCOLN, and is understood to be decidedly in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy so far as an exchange of prisoners is concerned.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, Aug 13.

The name of the soldier killed last night by the sentry was Corporal THOMPSON, Co. B, Eighteenth New-York Regiment, instead of DANIEL NUDERHAAD.

Lieut. JOHN H. C. HYATT, of the Thirty-second New-York Regiment, has been appointed Provost-Marshal for Alexandria, in place of Capt. VICKERS, resigned.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Three scouts returned this evening from Charleston, Mo., bringing three rebel prisoners, well armed and mounted. The prisoners said the Tennessee forces under Gen. PILLOW had relanded at New-Madrid, and that JEFF. THOMPSON contemplates an immediate attack on Cape Girardeau.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to July 29, has arrived.

Lieut. SMITH, of the Fifth Infantry, went to Chihuahua to recover the Government train, stolen by one KIAS, a wagon master, who was taken prisoner by the Texan troops, and is now at El Paso on parole. It is reported that there are a large number of Texans on their way up to seize Fort Staunton and any Government property they can find.

Preparations have been made to receive them at Fort Staunton. They can defend themselves if they have no artillery, and they will never get near enough to do any damage, as the National pickets are out fifty miles in every direction.

News had reached Santa Fé that the regulars had been ordered home, if so the Government virtually abandons the Territory to the South, the volunteers being no protection to the inhabitants.

Fort Fillmore is now garrisoned by 13 companies of regulars, 10 of infantry, and 3 of dragoons. The regulars are under marching orders as soon as the volunteers can relieve them.

The Apache Indians are troublesome, they thinking because the United States troops have abandoned some of their posts, that it is left open to them to murder and steal. They have attacked the Overland Mail coach and killed the driver, but were finally repulsed, and the coach went on.

Two steamboats passed our landing, yesterday, going down the river loaded with United States troops, their destination supposed to be Lexington, as the time of the enlistment of the troops now here has expired.

All quiet here.

THE PRIVATEERS.

THE SUMPTER COALING AT CURACOA.

Capt. BOREHAM, of the brig *Sea Foam*, arrived yesterday, informs us that the *Sumter* arrived off Curacoa on the night of the 17th of July, and fired a gun for the fort, but the people of the fort not knowing her national flag, would not allow her to come in until the Governor had been consulted. The *Sumter* then sent an officer with an armed crew ashore to talk with that official as to coming into port, to coal up and refit, which the Governor allowed, against the protest of the United States Consul. She lay at Curacoa for eight days. During the time, the crew had their liberty ashore, and, as Capt. B. says, "raised the devil generally." The Captain of the *Sumter* said he was very sorry he had not arrived three days sooner, as he wanted ice badly—which article Capt. B. had a cargo of, and he had only arrived the day previous. Capt. B was detained four days waiting the departure of the *Sumter*, which took place on the 24th. He saw no privateers or suspicious vessels on the passage home.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Aug. 12.

On Saturday night Sergeant TOMPKINS, of Company A, Second Cavalry, was sent out in charge of the pickets, and it was observed that he took with him his entire equipments. After stationing the first picket he disappeared, and has not been heard from. It is stated here that Sergeant TOMPKINS' father and brothers are officers in the Confederate Army, and there is but little doubt expressed but that he has cast his lot among the rebels.

Four refugees from Martinsburgh were brought into camp by Col. GEARY's pickets, this morning.

There was a report yesterday that the notorious MCDONALD, with 18 rebel cavalry, were in Martinsburgh, pressing men into service, and several Unionists, refusing, were imprisoned. The refugees left to avoid being pressed into the rebel Army. The refugees from Martinsburgh have no knowledge of any large bodies of rebels in that section.

THE BOSTON BANKS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

WM. GRAY, FRANK HAVEN and J. AMORY DAVIS, have been chosen a Committee, by the Boston Bank Directors, to confer with the Committees of the New-York and Philadelphia Banks in regard to the Government Loan. The meeting adopted the following instructions to the Committee:

"That the Committee be authorized to say to the gentlemen of the Committee from the New-York and Philadelphia Banks, that in the judgment of the gentlemen here assembled, the banks and bankers of Boston and the State of Massachusetts, and its people are prepared, ready and willing, and determined, to do all in their power in view of their duty to themselves, their trusts and their country, to aid it in suppressing the present rebellion by furnishing men and money to the utmost extent of their ability now, henceforth and forever."

THE PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLICATION OF WAR NEWS

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, August 13.

A number of the heaviest business firms of this City publish a card, to-day, declaring that, having seen in the daily papers a statement of the number of regiments in Gen. BANKS' Command, which information is of great importance to the enemy, they will withdraw their subscriptions and advertisements from any newspaper continuing to furnish information of military movements.

FROM NASHVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Judge CATRON, of the Supreme Court, was last week expelled from Nashville by the Vigilance Committee, because of his refusal to resign the Judgeship. He was obliged to leave his wife in Nashville on account of her sickness.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamship *Marion*, having had her machinery thoroughly overhauled, is now loading Government stores at Pier No. 4, North River. She will depart for Havana in a day or two, touching at Key West to land two thousand barrels provisions.

The steamers *City of New-York*, at Pier No. 9, North River; *Thomas Sparks*, at Pier No. 11, North River; and *Belvidere*, at Pier No. 4, North River, are all loading stores for Washington.

The steamer *Florida*, of SAMUEL L. MITCHELL & SON's line, was towed to W. H. WEBB's yard, Monday evening, to be turned into a gunboat.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

The remaining portion of the Fire Zouaves who have not already arrived home in squads and irregular companies, were expected to reach here last evening by the late Philadelphia train, but they did not come. Capt. LEWIS C. MEEKS, of Company E, one of the wounded, came on, in company with Lieut. BARRY, and reported that arrangements were made to send them forward by special train to-day, which would leave Washington at 2 o'clock. They number in all about 500 men. Lieut. BARRY has come on to make arrangements for their reception. Some few members of the Scott Life Guard also arrived, having received temporary leave of absence.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE M'CLELLAN RIFLES.

This splendid corps is rapidly organizing, under the command of Col. EUGENE LE GAL, late of the Fifty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. M. The reputation of Col. LE GAL as an experienced officer and thorough soldier is well established, and his many friends and admirers will be happy to learn that he is about to lead to battle, in defence of our Union, a regiment of our volunteer soldiery. The Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the McClellan Rifles is reserved for an officer of the United States Army. On the list of staff and line officers, most of whom have seen active service, either with returned City Regiments or in Europe, we notice the names of Capt. FITZJAMES O'BRIEN, of the New-York Seventh Regiment N. C.; and Capt. DE LA PATOURELLE, of the Chasseurs de Vincennes and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Capt. O'BRIEN is well known as a distinguished and elegant writer, and is a near connection of the celebrated Irish patriot, WM. SMITH O'BRIEN. He will doubtless receive numerous offers of enlistment from his countrymen in this City emulous of serving under one bearing so distinguished a name. The regiment has gone into camp at Fort Hill, Staten Island, a most healthy and picturesque locality. The headquarters in this City are at No. 84 Nassau-street.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT TO BE PAID OFF.

The following orders have been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T.,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No.—The Regiment will be paid off as follows:

Wednesday, August 14—Company A, 9 A. M.; Company K, 10½ A. M.; Company C, 12 M.; Company B, 2 P. M.; Company D, 4 P. M.

Thursday, August 15—Field, Staff and Engineers, 9 A. M.; Company E, 10 A. M.; Company F, 11½ A. M.; Company G, 1 P. M.; Company H, 2 P. M.; Company I, 3 P. M. Commandants of Companies will get their pay-rolls complete from Major SALLADE, Paymaster United States Army, at Metropolitan Hotel, assemble their Companies at their Armories two hours previous to the time of payment, and have their rolls signed, and proceed to the Regimental Headquarters, No. 594 Broadway, at the hour specified.

By order of Col. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.
FRED. T. LOCKE, Adjutant.

COL. J. H. HOBART WARD.

This accomplished officer, who served so well at the battle of "Bull Run," is now in this City. Unlike some other officers who have returned from the "war," he circulates among his former friends in citizens' dress, and makes no boast of his personal achievements, or of those of his men. Without any question, this soldier has exhibited a great degree of prowess, and we take pleasure in reassuring our citizens of his continued interest in the war. He is now recruiting for the Scott Life Guard. Col. WARD was formerly the Lieutenant-Colonel of the "Worth Guard," in this City, under the late Col. W. W. LYON, and afterwards Commissary-General of the State. He is a brave man, and a good soldier. We may expect a good report from the Scott Life Guard, of which he is the honored Colonel.

THE YATES RIFLES.

This regiment last week mustered in four companies, and to-day mustered in another. Col. L. AYER, who is the Commander, is untiring in his exertions to have the regiment second to none. He receives none but able-bodied and respectable young men. Their encampment is at Staten Island, where the officer in command attends specially to their wants. Twenty-five men are yet wanted in Company E, Capt. CONNON; their names will be enrolled in the company's tent in the Park.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

This regiment is now nearly complete upon its original basis, 14 companies of 95 men each being recruited and encamped variously: the American companies at Bellevue Garden, Eighty-second-street and East River—the Germans at Elm Park, Bloomingdale Road. These, with the Michigan companies lately added, and those at Cincinnati, make up the full regiment. There are signs, however, that Col. MCREYNOLDS means to recruit a battalion or a brigade, as he has accepted several new companies, recruiting for which is now going on. This regiment has struggled on under great difficulties, never having received any assistance from the State and but $500 from the Defence Committee. The original officers have been compelled to spend very largely from their own pockets for the incidental expenses of recruiting and subsisting the men. We are glad to see that some acknowledgement is being made of their laborious exertions. We noted some days since that a gallant charger was presented to the Colonel by his friends in this City. We are pleased to learn that a thoroughbread "slapping stallion" and equipments has been presented to the First Lieutenant, HENRY BIDDEN, by our distinguished citizen WM. H. WEBB, Esq., and a set of holster and breast pistols by H. M. STEVENS, Esq., of this City.

COL. JOACHIMSSEN'S REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES M. TURNER is in town, recruiting under the former Assistant United States District-Attorney, P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, Esq., at No. 392 Broadway. Mr. JOACHIMSSEN was the Assistant District-Attorney under Mr. JOHN MCKEON, and is a well-recognized, patriotic citizen. "Capt." TURNER is sufficiently known to all men who desire to serve with an accomplished officer.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

LONG ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

There is considerable bad feeling, it is said, in the First Regiment of Long Island Volunteers, now stationed at Fort Schuyler, growing out of the fact that the families of the men who enlisted in New-York have not as yet received any relief, and will not do so, under present arrangements, until the regiment is actually at the seat of war. On the other hand, the families of the men who enlisted in Brooklyn have received relief from the time the regiment entered the service—several weeks ago. This state of things very naturally creates considerable ill feeling. This regiment has had more difficulties to contend with probably than any other that has been raised. It was not recognized by either of the War Committees in New-York or Brooklyn, and the only assistance received was from private sources; and in this way aid came in slowly, for there was a vague suspicion that the attempt to raise a regiment would not be successful. The fact that the Colonel, JULIUS ALLEN, has surmounted all these difficulties, and has a full command, fully armed and equipped, would indicate that he is the right man in the right place. This regiment will leave for the seat of war, it is now expected, on Friday or Saturday next.

THE WASHINGTON GRAYS.

This regiment—five companies—is now quartered on the magnificent parade-ground at East New-York, where every convenience for camp-life has been provided. Two companies have already been mustered into the service, and three more will be mustered the present week. Several other companies have been organized, and are rapidly filling up. One company of the Sixty-ninth has joined this regiment, and under favorable circumstances, it will be ready for service within two weeks.

THE MCCLELLAN REGIMENT.

Col. WM. R. BREWSTER, late Major of the Thirteenth Regiment, a few days since announced his intention to raise a regiment to be named in honor of Gen. MCCLELLAN; and has already 300 men enrolled. Some of the best officers in the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments have taken hold with Col. BREWSTER, and the prospect now is, that at an early day the corps will be ready for service. The principal office is at the armory, corner Henry and Cranberry streets.

PRESENTATION.

The friends of Rev. J. H. PERRY, Colonel of the Continental Guard, have provided him with a horse, fully equipped for field service.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The rolls of this regiment were completed yesterday, and the men will be paid off as soon as the Paymaster gets through with the Seventh Regiment—probably about Friday next. A majority of the Thirteenth are anxious to enter the service again, and many have already enrolled their names in companies soon to leave for the seat of war.

ARMY MOVEMENTS OF NEW-JERSEY.

Camp Olden, so named after the respected and popular Governor of the State of New-Jersey, promises soon to be the arena once more of a fine body of troops, as the five regiments now called for by the Government, will begin soon to muster at the camp.

The new troops will be mustered into the service in companies, and not in regiments, as heretofore, the Governor reserving the right to himself of appointing the regimental officers. The camp is about three miles from the State Capital, and is situated in an exceedingly healthy locality. It has undergone no change since the last troops left, but the tents for the soldiers have been kept intact, and are both healthy and comfortable. A large number of companies have already tendered their services to Gov. OLDEN, on behalf of the great Army of the Union; but so far as is necessary, so that no time may be lost in having the five regiments filled up, the three months' volunteers will have the privilege of joining the service again, and will be first accepted.

Gov. OLDEN is losing no time in having the directions from the War Department carried into effect; and the troops will begin to enter the camp now as quickly as they can be formed. The War Department has very wisely and considerately permitted Capt. JAMES H. SIMPSON, of the Engineer Department in the United States Army, to accept of the Colonelcy of one of the regiments. Capt. SIMPSON is a most intelligent and gallant officer, and will reflect credit on whatever corps he is set apart to take the command of. He has been in the service under Gen. BANKS, and is a tried and experienced officer. Gen. PEARCE, of Morris, is spoken of as likely to be Colonel of another regiment, whilst there is no doubt whatever but Col. BAKER, of Sussex city, and Col. JOHNSON, of Trenton, will also fill similar positions.

New-Jersey, when these five regiments are now mustered into the National Army, will have contributed its quota of twelve fine regiments to the support of the great Army of the Union, and of the flag of the country and Constitution.

Mozart Hall and Mr. Breckinridge.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement of the New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that a Committee was appointed by the Mozart Hall Party to wait upon Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, at Baltimore, and invite him to visit New-York, &c., contained in the TIMES of this day, is totally void of foundation. No such Committee has been appointed; nor has the Mozart Hall General Committee, directly or indirectly, had any correspondence with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE since the last Presidential election. The whole statement is a fabrication. I am, very respectfully,

G. C. GENET, Vice-Chairman.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 13, 1861.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	87⅞
6,000	do	88
2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	86¾
1,000	do	87
5,000	U. S. 6s, '71 Reg	80
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86
3,000	Treas. 10 3-4 ⅌c. N.	101
10,000	Treas 6 ⅌c. 2 Year	96
4,100	do	96⅛
1,500	Ohio State 6s, '86.	92½
2,000	Michigan 6s	80
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	45⅞
12,000	do	45¾
5,000	Va. St. 6s....s30	53
1,000	do	54
8,000	Missouri St. 6s	44¼
5,000	do....s10	44
74,000	do	44½
2,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R	45½
1,000	Cal. State 7s	76½
10,000	Brk'l'n C. W. Ln.	100
2,000	Hud. R. R. 1 M.	102½
2,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	28
10	Continental Bank	70
70	Pacific M. S. Co	76
100	do....s10	75¾
200	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	40½
50	do	40⅝
50	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	58
25	do	58½
215	N. Y. C. R. E. D. opg	74¼
130	do....p&c	74¼
25	do....s30	73¾
600	Erie Railway	26
17	Erie Railway Pref	45
7	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b60	29
43	do....b60	29¾
9	Panama Railroad	108
50	Ill. Cen. R. scrip..s10	64¼
100	do	64½
100	Gal. & Chi. R....c	66
50	do....s3	65⅞
50	do	66
200	Cleve. & Tol. R	30
600	do....b60	30
600	do	29¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80
10,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	66½
3,000	Michigan 6s	80
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s	64
5,000	California St. 7s	76½
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	44¼
1,000	M. 6s I. H. & St. J. R.	45½
15,000	N. Y. State 6s, 68.	101
2,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	72
3,000	M. So. S. Fund Bs.	74
70	Pacific M. Stm. Co	76½
25	do....s30	75½
50	do	76¾
100	Erie Railway	26½
50	N. Y. C. R. ex. d. p. &c.	74¼
200	do....opg	74¼
50	Erie Railway Pref	45
10	Hudson River R	34
50	do	33½
60	Harlem Railroad	10½
100	do	10½
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64½
50	do....s10	64¾
50	Gal. & Chi. R	66¼
500	Clev. & Tol. R.	29¾
200	do....b15	29¾
50	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R	58

TUESDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

There was generally a tame market for Stocks to-day, owing in part to the rain storm, and partly to the undetermined details of the Government negotiation now going on with the New-York Banks. The last-named difficulty will probably be removed in a day or two, as the Select Committee of Bankers have been industriously engaged nearly the whole day in perfecting a report to be made to their constituents to-morrow. There is a more assured feeling to-day than yesterday that the Government will be cordially accommodated in and between the three great Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, by their Banking Corporations acting in accord; first, in advancing upon the Treasury Notes and Funded Stocks of the United States, as authorized by recent Loan Act, and then in distributing the same to their own dealers and the public. Indeed, we learn at a late hour this afternoon that the Select Committee have unanimously agreed upon a report and plan to this effect, to be submitted to-morrow to a general meeting of the Associated Banks; the scheme contemplating no less than *fifty millions* as the first advance to the Treasury, to be distributed per capital between the three cities. Meanwhile, however, we may remark that while the slightest doubt remained to-day of the success of some such arrangement, the market for Stocks of all descriptions, which sympathizes, of course, in a strong measure with the Government credit in times like the present, was held in suspense, and the business done to-day in the speculative Shares was unusually light, and only of a moderate nature in Government or State Stocks. Late in the afternoon the rumors by telegraph from St. Louis of the defeat of the Union Army near Springfield, Missouri, and the death of Gen. LYON, created considerable excitement, and caused a decline on the Street of ½ ⅌ cent. on the Railway Shares, the same on Tennessee Sixes and full 1 ⅌ cent. on Missouris. New-York Central sold at 74; Missouris at 43 ⅌ cent., at about which rates they ultimately closed, and other descriptions about as follows:

Central....exd.	73½	Toledo	29
Erie	26	Mich. Central	42
Missouris	43	Mich. Guaranteed	29
Tennessees	45	Panama	107
Galena	65¾	Pacific	76
Rock Island	39½	Illinois Central	64
Treasury Notes	96⅛	Hudson	33½

The biddings of yesterday upon Bank shares were firmly sustained to-day; Citizens' advanced from 62 to 80 ⅌ cent.

Manhattan	115	American Exchange	74½
Mechanics'	90	Bank of the Republic	85
Union	86	Metropolitan	83
City	109	Citizens'	80
Phenix	83	Market	75
Butchers' and Drovers	100	Continental	69
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Importers' & Traders'	90
State of New-York	75	Broadway	100
Commerce	76	Ocean	70
Mercantile	100		

The Railway mortgages were also firm. The bids for Hudson firsts were advanced 1½; for Michigan Centrals 1½; for Michigan Southern seconds 2@2½, and for Hannibal and St. Joseph 1½ ⅌ cent. Other descriptions were bid for as follows:

N. Y. Central Sixes	92½	Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c firsts	78½
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, 64	100	Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c seconds	60½
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, 76	103	Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. ass bds	50
N. Y. Cent. Sevens convertible, '76	101	N. Indiana firsts	79½
Erie firsts, '68	102½	N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	71½
Erie seconds, '59	99	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	73½
Erie seconds, ex. '79	94½	Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ cent., 75	89½
Erie thirds, '83	84	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	40½
Erie fourths, '80	72	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s	34½
Erie fifths, '88	62	Chi. & N. W. seconds	14
Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie firsts	70	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	102½	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Hud. R. thirds, '75	79½	Gal. & Chic. firsts	9½
Harlem firsts, 1869-73	96	Lake E. & Wabash firsts	61½
Harlem thirds, '68	70	L. E. & Wabash seconds	29
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. o'd	95	Del. Lack. & Wes. firsts	96
M. Cen. s. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82	97	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	88
		Clev. & T. firsts s. f.	71
		C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. bds.	92½

The decline in Foreign Exchange to 107@107½ ⅌ cent. for Bankers' bills, brought forward buyers for the Cunard steamer sailing to-morrow, and a pretty free business was done, at or within these figures. A leading signature was taken at 107⅜ ⅌ cent. early in the day, while at the close of the mail the rates were a shade firmer. The whole range of Bankers' bills is quoted 107@107½ ⅌ cent.; Merchant bills, 105½@107 ⅌ cent. The following is a comparative table of exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending Aug. 13:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,574,468	$1,894,058	$1,587,985
Prev. reported	38,876,989	52,932,857	78,431,469
Since Jan. 1	$40,451,457	$54,826,915	$80,019,454

The coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending Aug 10 1861.	Season to same date
Del. and Hudson Canal Co	22,961	376,947
Pennsylvania Coal Company	22,246	337,967
Total tons	45,207	714,914
In corresponding period last year:		
Del. and Hudson Canal Co	12,591	251,257
Pennsylvania Coal Company	27,891	354,324
Total tons	40,482	605,581

The California steamer with the mail and treasure of the 21st July from San Francisco, arrived this forenoon. The following is the Specie list:

H. Straus	$8,600	R. Morrison & Co	$7,000
Am. Ex. Bank	100,000	J. F. Coghill	2,600
Wells, Fargo & Co	160,000	Jennings & Brewster	10,000
Jas. Lee & Co	1,900	Eugene Kelly	143,000
Harbech & Co	3,450	W. Heller & Co	8,000
Baltin & Sander	17,000	W. T. Coleman & Co	43,450
Order	22,820	J. Strauss Bros	25,000
H. Cohen & Co	21,000	Hadden & Williams	4,200
Naylor & Co	6,061	R. Meader	9,500
Metropolitan Bank	75,643	James Hunter & Co	6,000
Kirby, Byrne & Co	9,000	J. Heller & Bros	7,400
W. Seligmann & Co	32,000	C. C. Baker	5,000
F. Baker	20,000	Baker & Morrill	3,600
George Tuttle	8,600	Heuston & Hastings	13,000
M. E. Hawley	4,000	J. B. Newton & Co	23,489
Z. Enstein & Bro	14,000	R. Patrick	43,000
Neustadter Brothers	12,500	Scholt Brothers	15,400
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	17,600	J. G. Parker & Son	6,000
P. Naylor	5,600	Order	700
Handy & Everett	1,000	W. H. Davis & Co	637.75
B. Howard & Sons	700	S. N. Henriques	449.56
Total			$944,568

Mr. Secretary CHASE remains in the City until to-morrow evening or Thursday morning. He had a pleasant meeting this afternoon at the Bank of Commerce, with the Select Committee, after they had agreed upon the details of their Report on the Government negotiation. He was subsequently to dine with one of our private Bankers, up town, and afterwards to meet with the Committee again at 9 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. STEVENS, of the Bank of Commerce.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS:

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 12.	LOANS. Aug. 5.	SPECIE. Aug. 12.	SPECIE. Aug. 5.
Philadelphia	$3,356,000	$3,364,000	$941,000	[illegible]
North America	2,936,566	2,961,831	1,001,058	[illegible]
Farmers & Mech.	4,114,790	4,176,576	1,381,965	[illegible]
Commercial	1,463,000	1,500,000	204,000	212,[illegible]
Mechanics'	1,497,070	1,504,508	312,000	[illegible]
N. Liberties	1,198,000	1,175,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark	831,033	820,967	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	699,657	617,062	164,770	176,[illegible]
Penn Township	592,361	614,911	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	1,305,582	1,286,510	659,748	[illegible]
Man. & Mech	1,014,060	990,100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	655,865	677,401	184,[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	1,863,556	1,967,819	357,[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	486,504	493,617	143,504	[illegible]
Consolidation	420,673	425,375	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	602,307	674,664	157,091	[illegible]
Commonwealth	373,706	381,564	80,608	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	347,000	346,000	112,000	[illegible]
Union	306,200	257,700	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	24,064,070	24,211,527	$6,796,140	[illegible]

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 12.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 5.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 12.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 5.
Philadelphia	$1,771,000	$1,796,000	$226,000	[illegible]
North America	2,123,419	2,129,960	230,[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers & Mech	3,322,672	3,609,256	259,915	[illegible]
Commercial	787,000	788,000	96,000	[illegible]
Mechanics'	713,568	713,900	120,310	118,[illegible]
N. Liberties	886,000	890,000	76,000	[illegible]
Southwark	669,036	667,818	67,310	[illegible]
Kensington	411,921	407,690	104,845	[illegible]
Penn Township	470,943	468,257	64,[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	1,123,539	1,057,952	111,[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. & Mech	630,572	501,850	61,110	[illegible]
Commerce	530,065	567,060	55,[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	767,248	834,422	169,345	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	340,817	358,85[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation	192,209	205,659	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	353,708	321,76[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	165,411	176,984	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	231,000	231,000	66,000	[illegible]
Union	169,600	173,000	32,000	[illegible]
Total	15,568,024	15,841,861	$2,074,[illegible]	[illegible]

The aggregates of the Bank statement compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	Aug. 12.	Aug. 5.	Difference.
Capital Stock	$11,811,030	$11,810,030	
Loans	24,064,070	24,211,527	Dec. $147,457
Specie	6,796,140	6,743,721	Inc. 52,419
Due from other B'ks.	1,137,533	1,500,366	Dec. [illegible]
Due to other Banks	2,767,679	2,719,499	Inc. 48,210
Deposits	15,568,024	15,941,861	Dec. 373,837
Circulation	2,074,009	2,058,514	Inc. 15,495

A Yacht Wrecked and Three Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The yacht *Ware*, with four young men from this city, was wrecked outside the harbor last night. Three of them were drowned, viz.: JAMES GORDON, of the firm of GORDON & MCKAY, of this city; FRANCIS MOSTON, ex-Midshipman in the Royal Navy, and JAMES MITCHELL.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet and firm; sales 7,000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms, but is understood to be at 92c. CORN is in good demand; sales 85,000 bushels at 35c. OATS nominal at 25c. WHISKY nominal at 15¼c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—11c. on Corn, 12c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 36,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—56,000 bushels Wheat; 68,000 bushels Corn; 9,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT 1c. better; sales, No. 1 at 75c.@76c., and No. 2 at 72c. in store. CORN—Small advance; sales, mixed 26½c.@27½c. afloat. *Receipts*—4,500 bbls. Flour; 66,000 bushels Wheat; 177,000 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bushels Wheat; 84,000 bushels Corn; 12,500 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS advanced. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT has advanced 3c. Sales of 600 bush. Kentucky white at $1 30; red, $1 15 @$1 18. CORN 52c. WHISKY dull, at 18c.@18½c.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Capital	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	61,138,600
Specie	6,412,000
Due from other Banks	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	8,516,000
Deposits	18,044,700
Circulation	6,400,000

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—J. M. Johnson and family, Capt. Simpson and family, Mrs. M. Townsend and servant, S. T. Leet and family, L. Parsons, E. C. Drake, N. W. Hastings, E. Birch, Judge Munson, S. A. Wood, J. C. Williams, B. Nordheimer, George Fall, D. N. Baroey and family, Mrs. Coolbury, Mrs. E. H. Sawyer, Mrs Mary J. Gilles, S. W. Folsom and sister, Miss T. Campbell, Mrs. Nelson and child, Miss F. J. Dolliver, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Lucy and child, M. Howe, H. H. Moore and wife, George Tuttle, Mrs. H. McRae, E. P. Gray, Major Angur and family, R. S. Ellis, R. G. Mosby, R. G. Owens, R. C. Buckalew and family, E. Smith and son, Lieut. Van Zandt, M. Porter, E. Fithin, W. H. Eckett, J. L. Fry, A. C. Warden, J. M. Pyle, A. Rose, J. Satns and wife, Jas. Dowd, W. E. Jenkins, J. D. Spelman, E. Garvin and family, J. L. Bell, I. R. Brown, James M. McLeod, J. H. Fisher, E. H. Johnson, Mr. Bigelow, Wm. Carson, E. L. Whiting, J. H. Hammond, and 90 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 09 | Sun sets....7 06 | Moon sets....11 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 31 | Gov. Island 2 20 | Hell Gate.... 3 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Barks Rapid, Marschalk, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Gusto, Radonovich, Cork and a market, W. Salem.

Brigs King Brothers, Cutts, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray; Balear, Ruiz, Tampico.

Schooners Cornelia, Coaps, Philadelphia; S. Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Champion, Seabury, Aspinwall Aug. 4, with California mails and $941,041 73 in treasure, to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Norsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer West-Jester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to J. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Woodward, Cuodiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Thomas Sparks, Green, Washington, D. C., to ballast.

Bark Dispatch, (of St. Vincent's,) Fader, St. Vincent's Aug. 1, in ballast to Middleton & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Sea Foam, Boreham, Curacoa 15 ds., with salt to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Southern Belle, Morris, Demerara July 26, in ballast to master. Aug. 26, lat. 37, lon. 69, saw a vessel's mast standing about ten feet out of water, apparently with rigging attached. Aug. 7, 15 miles N. of Bermuda, passed a bark, strg. S. E., showing the American flag, with signal red and white, or white with red letter H in the centre.

Schr. Morning Star, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to D. R. DeWolff.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Royal Oak, Benson, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Acklam, Ray, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to the Atlantic Dock Co.

SAILED—Aug. 12, steamship Northern Light, for Aspinwall.

WIND—During the day, a gale from N. E.

Spoken, &c.

Arnon—schr., of Eastport, Aug. 1, going into Vera Cruz.

Rambler—ship, of Boston, from Vera Cruz, for Falmouth, England, Aug. 1, off Vera Cruz.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, July 27, brig Patterson, and sld. same day for St. Thomas.

ASPINWALL—Arr., July 26, Am. bark M. E. Southworth, New-York; 27th, Am. brig E. Drummond, do.; 28th, Am. ship Zenas Coffin, Newport, Wales; 30th, Am. bark Palestrene, New-York; Aug. 3, Am. bark Xantho, do.

Sailed—July 26, Am. brig Beronda, Cuba; 29th, Am. bark Magdalena, New-York; Am. schr. Joseph Webster, Cuba; 27th, Am. schr. May Queen, Boston.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A LETTER FOR JAS. GEORGE ROWE is at *Times* Office.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—PARRS' CELEBRATED Patent Army Chest when opened forms a table and contains camp stools and all the culinary articles, with an apparatus for cooking for a mess of rangements, weight, 40 pounds. Recommended to the Army by President Lincoln, Ex-President Millard Fillmore, M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Jos. K. A. Mansfield, Brigadier-General Commanding. For sale and on exhibition at BALL, BLACK & CO.'S, Price, $15 each.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French, and music; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Brooklyn Post-office.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

stantial farmer of Ashford, Connecticut, and was the descendant, paternally and maternally, of families who were distinguished for intellect and integrity of character. His mother was of the KNOWLTON family, which produced two of the distinguished officers of the Revolution—one, the famous Col. KNOWLTON, who, as Major, commanded the Connecticut boys at the Old Rail Fence, on the left wing of the American Army at Bunker's Hill, and was afterwards killed at the battle of Harlem Heights, New-York.

Gen. LYON was educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated with distinction in 1841, and had remained in the Army ever since, having risen to the rank of Captain in the Second Infantry; and by the recent choice of the Missouri Volunteers, had become their Brigadier-General. He was in the prime of life as a military commander, being forty-two years of age. He has had great experience in his profession, especially in the rougher duties, which fitted him so especially for the position he has recently occupied.

His service has been principally upon the frontiers—in the Florida, Texas, California, Oregon, Kansas, and other Indian and border wars. He was with Gen. SCOTT's Division during the Mexican campaign, and was breveted Aug. 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco," and was wounded at the Belen Gate of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13, 1847. His recent operations in Missouri are too well known to the public to require mention now.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

In consequence of the recent special trains on the Southwest Branch, and the extensive preparations made here for sending reinforcements to Gen. SIGEL, no train came from Rolla to-night. Nothing further has been received from Springfield.

The Police-office was taken possession of this evening by the United States authorities, and especial orders issued to place the Home Guards under arms at the various armories, to be prepared for any emergency. The city is quiet now, and no apprehensions of disturbance are felt.

It is understood that Gen. FREMONT will declare martial law to-morrow.

A loan of $250,000 was effected from our banks to-day by Gen. FREMONT.

Heavy siege guns are being mounted to command the various approaches to the city.

It is stated that Gen. SIGEL would have lost another gun had he not compelled the prisoners to drag it off the field.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE, KY.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 12.

A dispatch says that a land slide occurred Sunday night at 10 o'clock, about 17 miles from Richmond, on the Manassas route. Eight cars containing soldiers were smashed and shivered to pieces. Two companies from Louisville were the principal sufferers.

Nothing has been publicly done by the Confederate Congress, to-day.

Returns from Tennessee show a majority for the Confederate Constitution of 52,000, and for Gov. HARRIS of about 30,000. In the First District, Mr. NELSON is elected to both the National and Confederate Congress, by a large majority. In the Third District, MAXEEA received 7,062 votes for the Confederate Congress, and 2,045 for the National Congress.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 10th, says, that Gens. LEE and ROSENCRANS attempted to get the advantage of each other in an advance position, and a battle ensued. Forty Nationals were killed, but the Confederates met with but little loss. Gen. LEE had two, and Gen. ROSENCRANS four regiments. Gen. LEE afterward commenced fortifying the pass he had gained near Big Spring, in Pocahontas County, fifteen miles from Huntersville, which commands the turnpike from Randolph to the Lewisburgh and Central road.

The Charleston Courier publishes extracts from private letters from Tampa, dated Aug. 1, which say that the schooner Wanderer, which had been captured by the National fleet, brings news of the capture last night of the United States steamer Crusader by the Confederates.

NASHVILLE, Tenn, Monday, Aug. 12.

Gov. HARRIS orders all the firearms and swords belonging to the State of Tennessee to be collected by constables and sent to the military authorities at Nashville, Knoxville or Memphis.

The Richmond Examiner endeavors to convey the impression that the National troops burned Hampton.

Yellow Fever is raging at Vera Cruz.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Tuesday, August 13.

DOWNER's Warehouse, wherein the Government had stored contraband goods, was burglariously entered last night, and pistols and other arms stolen.

The Charleston Evening News has suspended. Most of the other Southern papers have raised the prices.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, August 13.

It is reported here that the two regiments composing Camp Boone, Tenn., have received orders to proceed to Virginia.

The Savannah Republican publishes a memorial protesting against Southerners purchasing Confederate stores in Northern markets during the hostilities.

The Macon Telegraph says that Gov. HARRIS is informed that Gen. FREMONT was preparing, with 25,000 men, to operate against Gen. PILLOW, at New Madrid, Missouri. Gov. HARRIS said he could put 50,000 picked men into the field in a few days, and would reinforce Gen. PILLOW.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

At last rumor has stated the truth about Gen. WOOL. His things are being packed up, and in a few days the office, which for years has been the head-quarters of the Department of the East, will be vacant. Whether Troy will henceforward contain any such officer as Gen. WOOL, seems a mystery now; but as war has made Fortress Monroe the chiefest point recorded in the old geographical arrangement of this Department, and New-York the most central and convenient locale for such a post as Troy was, there is a strong probability that no "General in the Army" will be stationed in the latter town again. Of the posts put down in the last register, soldiers are still stationed in the following:

Fort Mackinac, Mich.; Plattsburgh, N.Y., (occasionally.) Fort Independence, Boston, (head-quarters of one of the new regiments.) West Point, N.Y., Fort Columbus, (Governor's Island.) Fort Hamilton; Carlisle, Penn., (drilling dépôt for cavalry.) Newport Barracks, Ky., (head-quarters for recruiting in the Department of the West.) Fortress Monroe, (now head-quarters of a separate department.) and Key-West, Fla. Barrancas and Moultrie are blotted out. But Pickens and Fort Jefferson make the number the same as usual, as they had no regular military garrisons prior to the war.

Gen. WOOL has been twenty-one years and two months a Brigadier-General. He entered the Army as a full Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, New-York, on the 14th of April, 1812, just four years after Gen. SCOTT's début as a Captain of Light Artillery, which took place May 3, 1808. The lives of these men are too well known to require elaboration here. Their names are the first two on the Army Register of 1860, and have opposite them the star (*) which distinguishes non-graduates of West Point. It is quite likely that the business to be henceforward transacted in connection with the Army here, will be done in the office of Col. SMITH, the Superintendent-in-Chief of all the recruiting offices in the old Department of the East.

It is thought that there will be no more removals from the Civil Department of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. In compliance with our usual custom when changes are made, we print the names of the present heads of the different Departments. They are as follows:

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

H. Jennings, master, Cooper's Department.
J. R. Bulmer, master, Joiner's Department.
R. Steel, master, Carpenter's Department.
W. H. Gale, master, Laborer's Department.
T. Wortman, master, Blacksmith's Department.
S. Johnson, master, Caulker's Department.
D. F. Marshall, Naval Storekeeper, vice Mr. Herrick of the Atlas, removed.

OLD MASTERS.

P. Turner, Gun Carriage Department.
F. Fox, Block Maker's Department.
J. Orr, Timber Inspector.
J. Brayton, Chief Sail Maker.
J. Corrigan, Boat Builder.
H. Faron, Machinist.
—— Maxwell, Boat Builder.

A detachment of United States Marines arrived in this City yesterday from the Charlestown, Mass., Navy yard, and were immediately quartered at the Brooklyn Barracks. They were probably sent on to complete the guard for the sailing frigate Potomac, now ready for sea in the stream.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 12, via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The event of to-day has been the arrival of a flag of truce from Norfolk, with twenty-two released prisoners-of-war. They comprise the following persons:

Surgeon Eugene Peugnet, of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York.

Surgeon Foster Swift, of the Eighth Regiment, New-York.

Surgeon Edward T. Taylor, of the First Regiment, New-Jersey.

Surgeon S. C. Thomkins, of the Fourth Regiment, Maine.

Surgeon B. F. Buckstone, of the Fifth Regiment, Maine.

Surgeon William H. Allen, of the Second Regiment, Maine.

Surgeon James M. Lewis, of the Second Regiment, Wisconsin.

Surgeon Gustavus Winston, of the Eighth Regiment, New-York.

Surgeon Charles Degraw, of the Eighth Regiment, New-York.

Surgeon Norvell, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New-York.

These Surgeons remained at Sudley's Church and the stone building after the battle at Bull Run, attending to the wounded, and were taken prisoners.

They remained some at Bull Run and others at Manassas Junction, attending upon the wounded for two weeks after the battle, and were then sent to Richmond. Finally they were released on parole and sent within our lines under a flag of truce via Norfolk.

They all declare that they have been most courteously and kindly treated by the military authorities of the Confederate States, and give a most unqualified denial to all the stories of killing or ill treatment of the wounded National soldiers.

Mrs. CURTIS, who went out a day or two after the battle, and was taken prisoner, was also released.

The following men, belonging to different regiments, were released and sent home for kind treatment on the field of battle to Col. GARDNER, of Georgia, and other Confederate soldiers:

JAMES COLLINS, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York.

Sergeant WATSON A. MALLORY, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, New-York.

JOSIAH W. RICHARDSON, of the First Regiment, Rhode Island.

JAMES COLLINGE, of the Second Regiment, Rhode Island.

JAMES H. ELDRIDGE, of the Second Regiment, Rhode Island.

JOHN MCCARTY, of the First Regiment, Connecticut.

FREDERICK HOLMES, of the First Regiment, Connecticut.

DE WITT C. SPRAGUE, of the Second Regiment, Connecticut.

GEORGE H. HINCKLEY, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New-York.

CHARLES F. GREENWOOD.

These men were at first confined at Richmond, but when the circumstances under which they were made prisoners became known, they were immediately released and boarded at the hotels.

Their release is unconditional, and in accordance with the promise made by Col. GARDNER on the field of battle.

The returned National Surgeons estimate the number of National prisoners at Richmond, including the wounded, at from ten to twelve hundred.

The Surgeons have full lists of the wounded prisoners, and of the wounded who died in the hospitals after the battle.

Col. CORCORAN, of the gallant Sixty-ninth, is well.

Capt. RICKETTS, of the United States Artillery, is recovering from his wound.

Congressman ELY sends a letter to President LINCOLN, and is understood to be decidedly in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy so far as an exchange of prisoners is concerned.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, Aug 13.

The name of the soldier killed last night by the sentry was Corporal THOMPSON, Co. B, Eighteenth New-York Regiment, instead of DANIEL MOOREHEAD.

Lieut. JOHN H. C. HYATT, of the Thirty-second New-York Regiment, has been appointed Provost-Marshal for Alexandria, in place of Capt. VICKERS, resigned.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Three scouts returned this evening from Charleston, Mo., bringing three rebel prisoners, well armed and mounted. The prisoners said the Tennessee forces under Gen. PILLOW had remained at New-Madrid, and that JEFF. THOMPSON contemplates an immediate attack on Cape Girardeau.

THE PRIVATEERS.

THE SUMPTER COALING AT CURACOA.

Capt. BORHAM, of the brig Sea Foam, arrived yesterday, informs us that the Sumter arrived off Curacoa on the night of the 17th of July, and fired a gun for the fort, but the people of the fort not knowing her national flag, would not allow her to come in until the Government had been consulted. The Sumter then sent an officer with an armed crew ashore to talk with that official as to coming into port, to coal up and refit, which the Governor allowed, against the protest of the United States Consul. She lay at Curacoa for eight days. During the time, the crew had their liberty ashore, and, as Capt. B. says, "raised the devil generally." The Captain of the Sumter said he was very sorry he had not arrived three days sooner, as he wanted ice badly—which article Capt. B. had a cargo of, and he had only arrived the day previous. Capt. B. was detained four days waiting the departure of the Sumter, which took place on the 24th. He saw no privateers or suspicious vessels on the passage home.

THE BOSTON BANKS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

WM. GRAY, FRANK HAVEN and J. AMORY DAVIS, have been chosen a Committee, by the Boston Bank Directors, to confer with the Committees of the New-York and Philadelphia Banks in regard to the Government Loan. The meeting adopted the following instructions to the Committee:

"That the Committee be authorized to say to the gentleman of the Committee from the New-York and Philadelphia Banks, that in the judgment of the gentlemen here assembled, the banks and bankers of Boston and the State of Massachusetts, and its people, are prepared, ready and willing, and determined, to do all in their power in view of their duty to themselves, their trusts and their country, to aid it in suppressing the present rebellion by furnishing men and money to the utmost extent of their ability now, henceforth and forever."

FROM NASHVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Judge CATRON, of the Supreme Court, was last week expelled from Nashville by the Vigilance Committee, because of his refusal to resign the Judgeship. He was obliged to leave his wife in Nashville on account of her sickness.

THE PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLICATION OF WAR NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, August 13.

A number of the heaviest business firms of this City publish a card, to-day, declaring that, having seen in the daily papers a statement of the number of regiments in Gen. BANKS' Command, which information is of great importance to the enemy, they will withdraw their subscriptions and advertisements from any newspaper continuing to furnish information of military movements.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to July 29, has arrived.

Lieut. SMITH, of the Fifth Infantry, went to Chihuahua to recover the Government train, stolen by one KIRK, a wagon master, who was taken prisoner by the Texan troops, and is now at El Paso on parole. It is reported that there are a large number of Texans on their way up to seize Fort Staunton and any Government property they can find.

Preparations have been made to receive them at Fort Staunton. They can defend themselves if they have no artillery, and they will never get near enough to do any damage, as the National pickets are out fifty miles in every direction.

News had reached Santa Fé that the regulars had been ordered home, if so the Government virtually abandons the Territory to the South, the volunteers being no protection to the inhabitants.

Fort Fillmore is now garrisoned by 13 companies of regulars, 10 of infantry, and 3 of dragoons. The regulars are under marching orders as soon as the volunteers can relieve them.

The Apache Indians are troublesome, they thinking because the United States troops have abandoned some of their posts, that it is left open to them to murder and steal. They have attacked the Overland Mail coach and killed the driver, but were finally repulsed, and the coach went on.

Two steamboats passed our landing, yesterday, going down the river loaded with United States troops, their destination supposed to be Lexington, as the time of the enlistment of the troops now here has expired.

All quiet here.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Aug. 12.

On Saturday night Sergeant TOMPKINS, of Company A, Second Cavalry, was sent out in charge of the pickets, and it was observed that he took with him his entire equipments. After stationing the first picket he disappeared, and has not been heard from. It is stated here that Sergeant TOMPKINS' father and brothers are officers in the Confederate Army, and there is but little doubt expressed but that he has cast his lot among the rebels.

Four refugees from Martinsburgh were brought into camp by Col. GEARY's pickets, this morning.

There was a report yesterday that the notorious McDONALD, with 18 rebel cavalry, were in Martinsburgh, pressing men into service, and several Unionists, refusing, were imprisoned. The refugees left to avoid being pressed into the rebel Army. The refugees from Martinsburgh have no knowledge of any large bodies of rebels in that section.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, August 13.

Six prisoners, taken at the Point of Rocks, were sent hence to-day, under guard, for Fort McHenry, it is supposed.

Various reports are circulating in the camps that the rebel militia is collecting in various points in Upper Virginia.

A regiment was at Sheppardstown on Sunday, and the encampment visible from the Maryland Heights.

There is great activity at Head-quarters.

Maryland Secessionists continue to be brought in for prowling along the lines. Some important arrests have been made.

No attack is anticipated at present from the enemy.

The work on the bridge is progressing. The structure will be passable shortly.

The general health in the camps is good.

The weather is rainy and somewhat cooler.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamship Marion, having had her machinery thoroughly overhauled, is now loading Government stores at Pier No. 4, North River. She will depart for Havana in a day or two, touching at Key West to land two thousand barrels provisions.

The steamers City of New-York, at Pier No. 9, North River; Thomas Sparks, at Pier No. 11, North River; and Belvidere, at Pier No. 4, North River, are all loading stores for Washington.

The steamer Florida, of SAMUEL L. MITCHELL & SON's line, was towed to W. H. WEBB's yard, Monday evening, to be turned into a gunboat.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

The remaining portion of the Fire Zouaves who have not already arrived home in squads and irregular companies, were expected to reach here last evening by the late Philadelphia train, but they did not come. Capt. LEWIS C. MEEKS, of Company E, one of the wounded, came on, in company with Lieut. BERRY, and reported that arrangements were made to send them forward by special train to-day, which would leave Washington at 2 o'clock. They number in all about 500 men. Lieut. BERRY has come on to make arrangements for their reception. Some few members of the Scott Life Guard also arrived, having received temporary leave of absence.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE M'CLELLAN RIFLES.

This splendid corps is rapidly organizing, under the command of Col. EUGENE LE GAL, late of the Fifty fifth Regiment N. Y. S. M. The reputation of Col. LE GAL as an experienced officer and thorough soldier is well established, and his many friends and admirers will be happy to learn that he is about to lead to battle, in defence of our Union, a regiment of our volunteer soldiery. The Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the McClellan Rifles is reserved for an officer of the United States Army. On the list of staff and line officers, most of whom have seen active service, either with returned City Regiments or in Europe, we notice the names of Capt. FITZJAMES O'BRIEN, of the New-York Seventh Regiment N. G., and Capt DE LA PATOURELLE, of the Chasseurs de Vincennes and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Capt. O'BRIEN is well known as a distinguished and elegant writer, and is a near connection of the celebrated Irish patriot, WM. SMITH O'BRIEN. He will doubtless receive numerous offers of enlistment from his countrymen in this City emulous of serving under one bearing so distinguished a name. The regiment has gone into camp at Fort Hill, Staten Island, a most healthy and picturesque locality. The head-quarters in this City are at No. 8½ Nassau-street.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT TO BE PAID OFF.

The following orders have been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T., No. 594 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No.—The Regiment will be paid off as follows:

Wednesday, August 14—Company A, 9 A. M.; Company K, 10½ A. M.; Company C, 12 M.; Company B, 2 P. M.; Company D, 4 P. M.

Thursday, August 15—Field, Staff and Engineers, 9 A. M.; Company E, 10 A. M.; Company F, 11½ A. M.; Company C, 1 P. M.; Company H, 2 P. M.; Company I, 3 P. M. Commandants of Companies will get their pay-rolls complete from Major SALLADE, Paymaster United States Army, at Metropolitan Hotel, assemble their Companies at their Armories two hours previous to the time of payment, and have their rolls signed, and proceed to the Regimental Head-quarters, No. 594 Broadway, at the hour specified.

By order of Col. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

FRED. T. LOCKE, Adjutant.

COL. J. H. HOBART WARD.

This accomplished officer, who served so well at the battle of "Bull Run," is now in this City. Unlike some other officers who have returned from the "war," he circulates among his former friends in citizens' dress, and makes no boast of his personal achievements, or of those of his men. Without any question, this soldier has exhibited a great degree of prowess, and we take pleasure in reassuring our citizens of his continued interest in the war. He is now recruiting for the Scott Life Guard. Col. WARD was formerly the Lieutenant-Colonel of the "Worth Guard," in this City, under the late Col. W. W. LYON, and afterwards Commissary-General of the State. He is a brave man, and a good soldier. We may expect a good report from the Scott Life Guard, of which he is the honored Colonel.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

This regiment is now nearly complete upon its original basis, 14 companies of 95 men each being recruited and encamped variously: the American companies at Bellevue Garden, Eighty-second-street and East River—the Germans at Elm Park, Bloomingdale Road. These, with the Michigan companies lately added, and those at Cincinnati, make up the full regiment. There are signs, however, that Col. McREYNOLDS means to recruit a battalion or a brigade, as he has accepted several new companies, recruiting for which is now going on. This regiment has struggled on under great difficulties, never having received any assistance from the State and but $500 from the Defence Committee. The original officers have been compelled to spend very largely from their own pockets for the incidental expenses of recruiting and subsisting the men. We are glad to see that some acknowledgement is being made of their laborious exertions. We noted some days since that a gallant charger was presented to the Colonel by his friends in this City. We are pleased to learn that a thoroughbred "slapping stallion" and equipments has been presented to the First Lieutenant, HENRY HIDDEN, by our distinguished citizen WM. H. WEBB, Esq., and a set of holster and breast pistols by H. M. STEVENS, Esq., of this City.

THE YATES RIFLES.

This regiment last week mustered in four companies, and to-day mustered in another. Col. L. AYER, who is the Commander, is untiring in his exertions to have the regiment second to none. He receives none but able-bodied and respectable young men. Their encampment is at Staten Island, where the officer in command attends specially to their wants. Twenty-five men are yet wanted in Company E, Capt. CONDON; their names will be enrolled in the company's tent in the Park.

COL. JOACHIMSSEN'S REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES M. TURNER is in town, recruiting under the former Assistant United States District-Attorney, P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, Esq., at No. 392 Broadway. Mr. JOACHIMSSEN was the Assistant District-Attorney under Mr. JOHN MCKEON, and is a well-recognized, patriotic citizen. "Capt." TURNER is sufficiently known to all men who desire to serve with an accomplished officer.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

LONG ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

There is considerable bad feeling, it is said, in the First Regiment of Long Island Volunteers, now stationed at Fort Schuyler, growing out of the fact that the families of the men who enlisted in New-York have not as yet received any relief, and will not do so, under present arrangements, until the regiment is actually at the seat of war. On the other hand, the families of the men who enlisted in Brooklyn have received relief from the time the regiment entered the service—several weeks ago. This state of things very naturally creates considerable ill feeling. This regiment had more difficulties to contend with probably than any other that has been raised. It was not recognized by either of the War Committees in New-York or Brooklyn, and the only assistance received was from private sources; and in this way aid came in slowly, for there was a vague suspicion that the attempt to raise a regiment would not be successful. The fact that the Colonel, JULIUS ALLEN, has surmounted all these difficulties, and has a full command, fully armed and equipped, would indicate that he is the right man in the right place. This regiment will leave for the seat of war, it is now expected, on Friday or Saturday next.

THE WASHINGTON GRAYS.

This regiment—five companies—is now quartered on the magnificent parade-ground at East New-York, where every convenience for camp-life has been provided. Two companies have already been mustered into the service, and three more will be mustered the present week. Several other companies have been organized, and are rapidly filling up. One company of the Sixty-ninth has joined this regiment, and under favorable circumstances, it will be ready for service within two weeks.

THE MCCLELLAN REGIMENT.

Col. WM. R. BREWSTER, late Major of the Thirteenth Regiment, a few days since announced his intention to raise a regiment to be named in honor of Gen. MCCLELLAN; and has already 300 men enrolled. Some of the best officers in the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments have taken hold with Col. BREWSTER, and the prospect now is, that at an early day the corps will be ready for service. The principal office is at the armory, corner Henry and Cranberry streets.

PRESENTATION.

The friends of Rev. J. H. PERRY, Colonel of the Continental Guard, have provided him with a horse, fully equipped for field service.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The rolls of this regiment were completed yesterday, and the men will be paid off as soon as the Paymaster gets through with the Seventh Regiment—probably about Friday next. A majority of the Thirteenth are anxious to enter the service again, and many have already enrolled their names in companies soon to leave for the seat of war.

ARMY MOVEMENTS OF NEW-JERSEY.

Camp Olden, so named after the respected and popular Governor of the State of New-Jersey, promises soon to be the arena once more of a fine body of troops, as the five regiments now called for by the Government, will begin soon to muster at the camp.

The new troops will be mustered into the service in companies, and not in regiments, as heretofore, the Governor reserving the right to himself of appointing the regimental officers. The camp is about three miles from the State Capital, and is situated in an exceedingly healthy locality. It has undergone no change since the last troops left; but the tents for the soldiers have been kept intact, and are both healthy and comfortable. A large number of companies have already tendered their services to Gov. OLDEN, on behalf of the great Army of the Union; but so far as is necessary, so that no time may be lost in having the five regiments filled up, the three months' volunteers will have the privilege of joining the service again, and will be first accepted.

Gov. OLDEN is losing no time in having the directions from the War Department carried into effect, and the troops will begin to enter the camp now as quickly as they can be formed. The War Department has very wisely and considerately permitted Capt. JAMES H. SIMPSON, of the Engineer Department in the United States Army, to accept of the Colonelcy of one of the regiments. Capt. SIMPSON is a most intelligent and gallant officer, and will reflect credit on whatever corps he is set apart to take the command of. He has been in the service under Gen. BANKS, and is a tried and experienced officer. GEO. PEARCE, of Morris, is spoken of as likely to be Colonel of another regiment, whilst there is no doubt whatever but Col. BAKER, of Sussex city, and Col. JOHNSON, of Trenton, will also fill similar positions.

New-Jersey, when these five regiments are now mustered into the National Army, will have contributed its quota of twelve fine regiments to the support of the great Army of the Union, and of the flag of the country and Constitution.

News from California by the Pony Express.

OUTER TELEGRAPH STATION, 50 MILES WEST OF FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The Pony Express passed here at 9 P. M., yesterday, from San Francisco, with dates to the 3d inst. for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Arrived on the 31st, ship Indianman, Boston; Aug. 2, bark Louise, Sydney; brig Edward Walfum, Australia.

Sailed, on the 31st ult., ship Andrew Jackson, for New-York; brig Mephester, for Manila; 2d inst., Sunrise, for Callao.

The steamer Golden Gate sailed on the 1st inst., for Panama, with two hundred and twenty passengers, and $1,376,000 in treasure.

The heaviest shippers of the treasure were: Wells, Fargo & Co., $402,000; Parrott, $157,000; Davidson, $128,000; Donohoe, Rohlston & Co. $125,000; Salter & Church, $100,000, Coleman & Co., $81,000; Hentrich, $70,000; Reluyman, $66,000, Schoate Bros., $60,000; Shantt, $50,000; Fallant & Wild, $39,000; Brumagin, $20,000.

The total amount in treasure shipped hence during July is $4,270,000.

There is not much business doing, but the market is by no means quiet and few changes in prices. Foreign Brandies are active. Domestic liquors lower. Tea, Sugar and Coffee keep steady and improving. Provisions slow. Butter, 25c. Candles heavy and unchanged. Wheat—Market glutted; sales 30,000 sacks prime shipping quality at $1 45, and will go still lower.

The Pony Express arrived at the outer telegraph station, last evening, with St. Louis dates of the 25th ult., bringing the first announcement of the disastrous defeat of the National forces near Manassas, the news occupying six columns of to-day's Bulletin and Alta. It has been published as fast as received, and is just completed. The effect casts a gloom over our loyal people, who realize more generally that we are engaged in a terrible war, which may last for years, but which must be prosecuted till every foot of the Union acknowledge our Government, no matter what the cost.

On the evening of the 31st the Breckinridge Democrats attempted to hold a mass meeting in San Francisco to ratify the nominations of their Conventions. Their candidates for Governor and Congress were to address the meeting. Some 3,000 men crowded Music Hall. The speakers were present and addressed the audience, but were persecuted by storms of groans, hisses and never-ending cheers for the Stars and Stripes and the Union. The meeting was an evidence that there is no toleration for secession sympathies in San Francisco.

There have been several fires since the last Pony Express. APPLETON's fine hotel at San José was destroyed by fire on Thursday, A. M., of the 31st. On the same evening the Washington House, on Davis-street, near Washington, together with some adjoining buildings, were burned. Loss, $80,000.

The Consul for Saxony, Mr. KREYHAUSEN, died suddenly, yesterday, at San Francisco.

All the Germans of San Francisco are preparing a gorgeous flag for Gen. SIGEL, the hero of the late successful engagement with the rebels in Missouri.

A shipment of 300 tons of copper ore from Calaveras County will be made in the bark Constantia for South Wales, where it will be melted. The vessel will sail in a few days. The copper mines are assuming an important position among the mineral resources of the State.

A considerable town has already grown up in the neighborhood.

The new Sunday law goes into effect this week, and many saloons and places of amusement will keep open next Sunday as usual, intending to subject themselves to prosecution for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law.

It being ascertained that California is entitled to one more representative in Congress than the number now nominated, the Union Democratic State Central Committee is called to meet on the 15th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the nomination of a third candidate in the Congressional ticket of the Union Democrats. It is presumed the Republicans and Breckinridgers will follow the example. Only six of the twenty-one papers that supported BRECKINRIDGE last Fall are now opposed to the Union Democratic tickets. The rest sustain the Union Democracy. It is believed, however, that the Breckinridgers will poll 20,000 votes at the ensuing election.

Oregon news has been received overland.

In consequence of unfavorable weather there will be a great deficiency of crops. There will not be more than one-half the amount of wheat of last year.

Col. WALLACE, the Republican candidate, is undoubtedly elected to Congress from Washington Territory. His majority over GARFIELD, at latest accounts, was 407.

Mozart Hall and Mr. Breckinridge.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement of the New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, that a Committee was appointed by the Mozart Hall Party to wait upon Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, at Baltimore, and invite him to visit New-York, &c., contained in the TIMES of this day, is totally void of foundation. No such Committee has been appointed; nor has the Mozart Hall General Committee, directly or indirectly, had any correspondence with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE since the last Presidential election. The whole statement is a fabrication. I am, very respectfully,

G. C. GENET, Vice-Chairman.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 13, 1861.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	87⅞	10 Continental Bank	70
6,000 do	88	70 Pacific M. S. Co.	76
2,000 U. S. 6s, '67	86¾	100 do s10	75¾
1,000 do	87	200 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	40⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, '71 Reg	80	50 do	40½
2,000 U. S. 5s, '65	86	50 Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	58
3,000 Treas. 10 3-4 ⅌ c. N.	101	25 do	58⅜
10,000 Treas 6 ⅌ c 2 Year	96	215 N. Y. C. R. R. E. D opg	74⅜
4,100 do	96⅛	130 do ....p&c	74⅛
1,500 Ohio State 6s, '86.	92½	25 do s30	73¾
2,000 Michigan 6s.	80	600 Erie Railway	26
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	45⅞	17 Erie Railway Pref	45
12,000 do	45¾	7 M.S.& N. I. G S. b60	29
5,000 Va. St. 6s s30	53	43 do b60	29⅜
1,000 do	54	9 Panama Railroad	108
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	44⅛	50 Ill. Cen. R. scrip. s10	64⅞
5,000 do s10	44	100 do	64⅜
74,000 do	44⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R. c	66
2,000 Mo 6s iss to H & St. J R	45⅛	50 do s3	65⅞
1,000 Cal. State 7s	76½	50 do	66
10,000 Brkl'n C. W. Ln	100	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	31
2,000 Hud. R. R 1 M	102½	600 do b60	30
2,000 L.E.&W. 2d M.B.	2-	600 do	29¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '74. Cou.	80	50 N.Y.C.R. ex.d.p.&c.	74⅜
10,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	66⅞	200 do ....opg	74⅛
3,000 Michigan 6s	80	50 Erie Railway Pref	45
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s.	64	10 Hudson River R	34
5,000 California St. 7s	76⅞	50 do	33⅜
10,000 Missouri St. 6s.	44⅛	50 Harlem Railroad	10⅞
1,000 M. 6s I. H. & St J. R.	45⅞	100 do	10⅞
15,000 N. Y. State 6s, '68.	101	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	64⅞
2,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds.	72	50 do s10	64⅛
3,000 M. So. S. Fund Bs.	74	50 Gal. & Chi. R	66⅛
70 Pacific M. Stm. Co	76⅛	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	29⅞
25 do s30	75⅛	200 do b15	29⅞
50 do	76⅛	50 Chi., Bur. & Quin R	58
100 Erie Railway	26⅛		

TUESDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

There was generally a tame market for Stocks to-day, owing in part to the rain storm, and partly to the undetermined details of the Government negotiation now going on with the New-York Banks. The last-named difficulty will probably be removed in a day or two, as the Select Committee of Bankers have been industriously engaged nearly the whole day in perfecting a report to be made to their constituents to-morrow. There is a more assured feeling to-day than yesterday that the Government will be cordially accommodated in and between the three great Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, by their Banking Corporations acting in accord; first, in advancing upon the Treasury Notes and Funded Stocks of the United States, as authorized by recent Loan Act, and then in distributing the same to their own dealers and the public. Indeed, we learn at a late hour this afternoon that the Select Committee have unanimously agreed upon a report and plan to this effect, to be submitted to-morrow to a general meeting of the Associated Banks; the scheme contemplating no less than fifty millions as the first advance to the Treasury, to be distributed per capital between the three cities. Meanwhile, however, we may remark that while the slightest doubt remained to-day of the success of some such arrangement, the market for Stocks of all descriptions, which sympathizes, of course, in a strong measure with the Government credit in times like the present, was held in suspense, and the business done to-day in the speculative Shares was unusually light, and only of a moderate nature in Government or State Stocks. Late in the afternoon the rumors by telegraph from St. Louis of the defeat of the Union Army near Springfield, Missouri, and the death of Gen. LYON, created considerable excitement, and caused a decline on the Street of ½ ⅌ cent. on the Railway Shares, the same on Tennessee Sixes and full 1 ⅌ cent. on Missouris. New-York Central sold at 74; Missouris at 43 ⅌ cent., at about which rates they ultimately closed, and other descriptions about as follows:

Central....exd.	73¾	Toledo	29
Erie	26	Mich. Central	44
Missouris	43	Mich. Guaranteed	29
Tennessees	46	Panama	107
Galena	65¾	Pacific	76
Rock Island	23¾	Illinois Central	64
Treasury Notes	96¼	Hudson	33¾

The biddings of yesterday upon Bank shares were firmly sustained to-day; Citizens' advanced from 62 to 80 ⅌ cent.

Manhattan	115	American Exchange	74¾
Mechanics	90	Bank of the Republic	85
Union	88	Metropolitan	83
City	100	Citizens'	80
Phenix	83	Market	75
Butchers' and Drovers	100	Continental	69
Mechanics & Traders'	100	Importers' & Traders'	80
State of New-York	75	Broadway	100
Commerce	76	Ocean	70
Mercantile	100		

The Railway mortgages were also firm. The bids for Hudson firsts were advanced 1½; for Michigan Centrals 1½; for Michigan Southern seconds 2@2½, and for Hannibal and St. Joseph 1½ ⅌ cent. Other descriptions were bid for as follows:

N. Y. Central Sixes	92¾	Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. firsts	79¾
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64	100	Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	60¾
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '76	100	Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. ass. bds	50
N. Y. Cent. Sevens convertible, '76	101	N. Indiana firsts	79½
Erie firsts, '68	102¾	N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	71¾
Erie seconds, '59	99	M. S. & N. I. s f 7 ⅌ c.	73¾
Erie seconds, ex. '79	96¾	Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ cent., '75	80¾
Erie thirds, '83	84	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80¾
Erie fourths, '80	72	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38¾
Erie fifths, '88	62	Chi. & N. W. seconds	14
Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie firsts	78	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	102¾	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Hud. R. thirds, '75	79¾	Gal. & Chic. firsts	97¾
Harlem firsts, 1869-73	96	Lake E. & Wabash firsts	61¾
Harlem thirds, '68	70	L. E. & Wabash seconds	29
M. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., old	95	Del. Lack. & Wes. firsts	96
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82	97	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	88
		Clev. & T. firsts s f	73
		C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. bds.	93¾

The decline in Foreign Exchange to 107@107¼ ⅌ cent. for Bankers' bills, brought forward buyers for the Cunard steamer sailing to-morrow, and a pretty free business was done, at or within these figures. A leading signature was taken at 107¼ ⅌ cent. early in the day, while at the close of the mail the rates were a shade firmer. The whole range of Bankers' bills is quoted 107@107¼ ⅌ cent.; Merchant bills, 105½@107 ⅌ cent. The following is a comparative table of exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending Aug. 13:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,574,468	$1,894,058	$1,387,985
Prev. reported	38,876,989	52,932,857	78,431,460
Since Jan. 1	$40,451,457	$54,826,915	$[illegible]

The coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending Aug. 10, 1861.	Season to same date.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	22,961	376,947
Pennsylvania Coal Company	22,246	337,997
Total tons	45,207	714,944
In corresponding period last year:		
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	12,591	334,257
Pennsylvania Coal Company	27,891	354,224
Total tons	40,482	[illegible]

The California steamer with the mail and treasure of the 21st July from San Francisco, arrived this forenoon. The following is the Specie list:

H. Straus	$8,600	R. Morrison & Co.	$7,000
Am. Ex. Bank	100,000	J. F. Coghill	2,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	180,000	Jennings & Brewster	[illegible]
Jas Lee & Co	1,900	Eugene Kelly	[illegible]
Harbech & Co	3,450	W. Heller & Co.	[illegible]
Ballin & Sander	17,000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	[illegible]
Order	22,520	J. Strauss Bros. & Co.	[illegible]
H. Cohen & Co	21,000	Hadden & Williams	4,200
Naylor & Co	6,041	R. Meader	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	76,643	James Hunter & Co.	[illegible]
Kirby, Byrne & Co.	9,000	J. Heller & Bro.	[illegible]
W. Seligmann & Co.	32,000	C. C. Baker	[illegible]
F. Baker	20,000	Baker & Morrill	[illegible]
George Tuttle	6,000	Heuston & Hastings	13,000
M. E. Hawley	4,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	[illegible]
Z. Enstein & Bro	15,000	R. Patrick	[illegible]
Neustadter Brothers	12,500	Scholl Brothers	[illegible]
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	17,500	J. G. Parker &	[illegible]
P. Naylor	8,000	Order	[illegible]
Handy & Everett	1,000	W. H. Davis & Co.	[illegible]
B. Howard & Sons	700	S. N. Henriques	[illegible]
Total			[illegible]

Mr. Secretary CHASE remains in the City until to-morrow evening or Thursday morning. He had a pleasant meeting this afternoon at the Bank of Commerce, with the Select Committee, after they had agreed upon the details of their Report on the Government negotiation. He was subsequently to dine with one of our private Bankers, up town, and afterwards to meet with the Committee again at 9 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. STEVENS, of the Bank of Commerce.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet and firm; sales 7,000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms, but is understood to be at 92c. CORN is in good demand; sales 85,000 bushels at 35c. OATS nominal at 25c. WHISKY nominal at 15½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—11c. on Corn. 12c. on Wheat, to New-York. Lake Imports—4,000 bbls. Flour; 36,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn. Canal Exports—56,000 bushels Wheat; 68,000 bushels Corn; 9,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT has advanced 3c. Sales of 600 bush. Kentucky white at $1 20; red, $1 15 @$1 18. CORN 52c. WHISKY dull, at 18c.@18½c.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Capital	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	61,128,000
Specie	6,412,000
Due from other Banks	6,006,000
Due to other Banks	8,556,000
Deposits	18,044,700
Circulation	6,450,000

A Yacht Wrecked and Three Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The yacht Wave, with four young men from this city, was wrecked outside the harbor last night. Three of them were drowned, viz.: JAMES GORDON, of the firm of GORDON & MCKAY, of this city; PIERCE MORTON, ex-Midshipman in the Royal Navy, and JOHN MITCHELL.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—J. M. Johnson and family, Capt. Simpson and family, Mrs. M. Townsend and servant, S. T. Leet and family, L. Parsons, E. C. Drake, N. W. Hastings, E. Bloch, Judge Munson, S. A. Wood, J. C. Williams, B. Nordheimer, George Fall, D. N. Barney and family, Mrs. Coosbury, Mrs. E. H. Sawyer, Mrs. Mary J. Gilles, S. W. Folsom and sister, Miss T. Campbell, Mrs. Nelson and child, Miss F. J. Dolliver, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Lucy and child, M. Howe, H. M. Moore and wife, George Tuttle, Mrs. H. McKae, E. P. Gray, Major Augur and family, R. S. Ellis, R. G. Mosby, R. G. Omans, R. C. Buckalew and family, E. Smith and son, Lieut. Van Zandt, M. Porter, E. Fithin, W. H. Eckett, J. L. Fry, A. C. Warden, J. M. Fyle, A. Rose, J. Satus and wife, Jas. Dowd, W. E. Jenkins, J. D. Spelman, E. Garvin and family, J. L. Belt, T. R. Brown, James M. McLeod, J. H. Fisher, E. H. Johnson, Mr. Bigelow, Wm. Carson, E. L. Whiting, J. H. Hammond, and 90 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises .... 5 09 | Sun sets .... 7 00 | Moon sets 11 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 31 | Gov Island 2 20 | Hell Gate 3 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Barks Rapid, Marschalk, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Gusto, Radoovich, Cork and a market, W. Salem.

Brigs King Brothers, Cutts, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray; Lalear, Ruiz, Tampico.

Schooners Cornelia, Coaps, Philadelphia; S. Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Champion, Seabury, Aspinwall Aug. 4, with California mails and $841,081.73 in treasure, to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandervoer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to J. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Dalzell.

Steamer Thomas Sparks, Green, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Bark Dispatch, (of St. Vincent's,) Fader, St. Vincent's Aug. 1, in ballast to Middleton & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Sea Foam, Boreham, Curacoa 16 ds., with salt to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr Southern Belle, Morris, Demerara July 26, in ballast to master. Aug. 26, lat. 37, lon. 69, saw a vessel's mast standing about ten feet out of water, apparently with rigging attached. Aug. 7, 75 miles N. of Bermuda, passed a bark, steering S. E., showing the American flag, with signal red and white, or white with red letter H in the centre.

Schr. Morning Star, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr Royal Oak, Benson, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr Acklam, Ray, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to the Atlantic Dock Co.

SAILED—Aug. 12, steamship Northern Light, for Aspinwall.

WIND—During the day, a gale from N. E.

Spoken, &c.

Arnon—schr., of Eastport, Aug. 1, going into Vera Cruz.

Rambler—ship, of Boston, from Vera Cruz, for Falmouth, England, Aug. 1, off Vera Cruz.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, July 27, brig Patterson, and sld. same day for St. Thomas.

ASPINWALL—Arr., July 25, Am. bark M. E. Southworth, New-York; 27th, Am. brig E. Drummond, do.; 30th, Am. ship Zenas Coffin, Newport, Wales; 31st, Am. bark Nazarene, New-York; Aug. 3, Am. bark Xantho, do.

Sailed—July 26, Am. brig Beronda, Cuba; 28th, Am. bark Magdalena, New-York; Am. schr. Joseph Webster, Cuba; 27th, Am. schr. May Queen, Boston.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A LETTER FOR JAS. GEORGE ROWE is at Times Office.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—PARR'S CELebrated Patent Army Chest when opened forms a table and contains camp stools and all the culinary arrangements, with an apparatus for cooking for a mess of four; weight, 40 pounds. Recommended to the Army by President Lincoln, Ex-President Millard Fillmore, M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army; Jos. K. F. Mansfield, Brigadier-General Commanding. For sale and on exhibition at BALL, BLACK & CO.'S. Price, $18 each.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French, and music. Salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Brooklyn Post-office.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3088. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Particulars of the Great Battle in Missouri.

Only 5,500 National Troops Engaged.

The Rebel Loss Estimated at 2,000 Killed and Wounded.

A Rebel Force Reported to be Marching on Pilot Knob.

RETREAT OF PILLOW FROM NEW-MADRID.

Martial Law Proclaimed in St. Louis.

The President of the Board of Police Commissioners Arrested.

A Sharp Skirmish in Western Virginia.

A Large Force of Rebels Along the Upper Potomac.

EXPECTED ATTACK AT POINT OF ROCKS.

Designs of the Rebels in Lower California.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Orders have been issued for the raising and equipment of two additional regiments in New-Mexico, either of infantry or cavalry, as may be most readily obtained.

ADVICES FROM TEXAS.

A gentleman, direct from San Antonio via New-Orleans, reached Washington to-day. He came to New-Orleans overland by way of Houston, Brashear City, on Berwick's Bay, and thence up the Mississippi. There is no difficulty for a Southerner on the confines of the rebel States. If he obtains a pass at Memphis, he comes through unmolested, otherwise his baggage and correspondence are searched at Clarksville, Tenn. This gentleman represents the corn, grass, wheat and cotton crops of Texas as being very excellent—better than for many previous years. He also represents the sugar crop of Louisiana as very promising. He says that nowhere, from San Antonio to the eastern borders of the rebel States, is there the least business doing—no sales, and no money in circulation. He says, also, that there is a large Union sentiment in Texas and Louisiana, and that the feeling is gaining strength.

COL. FARNHAM DEAD.

Col. FARNHAM, of the Zouaves, died at the Infirmary in this city this evening, at about 8 o'clock.

TROUBLE IN THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment was put under arrest this afternoon. A week since, it is ssid, an order was read to the regiment to proceed to New-York soon, to remain at Bedloe's Island for two months to recruit. The order was recently countermanded. The assignment of the regiment to the Sickles Brigade was another cause of dissatisfaction. Some of the regiment were opposed to their officers, and on Tuesday the men were paid off, and the drunkenness consequent upon this resulted in the open mutiny of the more violent. This afternoon the Provost Marshal proceeded to the camp with two batteries of artillery, a squadron of cavalry, and two companies of infantry, all regulars, and took possession. A proclamation by the Commander-in-Chief was then read to the regiment. It recited the facts in relation to the disorderly conduct for several days; that they had been exhorted to return to obedience, but having refused, the authorities could only treat them as deserters and mutineers, and they must be dealt with according to military law. It then commanded them to lay down their arms, stating that those who refused would be shot down. The order was obeyed, and the mutineers were taken into custody and put into irons. The regiment was then marched from their camp across the eastern branch to the new camp. The ringleaders, 37 in number, are in the guard-house in the city.

A NEW DAHLGREN GUN.

A trial of a new six-inch twelve-grooved rifled Dahlgren gun was made at the Navy-yard, this afternoon. The gun was designed by Commander DAHLGREN, to avoid any superfluous weight, and yet preserve the requisite strength for effective service. The experiment was conducted in the presence of several gunners and engineers, and was highly satisfactory. The firing was at the target 1,300 yards distant, the shot being a sixty-four-pound conical ball. The range of the gun is four and a half miles.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

There are at the Navy-yard twenty-three contraband negroes, men and women, brought up by the fleet of the Potomac. Sixteen of the number were taken from Machoduck Creek, to which point they had escaped. They have all been furnished with rations and set to work.

SHAMEFUL NEGLECT.

Owing to the reckless indifference of the State military authorities, one of the most gallant regiments that fought at Bull Run is in a state of suffering. Over one hundred men of the New-York Thirteenth Volunteers, Col. QUIMBY'S regiment, have neither pantaloons nor shoes, and are to-day walking about in their camp in their drawers, and barefooted. Some of the other members are only supplied with clothing by the contribution of members of the Sixty-ninth, since they returned. The wants of this regiment have been known by the State authorities for weeks, and nothing but promises have been received.

THE YANKEE NOT SUNK.

The steam-tug *Yankee* has not been sunk, as reported.

GEN. LEE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Senator CARLILE, who has just arrived from Western Virginia, states that the rebel forces under LEE had crossed Cheat River in two bodies, five thousand by the road from Staunton, and another body by the road from Lewisburgh. They were within fifteen miles of Gen. ROSECRANS' position, near Cheat Mountain Pass, which commands the two roads.

NAVIGATION RESUMED.

Navigation has at last been resumed on the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, five boats having arrived to-day at Georgetown.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

The New-York Evangelical Alliance, through a Secretary, to-day laid before the War Department a request that no more battles be fought on the Sabbath; that no more parades or drills be had on that day, and that each regiment be mustered once on each Sunday for Divine service.

COMMERCIAL AGENT AT CURACOA.

RICHARD E. MORSE, of Iowa, was to-day appointed Commercial Agent at Curaçoa, in place of MOSES JESSURUN. This removal was made because Mr. JESSURUN failed to protest against the admission to the Port of Curaçoa of the pirate steamer *Sumpter*.

The Secretary of State will demand of the Government of the Netherlands an explanation of the admission of the pirate steamer *Sumter* to the port of Curaçoa.

MR. FAULKNER'S CASE.

It is probable that the examination of Ex-Minister FAULKNER, on a specific charge of treason, will take place to-morrow.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

Minister MOTLEY sails for Europe in the steamer of the 21st inst.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY.

Messrs. NICOLAY and HAY being absent from Washington, the duties of Secretary to the President are performed by WM. H. STODDARD, Esq., of Illinois.

CONSULS APPOINTED.

JAMES E. WHARTON, former editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, has been appointed Consul to the Fejee Islands, and MR. ALFRED CALDWELL, the present editor of the *Intelligencer*, has been appointed Consul to Honolulu.

A DEAF MUTE SPY.

A deaf mute, named HARDY, about twenty-two years of age, was arrested in Gen. SHERMAN'S camp, yesterday, as a spy. He was very observing and inquisitive, and suspicions were at once aroused. He was conveyed to the city and placed in custody. He professes to reside in Russellville, Ky., and was on his way to visit friends in Liberty, Va. There is some reason for believing that the rebel leaders have resorted to this means of obtaining intelligence of the movements and strength of the Government troops. The New-York Seventy-ninth, (Highlanders,) have elected Ex-Governor STEVENS, of Washington Territory, as their Colonel.

DESERTERS IN CUSTODY.

Ten deserters from the regular service, and a score or so from the volunteers, are now under arrest. It is thought a severe punishment will be meted out to some aggravated cases. One of the number has twice deserted from the regular service this year.

FIRING UPON PICKETS.

Col. MCCUNN'S Brigade is stationed at Bailey's Cross Roads, six miles from Alexandria, and his pickets are so near those of the rebels that they can easily converse with each other. A few days since, two of Col. KERRIGAN'S regiment were shot by the enemy's pickets and killed. Immediately after, a body of our troops made a charge upon the rebel pickets, and carried off three men and brought them into camp. They were members of Capt. JONES' company of the First Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Capt. JONES then proposed that both sides avoid the shooting of one another's pickets, on the ground that it was a barbarous practice, not consistent with civilized warfare. Col. MCCUNN had an interview with Capt. JONES on the outposts, and this proposition was agreed to; and almost daily, since, the pickets of the two camps have been within talking distance of one another. On Friday night, however, our pickets were fired upon, and the fire was promptly returned, and one of the rebel cavalry was seen to fall from his horse. Col. MCCUNN sent for Capt. JONES, who explained that the firing was the result of a misapprehension—that the approach of one company of our force to relieve the other was mistaken for the approach of our regiment in force with the purpose of an attack.

INSPECTORS OF SUBSISTENCE.

There is a prospect that Mr. SANDERSON'S services as an instructor in the science of preparing soldiers' food may yet be made available, despite the multitudinous windings of red tape which have heretofore been interposed against him. By one of the acts of the late session, authority is given to appoint five Inspectors of Subsistence, with the rank of Majors. What should prevent one of these being given to Mr. SANDERSON, and his being detailed to do the duty for which he is so admirably fitted?

WANT OF POWDER AMONG THE REBELS

A slave who had come with his master to Manassas, from the Chattahoochee, Florida, escaped a week since, and came within our lines. His master was a private in the Quartermaster's Department, and he had heard him say on Tuesday before the battle, that sixty-five thousand rations had been given out that day. The troops, during Friday and Saturday, he says, arrived at the rate of two or three thousand a day. He states that the rebels were short of powder, and that no ordinary offence was so severely punished as a waste of it.

EXTENDING OUTPOSTS.

Col. MCLEOD MURPHY'S Regiment moved yesterday from Alexandria College to Hunter's Church, a point two miles north-northeast of Bailey's Cross-roads. This movement will place Col. MURPHY'S pickets in close proximity to those of the rebels.

RECKLESS CONDUCT OF VOLUNTEERS.

Nearly all the residences in Fairfax County, belonging to families able to leave, have been deserted, and when requisite, these tenantless houses have been taken possession of by our troops. The wanton destruction of property by some of the volunteer regiments has done much to chill the feelings of Virginia families towards our Government, who had previously refused to acquiesce in the treasonable course of the State.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, DOLE, is on the eve of leaving for Kansas and Nebraska on business connected with that Bureau.

The Government has no official advices that other than half-breeds from the Indian Territory, west of the Mississippi, have entered the Confederate military service. The forts there having been evacuated by the United States troops, the Indians disposed to be loyal have been intimidated by the disunionists, or deceived by promises depending on the future for fulfillment.

Outside of the above-named Indian Territory, the Aborigioees, so far as the Government is advised, have not risen against our authority, the occasional and characteristic outbreaks being confined to themselves, owing to the fact of the absence of the National troops to hold them in check.

Two of the members of the New-York Thirty-second were arrested at Alexandria on Tuesday, dressed as Fire Zouaves. They were endeavoring, in that disguise, to escape with them to New-York. For this they will be Court martialed.

The Secretary of State to-day, on the receipt of the intelligence that the pirate *Sumter* was permitted to enter the port of Curacoa, West Indies, ordered the immediate removal of MOSES JESSURUN, the American Consul at that port, and appointed RICHARD E. MORSE, of Iowa, in his place.

Brig.-Gen. SUMNER, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, has officially informed Flag-officer MONTGOMERY, as well as this Government, of the existence of a report that Col. VAN DORN, of the secession Army, has been seen at the head of 1,300 men on the road between San Antonio and El Paso, from which it is feared an attempt to subjugate Lower California may be contemplated by the Secessionists. Capt. MONTGOMERY, in his instructions to the subordinate officers, says this must not be allowed, if it is in our power to prevent it. Therefore, should any exigency arise, you will promptly cooperate with the troops of the United States, or otherwise do all in your power to counteract and prevent the execution of any such purpose by troops in the service of States claiming to have seceded from our National Union. Another official dispatch from Capt. MONTGOMERY says the *Wyoming* reached Acapulco on the 16th ult., *en route* for San Francisco, for the protection of the mail steamers and our commercial interests on the Pacific Coast. He ordered Commander BISSELL, commanding the *Cyane*, to proceed with her on that service. During Capt. MONTGOMERY'S late cruise to the Sandwich Islands, and thence to Acapulco, he had neither seen or heard of any pirates in the Pacific. The prevalence of calms and light winds would render sailing vessels useless, and owing to the difficulty of procuring coal, steamers will not be employed. He had not at the time of writing received the form of the oath of allegiance to be taken by those connected with the Navy, but he had no doubt of the enthusiastic loyalty and patriotism of all on board his ship, (the *Lancaster*,) and had no fear that the honor of the flag would be impaired by a single exception.

He incloses a communication from our Consul at Hello, stating that a large spar has been found on the southern shore of the Island of Hawaii, and which may afford a clue to the fate of the *Levant*. Capt. MONTGOMERY says the dimensions given correspond with the *Levant's* masts, and he has instructed the Consul to obtain further particulars. Although, he remarks, it is probable all hands were lost, it would be a melancholy satisfaction to obtain something additional as to the loss of that vessel.

Much excitement was occasioned this afternoon in consequence of the disaffection openly manifested in the Seventy-ninth New-York (Highland) Regiment, and the sending to their camp of a military force to act as circumstances might require. The result was the arrest of 40 or 50, who took a more active part in the insubordination. These were brought into the city about 8 o'clock and confined as prisoners, while the remainder of the regiment was marched to the Navy-yard under a strong guard of cavalry. An investigation of the affair will take place. Among the alleged causes of grievance are that they were promised a furlough, in order to see to the comforts of their families, and to reorganize and elect new officers to fill existing vacancies.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

REBELS ALL ALONG THE UPPER POTOMAC.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Yesterday evening a freight train from Baltimore brought the intelligence that a fight was progressing at Berlin. Other rumors were also circulated that several regiments of rebels were approaching the river opposite Berlin, from Lovettsville, for the purpose of erecting a battery to stop trains.

An officer from Berlin this morning, states that the fight of last night was in consequence of about twenty-five rebels approaching the river and firing a volley into our picket guard on the abutment of the burnt bridge, and also into the town of Berlin. None of our men was killed or seriously wounded, nor is it known that the enemy suffered any loss. The same authority asserts that the picket guard at Berlin have for some days past heard a regimental band of the rebels, apparently between there and Lovettsville, and also that the force at Lovettsville consists of about 500 cavalry, supported, probably, by a considerable infantry force.

It is not improbable that a large rebel force is distributed inland along the Potomac line, from Edward's Ferry to the Shenandoah, for the purpose of preventing our scouts from protecting the Unionists there from the outrageous oppressions of the rebels.

Reports have reached here that yesterday one or two Unionists of Loudon Valley, were dragged from sick beds and forced into the rebel ranks. These reports come from reliable sources.

A general report coincides that there are two or more rebel regiments near the Potomac, opposite the Point of Rocks.

Later.—Passengers per train report all quiet along the route, but an attack was expected at the Point of Rocks.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

GEN. PILLOW'S FORCES RETREATING.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Monday, August 12.

PILLOW is retreating. There is no doubt about this. A scout direct from Madrid reports his army moving southward.

From their talk, the Tennessee force embarked Saturday evening aboard nine steamers, immediately pushing down the river. The scout says they talked of FREMONT'S coming against them with fifteen steamers. They profess to respect Gov. GAMBLE'S proclamation. Their movement is unaccountable. Yesterday they were thought to be coming North, and had sent word to Charleston Secessionists to vacate the town. PILLOW is among them, and was the last to embark.

Gunboats *Tyler*, *Conestoga* and *Lexington* arrived this afternoon. The *Lexington* anchored in front of this city, and the other two at Mound City.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 12—8 P. M.

The rumor brought last night that PILLOW had commenced a movement from New-Madrid, having broken up his camp there on Saturday, is contradicted by later news to-day—that the intended movement has been countermanded, and the troops at New-Madrid are now on the move to Memphis by river. The intelligence first received is believed to be reliable, and the later movement is a change in the rebel plans. Certainly, PILLOW had procured the digging and cleaning of wells on the road towards Charleston, and had made provision for forage; and the anticipation of his coming had produced the effect noted in Charlestou in the removal of its inhabitants. If PILLOW has gone down instead of up the river, it may be that he made the change to avoid possible interference with his fleet of steamers by the gun-boats that he knew had passed the bar at New-Albany.

These gun-boats have just arrived here to-night. They are the light draught, remodeled steamers *Conestoga*, *A. O. Tyler* and *Lexington*, strengthened, built into compartments, with caulked ceilings, and their bulwarks carried up all around with 12-inch timbar. Their armament consists of heavy guns, 32s and 24s. Lieut. PHELPS, U. S. N., comes down in charge of the fleet. Commander RODGERS, U. S. N., will arrive probably to-night. He is a son of Commodore RODGERS, and is a gallant officer. The arrival of this long-expected fleet caused great sensation here, and the levee was crowded as they steamed down past the city and returned. The former names of these steamers will probably be exchanged for others, more significant, and dating from their new career.

CLAIB. JACKSON was seen at PILLOW'S Camp on Friday afternoon. The unhorsed and fugitive ex-Governor of Missouri had an unhappy and anxious look.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

FULL AND AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS.

ROLLA, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The following additional account of the battle at Springfield is furnished by an eye witness, who left Springfield Sunday morning and came through to this place on horseback.

Our Army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening only 5,500 strong, the Home Guards remaining in Springfield. Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night, and about sunrise Saturday morning drove in the outposts of the enemy, and soon after the attack became general.

The attack was made in two columns by Gens. LYON and STURGIS, Gen. SIGEL leading a flanking force of about 1,000 men and four guns, on the south of the enemy's camp.

The fight raged from sunrise until 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels in overwhelming force charged Capt. TOTTEN'S battery three distinct times, but were repulsed with great slaughter. Gen. LYON fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him.

The Colonel of one of the Kansas regiments having become disabled, the boys cried out, "General, you come and lead us on." He did so, at once putting himself in front, and while cheering the men on to the charge, received a bullet in the left breast, and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was hurt, and replied, "No; not much," but in a few minutes he expired without a struggle.

Gen. SIGEL had a very severe struggle, and lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in their harness, and the pieces disabled. He endeavored to haul them off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon them, first however spiking the guns and disabling the carriages.

About 1 o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great disorder, and retreating and setting fire to their train of baggage-wagons. Our forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue, so the battle may be considered a drawn one.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded on our side:

Capt. GEATS, of the First Missouri, was killed.

Gen. SWEENAY was wounded in the leg.

Col. MITCHELL, of the Kansas Volunteers, was seriously wounded.

Capt. PLUMMER, of the regulars, was wounded.

Capt. MILLER, of the Missouri First, was seriously wounded.

Capt. CAVENDER was wounded in the shoulder, but rode back on a horse from the battle-field to Springfield.

Capt. BOSS was slightly wounded.

Col. DITZLER was wounded in the left leg, the ball passing through.

Capt. MCFARLAN, of the Kansas First, was wounded, supposed mortally, his skull being fractured.

The following Lieutenants, belonging to the Kansas First, were killed:

Lieut. A. C. AGNELL, of Company K.

L. L. JONES, of Capt. WALKER'S Company.

DUER and MCGANAGON, of Capt. MCCOOK'S Company.

Lieut. R. A. BARKER was shot in the left hand.

The Missouri First and the Iowa First suffered the most.

Gen. PRICE was not killed. There were rumors on the field that BEN. MCCULLOCH was killed, but the rebels denied it.

On Saturday night DR. MAGRUDER, and others of our army, went back with ambulances to the battle-field from Springfield, to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field, and were considerately treated. Gen. LYON'S body had been treated with great respect, and was brought back with some of the wounded to Springfield.

Major STURGIS took command on the battle-field after the death of Gen. LYON. Gen. SIEGEL took command after the battle. Our loss is variously estimated at from 150 to 200 killed, and several hundred wounded.

The enemy's loss is placed at 2,000 killed and wounded. Our boys captured about 100 horses of the enemy. The enemy carried two flags, the Confederate and the Stars and Stripes.

Gen. SIEGEL marched back to Springfield in good order, after perfecting his arrangements, gathering the baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry, and destroying other property which he did not wish should fall into the hands of the enemy. He left Springfield on Sunday night, and encamped thirty miles this side of that place, the enemy not pursuing him. The only hostility observed during the day was the firing of muskets from a distance at the rear guard.

Gen. SIEGEL is confident he could have held Springfield against the force he had engaged, but he was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the Southwest, and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off.

Gen. LYON began the attack upon the receipt of intelligence that the enemy were expecting reinforcements from Gen. HARDEE'S column, which was approaching from the southeast.

A portion of the artillery of the enemy was admirably served.

The fire of the rebel infantry was also very accurate.

The Springfield Home Guards were not in the fight. They, with a large number of citizens of Springfield, are in Gen. SIEGEL'S camp.

It was thought that Gen. SIEGEL would go back further than Lebanon, where reinforcements would meet him.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The following proclamation has just been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14, 1861.

I hereby declare and establish martial law in the City and County of St. Louis. Major J. MCKINSTRY, United States Army, is appointed Provost-Marshal. All orders and regulations issued by him will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

ARREST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, August 14.

MAJ. MCKINSTRY, the Provost-Marshal appointed by Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, has arrested JOHN A. BROWNLEE, President of the Board of Police Commissioners of this city, and appointed in his place BASIL DUKE. The laws of the City and State will be executed without change.

THE REBELS MARCHING ON PILOT KNOB.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

It is reported that Gen. HARDEE, with a force of twelve to fifteen thousand rebels, is marching on Pilot Knob. The National force at that point is about five thousand, with eight pieces of cannon.

THE TROUBLE AT POTOSI.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 12.

Reports were current throughout the city yesterday of an attack made by the Secessionists on Potosi on Saturday evening. It was alleged that the Home Guards were routed, and several of their number killed; that three bridges were burned, and a quantity of lead captured.

Later accounts from the passengers direct from that place put an entirely different face on the affair. The Secessionists were routed and put to flight by the Home Guards—less than one-fifth of them in number. It appears that an attack had been threatened, and many of the citizens thought from various indications it would be made during Saturday night, when the inhabitants were in bed. Instead of this, the rebels, comprising some seventy or eighty mounted men, made a rapid charge before dark, down the main street, sounding the war-whoop by way of intimidation. The attack was made between the hours of 6 and 7 P. M., at a time when the rebels safely inferred that the Home Guards would be at supper, as their drill took place nearly an hour later. Consequently there were but fourteen Home Guards present at their head-quarters. The rebels halted in front of this building, and fired, wounding six of the Home Guards. The Guards returned the fire briskly, sending three volleys, and wounding several of the rebels, when the latter scampered away in the direction of the depôt. The Home Guards rallied, and chased the fugitives, who, it was thought, would attempt to fire the bridge and destroy property, but they were again fired upon and completely routed. A portion fled in the direction of Liberty township, and a part toward Belleview. Two rebels were killed, three wounded, and two, it is reported, were captured. One of their horses was killed. Fifteen to twenty rifles were taken, besides three navy revolvers, and several Arkansas Bowie knives. Of the Home Guards, ANDREW KEARNS was the only one whose wounds were supposed to be mortal. He was shot through the shoulder. WILSON, DE WALD, BEN KENDALL and two others were wounded slightly.

The rebels had been for some time encamped on Black River, in Reynolds county, and were on Saturday morning hovering around in the vicinity of Springfield Furnace, six miles south of Potosi. There were only sixty Home Guards in the latter place, the rest having been detailed to guard bridges. The enemy, doubtless, were apprised of the true state of things by spies.

The rebels were commanded by Capt. WHITE, of Madison County, and the notorious TALBOT, who was indicted for murder, broke jail, and has found a refuge in Arkansas, until the present trouble called him forth from his lair.

Dr. WYATT, who recently took the oath at the Arsenal, it is reported, was present. All accounts represent that a perfect reign of terror has prevailed for some time from the threats made and murders committed by the gang under charge of these men.

On Friday evening, ABRAHAM RISOFF, an old man sixty-five years of age, residing six miles east of Potosi, was shot while sitting on his porch. He was fired at from the bushes. He lived about three hours. Uncle BILLY VINEYARD, an estimable, inoffensive old man, aged seventy, of Belleview township, was fired upon and mortally wounded on Saturday morning. A man named RAMSEY, of the same township, was also fired upon, but escaped unhurt. Several gentlemen of Potosi and the vicinity, who have been threatened, brought up their families yesterday to this city, and will probably remain until it is safe to return. Their families secure, the men will return. Among those who came up last evening was Mr. JOHN EVANS, proprietor of the Hopewell Furnace, who, for being a true and outspoken Union man, has had his life threatened. His family consists of eleven persons, and are quartered at the Virginia Hotel. Messrs. MCGHEE, SAMUEL SIGGS, Dr. BELL and other Union men, with their families, have also arrived. They are stopping at Barnum's.

It is reported that another attack on Potosi was threatened to take place last (Sunday) evening, but from the preparation made by the Home Guard it is thought the undertaking had better be postponed. Another surprise is out of the question, and the result, under any circumstances, cannot fail to turn out unhealthy to the rebels.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A SEVERE SKIRMISH NEAR GRAFTON.

GRAFTON, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

A severe skirmish took place a few miles from here yesterday, on the Fairmount and Webster road. Information having been received that a secretly organized body of rebels living in this County were lodged within a few miles of Webster, Gen. KELLY dispatched Capt. DAVIS, of Company A, Fourth Virginia Regiment, with fifty men from Webster to disarm them. After scouting nearly twenty-four hours, he came suddenly on them yesterday noon, and after an hour's severe fighting succeeded in killing twenty-one, and putting the others to flight without any loss to his command. The rebels numbered 200, and were composed of some of the worst characters of this County, led on by ZACK COCHRAN, Sheriff of this County under the LETCHER rule.

AN ARREST IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

W. M. WALSH and CHARLES M. HEWITT have been arrested, charged with inciting volunteers to desert from Massachusetts Regiments now in camp, to join the New-York Irish Brigade. WALSH was required to give bail in the sum of $5,000, and HEWITT in $1,000, to answer before the United States Commissioner. A large number of soldiers have been induced to desert by offers of $5 to $25 bounty, and a free passage to New-York.

THE PHILADELPHIA CITY TROOP WELCOMED HOME.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The Philadelphia City Troop arrived here this morning, and were received by a handsome escort of cavalry and infantry. The citizens welcomed them home with loud and enthusiastic cheers.

PRIVATEERING.

THE CASE OF THE GEORGE G. BAKER—NAMES OF THE PRIZE CREW.

The schooner *George G. Baker*, it will be remembered, was captured as a prize, off Hatteras, and a prize crew put on board of her. Subsequently the schooner was taken by the privateer *York*, who took the prize crew as prisoners, and held the schooner. The *York* was afterwards overhauled and burned by the United States gunboat *Union*. Prizemaster BEARSE, of the *Falcon*, gives the following as the list of the names of the prize crew originally put on board the schooner, who have fallen into the hands of the rebels:

Master's Mate—(Prizemaster) William A. Abbott, of Boston.

Quartermaster—Horatio N. Baxter, of Barnstable.

Coxswain—Joseph Mayo, of New-Bedford; Denis Conaghan and Timothy Murphy, of Boston.

Colored Steward—Edward Johnson, of Boston.

EGMONT KEY OCCUPIED BY UNION TROOPS.

From the Florida Peninsular of July 21.

From a reliable source we receive information to the effect that the steamer *Cuyler*, belonging this port, has landed thirty or forty men, with three eight-pounders, on Egmont Key, who have erected a battery on the east side of that island. Our readers will not be at a loss to account for the causes which induced this movement on the part of the enemy when we inform them that the portion of the smack *Wilmot's* crew, who were permitted to leave here on Friday of last week, instead of going directly to the latter place, ran alongside the *Cuyler*, immediately after which the cannon above mentioned were sent ashore. This crew would have avoided the blockading steamer by taking the inland passage, but (as was feared by those of our citizens who doubted the propriety of allowing them to go back to Key West at that particular time) they preferred giving their friends a call before going home. We say friends because our informant states that this same crew were on the island with the troops—whether as volunteers in the Lincoln service, or as prisoners, the reader can judge from the facts before him. We hope that this affair will serve to make our commander more cautious in future in allowing persons whom he does not know to be "sound on the goose" to go in the direction of Key West, or in the neighborhood of the blockading steamers.

[For additional Rebellion News, see Fifth and Eighth Pages.]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Unfavorable Comments on the American Loan.

Mr. John Bright Declares for the Union.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Reactionists Everywhere Defeated.

Austria Not Seeking for a New Loan.

The Russian Government Adopting Oppressive Measures Against Poland.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 3d and Queenstown on the evening of the 4th inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *Edinburgh* arrived at Queenstown and the *Arago* at Southampton, on the forenoon of the 2d inst.

The Cunard Company have sold the *Jura* to the Canadian Company, and she will henceforth run in the Quebec line.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was rapidly disposing of the remaining business on hand.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st, Mr. GRIFFITH made some inquiries as to the alleged employment of forced labor on the Soez Canal.

Lord PALMERSTON said that there was a considerable amount of forced labor on those works. The men were paid liberally for their work, but they were brought to the spot forcibly.

A debate on Navy matters took place. Mr. LINDSAY said there was a desire on the part of the French Government to come to an understanding with England with regard to their respective Naval forces, and he urged Government to meet that desire.

Lord PALMERSTON pointed out the impracticability of any such arrangement with one Power. All naval Powers would have to be parties to such a proceeding.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d, Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to an appeal from Sir G. BOWYER that the British Government would use its influence to stop the oppression and military despotism which prevailed in the Neapolitan territories, said that Government would do nothing of the kind; on the contrary, he hoped the Italian Generals would succeed in effectually putting down the horrible system of brigandage which prevailed, and which was fostered by emissaries from Rome.

Mr. GRIFFITH asked whether there was any intention on the part of the Government to allow any European Power to obtain possession of Tetuan, or of any part of the coast of Morocco, in the Mediterranean, with reference to the security of the fortress of Gibraltar.

Lord PALMERSON said, the Moorish Government being unable to pay the sum agreed upon under the treaty of peace with Spain, it had given rise to long negotiations and a protracted occupation of Tetuan by Spanish forces. These negotiations were still in progress, and Her Majesty's Government were prepared to use their good offices with a view to an amicable adjustment of the disputes. In point of fact, Mr. HAY had gone to Morocco for the purpose of assisting to arrange the matter; but there was no reason to suppose that the Spanish Government intended to retain permanent possession of Tetuan; they only held it until the conditions were fulfilled upon which peace had been restored between the two countries. Any apprehensions, therefore, which the gentlemen might entertain, were, so far as Her Majesty's Government were informed, altogether without foundation.

The London *Times* gives place in its City Article to an anonymous letter, calling attention to the proposed American loan, and suggesting that British subjects taking part in it will offend the neutrality proclaimed by Government. The *Times* editorially appends the following comment: "The annexed communication relates to the possibility of an attempt to raise a portion of the proposed American civil war loan in this country. It is not to be supposed, however, that any houses of influence would be found willing to act as agents in such an operation, fraught as it would be with every element of danger to the subscriber, as well as to our friendly relations with the Union whenever it shall be rehabilitated by the return, either compulsory or voluntary, of the Southern States."

The *Morning Advertiser* asserts that it is assured by a well-informed correspondent, that the Northern States of America have made an agreement by which it is intended to ignore all blockades, and to put vessels off the ports to collect the dues on the part of the North against all traders. (?)

Mr. TEN BROECK'S American horse *Starke*, after running second for the Goodwood stakes, on the 31st, succeeded on the following day in winning the Goodwood cup. The race was a fine one, as *Starke* only beat *The Wizard* by a head. The American horse *Optimist* was third, (three lengths behind,) and *Thormanby* was fourth. The American horses had the usual liberal allowances in the weights carried, over their English competitors, and a movement was on foot to modify these allowances to foreign-bred horses.

Lord HERBERT, (better known as SIDNEY HERBERT), Ex-Secretary of War, died on the 2d inst., at his seat near Salisbury, in his 51st year. He had been in delicate health for some time and lately paid a visit to Spa without deriving any benefit. There was a general conviction that he died from over-work.

Another grand review of the troops at the Curragh of Kildare, in which the Prince of Wales went through all the manœuvres of the day on foot as a lieutenant to the guards, took place on the 1st inst.

The suspended bi-monthly mail service to China is to be resumed on the 20th August.

Another fire of considerable magnitude had occurred at the wharf of CURLING & Co., on the Thames, not far from the scene of the late conflagration. Fortunately the firemen succeeded in confining the flames within narrow limits, and the loss was only about £15,000.

The Archduke and Archduchess MAXIMILIAN, of

Austria, were at Osborne on a visit to Queen Victoria.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has returned from Vichy to Fontainbleau.

Paris papers state that after the visit of the King of Prussia to France, the Emperor Napoleon will go to Bruhl to witness the Prussian military manœuvres.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that great intrigues were going on at the French Court to displace Baron Ricasoli from the Italian Ministry, he not being supple enough to please Napoleon.

The *Patrie* gives a report that the French and English squadrons will remain off the Coast of Syria until next Winter.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* regards the present dispute between Gen. Goyon and Monsignor De Merode as the forerunner of the solution of the Roman queation.

The Paris Bourse on the 2d was firm, and Rentes closed at 68.20.

ITALY.

The private subscriptions to the Italian loan amount to 963,000,000 francs. Among the principal subscribers there are Rothschild, of Paris, for 150,000,000; Bolineda & Bambarus, of Turin, for 123,000,000.

A dispatch from Gen. Cialdini announces that during the last three days the Reactionists had attempted a combined and simultaneous movement in several provinces, but had been everywhere defeated. In the provinces of Terra di Bari, Otranto, and in the Basilicata and Capitanata many Reactionists were killed. Gen. Cialdini says: "Our losses are insignificant. The *morale* of the National Guard has been raised, they having sustained the brunt of the engagements. An attempted invasion of Sora, on the Roman frontier, has been repulsed. We have arrested Quatrebarbes, of the Papal Army, and two acolytes, who have been staying at Naples. I have ordered them to quit the country. The disbanded soldiers are returning by hundreds. Two days more of good fortune and we are masters of the situation."

The *Italia* says the Archbishop of Naples had been removed, as a precautionary measure. He had gone to Civita-Vacchia.

The Italian Government had determined to withdraw the permission accorded to the Swiss lately in the service of the King of Naples, to remain at Naples. The Swiss Minister at Turin had energetically protested against this, as it was one of the conditions of the capitulation of Gaeta that the Swiss might remain at Naples.

It was reported that Signor Scialoja was about to resign.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* is assured that M. Pietri spent the first half of July making all the necessary arrangements in the Island of Sardinia for a general vote on the annexation question; and that French agents were busily employed upon the same subject at the latest dates.

PORTUGAL.

The war budget had been carried through the Cortes.

The Italians in Lisbon were making arrangements for a solemn High Mass for the soul of Cavour, but the Ecclesiastical Authorities were strongly opposing the movement.

SPAIN.

The number of persons imprisoned in consequence of the late outbreak at Loja, was 339.

AUSTRIA.

A semi-official article gives a denial to the rumor of a new loan, and says:

"The Financial Administration can cover all the expenses of State until the question of the finances shall have found a constitutional solution. Even from Hungary no inconsiderable amounts are received, while the military expenditure is decreasing."

The Jewish quarter of the City of Prague was again, on the night of the 1st inst., the scene of disturbances, in which several persons were wounded. The Synegogue and some houses were damaged. Forty-five people were arrested.

POLAND.

Advices from Warsaw assert that the office of Governor-General of Poland will be suppressed. Gen. Lambert, the Military Governor, will be intrusted with the portfolio of the Interior. It is also asserted that Gen. Liprandi will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Kingdom of Poland, and M. Wilopolski President of the Council of State. The celebration of any more funeral services in honor of the late Prince Adam Czartaryski had been prohibited at Warsaw.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

How Gen. McClellan's Victories are Regarded by the French Press—A Fifth Pamphlet on the American Question—Gen. Webb—Miscellaneous News, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Aug. 2, 1861.

Yesterday the *Monuteur* published Gen. McClellan's series of four reports on his victories in Western Virginia up to the defeat and death of Gen. Garnett—news which had arrived two days previously. This morning, the official paper, in its London letter, gives a *résumé* of Gen. McClellan's victories, and then adds to it a paragraph, which asserts that these victories are of no consequence, that the Confederate Government never anticipated making any serious resistance in Western Virginia, that the difficulty of transporting guns and provisions across the mountains was such that the Confederates labored under a great disadvantage, and finally that they were largely outnumbered by the National forces. These excuses for the defeats in Western Virginia, the *Monuteur* pretends to derive from private letters—to London, of course.

Now it so happens that these London letters of the official paper are made up at the French Foreign office, from intelligence borrowed right and left, and never see London till they arrive there printed. In the extract, therefore, given above, one can see clearly the finger of the agents of the Southern Confederacy at Paris. I have already told you of the great activity of these gentlemen in trying to convert public opinion in France in favor of their slavery concern. It is not difficult to imagine, therefore, that the *Monuteur* returned upon the subject of Gen. McClellan's victories only because they received a hint to do so from one of the official agents of the Southern Confederacy explaining away the effect of those victories. The fact is, Gen. McClellan's column of official reports, published the day before in the Government paper, no doubt looked ugly to these gentlemen, and prevented them from sleeping till the *Monuteur* had heard *their* side of the story. The very convenient heading of "Letter from London," served the *Monuteur* proper for a covering under which to give the southern gentlemen's wounded sensibilities an airing. Much good may the *Monuteur's* politeness do them. Of one thing we are certain: the gentlemen who have been sent here by the Southern Confederacy to aid in bringing disgrace and ruin upon the United States are the most active, energetic, and indefatigable American diplomats that ever came abroad. Of course there are special reasons for this. I only state the fact.

There is a fifth pamphlet out on the American question: it was already out when I sent you the others, but I had not yet seen it. This one is entitled *L'homme-singe*, (The Man-Monkey.) Having seen Mr. Lincoln called in the very polite Southern papers a long-armed ape, and his Government the baboon Government, I took it for granted on first sight that this book had some reference to the President's anatomical proportions; but it turned out to be only a humoristic and philosophical treatise on the negro, and his relation to the two races of which, according to the believers in the non-unity of the human race, he forms the connecting link. The French writer does the negro the honor of treating him as a human being, entitled to the rights of civilized communities.

Gen. James Watson Webb, American Minister to Brazil, who came this way in order to take the English steamer at Southampton, is making a short visit to Paris, and yesterday had a long and interesting interview with the Emperor Napoleon at Fontainbleau. Gen. Webb was one of Louis Napoleon's acquaintances in America, during the Prince's short residence in that country in 1838, and the interview was asked for, not on official grounds, but for old acquaintence's sake, and was thus at once granted. With the Emperor's kindly disposition towards the Government of Mr. Lincoln, his natural desire to acquire information on the progress of events, and Gen. Webb's well-known capacities in conversation, there is no doubt but that much good will result from this interview.

The death of Gen. Garnett in Western Virginia gives rise to some interesting reflections in connection with this strange rebellion in Virginia. Gen. Garnett left Paris for home in March last, after having traveled eighteen months in Europe and Africa, and visited every country from Norway to the Atlas Mountains of Algeria. While he was thus absent and improving his mind for future usefulness by travel and observation, the Wises, the Masons and the Pryors of his native State were digging a grave for him. He declared to the writer just before leaving here that he would prefer to remain under the flag he had always fought under, but that he would be forced to follow Virginia if she seceded, because all his relatives who were leading men in the State, would do the same. Here, then, was a brave and scientific officer who had no heart in secession, who had nothing to do with the getting up of the treasonable plot, and who, as soon as he arrived home, was put forward into the dangerous places, while the concocters of the scheme remained behind in safety. It was one more of the oft-repeated example of the innocent suffering for the wicked.

Much astonishment is expressed by Americans here that the Cabinet at Washington, at a time when the possibilities, immediate or remote, of a war with England were never stronger, should still insist upon accepting the provisions of the Treaty of Paris on maritime law. The American privateers are the only arm that the English fear in a war with the United States, and if it was sound policy to refuse to abolish privateering five years ago, it is so to-day. England having elevated the Southern rebels to the dignity of belligerents, there is absolutely nothing changed in the position.

In two elections which have just taken place here before learned societies for corresponding members, Professors Bache and Dana, of the United States, were presented second on the official list, one on each; but, as usual, the first name on each list was successful.

A word on American inventions. Mr. Chandor, inventor of a new motive power to replace steam, is the lion of the moment in the scientific world at Paris. Mr. C. is building a steamer on the Seine, five miles below Paris, to be propelled by this new, cheap and simple force, and when it is launched, which it will be in a fortnight, he proposes to go first to St. Petersburg, and then to New-York. According to the scientific reports made here and at St. Petersburg, the great desideratum is at last found. The saving is immense, 95 per cent. of the motive power being derived from atmospheric air. The owner has already been offered fabulous sums for the discovery, but he seems to feel that he has a sure thing of it, and is in no hurry to sell.

Another patent for a cheap motive power, belonging to Mr. Longuottom, of the United States, has just been sold here to a manufacturer for a very handsome sum.

The gas-burner of Messrs. Thompson & Lefevingwell, of New-York, has been sold, I believe, within a day or two, to M. Redier, manufacturer of gas-fittings at Paris and at Manchester. This burner, which professes to prevent completely the escape of gas, will be a valuable speculation at Paris if it fulfills its object. An American, resident abroad, has invented a new cannon which, the War Department here pronounces new, simple and practicable—three words which the Department has not been able to apply to any one of the thousand guns presented to them in the last few years. Later on I shall have the privilege of giving a description of this valuable invention.

We are soon to have at Paris the visit of the King of Sweden, and perhaps also of the King of Prussia. The latter, at least, will meet the Emperor at the Camp of Chalons, and there is strong hope that he may be induced to come as far as Paris. The Germans at Paris are in a great state of agitation about these visits, because they are unable to make out their political bearings.

The excitement of the moment at Paris is the quarrel between Gen. de Goyon and M. de Merode at Rome. It is generally admitted that the Roman question has been much advanced toward a solution by this incident, and it is quite as generally admitted that the Emperor's position as the protector of the Papacy is no longer tenable. In this connection I have heard a piece of news which has not been published here, and which throws some light on the subject. You know already, perhaps, that it was the intrigues of the Empress and the Countess Walewska, backed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, which prolonged the protection of Gaeta by the French fleet. Since the Emperor has been at Vichy he has been "lobbyed" in the same way in favor of the prolongation of the French occupation at Rome, by the Countess Walewska and the Neapolitan Duchess de P. Madame de P., who belongs to the reactionary party in Italy, and holds a sort of political saloon in the Rue de Clichy, in this city, is said to be an instrument of Cardinal Antonelli, and M. de Merode in the interest of the Pope and Francis II. The representations which this lady brought to his Majesty from persons of the highest rank in Italy, are said at one time to have made an impression on the course of diplomatic events on the Roman question; but when it was found out that the whole affair was a plot, the Emperor is said not to have concealed his indignation, and how the party of progress and of trade, are in high spirits. They even go so far as to say that M. Walewska's position in the cabinet is shaken by this event.

Malakoff.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Recent Changes in the Ministry—Advancement of Lord John Russell—The Contest for the London Post—Lord Herbert—Mr. Bright, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

The recent changes in the Ministry having caused a very general shifting about, quite a number of gentlemen have been compelled to meet their constituents again, and this week has been quite remarkable for a series of elections. Most of them were mere matters-of-form. The seats were not contested, and the candidates were returned without a poll. Such was the case with Mr. Cardwell, who, on leaving the Secretaryship of Ireland to take another office nearer home, had to appeal to his constituents of the City of Oxford. Such was the case, too, with Sir Robert Peel, who succeeds to Mr. Cardwell's old position, and who had to go through the form of a reelection to Parliament before the voters of Farnmouth, a borough which his father rendered famous, and to which the son has succeeded. The elder Sir Robert Peel, unlike most distinguished commoners, always refused to represent a great constituency. He argued, I presume, that the importance of the constituency would not increase his importance enough to counterbalance the extra quantity of work it would entail upon him, or the independence of action he would risk by subjecting himself to the criticisms and exactions of a great commercial or manufacturing district. On the other hand Lord John Russell, at a time of great importance to his party, left his old seat in order to contest the election for the City of London, then one of the strongholds of the Conservativee, and after a hot struggle carried it triumphantly, and has represented it ever since. His peerage made a new election there necessary, and the Conservatives who flatter themselves that they are regaining strength, hoped to win back this seat, and perhaps ultimately all the other three, which have been ever since Lord John's victory, strongly Liberal. They selected as their most available candidate the Lord Mayor, who is popular, and has acted in his office with dignity and credit, besides having been very liberal in magnificent entertainments. On the other hand, the Liberals were not so lucky in their choice. They put forward a gentleman little known beyond Temple Bar, and who was so doubtfully liberal on Church matters as not to command the support of the Dissenters, who are a strong and active portion of the Liberal Party. Add to this that the *Times*, with its usual tactics, did its best to throw cold water on their efforts, and, without giving any warm support to either party, threw its influence practically in favor of the Lord Mayor and against Mr. Western Wood. The contest began on Monday, and the polling lasted through Tuesday and Wednesday. It was attended with all the usual display of placards, and the carriages of both parties were flying about to catch forgetful voters. I was in the city a part of Wednesday, and was delighted by seeing, that in spite of all the abuse which the English shower upon our system of elections, they enjoy themselves the advantages of rather more noise and dirt and disorder than even the lowest districts of New-York and Baltimore usually furnish us. But the contest was not a hot one, and in spite of the advantages of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Wood soon left him behind-hand, and at the end of the second day, came out five hundred ahead. There are some eighteen thousand voters in this constituency, and of these more than ten thousand voted—a proportion which was should call a good average in America, but which the *Times* affects to consider very small and a proof of great want of interest in the election.

In spite of the *Times*, it is not thought here that this election is of so small importance as it pretends. The loss of this seat would have been a serious blow to the present Ministry, and one which they are not in a condition to stand successfully against. The four seats of the City of London are themselves of no small weight on a question of majorities in the House of Commons, but the loss of the first commercial constituency in England would have had a moral effect in the nation at large that would have shaken Lord Palmerston badly.

Meanwhile Lord Herbert, whose retirement is said to have made the necessity for all this change, though this reason alone seems hardly sufficient, is dead, and the papers are filled with obituary notices of him. Although over 50 years old, he was still a young politician, for in England the science of Government is reduced to such a regular series of necessary steps that no man can arise to the highest position without passing far the larger part of his life in subordinate stages. If he had lived to the age of Lord Palmerston or Lord John Russell, he would almost certainly have been Prime Minister; as it is, he has never risen beyond the War office, which he has twice held. A firm follower and ally of Sir Robert Peel, he shared in that great man's final defeat, as well as in his previous triumphs, and, accepting that defeat as a foreseen and acknowledged necessity, he allied himself to the Liberal Party, and, after his leader's death, he, together with Mr. Gladstone and the other eminent Peelites, drifted gradually into the Whig ranks. What real ability he had to justify his high reputation it needs an Englishman to appreciate. That he was laborious and faithful all parties acknowledge. But a foreigner is forced to the conclusion that his high position and prospects were due rather to his family, claims than to his personal genius. England is governed now, as she always has been, by a few great families which are more or less closely related to each other. No Premier can stand without their consent, and no Administration is possible that does not contain some of their blood. Had Lord Herbert been a commoner without high connections, his abilities alone would never have made him Minister; but he was the political head of his family, wielding the influence of the Duke of Pembroke, his brother, and to him all things were possible. His death is the more felt because his place cannot be filled, and no young men are now rising who show any great signs of ability. In fact, there are no great men in England now. Mr. Gladstone is the most remarkable, but also the most eccentric; and on the conservative side, Lord Stanley seems to be the most promising. But politics in England seldom rise now, even up to the level of a tame mediocrity.

Perhaps I ought to except Mr. Bright from the list of politicians below mediocrity. Certainly I ought to do so if all his views were so practical and so statesmanlike as those which he has lately declared at Manchester on our American affairs. Of all the eminent Englishmen—not excepting even his friend, Mr. Cobden—he is the only one who has stated our problem perfectly correctly from an English point of view, and who appears to thoroughly comprehend the feeling of the Northern States on this matter. You cannot persuade most Englishmen that we are united and in earnest. They think that the compromise feeling in the North will put an end to the war, and let the insurgents go; and they are so convinced that this must be the result, that they are hardly open to argument on the matter. "*Cui bono?*" is their one question. "What will you do with them after you've got them?" Just as though a man fighting for his life with a maniac, would stop because it would be hard ultimately to hold and cure him after he was bound. Mr. Bright allows himself to be blinded by no such reasoning. He has spoken out in Manchester, right in the heart of the district which is worst inclined towards the Union; and he has told the cotton merchants that their only chance for cotton rests in the speedy and complete triumph of the North. He has told them, too, that interference with our blockade means war with America; a fact which it is right that they should fully appreciate. This speech of Mr. Bright's is the more satisfactory because there have been stories from time to time that he was not of this way of thinking. It is to be hoped that his common-sense view of the matter will gain ground. There is now no danger of any motion on the part of Great Britain. The Parliament will soon adjourn, and the Ministry will hardly meddle much on so dangerous ground without knowing the sentiment of the nation, for a mistake would destroy them in an instant. But if Parliament, at its next meeting in December, does not find the insurgents are broken down, the struggle and agitation will begin and we shall need all the allies we can get.

MR. RUSSELL'S LETTERS.

Description of the Camps at Washington—The Opening of Congress.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times, July 29.

Washington, Friday, July 12, 1861.

I arrived in Washington the evening before the meeting of Congress. On my way I had been amused by seeing grave men enter the car with long wands and odd bulging projections at the end thereof covered with bright paper, which I was informed were "rockets"—in fact, the citizens were preparing for their great jubilee, "the 4th of July," and fathers of families were providing for the wants of their families in Catharine wheels, Roman candles, and blue lights, all along the line. But for the density of the crowd before Willard's and the other hotels along the great avenue which runs from the State Department and the American Whitehall to the unfinished pile of the Capitol, one familiar with Washington would not have perceived any indications that the most important session of the United States Congress that ever took place was on the eve of being opened. He would, indeed, have seen many soldiers in the streets, many flags floating from the houses, Commissariat carts, and the various wagons of volunteer regiments rattling over the stones, and all the signs of war or of a great military demonstration; but there were no placards on the walls—no parade of pamphlets and speeches, such as might have been seen in the earlier part of the contest while there was yet room for argument and men's minds were vehicles for debate. The following morning opened with all the unaccustomed pomp of martial display; the blast of trumpets, the roll of drums, the roar of distant guns, the tramp of men reverberated through the highways, and the New-York regiments passed in review before the President and many of his Ministers in front of the White House. What a change since the heir of England stood there by the side of one who may prove to be the last President of the United States—united, at least, as a voluntary entirety! The feeble courtliness of Mr. Buchanan is replaced by the straightforward purpose and energy of Mr. Lincoln, on whose broad shoulders has fallen the grievous legacy of his predecessor's vacillation and errors; and the letters, dispatches, and messages which nurtured civil war are succeeded by speeches to armed legions who are about to end it by conquest or in defeat. It is probable the English public are already familiar with the lines of the sallow, long, and strongly marked face of the present President, which to me is indicative of shrewdness, honesty, and some love of humor; the eyes are deeply set, dark, not very bright, but penetrating and kindly; the tall lank body, set on long loose legs, with powerful arms swinging by his sides, is inclined with a slight stoop forwards, and in his movements, if there be not much grace, there is no lack of vigor. Beside him, towering over the crowd and topping even the President, stands Gen. Scott, the veteran, but for whom it is not too much to say, in spite of heaven-born warriors and citizen soldiers in civil life, just as Cabinets exist in the Militia and Volunteer regiments, the President would probably not be there at all. The bold leonine front of the man, the massive head and broad forehead, the full fine eye, the mouth broad and distinctly cut, and the square resolute chin arrest attention and recall the types of some better known commanders, but Americans are justly proud of one who, in a military career extending beyond half a century, has been uniformly successful, and who has not been less fortunate in any diplomatic or political functions he has undertaken to discharge. The Virginians, who burnt the house in which he was born lest it should see the birth of another traitor, and who changed the name of a county in their State called after him to that of Davis, will not do him any harm with posterity. His look and manner indicate that his mind is still vigorous, though the snows of 76 winters have wreathed their honors round his brow; but when the tower-like frame and great *torso* are set in motion, there is a feebleness in gait and want of power in the limbs which show that age and wounds and hard labor have taken their hostages and securities. When one turns to the keen, clear face of Mr. Seward, strongly reminding us of Mr. Douglas Gerrold, the contrast between the military character, as developed in the principal support of the Cabinet and of the Union, and the civilian element displayed in the statesman who is considered to be the best politician for American purposes in the Ministry is very striking.

The march past of the troops would not be thought much of by the critic in such matters who has seen the vivacity of the French *allure*, the measured beat of Austrian infantry, the automaton precision of the Muscovite line, or the solid tread of the British battalions, but when it was known that these regiments had been called out at a few weeks' notice as volunteers, and were equipped and sent to a Government which last April had neither men, money, nor credit, and was now at the head of an enormous Army, with all the resources of the Free States of America at its back, the moral force of the fact overwhelmed all the little exceptions to uniform, arms, and that which time alone can give—discipline. The American element is not as yet so large in these troops as one would have a right to expect in American troops, and when the Italian and other foreign companies threw bouquets and sprigs of green on the *estrade* and at the feet of the President and the General, the cries uttered in various tongues were the charters of the emigrants to freedom, and the rebuke of those Americans who would accept the labors and the blood of these men, and refuse them all right save that of living in and dying for the Union. Let us pass over the noise and exceptations of the day, which were like a protraction of a bombardment at Cremorne, or of a battlepiece in fireworks in bygone Vauxhall. The Congress sat and elected their officers, and the rumor went forth that the Message would be delivered in the morning. In front the lines were quiet, but it was reported the enemy made a demonstration in the morning which was not persevered in. There has thus been many a Southern prophecy falsified, and the Fourth of July, 1861, has seen the opening of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States. At night I visited the camp of the Twelfth New-York Regiment, commanded by Col. Butterfield, which is situated in one of the squares on the outskirts of the city. The huts and tents were gaily illuminated with lamps, and a crowd of well-dressed people, never tired of the novelty of actual military life, strolled about among the lines, and enjoyed the music of the regimental bands. There was no drunkenness, but a great deal of gaiety, and finally a dance before visitors were compelled to withdraw. As an instance of the good conduct of the regiment, let me say that the Colonel gave all the men leave, *en masse*, for the day up to 4 o'clock. At that hour every man had returned out of the 900 except two, who afterwards appeared much bemused with lager bier. And this is a large city, with many grog-shops, and spirits very cheap, and dreadfully intoxicating. The sick list shows 30 invalids, mostly suffering from diarrhœa. On the surgeon's table lay returns furnished by Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian, to be filled up with statistical facts as to the birthplace, age, height, weight, and size of chest, &c., of the men. Of these only two were citizens of the United States, born therein, four were natives of England, six were Irishmen, and of these one-half showed more beef and bone and stature than their comrades. Col. Butterfield is a New-York merchant, who held militia rank before he commanded this regiment, and his men are, without a word of flattery, a credit to him and his officers. The following day (July 5) I went to the Capitol to hear the President's Message read, and through the courtesy of Hon. Charles Sumner, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Senator, and of Hon. J. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and Senator, I was introduced on the floor of the Senate. The halls and passages in the vast building which will, when completed, fitly occupy a commanding site, and present externally a grand aspect, not altogether sustained by the interior, were tolerably well filled with people, but there was no crowd, no eagerness, no excitement—scarcely even the noise of conversation. The heavy ill-ventilated chamber in which the Senate sits was by no means crowded, although free ingress was permitted till the Vice-President took the chair, and the sitting commenced; nor were the commodious—at least very specious—galleries open to the public at all thronged, even in the ladies' seats. But many citizens, and among them a number of private soldiers, seemed to take pleasure in sitting down in the chairs assigned to individual Senators, and just before the Senate proceeded to business, a line snore, proceeding from a bearded and belted man in a scarlet shirt, showed that one of the Garibaldini, a corps of whom are quartered here, had sought oblivion in the very centre of debate.

A more dreary proceeding than the reading of the Message cannot well be conceived. The Clerk's voice was low and monotonous, the silence in the Senate was unbroken by a single note of approbation, but in the other House I hear there was more animation. An attempt was made to sit with closed doors for the better dispatch of business, but this was not agreed to by the majority.

An enthusiastic lady who came over with me in the *Arabia* was very indignant with a countryman of hers because he affirmed that he had never seen a more dignified assembly than the House of Lords. "What!" she said, "do you mean for one moment to say that they are equal in appearance to our Senators?" In one respect the Senators are certainly destitute of the air of wisdom which is given by white hairs and venerable aspect. Few of the Senators are men of advanced years, and Mr. Crittenden is pointed out as a kind of obsolete, semi-fossilized politician, as much out of place as Nestor would be in a revel with Achilles and Patroclus. In another phase they are not so dignified. They do not consider it unbecoming to write at their desks in the midst of debate. Writing is a bare mechanical process, after all, and no man looks well while he is engaged at it. Senators are like other men. Perhaps they are a little fonder of stationery. When the last Congress was coming to a close, I saw a large man, covered with perspiration, dragging a huge box after him into the railway station. He was followed by two other men with similar boxes. This was a Senator, who was taking home by *mail* his supply of public stationery contained in these boxes. Then it must be "conceded" that dress has something to do with the aspect of a deliberative body, and that Jim Crow hats and linen blouses would detract from the appearance of the most aristocratic mob in the world. Pretermitting these things in the United States Senate, there are noble heads, commanding forms, and high intelligences, nearly equal to the greatest of the issues before them. Business is transacted colloquially and easily, but there is, I am told, a practice of making set orations, which at one time threatened the House of Commons. The young gentlemen who act as pages, or messengers, would not violate Republican simplicity by its appropriate neatness of attire, but they, as well as all the servants of the House, and the employes of the public all over the State, display a readiness to oblige, a civility and courtesy which produce a pleasing surprise in the mind of an Englishman who remembers who the gentlemen at home, not liable to removal at the end of their four years, assist him in his inquiries at the Circumlocution office. But as we remark such trifles the Message is going on. Mr. Hamlin, Vice-President, who is popularly believed in the South to be a gentleman of color, sits in his chair above the Clerk, who reads it very much as a Commissioner in Bankruptcy may be seen in Basinghall-street listening to the perusal of a document from an assignee. The Message is written on separate sheets; it has been brought in by the President's Secretaries, I believe, who appear on the floor and simply announce their object, and the Clerk then, by order of the Vice-President, reads it sheet by sheet at the desk upstanding. The Senators sit and listen. Now and then one hears a whisper, "It's too long." "What's the use of going into that?" "That point is not badly put." The demand for men and money produced no sensation. They would have swallowed twice the totals readily and silently. The general impression seemed to be that the argumentative and historical parts of the Mess ga were unnecessary, but, as a Senator observed, the people had a right to know the facts of the case as they appeared to the mind of the Executive in making such propositions, and that nothing should be taken for granted or be supposed to be known to those who were so materially interested in the result.

July 6.—Marching of many troops through the city. Some soldiers have a bad habit of begging money for whisky. There was a riot in consequence of the murder of a soldier in the city. His comrades assembled to avenge his death, and burnt three houses of the same kind; finally they were dispersed by United States Dragoons. There has also been a mutiny at Alexandria in a foreign regiment, and a captain refused to obey the orders of his Colonel, was supported by his company, and quietly marched away into Washington, where he gave up his sword, and surrendered to be tried by Court-martial. Volunteers are not regulars, but their mutinies and riots are not so dangerous as those of regulars. But the mischief which threatens the United States' forces arises out of the jealousies which exist between the regular Army and the volunteers. The civilian Generals, or "political" Chiefs, are obnoxious to the regulars, and Gen. Scott has a battle to fight very much like that in which Lord Clyde contended so vigorously and successfully against his "politicals" and "civilians" in India. There are men high in influence and actual capacity for good or evil who declare that the United States Army is a nuisance, and that it would be much better to employ good stump orators or men who know the wants of the "people," to conduct the United States Armies, than men who have studied, at least theoretically, the art of making war all their lives. It may be readily imagined how Gen. Scott deals with such opinions and their organs. All these gentlemen are for pushing on ahead and making a general attack on the enemy. They think an Army is like a round of canister which can be fired off whenever the match is applied. It strikes me from what I have seen, that the National troops will have to be managed with skill and caution in the face of the Confederates. The latter will fight with animosity and desperation, tempered by a military knowledge of a certain kind that may neutralize the advantages possessed in numbers by the North as well as other points. The politicians are eager to grasp the prize and to bring their machinery into play, to round off its rough edges, forgetting that they must first clear the ground by armed force for the lever. Every man, of course, here believes he can write a leading article, row a boat, drive a gig, or fight a battle, and I have heard of men, with high military titles, who for their lives could not form a regiment in square or occupy a farm house, talk about operations in the field as if they were elementary portions of the arithmetic table. These are not the only difficulties with which the Cabinet has to contend, for there has been views entertained on questions of foreign policy which would have ended in most serious complications had they not been fortunately overcome or abandoned. The danger from this source, or rather the cause of it, still exists.

July 7.—Last night an intoxicated warrior addressed me from beneath a tree, at the base of which he was recumbent, in an attitude of utter *abandon*, and demanded "*tol-hreeh*" for, quoth he, "I'm a Britisher, sir, and I wanna drink." I exposed to him lucidly the unreasonableness of his logical formula, but he had directed my nationality, and insisted on his right to a subsidy. As I could run, albeit not like the swift Camilla, and he, I surmised, could not, I maintained my thesis. "Do you live in the city?" "No I don't" was my reply. "Then I congratulate you. There's no job for Britishers in it—not a red rag to drink in the whole —— place." The soldier was mistaken, but did not require my demonstration of the fact, and I mention the circumstance only for the purpose of pointing out the great increase of British subjects which has suddenly taken place here. The legation is overwhelmed with them, and this war would give Queen Victoria or rather her many thousands of devoted subjects in it they were only encouraged in their affectionate efforts to return to the fold. There is also a large accession to the number of Canadians in the world. The United States could, nevertheless, get up an army of a million of foreign subjects who are now naturalized here, and could fight its battles with enormous hosts of Germans, Irish, Italians, French, English, Scotch, Swedes, Norwegians and Dutch. When I see some of the strong fellows who use our speech, and think of the difficulties of our recruiting in the Crimean war, I cannot but regret the causes, whatever they may be, which deprived the British Isles of such material. The Catherine wheel is busy throwing out sparks and fiery flashes all round the world, but as it throws them off it consumes, and at last there remains but a burnt and blackened cinder.

July 8.—In the morning I received from Gen. Scott a flattering *passe-partout* for the army, but, in addition, I was armed with a British passport and an ordinary pass from Gen. Mansfield's office. No unauthorized person is allowed to visit any of the military posts, but there is little real efficacy in any system of passes on a large scale. The visitors most formidable to camps are diseases, and although this army is not very sickly there are certain signs in some of the corps that care will be required to prevent the spread of epidemics and diarrhœa, scurvy, and dysentery. There is indeed, a Sanitary Commission already at work, headed by a distinguished Unitarian minister, Dr. Bellows, whose qualifications for hunting bad smells are not obvious, and provided with the services, as secretary, of the indefatigable, earnest, zealous author of the works on slavery which have attracted attention in England, Mr. F. L. Olmsted. On it are medical men and chemists of reputation, and it is to be hoped their representations will be better attended to than those of Sir J. M'Neil and Dr. Sutherland, though their mission is I fear not more popular among commanding officers. They complain of want of authority, but suggestions have been made to them, which will probably be embodied in a bill. One of Grant's cooking wagons would probably be an acceptable present as a pattern, for there is more mischief in bad cooking than in bad smells, and the food of the American soldier does not appear calculated to keep men healthy in camp. Chollet's preparations are about being introduced, and the venders of preserved meats have a great career before them, nor are the holders of light wines likely to want a market. As a Confederate said-de-camp said, "In war times we expect nothing better than grape and canister." In this connection, as our American brethren are pleased to say, I may, as an instance of the knowledge and temper displayed by some journals in New-York as to English affairs, and, above all, English military history, relate that one of them recently in an elaborate article dwelt upon the great misery and destitution of the British Army in the Crimea, and the neglect of the Government, at the very time that the Emperor Napoleon, with a provident foresight, had sent out no less a person than the famous French cook Soyer to dress the food of his battalions? This, however, was not quite so surprising as the statement in another, I think, that the English infantry at Inkermann were charged by cavalry, and beat them back by the elegant and simple expedient of forming in line four deep!

In the evening I was invited by Mr. Blair, father of the Postmaster-General, to accompany him on a visit to Arlington Heights, across the Potomac, which are the head-quarters of the Brigadier General, McDowell, commanding the troops which cover Washington on the south. Mr. Blair is well known as one of the oldest and most prominent, able and active members of the Republican Party, and he is also one who was persuaded long ago that the present conflict was inevitable, and that it would come sooner or later in consequence of the hold which the "treason" of secession had taken on the minds of the Southern people. He has lived to see his judgment verified. How short American history seems when we see Washington menaced with hostile armies drawn from the States of the Union, and speak to men who have seen in the flesh the man who gave his name to this capital!—

"I've stood upon Achilles' tomb,
And heard Troy doubted—Time may doubt of Rome."

To the Americans of the North it is little short of blasphemy to doubt of the Union, which is now dissolved by rebellion, and can only be cemented again by blood. The motto of Belgium is "*L'Union fait la force*;" the motto of the Re-United States ought to be "*La force fait L'Union*." I would sooner outrage all the orthodoxies in Boston than declare my belief, in that city, that Great Britain would outlive the Great Republic, though it may not be better to be blasphemous and live, than to be honest and be pelted to death. The real Northern Union man probably believes in his soul, as he takes down his musket to fight against the citizens of eleven Confederate States, that when the famous New-Zealander, with an eye for the picturesque, takes his seat on the broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, a United States passport will be in the pocket of the enterprising member of the Hakodadi Travelers', and that a New-England policeman will be in attendance to show the visitors over the remains of the British Empire. Arlington Heights, to which we are proceeding, was the property of Mr. Curtis, a son of Mrs. George Washington by her first husband, and it belongs, if not forfeited or escheated by treason to the sovereignty of the United States, to Gen. Lee, who is now in the Confederate Army. Follow the train of thought, and you may become as perplexed as I am in reference to the possible *status* of the *pater patriæ*, whose family mansion, not very many miles lower down the same bank of the Potomac, belongs to a descendant, who is also in arms against the North. It is easier to follow the broad, dusty road over the Long Bridge, which connects Washington City with the Virginia shore and the road to Alexandria, the spires of which appear above the tree-tops. Passes are examined by soldiers of the post at the Columbian side of the river, and the process is repeated on the wooden causeway which is called a bridge, and at the post on the other side, where men were busy cutting down pine trees to make a stockade or palisade across the road. Slowly toiling past camps, earthworks filled with cannon and Volunteer soldiery, up towards a height covered with trees, the party gained the plateau on the top of which stands Arlington-house and the camp of the Eighth New York Regiment, who were just turning out for evening parade. They were drawn up in line, having wheeled into it from columns of companies, and the eye was at once arrested by certain white cross-belts breaking the uniformity of the line of black waistbelts, as well as by other deficiencies of uniformity. But the men were, take them all in all, above the average of good infantry regiments. A strong body of drummers on the French model beat some noisy rappel; the colors were saluted, then arms were shouldered or sloped, or presented; rear rank took open order, and then the whole regiment was exercised in a run at the double round the camp, with the noisy drums at their head, and the parade seemed over. The approach to Arlington-house bears marks of rough usage, and the mansion itself, a very ugly edifice, which looks as if the architect at first intended to build a Methodist meeting-house, and had got as far as a Doric portico of stupendous dimensions, when he was suddenly moved to continue his designs, with a view to found a lunatic asylum on the side of Banwell type, may not be the better for the presence of the military. The rooms inside are lofty and comfortable enough. Some of the walls are decorated with remarkable works by Mr. Curtis, who evidently did not possess the advantages of a wise master, and had a hard battle of perspective to fight, but the true path has been found, although not followed, and as the works in question are intended to immortalize the overthrow of the British rule, and destroy a tyranny *almost* as bad as that which the North exercises over the South, (according to the Confederate orators and writers, Veritissimo may hold its tongue. For me, I was proud as an Anglo-Saxon, to behold the stoicism of my countrymen, who were meeting death on every side with an unvarying expression of countenance, mouths shut, eyes wide open and cocked hats at the same angle, and I accepted the uniformity of their attitude, demeanor and general deportment as a triumph forced from the enemy by the regularity of their death and the sternness of their discipline in which even the immortal Washington himself appeared to participate, as poised on a granite Belerophon, to which the gods had given the head of a goat and the mane of a lion, he stared blandly and admiringly on the simple occasion to keep his eyes wide open [illegible] by directing them to opposite points of the [illegible]. By way of satisfying one's self, I looked at the officers, and, looking across the Potomac, met his eyes on the soft landscape, unbroken by [illegible] broken by the white masses of the public [illegible] of Washington, which swept [illegible] to Bladensburgh [illegible] the undulating horizon of sullen Maryland. The scene over the back of the house is extensive, but not [illegible] of place—at least, description, or [illegible] to describe, an [illegible] civil war. As I walked round the house I came on a group of officers seated in front of one of the tents and reading their [illegible] Greeley, kindly introduced to [illegible] Irishman was, as [illegible] of Tyrone—a fine man, with a reddish brown [illegible] the owner, and a Union [illegible] stoutly. I was sorry I [illegible] which [illegible] coat. There surely was [illegible]

is said to be the type of Louisiana, and is certainly her emblem. But how came it there? Had the Colonel killed his enemy, and was be wearing his coat? or were pelicans more generally diffused on buttons than I had supposed? "Your camp is prettily situated, Col. TAYLOR." "My camp, Sir! I have nothing to say to it, Sir. I am in the army of the Confederate States." The Colonel has just ridden in with a flag of truce from Richmond, and bears dispatches from Mr. DAVIS to President LINCOLN. He tells me of friends and acquaintances at Manassas Junction and at Richmond, and after some conversation we separate. What these dispatches are about, no one can tell; but later in the evening Col. TAYLOR is escorted to Gen. SCOTT's quarters in Washington, and he is sent back to camp late at night, whence he proceeds, without any reply, it is said, back to Richmond.

WEDNESDAY, July 10.

This morning I proceeded, in company with two American gentlemen, to make a small tour of observation from the right of the position of the Federal forces in the Army of the centre across the Potomac, in Virginia, to the works covering the Long Bridge leading from Arlington Heights to the city of Washington. The Potomac is spanned by two bridges—one called the Chain Bridge, about six miles above the city; and the other, called the Long Bridge, crossing the stream immediately into the upper part of the town on the road to Alexandria. The right bank is densely wooded and uncleared, and descends in slabs of rock from the undulating plateau to the turbid waters, which gradually contract and lessen in depth from the city up to the Little Falls some seven miles above, where they assume the character of a mountain torrent. A broad canal, in which the State of Maryland has sunk many millions of dollars forever, absorbs much of the river, and runs above the left bank by the side of the roads which lead to the Chain Bridge and the large suburb called Georgetown. All along the road we met parties of soldiers, armed or not, to and fro, in a variety of uniform which baffles knowledge. Some of them are seated in the shade under trees with their rifles, and the sharp whiz of the balls, and the clack of the lead against the rocks, direct the eye to the ambushed rifleman who is practising to hit a "Secesher." There is a many-tongued utterance among these troops—Swedish, Dutch, German, Italian, Irish, Scotch, and English of divers accents. At the bridge there was an examination of passports, conducted in a very loose manner by the sentry on duty. The pass runs as follows:

"HEAD-QUARTERS, MILITARY DEP'T OF WASHINGTON.

Pass —— over the bridge, and within the lines, by order of Gen. MANSFIELD, Commanding. DRAKE DE KAY, Aide-de-Camp. (Turn over.) It is understood that the within named and subscriber accepts this pass on his word of honor that he is and will be ever loyal to the United States; and if hereafter found in arms against the Union, or in any way aiding her enemies, the penalty will be death."

Of course, the foreigner strikes out the latter clauses or produces his regular passport granted by Lord LYONS, which is now demanded by the authorities, and which is countersigned by Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, and subsequently by the General, WINFIELD SCOTT, Commanding Chief. The passage of the bridge is defended by an earthwork with two brass howitzers, on the level of the causeway, and by another work on the bank above it, which mounts three pieces of heavy ordnance, the two being supported by a battalion of volunteers from the Columbia District, who are just now striking their tents to return home on the completion of their term of duty. We were soon on the sacred soil of Virginia, which is here light brick colored. The road, one of the roughest, winds through wood and deep, high banks, crowned with forest and open knolls towards the enemy's pickets, some indefinite number of miles in front. Having proceeded a short way, a small camp is reached, which commands the road from the plateau above. The soldiers who belong to the District of Columbia also are lying in the shade, not particularly solicitous, it would seem, about front or rear, though the camp could be easily approached under cover of the surrounding trees. From the open space in which the tents were pitched the eye wanders over a fine expanse of woodland, and the yellow current of the Potomac flowed at our feet, commanded here and there by the small camps on the opposite heights. I gave one of the men a paper, which he immediately began to read for his comrades, while others crowded round us ready to afford any information in their power. They did not seem disposed to continue their term of service, and were mostly of a mechanical turn in the world, and given to small trades, instead of soldiering. This post had no connection with the columns lower down the river, and its lines of communication with Washington lay over the bridge and along the left bank. On leaving the camp I was struck by the evidence of the ingenuity of the Americans in preparing defences. The large trees by the side of and overhanging the road were all cut at the base, and just retained in their places by guys and ropes attached to the cliff above, the cutting of which liberate the trees and permit them to fall upon the causeway, where they would present serious obstacles to the passage of artillery and cavalry till the pioneers could clear away the rude abattis. This system was continued for some hundreds of yards above the camp. We now jogged and jolted along for some time in a shady lane through the woods; not a soul did we meet for several miles. Two farmhouses which we passed were apparently deserted, though the wheat lay stacked in the field. From one poor hut two negresses peered out, but they could not give much information about the country. At last, the driver, dismounting, made his way to a farmhouse, and was told we had got outside the line of pickets, and had taken the wrong road. My friends were Unionists and Abolitionists. Even the keen eyes of scouting Southrons might not perceive the marks of neutrality in the quarrel which ought to serve as a shield to ride bullets. There was probably no reason at all to be uneasy, though there were many to retrace our steps, and it is never pleasant, as those know who accompanied Lord RAGLAN on that hot September day in his ride through the Mackenzie brushwood, to be cantering through the greenwood glades in an enemy's country without any knowledge of his whereabouts. And so our charioteer diverted his steeds from their course, and after a solitary drive of more miles, through more forest, up and down hills and valleys, he remarked "We're among them now, any way, whether Seceshers or not." Under the trees by the roadside a sentry "walked his lonely round," and the rays which pierced the glade flashed back from the polished barrels of the picket beyond. John strained his eyes and announced "We're all right. They're our own side." The post we now reached was thrown out from the Seventh New-York Regiment, and the Lieutenant's command was stationed in a wooden church, or schoolhouse, by the road-side. Our passes were examined. The officer approached us, and very politely offered any information we required. What a roving race has come from those marshes of Elbe and Oder! Here was our blonde-bearded, blue-eyed New-Yorker in these Virginia woods, no unadventurous traveler, nor now for the first time familiar with war. In fact, he had been United States' Consul at Hong Kong, but when the blast of war blew in his ears he had shut up his office and followed John Bull's forces, land and sea in their campaigns against John Chinaman, and had assisted at Fatshan and Peiho Number One, and had returned just in time to find that Uncle Sam had removed him for neglect of duty. The camp of his regiment lay some mile and a half to the westward, and, at the Lieutenant's request, we turned in to visit the Colonel and his corps. The camp was pitched in a clear space, amid the forest, and the small ridge-pole tents glared in the sunlight like Alpine snow, permitting us to see beneath the flaps and sides the sleeping or card-laying warriors, who found inside poor refuge from the glare. The Colonel, a young man with an Irish face and closely-cropped black hair, was seated in his shirt in the head-quarters tent, busy with regimental affairs, and surrounded by others. His reception was simple and cordial, and among others whose acquaintance we made was Lieut. TOMPKINS, of the United States Dragoons, whose charge into and out of Fairfax Court-house you have heard of. His bronzed face, heavy beard and moustache, white flannel jacket, and long thick riding boots, made one think of the gallant swordsmen who lead our Punjabee Horse far away in Hindostan, and whom in "style and cut" he somewhat resembled. He told us it is only the enemy's pickets that fire on the sentries; his men have strict orders not to pull a trigger without express command. While we were engaged in talking, two men entered the tent—the armorer, with a musket barrel in his hand, and a man whom he accused of calling him names, because he could not get his firelock in order. The Colonel heard the complaint, listened to a wrangle very quietly, and dismissed the case by a Solomonian judgment; but the easy way in which the men entered and went out of the presence was amusing to a man who has seen European colonels in all their glory. As far as I could judge, the men of the regiment were stout and strong material for arresting trajectories. Their arms were roughly handled, and in one stack I saw muskets on full cock, on half cock, and with hammers on the nipple. They all want rifles, and treat the smoothbores very rudely in order to get rid of them. Thence the way side was frequent in camps; here was a battery of artillery parading in a field containing three sorts of pieces—two Parrot-rifled guns, which are made of wrought iron, with a thick band shrunk over the breech—two brass field-pieces and two howitzers. Each gun was drawn by six horses quite as good as the average in our own batteries, and better than the generality of those in Continental parks. There the horses of a cavalry troop, or "company," as the Americans call them, revelling in the shady groves; now a procession of commissariat wagons, covered with tilts like the old-fashioned Yorkshire stages, laden with pork and flour; again, a crowd round a cart filled with *lager-bier*, from which the Dutch folk are filling themselves at 5 cents a mighty beaker. Mounted orderlies, always at gallop or canter, alternate with mounted officers at the same rates along the road. One camp belongs to the New-York Seventy-ninth, a regiment of Scotchmen, but not of Highlanders like the stalwart fellows whom DOUGLAS and TAYLOR led in the Crimea and Hindostan; near them was a regiment of Wisconsin, and further on, inside a very strong and well-made earthwork which they have thrown up with immense labor, the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York, who did *not* parade for the Prince of Wales. The work is a redoubt, with bastions and dry ditch, closed by palisades and stockades, and mounts, I should think, about 12 guns, 24 or 32 pounders. It was too hot to make a very minute inspection; the tents were packed close, and there were signs inside that when the regiment moves a good deal of baggage and boxes must be left behind. This work, which dominates a height overlooking the road to Alexandria, is supported by a similar and more extensive fieldwork, covered at the flank and gorge by a morass and deep stream, which intersects the road, and can be turned into a wet ditch; and the woods have been felled on the slopes of the hill, so as to obstruct an assailing force materially. These works may be regarded in the light of an extensive *tête-de-pont* on the Virginian side of the Long Bridge, and the force now available for their immediate defence must be taken to be at least 8,000 men, with three field batteries, in addition to the guns of position, which cannot be less than 20 pieces, besides some detached guns and howitzers. Arlington Heights was included in the visit, but enough has been said of that camp already, and so the party returned to Washington. It needs not to be said that the destruction of property about the camps is considerable. Fruit trees are stripped, gardens ruined, forests cut down, fields trampled, the crops deserted—in some the plow lying abandoned as it was left by the Secessionist owner. Another of the ready modes of defence known to the Americans may not be omitted. Along the road at several places I noticed block-houses, made of stout logs, pierced for musketry in two rows, and covered with some incombustible material on the roof. The little garrison can resist anything but fire and regular artillery when they have drawn up their steps and closed the door, which is on the second story. These wooden forts are square in shape, and are very strongly built of stems of trees. On arriving in the city, we learn that there has been an interesting discussion in Congress, and that the Opposition has received a very severe defeat on a motion hostile to the Government. A thunder-storm, preceded by a dust-storm, and followed by a tornado worthy of Rohilcund, closes the day. Major-Gen. FREMONT, who is here to receive instructions, will proceed to take up his command of the Western Mississippi District to-morrow, and I am informed that on Friday morning a general advance will be made for a short march towards the enemy's position.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT ON OUR TROUBLES AND THE COTTON QUESTION.

On the evening of August 1, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT spoke in Rochdale on behalf of Mr. CHEETHAM, the Liberal candidate for Parliament. His speech is reported in the Manchester *Guardian*. In the course of it he said: Without complimenting Mr. CHEETHAM, I can tell you that he is a most active—I believe the most active—member of an association formed in this district for the purpose of promoting a better supply of cotton, not from India alone, but from all parts of the world where cotton can be grown, and although perhaps it would be too much to say that that association had been able to produce any great results, because so short a time has elapsed since its operations began, yet it has now sown the seed as it were of a production of cotton in very many parts of the world, where that production probably would never have been heard of, or thought of, if it had not been for the labors of that association. With regard to the supply from India, I may tell you this, that there is no man from Lancashire of late who has been more assiduous in his attendance in London whenever anything was to be done with the Minister from India, or with the House of Commons, with the view to promote the opening of the industry of that vast country, so as to increase the production and export of cotton to this country. I think that, just now, if you can find a man who on questions of great State policy agrees with us, at the same time having a deep personal interest in this great cotton question, and having paid so much attention to it as Mr. CHEETHAM has, I think there is double reason why he should receive the votes and have the confidence of this division of the county. [Cheers.] Now, is this cotton question a great question, or not? I met a spinner to-day,—he does not live in Rochdale, though I met him here,—and I asked him what he thought about it; and he said, "*Well, I think cotton will come somehow.*" [Laughter.] And, I find that there is that kind of answer to be had from three out of four of all the spinners you ask. They know that in past times, when cotton has risen 30 or 80 per cent., or some extravagant rise, something has come—the rate of interest was raised, or there has been a commercial panic from some cause or other, and down the price has gone; and when everybody said "There would be no cotton at Christmas," there proved a very considerable stock at Christmas. And so they say now. I don't in the least deny that it will be so; all I assert is, that this particular case is new; that we have never had a war in the United States between different sections of that country, affecting the production of cotton before; and it is not fair nor wise, but rather childish than otherwise, to argue from past events, which were not a bit like this, of the event which is now passing before our eyes. They say, "It is quite true there is a civil war in America, but it will blow over; there will be a compromise, or the English Government will break the blockade." *Now, recollect what breaking the blockade means. It means a war with the United States; and I don't think, myself, that it would be cheap to break the blockade, at the cost of a war with the United States. I think that the cost of a war with the United States would give, probably, half wages, for a very considerable time, to those persons in Lancashire who would be out of work if there was no cotton, to say nothing* at all of the manifest injustice and wrong against all international law, that a legal and effective blockade should be interfered with by another country. It is not exactly the business of this meeting, but my opinion is, that the safety of the products on which this country depends rests far more on the success of the Washington Government than upon its failure; and I believe nothing could be more monstrous than for us, who are not very averse to war ourselves, to set up for critics—carping, cavilling critics—of what the Washington Government is doing. I saw a letter the other day from an Englishman, resident for twenty-five years in Philadelphia, a merchant there, and a very prosperous merchant. He said, "I prefer the institutions of this country (the United States) very much to yours in England;" but he says also, "If it be once admitted that here we have no country and no government, but that any portion of these United States can break off from the central Government whenever it pleases, then it is time for me to pack up what I have, and to go somewhere where there is a country and a government." Well, that is the pith of this question. Do you suppose that if Lancashire and Yorkshire thought that they would break off from the United Kingdom, that those newspapers who are now preaching every kind of moderation to the Government of Washington would advise the Government in London to allow these two counties to set up a special Government for themselves? When the people of Ireland asked that they should secede, was it proposed in London that they should be allowed to secede peacably? Nothing of the kind. I am not going to defend what is taking place in a country that is well able to defend itself. But I advise you, and I advise the people of England, to abstain from applying to the United States doctrines and principles which we never apply to our own case. At any rate, they have never fought for "the balance of power" in Europe. They have never fought to keep up a decaying Empire. They have never squandered the money of their people in such phantom expeditions as we have been engaged in. And now at this moment, when you are told that they are going to be ruined by their vast expenditure, why the sum that they are going to raise in the great emergency of this grievous war is no greater than what we raise every year during a time of peace. [Loud cheers.] They say that they are not going to liberate slaves. No; the object of the Washington Government is to maintain their own Constitution, and to act legally, as it permits and requires. No man is more in favor of peace than I am; no man has denounced war more than I have, probably, in this country; few men, in their public life, have suffered more obloquy—I had almost said, more indignity—in consequence of it. But I cannot, for the life of me see, upon any of those principles upon which States are governed now—I say nothing of the literal word of the New Testament—I cannot see how the state of affairs in America, with regard to the United States Government, could have been different from what it is this moment. We had a heptarchy in this country, and it was thought to be a good thing to get rid of it, and to have a united nation. If the 33 or 34 States of the American Union can break off whenever they like, can see nothing but disaster and confusion throughout the whole of that continent. *I say that the war, be it successful or not, be it Christian or not, be it wise or not, is a war to sustain the Government and to sustain the authority of a great nation; and that the people of England, if they are true to their own sympathies, to their own history, and to their own great Act of 1834, to which reference has already been made, will have no sympathy for those who wish to build up a great Empire on the perpetual bondage of millions of their fellow men.* [*Loud cheers.*]

AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES—PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

From the London Times, July 30.

Work, and not display, is now the order of things in the United States. The real business of war has begun, and men have already forgotten the phase of speech-making and flag-waving, of calls for universal sympathy, and anger at not obtaining it. It is a relief to find that the captiousness and irritability with regard to this country which marked the first weeks of the war have almost passed away. The course taken by the British Government is now recognized as most just and fitting, and even the comments of British society are taken in good part. The Northerners seem at last to understand that when two adverse communities are in arms, sympathy with the one involves antipathy to the other. When an Army enters a hostile territory to conquer its defenders and coerce its inhabitants, it is impossible to desire the success of the invaders without desiring the defeat of the invaded. Now, we, having no quarrel with the people of the Confederate States, did not think it our duty to cheer on their enemies. In any misfortune caused by famine, or pestilence, or fire, or even barbarous foes like the Indians of the frontier, any American community would have the sympathy of Englishmen; but, as the North now tacitly acknowledges, any display of partnership on our part against the South would have been most ungenerous and offensive. The change in feeling, however, which has evidently taken place is due less to reflection on the matter itself than to the absorption of men's thoughts by more earnest business. In the first days of the war, as in the first days of all wars, there was nothing but excitement and speculation, enthusiasm and apprehension. It was a time of vague passion, which had not yet been concentrated into energy. All public uprisings, too, have in them something of vanity and display. When the young fashionables or the sober lawyers and merchants volunteer to march off anywhere for the defence of their country there is a consciousness of doing something fine, which, if not rewarded by immediate admiration, is apt to grow irritable. The mind's eye of Fifth-avenue turned to England while cleaning its rifles and buying its red shirts for the war. But this amateur spirit has been soon exhausted. A stronger purpose and a stricter organization have succeeded as the war has advanced. It is the usual, the necessary course—from popular enthusiasm to military discipline, from the more refined to the coarser material of armies, from gentlemen who serve gratuitously to well-paid farm laborers, mechanics and navvies; from volunteers for three months to soldiers for five years—in short, from a militia almost purely American, to a standing army in which Irishmen and Germans are counted by thousands.

The North has now its Army, and feels the greatness and responsibility which an Army brings with it. Embarked in earnest on a great war, it has no time to trouble itself about the opinions of its neighbors, which, as in private life, are usually the study of idleness. Since the meeting of Congress, the bills for the financial support of the war have been the chief subjects of discussion. The liberality of Congress has been as unprecedented as its unanimity. Indeed, so enormous have been the armaments and the supplies voted in a few days, that one is almost disposed to fancy Congress has determined on a "sensation" budget, in order to strike terror into the Secessionists by a display of endless dollars. The Northern legislators plainly feel that the whole power of their States must be used, and all their credit pledged, if the rebellion is to be crushed. The expenditure of a vast sum may be a good investment, while a smaller outlay will only be money thrown away. Accordingly, millions of dollars are voted with an alacrity to which even the British Parliament has hardly attained. The Army gets $161,000,000, the Navy $30,000,000. The House of Representatives has authorized a volunteer force of 500,000 men, and voted $500,000,000 to support it, being 100,000 men and $100,000,000 more than the President asked for. The Navy is to be increased by the construction or purchase of vessels. But the most important measure is the loan of $250,000,000, of which $100,000,000 are to be negotiated in foreign countries, which, of course, means in England. Stock bearing interest at 7 per cent., and irredeemable for 20 years, is sufficiently tempting to the larger capitalist, while it is provided that a part shall be issued in Treasury notes, for which subscriptions shall be opened all through the States, after the plan which the French Emperor has so successfully carried out. By these means it is hoped that the greater part of the loan will be taken at home, and much of it by the mass of the people, since the Treasury notes may be as low as fifty dollars. As to the security for this immense sum, greater than England has ever borrowed at once since the year of Waterloo, it is enacted that "for the full and punctual payment of the interest the United States specially pledges the duties of import on tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines and liquors, and also such Excise and other internal duties or taxes as may be received into the Treasury." The latest opinion in New-York was that the cost of the war would be almost wholly defrayed by borrowed money, and that it would be impossible for Government to venture on raising any considerable part of the necessary funds by immediate taxation. The impatience of all imposts in America is extreme, and even the additional taxation requisite for meeting the ordinary expenses of the country and the interest on the Loan, will hardly be submitted to without much murmuring.

But if Congress votes large sums, and the Executive spends them, the Northerners will certainly want something for their money. President LINCOLN and Gen. SCOTT will be expected to prosecute the war vigorously, and, if report is to be believed, the hour of action was approaching. The march and victories of Gen. McCLELLAN have filled the Unionists with joy, and the ill-fortune of one or two former encounters is quite forgotten in the hopes which this brilliant opening of the campaign inspires. The General had defeated the Secessionists in two battles, taking some guns and 1,000 prisoners, and cleared the country of the enemy as far as Beverley and Huttonsville, near the western slope of the Alleghanies, and on the further frontier of Western Virginia, so that he might well boast that "Secession is killed in this section of the country." This great success makes Gen. McCLELLAN the hero of the hour. But the battle is considered at the North as less important in its military results than as showing the calibre of the Southern soldiery. The "crack regiments" of Virginia, if the Unionist Commander is correct, have shown no great tenacity in resisting the men of Ohio and Indiana. Their numbers are probably very much exaggerated when they are described as being 10,000 strong; but it is plain that they have been defeated with an ease which is rather ominous for the future. However, it is rather too much to generalize from one instance. The forces under Gen. GARNETT and Col. PEGRAM, too, were in what may be called an enemy's country—the Unionist territory of Western Virginia; and it will, perhaps, be represented by the South that this retreat was only a masterly move out of a false position, and that the real battle has to be fought in Eastern Virginia between the main armies of the two Confederations. Whether the advance be made from the Potomac, or the campaign begin from the direction of Fortress Monroe, it cannot be doubted that the fighting will be desperate on both sides. The Secessionist chiefs—mostly officers of the regular Army—may be said to fight with halters round their necks, and all that their vigor, their ascendancy over the multitude, and their undoubted military skill can do will be done to carry on the war with success. The chief obstacle to efficiency on the Southern side seems to be the laxity of discipline, the men who have been reared in a slave country having a kind of incapacity for that ready and mechanical obedience which is necessary to keep a regiment from degenerating into a band of free companions. On this Gipsy-like independence the Government at Washington relies much for the ruin of the Secessionist cause.

A MANCHESTER VIEW.

The Manchester *Guardian* reviews the present condition of the English nation, and says:

"Last Christmas the conviction was general that, owing to the incessant rains of the Autumn, there could at the best be but little hope of an average harvest. There were, moreover, numerous predictions that the disastrous Summer of 1860 was but the commencement of a bad series. At the same time, the alarm regarding the American crisis was at its most unreasonable height. We have since seen most of the fears which were expressed completely falsified; and, although the cotton question is still one of extraordinary importance, its seriousness has been diminished by the knowledge that the cultivation of the Southern States has not been greatly interfered with; that there is a strong belief in some quarters that the Federal Government will capture the ports of Charleston, Mobile, and New-Orleans in time for the next crop to be sent forward; and, finally, that the extent of the supplies from our Eastern possessions may, at certain prices, be relied upon to a remarkable extent. This is a very different state of things from that which prevailed when slave insurrections were almost universally foretold, and when those predictions were as universally believed by persons who were not conversant with the American character, and who lost sight of the fact that the people of the North were as eager as, or perhaps more eager than, those of the South to prevent any interruption of negro labor. It will be said that we must not forget that the stock of cotton shows a great falling off from the quantity held at the corresponding period of last year, and that the wealth of the country has suffered in that respect a diminution, although the falling off is partly compensated by the increase in the value per bale. On the other hand, however, it is believed that the stocks of general merchandise are, in a majority of instances, considerably larger than in 1860. This is undoubtedly the case as regards the goods in bond in the various Customs warehouses of the United Kingdom.

Reviewing all these circumstances, it may fairly be pronounced that instead of the nation having cause for complaint, there is everything that should prompt a feeling of content and thankfulness.

THE PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

From the London Times.

Many of the private advices from America continue to indicate that the present struggle is likely to be settled by a compromise. It is true there is a universal cry of "no compromise," but this merely refers to the determination of the North not to enter into public negotiations for peace until the South shall unequivocally acknowledge the supremacy of the National Government. Meanwhile, it is believed that a large number of politicians in each section of the country are endeavoring privately to come to an understanding as to the terms that the North will grant to the South, provided the South will waive this point of honor as to the right of secession, and that these terms are likely to be such as should amply satisfy all Southern desires. Annexed is a communication which, while it is not consistent with the views just stated, tends to mitigate the prospect of a prolonged interruption of trade, even supposing the war to be carried on to extremity:

BOSTON, July 15, 1861.

The settled determination is "No compromise," but an unconditional surrender or a complete conquest. My theory is, that when the Government have so far matured their plans now forming, in concentrating three large armies around Richmond, Virginia, in which city the principal part of the Southern Army is at present intrenched, that the Southerners, instead of giving battle, will ask for a cessation of hostilities, and thus give an opening for negotiation. But there will be no compromise while the South are in arms; they must lay them down first, and then the North will meet them in council. Should this not take place, and the war continue, the North, with the force they now have in the field, will have ample power to take the three cotton ports of Mobile, Charleston and New-Orleans before October, which is the month when the export season of cotton commences, in which case you will get your usual supply, for as soon as those ports are in possession of the States, the blockade would be raised. Things are settling down again, and we all anticipate a good Autumn trade. These hot Summer months no business is ever done; but the Government having asked Congress for a large loan and plenty of men to put down the rebellion, and both having been granted, confidence is being restored, and, though we lose the South as customers, we still have the great West, who have grown rich this last year, they having received most of the gold recently sent from England to pay for the large quantities of wheat you have taken. Thus, with a demand from the West for our manufactures and imports, and the money expended by Government scattered among the producing classes, there seems to be strong hopes that we have seen the worst of the war, and the North will feel it only in increased taxation. Hitherto it has caused complete prostration to all kinds of business, and led to the ruin of many families. There is no bitter feeling against the South, but a stern determination to put down this rebellion, and uphold the integrity of the United States of America.

LOANING MONEY TO THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times (City Article.)

The annexed communication relates to the possibility of an attempt being made to raise a portion of the proposed American civil war loan in this country. It is not to be supposed, however, that any houses of influence would be found willing to act as agents in such an operation, *fraught as it would be with every element of danger to the subscribers as well as to our friendly relations with the Union whenever it shall be rehabilitated by the* return, either compulsory or voluntary, of the Southern States:

SIR: Recent advices from America leave no doubt that an attempt will shortly be made to induce British capitalists to participate in the monster loan which the Northern belligerents have resolved to raise for the prosecution of the civil war.

The question arises, will not every British subject who may take part in this loan be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to all the pains and penalties set forth in Her Majesty's proclamation of the 13th of of May last, wherein all her subjects are warned "to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid hostilities, and to abstain from violating and contravening, either the statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril."

It is to be hoped that before Parliament separates, the Premier will make known whether it is the intention of the Government to enforce "strict neutrality," and if so, whether the law officers of the Crown will be instructed to prosecute all offenders who may supply either belligerent with the "sinews of war." I am, &c., NEUTRALITY.

LOMBARD-STREET, July 30.

The Kingdom of Italy.

The Central Committee of the Association of Prevision, of which GARIBALDI is President, have issued the following declaration:

"The unfair intrigues resorted to for some time past to upset our institution of Committees of Prevision compel us, at length, to depart from the reserve we had imposed on ourselves, and to break through a silence that might be interpreted in a manner unfavorable to the cause we defend.

The principal means made use of by our adversaries to make head against us is the falsehood hawked or whispered about that the Committees of Prevision for Rome and Venice, now scattered all over Italy, act independently of GARIBALDI, and are subservient to other influences than his.

These artifices have been, and are still, specially employed in Umbria and Tuscany.

In the interest, therefore, of truth, and to remove all pretext, and to avert all prosecution, covert or overt, we declare that, whatever may be our opinion as to men or matters, our programme is the programme of GARIBALDI—'Italy One and VICTOR EMANUEL.' We declare that this programme is ours, not only as our standard, but further, as an engagement to accomplish the work necessary to make it triumphant.

That in all things relative to the accomplishment of this programme, frankly followed out and scrupulously respected, we have no other guide than the interest of the country, our own conscience, and the direction, the council, and the design of the General. There has been no important deliberation that has not been sanctioned by his approbation, as there has been no manifestation of any one of his plans for the good of the country, the realization of which we are not essaying in the proportion of our strength.

Thus the accusations hurled against the Committees, notwithstanding the reserves made in favor of GARIBALDI, insult the good faith of the President of the Association, equally with that of the entire body.

The Committees of Provision have the conviction that they will facilitate for the Government, as soon as the Government is sincerely desirous of it, the accomplishment of the Italian programme. If the Government holds back, they are willing to push it forward to the extent their means and strength permit. In a word, they desire to do what patriots ought to do who are possessed with a feeling of the greatness and the destinies of the country—which is what cannot always be done by the Government, unhappily fettered by diplomacy.

The Committee, strong in the uprightness of its intentions, strong in its ardent love for Italy, strong in the direction, support, and exhortations of Gen. GARIBALDI, will not demean itself to make further declarations, and will continue to proceed in its course unshaken. Silly and base accusations will not make it repent of its feeble efforts in behalf of the common weal. On the contrary, they will give it fresh courage and fresh ardor, with the feeling that the definitive sentence on its acts must be pronounced, not by the rancor of hostile parties, but by the free and pure conscience of the people.

The Committee:

Frederic Bellazzi, Mauro Macchi, Antonio Mosto, Henri Brusco, Achille Lacchi, J. B. Cuneo."

Garibaldi on the Papacy.

GARIBALDI has addressed the following letter to the Countess D'ORA D'ISTRIA, *née* Princess GHIKA:

CAPRERA, Tuesday, July 16, 1861.

MADAME: I have read with admiration and gratitude your charming letter; it strengthens in me the opinion I have long entertained that woman is called by Providence to play the first part in the emancipation of oppressed nationalities and in the annihilation of despotism. You are right, Madame; the Papacy is the most horrible plague that my poor countrymen is afflicted with; eighteen centuries of falsehood, persecution, and burning at the stake, in complicity with all the tyrants of Italy, rendered the plague incurable. At present as heretofore, this vampire is corrupted and eaten up by gangrene, by means of discord, reaction, pillage, and civil war; and it affords a pretext for keeping permanently in Italy a foreign army which by its influence prevents a generous nation from constituting itself. Hungary is at the present moment in a very delicate situation. The Hungarian people, who on the field of Italian liberty have cemented their fraternal alliance with us, well deserve the coöperation of the nations of Eastern Europe, whose cause is identified with theirs. The Servians, Croats and Dalmatians have adhered to the national aspiration of the Magyars. The Moldo-Wallachians ought to imitate that example, and I entertain the full conviction that you will exercise your high influence over your countrymen to draw closer the paternal ties which ought henceforth to unite the Eastern races with the sister races of the centre and west of Europe. When nations shall love each other and be in accord, as required by the laws of Christ and of humanity, they will realize the dreams of happiness in which I have indulged at all the epochs of my life.

G. GARIBALDI.

The Arrest of the Archbishop of Naples.

The following details of the recent arrest of the Archbishop of Naples are given by a Turin letter, dated July 29, in the *Presse*:

"All the mystery relative to the arrest of the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples is not even yet cleared up. Ordinary mortals only learned the news by a dispatch from Paris, where the rumor circulated. I knew of it Friday evening, and it was only the next day after confirmation that I ventured to send it to you. This is what occurred: Gen. CIALDINI sent word by telegraph that he had put Cardinal SFORZA under arrest, believing that he had sufficient evidence to show that he was an accomplice in the Bourbon conspiracy recently discovered. 'Shall I maintain the arrest?' asked CIALDINI. 'Wait,' was the answer. Subsequently, the Council of Ministers determined that the Archbishop should be retained in custody. It is not easy to get at the bottom of mysteries of this kind. Yesterday morning, for instance, M. MINGHETTI assured one of my friends that the news of the arrest was not true; but another Minister, less diplomatic in regard to facts, admitted that it was; and this morning an ambassador assures me that he has transmitted the intelligence to his Government by telegraph. This act of vigor produces the best effect here, and the rather because for the last month it has been whispered that in case of the Pope's death Cardinal SFORZA would be his successor. Of course you know what is meant by the arrest of an Archbishop in Italy. He is not dragged to prison, but remains in his palace, with his little court and his cook, and is merely guarded so as not to be lost sight of. When he wishes to take an airing he is escorted by a priest in the confidence of the Government, and if he travels, a convent on his line of march is assigned for his residence."

Yesterday the *Italia*, of Turin, stated that the Archbishop had been "removed as a precautionary measure."

Latest by Telegraph to Queenstown.

PRAGUE, Saturday, Aug. 3.

No serious disturbance occurred here yesterday. The mob only smashed a few windows of the houses in the neighborhood of the Keys Market. At 10 P. M. the streets were deserted.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The Bourse has been firm and animated. Rentes closed at 68f. 25c., or 5 cents better than yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived here this morning.

Arrived from New-York, *Black Sea*, at Helvoet; *G. Marsden*, at Newcastle.

Arrival of the Bavaria.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from Southampton on July 31, arrived at this port early this morning. Her advices are anticipated.

The following is the specie list by the *Bavaria*:

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne	$8,707
W. Schall & Co.	£400
M. H. Nesmith & Sons	$5,000

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Sarah Oppenheimer vs. Ferdinand Oppenheimer.*—Reference ordered.

Peter Brown vs. Maria Brown.—Divorce granted.

Elizabethport Manufacturing Company vs. August Hendricks.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHITE, J.—*Marganthe Goschoff vs. Martins Hoffman et al.*—Motion denied, on terms.

Henry McClean vs. William H. Aldis.—Motion denied.

Charles Breamer vs. Peter Schultz.—Injunction granted.

Charles L. Bunk vs. John Foley.—Reference to Moses B. Maclay, Esq., to take and state account and report.

Louis Walter et al. vs. Jose M. Mora et al.—Motion for commission granted, without stay of proceedings.

Hypolite Capuzar et al. vs. Jose M. Mora et al.—Same decision as above.

John McEvoy et al. vs. John Jones et al.—Case settled.

Edward A. Wright et al. vs. Charles Edwards.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Hook vs. Pappey.*—Motion denied without costs.

Evans vs. Evans.—Motion denied, with leave to renew if so advised.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 54 pkgs. Ashes, 18 bags Corn Meal, 7,368 bbls. Flour, 17,508 bushels Wheat, 29,550 bushels Corn, 35,754 bushels Barley, 275 bushels Oats, 532 pkgs. Provisions, and 426 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COAL—Is inactive at previous quotations.

COFFEE—No sales of any importance transpired to-day, prices have not varied. Java, 19½c.@20c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12¾c.@15c.; and St. Domingo, at 14c.@14½c. ⅌ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at rising prices. Sales 850 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Middling, ⅌ lb	18¼	18⅜	18½	18½
Middling Fair, ⅌ lb	19	19¼	19½	19¾

FISH—The inquiry has been somewhat brisker for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod, mainly George's Bank, at $3 37½@$3 50 ⅌ cwt.; large No. 1 Mackerel, at $9 75@$10; large No. 2, at $5 75@$6; and small No. 3, at $3 25 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 25c. for Scaled, and 15c. for No. 1, ⅌ box. Supplies have been very moderate generally.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in light supply and good request at firmer prices. The reported transactions reach 19,750 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 35@$4 45; poor to choice Extra State at $4 55@$4 75, mainly at $4 60@$4 70, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 32½@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 60@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 55@$5 65; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$4 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5@$5 10 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 35	@$4 45
Extra State	4 55	@ 4 75
Superfine Western	4 32½	@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55	@ 5 65
Inferior extra Ohio	4 90	@ 4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 80	@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	4 95	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 85	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in demand, at former figures. Sales 1,900 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and yet steady, including superfine, at $4 35@$5 45, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 80@$7 50, ⅌ bbl.; sales 875 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—The market is very poorly supplied with Wheat, the receipts being quite limited. Prices are firmer, and desirable lots are much wanted, chiefly by shippers. The reported sales amount to 130,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Canada at $1 23@1 30, the lower rate for inferior; Canada Club, on private terms; White Western at $1 26@$1 33; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 26; red Western, at $1 21@$1 24; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 12; Milwaukee Club, inferior to very choice, at 95c.@$1 10; Racine Spring, on private terms; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 90c.@$1 03; new white Kentucky, at $1 30@$1 38 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in more request, at, however, irregular rates; sales 111,000 bushels, at 43c.@49c., chiefly at 43c.@48c., for poor to prime mixed Western; 40c.@42½c. for damaged do.; 50c. for Western Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 60c.@62c. for Northern, 47c.@49c. for Western, ⅌ bushel. Sales 3,400 bushels. Oats are more sought after, including Canadian at 26c.@28c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 32½c.@33c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River is in limited demand, at 50c.@65c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, and are steady, to-day, including last year's crop, at 16c.@20c., and crop of 1859, at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Are depressed, and prices are tending downward. The demand is quite limited, while the stock of all kinds is up to 530,000 hides, against 348,000 same time last year.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 15 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Oak-tanned continues in fair demand at full prices. Other kinds are inactive.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 107 hhds. at 28c.@31c. for Porto Rico, 28c. for English Island, and 24c. for Cuba Muscovado, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in brisk demand, chiefly on speculation, at advanced prices; sales 10,250 bbls. at $4 62½@$4 87½ for common, and $5 for strained, ⅌ 310 lbs.; also, $5 75@$7 for No. 1 ⅌ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in request at $1 10@$1 12½ ⅌ gallon, with sales of 325 bbls., mainly at the latter price.

OILS—The market has been quiet to-day, prices have not varied materially.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING AUG. 12.—*Sperm*—Has been quiet since our last but holders are firm. The sales for the week embrace 400 bbls. in parcels—150 bbls. at $1 25, 80 do. at $1 26 ⅌ gallon, 50 do. and 60 do. inferior at a price not transpired—for manufacturing, and for export 60 bbls. at $1 25 ⅌ gallon. Stock in the country in first hands, 25,500 bbls. *Whale*—The market for Whale Oil has been more active since our last, the demand being both for home consumption, and export. The transactions for the week include sales of 6,060 bbls. in parcels. We quote: A cargo of 2,000 bbls. at 43c., another of 1,000 bbls. at 43c., another of 1,100 bbls. at 44c., and one of 750 bbls. South Sea and Humpback, as it runs, at 42c. ⅌ gallon; also 1,000 bbls. Northern at a price not transpired, and 250 do. inferior at 40c. ⅌ gallon, all for manufacturing; and for export 200 bbls. at 40c. ⅌ gallon, and 660 bbls. in parcels on private terms. The market closes with further inquiry. WHALEBONE—Sales for the week, parcels, amounting to 21,000 lbs. Ochotsk at prices not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Aug. 12, 1861:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 12, 1861	44,694	101,592	829,900
Same time last year	50,313	115,905	[illegible]

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, at drooping prices. Sales 325 bbls., at $15@$15 12½ for Mess, and $10 12½@$10 25 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard is unchanged. Sales 525 tierces and bbls., at 8½c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in demand, at former prices; sales, since our last, 200 bbls., at $12 25@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues quiet, at 4c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales have been much more extensive, comprising 1,250 tcs. to-day, chiefly on speculation, at $6@$6 75, with some reported as high as $7, the market closing buoyantly with prices 50c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs. higher than yesterday.

SALT—Has been in good request, including Liverpool Fine, at $1 30@$1 60 ⅌ sack.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 915 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at from 5¾c.@6¾c., including 360 hhds. at the latter price, ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Desirable lots are scarce and wanted. Sales 87 hhds. Kentucky, at 7c.@8c., and 187 cases Seed Leaf, at 6c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., at 16½c.@16¾c., chiefly 16½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements have been somewhat heavier to-day, and rates depressed: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8½d.@9½d.; Corn, 8½d.@8¾d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce. Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@25s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 4s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ⅌ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ⅌ ton; Hops, [illegible] ⅌ lb. For Havre—Flour, (500 bbls.,) at 70c. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, (75,000 bushels,) in shippers' bags, at 18c. ⅌ bushel. For Bristol—Flour, (600 bbls.,) at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, (4,700 bushels,) in ship's bags, at 9½d. ⅌ bushel. For Antwerp—Rye, (5,000 bushels,) in ship's bags, at 11½d. ⅌ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Two ships from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals at 85s.; one, 534 tons, to Rotterdam, £1,200; a schooner, 302 tons, to Rio Janeiro, Lumber, $18; a brig, 249 tons, from Wilmington, Del., to Rio Grande, Flour, $1 50; a bark, 350 tons, now at Boston, hence to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber $20, and Measurement Goods 20c.; a British schooner, 175 tons, to Spanish Main, $1,450; a brig, 200 tons, to the Windward, 55c. ⅌ bbl.; one, 260 tons, from an Eastern port to the Windward, Lumber, $8; a British schooner, 108 tons, to St. Kitts and back from Turks Island, $1,300; a British brig, 177 tons, to Barbadoes and Trinidad, P. S., $1,400; a bark, 400 hhds., to south side Cuba and back, Sugar, 40c.; a schooner, 145 tons, to Cardenas, $1,400; a British schooner, 120 tons, to Matanzas, $1,300; a British schooner, 80 tons, to Nassau, N. P., $300; a ship, 500 tons, now at New-Haven, to Sombrero, thence with Guano to Falmouth, E., for orders, and a schooner, 300 tons, from a Mediterranean port to New-York, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July [illegible]
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. [illegible]
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. [illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. [illegible]
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The mails for Havana and Key West, per the *Marion*, will close at 3 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for Europe by the *Norwegian, via* Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Fulton, via* Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Nassau, (N. P.,) per *Karnak*, will close on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

A LETTER FOR JAS. GEORGE ROWE is at *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A LESSON OF THE SPIRIT FOR THE HOUR.

Price two cents, or 12s. per 100.
GEORGE LEACH, No. 40 4th-av.

Agents wanted.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week; is a good cutter and fitter; is accustomed to make boys' clothing. Call or address No. 262 East 33d-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself; or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application gratuitously.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—PADDEEN O'RAFFERTY; OR, THE INSHEMAN IN NAPLES—PEGGY GREEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-STREET.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The battle which took place near Springfield, Mo., on Saturday, appears to have been even more hotly contested than that of Bull Run. Viewed in a military light, it may be considered a drawn battle; but taking into consideration the great disparity of forces, it may well be considered a great victory for the National arms. Gen. LYON, it seems, was led to take the initiative by apparently authentic reports that heavy reinforcements under Gen. HARDEE were on their way to join the rebel forces under MCCULLOCH. Our Army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening, *only fifty-five hundred strong*—the Home Guards remaining behind—and rested on the prairie during a portion of the night. About sunrise on Saturday morning the enemy's outposts were driven in, and soon after the action became general. The main attack was made in two columns, led by Gens. LYON and STURGES, while Gen. SIEGEL had a flanking force of about a thousand men, with four pieces of artillery, on the south of the the enemy's camp. During the battle, which raged from sunrise until past one o'clock in the afternoon, three distinct charges were made by the rabels upon Capt. POTTER'S Battery, but each time they were repulsed with terribla slaughter. Gen. LYON, it appears, fell early in the day, at the head of a Kansas regiment which he was leading on a charge—its Colonel having been disabled. The enemy at last was thrown into disorder, and commenced retreating, but our forces were so badly cut up that it was not deemed prudent to pursue. Gen. SIEGEL lost three of his guns, but spiked them and destroyed the carriages before he left them. Our loss is variously estimated at from one hundred and fifty to three hundred killed, and several hundred wounded; while that of the enemy is placed at least two thousand killed and wounded. They also lost, as before stated, all their tents and camp equipage, and about one hundred horses. Gen. PRICE was not killed, as stated in the first dispatches, and there appears to be some doubt about the death of MCCULLOCH. The rebels made no attempt to follow our forces on their retirement from Springfield, and it was considered probable that Gen. SIEGEL would not fall back further than Lebanon, where he would await reinforcements.

Gen. FREMONT has found it necessary to proclaim martial law in St. Louis, and has appointed Major MCKINSTRY, of the Army, as Provost-Marshal. Major MCKINSTRY signalized his appointment by almost immediately arresting JOHN A. BROWNLEE, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and appointing in his place BASIL DUKE. It is understood that the laws of the city and of the State will be administered without change.

Dispatches from Cairo announce that Gen. PILLOW has abandoned his intention of attacking Bird's Point and Cairo, and is in full retreat down the Mississippi towards Memphis. This movement is considered by some as unaccountable, in view of the fact that the day before he started it was positively announced that he would move North, and had notified the Secessionists on the line of march to vacate the place for fear of damage; but it was probably induced by the fact that three well-appointed columns of Gen. FREMONT'S men were pointed towards him,—one at Bird's Point, one at Cape Girardeau, and one at Ironton; to say nothing of a flotilla of rather formidable gunboats, which recently arrived at Cairo, carrying 32 and 24-pounders.

A curious document, issued by Ex-Governor CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, of Missouri, appears in some of the Western papers. It purports to be a "Declaration of Independence of the State of Missouri," and is addressed to the people of that State. He starts with the assumption that the Government of the United States has made war upon Missouri, and after a long tissue of falsehoods relative to what he calls the usurpations of the "Lincoln Government," he declares the connection of the State with the Union sundered, in virtue of the discretionary authority conferred upon him by the Legislature—his action to be subject, however, to the ratification of the people at the ballot-box, at such time as their impartial verdict can be obtained. Missouri will no doubt be very much surprised to find herself out of the Union so easily.

A nest of two hundred rebels in Western Virginia, who had their rendezvous a few miles from Grafton, on the Fairmount and Webster Road, was broken up on Tuesday. Information of their movements having reached Gen. KELLY, he dispatched fifty men of the Fourth Virginia Regiment against them, who, after a sharp fight of an hour's duration, succeeded in killing two private of them and scattering the rest, without losing a man themselves.

The latest advices from Gen. BANKS' head-quarters at Sandy Hook, render it probable that a large rebel force is distributed inland along the Potomac line, from Edwards' Ferry to the Shenandoah, and that there are two or more rebel regiments stationed opposite the Point of Rocks. A skirmish took place at Berlin on Tuesday evening between a party of about twenty-five rebels and the National pickets stationed on the abutments of the canal bridge, but no particular damage resulted.

The return of the New-York Fire Zouave regiment to this City yesterday. There are three hundred men less of them. Furlough has been granted them till Monday, when it is expected they will report quarters at Fort Schuyler. A meeting of the discontented members of the regiment was held at Humboldt Hall last evening, and a long list of fundamental grievances was made out. According to the Zouaves' story they have been very badly treated by the Government and their own officers.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at this port yesterday, with advices from Europe two days later than were received by the *Nova Scotian*. She left Liverpool on the 3d, and Queenstown on the 4th inst. The Liverpool Cotton Market had experienced no change in prices, and was dull at the close on Saturday. Breadstuffs were firm, and Provisions dull. The political news is generally unimportant. A debate on naval matters had taken place in the British Parliament, in which Mr. LINDSAY announced that there was a desire on the part of France to come to an understanding with England in regard to their respective naval forces, and urged the Government to meet that desire. Lord PALMERSTON, however, contended that such an arrangement with one Power was impracticable—that all Naval Powers would have to be parties. The hostility of the London *Times* to the negotiation of any portion of the American loan in England, had been again exhibited in a paragraph introducing a brief communication. The editor says "It not to be supposed that any houses of influence would be found willing to act as agents in such an operation." The reactionary movement in Italy had been almost entirely suppressed. A combined and simultaneous movement in several provinces had been attempted, but it had been entirely defeated. Advices from Warsaw state that the office of Governor-General of Poland is to be suppressed.

The Stock Market recovered its firmness yesterday, after the later details of the battle in Missouri. New-York Central, 74½; Missouris, 43⅞@44; Treasury Notes, 99¼. The Bank Conference adjourned over to this forenoon, after having passed upon tha main section of the proposed negotiation with the Treasury.

The trade in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was more extensive; prices of Flour and Wheat were firmer; Corn opened buoyantly, but closed heavily. Cotton was a shade higher, and in moderate request. Rice and Resin were very freely bought, chiefly on speculation, at advanced rates. Sugars and Whisky were in more demand. Provisions were quiet, as were likewise Coffee, Molasses, Metals, Oils, Hides, Hemp, Tallow and Whalebone. A fair inquiry prevailed for Spirits Turpentine, Hops and Salt. Heavier freight engagements were reported, with 497 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets are not largely overstocked this week, most kinds being pretty well cleaned up. Beeves number 4,418 fresh arrivals and 200 left from last week. They were nearly all sold at a shade below last week's rates, or generally from 7c. to 8c. Veal calves sell readily at 4c.@4½c. and 5c. for the best. Sheep are 25c. higher, and rather scarce. Lambs are lower than one week ago. Hogs are scarce, and all have been sold at an advance of near 1c. ₩ lb.

The New Government Loan.

We learn that the negotiations between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Banks may be regarded as mainly concluded. The arrangement is substantially that set forth in the TIMES of yesterday. The Banks of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia take at once, $50,000,000 of the 7 3-10 Government Bonds, with the privilege of taking an equal sum on the 15th of October; and a further equal sum on the 15th of December; no other Government Stocks or Bonds, excepting those payable on demand, to be negotiated or paid out until February 1, 1862, should the Banks conclude to take the whole amount named, the Government reserving the right to avail itself of a National loan or a loan in Europe. The details are not fully perfected, but these will not interfere with the consummation of the great event, which is by far the most important that has taken place since the outbreak. In effect, it pledges the entire capital of the country to the support of its military strength, and must, in the mind of every impartial person, be regarded as determining the result of the contest. It will everywhere carry conviction of success. There may be some hard fighting yet; but 5,000,000 people without means, without commerce, and without mechanical skill, cannot long resist 22,000,000, possessing abundant resources, the command of the sea, with the ability to supply themselves with the most approved weapons of warfare, and an abundant commissariat. Indifferent observers cannot resist the conclusion that, in the end, victory will remain on the side of the most numerous battalions, no matter what the reverses we sustain in the outset. The South, for years, have been preparing for the contest; the North only as many months. This gives them a temporary advantage, which in a few weeks more will be completely neutralized. Man for man, the North have shown themselves fully equal to the South. As we can put five soldiers into the field to one on their part, our people hereafter will entertain no anxiety as to the final result. The action of the Banks will accomplish a vast good in a moral point of view, both at home and in Europe. It will be regarded as full proof of the loyalty of our people. It will revive the sentiment of nationality, somewhat confused and shaken by recent events. It will strengthen the feeling that we still belong to one great family. It will place us on a height the Confederates can never reach. It shows that we are able to carry on the war with solid capital, and not compelled to resort to notes of insolvent Banks, or to the Quixotic scheme of Government taking to itself the entire crops and products of the people, to find a market for them if it can, and, if it cannot, to be without available means altogether. There is no doubt that the condition of the South is already well nigh desperate, and that fear and frenzy alone keeps up their organization. We profess to be contending for a principle; but if, with our vast superiority of numbers, we were in the position of the South with respect to means—if our Banks were without specie—if we were cut off from the sea, and if our Secretary of the Treasury, on visiting New-York for money, had been compelled to return penniless—we should give over the contest as hopeless, however much it might mortify our pride or destroy the hopes we had entertained of our future career. The South are really in worse condition in respect to their finances than we can picture to ourselves. Time will soon begin to tell with fearful effect upon their organization. An Army must be regularly paid and fed, or it will not long remain an Army. It will one day tumble to pieces like a rope of sand. We shall then begin to wonder that such an inevitable event was not more clearly foreseen. The conduct of Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederation, in wandering about from county to county, soliciting contributions to the rebellion in whatever the planters and farmers raise, is enough to show that it is on its last legs. That such contributions are solicited proves that there is no money. If they should be made to any considerable extent, they would not help their case, as they could not be turned into specie till we were driven from the country of the rebels.

The action of the Banks is the grand victory of the war. It has accomplished more than military [illegible] by land or water. With the Democrats may expend in this direction will be at the cost of their self-respect, and end in nothing but fresh degradation.

This war must be pushed forward with all the vigor and energy which the Government can command,—not for the subjugation of the Southern *people*, but for the dethronement of the despotism which the leaders of this rebellion have forced upon them. Thus far, wherever the arms of the Union have penetrated the South, they have been hailed by the people as delivering them from an intolerable thraldom. It has been so in Missouri, in Kentucky, in Maryland and Virginia; and we believe it will be so in Louisiana, in Georgia, in North Carolina, and in nearly every other Southern State. This is the object for which the war is waged. We believe it to be the duty of every patriot to aid the Government in prosecuting it with vigor, until it is fairly and fully determined whether success will bring with it these results or not. If it does, the Union will have been restored on the basis of the Constitution. If it fails, then it will be quite time enough to consider the alternatives to which the *Atlas* now refers.

The Democrats and the War.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* attempts to define the position which the Democracy of this State will take on National politics, in the coming election. It says the Democrats will resist any separation of the Union, and of course any recognition of the Southern Confederacy, "to the extent of the ability of the Government, and until further resistance is mere madness." In so doing, it will simply support the Government and coöperate with the Republican Party. It says that the Democrats will oppose to the bitter end any attempt to "hoist the banner of negro emancipation." In this, too, they will be simply following the policy distinctly marked out by the Administration and repeatedly proclaimed, in the most unmistakable language, by President LINCOLN in all his messages and public papers.

So far, then, there would seem to be no diversity of sentiment between the Republicans and the Democrats, in regard to the pending war. Both resist the destruction of the Government and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy; and both deprecate, with equal sincerity and earnestness, a conversion of the war into a crusade for the abolition of Slavery. There are unquestionably individuals in both parties,—quite as many, we think, to-day in the Democratic as in the Republican ranks,—who are in favor of at least taking advantage of this war to extirpate the evil out of which it has grown. But neither party takes any such ground, nor is either disposed to act upon such a policy.

The *Atlas and Argus* next considers the question of subjugation,—and opposes the policy of conquering the South, as impossible of execution; and certain to fail, even if successful, in restoring the South to loyalty. And it declares itself in favor of *restoring the Union by concessions*,—"such concessions," it adds, "as HALT. CRITTENDEN, GUTHRIE, JOHNSON and other tried and devoted Union men in the Border States *shall say are necessary* to build up a Union party and restore loyalty at the South."

We doubt whether the people of the North,—whether even the Democrats in this State,—are disposed thus to commission any class of men,—even men so honorable and so loyal as those named, to dictate the form of Government under which we shall live hereafter. We claim a voice in our own Government. We claim the right to decide for ourselves the basis of our relations with other States,—and the character and extent of the concessions we are willing to make at the demand of armed and arrogant rebels. We should be very glad to see the men named called to the counsels of the Government, and invited to aid, by their wisdom and patriotism, in restoring the Union to its integrity. But we should not be disposed, highly as we esteem them, to make them absolute dictators,—arbiters without appeal, in regard to the contest now waged between the National Government and its enemies. Nor do we believe that the Democrats of this State will assent to a proposition at once so vague, and so little complimentary to the capacity of the people for regulating their own affairs.

The *Atlas* does not say *what* concessions the Democracy are willing to make, in order to restore the Union. Clearly they must be such as will satisfy the rebels, else they will be unavailing. What concessions can it make which they would accept? What ground of complaint have they which can be removed? Will the *Atlas* be good enough to specify any act on the part of the National Government, any defect in the present Constitution,—which can justly be cited as the cause, direct or remote, of the present rebellion; and which could be cured by such concessions as it believes the Democrats would be willing to make? When it does this we can judge of the necessity for again drawing the party lines, and making the question an issue in party contests. The Republicans, before the rebels took up arms, declared their readiness to give the malcontents every possible guarantee against oppression, and offered even to favor such an amendment of the Constitution as would put Slavery forever beyond the reach of the National Government. The offer was spurned then with contempt. Has the *Atlas and Argus* any reason to suppose that it would meet any better reception now? Or has it something still further to offer towards meeting the exactions of the southern rebels?

In our judgment this is purely a political rebellion. It had its origin in the selfish ambition of disappointed politicians,—and it aims at a political independence which will enable them to regain the power, and resume the sway, which they have lost forever in the National Union. With nothing short of this will the present leaders of this rebellion ever be satisfied. Any "restoration" which minor concessions might bring about would expel them from power forever, and consign them to the shades of private life. They are as unlikely, therefore, to accept such concessions as the National Government is to make them.

[illegible] by land or water. With the Democrats may expend in this direction will be at the cost of their self-respect, and end in nothing but fresh degradation.

This war must be pushed forward with all the vigor and energy which the Government can command,—not for the subjugation of the Southern *people*, but for the dethronement of the despotism which the leaders of this rebellion have forced upon them. Thus far, wherever the arms of the Union have penetrated the South, they have been hailed by the people as delivering them from an intolerable thraldom. It has been so in Missouri, in Kentucky, in Maryland and Virginia; and we believe it will be so in Louisiana, in Georgia, in North Carolina, and in nearly every other Southern State. This is the object for which the war is waged. We believe it to be the duty of every patriot to aid the Government in prosecuting it with vigor, until it is fairly and fully determined whether success will bring with it these results or not. If it does, the Union will have been restored on the basis of the Constitution. If it fails, then it will be quite time enough to consider the alternatives to which the *Atlas* now refers.

The Great Battle in Missouri.

The report of the battle fought by Gen. LYON near Springfield, Mo., conveys the assurance of victory, but leaves a painful impression on the public mind. It is stated that our gallant Army, numbering about eight thousand, (we quote the report of Gen. LYON'S aid to Gen. FREMONT,) engaged the enemy, numbering about twenty-three thousand, at six o'clock on Saturday morning, fought them victoriously all day, and drove them from the field and back upon their encampment and baggage wagons, which latter were burnt by the well-directed shells from our batteries. The pursuit of the enemy, it is said, was continued until nightfall, when our Army "rested for the night in the encampment of the enemy."

The loss of our brave little army was severe. Its heroic leador, Gen. LYON, fell in the engagement. He died just where the country would have predicted of him—leading a charge at the head of his column. Besides their General, the army left eight hundred dead and wounded on the field. Their ranks were precisely decimated. After resting in the enemy's encampment till 3 o'clock on the following morning, Gen. SIEGEL withdrew to Springfield; and from thence continued to fall back towards Rolla, the terminus of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, the base of his operations. At latest accounts he was not pursued, and as extraordinary preparations were instantly made by Gen. FREMONT at St. Louis to dispatch reinforcements to him, the probability is that in a few days he will be in sufficient strength to turn upon the enemy and resume his former ground. Gen. SIEGEL took with him in his retirement from Springfield $250,000 in coin, the property of the Branch of the *Bank of the State of Missouri* in that place, which it was supposed the rebels were chiefly aiming to seize.

The country has unlimited confidence in Gen. SIEGEL'S generalship; and his retreat from before so overwhelming a foe, although after a severe chastisement of them, will doubtless prove to have been the right movement. He left nothing of value for the enemy to take, and disabled him even to pursue. With a crippled Army, and stores destroyed, and no enemy to fight or provisions, ammunition or money to seize, MCCULLOCH'S Army will find themselves masters of a bloody and barren field.

We have no account of the enemy's loss, but we know it must have been very great. Report makes it two thousand. Our Army was well disciplined, well armed, well officered, and supported by ample and effective artillery. The troops were brave as ever took the field, and practiced in the bloody work of battle. In the deadly struggle wherein eight hundred of their own number fell, the denser and less effective masses of the enemy must have suffered terrible slaughter.

This battle, so full of death and disaster to MCCULLOCH'S column, and the bulk of the little Army that so shattered it still in front and in safety, and sure of immediate and heavy reinforcements, puts an end to all fear of its further and dangerous advance upon St. Louis, to coöperate with PILLOW'S and HARDEE'S movements. Without ability to go forward, and with no means of subsisting so large a force where they are, it would seem that the rebels would soon have to abandon their campaign in the Southwest as an utter failure.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—The London *Times* warns English capitalists against the "danger" of lending money to the Government of the United States. It would have been in a little better taste to have withheld this advice until they were asked to lend it. For the present, according to appearances, the United States will be able to get along without making such an application. Probably, by and by it will be made;—and then the warnings of the *Times* will be timely.

Just now they seem to be simply impertinent and insulting. The Government of the United States has never yet failed for a single day to discharge every obligation into which it has entered with creditors of every sort, both foreign and domestic. Nor is there the slightest prospect that it ever will fail, unless the aid and support given to rebellion by foreign nations should end in destroying its nationality, and resolving it into a voluntary partnership of sovereign and independent States.

The British journals are congratulating themselves at the disappearance of all complaint here of the course pursued by the British Government. We do not think they are justified in inferring that our people are convinced of the justice and propriety of that course. But we have had more important matters to think of nearer home; and have come to the conclusion, moreover, that the policy which England may adopt is a matter of much less importance than it was deemed at the outset. We do not believe that England is disposed to go to war with us even for the sake of obtaining an illicit supply of Southern cotton; and anything short of war which she may do towards securing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, is not likely to check the purpose of our people to suppress this rebellion. The public mind is somewhat less sensitive than it was at first to the attitude of England in this emergency. But the judgment of the people has not been changed; and the action of the English Government now will make itself felt for years to come on the relations of the two countries.

Important Movements in St. Louis.

The Government is compelled to put forth all its strength in grappling with treason in Missouri. Gen. FREMONT has been obliged to proclaim martial law in the City and County of St. Louis, and to put under arrest JOHN A. BROWNLEE, the President of the Board of Police Commissioners. Gen. FREMONT is throwing up defences on the west and south of the city, and planting heavy guns to command all the approaches to the city. There are now ten thousand troops in St. Louis, and in another week the number will be doubled. In a few weeks a permanent camp of 30,000 men will be established on the site of the memorable "Camp Jackson," and this being done, rebellion in Missouri will only be an exasperating disease, never a fatal malady.

Mr. BROWNLEE, the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, who has been arrested and removed from office, is an old and hitherto highly honored citizen of St. Louis. He is a merchant of character and fortune, a member of the house of BROWNLEE, HOMER & Co., and he is a President also of the *Merchants' Bank of St. Louis*, the second bank of Missouri in point of capital, a large portion of the stock being owned in New-York and in Boston. Recent developments have damaged Mr. BROWNLEE very materially as a Union man. A letter written by Brig.-Gen. D. M. FROST, the commander of Camp Jackson, was lately discovered, and put into print. It proved incontestably that Mr. BROWNLEE was in full complicity with, if he did not originate, the treasonable movements at Camp Jackson, and the obtaining of rebel arms from Baton Rouge. The Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Louis was established by the late rebel Legislature of Missouri, and Gov. JACKSON was given the appointment of its members. The object was to get the City Government of St. Louis out of the hands of the Unionists, and place it in those friendly to the rebels. Gov. JACKSON appointed JOHN A. BROWNLEE President of the Board. The administration of the city has not been at all satisfactory to the Union men; and with Gov. JACKSON'S friends and confederates set over the city, they could never feel safe. When it became known that the rebels in such large force, under PILLOW, HARDEE and MCCULLOCH, were invading Missouri, and threatening St. Louis, the Unionists became alarmed lest a conspiracy for coöperation with the rebels should be found to exist in their city. Gov. GAMBLE, the newly-chosen Executive of Missouri, had the power to remove from office Mr. BROWNLEE and the rest of Gov. JACKSON'S Police Commissioners; and his attention was especially called to the evidences of Mr. BROWNLEE'S complicity with Gov. JACKSON'S treasonable movements. The Unionists requested Gov. GAMBLE to displace Mr. BROWNLEE, but he declined to do so; or, at least, he did not do so; and Gen. FREMONT has been obliged to supersede Gov. GAMBLE in the steps necessary to protect the Union men of St. Louis. When, a few days since, we took exceptions to language employed by Gov. GAMBLE in his proclamation to the people of Missouri, there was quite an outburst of protests on the part of his friends. We shall soon have practical test of Gov. GAMBLE'S vigor in protecting the Union and Unionists in Missouri against invading foes: for MCCULLOCH has not left the State, as Gov. GAMBLE warned him and other rebel leaders to do. If he deals with MCCULLOCH no more promptly than he did with BROWNLEE, Gov. JACKSON'S pet, he will devolve most of the work of saving the State on Gen. FREMONT.

RESIGNATIONS OF OFFICERS.—We learn from a source entitled to credit that since the battle of Bull Run no less than *one hundred and thirty-seven* commissioned officers of volunteers have resigned. This is exclusive of those whose terms of three months' enlistment had expired, and is entirely among those who had enlisted for three years, or for the war. What the motives of these resignations were is of course only matter of conjecture. Very many of the officers had undoubtedly made the discovery that their position was not the sinecure they had imagined—that it involved labor, care, responsibility and danger—and that the rewards connected with the service were not commensurate with the sacrifices required. And many of them, without doubt, made the discovery at the battle of Bull Run that they were not equal to the duties they had rashly assumed.

We augur well from these resignations. They indicate a far more just appreciation of the qualifications required for command than had heretofore obtained, and they encourage the hope that those who may hereafter consent to fill those posts, will do so with a full knowledge of the responsibilities involved, and a determination to sacrifice life itself, if necessary, in their discharge. Our Army was weak at Bull Run, mainly because the regimental officers of Volunteers—Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants—were not up to the mark. They had had no experience in war, and knew nothing of the efforts required to keep raw and inexperienced men up to their work when confronted with sudden and appalling danger. Everything in such a case depends on the officers,—upon their own coolness, their quick eye for all contingencies, their personal bravery, and their personal influence and control over their men. If they have all these qualifications, they can hold their commands firm and unshaken in the face of the most terrible dangers. If not, they will break and run, upon the first alarm which they do not understand.

The field of battle is a terrible test of a man's quality. If he is thoroughly qualified for his post, its rewards are quick and magnificent. Two hours of thorough and supreme devotion to duty and honor—when everything is forgotten but the work in hand, when all thoughts of safety, of friends and of life are thrown to the winds, and the instant duty—the battery to be taken, the charge to be resisted or the foree to be overwhelmed—is all that fills the soul and enlist the utmost energies of the man—will crown him with unfading laurels and accumulate on his head the applause and admiration of his country forever. But it is also a field of swift penalties and terrible disgrace. One instant of cowardice—a flinching for a moment from the fiery furnace of danger—blasts a reputation forever. The glories and honors of war are only for those who are equal to its dreadful exactions.

The Trials of Our Soldiers.

A letter from our Army at Sandy Hook, Md., (Gen. BANKS' column,) shows us how difficult it must be for a Union soldier to play the agreeable in the midst of a rebel population. The writer says that Martinsburgh and Charlestown, Va., after having been a short time in the possession of the Union Army, had been abandoned, and are now reoccupied by the rebels. In Martinsburgh, it is said, the Union troops found a few Union men; but in Charlestown, none at all—not a living soul that avowed any love for the old flag, or any desire for the reatoration of the Union. The ladies, even, forgot the proprieties of life and the decencies of the sex, in insulting officers, who treated them, however, always with marked consideration and politeness. The women would walk far around the flag-staff on which the Stars and Stripes were raised, in order, as they said, not to be dishonored by its shadow. They refused, in most cases, to sell to the troops the commonest necessaries of life; and poisoned two soldiers and attempted it on others. When they sold at all, they asked extortionate prices—"twenty-five and fifty cents a loaf for bread;" and such price for other edibles as to put them "virtually beyond the reach of all but officers;" and this too at a time when the soldiers were "absolutely suffering from hunger." The writer concludes as follows:

"The temptation to forage among such a people seemed almost irresistible, particularly when quickened by hunger, but the rule, "Death without trial," to any one detected in "cribbaging," was rigidly enforced, and our troops retired from Charlestown without leaving a single mark of their occupation in the pastured field or garden, or the destruction of a single dollar's worth of private property. The same regard for the rights of the citizen is observed here. Hundreds of acres of corn, and gardens filled with all kinds of vegetables, surround the encampments, and are as unmolested as though in the heart of Ohio."

The country can well sympathize with their soldiers in such trials as these. To meet them and endure them as men and as soldiers, requires more strength of purpose and chastened manhood than to tread honorably the perilous fields of battle.

IOWA PLUCK AND PATRIOTISM.—The history of the war, so far, has put on record some very discreditable acts on the part of volunteer regiments, in leaving the service in presence of a threatening battle. Pennsylvania has furnished more than her share of these retiring soldiers. Gen. PATTERSON was disabled by the refusal of his regiments to stay with him a few days over their time. And by this means the battle of Bull Run was lost. The Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment actually marched from the field at Bull Run as the roar of artillery in front announced that the nation was in struggle with its enemies, because their three months' enlistment had expired.

The bloody field near Springfield, Mo., tells a different and far nobler story of Iowa courage and patriotism. Gen. LYON had, in his little Army, a regiment of Iowa Volunteers, whose time expired some weeks ago. But the discharge of regiments previously had reduced Gen. LYON'S Army from nine thousand men down to about six thousand; and Ben MCCULLOCH, with a very superior force, was known to be marching forward to attack and crush him. In this state of affairs, the Iowa Volunteers refused their discharge, and resolved unanimously to stand by their General, their comrades and their country, until the impending danger should be past. The report from the battle near Springfield tells that this gallant regiment sowed the earth thickly with their dead, and was the second, if not the chief, sufferer in one of the most sanguinary battles of the times. Iowa has reason to be proud of her soldiers, and the best men of other States will be honored by imitating their example.

Foreign Officers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We hear often of military men from European countries, especially from Germany, who have come to our shores with the intention of offering themselves and their swords to the Government. Of course they are prompted by a desire for pay and advancement. It is nonsense to suppose that any large proportion of them could be moved by mere sympathy for our cause. Officers in German armies have a very vague idea of the cause, at the best, and their sympathies, certainly on the side of despotism abroad, could not be relied upon if they knew the whole state of the case.

It is a matter susceptible of discussion, whether these men are, on the whole, a valuable acquisition to us or not. That an educated Artillerist or Engineer would be so, we do not doubt. But certainly it is unwise to accept foreign birth and inability to speak the English tongue as *prima facie* evidence of military education and experience. There are many German officers now on their way to America, or forming their plans for coming, because they have not the ability necessary to do well at home. Where have they been educated? There is not a military school in all Germany, like those of America or France. They are unfitted to command American troops, because they have only had a rude peasantry to deal with, and do not know what it is to treat a soldier like a man. As to the prevailing tone of morals among them, let any one who has lived abroad, in garrisoned towns, bear witness. Let it be distinctly understood that these remarks do not apply to our German brethren, who fight side by side with us, for a common fatherland. We only suggest that before we decide to encourage the immigration, or accept the services of soldiers of fortune, we should be sure that we get the best that are for sale. If we are to use bleedings let them be worthy of their hire. The small waisted Lieutenants that strut about the streets of Munich or Berlin are no better for our purpose than our own country lawyers.

R. W. R.

How to Get Food for Troops.

SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., TREASURY BUILDING, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you please state that an immense amount of vexation to officers and [illegible] troops, would be avoided if [illegible] each regiment of volunteers [illegible] would go on *one train* and [illegible] make his requisition upon [illegible] and see that all needful [illegible] rival of the men. [illegible] of an unattached [illegible] establish food [illegible] business of [illegible] to it. Regi[illegible] WITH. Commissary [illegible] between [illegible] the members [illegible] wants of the [illegible]

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Secretary of the San. Com.

The [illegible] Rhode Island, Warwick, R. I., South [illegible] Law of [illegible] and expert with [illegible] [illegible] Findings, Grafton [illegible] 10, [illegible] 221 years of age.

RETURN OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

MEETING OF THE DISCONTENTED—STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES.

Yesterday morning, shortly after 11 o'clock, the fire-bells in the City sounded twenty strokes, that being the signal agreed upon to let those firemen know who wished to join in the escort to the Fire Zouaves, that that regiment was nearing the City. Shortly afterward, a number of companies proceeded to the foot of Cortlandt-street, and awaited their arrival. At about 2 o'clock, the Zouaves arrived in Jersey City, where they were welcomed by a number of friends, who were awaiting their arrival. Immediately upon landing from the cars, the regiment was marched to the boat, and conveyed to this City. No quarters being assigned the returned Zouaves by the Government, and Col. Tompkins, United States Quartermaster, not having been officially notified of their return, they had no place to go to. By the kindness, however, of Major Eaton, a dinner was provided for the men in the Park, whither they marched. After stacking arms, the friends of the returned soldiers crowded around them, congratulating them on their arrival once more in New-York, and listening to some wondrous tale of the war.

After the men had dined, they were again formed into line, and marched up Broadway, escorted by the Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, a company of the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves, and by detachments of the following Fire Companies: Engine Company No. 11, Truck Company No. 14, Protector Engine Company No. 5, Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, Hibernia Truck Company No. 18, American Engine Company No. 6, United States Engine Company No. 23, Mohawk Engine Company No. 16, Eagle Engine Company No. 13, Hurricane Hose Company No. 20, Columbian Engine Company No. 14, Empire Engine Company No. 42, Neptune Hose Company No. 27, Index Hose Company No. 32, North River Engine Company No. 30, Peterson Hose Company No. 15, Live Oak Engine Company No. 44, Niagara Hose Company No. 2, Columbia Hose Company No. 9, Croton Hose Company No. 6, Tompkins Hose Company No. 16, Excelsior Engine Company No. 2. Preceding the regiment was Wallace's Band, which had joined the Zouaves at Washington. Bringing up the rear were five carriages containing the following wounded: F. J. Gregory, F. Mahoney, G. H. W. Norton, Patrick McGovern, James McCurran, D. McCauley, John McCarthy, Charles Wilson, James Heeney, A. W. Pensall, John Richardson, W. Morrison, John Johnston, Wm. Dwyer, Sergt. Langdon and Sergt.-Maj. Thomas F. Goodwin.

Many of the men had pets, some cats, some dogs, and one a racoon. There was one specimen of the canine race, captured in Virginia, that was just as shaggy and nearly as large as a young bear. In appearance the men made rather a motley show; some had knapsacks, some not; some had red fezs, others blue; some had Zouave caps, while others were adorned with felt hats, or ordinary civilian caps.

Marching up Broadway to Bond, from thence to the Bowery to Grand, down Grand to City Assembly Rooms on Broadway, where they were to be entertained by their friends. The line of march was crowded with people, who were interested in the appearance of the Zouaves. Major Lozier was in command of the regiment, Col. Farnham still lying wounded at Washington.

Three hundred and eighty of the Fire Zouaves returned yesterday, many of whom, it is stated, had already been in this City, but had returned to Washington in order to come back with the remains of the regiment, and obtain credit for not deserting. All of the men have received furlough till Monday, when, it is supposed, they will go into quarters at Fort Schuylor.

THE ZOUAVES' COMPLAINT.

A meeting of the discontented Fire Zouaves was held at Humboldt Hall last evening, for the purpose of giving utterance to their grievances, and setting themselves right before the public. In the course of the meeting a long list of wrongs was related, and many good reasons given why the regiment should be dispirited and disorganized. It is nevertheless true (and none know it better than the sober men who were present on this occasion) that this meeting fitly illustrated the difficulties which have surrounded the Fire Zouaves. The Chairman was not in a condition to perform his duties, the Committee which had been appointed to draft resolutions did not make its appearance until a late hour, and the entire proceedings were conducted amid the utmost noise and confusion. It was with the utmost difficulty that the earnest, sensible men present succeeded in obtaining the indorsement of the meeting to a series of resolutions detailing the abuses complained of. As our reporter could not procure a copy after the most strenuous exertions, the following summary of the sense of the meeting has been prepared. It is indorsed by two members of the Zouaves, and embodies all that the resolutions contained:

LIST OF GRIEVANCES.

The men complain: That they did not get the arms promised them—the Sharpe's Rifles, Bowie-knives and revolvers, that were to be their property at the end of the war. Instead of them they were served with 800 Minié Muskets and old-fashioned bayonets, and 200 Minié Rifles with saber bayonets, and led to suppose that even these would be taken from them at the end of the war.

That they did not enlist with the understanding that they were to swear in for the war, but that they were sworn in by a subterfuge or under threats that they would be sent home in irons.

That after Col. Ellsworth's death the Zouave drill was abandoned by order of Col. Farnham, who said the Zouave drill was "played out." The regiment refused the United States uniform, having enlisted as Zouaves.

That Col. Farnham endeavored to bring the officers of the original Chicago Zouaves into disfavor after Col. Ellsworth's death, and succeeded in compelling them to resign, at the expense of the discipline of the regiment, to make room for others to get commissions.

That the promotions were not made from the ranks of the regiment, but vacancies were filled by privates or non-commissioned officers of the Seventh Regiment, who had nothing to do with the Fire Zouaves.

That the provisions of the regiment were not of the quality guaranteed by the Army rations. That while other regiments got fresh bread, they got hard crackers. That at Alexandria, when building the intrenchments, they were fed on hard crackers, rancid pork, and salt junk—or salt horse. All this was while there was plenty of flour within reach, 600 barrels of which were taken at Cloud's Mills by the Zouaves.

That when the time arrived for paying the men, they were clamorous, but without effect. The officers and men then resolved not to go to the field without pay. They eventually did go, although every other regiment had been paid in time. That Gov. Morgan had refused to pay the men, telling Mr. Westervelt, their Paymaster, that they were "an armed mob."

That just before the battle the canteens of the men were taken by detachments of the various companies, but that only one-third of the men had them returned on account of being immediately ordered on the "double quick."

That the statements of Col. Heintzleman as to the conduct of the regiment on the field of battle, are grossly incorrect. That they took from fifty to sixty pistols of the Black Horse Cavalry, which they have now, and killed and wounded many of them having M. V. G., supposed to stand for "Mount Vernon Guards," on their hats.

That the three days' rations and the equipments were necessarily lost on the field of battle.

That the Ricketts Battery was not deserted by the Zouaves, but was disabled only because the horses and gunners were killed. That the Zouaves did actually bring off several of the guns.

That Lieut.-Col. Cregier, after the regiment had been in the battle some time, ordered the Zouaves to "down men, for your lives," thus creating great confusion and some apprehension.

That the regiment never fled, as Col. Heintzleman reports, but that it did efficient duty in the woods whenever they could.

That after the battle, some of the officers told the men "to go to New-York as everything was going to the d—l, and the best thing the men could do was to take care of themselves; that the Government was disorganized as well as the regiment, and the politicians were squabbling among themselves."

That the officers of the Zouaves were, in many cases, afraid of their worst men, and durst not subject them to discipline.

That, to sum up all the regiment has been treated with bad faith; fed like dogs; deprived of the credit of what they did on the field of battle, stigmatized as deserters for doing as their officers told them, and kept out of their pay for an unreasonable length of time.

DEATH OF COL. FARNHAM.

The following telegram announcing the death of Col. Farnham, of the Fire Zouaves, was received at 11 o'clock last night by Ex-Engineer Jas. F. Wenman:

"Col. Farnham is dead. Notify the Department, also Major Shaler. LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr."

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

An interesting ceremony took place on Riker's Island yesterday. The colors destined for the Anderson Zouaves, the gift of Gen. Anderson, were presented to the regiment, in the presence of numerous spectators, by Dr. S. W. Crawford, the medical officer of Fort Sumter, on behalf of Gen. Anderson. The regiment was drawn up in line of battle, numbering some 700 muskets; a guard of honor escorted Dr. Crawford, with the colors, to the front of the regiment, who, holding the colors, addressed the regiment as follows:

Col. Riker and Soldiers of the Anderson Zouaves: I stand before you for no common purpose to-day. I come in behalf of that patriot and soldier whose name you bear, to give into your keeping as patriots, and intrust to your fidelity as soldiers, these colors. In every case, and among all nations, the emblem of their nationality is sacred and beloved; but to the soldier it is doubly dear. Around it centres whatever is glorious and renowned; for its safety and honor he stands ever ready to yield his all, and life itself becomes of no value to him when danger threatens it.

To you, soldiers of the Anderson Zouaves, this banner bears a peculiar relation, coming as it does to you from one whose unwavering devotion to his country's flag in the hour of its danger has become part of that country's history. In his name I intrust it to your keeping. Take it with you as you go forward to join that army of patriots on the distant Potomac, and as your eyes rest upon it in the bivouac and on the march, by the camp-fire, or when it becomes your rallying point amid the shock of battle, let the firm and unfaltering resolution be taken by each one of you that it never shall be lowered in dishonor or disgrace. The eyes of your fellow-countrymen are upon you, their hearts will follow you, for your very designation will make you a conspicuous regiment. Let that thought animate you as you go onward; let it strengthen and support you on the day of battle, and when you return may it be with this banner borne proudly before you, an eternal witness to your patriotism, fidelity and valor.

The colors were then handed to the Color Guard, and Col. Riker replied to the address in a few remarks. He alluded to the formation of the regiment, to the high honor they esteemed it to be called after so illustrious a patriot, and that the name they bore should be an incentive to him and them to devote themselves to the cause of their country. Words were wanting on his part to convey all he felt on behalf of his regiment, at the magnificent present thus made to them. Let Gen. Anderson feel assured it would be dearly prized, and that dishonor or disgrace should never stain it. They felt that much would be expected of them, but they felt only the more determined to devote themselves to duty. He again thanked Gen. Anderson for his gift.

The Chaplain then invoked the blessing of God upon the colors thus presented, and prayed that strength to sustain them nobly and honorably might be given to the regiment who received them.

The regiment was then reviewed by Dr. Crawford, and Lieuts. Hawkins and Marston, who acted as his Staff on the occasion.

The regiment leaves in a few days for Washington. Dr. Crawford, like all the officers at Fort Sumter, has been promoted, and is now Major of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND THE McCLELLAN RIFLES.

The following correspondence has passed between Gen. McClellan and the officers of the McClellan Rifles:

Head-quarters McClellan Rifles, No 84 Nassau-street, Aug. 6, 1861.

Sir: A number of officers, drawn chiefly from European service and New-York State Militia, including the Seventh National Guard and Fifty-fifth Regiment, are at present organizing a corps under the command of Col. Eugene LeGal. Being naturally desirous of identifying themselves with the history of their country, they have chosen a title which in itself is a National distinction. The "McClellan Rifles" is the name by which they are anxious to designate a corps which they hope to make worthy of the brilliant commander whom they wish to have as its sponsor. We therefore respectfully request your permission to enter into this momentous struggle for the preservation of the Union under that name which you have rendered so illustrious.

(Signed:) J. S. de Agreda, Major; A. Anthony Gutman, late Fifty-fifth Regiment, Captain; Fitzjames O'Brien, late Seventh Regiment, Captain; John C. Smart, Captain; Richard B. Locke, U. S. N., Quartermaster; Lieut. M. Whittemore, Lieut. Charles Brelaz, late Fifty-fifth Regiment; Ernest Mondet, late Marshal de Logis, Eighth Hussars; Capt. de la Patourelle, Capt. Chasseurs de Vincennes, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; Capt. Thomas E. Davis, Capt. Henry Hicks, late Seventy-first Regiment; Lieut. Frank Steers, late Seventh Regiment; Lieut. Geo. Stewart, late Twelfth Regiment, E. F. Mullen, and others.

To Major-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

The following reply was received at Head-quarters, No. 84 Nassau-street, the temporary Head-quarters having been changed to that address:

Head-quarters Division of the Potomac, Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1861.

Major J. S. De Agreda, McClellan Rifles, No. 51 Liberty-street, New-York City:

Sir: Gen. McClellan desires me to express to you and the officers associated with you in your communication of the 7th inst., his appreciation of the compliment paid him in the name of the corps of which you and they are members. On its complete organization, and when duly mustered into service, he will be most happy to give them service in the Army now under his command. I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

The above gratifying reply is an incentive of no ordinary character to a military organization.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

A new company, to be commanded by Capt. Otto, is now being recruited for this regiment in this City, and will take the place of a Pennsylvania company which failed to complete its organization. Capt. Otto is an experienced Prussian officer, having been in several engagements in the old country, and has also been in service here. This will make fourteen companies in the regiment, the Secretary of War having consented to receive 1,400 men under Col. McReynolds. Three German companies are now encamped at Elm Park, where, also, Capt. Otto's men are quartered. At Bellevue Garden, foot of Eightieth-street, East River, five companies of Americans are encamped, and are daily perfecting themselves in cavalry drill. The uniforms were distributed a day or two since with the exception of the hats, which will be ready for delivery this week, when the regiment will be ready to leave for Washington. The uniform is considered very handsome, consisting of a dark blue jacket with yellow trimmings, sky blue pants, and a black felt hat with a black plume. The Government provides horses and other equipment when the regiment arrives in Washington. Recruiting offices for Capt. Otto's company have been opened at the City Hall Park, at Hehl's Hotel, corner of Bayard-street and the Bowery, and at Elm Park. Two buglers, two blacksmiths, one saddler and two wagoners, to whom extra pay is allowed, are wanted. A chief bugler and a full band for the regiment; applications to be made to Col. McReynolds, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE SCOTTISH FESTIVAL.

The grand Scottish festival in aid of the widows and orphans of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, which was to have come off yesterday at Jones' Wood, was, in consequence of the uncertain state of the weather, postponed until to-day. We trust that the deserving object for which the entertainment is given will insure it the cordial support of the public.

THE BERDAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

One company, under command of Capt. Martin, and intended for the above regiment, was inspected yesterday by Dr. Mott.

THE NEW-YORK RIFLES.

A company for this regiment, Col. LeGendre, was inspected yesterday, and mustered into the United States service. Capt. De Brake is acting Captain for this company.

THE UNITED STATES VANGUARD.

The recruits of this regiment from the City and vicinity are quartered at Harmony Garden, Essex-street. A company from Lewis County mustered into service a day or two since, is also quartered there. Other companies are daily expected from the country, when the quarters of the regiment will be changed to camp in the open field. It is the design of Col. Tidball, who was an officer of the Mexican War, to acquaint his command with the duties of the soldier from the moment of enlistment.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The members of Company A, of this regiment, are requested to report themselves at No. 19 Broadway, on Friday, Sept. 16, for mustering purposes.

By order. S. M. SAUNDERS, Commanding.

THE NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

Col. Dickel has just received orders from the War Department for 150 horses. This will give his troops a fine opportunity for equestrian and cavalry exercises. Head-quarters No. 542 Broadway.

THE FIRST REGIMENT UNION BRIGADE.

This regiment, commanded by Col. Egbert N. Viele, late of the United States Army, have received the following subscriptions in aid of and for the organization of this regiment:

Roosevelt & Son	$100	A. Belmont	$25
Samuel Mitchill, Jr.	100	R. W. Cameron	25
J. Q. Jones	50	Sturges & Co.	25
W. B. Duncan	50	J. W. Schmidt & Co.	25
M. Howland	50	Carrmann & Co.	25
Meigs & Greenleaf	50	Total	$525

Further contributions may be sent to Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., or to E. B. Place, Esq., Treasurer. General recruiting office No. 423 Broadway.

THE CAMERON LEGION.

This regiment is rapidly filling up, and those young men who are desirous of serving their country will do well in enrolling their names in this regiment. The men have most excellent barracks, on a fine camp ground, situated at Saltersville, New-Jersey, on the banks of Newark Bay. The barracks are well supplied with new mattresses and blankets, and with full kits in the sustenance department. The pay of the recruits commences at the time of enlistment. Recruiting offices, No. 209 Hudson-street, New-York, Capt. Edward Fearon and Lieut. Blosmer; corner De Kalb and Marcy avenues, Brooklyn, Lieut. Theodore E. Frost; and at corner Fulton-avenue and Fort Green-place, under charge of Lieut. Arthur J. King. General head-quarters, No. 44 Greenwich-street, New-York.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M. BEING PAID OFF.

Three companies of this regiment were paid off yesterday, at the Head-quarters, 594 Broadway. Some dissatisfaction has arisen, on account of the men having to pay for their uniforms. The men are to receive $24 25 each, from which $12 50 is to be deducted for dress. This the men refuse to pay, but Col. Butterfield states that the uniforms must be paid for.

REQUIEM-MASS FOR THE DEAD OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

At St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church an interesting ceremony took place yesterday morning. It consisted in a solemn Requiem Mass being celebrated for the repose of the souls of the soldiers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment who were slain at the battle of Stone Bridge. The church was thronged with people, many of whom were returned soldiers of the Sixty-ninth. The choir, under the direction of Mr. Agricole Paur, the organist, rendered Mozart's Requiem Mass in a very striking manner. The principal soloists were, soprano, Mme. Stephanie; contralto, Mme. Fr. Kline; tenor, Mr. Hartman, and basso, Mr. Grall. The German Liederkranz furnished an excellent chorus. The Mass was celebrated by Father Mooney, pastor of St. Bridget's and chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, assisted by several priests.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Barnum's Museum.—Mr. Barnum has got a hippopotamus, and a Nubian keeper who speaks English with an Oriental accent. About the hippopotamus there is no sort of doubt, and we would be the last to cast a shadow of a suspicion upon the child of the Sun who looks after so distinguished a visitor for us. When the first hippopotamus was taken to England the fashionable world there was moved to its centre. He was regarded as a rival of the Duke of Buckingham, and by the affability of his manners and his readiness to dine with every one who asked him, did in point of fact supersede that lamented nobleman. The Duke had to fall back on turtle-soup and corporation dinners, and a sphere of action where a respectable hippopotamus with any sense of *caste* could not be expected to shine. But as a promiscuous gobbler his career was ended. Mr. Barnum's hippopotamus is young. This, indeed, is his first season. He is bashful, like many another young swell, and retires into obscure corners, until he is wanted in the refreshment room. Offer him something to eat and he is seen to advantage. He will open his mouth for you to an extent that is truly appalling in these hard times. You can drop in a cob of corn, as if you were posting a letter, and see him chew it somewhere deep down in his throat, where his masticators appear to be located. A word from the keeper will send him diving in the water, where he seems well content to remain, until compelled to come to the surface for a breath of fresh air. On these occasions, his amiable face presents the appearance of a block of gutta percha on which some 'prentice hand has vainly endeavored to depict the countenance of a calf. In point of size, Mr. Barnum's hippopotamus does not compare with the specimen in London, but its huge proportions will not fail to strike the visitor even now. In a few years he will get over the disadvantage of comparison with his European brethren. Every one has an idea of what a hippopotamus is like. Look at a cow, or a mammoth hog, through a very knotty pane of glass, where the best features are sure to be exaggerated, and you get a notion of our friend. He has a tail without a kink in it, but otherwise porcine, and by its symmetry perfectly distracting to the mind of a well-regulated pig. Take him for all in all, we doubt if we shall ever look upon his like again. Decidedly, Mr. Barnum has the greatest novelty, and most valuable curiosity in the country. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing the hippopotamus.

Arrest of a Gang of Counterfeiters.—Early on Tuesday evening, information was received at the several Police Station-houses that a large company of counterfeiters were abroad, and that from the best information of which the Police were possessed, it was believed that a very extensive and deep laid plot to flood the City with spurious money was about to be put into execution. The Captains of the respective Precincts at once directed the patrolmen to notify the merchants and shopkeepers of the attempt, and it was owing to this fact that the contemplated fraud was in a great measure frustrated. The spurious money intended to be circulated consisted of $5 bills on the Judson Bank of Ogdensburgh, in this State. Near a dozen arrests were made by the officers of the Sixth and Fourteenth Wards for passing and attempting to pass these notes. Charles Tomlinson, an agent, Peter Nivison, a reputed merchant, John Wheeler, a broker, William Starling and Lucius Richardson, liquor-dealers, were arrested in the Fourteenth Ward for passing the bills in Broadway, Howard and Crosby streets, and Wm. Smith presented one of them to a barkeeper in payment for drinks. The barkeeper declined to receive it, and handed it back, at the same time saying he did not think it was good. A man present desired to look at the bill, and when reaching his hand to receive it, Smith quickly snatched it and thrust it into his mouth, and two witnesses testify that he swallowed it. Upon the person of Nivison was found four of the $5 bills on the Judson Bank, and a counterfeit $2 bill on the Warren Bank, of Rhode Island. John Cass was also arrested for passing one of the bills upon Charles A. Ross, a barkeeper in Broadway. Justice Steers held all the parties for trial. Henry Rayning and John Davis attempted to pass one of the bills upon Officer Simmons. They were both taken in charge by Detective Bennet, and held for a final hearing before Justice Osborn. Quite a number of other parties are known to have passed these bills upon unsuspecting tradesmen, and they will soon be arrested, for the Police have a full description of them, and are on the watch. The rogues attempted at the same time to flood Brooklyn with the worthless paper, and quite a number of bills were successfully passed off there the same evening. The bills are well calculated to deceive a good judge of money.

A Child Murdered by its Father.—At Bellevue Hospital, yesterday afternoon, Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body of a child about eighteen months old, named Theresa Hees, who died from injuries inflicted by her father, Caspar Hees. The facts of the case, as elicited from the witnesses, are as follows: On the 21st of June, the accused, a woman who passed as his wife, but to whom he was not married, and their three children, took passage on board the *Herzogin Von Brabant*, Capt. G. A. Beling, from the port of Bremen to New-York. On the passage Hees was seen to commit various outrages upon this infant child, so much so, that upon several occasions it was remarked by the other passengers to be of the most brutal character. On one occasion the Captain interfered, and told Hees that he would be severely punished if he did not cease his brutality to the child. This for a time seemed to have the desired effect, but a few days afterwards Hees informed the mate of the fact that his child was dead, and on the following morning the matter was reported to Capt. Beling. He at once examined the body of the child, and found several marks of violence upon the neck and head, and from its general appearance he had no hesitation in saying that death was caused by strangulation. Dr. Adolph A. Ribhoast, who was a passenger on board, was called to examine the body, and gave it as his opinion that death was caused by strangulation. On the arrival of the vessel at this port on Monday last, Hees was handed over to the Harbor Police, and Coroner Jackman summoned to hold an inquest on the body. After hearing the testimony, of which the above is the substance, the Jury rendered a verdict "That Theresa Hees came to her death by strangulation, at the hands of Casper Hees, her father, on the 10th day of August, 1861." The crime not having been committed in this County, and the Coroner therefore having no authority, on the verdict of the Jury, to commit the prisoner, he was transferred to the custody of the Bremen Consul.

Vessels in Quarantine—Yellow Fever.—There are now some sixteen vessels anchored in the Lower Quarantine, a portion of which are discharging cargo, preparatory to being permitted to come to the City. There are several cases of sickness on board the Floating Hospital, and recently there was a death on one of the vessels from well-marked yellow fever. Considerable uneasiness is felt lest the contagion may reach the City through lightermen or vessels which may be permitted to leave Quarantine before being properly cleansed. The Commissioners of Emigration disavow all connection with the establishment, and wish it understood that all matters pertaining to it belong to the Board of Commissioners for the Removal of Quarantine.

Arrest of a Confederate Bearer of Dispatches—He is a Cousin of the British Consul at Charleston, S. C.—Superintendent Kennedy received a dispatch from Washington yesterday morning, directing him to arrest a person of the name of Robert Muir, from Charleston, S. C. Sergeant Young, of the Detective Police, was detailed for the duty. Keeping strict watch, he found that Mr. Muir intended going to Europe by the steamer *Africa*. He was permitted to go on board, and was there taken into custody. Upon being searched, papers were found upon him which showed he was a bearer of dispatches from the rebels. He is a cousin of the British Consul at Charleston, S. C.

An Emigrant Loses Five Hundred Dollars.—Mr. Casserly, the Secretary of the Commissioners of Emigration, was yesterday engaged in investigating the case of a recently arrived German emigrant, named Frederick Behrman, who landed from Bremen on Sunday last from the ship *Thurnelda*. Behrman brought with him a draft for $500; with which to purchase a little farm in the West. He got his draft cashed, and under the lead of an unlicensed runner, named George Bohmer, soon found his way to a low place in Greenwich-street, (No. 61,) where, for the time, he gave his attentions to a damsel named Sarah Abrahams, spending his substance in riotous living. On coming to himself, he surveyed his bag which had contained his five hundred dollars in gold, and found in it twelve copper coins. Hereupon he returned to the Emigration head-quarters and related his misadventure. An officer was found, who took the suspected girl into custody, but the runner could not be found. The girl denied all knowledge of the money. An affidavit of the parties was taken and the case handed over to the Police Justice.

The Movements of Prince Napoleon.—Prince Napoleon and suite, yesterday, paid a visit to the different Institutions on the Islands; they were escorted by Mr. Simeon Draper. Afterwards he dined with Mayor Wood, at his residence near Bloomingdale. The members of the Union Club will entertain the Prince to-day. On account of Mrs. Lincoln's expected arrival in this City, and who will call upon Princess Clotilde, the Imperial party have postponed their visit to Niagara. To-night the Orchestra of the Academy of Music will serenade the Princess at the New-York Hotel.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular weekly session yesterday, President Verplanck in the chair. No business of public interest was transacted. There have arrived at this port to date 51 862 emigrants, against 65 978 last year. The arrivals for the week are only 453. Receipts, $147,192 91; disbursements, $132,380 29; balance in Bank, $16,114 07.

Fatal Fall.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of Michael Carrol, a native of Ireland, 24 years of age, who died by reason of injuries received in falling from the third-story window of house No. 111 Leonard-street, on the 4th inst. His injuries, which were internal, terminated fatally on Tuesday.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Schirmer, on the body of an unknown man, who was found drowned at the foot of King-street, North River. The deceased was about five feet ten inches in height; light hair, mixed with gray; had on dark cloth pants, a blue pea-jacket and gaiters.

Death in the Street.—Early yesterday morning a man, name unknown, was found lying on the sidewalk in the Eleventh-avenue, near Nineteenth-street. He was found to be in a dying condition when taken up, and died very soon after his arrival at Bellevue Hospital, whither he was immediately conveyed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

THE SHERIFF FAILS IN HIS ATTEMPT TO OBEY THE ORDER OF THE COUNTY COURT.

In obedience to the order of Judge Garrison, of the King's County Court, Mr. Sheriff Campbell, accompanied by Deputy-Sheriffs Higgins and Dallon, yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, started for Fort Hamilton, to arrest Col. Burke, commanding officer at that place, for disobeying the writ of *habeas corpus*, requiring him to bring into Court the Baltimore Police Commissioners, placed in his custody by Lieut.-Gen. Scott, and also to bring before the said Court the Commissioners aforesaid.

The Sheriff declined to take the Home Guard and Juvenile Zouaves, as had been suggested, as a power to enable him to enforce the order of the Court, and, as was predicted, he failed in accomplishing the object of his mission. The Sheriff's party reached the main entrance at Fort Hamilton, at about 10 o'clock, where their further progress was stopped by a vigilant sentinel. The Officer of the Day was called for, and through him a request was made to see the commanding officer, Col. Burke. There was no such gentleman to be seen as Col. Burke; but another officer appeared as commandant. The Sheriff at a glance said that it was useless to attempt to see Col. Burke, and, as the Police Commissioners were safely lodged in Fort Lafayette, and being wholly unprovided with pontoons or launches, he wisely arrived at the conclusion that his only course was to retire, which he did in good order. The Sheriff says that he was treated very courteously by the officers on duty, but they were unyielding in their determination to obey the orders of their superior officers.

Arriving in the city, Sheriff Campbell returned the following papers to Judge Garrison, with the return attached to each indorsed on the back:

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES HOWARD AND OTHERS—ATTACHMENT AGAINST COL. MARTIN BURKE.

State of New-York, County of Kings.

To the Sheriff of the County of Kings, Greeting: It appearing satisfactorily to me, on oath, that Col. Martin Burke, Commandant at Fort Lafayette, to whom a writ of *habeas corpus* was directed and delivered, commanding him to bring before me Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell, John G. Davis and D. D. Hinks in the said writ mentioned, has refused to obey said writ according to the command thereof, by not producing the said Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell, John G. Davis and D. D. Hinks before me, and also, by not making a full and explicit return to such writ within the time limited by law; and no sufficient excuse having been shown for such refusal.

These are therefore to authorize and command you, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, forthwith to arrest the said Col. Martin Burke, and to bring him immediately before me, at my office in the City of Brooklyn, in said county.

Given under my hand and seal, at the city and county aforesaid, on the 12th day of August, 1861.

SAMUEL GARRISON, Kings County Judge.

A. R. Wood, J. C. Van Loon, Attorneys.
C. W. Thomas, Clerk.

On the above, the following return was made:

I am unable to arrest the within named Col. Martin Burke, as within commanded, the said Col. Martin Burke being Commandant of Fort Lafayette and Fort Hamilton. I have endeavored to obtain entrance and access to Fort Hamilton and Lafayette, which are held by armed troops, and am not able to serve the writ, and have no power or means within my control sufficient for that purpose.

ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Kings County.

Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 14, 1861.

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES HOWARD AND OTHERS—PRECEPT.

State of New York, County of Kings.

To the Sheriff of the County of Kings: Whereas, a writ of *habeas corpus* has heretofore been issued by me, directed to Col. Martin Burke, commandant at Fort Lafayette, in the County of Kings, in which he was commanded to have the bodies of Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell, John G. Davis, and D. D. Hinks, by him imprisoned or held in custody, and obtained as it was said; together with the time and cause of such imprisonment or detention; and which writ has been duly served upon the said Martin Burke, and whereas, the said Martin Burke has refused to produce the bodies of the said Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell, John G. Davis, and D. D. Hinks, according to the command of said writ, and for which refusal an attachment has been issued against the said Martin Burke.

These are, therefore, to command you, in the name of the People of the State of New York, forthwith to bring before me the said Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell, John G. Davis, and D. D. Hinks, at my office, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings.

Given under my hand and seal, at the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, this 12th day of August, A. D. 1861. SAMUEL GARRISON, Kings County Judge.

A. R. Wood, J. C. Van Loon, Attorneys.
C. W. Thomas, Clerk.

The return to the above precept was as follows:

I am unable to bring the within-named Charles Howard, Wm. H. Gatchell, John G. Davis, and D. D. Hinks, or either of them, before the Hon. Samuel Garrison, County Judge of Kings County, as required by the within writ, because I cannot find them, or either of them, or obtain access to them, or either of them; nor is there any power or means within my control for that purpose. ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Kings County.

Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 14, 1861.

Meeting of the Democratic Union General Committee.—This Committee held a meeting at the Capitol on Tuesday evening. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Tunis G. Bergen, Esq., was called to the Chair. The Committee of Six, on Resolutions, appointed at a previous meeting, was called on for a report, when two reports were presented. The first, signed by John White, Tunis G. Bergen and Joseph Wilson, embraced the declaration that the Republican Party caused the war, and favored the calling of a National Convention, to arrange terms of peace between the rebels and the Government. The other report, presented by Mr. H. C. Page, was in favor of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor, as the only means of securing a permanent peace, and pledging the Democracy of Kings County to an unqualified support of the Government in all constitutional acts. Both reports were laid on the table. The Committee decided upon holding the primary meetings on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M., and then adjourned.

New-Jersey.

Military Encampment.—The Second Rifle Regiment, of New-York, composed principally of Germans, have been encamped for the past ten or twelve days on the old United States Arsenal grounds, at Bergen Hill, which is admirably adapted for that purpose. There are at present eight full companies that have been sworn into the United States service, and two additional companies are expected on in a day or two. The regiment is officered by experienced men. Their names are as follows: Colonel—Robert G. Betge, of Hoboken, Lieutenant-Colonel—Kleefesh; Major—Vangerber, Adjutant—Afwoellmer; Quartermaster—Louis Simon, Surgeon—Dr. Schultz; Assistant-Surgeon—Dr. Reissberg. Co. A—Capt. von Steinhausen; Co. B—Capt. Van Ulden; Co. C—Capt. Van Der Bosch; Co. D—Capt. Vogel; Co. E—Capt. Worch; Co. F—Capt. Konig; Co. G—Capt. Batcher; Co. H—Capt. Hoffmann; Co. I—Capt. Campe; Co. K—Capt. Rathe. Col. Betge is a graduate of the Artillery School of Potsdam, near Berlin, and has served in the Holstein war as Captain of a Brigade. Lieut.-Col. Kleefesh is a translator and author of several military works. The Captains have all served in the same capacity in Prussia, Austria and the United States Armies. The First Lieutenants have all served in armies of Europe, and this country. The regiment expects marching orders the last of the present month.

Inquests—Verdict of Censure.—Coroner Donelly, of Hudson City, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a laborer named Edward Rowen, employed in excavating at the west end of the New-York and Erie Tunnel, on the extension of the Morris and Essex road, who lost his life by the caving in of an embankment. It appeared, in evidence, that the men had undermined an embankment until it was considered unsafe by the foreman, but that he afterwards set the men to work in it, and while so engaged it caved in, killing Rowen and slightly injuring several others. The jury found that Jas. M. Conwell, foreman, was guilty of neglect of duty for sending deceased to work in the embankment knowing it to be unsafe. The same Coroner also held an inquest on the remains of an infant, about 6 months old, found buried in the fields near the Paterson plank road, by some men who were engaged in mowing. The body was about three inches under ground, and had evidently been there for six months or more. A verdict of death from unknown causes was rendered.

Krupp's Cast Steel Guns.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: As you have made some statements complimentary of Mr. Krup's cast steel guns, we beg leave to present the following facts:

Thousands of cannon have been made, including some for nearly every State in Europe, and a set for the Pasha of Egypt. For the Prussian Government six hundred of one size alone, (6-pounders,) breech loading and rifled, have been furnished.

Mr. Krup's heaviest hammer is forty tons, with a fall of ten feet. The largest ingot of cast steel is about forty tons, or upward, and if forged into a projectile shaft of two feet in diameter, would be fifty-two feet long, without allowing for waste.

But this large ingot is intended for a gun, which when finished, will weigh but ten tons. The diameter of the bore will be twelve inches, and the length fifteen feet.

The borings alone will weigh three tons, and the rest of the waste arises from external turnings, to insure perfect homogeneousness in the metal.

Yours respectfully,
THOS. PROSSER & SON, No. 28 Platt-street, N. Y.

The Post-office and the Army.

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

The New-York Post-office was strongly represented among those who fought for the Union at Manassas. At the head of the catalogue stands the name of the glorious Corcoran, the brave Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who was, at the time of entering the Army, a clerk in the Registry Department. He left his official post but a few days before he led forth his noble regiment to the defence of the Capital.

The Old Dutch Church Post-office contributed to the New-York regiments as follows:

Michael Corcoran, Colonel, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Ebenezer J. Hyde, Seventh Regiment; S. M. Kellinger, Seventh Regiment; Beverly Clark, Seventy-first Regiment; Henry Lichenan, Jr., Seventy-first Regiment; George Greene, Seventy-first Regiment; George Young, Eighth Regiment; Thomas Story, Eighth Regiment; Charles White, Twelfth Regiment; James [illegible], Twelfth Regiment; Thos. McGowan, Sixty-ninth Regiment; John C. Mone, Sixty-ninth Regiment; George Zinke, Fifth Regiment.

All have survived their perils. Beverly Clark was wounded in the arm in the engagement at Bull Run. His life was no doubt saved by a metallic match-box in his vest pocket at the time, the ball, after passing through the flesh of the left arm, striking the box and glancing off.

George Greene, of the Seventy-first, was wounded in both arms, and is said to be a prisoner at Manassas.

George Young was Postmaster of the Eighth Regiment, and Thomas McGowan held the same position in the Sixty-ninth, with John C. Mone Ass't. The latter was absent in Washington, and the regiment's letters the day of the great battle, and to that circumstance their safety may be traced. Many of the letters obtained that day for his brave comrades of the Sixty-ninth, will have to be returned to their respective writers, unopened, or sent through the dead letter office.

Light Artillery.—We are glad to see that the Government is taking steps to increase the strength of this important arm of the service. Capt. J. D. Chapere, of Chenango County, has been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise and organize a detachment of light artillery, to be mustered into service with all possible dispatch, to serve three years or for the war. His head-quarters are at Afton, Chenango County.

For Sale—Eight shares in the World newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

State of New-York, Depot of Volunteers, (Division Armory, corner White and Elm sts.) Medical Department, New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1861.

Notice.—In accordance with instructions from the Surgeon-General, New-York State Volunteers returning from the seat of war, sick or wounded, will be taken into the Volunteer Department of the New-York Hospital. C. R. AGNEW, Medical Director.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

Keller—Kemp.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, at St. Paul's Church, 4th-av., by Rev. John B. Hagany, Henry P. Keller to Mary I., daughter of the late R. C. Kemp, all of this City.

Way—Johnson.—On Wednesday, Aug. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. S. Hebberd, H. Franklin Way to Katharine Hebberd, daughter of William Johnson, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late Southwick Hebberd, all of Muspeth, L. I.

DIED.

Reynolds.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, Frances Reynolds, relict of William Reynolds, aged 70 years.

Her relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in 52d-st., between 11th and 12th avs., this day, (Thursday,) the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Martine.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, of cholera infantum, Wm. Frederic, only child of Wm. M. and Augustine L. Martine, aged 11 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his grandfather, Capt. George F. Britton, 78th-st., near 3d-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Probst.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 14, Sophia, second daughter of Francis and Fredericka Probst, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 23 Wooster-st.

Eckel.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 14, Florence, the beloved daughter of Samuel and Lizzie Eckel.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, 52d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., this day, (Thursday,) the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Wood.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, of cholera infantum, George Hastings, son of Abiel and Julia M. Wood, aged 21 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Clermont av., near Fulton, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Jelliff.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 12, of softening of the brain, Rev. Hiram Jelliff, formerly of Norwalk, Conn., aged 64 years and 10 months.

Carpenter.—At Portchester, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, Alfred D., infant son of Uriah F. and Sarah E. Carpenter, aged 6 weeks and 6 days.

Berrian.—At Rye, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 14, Eliza A. Parsons, wife of Samuel U. Berrian.

Funeral from her late residence, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Wait.—In Westhampton, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 11, of dropsy, Mrs. Loretta Wait, wife of Dr. T. G. Wait, of this City.

Crosby.—At Moriches, Suffolk County, L. I., suddenly, on Saturday morning, Aug. 10, Elizabeth Petty, the beloved wife of Peter Crosby, of this City, aged 31 years, 5 months and 8 days.

Her remains were interred at Moriches.

Folger.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday night, Aug. 13, after a long illness, Reuben W. Folger, son of [illegible] and Phoebe Folger, formerly of Hudson, N. Y., in the [illegible] year of his age.

His remains will be removed to Oyster Bay, L. I., for interment.

Hudson and Nantucket papers please copy.

Hunter.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 13, Mrs. Nancy M. Hunter, widow of the late Drake Hunter.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Second Congregational Church in Greenwich, Conn., this day, (Thursday,) the 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Finley.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 10, after a short and severe illness, Mr. George Finley, aged 77 years.

Bason.—At Coshocton, Ohio, on Friday, Aug. 9, after a short illness, [illegible] Thomas Bason, aged 24 years, 3 months and 25 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 433—Aug. 13, 1861.
77, 53, 38, 26, 54, 78, 24, 44, 71, 56, 1, 64, 46

Kentucky, Class 434—Aug. 13, 1861.
22, 43, 70, 31, 13, 58, 62, 61, 26, 45, 48, 38.

Kentucky, Extra Class 435—Aug. 14, 1861.
74, 43, 25, 64, 19, 39, 46, 53, 8, 27, 9, 57.

Kentucky, Class 436—Aug. 14, 1861.
(Not received.)

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

"The want of an authentic and thorough History of the Rebellion, for present reference and future preservation, is the subject of general remark."—*Rip Van Winkle.*

The above want has been amply supplied for four months past by

PUTNAM'S RECORD OF THE REBELLION. NOW READY,
4 Monthly Parts — 50 cents each.
17 Weekly Parts — 10 cents each, and Illustrations, 31 cents.
The first volume will be ready Oct. 1.
A suitable reward is offered for any DOCUMENT, or any FACTS of importance, on either the loyal or Secession side which are
NOT CONTAINED IN THIS WORK.
G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the Good Nurse—the Best Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not, as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for "there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a coming." Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen. Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives, but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, coaching and teething stage. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

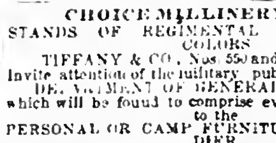
Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.



WEDDING CARDS. These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y. Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

CHOICE MILITARY GOODS. STANDS OF REGIMENTAL AND NATIONAL COLORS.

TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, Invite attention of the military public to their new DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT, which will be found to comprise everything pertaining to the PERSONAL OR CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER.

Officers studying the necessities of active service and the perfection of uniform and material will do well to examine their large collection of FOREIGN ARMS, UNIFORMS AND MISCELLANEOUS TRAPPINGS.

LETTERS FOR SECEDED STATES CAN BE FORWARDED BY ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, by observing the following directions:

Inclose each letter in a United States Government Envelope—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will not answer. The Company will forward, and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.

The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight; each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.

At points through the States where Adams' Express have no offices, mail the letter under cover to [illegible] Express Company, New-York or Louisville and inclose the amount as above.

MILITARY.

HEAD-QUARTERS COMPANY F, 12TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., [illegible] Aug. [illegible], 1861.—The officers and members of Company F are duly ordered to meet at the [illegible] THIS MORNING, at [illegible] o'clock, and to deliver up all Government property, such as jackets, overcoats, knapsacks, caps, belts, [illegible] and to receive the payments [illegible]. JAMES CRONIN, Captain. [illegible] Orderly Sergeant.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] in connection with an English [illegible] classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT WANTED—IN AN [illegible] regiment, with 50 men. Address Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, in the country preferred, by a neat genteel young girl, who has followed her trade in the City, but has lost her occupation in consequence of dull times; she feels competent to do light housework and assist in any capacity that may be required; will endeavor to make herself generally useful; wages not much of an object if she finds an agreeable home. Answers may be addressed to ALICE, Box 184 Times Office. P. S.—Reference will be given from her recent employers.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable American Protestant young woman, with first-class City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist at washing and ironing, or nurse and plain sewing; is fond of children and very willing and obliging; is very neat about her person; a steady home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who lived six years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 193 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing, or can do French fluting; good references from her last place, corner 30th-st. and 6th-av., first floor, over grocery.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman, with reference, wishes a situation; is a neat and tidy chambermaid, kind nurse, prompt waitress and a neat, plain sewer. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., 3 doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young woman, with undoubted references, desires a situation, in City or country, in either of the above capacities; has no objection to general housework; will endeavor to please her employer in every particular. Wages low to a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with three years' reference, wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; she thoroughly understands her business in every respect; is neat in her person; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST EXCELLENT WOMAN wishes a situation as thorough cook, or cook and to assist the laundress; is a most excellent baker of bread, biscuit, and makes very good desserts, pastry, soups, meats, &c.; good disposition, and particularly neat about her person and kitchen; best of City reference given; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A NICE, TIDY, SOBER, HONEST and industrious girl, with excellent City references, wants a situation in country or City; will take moderate wages; is a first-rate cook and laundress, or nurse, seamstress, chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; a good baker. Good City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to do general housework; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at the corner of 8th-av. and 24th-st., over the tailor store.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable Protestant German girl; would not object to do chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 197 East 11th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE, strong and well-disposed German girl desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook and baker, washes and irons in the best style; is not afraid of work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, who has lived a year in her last place, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is also a splendid baker of bread, biscuit, pastry, and understands the care of milk and butter; has no objections to the country; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation in a private family, by a young woman who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; best City reference as to character and competency. Call or address E. S., No. 72 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., New-York.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON wants a situation to do general housework in a small private family, in the country or City; best of City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, to do general housework; has no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 West 24th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a private family; good City references given. Apply at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUATION wanted by a young girl, 16 years of age, (of Scotch parentage,) in any capacity where she can be usefully and respectably employed, without being too laborious; has been accustomed to housework; can also sew nicely. Address T. U., No. 331 West 16th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A hard-working young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation, either in City or country, to do housework; is a good baker of bread and pies; is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel, neat young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and take care of children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would prefer the country, seeks a pleasant home with a private family; has recently worked at her trade. reference for character will be given. Address ELLEN, Box No. 184 Times Office.

AS NURSE.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is a German, but speaks English and French fluently; is perfectly capable of teaching either of the above languages. Call at No. 14 6th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, healthy young woman, who has lost her child, a situation as wet nurse. Apply at No. 36 East 14th-st., southwest corner of University-place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED Protestant Scotch woman wants a situation as first-rate laundress; understands French fluting, &c; or as chambermaid and dairymaid. Call at No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., in the Institute.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as laundress. Best of City reference. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress, can work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would not object to a place in the country, or to assist in the chamberwork. Call or address ADVERTISER, No. 656 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., Room No. 21.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, who resides with her parents and is a neat sewer, would like a situation in a respectable family as nurse, or would do light chamberwork and waiting; the country preferred. Address M. J. D., for three days, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman, as waitress, and also as chambermaid and laundress, good City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages; for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended by several gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address J. S., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., or Box No. 197 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses and will be found obliging and civil; can produce long and satisfactory references. Address P. S. H., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address M., No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness-store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, honest and industrious man who thoroughly understands his business; can give good City reference. Call, or address for two days, No. 75 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, situations by a man and wife: one as coachman, has a knowledge of gardening and understands waiting perfectly; the other as nurse and seamstress or lady's maid and seamstress; excellent references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 6 Union-court, University-place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man, with long experience in gardening and the treatment of horses; is a good, careful driver, and is also experienced in the care of greenhouses; will be willing and obliging to his employer in all respects; the best City and country references produced. Address, for three days, S. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted as coachman or groom, by a young man who can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; would keep a small garden in order if required; and go at wages to correspond with the times. Address W. B., Box No. 128 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALES.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a single young man, a situation as coachman or groom; one whom understands his business thoroughly; no objections to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 198 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a sober, steady man; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference, and no objection to the country. Address W. H., Box No. 209 Times Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE single man, fully practised in all the departments of his business; has had 17 years of first-class practice both in this and the old country; highest reference. Address O. P. No. 31 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS HOUSE PAINTER.—EMPLOYMENT wanted at painting, graining, paperhanging, calsomining, destempering or fresco, either in hotels or private houses, at half the usual price. Address PAINTER, Box No. 183 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, speaking and writing English, wants to find a situation as porter, and to make himself useful in a store, wholesale or retail; (dry goods store preferred, having been in the same before;) small wages no objection; the best references, furnished by the first houses in the City. Address, for three days, A. B. C., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations—the man is an excellent farmer, coachman and gardener; knows how to work, and willing to do it, the wife can cook, bake, make butter, and wash and iron first rate. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family, restaurant, or hotel, he is a first class waiter, and can furnish the best references; he speaks French, English, and Spanish. Address, for two days, C. [illegible], Box No. 201 Times Office.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANÇAIS CONNAISSANT le service de table désire se placer dans une famille privée. Adresse E. N., Box No. 196 Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation in a business place where he can make himself useful to his employer; is a good penman and quick at figures. Address J. C., Box No. 202 Times Office, for two days.

TWO YOUNG MEN WILL GIVE $5 EACH to any one enabling them to work their passage to San Francisco. Address F. P. S., Eagle Hotel, No. 14 Greenwich-st.

ANY PERSON IN THE COUNTRY WISHING the services of one or two half-orphan American boys, until they are 19 or 21 years of age, can have them bound to them by addressing MARION BOYD, Greenpoint, L. I., giving name, residence and satisfactory references.

HELP WANTED.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN a cash dry goods jobbing-house; none need apply except those having a large acquaintance with cash buyers. Address, with name, stating last or present situation, Box No. 717 Post-office.

A BOY WANTED.—WANTED, A BOY, IN A Wholesale Dry Goods Store; salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, in a family of four, a cook washer and ironer; none need apply who cannot give undoubted reference as to honesty, steady habits, &c. Apply to-day at 1st-st., second door from 5d-av., South Brooklyn; Greenwood cars.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, FOR GENERAL housework in a small family, a woman who is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; she must be strong and healthy, and give satisfactory references for sobriety, honesty and good conduct. Such a one, who wishes to obtain a permanent situation, may apply at No. [illegible] St. Mark's-place, Leroy-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AS NURSE, A PROTESTANT woman, who can come well recommended as to character and capacity for taking the whole care of two young children. Call from 9 till 3, at No. 169 West 43d-st.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, FOUR girls to travel to California and Europe, clerk for a steamer, one barkeeper. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

GENTEEL EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.—Our Receipt Book contains the celebrated METROPOLITAN HOTEL RECIPES, and much Advice to Housekeepers, including the famous HOLLAND WASHING RECIPE. Book retails or is sent with circular by mail, for 12 cents. $4 to $10 a week made sure. No talking requisite, a circular that every one reads effects its object. Call or send for a circular. STAFFORD & CO., Publishers, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, &c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c.; colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees, VOORHIS & WHITEMAN. Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TO NAUTICAL MEN.—THOSE OF EXPERIENCE and of knowledge can have situations as watch officers or acting masters, after passing an examination before the Board, which will meet at 10 A. M. on FRIDAY, at E. & G. W. Blunt's, No. 179 Water-st. Those having a knowledge of gunnery will be preferred. E. NYE, R. L. TAYLOR, GEO. W. BLUNT, Commissioners.

I WILL GIVE $100 TO ANY GENTLEMAN that will find me a situation on the Metropolitan City Police. I have the best petition from highest gentlemen, with whom I resided for the last 15 years; or the Central Park Police. A note addressed to D. F. E., Box No. 163 Times Office, will be attended to.

THE LADY WHO, BY MISTAKE, EXCHANGED her parasol for a sun umbrella, in pew No. 1, in the gallery of Rev. Dr. Spring's church, on the occasion of Rev. Dr. Hoge's farewell sermon, will oblige the owner by leaving the umbrella with the sexton of said church, where she can receive her own in exchange.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

MACHINERY WANTED.—SMALL ENGINE, lathes, planers, drills, vices, &c., wanted; such as have been used by sewing-machine makers, and similar small work would answer best. Address CASH BUYER, Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—A BRUSSELS OR TAPESTRY CARPET, for a room 15½ by 16½ feet; must be a light ground, and but little used; no second-hand furniture dealers need apply. Address H. HUSTED, Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—A PAIR OF LARGE GLOBES. Address, stating price, &c., P. FARRELL, Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:

No. 1,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.

No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.

No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 1st, 1856.

The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. F. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY, 10TH INST., A POCKET BOOK, containing about fifty dollars, sundry notes, commutation tickets, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at Brewster & Baldwin's Carriage Repository, No. 780 Broadway, or advising me where to call for it. ALFRED E. SMITH, Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y., Axle Factory.

$20 REWARD.—STOLEN, AUG. 14, A MOUSE-colored HORSE, with white star on forehead, left hind foot white, with black mane and tail and black stripe down the back; 15 hands high. The finder will receive the above reward by returning him to J. J. RAPPELYEA, Throop-av., near DeKalb, Brooklyn.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame DON BERNARD, nee de Rochefernoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 147 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st., New-York. There is a Primary Department.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss DEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 19 East 16th-st., and in association with Madame BIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Prices, 556 Broadway; and at the School.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

A LAD FOR THE TIMES.—GREAT REDUCTION, and no money in advance, viz.: Private writing lessons $3, class 50 cents. A good hand guaranteed in 6 lessons—great improvement in five. Academies No. 6 4th-av., New-York, and No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition to common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A THOROUGHLY educated, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment. She is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz.: Higher English, French, which she speaks fluently, Spanish and the first principles of music; or would assume the duties of governess to small children. The very highest references, &c., can be offered. Compensation of no importance. Parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly solicited not to respond. Address at once, R. G., Box No. 240 Times Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A young man, as assistant in a boys family boarding-school. Apply, personally, at the Summit Seminary. Summit is twenty miles from New-York, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. WM. B. STOUGHTON, Summit, N. J.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE wishes a situation as principal of a thriving academy. Can furnish the best of references respecting his experience and success in such a position. Address, stating terms, &c., TEACHER, Box No. 1,633 New-Haven, Conn.

A FRENCH TEACHER.—WANTED IN BROOKLYN, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. every Wednesday, for forty weeks, a first-class French teacher—a Protestant gentleman preferred. Address, stating terms, Box 1, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY an experienced lady teacher, competent to instruct in nearly every branch that may be required. Best references given. Address Miss DEERING, East Hampton, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French, and music; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TUTOR.—A GERMAN DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY desires a situation as tutor in a private family, or as professor in a college, best of references given. Address E. M., Box No. 168 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF AMPLE QUALIFICATIONS and experience, would be glad to occupy his leisure in private Schools, or with private Pupils. Address Box No. 87 Broadway Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A German lady, (recently from Europe,) who speaks German, French and English, desires a situation in a private family, to be with children, or to do housekeeping, salary no object; good references given. Address, stating particulars, Y. Z., No. 192 Stanton-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE houses and lots, with gardens attached, and near the Village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., farms of 214, 206 acres; several others from 160 down to 20 acres. These are all good farms, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of valuable country property. One of 41 acres, good building, abounds in fruit of every kind, fine lawn of shaded trees around the house, fine garden, &c. Terms easy, within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Some 20 farms of the above description for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, near the depôt, Waverly house. S. D. HUNTING. MADISON, Morris County, N. J., August 5, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 139 ACRES, 100 under good improvement; good house and barns, excellent soil, well adapted for a dairy or raising of sheep; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 165 West 21st-st.

WANTED.—A FARM OF 30 OR 40 ACRES LAND in a good state of cultivation, good buildings, &c., within two hours of the City. Address B. W. T., Box No. 113 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED or unimproved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful and productive property on Mystic River in the beautiful City of Mystic, Conn., consisting of about an acre of ground, six cottage houses, and a splendid mansion built in the Italian style, all in perfect order. W. C. GODDARD, No. 55 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYTOWN, a large modern-built house, nearly new, with carriage-house and stable, about an acre of ground, abundance of fine fruit, and a view of the Hudson; near the depot. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. JOHN A. KENYON, No. 63 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front residence, No. 9 West 28th-st., New-York; house 25 feet 6 inches by 56 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; modern style; hot and cold water; heaters, &c. Also, the four story and basement brown stone front building, 20 by 78, No. 49 Dey-st., New-York. Also, elegant country seat at Ossining; new; sixteen rooms; fine view of Hudson; barn; carriage, ice and out houses; fish-ponds; fruit; and twenty-seven acres, all tillable. For sale to close estate. SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, Attorneys for Executor, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties. J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 Times Office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomacheacne of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruritus Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house 3 minutes' walk from the depôt; overlooking river and creek. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 395 Broadway, up stairs, for one week.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—AT A FARM-house in Connecticut, in an elevated and remarkably healthy location. The proprietor may be seen at No. 112 Fulton-st. Boarders for the warm season or permanently.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO LARGE ROOMS TO be had, with first-class board, at the Greenburgh House, Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 17th.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE OF THE BEST locations on the Hudson for river view and good shade. Two large and two small rooms to let, with board. Six steamboats and ten trains daily. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, bath, &c. Terms for two persons $8 to $15 per week, according to rooms desired.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms may be had, with board, for families or single gentlemen, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square, one of the best locations in the City. Apply at the house.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor may be had with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.—A LARGE FURNISHED first story front room (parlor) to let, suitable for one gentleman, at $14, or two at $18, a month. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Reference exchanged. If required, breakfast may be given.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate. Houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

NO. 118 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between 2d and 3d avs. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house first class. Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CLERMONT-AV., near De Kalb. One or two gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family. Address P. Q., Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE, board, with front parlor and bedroom, (water in room,) in a strictly private family; location between 6th and 8th avs. or near Brooklyn Heights; table must be first class. Address, this day or Thursday, W. H. R., R., Box No. 1,332 Post-office, with price.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, CONSISTING of six rooms, communicating upon drawing-room floor, and kitchen. Also a suit of three rooms, (all airy;) handsomely furnished and desirable apartments for genteel families, in the first-class dwelling No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d-st. Apply of housekeeper, on the premises.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF LARGE AND MEDIUM houses in the upper part of the City, principally in the middle and west side. Also, a number of stores on the business avenues. Also, a large store and basement at the junction of Broadway, 7th-av. and 42d-st., 25 feet front by about 125 feet deep, the stories over the store are being fitted up for a hotel in connection with the adjoining buildings. J. & W. DUNHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st. Office open from morning till 8 o'clock in the evening.

TO LET—IN 72D-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., a large house and 8 lots of ground, fruit, &c., pleasantly situated near westerly entrance of Central Park, and in the vicinity of the most improved part of the Park. Eighth-av. cars and Bloomingdale stages near. Rent low. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 613 8th-av.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A HANDSOME COTTAGE house, containing 13 rooms, gas, &c. location pleasant, near Myrtle-av. cars, combines advantages of City and country. Rent, for present year, at the rate of $250 per year. E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 150 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF STORES NOS. 91 and 93 Chambers-street, 50 feet front, running through to Reade-street 150 feet. Apply on the premises, or to A. PERSON & HARRIMAN, No. 64 Murray-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET ON 5th-av., centrally situated above Madison Park, a fine corner house, well furnished, with stable connected in the rear; possession immediately. Address Box No. 2,060, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADISON av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1000 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 78th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 65 State-st., Chicago, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German De Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Mercury, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.: Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 64 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 30 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the most *aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box, six for $5. Sent by mail prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 180th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 132 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Mo.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first sexual surgeon living, continues the cure of diseases and debility at No. 658 Broadway. His new Book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, on the Hudson, accessible by five steamers daily, and by the trains of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and the Hudson River Railroad, having a delightful location directly on the river, with facilities for boating, fishing, bathing and horseback riding, is open for boarders both by the day and week. Charges to suit the times. Address I. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861, with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, situated near the depot or boat landing, not more than an hour from Wall-st. The house must be in good repair, the grounds well laid out, with barn, &c. Any party having such a house, and desiring to rent it reasonably, may hear of a tenant by addressing, with full particulars as to location, dimensions, rent, &c., STANLEY, Box No. 3,841 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A good location, not above 34th-st., where the owner would board the rent, and permit a small number of first-class boarders; unexceptionable references given. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A small, genteel family where part of the rent will be taken in board. Best of care taken of the premises, and a pleasant home given. Good references. Address A. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—WANTED, IN A PLEASANT neighborhood in town, a small furnished house. Apply stating terms, address, and length of time for which a lease could be given, to Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BINDER'S shears, with table complete, blades to be about 36 inches. Address, with terms and where the table can be seen, to J. W. & B., Box No. 142 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of [illegible]. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
[illegible] Bank of London, as agents of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of [illegible], for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe [illegible], payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts.,
New-York.
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. — Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. [illegible] will be received at the Comptroller's [illegible], 1861, at 2 o'clock P. [illegible] [illegible] The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 18[illegible] [illegible] the amount of stock desired [illegible] hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS. — All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.
MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, } Commissioners
ALEX. MITCHELL, } of the
JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Public Debt.
With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to exchange the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment Law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, will bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned. Agents in New-York.
W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES. — Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board, EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION. — Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. — TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861. — The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY. — The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company due Aug. 15, 1861, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCK; also, the Fractional Scrip Stock and Assessment Scrip, bought and sold by
E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st., New-York.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, TWO YEARS 6 per cent., in sums of $1,000, $500, $100, and $50 for sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers — Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, &c., &c.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell, on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 116 Fulton-st., the balance of the entire stock, comprising a large assortment of coats, pants, vests, for Summer and Winter wear, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, trimmings, together with a variety of gent's furnishing goods.
Catalogues will be ready on the morning of the sale.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers — Salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE — AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 128 and 130 Nassau-st., a large and extensive assortment of patent agricultural implements, comprising mowing-machines, reapers, corn-shellers, grain-cleaners, horse-powers, plows, rakes, hoes, shovels, planters, drills, yokes, and every useful farming implement. Also, seeds of all grains, garden-truck, flowers, &c., &c. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF FINE FURNITURE. — THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a general stock of first-class furniture, embracing parlor suites of various kinds, library and dining-room suites, elegant rosewood armoire à glace, secretary and library bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, hall-stands, tables, &c. Sale positive for cash.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Aug. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City insurance stocks, bank stocks and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *Courier and Enquirer*, *News*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom.

J. B. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofa beds, mirrors, carpets, wardrobes, washstands, oilcloths, stoves, mattresses, feather beds, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED. — GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSE PASTURE. — A FEW HORSES WILL be taken on pasturage. Apply at No. 51 Broad-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS — ASTONISHINGLY cheap, to close the concern. The subscriber will sell the balance of his stock of doors, sashes and blinds, at less than cost. Look at it before you purchase. N. B. — Those who ever think of building, now is the time.
N. P. KIMBALL, No. 7 Beekman-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1861.
In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs each, one at each end of the vessel, also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck — the main shaft may be above, the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by [illegible] guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to remedy any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement:

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses — one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ———, of ———, State of ———, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE. — *Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——— for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted ——— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at ——— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.
(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors ——— and ——— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS.
The Navy Department will receive offers from parties who are able to execute work of this kind, and who are engaged in it, of which they will furnish evidence with their offer, for the construction of one or more IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS-OF-WAR, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor over sixteen feet draught of water; to carry an armament of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eighty days. The smaller draught of water, compatible with other requisites, will be preferred. The vessel to be rigged with two masts, with wire rope standing rigging, to navigate at sea.

A general description and drawings of the vessel, armor, and machinery, such as the work can be executed from, will be required.

The offer must state the cost and the time for completing the whole, exclusive of armament and stores of all kinds, the rate of speed proposed, and must be accompanied by a guarantee for the proper execution of the contract, if awarded.

Persons who intend to offer are requested to inform the Department of their intention before the 15th August, instant, and to have their propositions presented within twenty-five days from this date.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CORNER HOWARD AND MERCER STS., NEW-YORK, Aug 12, 1861.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at which time they will be publicly opened, for ten thousand small tents like the French "tente abri," a sample of which may be seen in this office.

The work required in the fabrication of these tents will admit of the employment of women. Employers of that class of operatives are invited to bid accordingly.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, whose names will be given with the bid.

The privilege is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tents," and addressed to Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

WANTED — FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT some good propellers, of 250 to 400 tons, copper-fastened, low-pressure engines, drawing from 6 to 9 feet of water, and ready for immediate service.

Also, some schooners, of 6 to 8 feet draft of water, copper-fastened, of about 200 tons measurement, fast sailers.

Also, some steam tug-boats, suitable for sea service, of 120 to 350 tons register, machinery and hulls to be in good condition.

Proposals from owners, in writing, addressed to NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, No. 54 Exchange-place, naming lowest price, will receive attention.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug 8, 1861.
SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. — The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst.

Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse, all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug 10, 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF $3 PER SHARE HAS been declared on the capital stock of this Company, and is payable at this office on and after Monday, the 12th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.
DIVIDEND. — THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND. — A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK — TWENTIETH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861. — A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861. — DIVIDEND. — A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK. — DIVIDEND. — THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,
CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st. — NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861. — The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND. — A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND. — NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861. — The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT — CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. — DEFOREST MANICE against SALLY L. HARRIS, wife of Francis L. Harris, formerly Sally L. Kane, administratrix of, &c., of Cornelius V. S. Kane, deceased, Francis L. Harris, Mary E. Gould, wife of Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Jr., Sarah D. Gould and Isaac A. Storm. — Summons — for relief. To the defendants above named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of July, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, July 17, 1861.
ASHLEY & MANICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jy18-law6wTh* No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT — COUNTY OF RICHMOND. — JOHN A. FOUNTAIN, plaintiff, against CHARLES SWAN and Mary his wife, Jesse Johnson, Dennis Keeley, Elwood Taylor and Lucy Ross, defendants. — Summons for relief, (com. not served.) — To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. — Dated June 21, 1861.
GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1861.
GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT — COUNTY OF CHENANGO. — CORNELIA M. HARTSHORN against ANDIE S. HARTSHORN, Summons for Relief. To Andie S. Hartshorn, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Cornelia M. Hartshorn, Plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Chenango, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his Law Office at Norwich, Chenango County N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Norwich, N. Y., July 11, 1861.
D. L. FOLLETT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy18-law6wTh* Norwich, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis, and State of New-York. Notice first published June 20, 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of the County of Lewis, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., on the 2d day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. N. B. SYLVESTER,
je20-law10wTh. Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next. — Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next. — Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP. — THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES F. WHITEHEAD,
July 16, 1861. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BENJAMIN H. WOODWORTH is no longer a member of the firm of WILLIAM BARKER & COMPANY, having retired from said firm this day.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT. — The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. COALISS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK. — The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY. — On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows. Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD. — The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY — LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9½, 12½, and 3½.
" " Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY. — The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL. — THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY — Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS. — Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW. — The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M. making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT. — THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9.15, 11 A. M., 1.30, 3.15, 4.16, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.
The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows
Long Branch, at .... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at .... 5.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.
This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.
To Long Branch and return $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return 50
To Port Monmouth and return 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND. — Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps — To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles alt at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct — no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS. — The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING — EAST RIVER.		LEAVING — NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st	7.15 A. M.	Spring-st	8 10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7.30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8 30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7.45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9 00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7 51 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS. — EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY GOODS.
3,000 Double Haversacks.
3,000 Government Patent Canteens.
5,000 Water-proof Blankets. And other articles for sale by F. C. WAGNER, No. 91 Liberty-st., New-York.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!! — PARKS' CELEBRATED Patent Army Chest when opened forms a table and contains camp stools and all the culinary arrangements, with an apparatus for cooking for a mess of four; weight, 40 pounds. Recommended to the Army by President Lincoln, Ex-President Millard Fillmore, M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Jos. K. A. Mansfield, Brigadier-General Commanding. For sale and on exhibition at BALL, BLACK & CO.'S. Price, $19 each.

FOR SALE — A CAPTAIN'S REGULATION UNIFORM, consisting of overcoat, dress-coat and epaulettes, pants, sword and belt, sash, revolver; price $87. To be seen at No. 84 Chatham-st. Also a military saddle and equipments; price $50.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS. — AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st.
TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. — The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room, Part No. 3, of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED. — A PARTNER, BUSINESS MAN OR physician — the latter preferred — to take an equal interest with the advertiser, who is in possession of a fortune promising medical patent. Address Box No. 2,775 Post-Office.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, AUG. 20. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAulay.
AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHOENIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.
Cape May, cabin $2 00
Philadelphia, cabin 2 00
Philadelphia, steerage 1 50
The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.
One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR HAVANA,
VIA
KEY WEST.
The completely armed United States Mail steamship MARION, Capt. J. D. PHILLIPS, will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana, touching at Key West to land mails and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin .... $75 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London .... 80 | Steerage to London 33
Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown — First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR LONDON DIRECT. — THE SPLENDID British A1 steamship KHERSONESE, (2,000 tons,) G. HOSKIN, Commander, will be dispatched about the 22d inst. Has room for a limited number of first-class passengers. Rate of passage, $70. For freight or passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD — SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. — The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. — Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD — CHANGE OF TERMINUS. — Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4 30 P. M. for Syosset; 5 30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 4 30 and 5 30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 4 30, 5 30 and 6.30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. — FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. — Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11.25 A. M., and 3 55 and 5 25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY. — Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 15 and 9 15 A. M., and 4.25 and 6.25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4 25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
[illegible]
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
Ever offered to the people of New-York, a
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
the only animal of the kind ever brought to America, an animal that is worshiped by the Egyptians, and never allowed by the Government to leave the country except as a special favor. These animals are described in history as the
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
of all the animal creation. They have never been seen out of Egypt except at the Zoological Gardens in London, the Garden of Plants in Paris, and the one now offered to the citizens of this Metropolis, and in each of these cases by the special favor of the Grand Viceroy of Egypt. He will be seen at all hours, every day and evening, attended by his watchful
ARAB KEEPER, SALAAMA,
who exhibits the care and watchfulness of a doting parent for his pet charge.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
PURE WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.
The Lecture-room Entertainments embrace
PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA and FARCE,
By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.
Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL WEEK
Of Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE.
They depart for England on the 28th inst.
TO-NIGHT,
PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY,
OR
THE IRISHMAN IN NAPLES.
Paudeen .... Mr. Florence.
PEGGY GREEN.
Peggy Green (first time) .... Mrs. Florence.
In which character she will sing "Jenny's Coming o'er the Green," and a German song "Fedem nm Hof."
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
GEORGE CHRISTY and his incomparable Troupe
APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reëngagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

THE MONSTROUS PIC-NIC AND FESTIVAL, to be held in Jones' Wood, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the killed members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, has been postponed till TO-DAY, the 16th, on account of the weather.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference — H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL. — HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $175 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

A SPLENDID PIANO FOR SALE AT A great sacrifice for cash. It has all the modern improvements, and is fully warranted by best City makers. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes.
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss. — I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.
EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.
SEC. 14. — The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorised. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of Intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorise such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.
ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depôt must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't Quartermaster-Gen.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Gen. Fremont has ordered a reorganization of the United States Reserve Corps in St. Louis, to comprise five regiments of infantry, with a reserve of two companies to each, two squadrons of cavalry and two batteries of light artillery; the troops to be required to enlist for the war, subject to the same regulations and receive the same pay as volunteer regiments. Each regiment is to have one company of Sharpshooters and pioneers.

Provost Marshal McKinstry has issued a proclamation calling upon all good citizens to obey the rules it has deemed necessary to establish in order to insure and preserve the public peace. The civil law will remain in force, and the military authority only be used when civil law proves inadequate to maintain the public safety. Any violation of the order will be followed by prompt punishment, regardless of persons or positions.

The *Evening Missourian* and *Bulletin*, two secession papers, have been suppressed.

The reports that Gen. Hardee is marching on Pilot Knob, and of the destruction of bridges on the Iron Mountain Railroad are untrue.

The houses of two prominent Secessionists were searched to-day, by order of the Provost Marshall, but nothing of a rebellious character was found.

Rolla, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following items:

"Gen. Sigel's command was passed at the Gasconade River, fifty miles west of this place, yesterday (Tuesday) evening, where he had encamped for the night.

The stage route to Springfield has been abandoned, and the stock brought here.

The Postmaster of Springfield has arrived with the mail matter of that office.

About twenty-five large wagons, with fugitives from Springfield, have reached here, and others are on their way.

Judge McBride is reported to be at Big Tunnel twenty-five miles from here with 1,500 malcontents, but very little attention is paid to him or his movements."

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

Cairo, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Scouts returned from Charlestown, Missouri this forenoon, report the rebels 2,000 strong, including infantry, cavalry and artillery. They are encamped at that place. It is rumored that Gen. Pillow's force, 17,000 strong, has advanced 50 miles north of New Madrid; but this lacks confirmation.

OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE.

Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

A Secessionists just arrived from Nashville says that yesterday the military authorities on the northern Tennessee lines searched the passengers coming northward, and took money from them amounting to $9,000.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, Tuesday, Aug. 13, via New-Orleans, Aug. 14.

George B. Crittenden, of Kentucky, formerly of the National Army, has been appointed Brigadier-General of the Confederate Army.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The Little Rock *Gazette* suggests the appointment of Gen. Johnston to the command in the Mississippi Valley.

F. A. Hodgman, a St. Louis editor, has been arrested at New-Orleans.

The rebel Congress has accepted, by resolution, the 2d, 3d and 4th clause of the Paris Declaration.

Gen. Wise, on the 7th, reported at White Sulphur Springs, and Gen. Floyd at Sweet Springs, 16 miles distant, ready for a union with Gen. Wise.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says that movements are on foot to render the Fayetteville Arsenal one of construction.

Gen. Twiggs has undertaken works for the defence of New-Orleans. The *Delta* says the Council placed $100,000 at his disposal.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 13th, says a Cincinnati pilot named Buchanan has been arrested at Memphis.

Sixteen miles back of New-Madrid, sixty Missourians routed two hundred Nationals, killing and capturing many. There was another skirmish in the same vicinity by Gen. Pillow's scouts, which resulted similarly.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Governor's Island is rapidly accumulating recruits, some ten or twelve offices sending weekly into it detachments of able-bodied men. The area of the Island is 25 acres, and there were, a few days since, 180 guns on it. The permanent party consists of 110 men. There are 75 guns on the Castle Battery, 96 in the Garrison, and nine guns on the South Battery. There are buildings at Castle William and the South Battery—the officers' quarters, the ordnance department, the hospital, the school-house, carpenter shop, guardroom, ten-pin alley, billiard-room and sergeant's quarters—the whole making quite a village, which looks very picturesque from the Bay. Annexed is a full list of the Regular Army officers now on the Island, and elsewhere at this station:

C. F. Smith, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Tenth Infantry, Superintending General Recruiting Station and commanding post.

William J. Sloan, Surgeon.

S. W. Crawford, Assistant Surgeon.

G. C. Hollinghush, Assistant Surgeon.

C. A. McCall, Acting Assistant Surgeon, Fort Wood.

Joseph Updegraff, Captain Fifth Infanty, Commandant recruits.

H. S. Hawkins, Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S., A. A. Q. M. and Adjutant.

G. W. Vanderbilt, (son of the Commodore,) Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry, commanding Fort Wood.

H. Cutting, Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry, on duty at Fort Wood.

Lieut. Burlie, Ninth Infanty, commanding Fort LaFayette.

W. H. Sterling, Second Lieutenant First Infantry, commanding Fort LaFayette.

M. R. Marston, Second Lieutenant First Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company D.

S. Snyder, Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company I.

I. M. Broom, Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company G.

J. T. Price, Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company E.

S. M. Sprole, (recruiting in New-York,) Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company H.

W. T. Gentry, Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company D.

Bedloe's Island has also a company of regulars stationed on it. They were sent over to Fort Columbus some time since, as some volunteer regiment was reported to be about drilling on Bedloe's, but returned again to their old post.

The troops on the Island were yesterday reinforced by two detachments of men recently recruited, one in Philadelphia and the other in [illegible]. They were immediately turned over to the command of Col. Smith.

The propellor *Curlew* yesterday went on a trial trip, which will decide whether she will be purchased or not. The *Potomac* is rapidly preparing for commission in the stream. The chartered vessel *National Guard* having been detained by the storm, will go to sea to-day. The *Monticello*, steam gun-boat, is fitting out. The *Kuhn*, *Nightingale*, *Pampero*, and the steam gun boat *Connecticut*, are anchored at the Yard. A few non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps arrived at the Brooklyn Barracks, yesterday, from the National Capital.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN LOST BY THE REBELS.

From the Charleston Mercury.

[illegible], Monday, July 28, 1861.

With the utter want of system on the part of the Government to acquire and communicate information of what transpires, we have to depend upon such [illegible] as we can obtain from time to time, from [illegible] lines and participate in the great events which are occurring. The Government itself is under the necessity, like your correspondent, of seeking information from individuals who come on here from the scenes of action, and, therefore, cannot be expected to communicate anything. I have already commented upon this want of system and capacity in the Administration, and need not repeat my remarks. I shall proceed, then, to inform you of what I have learned since I last wrote.

It is settled without question that at one time during the fight our Army was on the eve of being defeated. This was in the early part of the afternoon. Our lines extended five or six miles, parallel with the course of Bull Run and behind that stream. Gen. Beauregard had intrenched himself here, and had skillfully prepared this place as the battle-field. Beauregard's headquarters were to the right of the centre of the line, and Gen. Johnston's was on the extreme left. Bull Run is an easy fordable stream, except during heavy rains; but, in front of the Army, its banks in most places were steep. At the extreme left of our lines this stream had a bend southward, which inclosed the forces there in a sort of semi-circle, and was shallow and easily forded. The enemy first made his appearance in force on the right, in front of Beauregard. He made demonstrations there, as if he had selected that as the battle-ground. He opened and continued a heavy fire from his batteries, but did not advance to make an attack with his infantry. But little damage was done by this distant cannonading. After this had continued for some time, and no advance being made, Beauregard became convinced the attack was to be made in another direction, and that this demonstration was designed to cover the real purpose of the enemy. He proceeded to the left, where Johnston's wing of the Army was placed, and there he discovered the enemy's columns were arriving, in immense masses, to outflank him, and Johnston engaged in a desperate fight with greatly superior numbers. It was apparent the enemy's purpose was to turn the extreme left of Johnston's forces. *This was our weakest point, and the movement showed good generalship.* Johnston had less than 15,000 men with which to resist this attacking column. Beauregard saw instantly the battle-ground was there. He immediately called up the available force near, and directed them to support Johnston. The latter General was making a most gallant defence.

The battle raged furiously for two or three hours. An eye-witness of the scene, who stood on an eminence, about a mile and a quarter off, says he saw the immense masses move to and fro, like the undulations of the waves of the ocean, as the tide of battle inclined to one side or the other. The fate of the day hung in an uncertain balance. The heavy column of the enemy pressed down upon our gallant regiments, and cutting them to pieces with artillery, made them waver. *Detached squads of broken companies and regiments had begun to leave the field, and were making the best of their way for Manassas Junction.*

The day was all but lost. Scattered and exhausted as were our men, victory for a time inclined to favor the overwhelming Army of the enemy; and its General, believing he had gained a victory, dispatched the news to Washington. Happily, at this critical juncture, Kershaw, Cash and Kemper stemmed and turned the adverse tide, driving the frightened foe before their accurate fire and rapid charges. Both Beauregard and Johnston rallied their forces, and led them in person to the attack. Soon after, Elzey's and Smith's brigades, of about four thousand men, came up opportunely and reinforced our Army. *This reinforcement, with the heroic rally made by the Generals, after Kershaw turned the tide of the battle in our favor, decided the fortunes of the field.*

"Great as the victory has been, its results would have been incalculable could we have pursued the flying and terror-stricken enemy to the Long Bridge. And why was it not done? Simply because Beauregard had not the force. Though only a part of the Army was engaged in actual battle, all had been on active duty the whole day. The combined forces of Beauregard and Johnston did not exceed thirty-five thousand men in the field. At least half of these were engaged in the fight; the rest were under the fire of the enemy's guns, with an occasional encounter. All, in fact, were on the battle-field and in battle array from the earliest hour in the morning till the defeat in the evening. Every man was needed. There were no reserves."

LAW FOR THE EXPULSION OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE SOUTH.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES."

Section 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That, whenever there shall be declared war between the Confederate States and any foreign nation or Government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the Confederate States by any foreign nation or Government, and the President of the Confederate States shall make public proclamation of the event, or the same shall be proclaimed by act of Congress, *all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the hostile nation or Government, being males of fourteen years of age and upwards, who shall be within the Confederate States, and not citizens thereof, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, or secured and removed as alien enemies*; *Provided*, that, during the existing war, citizens of the United States residing within the Confederate States, with intent to become citizens thereof, and who shall make a declaration of such intention, in due form, and acknowledging the authority of the Government of the same, shall not become liable, as aforesaid, nor shall the act extend to citizens of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Arizona and New-Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.

Sec. 2. The President of the Confederate States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized by his proclamation or other public act, in case of existing or declared war, as aforesaid, to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the Confederate States, shall refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish such regulations in the premises as the public safety may require.

Sec. 3. Immediately after the passage of this act, the President of the Confederate States shall, by proclamation, require all citizens of the United States, being males of fourteen years and upwards, within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being citizens of the Confederate States, nor within the proviso of the first section of this act, to *depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of such proclamation*; and such persons remaining within the Confederate States after that time shall become liable to be *treated as alien enemies*; and in all cases of declared war, as aforesaid, aliens resident within the Confederate States, who shall become liable as enemies, as aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed the time for the disposition of their effects and for departure, which may be stipulated by any treaty with such hostile nation or Government, and when no such treaty may exist, the President shall prescribe such time as may be consistent with the public safety, and accord with the dictates of humanity and national hospitality.

Sec. 4. After any declared war, or proclamation as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several courts of the Confederate States and of each State having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several Judges, and Justices of the Courts of the Confederate States, and they are hereby authorized upon complaint against any alien or alien enemy as aforesaid, or persons coming under the provisions of this act, who shall be resident or remaining in the Confederate States, and at large within the jurisdiction of such Judge or Court, as aforesaid, contrary to the intent of this act and of the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, or the regulations prescribed by him in pursuance of this act, to cause such alien or aliens, person or persons, as aforesaid, to be duly apprehended and conveyed before such Court, Judge or Justice for examination; and after a full examination and hearing in such complaint, and sufficient cause therefor appearing, shall or may order such alien or aliens, person or persons, to be removed out of the territory of the Confederate States, or to be otherwise dealt with or restrained conformably to the intent of this act, and the proclamation or regulations which may be prescribed as aforesaid; and may imprison or otherwise secure such alien person until the order which shall be made shall be performed.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Marshal of the District in which any alien enemy or person offending against the provisions of this act shall be apprehended, who, by the President of the Confederate States, or by the order of any Court, Judge or Justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart and to be removed as aforesaid, to execute such order by himself or deputy, or other discreet person; and for such execution the Marshal have the warrant of the President or the Court, or Judge, as the case may be.

JUDGE CATRON.

Judge Catron, who recently delivered a noble charge to a St. Louis jury defining the crime of treason, has had occasion to visit Nashville to see a near relative who was at the point of death. The Nashville *Union and American* called attention to his presence in the city, and declared that the nature of his errand alone shielded him from violence. Subsequently it publishes the following card: "I called to see Judge Catron soon after his return from holding the National Court at St. Louis, and conversed with him fully relative to his position in the present contest between the North and South, and am fully satisfied that his mission to Missouri resulted in saving our friends there, and that Judge Catron's feelings are with the South. It is true that he yet clings to the hope that the Union may possibly be preserved, or a reconstruction may take place, and many other good citizens of his age still hope for, and that a revolution will occur in public opinion at the North, when they will concede to the South all they ask. There are very few left in the South that sympathize with Judge Catron in this, but at the same time there is nothing in it inconsistent with his preference for the Southern Confederation. I may add here that I entertain no doubt, whatever, from my conference with Judge Catron, that, when the current of events shall satisfy his mind that this illusion is without foundation, he will take his natural position by the side of his kindred, friends and countrymen, and will [illegible] one of the staunchest and truest friends to the Southern Government.

I write this as a matter of justice to Judge Catron, whose feelings are not generally understood. He wishes to live among his old friends and acquaintances here, and, after due conference with him, I find nothing in his wishes in this respect inconsistent with the interests of our community. He will not undertake to hold a National Court here again, no matter what may occur, as he stated to me several times.

Judge Catron is too old to form new associations, is earnest and honest, and a better and more reliable friend to our cause than many who are not excepted to by any. V. K. STEVENSON.

JUSTICE TO A LOYAL REGIMENT.

A few days since, a paragraph appeared in the Times, copied from the Baltimore *Sun*, which purported to be a reliable account of a desperate fight between two companies of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed of naturalized Irishmen, and commanded by Col. Joshua T. Owen, of Philadelphia. The "bloody conflict" was represented as having occurred in Canton, near Baltimore, as the regiment was on its way home. It now appears that the story in the *Sun* was a pure secession fabrication, and simply designed to bring a brave and orderly corps into disrepute. An officer of the regiment supplies to the *Irish-American*, of this City, a statement of the facts of the case. He says:

"In the name of the officers and men of the 'Irish Brigade,' Twenty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, I tender you their grateful thanks for your prompt refutation of the base slander uttered against them by that matchless sheet of scurrility, the Baltimore *Sun*, in its issue of the 31st ult. The facts of the case were as follows, as related to me by several members of the Twenty-fourth: About the time the train on which they were *packed* was about starting for Philadelphia it was discovered that several members of regiments, then stationed at Baltimore, were seated among the members of the Twenty-fourth. These stragglers were told to get down off the cars, which some of them refused to do, whereupon the boys of the Twenty-fourth compelled them, without much ceremony, to do so. The above is the ground for the *Sun's* outrageous and infamous libel upon the officers and men of the 'Irish Brigade.'"

THE BODY OF COL. CAMERON.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 9.

Simon Cameron, Secretary of War of the United States, has been singularly exercised about the body of his deceased brother, Col. Cameron, of the New-York Volunteers, killed at Manassas. Actuated by a silly pride about addressing Gen. Johnston on the subject in the latter's proper official capacity, just as the British authorities were towards our Washington, he has resorted to every device to secure this object. Some are already known to the public. A day or two ago a flag of truce came to our pickets and sent in the following to Col. J. E. B. Stuart, of the Cavalry, commanding at Fairfax Courthouse:

War Department, July 30, 1861.

To whom it may concern:

The bearers, Messrs. Gorman, of Baltimore, Applegate and Sterling, visit Richmond for the single purpose of obtaining the remains of the late Col. Cameron.

All United States troops will show them the utmost courtesy and protection going and returning.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Col. Stuart returned the communication with the following indorsement:

Head-quarters, Fairfax C. H., Aug. 2, 1861.

The within communication has been sent me, but being addressed "*to whom it may concern*," is returned for the reason that its objects does not *concern* me, nor any one else that I am aware of, in the Confederate States of America. J. E. B. STUART, Colonel First Cavalry, Commanding.

The gentlemen were also informed that Gen. Johnston, when properly addressed on the subject, would give any aid in his power for the recovery of Col. Cameron's remains.

REGULATIONS FOR THE NEW LEVY.

Brig.-Gen. Van Valkenburgh, commanding at the Elmira Dépôt, has issued the following:

Head-quarters Elmira Depot, N. Y. V., Elmira, Aug. 6, 1861.

Blank applications for company organizations, pursuant to the Proclamation of the Governor of the State of New-York, dated July 25, 1861, will be issued to persons desirous of organizing companies.

When such application shall have been presented at these Head-quarters, properly signed by thirty-two or more persons, an order will be issued installing some competent officer to inspect and muster the said company.

Upon the return of the proper certificate of such inspection, showing the inspection of thirty-two or more suitable members of such company, transportation will be provided for the same to this Dépôt.

On their arrival at this Dépôt, they will be again inspected by the Medical Examiner, and quarters and subsistance will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, upon requisition to be made in due form by some member of said Company, to be designated by the Commandant of this Depot, until the nomination of officers, after which such requisitions will be made by the Commandant of the Company.

After sixty-two or more persons shall have been accepted by the Medical Examiner, an order will be issued for the nomination by ballot of a Captain and Lieutenant. All commissioned officers will undergo an examination by a Board of Examiners, before they are commissioned.

Three Company Rolls will be made after the Company shall have been recruited full, two of them to be furnished to these Head-quarters, and one to be kept by the officer in command of the Company. The names on such Rolls shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

On presenting at this Dépôt the written application of not less than ten persons to [illegible], to be attached to such company so organized, transportation will be furnished them by the Quartermaster's Department. Immediately on their arrival here they will be inspected by the medical examiner.

Inspectors will be very particular in the examination of applicants and receive no one that does not come fully up to the standard required by the Army regulations. No minor will be received without the *written consent* of his parent, guardian or master, which consent must accompany the application, and be filed at these Head-quarters. (See Army Regulations, [illegible].)

No rations will be furnished to companies or regiments without the requisition, duly [illegible], by the proper officer of [illegible] the commandant of the depot.

Strict military discipline will be enforced. No intoxicating liquors will be allowed in any barracks. Officers and privates will be required to attend to their daily duties, [illegible] will only be granted in [illegible]. Officers will be expected to remain [illegible] except when [illegible] duties require their attention, and will be held responsible for the good conduct and cleanliness of their respective [illegible] and regiments.

If delay should occur in filling up any company or regiment [illegible] to be mustered into the United States service, the Commandant [illegible] or consolidate such organizations, or transfer companies, or accept new organizations, as the circumstances may require.

By order of R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH, Brigadier-General Commanding, Elmira Depot.

W. [illegible], Aide-de-Camp.

ESCAPED.

Mr. J. Lamont, a detective in the United States mail service, arrived in Philadelphia on Aug. 12, having just got north from Tennessee, where he was confined for five months, and fed on corn-cake and water, on the charge of being a spy. He was only released finally on condition of taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... Aug. 14, 1861.

13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88	50 Pacific M. S. S. Co. s30	75¼
5,000 U. S. 5s, '65, Con.	86	20 do.	75½
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. 2 yrs.	96	71 do.	[illegible]
25,500 do.	96¼	50 do.	76¼
[illegible]00 do.	96½	60 N. Y. C. R. [illegible]	[illegible]
300 [illegible]	80	100 do.	74
1,000 Ten. States '90.	45	200 do. b30	74
45,000 do.	44¾	60 do. [illegible]	73¾
12,000 do.	[illegible]	[illegible] Mich. So. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
6,000 do. s3	44¼	60 M. S. & N. I. G. S. b60	29
6,000 do.	44¾	60 Erie Railway	26¼
6,000 Va. State 6s. s30	52½	100 do. s30	26
7,000 do.	52½	50 Mich. Central R. b30	42¼
500 do.	51	50 do. b30	42½
10,000 Missouri St. 6s. s10	43¾	130 do.	42
5,000 do. b30	43½	50 do.	41¾
21,000 do.	43¼	20 do.	[illegible]
2,000 do.	43½	50 do. s15	41¾
15,000 do.	43¾	5 Panama R. road	107½
10,000 do.	43¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62
[illegible] do.	43½	100 do. s30	63¾
3,000 Missouri 6s to [illegible]	[illegible]	5 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	94
[illegible]	43¾	100 Galena & Chic. R.	68½
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	64	60 do.	68¾
[illegible] N. C. State 6s	[illegible]	150 do. s10	68¾
6,000 do.	[illegible]	50 Cleve. & Tol. R.	29
1,000 Georgia State [illegible]	[illegible]	200 do. s30	29
4,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	29¾
1,000 [illegible] State [illegible]	[illegible]	1,000 do.	29¾
4,000 [illegible]	[illegible]	60 Chi. & Rock I. R.	39¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do.	40
5 Metropolitan Bk.	83	133 do.	39¾
2 [illegible] Co.	85	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	68
20 Penn. Coal Co. cash	75½		

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	[illegible]	10 Imp. & Trad. Bank.	73
5,000 Tr. 6 per c. 2 yrs	[illegible]	30 Pac. M. S. Co.	77¼
6,000 do.	96½	50 do. s30	76¾
2,000 Tr. 12 per c. Notes	[illegible]	5 do.	77¾
1,000 Ill. Canal Bds. '60	86	100 do. s30	77
1,000 Lou. St. 6s	65	101 N. Y. C. R. ex-div. [illegible]	[illegible]
3,000 Ken. State 6s	[illegible]	100 Erie Railway	26¾
10,000 Ten. State 6s, '90.	44¾	35 Erie Railway Pref.	46¾
10,000 do.	45	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61
[illegible],000 Missouri St. 6s	44	150 Cl. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
2,000 do. b30	44¼	100 do. b30	[illegible]
1,000 Er. R. 4th M. Bds. s10	63	100 do.	[illegible]
14 Continental Bank	82	10 Chi. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
10 Metropolitan Bank	83	100 do.	40¼

Wednesday, Aug. 14—P. M.

The negotiations which have been pending in this City for some days past between the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, for the accommodation of the Money wants of the Government of the United States, under the recent Loan authority of Congress, made progress to-dey, in general conference of all the Banks in question, to the extent of the following highly important and essential proposition:

"An immediate issue to be made by the Treasury Department, dated Aug. 15, 1861, and bearing interest from that date, of Treasury Notes bearing interest at 7.30, to extent of $50,000,000. The Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia associated, to take jointly this 50 million at par, with the privilege of taking at par an additional 50 million, Oct. 15, by giving their decision to the Department Oct. 1; and also at par 50 million Dec. 15, by giving their decision Dec. 1, unless said amount shall have been previously subscribed as a National Loan, it being understood and agreed that no other Government Stocks, Bonds or Treasury Notes, *except those payable on demand*, shall be negotiated or paid out by the Government until Feb. 1, 1862, should the associates avail of both privileges—or until Dec. 15, 1861, should they avail of the first only—or until Oct. 15, 1861, if they take but the present 50 million—except that the Government may negotiate in Europe, or through subscriptions to the National Loan."

The difference of opinion among some of our New-York Bankers, and the discussion which ensued on the clause leaving the Secretary free to carry out the section of the Loan Act authorizing a National issue of Notes of Circulation payable on demand, occupied several hours of the meeting, and at 6 o'clock this afternoon an adjournment was carried to 11 o'clock on Thursday forenoon, in order to pass upon the details of the negotiation. The clause in dispute, which we have placed in *italics* in the above proposition, was carried, on a division, by a considerable majority, the representatives of Boston and Philadelphia, whose Bank Note Circulation, in common with the Circulation of New-York—if not, indeed, to a greater extent—would be involved if the objections to a National currency be well taken, voted in its favor: first, as we understand their views, because there can be no competition between the local circulation of their Banks and Treasury notes payable on demand; secondly, because the use of the latter would be to save the unnecessary and frequent transfers of Gold from the great cities to points in the interior for Government, where Treasury Notes redeemable in New-York on presentation would be every way as valuable, and infinitely preferable in point of exchange and convenience, and last, because on an intimation of his own sense of duty by the honorable Secretary, who was called into the meeting, they were unwilling to place him in the attitude of seeming to ignore a provision of law plainly provided for the more convenient working of the Treasury. In those views, most of the New-York Bankers concurred; the more readily because no purpose of substituting the small note circulation of their own Banks at the seat of Goverment and other interior points of disbursement was directly avowed by the gentlemen who made opposition to the Treasury Circulation. The matter, which cannot, under any just view of the bearing of the question on the interests of the Banks of New-York City—which, from the indifference of their officers in preparing small notes, scarcely afford a sufficient medium for our local shopping and other trade—be deemed of first-rate importance, has been rightly settled, and in consistence with the act of Congress and the convenience of the Treasury Department. And the whole proposition, as passed upon, needs only a few provisions of detail, which have already been arranged and reported by the Select Committee to be passed upon, to complete one of the most important, and by all odds, the largest negotiations ever made in this country.

The Stock market recovered to-day the firmness which it suddenly lost, for an hour or two yesterday afternoon, on the first rumors of the battle in Missouri. A large business was done in the State Stocks, and an advance paid on Treasury Notes. The latter closed 96½ ₩ cent., in demand. This issue of two-year 6 ₩ cent. is nearly exhausted for the present, and it is thought that the new arrangements making under the late act of Congress for supplying Money to the Department, will speedily enhance the value of these Notes, because of the limited issue and their convertibility at par at the Custom-house. Tennessee Sixes were more freely supplied than for several days past, and the price receded to 44⅞@45 ₩ cent. cash, closing 45 ₩ cent. sales. Missouris recovered up to 43¾@44 ₩ cent. Other descriptions were firm. On the Railway shares, New-York Central and Erie, and most of the Westerns were ½@¼ ₩ cent. higher than yesterday afternoon, and heavy purchases were made at [illegible] Cleveland and Toledo at 30¼@¼ ₩ cent. A quarterly dividend of 5 ₩ cent. on Pacific Mail Shares was somewhat unexpectedly announced, and the Stock went up to 77 ₩ cent. The profits of the concern for the quarter are said to be $275,000, which on the capital of four millions is nearly 7 ₩ cent., leaving $75,000 for the depreciation of the steam property of the concern after the Underwriters. Late in the afternoon the market left off firm, but without any very active or general speculative feeling. The pending action of the Banks and Treasury in relation is watched with considerable interest, not so much as the means of immediately advancing the market in case of success, as the cause of depressing it in case of further delay, as for the bearing of the question upon the future quiet of the money market, and the stability of the Government Securities. The following were about the closing prices:

Central	74¼	Toledo	30¼
Erie	26¼	Mich. Southern	42⅞
Missouris	44	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessees	[illegible]	Panama	107
Galena	68	Pacific	77⅛
Rock Island	40	Illinois Central	64¾
Treasury Notes	96½	Hudson	32¾

The bidding for Bank Shares was much the same as yesterday. For the leading Banks the demand will probably improve on the favorable determination of the Government negotiation:

Merchants'	88	Bank of the Republic	85
Mechanics	90	Metropolitan	83
Union	85	Citizens'	80
City	109	Nassau	76
[illegible]	100	Shoe and Leather	82
[illegible] Traders'	100	Corn Exchange	70
State of New-York	[illegible]	Continental	80
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	80
Mercantile	[illegible]	Importers' & Traders'	85
American Exchange	[illegible]		

The bidding for the Railway Mortgages was less firm than yesterday, and [illegible] ₩ cent. difference is noticeable in several descriptions. The actual business doing is not very important.

N. Y. Central sixes	91	N. Indiana firsts	55
N. Y. Cent. [illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ cent., '75	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent. [illegible], '76	[illegible]	T. H. & A. [illegible] '70	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent. sevens convertible	[illegible]	L. C. & Mil. [illegible] Bs	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]
Erie firsts	[illegible]	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. seconds	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Jo. firsts	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] bonds	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] firsts	[illegible]
Hud. R. [illegible]	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. seconds	45
[illegible] firsts [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 2d firsts	[illegible]
[illegible] seconds	90	Lake Erie Valley firsts	[illegible]
[illegible] thirds	76	[illegible] & W. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	95	[illegible] W. seconds	[illegible]
[illegible]	97	Clev. & [illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. S. 7 [illegible] bds.	[illegible]	C. B. & Q. [illegible] bds.	[illegible]
[illegible] S. 7 [illegible] bds.	[illegible]		

The *Persia* arrived this afternoon with [illegible] later news from England. The Consol [illegible] from this ship, [illegible] the [illegible] had not arrived. [illegible] Consols for [illegible] Bank reduction of interest, briefly noticed by the Saxonia yesterday from the Queenstown steamer, is thus referred to by the London *Times*:

Thursday Evening, Aug. 1.

The Bank of England, to-day, has lowered their rate of discount from 6 ₩ cent., at which it has stood since the 16th of May, to 5 ₩ cent.

The measure was fully looked for from the state of the market during the past week, and although the returns published this evening are less favorable than had been anticipated, there is no reason to question its expediency. The [illegible] and Continental Exchanges, and the [illegible] by the promise of the approaching harvest, together with the signs that the drain of specie to New-York is not likely to resume any serious proportions, all tend to confirm the hopes previously expressed that the closing half of the year will be far from unsatisfactory as regards the general course of commercial operations.

Friday Evening.

The funds are still dull, but there was rather less weakness towards the close of business this afternoon. Consols for Money opened at 90½, and closed at 90⅛ to ¼. For the account the last price was 90⅜ to ½. The rate for Money in the Stock Exchange was 4 ₩ cent.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₩ cent., 1874	76½@77½	77½ 6⅛
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent.	46½@47½	
Erie shares, ex. ass. Scrip	26½@27½	27 6¾ 7¾ 7
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Preference	45½@46½	45¾ 6
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½@2	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., 1875	78@80	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1875	84@86	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	36½@35½ dis.	36 5¾ dis.
Do. do. all paid	62@64	63¾
Mich. Cen. Con., 1869, 8 ₩ cent.	81@83	
Do. S. F'd. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M., 1882	85@87	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₩ cent, (Sinking Fund,) 1885	60@65	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1883	83@85	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1864	89@91	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. (S. F'd.,) 1876	90@92	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Con. Bds., 1876	91@93	
Do. $100 shares	71@73	
New-York&Erie 1st M. 7 ₩ ct., 1867	92@94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1859	90@92	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₩ cent., 1883, assented	78@80	79½ ¾
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent., 1865	98@100	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₩ cent, '72	96@98	
Pensylvania Central Bonds: 1st Mort. 6 ₩ cent. convertible	85@87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₩ cent., sterling	81@83	
Do. $50 shares	34@36	
Philadelphia and Reading $50 shares	18@20	

SPECIE LIST PER STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

McLean & Lintz	£1,925 00 00
Wakeman, Dimon & Co.	600 00 00
Snow & Burgess	2,600 00 00
Bank of the Manhattan Company	8,000 00 00
Lyles, Polhamus & Co.	1,920 00 00
Wm. Tyson	1,000 00 00
J. S. Stephenson & Co.	550 00 00
Sydney Chaplin	111 00 00
Jas. Hunter & Co.	10,000 00 00
R. P. Buck & Co.	2,452 16 05
Nesmith & Sons	1,000 00 00
Wakeman, Dimon & Co.	20,000 00 00
Total	£32,158 16 05

FROM HAVRE.

Geo. W. Platt	$10,000 00

Messrs. Samuel Hallet & Co., Stock and Money negotiators, No. 58 Beaver-street, have issued for the information and reference of their correspondents in Europe, a comprehensive Circular on American financial and railway affairs, to go by each weekly Cunarder. The edition to-day, prepared for the *Africa*, embraces an immense body of matter and statistical information, including an analysis of the new Loan and Tariff Acts of Congress, and the Census statistics of 1860, in convenient tabular form, accompanied with the figures of 1850. The form of the Circular is royal folio, and the tables and letter-press cover the whole four pages in fair type. The Circular will be furnished gratuitously to the American friends of the compilers, either for their own use or for transmission abroad.

The transactions at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were:

Received from all sources	$160,980
Payments on all accounts	339,784
Balance in all funds	5,119,795
For Customs	5,000
Treasury Notes	80,150

Among the Bankers from the neighboring cities, now in New-York, to confer with our own Bankers and the Secretary of the Treasury, are Messrs. Joseph Patterson, S. A. Mercer and J. Austin, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Gray, Haven and Davis, of Boston.

Foreign Commercial by the Persia.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England, on the 1st inst., reduced its minimum rate of discount from 6 to 5 ₩ cent. The movement was fully anticipated, and consequently produced no effect on the funds.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £470,618—the total amount being raised to £12,196,708.

The funds on the 2d were steady, and on Saturday, the 3d, there was no variation. Consols closed on that afternoon at 90½@⅝ for both money and account.

There has been rather more demand for money at the reduced rate. Choice bills were negotiated in the open market at 4½ ₩ cent.

A reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of France was considered not improbable. The Bank of Turin had reduced its rate from 6 to 5 ₩ cent.

The London Fire Insurance Companies had reduced their enhanced rates on wharf and dock property, &c., by about 30 ₩ cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 3—P. M.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular says: "The late excitement in the market has subsided, and the demand this week has daily diminished, the sales yesterday being only 6,000 bales. Holders of American generally, however, are firm, and the quotations of last week remain without alteration." This week's business has been 69,510 bales, including 12,200 bales taken by speculators, and 9,110 by exporters. Yesterday (Friday) the sales were about 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing quietly at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	9½d.	Middling Orleans	8¾d.
Fair Mobile	8⅞d.	Middling Mobile	8⅝d.
Fair Uplands	8¾d.	Middling Uplands	8 3-16d.

Stock on hand, 1,019,690 bales, of which 738,000 are American.

Latest.—Saturday Afternoon, Aug. 3.—The market has been very dull to-day, the sales only reaching 5,000 bales, including 500 to speculators and exporters. Yesterday's quotations are continued.

Trade.—At Manchester is steady, although under the influence of the quieter tone at Liverpool buyers are inactive, and in some instances might obtain goods at slightly easier rates.

Breadstuffs—The weather has been unsettled, and a considerable quantity of rain has fallen. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report Flour quiet and unaltered in value. Prices range from 24s. 6d.@28s. 6d. Wheat firm, and for the lower qualities 1d. @2d. ₩ cental dearer. Red Western, 9s. 3d.@10s.; Southern, 11s. 4d.@11s. 6d.; White Western, 12s.; Southern, 13s.@13s. 6d. Corn firm and held for a slight advance, particularly Old Mixed, which is scarce. The quotations are: Mixed and Yellow, 29s. @30s.; White, 31s.@32s. 6d. ₩ quarter.

Provisions.—The same authorities quote: Beef firm for good qualities, but inferior neglected. Pork dull and easier to buy. Bacon in better demand, but prices are, if anything, rather lower. Lard dull and a shade easier; prices range from 47s. 6d.@49s. The stock is large, reaching nearly 4,000 tons. Tallow sells at 47s. 6d. for Butchers' Association. Cheese in good demand, and the market is pretty well cleared.

Produce.—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes firm at 29s.@30s. for Pots on the spot, and 29s. to arrive, and 31s.@33s. for Pearls. Rosin quiet at 7s.@7s. 1d. for common, 7s. 4d.@10s. for low to good medium, at 11s.@16s. for fine. Spirits of Turpentine in retail demand only, at 47s., down to 46s. Sugars in fair demand at former rates. Molasses easier for fine. Coffee dull. Rice in fair demand at previous rates. Bark, sales of Philadelphia at [illegible] from the quay, and Baltimore at 9s. Linseed Cakes lower. Linseed Oil steady at [illegible].

LONDON MARKET.

Messrs. Baring Bros. report: English Wheat firm, and foreign selling at full prices under the demand for France. White American, 57s.@58s.; Red, [illegible]@58s. Flour, [illegible]. Iron very dull; £5 [illegible] for bars and rails. Scotch Pig 48s. Coffee steady. Sugars opened flat but closed firm at full prices. Tea heavy and partially lower. Lower Congou [illegible]. Rice quiet and unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine lower, selling at 44s., in casks. Rough Turpentine [illegible]. Tallow firm [illegible]. Linseed Cakes advanced to £10 10s. for New-York in barrels, and £10 for Boston, in bags. Linseed Oil 32s., on the spot and in moderate supply. [illegible] Spanish [illegible]. Bar Silver [illegible]. Mexican Dollars [illegible]. Eagles 77s., nominal.

American Securities.—Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co. say there is very little doing—United States Fives sold at [illegible].

Latest.—Saturday Afternoon, Aug. 3.—To-day's quotations are: Erie Shares [illegible]; Illinois Central [illegible] dis.; New-York Central 71@73.

Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 3, P. M.

There has been no business in Breadstuffs to-day, [illegible] the weather [illegible] last night [illegible]. Provisions are unaltered.

HAVRE MARKET.

[For the week ending the 1st inst.]

Cotton—Sales of the week, 6,000 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 115f.; *bas*, 112f. The market closed [illegible] stock in port, 270,000 bales.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull and heavy; no sales. Corn steady and in good demand; sales 80,000 bushels, at 33c. Oats firm, at 25c.@25½c.; sales, 900 bushels. Rye, at 45c. Whisky nominal, at 16½c. Canal Freights steady, at 11c. on Corn, 12c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 330,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—700 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Aug. 14—P. M.

Flour in moderate demand; market steady. Wheat firmer, but quiet. Sales [illegible] bushels, at 93c. for Green Bay Club; $1 04 for Red Ohio, and 91c. for Milwaukee Club. [illegible] Corn steady and in good demand; sales [illegible] bushels at [illegible]. Other Grains quiet. Whisky nominal at 15½@16c. Freights unchanged. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 80,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—3,300 bbls. Flour; 48,000 bushels Wheat; 132,000 bushels Corn; [illegible] bushels Oats.

Oswego, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Flour unchanged; sales moderate. Wheat and Corn quiet, in consequence of the firmness of holders, and uncertainty as to when the break at Mead Lock will be repaired. Red Winter Wheat held at $1 07. Corn, 38c.@39c., without sales. Freights dull and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—[illegible] bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,121 bbls. Flour, 18,700 bush. Wheat, 7,200 bush. Corn.

Chicago, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Flour quiet. Wheat declined 1c.; sales [illegible] 74c.@75c., No. 2 71½c.@72c., in store. Corn declined to 25½c.@25¾c., half afloat. Oats quiet. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bush. Wheat, [illegible] bush. Corn, 14,000 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bush. Wheat, 218,000 bush. Corn, [illegible] bush. Oats. Freights, ½c. advance. Exchanges unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 77¾; Reading Railroad, 18¾; Morris Canal, 25; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 14—*In steamship Africa, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Schneidler and daughter, Havana; J. A. Robinson, Mexico; T. Robinson Warren, South America; Mr. and Mrs W. Humphrey, Milwaukee; J. G. [illegible], Havana; A. Franche, Havana; Miss Rowan, Liverpool; R. T. Hermandez, Cuba; J. Fundas Lippincott, Philadelphia; John Paul, Charleston; E. Macmillan, Charleston, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane and family, Newport, R. I.; E. L. Corning, New-York; L. Otto P. Meyer, Paris; Robert Mure, Charleston, S. C.; G. B. Dixwell, Boston; [illegible]; David Dunlap, New-York; [illegible] New-York; A. D. [illegible]; Oregon; James Nicholson, New-York; [illegible] adelphia; Thomas Kerr, Rockford, [illegible]; Brooklyn; H. [illegible]; [illegible] mer. Washington [illegible] chester, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible].

Aug. 14—*In steamship* [illegible]—[illegible] Le Grande, Miss Fawcett, [illegible] Dr. Cheever and lady, Mr. Preston, lady, 5 [illegible] son and secretary, Master Beaucliffe, R. Walker, [illegible] Vandenhoff, Osborne Howes, C. W. Dexter, Charles [illegible] son, R. C. Wright, J. C. Purdon, Mr. Hart, A. Cuthbert, Mr. Milliken, Mr. Spanch, L. Noell, J. Thompson, W. T. Poole, Mr. Wilson and servant, Bishop James, Rev. R. J. James, A. Mattock and lady, N. Millard, Mr. and Miss Coddington, Mr. and Miss Horton, Ensign Hopkins, F. Koing, Mr. Berrie, Dr. Dupree, Mr. Agnew, Henry [illegible], Mr. Riggoli, lady and infant, T. P. Lexe, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Geo. Fardell, John Willock, Mrs. and Miss Nash, J. P. Kirkwood and lady, W. F. Illx, lady and child, Miss J. Ewart, Mr. and Mrs. Davey, Mr. Degener, L. Wells, Mr. Berard, Dr. James Hall, James Dunham, James Stitt, Alex. Petrie, F. Vogel, R. R. Morrison, S. D. Morrison, W. Carr, James Robertson, George Meakin, Robert Spedding, George Caga, C. Hewitt, F. Pearce, Col. C. T. Stewart, Mr. Waterman, W. A. Meek, Mr. Kirkland, L. S. L. Oliver and friend, Geo. Wilson, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Levy, J. H. Wray, T. S. Senill, Geo. Graham, Mr. Watkins, George A. Jackson, Mr. Mott, W. F. Murray, Mr. Lawrence, Peter Donald, C. H. Sheehan, Dallette [illegible], Charles Todd, D. Billing, Mr. Harrison, W. Collins, [illegible] Lightfoot, A. McLean, R. D. Wood, H. H. Carryl, C. Walker, wife and 2 children, John Taylor, Felix Saron, James Haworth, G. Thorling, Capt. W. Porter, Mrs. Birley and infant, W. Hanlon, Miss Catherine Sedwidge, F. [illegible] mon, A. Spiera, Henry Wait, James Darrell, G. Barnes and son, E. Beadle, Mrs. Kent, Lovett and Bergin, [illegible] Officers.—Total, 133.

Aug. 14—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg, &c.*—W. S. Von Hanswych, Wilhelm and Emma Nathan, L. L. Arnold, H. T. Anderson, M. Mullany, M. Marrexelle, R. Payne, M. Payne, T. Whorter, Leopold Windisch, H. L. Von Berlepsch, Dorothea and Alexander Berlepsch, Geo. Klinkeland family, Amalia Stein, Elise Oxholm, G. Zugbaum, Julie Merkel, Ernest Ehrlich, Geo. Von Dalwigk, H. Siefle, Ida Strom, Josef Thomsen, Josef, Dorothea and Bertha Schmidt, C. S. Rottner, H. Ehrentried, J. Grimer, Peter Schulz, Louis Ott, J. Richardson, H. Smith, H. Noelle, R. Thomas, F. Starnberg, J. Jarpe, F. Hayner, J. Paine, and 144 in the steerage.

In brig Delta, from Havana—P. Russell, James Rogers, Charles Ullman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 5 10 | Sun sets ... 6 59 | Moon sets ... 12 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 31 | Gov. Island. 2 20 | Hell Gate.... 3 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Shantung, Peel, Hong Kong. ——; Bremen, Neyland, Glasgow, Howland & Aspinwall.

Brigs Caroline, Porter, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Caledonia, (Br.,) Jones, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; S. Gardner, Rogers, Antigua, master.

Schooners R. C. Russell, Cropper, Snow Hill; Fellow Craft, Kane, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Chesapeake, Willetts, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast, to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Bavaria, (Ham.,) Mier, Hamburg July 28, via Southampton 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has experienced westerly winds and gales, with high head sea, during the voyage. Aug. 4, lat. 49 46, lon. 25 10, exchanged signals with ship Cultivator, from Liverpool July 21. Aug. 6, lat. 49 16, lon. 29 30, spoke Br. ship Lucent, bound E.; 6th, lat. 48 44, lon. 34 20, Br. ship Lyons M. Henry, bound E.; 7th, lat. 48 10, lon. 39 00, Br. ship Advice, from Liverpool for Quebec. Between the 9th and 10th, at 12 P. M., passed Cape Race, and not seeing the News Yacht, threw the news overboard abreast of the Cape. Anchored in Quarantine at 1:45 this morning. She brings $13,900 in specie.

Steamship Persia, Judkins, Liverpool Aug. 3, and Queenstown the 4th, at 7 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 6th inst., lat. 51 15, lon. 18 59, passed a steamship bound E., supposed the City of Washington, hence; 10th, lat. 46 16, lon 47 10, passed steamship Great Eastern, from Quebec for Liverpool; 12th inst., lat. 43 46, lon. 57 21, passed a steamship bound E., supposed the City of Baltimore, hence; 13th, lat. 41 19, lon. 65 18, passed Brem. bark Invincible, bound W. The P. brings $28,000 in specie.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse and passengers to F. Perkins. This morning, at 10 o'clock, one mile N. of Squan, passed a brig with loss of foremast; wind at the time blowing heavy from N. E.; she would probably go ashore.

Steamer Middlesex, Tront, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Taconey, Ety, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Lizzie Harmon, (of Liverpool,) Cutten, Liverpool June 18, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. July 14, lat. 43 40, lon. 37 25, spoke whale bark Millinocket, from New-Bedford; had been absent two years, and would remain out another year: bad shipped home oil, and had 160 bbls. sperm on board; reported whales very scarce.

Ship Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool July 21, with coal and 30 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Came to anchor in the Lower Bay Monday night. Had light weather most of the passage.

Bark Oregon, Chase, New-Haven 12 hours, in ballast, to master.

Brig Leanna, (Br.,) Johnson, Lingan, C. B., 23 ds., via Halifax 11 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Had calms and fog the entire passage.

Brig Quanna, (Br.,) Brown, Lingan, C. B., Aug. 2, with coal to Richard Irwin.

Brig Delta, Jackson, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Trask & Dearborn. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Brig Abner Taylor, (of Bangor,) Tapley, St Croix July 30, with rum, &c., to T. H. Sanford. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Emily Keith, Lockwood, Buenos Ayres 40 ds., with hides and wool to master.

Schr. Bell, Peck, Gardiner, Boston 3 ds., in ballast. While coming down the East River, and when off the Battery, came in contact with schr. Susan, brick laden, carrying away the lee-rail and fore-chains. The Susan had port bow badly stove.

Schr. Dashaway, Cumminger, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston 2 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. William Allen, (3-masted,) Crampton, Boston, with mdse., for Baltimore.

Schr. Sarah Lehn, Sherman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, Pendleton, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Amanda, Kelley, Eastport 7 ds., with laths.

Schr. Louisa, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Augusta, Kelley, New Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. Oregon, Graves, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. John W. Miner, Baker, Providence 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Smith, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. N. Slater, Mitchell, Hartford, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S.

The packet ship London is at anchor in Quarantine.

Sailed.

Steamships Matanzas, for Matanzas, and passed Quarantine at [illegible] A. M.; Africa, (Br.,) Liverpool. Bark Ester, (Ital.) Havre, and anchored at Quarantine. Schr. Messenger, Rochelle.

No vessels went to sea yesterday, (13th,) in consequence of the storm.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 14—Arr. schr. Kate Sargeant, from Jacmel.

Spoken, &c.

Alfred—Swedish brig, Aug. 5, lat. 31 9, lon. 63 18.

Eliza Ayres—[illegible] for Halifax, no date, lat. [illegible].

Herbert—schr. for [illegible], Aug. 8, lat. 41, lon. 67.

J. P. Haswell—brig, Haswell, from Wilmington, Del., bound [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres [illegible] Mary Elizabeth, for St. Thomas [illegible].

KNOWLEDGE [illegible] STACH IS [illegible] for the protection of the public every box [illegible] is solicited to their [illegible].

AS WAITER.—A WAITER'S SITUATION wanted by a young Frenchman, who will be found [illegible] trustworthy; has lived in most respectable families, to which he will refer for his qualifications; no objection to go to any part of the country. Call or address WAITER, Howell's Fruit-store, 693 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements [illegible]. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 69 6th av., New-York.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.*]

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE, KY.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 12.

A dispatch says that a land slide occurred Sunday night at 10 o'clock, about 17 miles from Richmond, on the Manassas route. Eight cars containing soldiers were smashed and shivered to pieces. Two companies from Louisville were the principal sufferers.

Nothing has been publicly done by the Confederate Congress to-day.

Returns from Tennessee show a majority for the Confederate Constitution of 52,000, and for Gov. HARRIS of about 30,000. In the First District, Mr. NELSON is elected to both the National and Confederate Congress, by a large majority. In the Third District, MAXWELL received 7,062 votes for the Confederate Congress, and 2,045 for the National Congress.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 10th, says that Gens. LEE and ROSECRANS attempted to get the advantage of each other in an advance position, and a battle ensued. Forty Nationals were killed, but the Confederates met with but little loss. Gen. LEE had two and Gen. ROSECRANS four regiments. Gen. LEE afterward commenced fortifying the pass he had gained near Big Spring, in Pocahontas County, fifteen miles from Huntersville, which commands the turnpike from Randolph to the Lewisburgh and Central road.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes extracts from private letters from Tampa, dated Aug. 1, which say that the schooner *Wanderer*, which had been captured by the National fleet, brings news of the capture last night of the United States steamer *Crusader* by the Confederates.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 12.

Gov. HARRIS orders all the firearms and swords belonging to the State of Tennessee to be collected by constables and sent to the military authorities at Nashville, Knoxville or Memphis.

The Richmond *Examiner* endeavors to convey the impression that the National troops burned Hampton.

Yellow fever is raging at Vera Cruz.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

DOWER's Warehouse, wherein the Government had stored contraband goods, was burglariously entered last night, and pistols and other arms stolen.

The Charleston *Evening News* has suspended. Most of the other Southern papers have raised the prices.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

It is reported here that the two regiments composing Camp Boone, Tenn., have received orders to proceed to Virginia.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes a memorial protesting against Southerners purchasing Confederate stores in Northern markets during the hostilities.

The Macon *Telegraph* says that Gov. HARRIS is informed that Gen. FREMONT was preparing, with 25,000 men, to operate against Gen. PILLOW, at New Madrid, Missouri. Gov. HARRIS said he could put 50,000 picked men into the field in a few days, and would reinforce Gen. PILLOW.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Six prisoners, taken at the Point of Rocks, were sent hence to-day, under guard, for Fort McHenry, it is supposed.

Various reports are circulating in the camps that the rebel militia is collecting in various points in Upper Virginia.

A regiment was at Sheppardstown on Sunday, and the encampment visible from the Maryland Heights.

There is great activity at Head-quarters.

Maryland Secessionists continue to be brought in for prowling along the lines. Some important arrests have been made.

No attack is anticipated at present from the enemy.

The work on the bridge is progressing. The structure will be passable shortly.

The general health in the camps is good.

The weather is rainy and somewhat cooler.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Governor's Island is rapidly accumulating recruits, some ten or twelve offices sending weekly into it detachments of able-bodied men. The area of the Island is 25 acres, and there were, a few days since, 180 guns on it. The permanent party consists of 140 men. There are 75 guns on the Castle Battery, 96 in the Garrison, and nine guns on the South Battery. There are buildings at Castle William and the South Battery—the officers' quarters, the ordnance department, the hospital, the school-house, carpenter shop, guardroom, ten-pin alley, billiard-room and sergeant's quarters—the whole making quite a village, which looks very picturesque from the Bay. Annexed is a full list of the Regular Army officers now on the Island, and elsewhere at this station:

C. F. Smith, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Tenth Infantry, Superintending General Recruiting Station and commanding post.

William J. Sloan, Surgeon.

S. W. Crawford, Assistant-Surgeon.

G. C. Hollingbush, Assistant Surgeon.

C. A. McCall, Acting Assistant Surgeon, Fort Wood.

Joseph Updegraff, Captain Fifth Infantry, Commandant recruits.

H. S. Hawkins, Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S., A. A. Q. M. and Adjutant.

G. W. Vanderbilt, (son of the Commodore,) Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry, commanding Fort Wood.

H. Cening, Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry, on duty at Fort Wood.

Lieut. Burlie, Ninth Infantry, commanding Fort Lafayette.

W. H. Sterling, Second Lieutenant First Infantry, commanding Fort LaFayette.

M. R. Marston, Second Lieutenant First Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company D.

S. Snyder, Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company I.

I. M. Broom, Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company G.

J. T. Price, Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company E.

S. M. Sprole, (recruiting in New-York,) Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company H.

W. T. Godwin, Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company D.

Bedloe's Island has also a company of regulars stationed on it. They were sent over to Fort Columbus some time since, as some volunteer regiment was reported to be about drilling on Bedloe's, but returned again to the old post.

The troops on the Island were yesterday reinforced by two detachments of men recently recruited, one in Philadelphia and the other in Rochester. They were immediately turned over to the command of Col. SMITH.

The propeller *Curlew* yesterday went on a trial trip, which will decide whether she will be purchased or not. The *Potomac* is rapidly preparing for commission in the steam. The chartered vessel *National Guard* having been detained by the storm, will go to sea to-day. The *Monticello*, steam gun-boat, is fitting out. The *Kuhn*, *Nightingale*, *Pampero*, and the steam gun-boat *Connecticut*, are anchored at the Yard. A few non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps arrived at the Brooklyn Barracks, yesterday, from the National Capital.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN LOST BY THE REBELS.

From the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Monday, July 28, 1861.

With the utter want of system on the part of the Government to acquire and communicate information of what transpires, we have to depend upon such reliable statements as we can obtain, from time to time, from those who witness and participate in the great events which are occurring. The Government itself is under the necessity, has no own correspondent, of seeking information from individuals who come on here from the scenes of action and, therefore, cannot be expected to communicate anything. I have already commented upon this want of system and capacity in the Administration, and need not repeat my remarks. I shall proceed, then, to inform you of what I have learned since I last wrote.

It is settled without question, that at one time during the fight our Army was on the eve of being defeated. This was in the early part of the afternoon. Our lines extended five or six miles, parallel with the course of Bull Run and behind that stream. Gen. BEAUREGARD had intrenched himself here, and had skillfully prepared this place as the battle-field. BEAUREGARD's head-quarters were to the right of the centre of the line, and Gen. JOHNSTON's was on the extreme left. Bull Run is an easy fordable stream, except during heavy rains; but, in front of the Army, its banks in most places were steep. At the extreme left of our lines this stream had a bend southward, which inclosed the forces there in a sort of semi-circle, and was shallow and easily forded. The enemy first made his appearance in force on the right, in front of BEAUREGARD. He made demonstrations there, as if he had selected that as the battle-ground. He opened and continued a heavy fire from his batteries, but did not advance to make an attack with his infantry. But little damage was done by this distant cannonading. After this had continued for some time, and no advance being made, BEAUREGARD became convinced the attack was to be made in another direction, and that this demonstration was designed to cover the real purpose of the enemy. He proceeded to the left, where JOHNSTON's wing of the Army was placed, and there he discovered the enemy's columns were arriving, in immense masses, to outflank him, and JOHNSTON engaged in a desperate fight with greatly superior numbers. It was apparent the enemy's purpose was to turn the extreme left of JOHNSTON's forces. *This was our weakest point, and the movement showed good generalship.* JOHNSTON had less than 15,000 men with which to resist this attacking column. BEAUREGARD saw instantly the battle-ground was there. He immediately called up the available force near, and directed them to support JOHNSTON. The latter General was making a most gallant defence.

The battle raged furiously for two or three hours. An eye-witness of the scene, who stood on an eminence, about a mile and a quarter off, says he saw the immense masses move to and fro, like the undulations of the waves of the ocean, as the tide of battle inclined to one side or the other. The fate of the day hung in an uncertain balance. The heavy column of the enemy pressed down upon our gallant regiments, and cutting them to pieces with artillery, made them waver. *Detached squads of broken companies and regiments had begun to leave the field, and were making the best of their way for Manassas Junction.*

The day was all but lost. Scattered and exhausted as were our men, victory for a time inclined to favor the overwhelming Army of the enemy; and its General, believing he had gained a victory, dispatched the news to Washington. Happily, at this critical juncture, KERSHAW, CASH and KEMPER slemmed and turned the adverse tide, driving the frightened foe before their accurate fire and rapid charges. Both BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON rallied their forces, and led them in person to the attack. Soon after, ELZEY's and SMITH's brigades, of about four thousand men, came up opportunely and reinforced our Army. *This reinforcement, with the heroic rally made by the Generals, after Kershaw turned the tide of the battle in our favor, decided the fortunes of the field.*

"Great as the victory has been, its results would have been incalculable could we have pursued the flying and terror-stricken enemy to the Long Bridge. And why was it not done? Simply because BEAUREGARD had not the force. Though only a part of the Army was engaged in actual battle, all had been on active duty the whole day. The combined forces of BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON did not exceed thirty-five thousand men in the field. At least half of these were engaged in the fight; the rest were under the fire of the enemy's guns, with an occasional encounter. All, in fact, were on the battle-field and in battle array from the earliest hour in the morning till the defeat in the evening. Every man was needed. There were no reserves."

LAW FOR THE EXPULSION OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE SOUTH.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES."

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That, whenever there shall be declared war between the Confederate States and any foreign nation or Government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the Confederate States by any foreign nation or Government, and the President of the Confederate States shall make public proclamation of the event, or the same shall be proclaimed by act of Congress, *all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the hostile nation or Government, being males of fourteen years of age and upwards, who shall be within the Confederate States, and not citizens thereof, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, or secured and removed as alien enemies; Provided,* that, during the existing war, citizens of the United States residing within the Confederate States, with intent to become citizens thereof, and who shall make a declaration of such intention, in due form, and acknowledging the authority of the Government of the same, shall not become liable, as aforesaid, nor shall the act extend to citizens of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Arizona and New-Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. The President of the Confederate States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized by his proclamation or other public act, in case of existing or declared war, as aforesaid, to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the Confederate States, shall refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish such regulations in the premises as the public safety may require.

SEC. 3. Immediately after the passage of this act, the President of the Confederate States shall, by proclamation, require all citizens of the United States, being males of fourteen years and upwards, within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being citizens of the Confederate States, nor within the proviso of the first section of this act, to *depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of said proclamation;* and such persons remaining within the Confederate States after that time shall become liable to *be treated as alien enemies;* and in all cases of declared war, as aforesaid, aliens resident within the Confederate States, who shall become liable as enemies, as aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed the time for the disposition of their effects and for departure, which may be stipulated by any treaty with such hostile nation or Government, and when no such treaty may exist, the President shall prescribe such time as may be consistent with the public safety, and accord with the dictates of humanity and national hospitality.

SEC. 4. After any declared war, or proclamation as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several Courts of the Confederate States and of each State having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several Judges, and Justices of the Courts of the Confederate States, and they are hereby authorized upon complaint against any alien or alien enemy as aforesaid, or persons coming under the provisions of this act, who shall be resident or remaining in the Confederate States, and at large within the jurisdiction of such Judge or Court, as aforesaid, contrary to the intent of this act and of the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, or the regulations prescribed by him in pursuance of this act, to cause such alien or aliens, person or persons, as aforesaid, to be duly apprehended and conveyed before such Court, Judge or Justice for examination, and after a full examination and hearing in such complaint, and sufficient cause therefor appearing, shall order such alien or aliens, person or persons, to be removed out of the territory of the Confederate States, or to be otherwise dealt with or restrained conformably to the intent of this act, and the proclamation or regulations which may be prescribed as aforesaid; and may imprison or otherwise secure such alien person until the order which shall be made shall be performed.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Marshal of the District in which any alien enemy or person offending against the provisions of this act shall be apprehended, who, by the President of the Confederate States, or by the order of any Court, Judge or Justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart and to be removed as aforesaid, to execute such order by himself or deputy, or other discreet person; and for such execution the Marshal have the warrant of the President or the Court, or Judge, as the case may be.

JUSTICE TO A LOYAL REGIMENT.

A few days since, a paragraph appeared in the TIMES, copied from the Baltimore *Sun*, which purported to be a reliable account of a desperate fight between two companies of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed of naturalized Irishmen, and commanded by Col. JOSHUA T. OWEN, of Philadelphia. The "bloody conflict" was represented as having occurred in Canton, near Baltimore, as the regiment was on its way home. It now appears that the story in the *Sun* was a pure secession fabrication, and simply designed to bring a brave and orderly corps into disrepute. An officer of the regiment supplies to the *Irish-American*, of this City, a statement of the facts of the case. He says:

"In the name of the officers and men of the 'Irish Brigade,' Twenty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, I tender you their grateful thanks for your prompt refutation of the base slander uttered against them by that matchless sheet of scurrility, the Baltimore *Sun*, in its issue of the 31st ult. The facts of the case were as follows, as related to me by several members of the Twenty-fourth: About the time the train on which they were *packed* was about starting for Philadelphia it was discovered that several members of regiments, then stationed at Baltimore, were seated among the members of the Twenty-fourth. These stragglers were told to get down off the cars, which some of them refused to do, whereupon the boys of the Twenty-fourth compelled them, without much ceremony, to do so. The above is the ground for the *Sun's* outrageous and infamous libel upon the officers and men of the 'Irish Brigade.'"

JUDGE CATRON

Judge CATRON, who recently delivered a noble charge to a St. Louis jury defining the crime of treason, has had occasion to visit Nashville to see a near relative who was at the point of death. The Nashville *Union and American* called attention to his presence in the city, and declared that the nature of his errand alone shielded him from violence. Subsequently it published the following card: "I called to see Judge CATRON soon after his return from holding the National Court at St. Louis, and conversed with him fully relative to his position in the present contest between the North and South, and am fully satisfied that his mission to Missouri resulted in saving our friends there, and that Judge CATRON's feelings are with the South. It is true that he yet clings to the hope that the Union may possibly be preserved, or a reconstruction may take place, as many other good citizens of his age still hope for, and that a revolution will occur in public opinion at the North, when they will concede to the South all they ask. There are very few left in the South that sympathize with Judge CATRON in this wish, but at the same time there is nothing in it inconsistent with his preference for the South in a final division. I may add here that I entertain no doubt whatever, from my conference with Judge CATRON, that when the current of events shall satisfy his mind that this illusion is without foundation, as surely will occur, he will take his natural position by the side of his kindred, friends, and countrymen, and will prove his feelings now in dicate) one of the staunchest and truest friends of the Southern Government.

I write this as a matter of justice to Judge, [illegible] whose feelings are not generally understood. He wishes to live among his old friends and acquaintances here, and, after due conference with him, I can see nothing in his wishes in this respect inconsistent with the interests of our community. He will not undertake to hold a National Court here again, no matter what may occur, as he stated to me several times.

Judge CATRON is too old to form new associations, is earnest and honest, and a better and more reliable friend to our cause than many who are not excepted to by any. V. K. STEVENSON.

THE BODY OF COL. CAMERON.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 9.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War of the United States, has been singularly exercised about the body of his deceased brother, Col. CAMERON, of the New-York Volunteers, killed at Manassas. Actuated by a silly pride about addressing Gen. JOHNSTON on the subject in the latter's proper official capacity, just as the British authorities were towards our WASHINGTON, he has resorted to every device to secure this object. Some are already known to the public. A day or two ago a flag of truce came to our pickets and sent in the following to Col. J. E. B. STUART, of the Cavalry, commanding at Fairfax Court-house:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1861.

To whom it may concern:

The bearers, Messrs. GORMAN, of Baltimore, APPLEGATE and STERLING, visit Richmond for the single purpose of obtaining the remains of the late Col. CAMERON.

All United States troops will show them the utmost courtesy and protection going and returning.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Col. STUART returned the communication with the following indorsement:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FAIRFAX C. H., Aug. 2, 1861.

The within communication has been sent me, but being addressed "to *whom it may concern*," is returned for the reason that its objects does not *concern* me, nor any one else that I am aware of, in the Confederate States of America. J. E. B. STUART, Colonel First Cavalry, Commanding.

The gentlemen were also informed that Gen. JOHNSTON, when properly addressed on the subject, would give any aid in his power for the recovery of Col. CAMERON's remains.

News from California by the Pony Express

OUTER TELEGRAPH STATION, 50 MILES WEST OF FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The Pony Express passed here at 9 P. M., yesterday, from San Francisco, with dates to the 3d inst. for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Arrived on the 31st, ship *Indiaman*, Boston; Aug. 2, bark *Louise*, Sydney; brig *Edward Walfum*, Australia.

Sailed, on the 31st ult., ship *Andrew Jackson*, for New-York; brig *Mephester*, for Manila; 2d inst., *Sunrise*, for Callao.

The steamer *Golden Gate* sailed on the 1st inst., for Panama, with two hundred and twenty passengers, and $1,370,000 in treasure.

The heaviest shippers of the treasure were: Wells, Fargo & Co., $402,000; Parrott, $157,000; Davidson, $128,000; Donohue, Rohlston & Co, $125,000; Salter & Church, $100,000; Coleman & Co., $81,000; Hentrich, $70,000; Rebyman, $66,000; Schoale Bros., $60,000; Shantt, $50,000; Fallant & Wild, $30,000; Brunnage, $20,000.

The total amount in treasure shipped hence during July is $4,270,000.

There is not much business doing, but the market is by no means quiet and few changes in prices. Foreign Brandies are active. Domestic liquors lower. Tea, Sugar and Coffee keep steady and improving. Provisions slow. Butter, 25c. Candles heavy and unchanged. Wheat—Market glutted; sales 30,000 sacks prime shipping quality at $1 45, and will go still lower.

The Pony Express arrived at the outer telegraph station, last evening, with St. Louis dates of the 25th ult., bringing the first announcement of the disastrous defeat of the National forces near Manassas, the news occupying six columns of to-day's *Bulletin* and *Alta*. It has been published as fast as received, and is just completed. The effect casts a gloom over our loyal people, who realize more generally that we are engaged in a terrible war, which may last for years, but which must be prosecuted till every foot of the Union acknowledge our Government, no matter what the cost.

On the evening of the 31st the Breckinridge Democrats attempted to hold a mass meeting in San Francisco to ratify the nominations of their Conventions. Their candidates for Governor and Congress were to address the meeting. Some 3,000 men crowded Music Hall. The speakers were present and addressed the audience, but were persecuted by storms of groans, hisses and never-ending cheers for the Stars and Stripes and the Union. The meeting was an evidence that there is no toleration for secession sympathies in San Francisco.

There have been several fires since the last Pony Express. APPLETON's line hotel at San José was destroyed by fire on Thursday A. M., the 31st. On the same evening the Washington House, on Davis-street, near Washington, together with some adjoining buildings, were burned. Loss, $80,000.

The Consul for Saxony, Mr. JULIUS KRETHAUSEN, died suddenly, yesterday, at San Francisco.

All the Germans of San Francisco are preparing a gorgeous flag for Gen. SIGEL, the hero of the late successful engagement with the rebels in Missouri.

A shipment of 300 tons of copper ore from Calaveras County will be made in the bark *Costantia* for South Wales, where it will be melted. The vessel will sail in a few days. The copper mines are assuming an important position among the mineral resources of the State.

A considerable town has already grown up in the neighborhood.

The new Sunday law goes into effect this week, and many saloons and places of amusement will keep open next Sunday as usual, intending to subject themselves to prosecution for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law.

It being ascertained that California is entitled to one more representative in Congress than the number now nominated, the Union Democratic State Central Committee is called to meet on the 15th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the nomination of a third candidate in the Congressional ticket of the Union Democrats. It is presumed the Republicans and Breckinridgers will follow the example. Only six of the twenty-one papers that supported BRECKINRIDGE last Fall are now opposed to the Union Democratic tickets. The rest sustain the Union Democracy. It is believed, however, that the Breckinridgers will poll 20,000 votes at the ensuing election.

Oregon news has been received overland.

In consequence of unfavorable weather there will be a great deficiency of crops. There will not be more than one-half the amount of wheat of last year.

Col. WALLACE, the Republican candidate, is undoubtedly elected to Congress from Washington Territory. His majority over GARFIELD, at latest accounts, was 407.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... AUG. 14, 1861.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88	50	Pacific Mail S. Co. s30	75½
5,000	U. S. 5s '65, Cou	86	20	do	75¾
10,000	Treas. 6 ℔ c. 2 year	96	73	do	76
25,500	do	96⅛	50	do	76⅜
500	do	96¼	50	N. Y. C. R. R. d. opg	74
300	Michigan 6s	80	100	do ... p.&c	74
1,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	45	200	do ... b30	74
45,000	do	44⅞	50	do ... p &c	73¾
12,000	do	44⅞	10	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14
5,000	do ... s3	44⅜	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b60	21
5,000	do ... s3	44⅛	50	Erie Railway	26¾
5,000	Va. State 6s ... s30	52⅞	100	do ... s30	26
7,000	do	53⅛	50	Mich. Central R. b30	42¾
500	do	54	50	do ... b30	42¾
10,000	Missouri St. 6s ... s3	43⅝	130	do	42
5,000	do ... b30	43⅜	50	do	41¾
52,000	do	43⅝	20	do	41⅜
2,000	do ... b15	43¾	50	do ... s15	41¾
15,000	do	43⅝	5	Panama Railroad	107⅛
10,000	do ... b10	43⅝	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64
11,000	do	43⅞	100	do ... s30	63⅜
2,000	Mo. 6s, Iss'd to H. & St. J. R.	46⅛	5	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	94
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s	64	100	Galena & Chic. R. c.	65⅞
5,000	N. C. State 6s ... s3	66	50	do	65¾
6,000	do	66	50	do ... s10	65⅝
1,000	Georgia State 6s	70¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	28
4,000	do	70	200	do ... s30	29
1,000	Cal. State 7s	76⅛	100	do	29¾
4,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. 1st M. S. F. Conv. Bs.	97	1,000	do	29⅞
5	Metropolitan Bk.	83	60	Chi. & Rock I. R.	39¾
22	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	81	150	do	40
20	Penn. Coal Co. ex div	75¼	100	do	39⅞
			100	Chi., Bur & Q. R.	58

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg	87¾	10	Imp. & Trad. Bank	78
5,000	Tr. 6 per c. 2 yr	96⅞	20	Pac. M. St. Co	77¾
5,000	do	96⅝	80	do ... s30	76¾
2,000	Tr. 12 per c. Notes	101¾	25	do	77⅛
1,000	Ill. Canal Bs. '60	80	100	do ... s30	77
1,000	Lou. St. 6s	65	161	N. Y. C. R. ex-d. p.&c	74¾
3,000	Ken. State 6s	77¾	100	Erie Railway	26⅜
10,000	Ten. State 6s, '90	44⅞	35	Erie Railway pref	46⅛
10,000	do	45	25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	44	150	Cl. & Toledo R.	30⅛
2,000	do ... b30	44⅛	100	do ... b30	30⅛
1,100	Er. R. 5th M. B. s10	64	1000	do	30¾
10	Continental Bank	69	100	Ch. & R. I. R.	40¼
10	Metropolitan Bank	82	100	do	40⅛

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

The negotiations which have been pending in this City for some days past between the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, for the accommodation of the Money wants of the Government of the United States, under the recent Loan [illegible] of Congress, made progress to-day, in [illegible] general conference of all the Banks in question, to the extent of the following highly important and essential proposition:

"An immediate issue to be made by the Treasury Department, dated Aug. 15, 1861, and bearing interest from that date, of Treasury Notes bearing interest at 7.30, to extent of $50,000,000. The Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia associated, to take jointly this 50 million at par, with the privilege of taking at par an additional 50 million, Oct. 15, by giving their decision to the Department Oct. 1; and also at par 50 million Dec. 15, by giving their decision Dec. 1, unless said amount shall have been previously subscribed as a National Loan, it being understood and agreed that no other Government Stocks, Bonds or Treasury Notes, *except those payable on demand*, shall be negotiated or paid out by the Government until Feb. 1, 1862, should the associates avail of both privileges—or until Dec. 15, 1861, should they avail of the first only—or until Oct. 15, 1861, if they take but the present 50 million—except that the Government may negotiate in Europe, or through subscriptions to the National Loan."

The difference of opinion among some of our New-York Bankers, and the discussion which ensued on the clause leaving the Secretary free to carry out the section of the Loan Act authorizing a National issue of Notes of Circulation payable on demand, occupied several hours of the meeting, and at 6 o'clock this afternoon an adjournment was carried to 11 o'clock on Thursday forenoon, in order to pass upon the details of the negotiation. The clause in dispute, which we have placed in *italics* in the above proposition, was carried, on a division, by a considerable majority, the representatives of Boston and Philadelphia, whose Bank Note Circulation, in common with the Circulation of New-York—if not, indeed, to a greater extent—would be involved if the objections to a National currency be well taken, voted in its favor: first, as we understand their views, because there can be no competition between the local circulation of their Banks and Treasury notes payable on demand; secondly, because the use of the latter would be to save the unnecessary and frequent transfers of Gold from the great cities to points in the interior for Government, where Treasury Notes redeemable in New-York on presentation would be every way as valuable, and infinitely preferable in point of exchange and convenience, and last, because on an intimation of his own sense of duty by the honorable Secretary, who was called into the meeting, they were unwilling to place him in the attitude of seeming to ignore a provision of law plainly provided for the more convenient working of the Treasury. In these views, most of the New-York Bankers concurred; the more readily because no purpose of substituting the small note circulation of their own Banks at the seat of Government and other interior points of disbursement was directly avowed by the gentlemen who made opposition to the Treasury Circulation. The matter, which cannot, under any just view of the bearing of the question on the interests of the Banks of New-York City—which, from the indifference of their officers in preparing small notes, scarcely afford a sufficient medium for our local shopping and other trade—be deemed of first-rate importance, has been rightly settled, and in consistence with the act of Congress and the convenience of the Treasury Department. And the whole proposition, as passed upon, needs only a few provisions of detail, which have already been arranged and reported by the Select Committee to be passed upon, to complete one of the most important, and by all odds, the largest negotiations ever made in this country.

The Stock market recovered to-day the firmness which it suddenly lost, for an hour or two yesterday afternoon, on the first rumors of the battle in Missouri. A large business was done in the State Stocks, and an advance paid on Treasury Notes. The latter closed 96⅞ ℔ cent., in demand. This issue of two-year 6 ℔ cent. is nearly exhausted for the present, and it is thought that the new arrangements making under the late act of Congress for supplying Money to the Department, will speedily enhance the value of these Notes, because of the limited issue and their convertibility at par at the Custom-house. Tennessee Sixes were more freely supplied than for several days past, and the price receded to 44⅞@45 ℔ cent. cash, closing 45 ℔ cent. sales. Missouris recovered up to 43⅞@44 ℔ cent. Other descriptions were firm. On the Railway shares, New-York Central and Erie, and most of the Westerns were ½@¾ ℔ cent. higher than yesterday afternoon, and heavy purchases were made at close in Cleveland and Toledo at 30⅛@¼ ℔ cent. A quarterly dividend of 5 ℔ cent. on Pacific Mail Shares was somewhat unexpectedly announced, and the Stock went up to 77¼ ℔ cent. The profits of the concern for the quarter are said to be $275,000, which on the capital of four millions is nearly 7 ℔ cent., leaving $75,000 for the depreciation of the steam property of the concern for the Underwriters. Late in the afternoon the market left off firm, but without any very active or general speculative feeling. The pending action of the Bank and Treasury negotiation is watched with considerable interest, not so much as the means of immediately advancing the market in case of success, or the cause of depressing it in case of further delay, as for the bearing of the question upon the future quiet of the money market, and the stability of the Government Securities. The following were about the closing prices:

Central ... ex d.	74⅛	Toledo	30⅛
Erie	26⅜	Mich. Central	42⅛
Missouris	43⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	29¾
Tennessees	45	Panama	107
Galena	66	Pacific	77⅛
Rock Island	40⅛	Illinois Central	64⅛
Treasury Notes	96⅞	Hudson	33⅛

The bidding for Bank Shares was much the same as yesterday. For the leading Banks the demand will probably improve on the favorable determination of the Government negotiation:

Merchants'	88	Bank of the Republic	85
Mechanics'	90	Metropolitan	83
Union	88	Citizens'	60
City	103	Nassau	75
Chemical	400	Shoe and Leather	82
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Corn Exchange	70
State of New-York	70	Continental	66
Commerce	76	Commonwealth	60
Mercantile	106	Importers' & Traders'	90
American Exchange	75		

The bidding for the Railway Mortgages was less firm than yesterday, and 1@2 ℔ cent. difference is noticeable in several descriptions. The actual business doing is not very important:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	N. Indiana firsts	75
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ cent., '75	89½
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	T. H. & A. sec'ds ℔ c. '70	16
N. Y. Cent. seven convertible, '76	100	L. C. & Mil. [illegible]	10
Erie firsts, '68	102½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie seconds, [illegible]	15	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	35½
Erie seconds, ex. '79	95	Chi. & N. W. seconds	14
Erie thirds, '83	84	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Erie fifths, '88	64	N. J. Cen. first	103
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	102½	N. J. Cen. seconds	101½
Hud. R. sec'ds, s. f., '85	96	Gal. & Chic. firsts	97½
Harlem firsts, 1869–73	93½	Gal. & Chic. seconds	95
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Chi. & R. Island firsts	98
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Lake E. & Wabash firsts	61
M. Cen. 8 ℔ c., old	95	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	90
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c. '82	97	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	88
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. seconds	101½	Clev. & T. firsts s. f.	73
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. ass. bds	50	C. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. bds	92

The *Persia* arrived this afternoon with two days' later news from England. The *Canada* from this side, with the news of the Manassas battle, had not arrived out. The market accounts are firmer for Wheat and steady for Cotton. The Bank reduction of interest, briefly noticed by telegraph yesterday from the Quebec steamer, is thus referred to by the London *Times*:

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 1.

The Bank of England, to-day, has lowered their rate of discount from 6 ℔ cent., at which it has stood since the 16th of May, to 5 ℔ cent.

The measure was fully looked for from the state of the market during the past week, and although the returns published this evening are less favorable than [illegible] anticipated, there is no reason to question its expediency. The state of the Indian and Continental Exchanges, and the confidence inspired by the promise of the approaching harvest, together with the signs that the drain of specie to New-York is not likely to resume any serious proportions, all tend to confirm the hopes previously expressed that the closing half of the year will be far from unsatisfactory as regards the general course of commercial operations.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The funds are still dull, but there was rather less weakness towards the close of business this afternoon. Consols for Money opened at 90⅝, and closed at 90⅛ to ¼. For the account the last price was 90⅜ to ½. The rate for Money in the Stock Exchange was 4 ℔ cent.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ℔ cent., 1874	76½ @ 77½	77¼ 6½
Virginia State 6 ℔ cent.	46½ @ 47½	
Erie shares, ex. ass. Scrip	26½ @ 27½	27 6¾ 7¼ 7
Do. 7 ℔ cent. Preference	45½ @ 46½	45¾ 6
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾ @ 2	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., 1875	78 @ 80	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1875	84 @ 85	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	36½ @ 35½ dis.	36 5¾ dis.
Do. do. all paid	62 @ 64	62½
Mich. Cen. Con., 1869, 8 ℔ cent.	81 @ 83	
Do. S. F'd. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M., 1882	85 @ 87	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ℔ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1885	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1883	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1864	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. (S. F'd.,) 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. Con. Bds., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	71 @ 73	
New-York & Erie 1st M. 7 ℔ ct., 1867	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1859	90 @ 92	
Do. 3d M. 7 ℔ cent., 1883, assented	78 @ 80	79½ ¾
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent., 1865	98 @ 100	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ℔ cent, '72	96 @ 98	
Pensylvania Central Bonds: 1st Mort. 6 ℔ cent. convertible	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ℔ cent., sterling	81 @ 83	
Do. $50 shares	34 @ 36	
Philadelphia and Reading $50 shares	15 @ 20	

SPECIE LIST PER STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

McLean & Lintz	£1,925 00 00
Wakeman, Dimon & Co.	600 00 00
Snow & Burgess	2,600 00 00
Bank of the Manhattan Company	8,000 00 00
Lyles, Polhamus & Co.	1,920 00 00
Wm. Tyson	1,000 00 00
J. S. Stephenson & Co.	550 00 00
Sydney Chaplin	111 00 00
Jas. Hunter & Co.	10,000 00 00
R. P. Buck & Co.	2,452 16 05
Nesmith & Sons	1,000 00 00
Wakeman, Dimon & Co.	20,000 00 00
Total	£52,158 16 05

FROM HAVRE.

Geo. W. Platt	$10,000 00

Messrs. SAMUEL HALLET & Co., Stock and Money negotiators, No. 58 Beaver-street, have issued for the information and reference of their correspondents in Europe, a comprehensive Circular on American financial and railway affairs, to go by each weekly Cunarder. The edition to-day, prepared for the *Africa*, embraces an immense body of matter and statistical information, including an analysis of the new Loan and Tariff Acts of Congress, and the Census statistics of 1860, in convenient tabular form, accompanied with the figures of 1850. The form of the Circular is royal folio, and the tables and letter-press cover the whole four pages in fair type. The Circular will be furnished gratuitously to the American friends of the compilers, either for their own use or for transmission abroad.

The transactions at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were:

Received from all sources	$180,960
Payments on all accounts	339,784
Balance in all funds	5,119,795
For Customs	5,000
Treasury Notes	80,150

Among the Bankers from the neighboring cities, now in New-York, to confer with our own Bankers and the Secretary of the Treasury, are Messrs. JOSEPH PATTERSON, S. A. MERCER and J. AUSTIN, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. GRAY, HAVEN and DAVIS, of Boston.

Foreign Commercial by the Persia.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England, on the 1st inst., reduced its minimum rate of discount from 6 to 5 ℔ cent. The movement was fully anticipated, and consequently produced no effect on the funds.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £476,618—the total amount held being raised to £12,196,768.

The funds on the 2d were steady, and on Saturday, the 3d, there was no variation. Consols closed on that afternoon at 90⅛@¼ for both money and account.

There has been rather more demand for money at the reduced rate. Choice bills were negotiated in the open market at 4½ ℔ cent.

A reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of France was considered not improbable. The Bank of Turin had reduced its rate from 6 to 5 ℔ cent.

The London Fire Insurance Companies had reduced their enhanced rates on wharf and dock property, &c., by about 30 ℔ cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 3—P. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The late excitement in the market has subsided, and the demand this week has daily diminished, the sales yesterday being only 6,000 bales. Holders of American generally, however, are firm, and the quotations of last week remain without alteration." This week's business has been 69,510 bales, including 12,290 bales taken by speculators, and 9,110 by exporters. Yesterday (Friday) the sales were about 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing quietly at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	9½d.	Middling Orleans	8¼d.
Fair Mobile	8⅞d.	Middling Mobile	8⅛d.
Fair Uplands	8¾d.	Middling Uplands	8 3-16d.

Stock on hand, 1,019,990 bales, of which 738,000 are American.

LATEST.—Saturday Afternoon, Aug. 3.—The market has been very dull to-day, the sales only reaching 5,000 bales, including 500 to speculators and exporters. Yesterday's quotations are continued.

TRADE.—At Manchester is steady, although under the influence of the quieter tone at Liverpool buyers are inactive, and in some instances might obtain goods at slightly easier rates.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather has been unsettled, and a considerable quantity of rain has fallen. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report Flour quiet and unaltered in value. Prices range from 24s. 6d.@28s. 6d. Wheat firm, and for the lower qualities, 1d.@2d. ℔ cental dearer. Red Western, 9s. 3d.@10s.; Southern, 11s. 4d.@11s. 6d.; White Western, 12s.; Southern, 13s.@13s. 6d. Corn firm and held for a slight advance, particularly Old Mixed, which is scarce. The quotations are: Mixed and Yellow, 29s.@30s.; White, 31s.@32s. 6d., ℔ quarter.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities quote: Beef firm for good qualities, but inferior neglected. Pork dull and easier to buy. Bacon in better demand, but prices are, if anything, rather lower. Lard dull and a shade easier; prices range from 47s. 6d.@49s. The stock is large, reaching nearly 4,000 tons. Tallow sells at 47s. 9d. for Butchers' Association. Cheese in good demand, and the market is pretty well cleared.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes firm at 29s. 6d. for Pots on the spot, and 29s. to arrive, and 31s.@33s. for Pearls. Resin quiet at 7s.@7s. 1d. for common, 7s. 4d.@10s. for low to good medium, and 12s.@16s. for fine. Spirits of Turpentine in retail demand only, at 47s. down to 46s. Sugars in fair demand at former rates. Molasses easier for fine. Coffee dull. Rice in fair demand at previous rates. Bark—sales of Philadelphia at 10s. 6d. from the quay, and Baltimore at 8s. Linseed 6d.@1s. lower. Linseed Oil steady at 31s. 6d. Fish Oils inactive.

LONDON MARKETS.

MESSRS. BARING BROS. report, English WHEAT firm, and foreign selling at full prices under the demand for France. White American, 57s.@59s.; Red, 50s.@58s. FLOUR, 24s. 6d.@27s. IRON very dull, £5@£5 2s. 6d. for bars and rails. Scotch Pig 49s. COFFEE steady. SUGARS opened flat but closed firm at full prices. TEA heavy and partially ½d.@1d. lower; Congou 10½d.@11d. RICE quiet and unchanged. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE lower; selling at 49s. in casks; Rough Turpentine nominally 15s. TALLOW firm, Y. C. 47s. LINSEED CAKES advanced to £10 10s. for New-York, in barrels, and £10 for Boston, in bags. LINSEED OIL 32s. on the spot, and in moderate supply. FISH OILS nominal; Sperm £94, Cod, £36. BAR SILVER 5s. ⅜d. Mexican Dollars 4s. 10⅝d. Eagles 77s., nominal.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. say there is very little doing—United States Fives sold at 77; Virginia Sixes at 47.

LATEST.—Saturday Afternoon, Aug. 3.—To-day's quotations are: Erie Shares 27@27½; Illinois Central 35@34½ dis.; New-York Central 71@73.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 3, P. M.

There has been no business in Breadstuffs to-day, but under the influence of very heavy rains last night a rather firmer tone prevails. Provisions are unaltered.

HAVRE MARKET.

[*For the week ending the 1st inst.*]

COTTON—Sales of the week, 6,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 118f.; *bas*, 113f. The market closed firm but quiet. Stock in port, 279,000 bales.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and heavy; no sales. CORN steady and in good demand; sales, 80,000 bushels, at 35c. OATS firm, at 25c.@25½c.; sales, 900 bushels. RYE, at 45c. WHISKY nominal, at 15½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 11c. on Corn, 12c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 460,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 14—P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand; market steady. WHEAT firmer, but quiet. Sales 14,000 bushels, at [illegible] for Green Bay Club, $1 04 for Red Ohio, and 91c. for Milwaukee Club. CORN steady, and in good demand; sales 75,000 bushels at 35c. Other Grains quiet. WHISKY nominal at 15½c.@16c. FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour; 50,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—2,300 bbls. Flour; 48,000 bushels Wheat; 123,000 bushels Corn; 20,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR unchanged; sales moderate. WHEAT and CORN quiet, in consequence of the firmness of holders, and uncertainty as to when the break at Meed Lock will be repaired. Red Winter Wheat held at $1 07. CORN, 38c.@39c., without buyers. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—18,000 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,121 bbls. Flour, 18,700 bush. Wheat, 7,200 bush. Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declined 1c.; sales No. 1 74c.@75c., No. 2 71½c.@72c., in store. CORN declined to 26½c.@26¾c., half afloat. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bush. Wheat, 142,000 bush. Corn, 14,000 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bush. Wheat, 218,000 bush. Corn, 33,000 bush. Oats. FREIGHTS, ½c. advance. EXCHANGE unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 77⅞; Reading Railroad, 18⅜; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 14—*In steamship Africa, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Schneidler and daughter, Havana; J. A. Robinson, Mexico; T. Robinson Warren, South America; Mr. and Mrs. W. Humphrey, Milwaukee; J. G. Estefani, Havana; A. Franche, Havana; Miss Rowan, Liverpool; R. T. Hermandez, Cuba; J. Fundas Lippincott, Philadelphia; John Paul, Charleston; E. Macmillan, Charleston; Mr. and Mrs. De Lancy Kane and family, Newport, R. I.; E. L. Corning, New-York; L. Otto P. Meyer, Paris; Robert Mure, Charleston, S. C.; G. B. Dixwell, Boston; Jos. D. Weed, Savannah; David Dunlap, New-York; G. J. Magee, Bath, N. Y.; R. S. Pelaye, Cuba; John Philip, Matanzas; T. M. Bienvenue, New-Orleans; H. Worthington, California; Dr. E. Acosta, New-York; J. C. Chapman, Havana; Wm. C. Henle, New-York; John J. Davis, Liverpool; Wm. Lance, London; John A. Harris and son, Cuba; H. Taylor, Liverpool; J. McConnell, New-York; A. D. Cohen, Birmingham; Fred. Kuhn, Oregon; James Nicholson, New-York; H. Gomez, Philadelphia; Thomas Kerr, Rockford, Ill.; John Murdock, Brooklyn; H. Jones, Liverpool; Eugene Schumacher, Washington; Mrs. Edward Kemp and infant; Mr. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barclay, [illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 14—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Le Grande, Miss Fawcett, Miss G. E. Ward, Miss Hillyard, Dr. Cheever and lady, Mr. Preston, lady, 5 daughters, son and secretary, Master Beaneilre, R. Walker, George Vandenhoff, Osborne Howes, C. W. Dexter, Charles Lawson, R. C. Wright, J. C. Purdon, Mr. Hart, A. Cuthbert, Mr. Milliken, Mr. Spanch, L. Noell, J. Thompson, W. T. Poole, Mr. Wilson and servant, Bishop James, Rev. E. J. James, A. Mattock and lady, N. Millard, Mr. and Miss Coddington, Mr. and Miss Hulton, Ensign Hopkins, F. Koing, Mr. Berrie, Dr. Dupree, Mr. Agnew, Henry Stone, Mr. Ruggoli, lady and infant, T. P. Lexe, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Geo. Fardell, John Willock, Mrs. and Miss Nash, J. P. Kirkwood and lady, W. F. Hix, lady and child, Miss J. Ewart, Mr. and Mrs. Davey, Mr. Degener, L. Wells, Mr. Berard, Dr. James Hall, James Dunlham, James Stitt, Alex. Petrie, F. Vogel, R. R. Morrison, S. D. Morrison, W. Carr, James Robertson, George Meakin, Robert Spalding, George Tagga, C. Hewitt, F. Pearce, Col. C. T. Stewart, Mr. Waterman, W. A. Meek, Mr. Kirkland, L. S. L. Oliver and friend, Geo. Wilson, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Levy, J. H. Wray, T. S. Senill, Geo Graham, Mr. Watkins, George A. Jackson, Mr. Mott, W. F. Murray, Mr. Lawrence, Peter Donald, C. H. Sheehan, Dallette Bliss, Charles Todd, D. Billing, Mr. Harrison, W. Collins, Jno. Ogilthort, A. McLean, R. D. Wood, H. H. Carryl, C. Walker, wife and 2 children, John Taylor, Felix Saron, Jas. Haworth, G. Thurling, Capt. W. Porter, Mrs. Birley and infant, W. Hanlon, Miss Catherine Sedwidge, F. Clannon, A. Spiera, Henry Wait, James Darrell, C. Barnes and son, E. Beadle, Mrs. Kent, Lovett and Bergin, Mail Officers—Total, 133.

AUG. 14—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg, &c.*—W. S. Von Hanswych, Wilhelm and Emma Nathan, L. L. Arnold, H. T. Andersen, M. Mullany, N. Marrevelle, R. Payne, M. Payoe, T. Whorter, Leopold Windisch, H. L. Von Berlepsch, Dorothea and Alexander Berlepsch, Geo. Kinkel and family, Amalia Stein, Elise Uxholm, G. Zogbaum, Julie Mockel, Ernest Ehrlich, Geo. Von Dalwigk, H. Steffle, Ida Strum, Josef Thomser, Josef, Dorothea and Bertha Schmidt, C. S. Rottner, H. Ehrenfried, J. Grisser, Peter Schulz, Louis Ott, J. Richardson, H. Smith, H. Nicolls, R. Thomas, F. Sternberg, J. Jarpe, F. Hayner, J. Paine, and 144 in the steerage.

In brig Delta, from Havana—P. Russell, James Rogers, Charles Tilman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 10	Sun sets	6 59	Moon sets	12 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 31	Gov. Island	2 20	Hell Gate	3 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Shantung, Peel, Hong Kong, ———; Economist, Newland, Glasgow, Howland & Aspinwall.

Brigs Caroline, Porter, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Caledonia, (Br.,) Jones, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; S. Gardner, Rogers, Antigua, master.

Schooners R. C. Russell, Cropper, Snow Hill; Fellow Craft, Lane, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Chesapeake, Willetts, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast, to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Bavaria, (Ham.,) Mier, Hamburg July 28, via Southampton 31st, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has experienced westerly winds and gales with high head sea, during the voyage. Aug. 4, lat. 49 48, lon. 22 10, exchanged signals with ship Cultivator, from Liverpool July 21. Aug. 5, lat. 49 16, lon. 29 30, spoke Br. ship Urgent, bound E.; 6th, lat. 48 44, lon. 34 20, Br. ship Lydia M. Henry, bound E.; 7th, lat. 48 19, lon. 38 05, Br. ship Advice, from Liverpool for Quebec. Between the 9th and 10th inst., 12 P. M., passed Cape Race, and not seeing the News Yacht, threw the news overboard abreast of the Cape. Anchored in Quarantine at 1:45 this morning. She brings $13,000 in specie.

Steamship Persia, Judkins, Liverpool Aug. 3, and Queenstown the 4th, at 7 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 6th inst., lat. 51 16, lon. 18 38, passed a steamship bound E., supposed the City of Washington hence; 10th, lat. 48 16, lon. 47 16, passed steamship Great Eastern, from Quebec for Liverpool; 12th inst., lat. 43 46, lon. 59 21, passed a steamship bound E., supposed the City of Baltimore, hence; 13th, lat. 41 19, lon. 65 18, passed Brem. bark Invincible, bound W. The P. brings £33,756 in specie.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins. This morning, at 10 o'clock, one mile N. of Squan, passed a brig with loss of foremast, wind at the time blowing heavy from N. E.; she would probably go ashore.

Steamer Middlesex, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Lizzie Harmon, (of Liverpool,) Cutten, Liverpool June 19, with mdse to Williams & Guion. July 14, lat. 43 40, lon. 37 26, spoke whale bark Millinocket, from New-Bedford, had been absent two years, and would remain out another year; had shipped home oil, and had 100 bbls. sperm on board; reported whales very scarce.

Ship Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool July 21, with coal and 30 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Came to anchor in the Lower Bay Monday night. Had light weather most of the passage.

Bark Oregon, Chase, New-Haven 12 hours, in ballast, to master.

Brig Loanna, (Br.,) Johnson, Lingan, C. B., 23 ds., via Halifax 11 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Had calms and fog the entire passage.

Brig Quango, (Br.,) Brown, Lingan, C. B., Aug. 2, with coal to Richard Irwin.

Brig Delta, Jackson, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Trask & Dearborn. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Brig Abner Taylor, (of Bangor,) Tapley, St. Croix July 30, with rum, &c., to T. H. Sanford. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Emily Keith, Lockwood, Buenos Ayres 40 ds., with hides and wool to master.

Schr. Belle Peck, Gardiner, Boston 3 ds., in ballast. While coming down the East River, and when off the Battery, came in contact with schr. Susan, brick laden, carrying away the let-rail and fore-chains. The Susan had port bow badly stove.

Schr. Dashaway, Cumminger, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston 2 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Taylor & Co.

Schr. William Allen, (3-masted,) Crampton, Boston, with mdse., for Baltimore.

Schr. Sarah Helen, Sherman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, Pendleton, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Amanda, Kelley, Eastport 7 ds., with laths.

Schr. Louisa, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Augusta, Kelley, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. Oregon, Graves, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. John W. Miner, Baker, Providence 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Smith, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. N. Shaler, Mitchell, Hartford, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S.

The packet ship London is at anchor in Quarantine.

Sailed.

Steamships Matanzas, for Matanzas, and passed Quarantine at 7 A. M.; Africa, (Br.,) Liverpool. Bark Ester, (Ital.,) Havre, and anchored at Quarantine. Schr. Messenger, Rochelle.

No vessels went to sea yesterday, (13th,) in consequence of the storm.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 14—Arr. schr. Kate Sargent, from Jacmel.

Spoken, &c.

Alfred—Swedish brig, Aug. 5, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible].

Eliza Agnes—schr., from Baltimore for Halifax, no date, lat. 42, lon. 62 30.

Herbert—schr., for Weymouth, N. S., [illegible], lat. 41, lon. 67.

J. P. Haswell—brig, Haswell, from Philadelphia for Del., bound E., Aug. 6, lat. 31 41, lon. [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, July 5, bark Mary Elizabeth, for St. Thomas, and others as before.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD's name is on every box and package for the protection of the public, and the attention of the public is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

AS WAITER.—A WAITER'S SITUATION wanted by a young Frenchman, who will be found faithful and trustworthy; he has lived in most respectable families, to whom he will refer for his qualifications; no objection to travel or to any part of the country. Call or address WAITER, Howell's Fruit-store, 831 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of disease of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3089. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Further Reports of the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

Return of Gen. Pillow to New-Madrid.

Apprehensions of a Negro Insurrection in Tennessee.

Approach of the Rebels to the Potomac in Force.

The Small Pox Said to be Raging at Manassas.

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT PLANS.

Camps of Instruction to be Established Immediately.

Important Regulations Relative to Volunteers.

Meeting of the Breckinridge State Convention.

Adoption of a Series of Secession Resolutions.

NO TICKET TO BE NOMINATED.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 15.

It will be generally recollected that shortly after the election in 1856, the Tennessee papers gave accounts of a threatened insurrection among the slaves of a portion of the State, and that the insurrection was induced by the supposition, prevalent among the blacks, that FREMONT was coming up the river, backed by a large Army, for the purpose of liberating all the slaves. The exact details of the extent of this insurrectionary movement were never fully published; but it was known that many slaves were summarily tried and found guilty, some being executed and others sent further South. From well-authenticated sources, it is ascertained that the superstition of 1856 has been revived; that the presence of FREMONT at the head of the Western forces is already known to the negroes, and that his reappearance is hailed as a sure precursor of their liberation. This feeling has spread rapidly within the last month, and it is attracting great attention and exciting much alarm among the whites of those districts where there is a large proportion of slaves. My informant assures me that once the name of FREMONT is connected with any victory over the rebels, or that he is known to be in the State of Tennessee or Mississippi, the negroes will at once rise in rebellion. It is said that the fear of this danger at their own thresholds induced the rebels to take the offensive in Missouri, and to keep the battle-field as far as possible from the eager and watching negroes.

THE AID OF THE CAPITALISTS.

The promptness with which the capitalists of the North have responded to the call of the Government for means, has infused new life into the Departments, and is the source of a general good feeling in the city. The military authorities are sanguine, with this practical expression of the confidence of the monied interests of the country in the efforts of the Government, that the war may yet be made short and effectual.

THE LIVERPOOL CONSULATE.

Advices from Liverpool, received by the Government, show that accounts for medical aid, subsistence and clothing for distressed American seamen, incurred by BEVERLY TUCKER, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Consul at that port, have been left unpaid, though he has plundered the Consulate of a large amount of its receipts; The Vice-Consul writes that the executions against TUCKER are many and for large amounts, and that it is difficult to protect the public property of the Consulate from seizure by the Liverpool bailiffs. TUCKER'S prodigality has been immense, and his stealing on a scale almost equal to FLOYD'S. The Government has sent means to liquidate the liabilities of the Consulate.

A GOOD MOVE.

An order has been issued by the War Department to-day, directing that as fast as men are enlisted they be mustered into service and put upon subsistence, without waiting for companies to be filled up, as a preliminary condition to their going into camp. This measure will do much to hasten the completion of regiments. It is also ordered that a camp be established on Staten Island, where the recruits are to be sent, and immediately put under instruction and the routine of camp life.

LOCAL COMMISSARIES.

The Government has determined upon the appointment of five local Commissaries in the Commissary's Department. They are to have the rank of Captain, with a clerk at a salary of $900 a year. They will be stationed in the West, and their duties will be to make purchases of subsistence for the Army.

SCHOOL LANDS IN NEBRASKA.

The Secretary of the Interior has made a decision giving to the Territory of Nebraska the right to use the school lands within her jurisdiction, they being every sixteenth and thirty-sixth section in the various townships. This is the first time any territory has been accorded this right, and it places at the disposal of the territory a revenue for schools of $15,000 a year.

COL. MCCUNN IN DIFFICULTY.

Col. MCCUNN, of the Thirty-seventh New-York, has had charges preferred against him by Lieut. R. F. HUNTER, of the Second Infantry, of conduct unbecoming an officer and prejudicial to good order. The specific offence is refusing to show his pass when called upon to do so by Lieut. HUNTER, commanding the patrol, and escaping from his presence to avoid arrest.

THE SECOND MAINE MUTINOUS.

The camp of the Second Maine Regiment was also the scene of a difficulty on Wednesday night. Many of the regiment were dissatisfied at being compelled to remain in service longer than three months, they contending that they were to be regarded as militia, and, if such, they could not be held longer than three months in service out of the State. A force of regulars were sent to their camp early in the evening, and the ringleaders of the mutiny, sixty-seven in number, were arrested, and during the night were marched through the city to the Navy-yard, where they were put on board of the steamer *Powhatan*, in custody of Lieut. PRITCHARD, of the Navy.

ARRESTS.

ALEX. M. FLOWERS, a printer, resident in Washington, was arrested to-day below Alexandria by Lieut. STRAIT, of the Mozart Regiment. He is charged with having been engaged in conveying intelligence to the rebels from this city, through Georgetown, Alexandria, and across the Potomac, at points below Alexandria.

Yesterday, WM. MINER, a Virginia magistrate, and a man of influence, was arrested on suspicion of aiding the rebels. He refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Government.

LIQUOR DEALERS FINED.

Six liquor dealers, convicted of selling liquor to soldiers, were fined twenty-five dollars, each, to-day. Others guilty of the same offence are now under arrest.

COL. BOERNSTEIN.

Col. HENRY BOERNSTEIN, of the Missouri troops, and who was recently appointed Consul to Bremen, is in the city. He leaves New-York by the steamer on the 28th to assume the duties of the Consulate.

THE CASE OF MR. FAULKNER.

The examination of Mr. FAULKNER was not proceeded with to-day. The evidence of his complicity with the rebels is rapidly accumulating, and therefore the examination is delayed. I am reliably informed that a gentleman in Paris last April wrote to the State Department, giving conclusive evidence that Mr. FAULKNER was actively coöperating with the rebels. On reaching New-York in May, he again wrote these facts to the State Department. It is alleged that neither of these letters were received, but it is certain that the gentleman never had an acknowledgment of them. When he heard of the arrest of Mr. FAULKNER, he came directly to Washington and presented his facts to the military authorities.

A number of distinguished gentlemen called upon Mr. FAULKNER to-day, among them Mr. CORCORAN, the Banker, who expressed the warmest sympathy with what he was pleased to call the political persecutions of the ex-Minister.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment is encamped across the Eastern Branch, below the city. Of the ten Captains, only one, Capt. ELLIS, of the Tenth Company, remains with the regiment. Five were killed or wounded at Bull Run, and four are absent. One, Capt. CHRISTIE, it is said, ran from the field in advance of the regiment, took the first train to New-York, thence left by the first conveyance for Canada with his family, and there remains. A court-martial is to sit in the case of the regiment to-morrow. Brigadier-Gen. RUFUS KING, of Wisconsin, will preside. The alleged ringleaders are still in the guard-house. Their names are as follows:

SECOND COMPANY—Frank Cocker, George Trimble, G. B. Showel, John McMonnegal, Barnard Daily, Patrick McGovern, Alexander Irving—7.

THIRD COMPANY—Robert Armour, George Clark, John Monroe, Robert Drummond, John Callahan—5.

FOURTH COMPANY—Wm. Mitchell, Thomas McCormick, Daniel Scott, John Bacon, John L. Kilian, Owen King—6.

FIFTH COMPANY—Samuel Bolton, Andrew Robinson—2.

SIXTH COMPANY—James Fitzsimmonds, B. Strong, John Mollison, Geo. Mackay—4.

SEVENTH COMPANY—Matthew Kelly, Robert Wilson, John Pardee, Henry Bars, Geo. Jenkins, Patrick Hammond, Jas. Foster, Wm. Brown, Wm. Tate—9.

EIGHTH COMPANY—Hugh McIntyre, George Segar—2.

NINTH COMPANY—John Walker—1.

TENTH COMPANY—Cornelius Peters—1.

THE REBELS SCATTERING.

The leading rebels of Washington are thinning out, some going every day out of the city. The arrest of FAULKNER has frightened them, and the arrest of MUIR has confirmed that fright.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

There is a great activity in the Navy Department. Those who complain of the inefficiency of that branch of the service little know the immense amount of labor that has been done, an entire Navy of 150 vessels having been sent to sea within ninety days. This is better than the British Government did in the beginning of the Crimean war.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Reliable private advices from Texas, dated the 23d, represent the Union sentiment as rather on the increase, and this becomes evident as the true state of the agitators is better understood; and further, that it would extensively be manifested should National protection be afforded against the oppressions of the Disunionists. The newspapers of the State have perverted the statements made by Gen. HOUSTON from time to time, as it is positively known that he has no sympathy with secessionism. At last accounts he was in quiet seclusion on his farm awaiting events.

The designs of Col. VAN HORN, and other leaders, for the possession of the Northern States of Mexico and Lower California, depend for their fulfillment on the coöperation of the Mexican revolutionary chiefs. But so far the secession filibusters have not met with the sympathy they anticipated from those sources.

J. W. DENVER has been appointed by the President a Brigadier-General of the California volunteers.

W. S. ROWLAND, of New-York, at an interview with the President and Cabinet yesterday, tendered to the Government two additional regiments of Sharpshooters, and it is said Gen. MCCLELLAN urged their immediate organization.

The most reliable information concerning the Disunionists is, that they are slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, in prosecution of their programme to enter Maryland, and encourage and support the revolutionary spirit in that State, with ultimate designs on Washington.

An order was issued from the Adjutant-General's office to-day, appointing the officers of the regular Army, now on mustering duty in the principal cities, disbursing-officers of the funds appropriated by Congress for collecting, drilling and organizing the volunteers, under the act authorizing the President to accept the services of five hundred thousand men, &c. They are charged with the payment of all proper claims presented to them under this act, and duly authenticated and certified to by the various volunteer recruiting officers.

The premium for accepted recruits, as laid down in paragraph 1,315, in general regulation, will not, however, be allowed in the volunteer service.

Camps of rendezvous and instruction for volunteers will be established at or in the vicinity of New-York, Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and other convenient places, under charge of officers of the regular service, to facilitate the recruiting of volunteer regiments. Officers recruiting therefor are authorized to muster their men into service as enrolled. As soon as they are mustered, the men will be sent with the descriptive list to the camps of rendezvous, at which place the oath of allegiance will be duly administered by a civil magistrate or an officer of the regular Army. The cost of transportation from the place of muster will be paid by the Quartermaster at the latter station.

When the organization of regiments accepted, to be raised within a specified time, is not completed at the expiration of that period, the companies and detachments thereof already mustered into service will be liable to be assigned to other regiments, at the pleasure of the War Department.

About forty of the Highlanders, regarded as the principals in the insubordination, are still in irons at the Watch-house, and charges are being formally made out against them.

Provost Marshal PORTER has been placed specially in charge of the bridges over the Potomac. Passes to cross them will hereafter be obtained from him.

Maj. MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia, has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General, and Assistant Adjutant-General MCGREVER has been detached from the staff of Gen. MCDOWELL and ordered to duty on the staff of Gen. FREMONT.

The sixty-six mutineers of the Second Maine Regiment will, it is said, be sent to the Tortugas, where they will serve the remainder of their term.

The Pennsylvania Campbell Artillery Regiment, the first of the kind organized in the United States by volunteers, are vigorously at work at their encampment and drill five times per day.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The trial by Court-martial of Col. MILES, charged with unofficer-like conduct on the Centreville Heights on the day of the battle of Bull Run, is still progressing, the Court being held in the City Council Chamber. The witnesses on the part of the prosecution are not more than half through. The counsel for Col. RICHARDSON, the complainant, is Lieut.-Col. LARDNER, of Detroit, and for Col. MILES, REVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore.

Last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the enemy's signal lights were plainly seen from here in the direction of Fairfax Court-house. They were visible for nearly an hour.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN paid a visit to Alexandria, today, for the first time since the battle of Bull Run. He is recovering slowly from the wound he received at that time, but hopes soon to assume command of his brigade.

Twenty rebel cavalry scouts were seen, yesterday, six miles from here, in the direction of Mount Vernon.

Information, thought to be reliable, has been received here, that rebel batteries are being erected at White House Point, also at Quantico, ten miles this side of Aquia Creek.

The *Pawnee* suddenly steamed up last night, and went down the river to make a reconnoissance.

The report that the small-pox is raging to a fearful extent at Manasses Junction, is credited here by Secessionists; also, by those in military authority.

M. F. LOWERY, who was arrested on the 8th of August, while making his way outside of our lines, on the charge of being a spy, had a hearing to-day before the Provost Marshal, after which he was sent to Washington.

Mr. PLOWES, who was a clerk in the Census Bureau, was discharged on the 6th inst.; on the 7th, he wrote a letter to a Mr. RUSSEL, to whom he owed board, stating that he was going to Richmond. The next day he was arrested.

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 14, } via BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 15. }

A few Confederate scouts attempted last night to cross Hampton Creek, but were fired upon by our pickets, and quickly retired.

Hampton is nightly visited by the Confederates.

Lieut. CROSBY'S recent expedition to Accomac and North Hampton Counties has nearly broken up the contraband trade between the eastern and western shores of the Chesapeake. In some of the places visited by him there was a strong and outspoken Union sentiment.

Five hundred unprepaid letters from the National prisoners at Richmond, left on the Baltimore boat by the released surgeons, were to-day generously forwarded by Gen. BUTLER.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. WOOL.

Gen WOOL, who left Albany on the evening express train, arrived here last night at 9:50 P. M., and was escorted from the rail road depôt at Thirty-first-street, to his hotel, by four companies of the United States Chasseurs.

As soon as the sabers had retired, a band of musicians arrived, for the purpose of giving the General a serenade, and immediately upon the appearance of the musicians, a large number gathered in front of the St. Nicholas, cheering for the veteran soldier. After the band had played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Hail to the Chief," Gen. WOOL was brought out upon the balcony by Gen. HALL, and spoke nearly as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. WOOL.

He commenced by thanking his fellow-citizens for the unexpected compliment. He considered that it was on behalf of his country more than for himself. There was nothing, he said, more grateful to the soldier than to receive the compliments of his countrymen. Yesterday, my friends, said he, we were a great and happy people; the greatest and happiest in the world, growing richer and richer every day. What are we to-day? We are divided and distracted by rebellion! And for what cause? Simply because the South desired and determined to extend the area of slavery. And now the only question for the people to consider is, whether they will sustain the North and freedom and free suffrage, or the South and Slavery? In conclusion, he thanked the people for the honor they had done him, and bowing, retired, amid loud cheering. The band continued to play favorite airs for some time after the General had retired, and until the people left for their homes. The General leaves for Baltimore at 7 o'clock this morning.

RESPECT TO GEN. WOOL.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Quite a number of citizens went over to the Hudson River Railroad to pay their respects to Gen. WOOL, as he passed *en route* to the seat of war.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 15.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes a detailed account of the battle of Wilson's Creek. But all the main facts concerning the engagement have already been telegraphed. The enemy's camp extended along Wilson's Creek about three miles, inclosed by high ground on each side, upon which the greater part of the engagement was fought. It does not appear from this account that the rebels were driven back any considerable distance, but their charges were all repulsed, and they burned a large amount of camp equipage and baggage to prevent its capture by our troops. The enemy had twenty-one pieces of artillery and a very large body of cavalry.

Gen. SIEGEL attacked the rebels from the southeast as soon as he heard firing from Gen. LYON'S command, and drove them back half a mile, taking possession of their camp, which extended westward to the Fayetteville road. Here a terrible fire was poured into his ranks by a regiment which he had permitted to advance within a few paces of him, supposing it to be the Iowa First. His men scattered considerably, and Col. SOLOMON'S Regiment could not be rallied, consequently Col. SIEGEL lost five of his guns, the other being brought away by Capt. PLAGG, who compelled his prisoners to drag it off the field. Our troops captured about four hundred horses. Our loss is about 200 killed and from 600 to 700 wounded, while the loss of the enemy cannot possibly be less than double our own, their forces having moved in large bodies, and our artillery playing on them with terrible effect.

Lieut.-Col. BRAND, who commanded a rebel force at Booneville, and has since been acting as aid to Gen. PRICE, was taken prisoner.

Gen. LYON'S body has been embalmed for conveyance to his friends in Connecticut.

The following are additional names of National officers killed and wounded:

KILLED.—Capt. MARON, of the First Iowa Regiment; Capt. BROWN, of the First Ohio Regiment, Major SHAFFER is reported killed, but this lacks confirmation.

WOUNDED.—Capt. Gottschalk, of the First Ohio Regiment: Capt. SWIFT, of the First Kansas Infantry; Capt. GILBERT of the First Infantry; Capt. HOLTON, of the First Kansas Regiment; Lieut. BROWN, of the First Missouri Regiment; Capt. COLES, of the First Missouri Regiment.

THE SKIRMISHING BEFORE THE GREAT BATTLE

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

On Thursday last we received marching orders, to be ready to march by 2 o'clock. But the move was not made till 5 P. M. Then we started to meet the rebels, who were said to be concentrating their forces on the Cassville Road, with a view to making an attack on this place. The day was intensely hot, and the dust lay full six inches deep on the dry road, and as our troops and wagons passed along, it rose in great clouds almost stifling. The road is but a continuation of the same style as we met between this and Rolla, flinty and hilly. We marched very slowly, and soon the night drew on and covered us with her mantle, a by no means unpleasant exchange for the scorching rays of the August sun. As the vast body of men, horses and wagons moved on, breaking upon the stillness of the quiet woods, it was a solemn, stirring sensation that came over me. There was the broad heavens, the light-twinkling stars, the sombre hills covered with stunted timber with, and the steady tramp of armed men filled with a mighty purpose, and ready to die in a sacred cause. We encamped at 2 o'clock, without pitching tents—Gen. LYON and all of us lying upon the hill side with the heavens for a canopy. Early on the following morning we resumed our march, our advance and flanking parties keenly on the alert, for it was reported that we approached the enemy.

About 10 o'clock, we were in sight of a small picketguard, as it turned out afterwards, in a small house, by the roadside. One piece of artillery was brought to the front, and Capt. TOTTEN sent his compliments to the chap in the shape of a shell, which went whizzing through the air. You may judge there was no time lost by the rebels in leaving a wide space between them and us. Four were killed. So we pushed on, and now we descend a hill and enter a ravine, with rolling hills on either side. As we make the turn of a sudden bend in the road two miles further on, the advanced pickets report a cloud of dust in advance, and then a party of horsemen is seen on the brow of the hill just in the road. A halt was ordered. Gen. LYON and staff proceed to reconnoitre, and our enemy are evidently doing the same thing, for little parties are to be seen on the hills round about. Two companies of the regulars are thrown forward as skirmishers, supported by Capt. STANLEY'S company of cavalry. The head of the column falls back behind the bend of the road just referred to, and is completely hidden from the enemy's view. Capt. TOTTEN prepares his orators for any emergency, and Gen. LYON proceeds to locate the camp, for it is determined that we shall remain here for the night.

Meanwhile the enemy, having dismounted, have descended the hill, passed along a ravine, and, coming over the brow of an other rolling ridge, encounter the two companies of infantry. The firing grows rapid and sharp, and the enemy, numbering some 500, threaten to outflank Capt. STEELE'S two companies. The cavalry are in the right, and, seeing this movement, some one, excited by the shouts of the brave infantry, cried "Charge!" and, like a bolt of thunder the brave fellows dashed forward. Lieut. KELLY in the lead. Right into the trembling, cowering wretches they ride, and death and frightful lashes follow every stroke of their heavy sabres. The rebels bleed and run, and some with the desperation of despair, seeing they are overtaken, turn and try to use their bayonets; but their rout was total, advance and reserve flee pell-mell, and leave the field strewn with wounded and dying. They rally and engage the skirmishers again, and a mad is again formed, supported by about two thousand mounted men. Now is the time for Capt. TOTTEN. His pieces are hidden from the enemy's view, and they advance all together unconscious of the reception awaiting them; the ball is rammed home, the fuse sounds with a roar, and as the smoke clears away the traitors still stand, for that ball went overhead. Try a shell. Capt. Home the shell is driven, and in a moment the wood hills make with its whizzing speed its quiet early errand. It fell just in their midst, and they fell flat grasping before the ground. To their needs they take to their heels in rapid succession. Capt. TOTTEN and Lieut. SCHAEFFER fired several balls after them. They carry away their killed and wounded, but return no more.

Some horses were taken and several pieces of arms. Capt. STANLEY lost four men of his cavalry and four were wounded. One man of Capt. STEELE'S was shot in the hand. So the day ended. The cavalry charge was one of the most daring and bold things that ever occurred, and it is only wonderful that half of them at least were not killed. It was a mistake, however, but shows what might be expected of them. One of the wounded rebels asked, "were they human beings or devils?"

We marched the next morning only some six miles and had a stand of a few of the advance guard, but they made no stand. We took their camp, encamped and occupied it for the night. In the afternoon a rather remarkable incident took place. Our troops were all at rest, and a party of some forty horsemen rode down into the very midst as leisurely and carelessly as might be, supposing, as it turned out, that we were their own troops. As they passed Gen. LYON, he observed they were not of our party, and called out to halt them, by the time they discovered their own mistake, and putting spurs to their horses dashed into the adjoining woods. A few shots were fired after them, with no effect, however. Here we despaired of a fight and returned to Springfield.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The fleet of ten steamers, which have been laid up fifteen miles below here for some time past, were brought to the city to-day, by order of Gen. FREMONT to prevent the possibility of their being taken by Secessionists.

Gen. POPE has about completed the appointment of Committees of Safety in the counties of his department, according to special orders, which have been already telegraphed. Since the adoption of this plan for the preservation of property, acts of violence have most materially diminished, and it is believed that, in a short time, they will, under the new *regimé*, entirely cease.

It is stated that some 7,000 rebel troops are approaching Ironton from the South. The National troops in that region are posted at Pilot Knob, Ironton and Arcadia, three villages which lay about two miles apart in the valley, the narrow entrance to which can be easily defended by artillery, and a flank movement is not apprehended, in consequence of the impassable condition of the roads around the valley.

Col. BLAIR arrived here to-day.

The Provost Marshal has issued stringent orders against wearing concealed weapons by citizens, and indicated the sale or giving away of any description of firearms by gunsmiths or other dealers, except by special permits.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

PILLOW BACK AGAIN AT NEW-MADRID.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Scouts came into camp to-day with three officers of the rebel Army, captured in the neighborhood of Charleston. The prisoners report that they belong to the advance portion of PILLOW'S force. They say that PILLOW returned to New-Madrid on Sunday evening. These reports are corroborated by our scouts.

A road one hundred feet wide has been cut most of the way from New-Madrid to Charleston. Wells have also been dug along the route for the use of soldiers.

PILLOW'S movement down the river was intended as a feint. No immediate attack is anticipated, however. A large force of rebel cavalry was at Price's Landing, twenty miles above here, yesterday.

Large bodies of rebels are around Charleston, said to belong to PILLOW'S column.

A large number of recruits arrived here to-day.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 13—9 P. M.

Up to this morning it seemed settled that Gen. PILLOW had evacuated New-Madrid; but news brought this afternoon by scouts establishes his return, and makes his movement a feint, as he certainly took his force on board the steamers and went down the river but returned the same night—Sunday evening. He released on Saturday night several of our scouts, taken prisoners, and with the intention, it is believed, of having them bring to our lines the news of his movement towards Memphis, which they did. He is again at New-Madrid. The country in the vicinity of Charleston is full of his scouts.

Sergeant CARSON, of Chicago, now an orderly in Gen. PRENTISS' Staff, on a scouting expedition to-day brought in three prisoners, scouts from PILLOW'S Army. They are Sergeant F. A. GAYDEN, of MONTGOMERY'S Mississippi Cavalry; and two noted Missouri Secessionists, one a man named JAKE GOODIN, more familiarly known as "Blackhawk," residing near Charleston, who has been prominent in the persecution of Union men, and the other is D. D. HARRIS, who lives near Bird's Point. All were finely armed and mounted, and their capture by CARSON is deemed a most brilliant act. They say they were a portion of PILLOW'S advance, and our own scouts corroborate it.

The gun-boats are lying at Mound City. The *Conestoga*, Capt. DUREL, will prove the fastest steamer on the river. The three carry 16 heavy guns, mostly 32's; six of the guns are 64's. They will serve under Commodore ROGERS as a River Guard. Their sailing masters are old and experienced river captains. For scouting and covering the landing and transport of troops they will prove extremely useful.

Late reports announce the enemy getting bolder, and the Secessionists organizing more openly in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau. A company of rebel cavalry have been committing depredations on Union men near Price's Landing.

At Bird's Point all the heavy guns will be in place on barbette carriage by the middle of the week. All superfluous stores of arms are removed. The works there are very strong.

The rebels burned a railroad bridge between Charleston and Sykeston last night.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Aug. 15.

Since the withdrawal of the Eighteenth Regiment from the vicinity of Charleston, the rebels have torn up the track and destroyed the culverts on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. Nothing has been heard from Gen. PRENTISS' command. The Government steamers *Graham* and *Express* arrived to-day with supplies.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The United States chartered steamship *National Guard* sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, for the Florida division of the blockade fleet, to stay ultimately at Fort Pickens. She took a very large cargo of all sorts of necessaries, including coal, rigging-materials, ordnance-stores, &c. No soldiers or sailors, except her own crew, were on board. The *National Guard* is fully armed, and well able to protect herself, having no less than six formidable guns on deck.

This morning the Naval Examining Board will meet again at Mr. FLINT'S office, the Secretary of the Navy having ordered the members to reassemble, and continue passing men, until they are ordered to adjourn. They have passed over fifty persons.

Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday among the troops encamped at Fort Hamilton, in consequence of 150 of them having got some lawyers to procure a *habeas corpus*, by which they could leave the Army, on the plea that TWIGGS' surrender released them from Government service. There are two companies of the Eighth Infantry, two of the First, and three of the Third in camp. They surrendered to VAN DORN, in Texas, and swore not to serve against the South. In answer to a question, as to their sentiments, asked by the War Department on their return, all but 25 of the 550 petitioned for their discharges, which were promised, but never given. Hence the above corps.

Among the local naval movements yesterday were the arrival of 1,500 ball cartridges for the Navy-yard, and that of a detachment of United States sailors from Buffalo in this State, which is becoming quite a recruiting post. The men were landed on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, their arrival being announced by the firing of a salute. They were marched to the Navy-yard barracks, under command of Major BELKNAP and Capt. DAHLGREN. The new barracks on Flirt-street are nearly finished, and will probably be ready for occupation in a few weeks.

We hear that the Navy Department has received positive information that the loyalty of the recently appointed Commandant of the Mare Island, Cal., Navy-yard, Mr. SELIM is known to the Secessionists, but that for this fact there does not appear to outsiders any tangible foundation for the charge against the latter. Capt. GARDNER is a native of Maryland, but, we believe, a citizen of Virginia. He has been considered sound.

There is some talk of disbanding the Eighth Infantry Regiment of the Regular Army, though the rumor lacks official confirmation. In reality, it has no real existence now as a regiment. When organized, its Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and sixteen more of its officers were of Southern birth, nearly all of whom have resigned. Its companies are scattered all over the Union; the two at Fort Hamilton cannot be called of any use to the Government, and four or five are still prisoners in Texas. It is doubtful whether there are 200 men now available in the Eighth, although it numbered about 1,100 in January, 1861.

The Boston steamer *Joseph Whitney*, which has been for some time conveying troops hither and thither for the Government, has been purchased. She is 1,003 tons burthen, and 11 feet draught. She is ordered to this port.

BRECKINRIDGE STATE COMMITTEE

NO STATE CONVENTION TO BE CALLED.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The Breckinridge State Central Committee met at the Delavan House, in this City, to-day. Twelve members out of sixteen were present, one of the absentees being MATTHEW MCMAHON, the Secretary, who now holds a Custom-house appointment under the Administration.

Hon. J. T. RAPLEE was elected Secretary in his place.

Mr. JOAN A. GREEN, Chairman, called the Committee to order. After an interchange of views, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the State Committee representing that portion of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York which sustained the Maryland Institute Platform at the last election, witness with deep concern and apprehension the long predicted result of the Northern sectional aggressions upon the rights of the Southern States; that, as we have uniformly opposed in the past the policy which we foresaw must produce disunion, so we are equally prompt to raise our voices against civil war; that the worst and most inflectual argument that can be addressed to the seceding States is war; that we deny that the present struggle is in any sense "a war for the Union," and insist that those who have precipitated the States into hostilities neither care, nor expect, nor desire to restore the Union thereby.

Resolved, That we advocate the proposition for an armistice between the now contending Armies North and South, and the immediate convocation of a convention of delegates from all the States who acknowledge themselves members of the Union in November, 1860, to the end that all differences may be peacefully adjusted, our land saved from bloodshed, and restored to peace, concord and union.

Resolved, That the endeavor to coerce the seceding States has had its fitting counterpart in the recent aggressions made upon the right of free speech and a free Press in those States which still adhere to the Union; that after the announcement that there was a law higher than the Constitution, we were prepared to see the party now in power declare the Constitution suspended, at and during their pleasure; and that the arrests without warrant, and he incarceration without examination, of citizens not adjudged guilty of any crime; the denial of the right of petition; the setting at defiance the Courts of law of our State by order of military officials; the suppression of newspapers; the deprivation of the militia of their arms; the declaration and enforcement of martial law; the unauthorized seizures and searches without sanction of legal proofs, and the conversion of our forts into military bastiles, demand at the hands of a people jealous of their liberties a solemn and indignant protest.

Resolved, That this State Committee has learned with much satisfaction of the refusal of the State Committee of which DEAN RICHMOND is Chairman, to accept the overtures of the Republicans for a coalition with them upon a single State ticket for the approaching election; that for this declared determination to continue to labor for the overthrow of the Republican Party and policy, we respectfully tender to them the right hand of fellowship, that sacrificing all minor considerations and burying past dissensions in a desire to see a consolidated and united front opposed to the Republican Party, this State Committee will not call a separate State Convention at this time, and that we recommend those Democrats who have recognized this organization to unite in the election of delegates to the State Convention called to meet at Syracuse on the 4th day of September, believing that Convention will distinctly declare itself for measures of peace and reconciliation.

On motion of GIDEON J. TUCKER, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That MATTHEW MCMAHON, Esq., member of this State Committee from the Third Judicial District, having accepted an appointment to office under the National Administration and declared himself a supporter of its policy, he said is hereby, expelled from this Committee.

Carried unanimously.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The Democratic State Committee met yesterday at Worcester, and agreed to call a Convention to nominate State Officers, to be held Sept. 10 in Worcester.

The proceedings of the Committee exhibited a broad and patriotic policy, and the call for the Convention asserts that the present crisis demands the subordination of the fearless of the party to those of the country.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

This evening a number of passengers reached this city, in the steamer *Priscilla*, of Baltimore, from Newbern, N. C. They comprise the captains and crews of the several vessels which were captured off Cape Hatteras and taken into the port of Newbern.

The schooner *Priscilla*, of Baltimore, CROWLEY, loaded with salt from Curacoa, was captured by the Confederate steamer *Winslow*, Capt. CAVES, formerly the steamer *Coffee*, of Norfolk. The captain took out her salt and released her, because she belonged to Baltimore. She was allowed to bring the captains and crews of the following vessels, forty-three in number:

Capt. CONLY and crew, of the brig *Itasca*, of Warrenton, Me., bound from Neuvitas for New-York, captured off Cape Hatteras, Aug. 4, at 6 o'clock A. M., by the steamer *Winslow*, and taken to Hatteras Inlet and afterwards to Newbern, with a cargo of 500 hhds. of sugar.

Capt. CARLISLE and crew, of the brig *Wm. McGilvery*, from West Indies for New-York, with molasses, captured also by the *Winslow*.

The schooner *Sea Witch*, from Baracoa for New-York, captured by the steamer *Gordon*, of Charleston, with fruit.

The schooner *Henry Hall*, Capt. BAKER, from Key West for Philadelphia.

The following vessels were in the harbor of Newbern when the *Priscilla* sailed:

Schooner *Tranmt*, of New-London; *Wm. S. Robbins* and *J. W. Hayes*.

On the passage up the Bay, the *Priscilla* was boarded by the United States steamer *Union* and searched for *Tuffs*.

The schooner *Ida* also arrived here this A. M.

Off Cape Hatteras, the *Union* chased a Confederate steamer, supposed to be the *Winslow*, but could not overtake her. A very heavy blow came on at the time, which caused the *Union* to return to Baltimore, for fear the *Winslow* did not make a safe harbor before the gale overtook her, she probably was aground ashore or foundered, as the weight of her guns was very great, and the steamer is known not to be very staunch.

RESIGNATION OF ADJUTANT-GEN. READ.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 15.

It is understood that JOHN MEREDITH READ, JR. Adjutant-General of the State, has resigned in consequence of severe ill health, resulting from his unusual labors in discharging the arduous duties of his office. Gov. MORGAN has tendered the appointment to DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant-General, who declined. The office is now tendered by the Governor to a military officer of distinction, who is at present in Washington.

Col. NUGENT and Capt. IRA WAINWRIGHT are appointed Board Examiners on the competency of volunteer officers under the new enlistment.

UNION MATTERS IN BANGOR, ME.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, Aug. 15.

The Secession Convention called by the Breckinridge State Committee was not held in this city to-day, and no meeting of that party, either public or private, is known to have been held. The Mayor was assured last evening that the Convention should not be held.

A grand Union meeting has been in session, however, to-day, the City comprising thousands of people from this city and the neighboring towns, with patriotic speeches and music, and a parade of several companies of Home Guards. There has been no disturbance of the public peace.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

REPORT OF COL. PORTER.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, ARLINGTON, Va., July 25, 1861.

Capt. J. B. FRY, A. A. J.: I have the honor to submit the following account of the operations of the First Brigade, Second Division of the Army, in the battle before Manassas on the 21st inst. The brigade was silently paraded in "light marching order" at 2 o'clock in the morning of that day, composed as follows, viz.:

1. Griffin's Battery.
2. Marines, Major Reynolds.
3. Twenty-seventh N. Y. V., Col. Slocum.
4. Fourteenth N. Y. S. M., Col. Wood.
5. Eighth N. Y. S. M., Col. Lyons.
6. Battalion of Regulars, Major Sykes.
7. First Company Second Dragoons; four companies Cavalry, Major Palmer.

Total strength, 3,700.

The marines were recruits, but through constant exertions of their officers had been brought to present a fine military appearance, without being able to render much active service; they were, therefore, attached to the battery, as its permanent support through the day.

Owing to frequent delays in the march of troops in front, the brigade did not reach Centreville until 4:30 A. M., and it was an hour after sunrise when the head of it was turned to the right to commence the flank movement.

The slow and intermittent movements of the Second Brigade (BURNSIDE's) were then followed through the woods for four hours, which brought the head of our division to Bull Run and Sudley's Mills, where a halt of half an hour took place, to rest and refresh the men and horses. From the heights on this side of the Run a vast column of the enemy could be plainly descried, at the distance of a mile or more on our left, moving rapidly toward our line of march in front. Some disposition of skirmishers were then directed to be made at the head of the column by the Division Commander, in which Col. SLOCUM, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, was observed to bear an active part. The column moved forward, however, before they were completed, and in about thirty minutes emerged from the timber, where the rattle of the musketry and occasional crash of round shot through the leaves and branches of the trees in our vicinity, betokened the opening of battle.

The head of the brigade was immediately turned slightly to the right, in order to gain time and room for deployment on the right of the Second Brigade. GRIFFIN's Battery found its way through the timber to the fields beyond, followed promptly by the Marines, while the Twenty-seventh took direction more to the left, and the Fourteenth followed upon the trail of the battery—all moving up at a double-quick step.

The enemy appeared drawn up in a long line, extending along the Warrenton Turnpike, from a house and haystack upon our extreme right, to a house beyond the left of the division. Behind that house there was a heavy masked battery, which, with three others along his line on the heights beyond, covered the ground upon which we were advancing with all sorts of projectiles. A grove in front of his right wing afforded it shelter and protection, while the shrubbery along the road in the fences screened somewhat his left wing.

GRIFFIN advanced to within 1,000 yards, and opened a deadly and unerring fire upon his batteries, which were soon silenced or driven away.

Our right was rapidly developed by the Marines, Twenty-seventh, Sixteenth and Eighth, with the Cavalry in rear of the right: the enemy retreating in more precipitation than order as our line advanced. The Second Brigade (BURNSIDE's) was at this time attacking the enemy's right with perhaps too hasty vigor.

The enemy clung to the protecting wood with great tenacity, and the Rhode Island battery became so much endangered as to impel the commander of the Second Brigade to call for the assistance of the battalion of regulars. At this time I received the information through Capt. W. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G., that Col. HUNTER was seriously wounded, and had directed him to report to me as commander of the Division, and in reply to the urgent request of Col. BURNSIDE, I detached the battalion of regulars to his assistance.

For an account of its operations, I would respectfully beg a reference to the inclosed report of its Commander, Major SYKES.

The rebels soon came flying from the woods toward the right, and the Twenty-seventh completed their rout by charging directly upon their centre in the face of a scorching fire, while the Fourteenth and Eighth moved down the turnpike to cut off the retiring foe, and to support the Twenty-seventh, which had lost its gallant Colonel, but was standing the brunt of the action, with its ranks thinning in the dreadful fire. Now the resistance of the enemy's left was so obstinate that the beaten right retired in safety.

The head of HEINTZELMAN's column at this moment appeared upon the field, and the Eleventh and Fifth Massachusetts Regiments moved forward to the support of our centre, while staff officers could be seen galloping rapidly in every direction, endeavoring to rally the broken Eighth, but this laudable purpose was only partially attained, owing to the inefficiency of some of its field officers.

The Fourteenth, though it had broken, was soon rallied in rear of GRIFFIN's Battery, which soon took up a position farther to the front and right, from which his fire was delivered with such precision and rapidity as to compel the batteries of the enemy to retire in consternation far behind the brow of the hill in front.

At this time my brigade occupied a line considerably in advance of that first occupied by the left wing of the enemy. The battery was pouring its withering fire into the batteries and columns of the enemy wherever they exposed themselves. The cavalry were engaged in feeling the left flank of the enemy's position, in doing which some important captures were made, one by Sergeant SOCKS, of the Second Dragoons, of a Gen. GEORGE STEWART, of Baltimore. Our cavalry also emptied the saddles of a number of the mounted rebels.

Gen. TYLER's Division was engaged with the enemy's right. The Twenty-seventh was resting on the edge of the woods in the centre, covered by a hill upon which lay the Eleventh and Fifth Massachusetts, occasionally delivering a scattering fire. The Fourteenth was moving to the right flank, the Eighth had lost its organization, the Marines were moving up in fine style in rear of the Fourteenth, and Capt. ARNOLD was occupying a height in the middle ground with his battery. At this junction there was a temporary lull in the firing from rebels, who appeared only occasionally on the heights in irregular formations, but to serve as marks for GRIFFIN's guns. The prestige of success had thus far attended the efforts of our inexperienced but gallant troops. The lines of the enemy had been forcibly shifted, nearly a mile to their left and rear. The flags of eight regiments, though borne somewhat wearily, now pointed towards the hill from which disordered masses of rebels had been seen hastily retiring. GRIFFIN's and RICKETT's Batteries were ordered by the commanding General to the top of the hill on the right, supporting with the "Fire Zouaves" and Marines, while the Fourteenth entered the skirt of wood on their right to protect that flank, and a column composed of the Twenty-seventh New-York, Eleventh and Fifth Massachusetts, Second Minnesota and Sixty-ninth New-York, moved up toward the left flank of the batteries; but so soon as they were in position and before the flanking support had reached their's, a murderous fire of musketry and rifles, opened at pistol range, cut down every cannonier and a large number of horses. The fire came from some infantry of the enemy, which had been mistaken for our own forces, and officer in the field having stated that it was a regiment sent by Col. HEINTZELMAN to support the batteries.

The evanescent courage of the "Zouaves" prompted them to fire, perhaps, a hundred shots, when they broke and fled, leaving the batteries open to a charge of the enemy's cavalry, which took place immediately. The Marines also, in spite of the exertions of their gallant officers, gave way in disorder. The Fourteenth, on the right, and the column on the left, hesitatingly retired, with the exception of the Sixty-ninth and Thirty-eighth, of New-York, who nobly stood and returned the fire of the enemy fifteen minutes. Soon the slopes behind us were swarming with our retreating and disorganized forces, while riderless horses and artillery teams ran furiously through the flying crowd.

All further efforts were futile. The words, gestures, and threats of our officers were thrown away upon men who had lost all presence of mind, and only longed for absence of body. Some of our noblest and best officers lost their lives in trying to rally them. Upon our *first position* the Twenty-seventh was the first to rally, under the command of Maj. BARTLETT, and around it the other regiments engaged soon collected their scattered fragments. The battalion of regulars, in the meantime, moved steadily across the field from the left to the right, and took up a position, when it held the entire forces of the rebels in check until our forces were somewhat rallied.

The Commanding General then ordered a retreat upon Centreville, at the same time directing me to cover it with the battalion of regulars, the cavalry, and a section of artillery. The rear guard thus organized followed our panic-stricken troops to Centreville, resisting the attacks of the rebel cavalry and artillery, and saving them from the inevitable destruction which awaited them, had not this body been interposed.

Among those who deserve especial mention, I beg leave to place the following names, viz.: Capt. GRIFFIN, for his coolness and promptitude in action, and for the handsome manner in which he handled his battery.

Lieut. AMES, of the same battery, who, after being wounded, gallantly served with it in action; being unable to ride on horseback, was helped on and off a caisson in changes of position.

Capt. TILLINGHAST, A. Q. M., who was ever present when his services were needed, carrying orders, rallying troops, and serving with his batteries, and finally, I have to state with the deepest sorrow, was mortally wounded.

Major SYKES, and the officers of his command, (three of whom, Lieuts. LATIMER, DICKENSON and KENT, were wounded,) who, by their discipline, steadiness, and heroic fortitude gave *éclat* to our attacks upon the enemy, and averted the dangers of a final overthrow.

Major PALMER, and the cavalry officers under him, who, by their daring intrepidity, made the effectiveness of that corps all that it could be upon such a field in supporting batteries, feeling the enemy's position and covering our retreat.

Major REYNOLDS' Marines, whose jealous efforts were well sustained by his subordinates, two of whom, Brevet-Maj. ZEILIN and Lieut. HALE, were wounded, and one, Lieut. HITCHCOCK, lost his life.

Col. H. W. SLOCUM, who was wounded while leading his gallant Twenty-seventh New-York to the charge, and Maj. J. J. BARTLETT, who subsequently commanded it, and by his enthusiasm and valor kept it in action, and out of the panic. His conduct was imitated by his subordinates, of whom two, Capt. N. O. ROGERS and Lieut. N. C. JACKSON, were wounded, and one ensign, ASA PARK, was killed.

In the last attack, Col. H. M. WOOD, of the Fourteenth New-York State Militia, was wounded, together with Capts. R. B. Jordan and C. F. Baldwin, and Lieuts. J. A. Jones, J. R. Salter, R. A. Goodenough and C. Scholes, and Adjutant Laidlaw. The officers of the 14th, especially Maj. JAMES JOURDAN, were distinguished by their display of spirit and efficiency throughout the action.

Surgeon CHARLES KEENEY, of the Medical Department, who by his professional skill, promptitude and cheerfulness made the condition of the wounded of the Second Division comparatively comfortable. He was assisted to a great extent by Dr. RANCH, of Chicago, a citizen.

During the action I received extremely valuable aid and assistance from my aid-de-camp, Lieut. C. F. TROWBRIDGE, and Lieut. F. M. BACHE, both of the Sixteenth Regiment.

Lieut. J. B. HOWARD, Fourteenth N. Y. S. M., acting Brigade Quartermaster, by his zealous attention to duty, brought the wagons of my Brigade safely to Arlington.

The staff officers of the second division commanding, viz., Capt. N. D. WHIPPLE, Lieuts. CROSS and FLAGAN, served with me after the fall of Col. HUNTER, and I am indebted to them for gallant, faithful services during the day. Capt. WHIPPLE had his horse killed under him by a cannon ball. Acting Assistant Adjt.-Gen., Lieut. W. W. AVERELL, sustained the high reputation he had before won for himself as a brave and skillful officer, and to him I am very greatly indebted for aid and assistance, not only in performing with the greatest promptitude the duties of his position, but by exposing himself most fearlessly in rallying and leading forward the troops, he contributed largely to their general effectiveness against the enemy. I desire to call the attention of the Commanding General particularly to him.

In conclusion, I beg leave to submit the inclosed return of killed, wounded and missing in my brigade. Since the inclosed reports were handed in, many of the missing have returned, perhaps one-third of those reported. The report of Col. BURNSIDE, commanding Second Brigade, was sent to me after the above report was written. While respectfully calling the attention of the General to it, I would also ask leave to notice some misconceptions under which the Colonel commanding Second Brigade seems to have labored, viz.: first, of his agency in the management or formation of the Second Division on the field; second, of the time that his brigade was entirely out of the action, with the exception of the New-York Regiment; third, of the positions of his brigade in the retreat, and particularly of the position of the Seventy-first New-York, as he may have mistaken the rear guard, organized under my direction by your order, for the evening, Capt. ARNOLD's Battery and the cavalry were directed, and placed in their positions by my senior staff officer, up to the time when Col. HEINTZELMAN ordered the cavalry to the front of the column. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. PORTER,
Col. Sixteenth Regt., U. S. A., Commanding.

COL. BURNSIDE'S SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

The following report, supplementary to the one which we have published, was sent by Col. BURNSIDE to Col. PORTER on the 3d inst.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 3, 1861.

Col. Andrew Porter, commanding Second Division, &c.:

COLONEL: You will observe that my report of the movements of my brigade at Bull Run, on the 21st ult., is dated July 24, but three days after the battle. It was made out in the rough on that day, and the next morning (25th) orders came to my camp, directing me to get my First Rhode Island Regiment in readiness to leave for Providence on the 7 P. M. train. The work incident to moving a regiment, with its baggage, so occupied me that I had no time to revise my report, but sent it in as it was, intending, at my leisure, to make a supplementary one. It will not seem strange that many omissions and some inaccuracies should have occurred, which I now hope to correct. I stated that after Col. HUNTER was wounded he directed me to "*take charge of the formation of the Division in the presence of the enemy*," when I should have said *that part of the Division in presence of the enemy*. I of course knew that you commanded the Division by virtue of your superior rank; but you were at that time, as you will remember, in command of your Brigade in another part of the field.

In another part of my report I mention the arrival of Col. HEINTZELMAN's Division on our left. It was SHERMAN's Brigade, with the Sixty-ninth New-York Militia in advance, that arrived at about 12½ o'clock, and by a most deadly fire assisted in breaking the enemy's lines, and soon after one o'clock the woods on our front, which had been so obstinately held, were cleared of the enemy. My brigade had now been engaged since about 10½ o'clock.

In my first report I mentioned the opportune arrival of Maj. SYKE's Battalion, and it is not necessary to repeat what I then said of their gallant support of my brigade. I beg to again mention the bravery and steadiness manifested by Col. MARTIN and his entire regiment, (Seventy-first,) both on the field and during the retreat. Col. MARSTON, of the Second New-Hampshire, was badly wounded in the shoulder, but notwithstanding that he remained in the saddle under fire after his wound was dressed, his horse being led by his orderly. The regiment under charge of Lieut.-Col. FISKE conducted itself most gallantly; both officers and men deserve great praise.

Of the two Rhode Island Regiments I have already spoken more fully, but cannot close this without again attesting to the admirable conduct of Lieut.-Col. WHEATON of the Second Regiment, and Majors BALCH and GODDARD, of the First, with the Staff and company officers and men of both regiments. No troops could have behaved better under fire. By an omission in copying my first report the name of Capt. WM. L. BOWERS, Quartermaster First Rhode Island Regiment, who is reported missing, was not mentioned. He was a brave and efficient officer, whom I could ill afford to lose. I have good reason to hope that he is alive in the hands of the enemy and well cared for. Since my original report I have learned that some others of our missing are in Richmond, among them Lieut. KNIGHT and Dr. HARRIS, of the First Rhode Island Regiment.

I beg to supply an important omission in my first report, by attesting to the courage and efficiency of my personal staff, Chaplain WOODBURY, of the First Rhode Island Regiment, Aide-de-Camp; Adjutant MERRIMAN, First Rhode Island Regiment, A. A. A. G.; and Lieut. BEAUMONT, United States Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp, who were all active in their assistance on the field. Lieut. BEAUMONT being in the regular service, I recommend him to the notice of the Commanding General as a most gallant and deserving young officer.

Capt. CURSON, Seventy-first New-York, Division Quartermaster, and Capt. GOODHUE, Second New-Hampshire, Division Commissary, rendered most efficient service in their departments. Capt. REYNOLDS's battery did such good service in so many parts of the field, that it has a place in several reports, which renders it unnecessary for me to make further mention of it.

I have the honor to be, Colonel,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Colonel Commanding Second Brigade.

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 5.

Three large tobacco factories on Main-street, near Twenty-fifth, are now occupied by the prisoners brought from Manassas. The first thing which will arrest the attention of a passer by is the presence of a number of soldiers moving lazily about in squads, or sitting upon the sidewalk with their backs against the fences, while sentinels are pacing up and down in front and alongside the factories. The inner line of the narrow brick pavement is the limit within which no one is allowed to pass without a "permit."

If you do but stop a minute and project your toe over the line, the sentinel will require a retrograde movement of your foot. Such is the discipline. The force at present employed in guard duty is composed of the B. Y. G.s (Buckingham Yancey Guard) and soldiers of the "Provisional Army." The windows of the first and second stories of HARWOOD's factory are furnished with a few iron bars. The windows in the upper stories, as well as those in the other factories, have no such attachments. The prisoners, except when they are sleeping or eating, are constantly gazing out of the windows. They are not allowed to hold conversation with outsiders, but chat freely with each other.

On Saturday, we observed four of the prisoners engaged in a game of cards near one of the windows. At another, one of them was smoking a pipe, and seemed quite contented with his lot. We mention these little facts to indicate that the "Yankees" (as they are termed) are not treated with that rigor which some have supposed. On the cross street, a squad of ten or fifteen of them, mostly Zouaves, were engaged with spades in digging a trench to carry off the rain. Others were "toting" water, in tubs, from a spring near by. Three or four have been detailed to wait upon the wounded, and these were allowed to cross the street from one factory to another unattended by a guard. Most of the prisoners seemed cheerful, but some looked haggard and dejected.

During our stay two fine hearses drew up at the front door of HARWOOD's factory. Each contained a coffin, which was removed into the building. On inquiry we learned that two of the prisoners had died from wounds received in the battle of the 21st ult., and their bodies were about to be sent to the burial ground. The prisoners crowded to the front windows to witness the removal of their departed comrades, but curiosity, rather than sympathy, was depicted upon their countenances.

Everybody is asking, "What's to be done with the prisoners?" Some suggest that they be sent "down South" to Fort Sumter and elsewhere, to be taken care of until LINCOLN is ready to exchange. Others think the best behaved among them should be sent home, in order that they may impart their experience to the deluded people of their section, upon the same principle that a singed rat is sometimes turned loose to frighten the others away. *It is stated that the shoemakers among them will be required to "earn their grub" by making shoes for the Confederate Army.*

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 5.

Twenty-one wounded Yankees arrived from Manassas by train at 2 o'clock yesterday, and the regular mail train, which got in later in the evening, brought seventy-two unwounded prisoners of war, and two parties, who are said to be citizens of Virginia, arrested on suspicion of treason. One is a preacher, whose name we could not learn, the other is a farmer named COOK, who has been a resident of Fairfax County for the last ten years. We could find out nothing as to the circumstances of their arrest.

The prisoners were marched to HARWOOD's prison, between a double file of soldiers, followed by a motley and excited crowd of men, women and children, negroes and dogs. Two United States regulars, clothed in their heavy blue greatcoats, headed the queer-looking brigade, whilst his reverence and the farmer from Fairfax brought up the rear. We understand that the regulars wore those coats through the great fight at Manassas. This, we think, accounts for their not running sooner than they did. No man with half sense would attempt to fight in a coat weighing near twenty pounds, and with tails that almost drag on the ground.

BRIG.-GEN. BURNSIDE AND SENATOR WILSON.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 14.

Our readers will remember the remark which Gen. BURNSIDE made recently in a speech at Newport in regard to how Hon. HENRY WILSON looked during an interview in Gen. McDOWELL's tent, at Centreville, previous to the battle of Bull Run. That remark has elicited the following correspondence, which will be read with interest by the public generally:

GEN. BURNSIDE'S LETTER.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, Aug. 9, 1861.

Hon. Henry Wilson:

MY DEAR SIR: You will remember a conversation that I had with Gen. McDOWELL at Centreville, in reference to the move upon Manassas. With, during that conversation I imagined that you looked at me as if you thought I was inclined to be over cautious, to say the least; and in the course of some remark at Newport, the other day, I unwisely alluded to your looks of distrust as to my courage. In conversation to-day with Gov. ANTHONY I learned that you were the first to urge my confirmation as Brigadier-General, which convinces me that you never could have entertained the thoughts I attributed to you; and as I am always anxious to repair a wrong, I hasten to repair that done you, and to thank you for your kind support. As I may have been misunderstood to imply that you were urging a forward move at that time, I beg to say that, with the above exception, I never saw or heard anything from you that tended that way, and as I have stated, I was mistaken in that instance, you are at liberty to make this public if it is a matter of sufficient importance.

Again thanking you for your kindness, I am, as ever, yours sincerely,
A. E. BURNSIDE.

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY WILSON.

NATICK, Mass., Aug. 10, 1861.

Gen. A. E. Burnside:

DEAR SIR: Your note explanatory of your Newport speech is received, and I hasten to acknowledge its receipt. I confess I was surprised and pained when I read in the public prints the report of your speech, but I am gratified that you have discovered your mistake, and righted, as far as you can, the wrong you did me.

Your remarks tended to fix the conviction in the public mind that I was at Centreville urging on the forward movement of the Army; but you admit in your note that with the exception of a look which you thought expressed a distrust of your courage, you never heard anything from me of the kind. Surely, you could not have done so, for while I am for the most energetic prosecution of the war, I am content to leave the matter in the hands of Gen. SCOTT and the officers of the Army.

But you certainly misinterpreted my "look at you" in Gen. McDOWELL's tent. I certainly had no thought that you were either over-cautious or a coward. On the contrary, I shared with you most painful apprehensions of the result of the coming battle. I knew fears were entertained, when I left Washington, that JOHNSTON had out-generaled PATTERSON, and thrown portions of his command into Manassas; I knew the Secretary of War had returned in haste to Washington, to hurry forward more troops; I knew reinforcements had arrived during the two preceding days in large numbers from JOHNSTON and from Richmond; I knew something of the strength of the enemy's position, and I knew what were our numbers, and I feared we had not force enough to wring victory from the foe in his strong position. Anxiety for the result, not idle curiosity, carried me there. Knowing the position of affairs, I felt oppressed with anxiety for the result. It was no time for me to advise men upon whom rested such great responsibilities. But to some of my intimate friends, to Gen. KEYES, DONN PIATT, Aid of Gen. SCHENCK, and others, I expressed my anxiety and doubt. I thought I read in the faces of the brave leaders of brigades assembled on Saturday night, in Gen. McDOWELL's tent, to receive their orders for the battle, the same feeling of anxiety and doubt that oppressed me; but I might have mistaken their feelings, as you did mine. I do not believe there was a civilian at Centreville who urged a forward movement. You say Gov. ANTHONY informed you that I was the first to urge your confirmation as Brigadier-General. A few moments before the adjournment, Gov. SEWARD sent for me to come immediately to the President's room in the Capitol. I promptly obeyed his summons, and the President expressed his desire that I should, if possible, get through your confirmation. Neither the President, Mr. SEWARD nor myself could recall your christian name, so I hastened to the Senate, learned your name of Gov. ANTHONY, hurried back to the President's room, your nomination was hastily written, and I took it into the Senate, placed it in the hands of the President's private secretary, then on the floor delivering signed bills, and as soon as it was read I moved its confirmation, without reference. Such, Sir, was my action towards you; I would not have acted thus towards one I had thought cowardly.

But while I was thus acting towards you in Washington you were uttering words in New-England which ignorance or malignity could use to injure me. But let that pass. I have no memory for a wrong your own sense of justice has righted.

I can assure you, however, that I should have acted as I did towards you if your Newport speech had been before me. We are engaged in a contest for national existence, a contest in which I believe we should cheerfully give our toil, treasure and blood. In this holy contest we should know no parties, no personal friends or enemies. All we should ask is fidelity to the country, and zeal and capacity in its support. I have urged the appointment of political and personal enemies—men who have even bitterly denounced me, men with whom I have not spoken for years—and I have warmly commended their conduct, while I have opposed the appointment of less efficient personal and political friends. Officers who tenderly care for their men, supply their wants and discipline them for the stern duties of the field, should receive support and commendation. I had watched your course from the 24th of April, when we first met in Gen. BUTLER's room at Annapolis, to the day of your return home, and I saw how carefully you watched over your noble regiment, and how well you fitted those brave men to do their duty on the field of battle. I was glad of an opportunity to aid in placing you in a position where you would continue to serve your country. Yours truly,

HENRY WILSON.

THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The production of rifles at the United States Armory, in this city, continues to rapidly increase under the zealous efforts of the new Superintendent, Mr. DWIGHT, and it has become the chief reliance of the Government for small arms in the present emergency. Above 700 workmen are now employed in the establishment, and about 200 arms are made each day. At the "Water Shops" building, the work continues night and day, and gas is soon to be introduced in that shop through pipes now being laid through Central-street. Upon the hill, a steam engine and shafting are being placed in the large middle arsenal building on State-street, and the old arsenal building next west is also being prepared for workmen, with the purpose of transferring to these two buildings the whole stocking department of the armory.

Night work is also to be immediately commenced in the shops here on all the important departments; and within a month the number of workmen will probably be increased to over 1,000, and the production of arms to 300 per day, or 7,500 a month. If it is possible to procure additional machinery for the stocking of guns, this production can and will be still further increased by November to 500 a day, or 12,500 a month. If this can be done, the independence of the Government, alike of additional public armories and of private contractors, will be largely illustrated. The rifles, or rifle muskets, more properly, are dispatched to the seat of war as fast as produced. All the accumulated production of the Armory, amounting last April to 140,000 muskets, including old and new models, has for some time been exhausted by the great demand for the Armies of the Republic.

The officers of the Armory find no difficulty in getting the additional workmen needed. Men are applying at the rate of some 50 a day, and the best are selected for the places to be filled.

With an appreciation of both present and prospective wants, Congress, at the late special session, made liberal appropriations, not only for pushing the manufacture in the present buildings of the armory to their utmost capacity, but for new and extensive shops. At the recommendation of Gen. RIPLEY, the head of the Ordnance Department, indorsed by the Secretary of War, nearly half a million dollars was set apart for buildings, and two hundred thousand dollars for machinery to fill and run them. The order for the execution of this great work is expected daily from Washington, when it will be immediately entered upon, and the buildings pushed far forward the present season. The plans for the new establishment, so far as perfected, contemplate the occupation of the now vacant and beautiful eastern square of the public grounds—with a complete and compact series of workshops, entirely superseding the present shops, and capable of furnishing with ease and comfort and economy some 10,000 to 15,000 stand of arms per month. The present shops, save those on Mill River called the Water Shops, are old and unfit for the position they occupy in such a Government establishment as this, and certainly unequal for the work now demanded of them. It was long a favorite plan of Col. RIPLEY, as Superintendent here, to reconstruct the whole working department of the armory, abandoning the "water shops" as a branch of the gun-making business, and relying wholly upon steam power for running the machinery of the establishment; and now, as Gen. RIPLEY, and head of the Ordnance Bureau, he is likely to be a chief instrument in the realization of his wise scheme.

In this way greater economy and convenience will be secured, and the cost of the rifle reduced to nine or ten dollars. The water shops buildings, abandoned as a distinct branch of the armory, may wisely be used as a Government cannon foundry, for which they are excellently fitted, or perhaps even more profitably in the manufacture of American iron for the uses of the armory. At present, all the iron for the rifle barrels has to be imported from England. None of the right quality is yet manufactured in America, though it could be done with the proper care and expense, and the Government would be abundantly justified in superseding the importation by the manufacture here.

The New Armory Shops will probably consist of a series of four brick buildings, each 500 feet long, running north and south, fifty feet apart, upon the eastern square named, and connected at right angles through the centre with a fifth building, 150 feet long. The main or front shop will be three stories high, and possess, probably, some worthy architectural character. The three parallel buildings will be each one story, the first of them being occupied for the steam engines and boilers, and for storing coal, the second as the forging shop, and the third for proving and other special purposes. The building connecting the series at right angles, will be occupied for the various lighter details of the business. The plan also contemplates a new office building and store house, to be located north of the workshops, on a range with the superintendent's house and the present residences of the clerks.

THE RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

From the Providence Post, Aug. 12.

The General Assembly adjourned on Saturday after a session of three days. Considerable business was done on the last day of the session. A resolution pledging the support of the State to the General Government in its efforts to support the Union, was adopted.

Resolutions of thanks to A. E. BURNSIDE, late Colonel of the First Rhode Island Regiment, and the officers and men under his command, and to Col. WHEATON, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, and the officers and men under his command, were unanimously adopted. A resolution tendering the sympathies of the General Assembly to the families of Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU, Capt. TOWER, Capt. SMITH, Lieut. PRESCOTT, and other officers and privates who lost their lives in the late battle near Manassas, in Virginia, was also passed.

A resolution of amendment to the Constitution, allowing all foreign-born citizens who may serve their country in the present war, by enlisting in Army, to vote on the same qualification as native-born citizens, was also adopted.

An act finally passed both Houses, fixing the bounty to all volunteers who have enlisted since the 16th day of June last, or who may hereafter enlist at fifteen dollars, instead of thirty-six dollars, as the law heretofore provided.

An act empowering the several towns of the State to raise money for the payment of bounties or assistance to the volunteers and their families, and dependents in the same manner as they now have to raise money for ordinary town expenses, and confirming all such appropriations heretofore made, was also passed.

A resolution authorizing the general Treasurer to borrow $500,000 to provide for raising and equipping future regiments, was also passed; and the Senate passed in concurrence the House bill authorizing the issuing of state Bonds to the amount of $500,000, to meet the present and future indebtedness of the State.

Previous to the vote of adjournment, the Governor made the following remarks:

SENATORS: In bidding you farewell, I tender you my congratulations on your return to your families. We are in the midst of a conflict the end of which no mortal eye can foresee, and the immense expense of which no human reason can fathom. But confiding in the kind Providence that led our forefathers from the perils of war to the blessings of peace; from colonial dependence on a foreign nation to the enjoyment of national independence, I reverently hope and believe that God, in his own good time, will silence the storm that is raging throughout our beloved country, and reunite our now hostile countrymen in the bonds of an indestructible friendship.

Of the kindness expressed by the General Assembly in several resolutions respecting my past conduct, I am deeply sensible. And I here renew my *vow* of devotion to my native State. I shall in the future, as I have done during the past, patiently endure every privation, cheerfully share every burden, and hopefully encounter every danger, believing that wealth is useless unless it promotes the public welfare, and life itself but a bauble unless it ministers to the honor and glory of our country.

I feel confident that you, respected Senators, and all the other branches of the Government of Rhode Island will not falter in the performance of the solemn duties which are pointed out in this crisis, alike by an honest State pride and a patriotic devotion to the National Constitution.

Adjourned.

ORDNANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Traveller* says that Messrs. ALGER & Co., on Foundry-street, South Boston, are at present very busy in manufacturing ordnance for the Government. They are making Navy Dahlgren guns of 9-inch calibre; boat-howitzers, similar to those recently supplied to the cutters *Morris* and *Caleb Cushing* by Messrs. ALGER & Co.; sea-coast mortars; 6 and 12-pounder guns and 5-inch bore; brass pieces for merchant ships; JAMES' rifled cannon 6-pound field guns; 12-pound mountain howitzers, and 12-pound field howitzers, on carriages with an elevating screw. They are also making grape and canister: 8, 10, 12 and 13 inch shells, and balls of all the sizes used in the Government service.

THE REBELS AND THE INDIANS.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

There is no longer any doubt of the fact that the Confederates have made treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Indian tribes of the Indian Territory, excepting the Cherokees, which tribe has so far been kept out of the alliance by the prudence of their Chief, JOHN ROSS. It has been reported that Ross had therefore been assassinated. But this lacks confirmation. He was always remarkably vigilant and cautious, and has been accustomed to exposure. It is also known that he generally had near his person a faithful guard.

JOHN ROSS had the sagacity to know that whether the revolution should be consummated or not—whether the Federal Government or the Confederates should hold dominion in the territories, their interests must lie in strict neutrality.

If their territory is to be a subject of contention between the two parties, they must lose, whichever may win. They will be wasted away and destroyed in the war, however the war may terminate.

The Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles and Chickasaws, have given their adherence to the Confederates, and probably the Cherokees are divided on the question. As the matter now stands, all those tribes that have united with the Confederates will be treated as traitors by the United States Government. Their annuities and allowances of whatever nature will be stopped. Furthermore the engagements which the United States Government entered into with them for their perpetual and peaceful occupancy of the territory are no longer obligatory on the United States, and they will be driven out of the territory. The Northwestern Republicans propose already to give the territory to the negroes who shall become free during the war.

But it is already manifest that the Confederates have felt the importance of settling at once the *territorial question*, upon which question they seceded and went to war. The question of Slavery in the Indian territory, and in States to be created out of territories of the United States, brought about the dissolution of the Union, and the present civil war. *The Confederates have at once seized upon New-Mexico and the Indian territory, with a view to the extension of Slavery.* The North will soon have to fight for their recovery, or give up the question.

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Whereas, A Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration to peace; and, whereas, it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God, to bow in humble submission to His chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective actions; and, whereas, when our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with factious and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation; and, in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes, as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for His mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the reestablishment of law, order and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellency: Therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the nation; and I do earnestly recommend to the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, to all heads of families, to observe and keep that day, according to their several creeds and modes of worship, in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayers of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our own country.

In testimony whereof, &c.,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

JUDGE HOLT.

While at Niagara Falls, on Friday, Judge HOLT was waited upon by a Committee from Buffalo, who invited him to visit that place and address the people. Judge MARTEN addressed him in justly-complimentary terms, to which Judge HOLT replied as follows:

"SIR, The devotion of Buffalo to the Constitution and the Union, of which you have spoken, is well known to the whole country. At this tragic juncture of our history, not only her loyalty, but that of the great Empire State of which she is a part, has been made brilliantly manifest alike in our National councils and upon our National battle-fields. An invitation, such as you convey, coming from such a city, I cannot but accept as a marked honor, and this honor is enhanced for my heart by the distinguished channel through which the invitation has reached me, and by the graceful and complimentary terms in which it has been expressed. The journey, however, which I am prosecuting, was undertaken for purposes strictly private, with no expectation or wish that it should be in any manner connected with the political discussions of the day.

My arrangements, which I could not now well modify, will require me to leave the Falls for Quebec to-morrow morning, which will make it impracticable for me to comply with the request which you have made. Under different circumstances I should have been most happy to meet the people of Buffalo, who so generously appreciate the humble services I have striven to render in behalf of our struggling and now bleeding country. I have aimed but to discharge an obvious and most solemn duty, and I can take no more credit to myself for loving such a Government and land as ours, than can the flower of the garden for lifting its petals to the sun that brightens and beautifies it, and to the dews and showers by which it is nurtured and blessed.

I avail of the occasion to say that the recent attitude of Kentucky cannot but have clouded her reputation before her sisters of the Union. It is proper, however, to state that this position was assumed for her, by her public men, at a time when the popular sentiment of the State was unknown, and under the pressure of patriotic apprehensions that a more decided stand at the moment might have disastrous, if not fatal consequences. That time with its apprehensions has passed away, and I believe the proof of Kentucky's loyalty is now complete. That this loyalty will endure to the end of the fearful struggle in which the Republic is engaged, I can not permit myself to doubt. Very soon events will occur in that proud Commonwealth which will soon show that she is full of brave men, who value far less their fortunes and their lives than they do that blessed Union, which as it is their common property, so it is the common hope and glory of us all.

I beg you to be assured that I am most thankful to the people of Buffalo, and to each of you, gentlemen, for this flattering compliment, and much regret that I am denied the pleasure of meeting you and them in the manner proposed."

CAPT. TYLER.

From the Louisville Democrat.

The Capt. TYLER who was arrested in Cincinnati on Wednesday, was the Commandant at Fort Kearney when the civil war broke out. He deserted the fort, spiking the cannon and stealing everything he could. The following extract from a letter written in the fort at that time, is furnished by a friend who vouches for its reliability:

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1861.

The commanding officer, Capt. TYLER, spiked sixteen pieces of cannon (all we had) last week and *deserted* the post, taking with him sixty Government mules, &c., &c. He had issued orders to blow up the magazine and burn the gun-carriages, but the dragoons mutinied and were about to kill him after the guns were spiked—so he left in a hurry. The dragoons were all Union men.

CONGRESSMAN ELY.

A correspondent of the Augusta *Dispatch* writes from Richmond: "ELY, the Republican Congressman, who is in *durance vile*, was visited a few days ago, by Messrs. KEITT, BOCOCK and PRYOR, who informed him that they called on an errand of mercy, and were desirous of doing something to better his condition, provided it did not conflict with the military regulations. It is related that the earnestness of these gentlemen in their proposal, and their generous forgetfulness of old party lines, which always distinguishes the true Southern gentlemen, affected the prisoner powerfully, and that, shedding tears, he flung his arms around them and said that 'he had often heard of Southern chivalry, but he was now able to appreciate it fully.'"

A PRESENT TO LIEUT. BROWNELL.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 12.

Lieut. FRANK E. BROWNELL, the avenger of the death of ELLSWORTH, has received a splendid present from some of his friends in this city. It is a dagger, with an ivory head carved with great ingenuity and skill by WILLIAM LAUTZ, of this city. At the top of the handle is represented the American eagle in the act of killing a rattlesnake, the symbol of the so-called Southern Confederacy. On one side of the handle is executed in bas-relief a likeness of his Excellency, Gov. ANDREW; on the other the head of the Goddess of Liberty. Between these are introduced, on one side, the coat-of-arms of Massachusetts, and on the other that of the United States. The lower part of the handle is tastefully ornamented in Rococo style, and the dagger, as well as the sheath, is mounted with solid silver, making a most appropriate present for so brave a soldier. The collections for this present were made by Mr. ESLINGHAUS, who forwarded the dagger to Lieut. BROWNELL on Saturday.

MATTERS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

A copy of the New-Orleans *Price Current*, of Aug. 3, has been received in this city, from which we gather additional proof of the utter stagnation of business in that city. The total number of vessels in the port was 28, of which 12 were ships, 4 barks, 2 brigs, and 10 schooners. Ten of the ships, one bark, and one schooner were under seizure. Number of bales of cotton in port, 9,804. By the first of August new cotton is usually received at New-Orleans, but up to the third none had come to hand. The *Price Current* reports that the cotton and corn crops are heavy, and that the cane was promising. Also that the Confederate Loan was "unusually popular."

KENTUCKIANS COMING TO THE RESCUE.

The Louisville *Courier* publishes the following paragraph with a reluctance which is positively painful:

"We mentioned that a large body of cavalry from Casey County, which were enlisted in support of the Lincoln Government, were on their way to the National encampment in Garrard County.

A correspondent writing from Nicholasville, says sixty men of the same kind passed through that place on Thursday night. Their destination is Garrard County, where there is a considerable body of men from Nicholas, Bourbon and Montgomery Counties.

Several thousand stand of arms have been sent by the Federal Government in that direction; but whether they are intended for the East Tenneseans, who are in rebellion, or for the Kentuckians, we are unable to say. In either case it is clear the Lincoln Administration is carrying out a plan which will end in civil war. But what is that to LINCOLN?—a man who violates his oath and tramples under foot the Constitution he has sworn to support. He don't care who is butchered, so he is safe."

A SUGGESTION.

The Louisville *Democrat* suggests that the Republicans in this State disband and support the Democratic candidates, by way of showing their love to the country.

SUPPRESSION OF THE BANGOR DEMOCRAT.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Aug. 14.

At a quarter before one, yesterday, an alarm of fire was given, and the engines passed up State-street. No fire was found; but upon the return of the people, a crowd was found gathered in West Market-square, and a large number of persons in the office of the Bangor *Democrat*, throwing the materials out of the windows. The office was completely gutted, and the stands, cases, and newspapers afterward burned in the Square.

The crowd subsequently cleaned out the barber's-shop of J. JONES, on Kenduskeag Bridge,—the cause of which, we understand, was a personal attack made by JONES upon Mr. JOHN WYMAN, for remarks that he had made in relation to the secession editors of the *Democrat*. JONES met WYMAN on the street, and invited him to step into his office. Mr. WYMAN complied, and after reaching the barber's shop, JONES asked him what he meant by the remarks he made. Mr. W. responded to the effect that he was not responsible to him (JONES) for what he said. After some further remarks, JONES made an attack upon WYMAN, striking him in the face, which was returned by Mr. WYMAN. The excited crowd, hearing of the collision, went into the shop and threw the furniture into the street.

From the commencement of this unfortunate [illegible] war, we have uniformly deprecated any [illegible] violence towards the office of the Bangor [illegible] and have used our personal influence to prevent any attack upon it. Months ago we knew of an [illegible] to destroy the office, and, in conjunction with [illegible] persuaded those engaged in it from [illegible] their intentions. Since that time, we have [illegible] counseled forbearance and moderation. But [illegible] been in vain. The people have determined [illegible] cession organ should not exist in our city. [illegible] tors and managers of that paper have been [illegible] expostulation, all entreaty, all represen[illegible] danger to which they subjected themselves [illegible] have persisted in endeavoring to inflame the [illegible] mind against what they called this "unholy [illegible]" they have continued to publish articles [illegible] concealed exultation at the repulse of our [illegible] the battle of Bull Run, and of the slaughter [illegible] brave volunteers in that action—have [illegible] favored the cause of rebellion against that of the Union—and in so doing, have but brought upon themselves the irrepressible indignation of the people.

We have carefully abstained from any comments which might instigate violence against the establishment, although many facts have come to our knowledge showing the deleterious influence of the paper. No longer ago than last week, a young lady just from the South, informed us that the day before she left a Southern State, a gentleman called upon her and [illegible] he had understood she was going to Bangor. She replied that she was. 'Then,' said he, 'I desire you as soon as you arrive, to seek out the editor of the Bangor *Democrat* and shake hands with him for me, and in my name and that of the citizens of this place, thank him for his fearless advocacy of the Southern cause, and for the encouragement which his paper has given us.' And the lady says that in consequence of the representations of the Bangor *Democrat*, which is read or quoted throughout the Southern States, the people there believe that the people of Maine have held great 'Peace Conventions,' and are prepared to oppose the 'unholy war,' and yield to the demands of the South. The effect of such facts upon the public mind here can well be conjectured. It has been found impossible to prevent an outbreak of public sentiment, deplore it as we may."

JOHN BROWN, JR.

The Toronto *Globe* declares that the National Government has thus far dealt too tenderly with slaveholders. It says:

"There have been latterly, however, some indications of a coming down from this gingerly regard for the sanctity of the peculiar institution of the Southern rebels, and on the strength of these indications, JOHN BROWN, Jr., has thrown himself into the contest. In a letter, addressed to some friends at Chatham, C. W., explaining why he could not be with them to celebrate the 1st of August, he says: 'Since the defeat of our Army at Manassas, I have enlisted for the war, believing that the contest between the North and the South is *now*, substantially, one between Freedom and Slavery. Until now I have refrained from engaging in this war, from the conviction that the Government would do nothing in behalf of the slave; but the people here are the Government, and they are *now* demanding, in unmistakable terms, the removal of the *cause* of our troubles.'

After some remarks about his Hayti emigration scheme, he says: "Another work is now before me; before it is ended I trust the opportunity will be afforded to the colored man to *vindicate* himself even here. In view of this prospect, will not every true man among you *prepare* to engage in the work *whenever the military services of colored men are accepted by the Government of the United States, which I believe soon will be? You need not be surprised if our Government should soon accept colored regiments. Please do all you can to organize and drill in anticipation of such an event.*"

If this idea should be realized, says the *Globe*, it would show some disposition on the part of the North to make the war one of Freedom against Slavery, and to such a war the colored people of Canada would doubtless contribute many stout hearts and strong arms to assist in striking the oppressor's yoke from off the necks of their kinsfolk in the South."

BEAUREGARD'S PROMOTION.

The New-Orleans *Delta* publishes the following copy of a letter of JEFF. DAVIS acquainting BEAUREGARD of his promotion:

MANASSAS, Va., July 21, 1861.

SIR: Appreciating your services in the battle of Manassas, and on several other occasions during the existing war, as affording the highest evidence of your skill as a commander, your gallantry as a soldier, and your zeal as a patriot, you are promoted to be a General in the army of the Confederate States of America, and with the consent of the Congress will be duly commissioned accordingly.

Yours, &c., JEFF. DAVIS.

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, C. S. A.

MR. RUSSELL'S LETTERS.

Condition of Things in the Southern States.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES.

LETTERS FROM THE SOUTH—NO. I.

There is no use in prefixing a date or a superscription to letters written at intervals from time to time, as I find occasion and opportunity in the course of my wanderings through the South to halt at various stations and to put together the results of my observations and reflections on what I have seen, and I therefore shall forward this communication, as soon as I can get within the reach of any postal system, just as it has been composed, uncertain when it may arrive in England or where it may be finished. As I write I am in the State of Mississippi, and on my way to Virginia and thence to Washington. The time is the middle of June. As to all knowledge of the world outside of the Confederate States, I am in perfect ignorance. The posts are stopped, the telegraphs are mythical, the "news" not truthful or even novel, for a skirmish is made to do good duty as a battle, a victory a glorious achievement, a brilliant success—in fact, as everything but a skirmish for at least a week or ten days. Of the Northern States as little is known here as there is of Europe, and all one can learn of England or of France is contained in some dubious extracts from Northern papers in reference to the policy to be adopted or the opinions which have been expressed regarding the Confederate States whenever the general tone and temper of the remarks are favorable. This much by way of preface and explanation. With all their vehement hate of each other, and the wild exaggeration of their words, the Northern and Southern armies are at present paralyzed by want of an efficient transport in the presence of each other's outposts and on their own soil. There may be bloody conflicts, there may be considerable slaughter in undecisive fights, but no *battle* can be lost or gained of such a character as to produce any great influence on the course of the campaign till Gen. SCOTT, on the one hand, and Mr. DAVIS, on the other, shall have succeeded in organizing a sufficient force of cavalry, artillery, and, above all, a proper commissariat and transport. Mere infantry combats, unless in siege operations between covering and investing armies, rarely determine the issue of any war, no matter how sanguinary they may be. It is impossible for me to express any opinion as to the condition of the Northern army till I see it, but, so far as I have had means of examining the state of the Southern troops, I incline to think that they are not at present capable of any very great aggressive effort; and I am disposed to the belief that nothing but the instinct of self-preservation will prove strong enough to hold them together, even in a defensive attitude, for any considerable protracted war. In cavalry and field artillery they are miserably deficient, and mere talk about "cold steel" will not win victories or maintain successful campaigning. I doubt if Mr. DAVIS could for his supreme struggle just now put 3,000 horse and 50 pieces of light artillery in the field. If Gen. SCOTT is not much better off, he has, at all events, the *nuclei* of both arms in the United States cavalry and artillery which remain to him; and it will not have been unobserved by Europe that, while the officers of the United States Army have to an extraordinary extent proved unfaithful to their flag, or, at least, have gone over to the Confederate States, the troopers and common soldiers have, almost to a man, stood by their colors, and refused to take service under any persuasion with the Secessionists. As to commissariat supplies, so long as the armies are scattered in various provinces or States resting on rivers, railroads and towns, in the midst of corn-growing, beef and mutton-making communities, there may be no very great difficulties felt by either, but when the armies are massed together, or moved away in rapid marches their deficient organization on vital points will be speedily apparent and cruelly felt, and as the war goes on the North, having the sea open and supplies of food and other matters accessible, must have the advantage in the long run, if there be one. Even at this moment the Southern troops seize on carts, horses and stores, for which the commissariat officers give receipts that at some time or other will entitle the owners to payment in Confederate State money. All this will soon be severely manifest in the States subject to these operations when regular campaigning comes on, and, unless a proper transport and commissariat be organized, the country in which these armies move will assuredly be obliged to submit to pillage, plunder, unforeseen contributions, and much of the calamities of war, which will be intensified just in proportion to the want of identity of sentiment between the inhabitants and the troops moving through their villages.

No one can say in such a conflict, or, indeed, in any warlike operations, what a day may bring forth, but it is evident as yet that the South has lost ground, and that the North had gained it since the fever excitement which broke into flames at Sumter ran through the Union, and devoured it with the consuming eagerness of the fire in stubble. A blockade has been enforced, which, despite all assertions and pretences to the contrary, has produced already, to my certain knowledge, much inconvenience, and will, I believe, cause serious mischief in the South. At present the Southerners are cheered by the hope, almost as strong as a conviction, that England and France dare not permit the blockade to be enforced as soon as the cotton crop is ready, and that they will find means to raise, resist, or force it, even by a war with the United States. They talk, too, of the impossibility of enforcing a blockade of all their coast, and of the thousands of miles of coast which they possess, as a proof that all the navies of the world could not do that which the United States Navy is called on to perform. Similar language has been used in England and elsewhere. But it is not necessary to blockade all these many miles of coast; nature—the coral reef, the sand-bank, shallow water, dangerous seas, have done that work most effectually. From Chesapeake Bay, on the northwest frontier of Virginia, to Galveston or Indianola, there is no port which a vessel of large tonnage would care to enter which is not at this moment nearly as efficiently blockaded as is usual in war. The Fortress Monroe commands Norfolk, the best harbor and port on the Southern coast. Broad River, Port Royal and Wilmington are of little consequence, and can be closed at any moment. Savannah, Charleston, Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans are at present under watch and ward. Cast your eyes over the chart of shallow, tumultuous, eddying waters, tangled with rocks and reefs, and breaking on outlying sandbars, which chafe the shores of the Southern States, and you will see abundant reason for the conclusion that foreign shipowners will not be anxious to run in for cargoes on those dangerous coasts. As soon as the stock of merchandise, provisions, wines, clothing, boots, tea, coffee and such articles now in the South is exhausted, a powerful test will be applied to the statement that the South can supply itself, and can produce all that it wants. Already, for example, there is an outcry against the scarcity of salt. When the salting season comes what will become of the meat? And without salt pork what will become of the negroes? They are contented, it is said, at present. But hunger would be with them, as with the white race, a most effective motive of ill feeling and dissatisfaction. The people at the South feel this; they are "raising" plenty of corn, but they are afraid of the results of the want of [illegible] it chickens will be scarce about negro cottages next Spring. No meat is readily eaten by the negroes except pork. They do not consider beef or mutton as meat at all in our sense of the term. Of almost equal importance with pork to [illegible] for many months of the year is ice to the negro's masters. Of course they can do without it, but the absence of the familiar and valued article from their tables and glasses will prove a minor misery of life to the habituated, which can only be understood by those who are living among the American people. The inland blockade is not very stringently enforced. The other day, for instance, a quantity of machinery was received from a Northern manufactory down the Mississippi at the house of a planter near New-Orleans, who would not have been able to get in his sugar crop this year without it. Texas supplies cattle in abundance by the inland rivers and overland routes, but the poor whites, who are poor enough already, will be reduced to the greatest distress by the high prices of meat and food, and all who cannot find work must enter the ranks of the army for a subsistence. All things are dear, except the raw material of food, at present. For an ordinary black silk hat I was charged at New-Orleans £1. 6s. 6d., a linen slop coat cost nearly £1.; for making flannel shirts I paid 9s. 6d. a-piece, and the flannel alone was as dear as the best shirt in London. Common cotton socks are sold at 3s. 6d. pair; other articles are dear in proportion. Butter and wheat flour will be things of the past, on many city tables. As to the sugar planters, ruin seems certain if they can find no market for their produce. They say they would not sell it to the North and West even if they could, and the South cannot consume it all, and if the South does, it cannot pay the producers except in a coin or currency which may not be readily convertible at the end of the year. If the design attributed to the military authorities of the United States to move down the Mississippi be ever carried out there is no amount of misery which may not be inflicted on the seceding States; but the attempt would be most difficult of execution, and it could only be made as a part of a grand combined operation for marching victoriously from Virginia to Louisiana. That such an operation may not be contemplated it is impossible to assert. Its consequences would be terrible on both sides, and in the interests of humanity, of civilization, of liberty, and of Christianity it might be well for the great Powers of Europe to consider whether they should not offer or even press a mediation to which the most furious fanatics would be obliged to listen after they have satiated their taste for blood.

Turning from the sea and river to the land, every step of an offensive character which has been taken as yet has been made and maintained by the Northern troops. The "sacred soil" of Virginia has been polluted by "LINCOLN mercenaries," acre by acre. But in all this, say the Southerners, there is design. Gen. JEFFERSON DAVIS has inspired them with universal confidence. A bloody and disastrous reverse awaits the invaders, and at the very moment that the Northerners are cautiously—at least, not very boldly—advancing, there are thousands down here waiting for the news that Washington has been captured. No doubt, there must be an accumulation of the Confederates somewhere in Virginia, and Mr. DAVIS may be contemplating some very daring movement. Appearances, always deceitful, are very dangerous in war. Who does not remember the divine calm which preceded Inkerman? But appearances indicate greater apprehension for Richmond than for Washington. Pensacola no longer occupies men's thoughts. The most ardent believers in Brig.-Gen. BRAGG's readiness for attack cease to expect that it will be of use just now. Some thousands of the troops employed there in watching the fortress and the fleet have been withdrawn and sent to Virginia. Others have returned to Jackson, in Mississippi State. Oddly enough, it has been found out that "Pickens is of no account." The United States standard may be permitted to flout the skies over the sacred soil—for in this land every foot of the ground is holy—of the State without damage done, until climate and insects destroy its defenders. Instead of taking Fortress Monroe, the troops originally in defence of that place are making an onward movement, and Virginia is slowly seceding into United States territory. Still, these movements all tend to produce a concentration of the Confederate forces, and the evacuation of Harper's Ferry might be a masterly movement, if any one could now tell why it ever was occupied, unless with the object of an aggressive action, which the steps taken by Gen. SCOTT have defeated and rendered abortive. The design of that General would appear to be, for the present, to get his own troops well in hand, to drill them, to accustom them to act together—to form officers out of clerks and merchants, lawyers, editors and reporters,—and to cover his front all the while so effectually as to permit the enemy to gain nothing by his inactivity. The South, I know, are making the most of their time in a similar manner; but, from what I can see, there is an impression produced on every mind that the Southern material is more homogeneous and easily adapted to war than the peaceful populations of the North, and if Kentucky and Tennessee throw all their available populations into the scale, the North, despite its numerical superiority, will be taxed severely to defeat the bold, hardy race. The indigent people in all the States, those who are deprived of work by the cessation of their usual engagements, the foreign elements,—all who might become dangerous if left behind in the rear of the combatants—are subject to coercive influences to induce them to enlist. On this point I would make an appeal to the benevolent and patriotic at home who have the means and the inclination to aid their unfortunate countrymen. The misery and distress which have come to many British subjects in the States owing to this war can scarcely be exaggerated. Only those who can hear the appeals or see the letters addressed to our Consuls can form an idea of the great suffering to which they are exposed in consequence of the closing of works, the stoppage of navigation, the paralysis of trade, the insolvency of employers, the operation of "stay-laws," and the hundred evils which follow civil war in a country like America, particularly where there is such a largely-developed system of fictitious credits and unsound banking. Our Consuls are besieged with applications for help. The applicants generally desire to be sent to Canada; but there is no means of sending them by sea, and the land voyage is expensive. Too often the relief comes out of the pockets of the ill-paid Consuls themselves—sometimes it is refused with pain and reluctance. I am sure that Mr. BUNCH, at Charleston, Mr. MAGEE, at Mobile, and Mr. MURE, at New-Orleans, could testify the truth of what I say, and afford many distressing examples to show how much needed a little aid from the British public, or generous action on the part of the Government, is at the present moment. There is no Poor law to relieve the distressed. Many of the cases are such as a Consul cannot relieve with any hope of compensation from official sources. If some small sums of money were collected and sent to those gentlemen they would, I am satisfied, gladly add to their labors by a judicious disbursement of the fund. Let me just give an example of what might be done. The morning I left New-Orleans a British sailor appeared at the Consul's door in great distress. He had received a severe wound in the arm in our service in the last war, and at the close of it shipped on board a merchantman, which was blockaded in Mobile. While there the wound broke out afresh, and he was sent to the hospital. But the hospital after a time was closed for want of funds, and Mr. MAGEE had furnished the sailor with the means of getting over to New-Orleans, and with a letter to Mr. MURE, asking him to get a passage to Canada for the bearer. The man was shipped off, and arrived at New-Orleans with his chest. No sooner had he set foot on the shore than the police were upon him and sought to take him into custody. Why? Because he was a man of color, and therefore was a criminal and an offender against the laws of the State, inasmuch as he was not owned by anybody! Under the promise of going straight to the Consul, he was permitted to get his chest on a cart, for which the driver asked all the money he had left, and when he came to the door a policeman was following him to see he did not halt or diverge on his journey. His chest contained only some old clothes and such nautical waifs and strays as Jack generally crams into his box. He had no money—Mr. MURE could not by any means get him a passage to Canada. There was no place for him to go to in the city. If at large he would be sent to prison, and so Mr. MURE had to send him to some hospital of which he is a governor or subscriber, and will, no doubt, be put to trouble and expense on his account, which it is not fair to impose on a consular officer. If a few gentlemen will only begin the movement they will do immense good. There are hundreds of deserving British subjects desirous of getting to Canada at this moment. Every year a number of industrious, hard-working men come from British America for the purpose of earning money in the South, and they get up northwards by degrees, as labor is required. Their retreat is now cut off, and they are left broadcast all over the States in the South, without money, or means, or hope. I trust the appeal I venture to make on their behalf will not be without its fruits. Supposing that there are no apprehensions of disturbance from the negro population, the war can be carried on by the South with less derangement of their social system than will be the case in the North. The Southerners are fond of calling themselves an agricultural people. Their slaves raise agricultural produce, but, except in parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, there is, I suspect, very little agriculture for which white hands are directly employed. The lower orders of whites are mechanical; the upper sort superintend their laborers occasionally, but are generally engaged in the pursuits of a rude aristocracy, or in the more elegant dissipation of continental cities or Northern watering places and hotels. If the overseers can do their work as usual all the white lords and their white dependents can go to the wars, and corn, rice, sugar, and cotton will be cultivated and raised as usual. Unless the North can spare a larger surplus than one would suppose from the populations engaged in its busy industry, the derangement of its trade and internal commerce will be greater than that which the war will cause in the South. If the negroes occasion any trouble there is no saying how far the difficulties of the Slave States may not go; but at present they are possessed with a confidence, which may be blind or far-seeing, that their slaves will remain quiet if not faithful, and the absence of any white element from the population of whole districts is very remarkable. The spectacle of an uprising of 4,000,000 of negroes in the plantations, burning, plundering, and destroying the whites, is one which I confess I am not humanitarian or Abolitionist enough to be prepared to desire or to enjoy. It would be an evil as tremendous in its consequences to the North as to the South, and it would lead to an irrepressible conflict between the National troops and their new allies. There are some few people who talk about resettling the South by negro proprietors, now slaves; these are blatant lunatics or very wicked idiots. Others there are who desire, very kindly, to make an arrangement with England by which our colonies could be supplied with labor, and who wish to make a bargain with us for the receipt of a population of 4,000,000 of black people. When they are in a condition to do so, perhaps it may be time to characterize the transaction as it would deserve. No one that I ever heard of proposes to receive the negroes into the Northern States, though, perhaps, they might be allowed to go further, and fare worse in Canada. Victorious, the North will have to encounter, on the very threshold of the Temple of Peace, a foe more terrible than that of war. Is there in all the wise heads of the world one who can solve the knot without the use of the sword? And when the sword has done its work, what next? There is the eternal negro tripping up the foot of Alexander as he returns his blade to the sheath. Can any one devise a scheme for the deportation of 4,000,000 souls? Why such an emigration was never heard of! The hordes of Huns and Goths and Vandals—the swarming floods of Scythian races, which rolled their tides over Europe, presented no such masses and no such scenes as would be witnessed in the execution of any scheme of the kind; and, except by the spontaneous action of the States, there is little hope of any gradual extinction or absorption of the race, and if it be not done gradually, it can scarce be done at all. It is hard to ascertain what are the feelings of these people—their utterance is imperfect, not merely morally, but physically. They are treated to a few words from the great dish of the English tongue, which mostly refer to labor or to their wants, and their speech is as nearly inarticulate as may be, although the fine ear of the people and the accent of educated individuals prove they could speak it as well as their masters if they had a chance of learning how to do so. There are various notions in reference to their treatment. As a general statement, I think it may be asserted they are not ill-used in the districts where they are dear, and where their produce is valuable. Where the masters are rich, the estate large, the incomes certain, and all struggles with the forest and with adversity are over, liberty to them seems idleness. So I am told. But I hear, too, that they are very fond of idleness. The conclusion is not difficult. Compared with the bozales in Cuba, where the average of life in labor is reduced by cruel and incessant task-work to ten or eleven years, the negroes on plantations in America are pampered aristocrats; but I cannot admit any comparison between them and the denizens of an English coal-mine, which is often drawn by the planters down here.

On the cotton estates in the South the negroes dread the "picking season," notwithstanding the assurance of the Captain of the Southern Republic that the task was but the "culling of roses." On sugar plantations, although the mill is "run" night and day, and the toil is incessant while it lasts, the "rolling season" is a period of cheerfulness which never flags until frost interrupts the harvest. The negro, like the elephant, is fond of cane, and, like the Indian bear, of its juices, which, despite the increase in the length and fervor of his labors, make an Alderman of him for the time being, and puts fat on his ribs.

The English agriculturist transported to Houmas, or some such large plantation on Prince Hassan's carpet, would be charmed by the magnificence of its culture, and the noiseless system by which such perfection is achieved. He would find well-fed, well-clothed and well-lodged laborers, born upon the soil, and even limiting their labors to that section of the plantation on which they have been reared. Thus, in the two upper "settlements" of the estate above mentioned, I found men and women who had not only never been off of the estate in their lives, but who had not even visited Orange Grove, which is a separate plantation adjoining the property, and recently purchased by the same proprietor, though it is only divided from it by a fence.

The English agriculturist, while confessing sugar-planting to be a remunerative recreation, instead of a care and a toil, upon lands which, like those of Houmas, have been tilled for half a century without manure or repose, will envy the planter far less the possession of the soil than the faculty which "the institution" gives him of having ever at his command the docile sinews of a race kept studiously aloof from towns and their civilization, and to whose simple perceptions the words "strike" and "combination" are unknown. The seasons for planting, for plowing, for laying-by, and for rolling sugar, are so definitely marked in the cultivator's calendar that the delay of a week, or even less, in any one process might not be recovered. This, to be sure, is still more the case in our island of rare sunshine, but the colossal scale of a culture which requires, as at Houmas, 900 souls (or bodies,) of which not less than 600 belong to laborers, might well deter our hypothetical countrymen from running the hazard of those little complications which sometimes arise between the employer and the employed. It is true the combination could not exist for the purpose of raising wages, or for anything but an increased ration, without destroying the institution itself; but the same disposition of labor which prevents any annoyance or apprehension from such sources may be effectual in destroying any power of combination, or any common action in more abstruse political matters. It is said, however, that, as in India, these dark people have a telegraph of their own which works inscrutably, in silence and in darkness, and acquaints them with events and movements of which it might be desirable to keep them in ignorance, as speedily—it might be as truly—as the wire carries news to their masters. If the chattel character of the slave were removed, if he could be made as the Saxon churl or the recent Russian serf—*adscriptus glebæ*—much of the odious character attached to American Slavery would be removed, although there would remain the abstract wrong and the concrete—the danger of an extension or impetus to the Slave-trade at every increase of territory or augmentation of profits. The feudal system, as it is here called, is, perhaps, not worse in America to-day than it was in the days of the Conqueror of England, and if the Americans are content with the comparison of their Republic to-day with the Kingdom of England in that time, one has not much to say on that point. Indeed, the plea of physical inferiority and difference of race—as well as that of the *status quo ante* "we became planters"—might be as well urged by the hawk-nosed, beetle-browed, saturnine Norman, as good a reason why he should hold in bondage the fair-haired, blond, broad-faced Saxon, as the wool, skin, and heat-enduring nature of the African are considered strong grounds by the diverse-colored people of the South for buying, selling, and holding in bondage that particular type of Adam. There can be no yeomanry where Slavery prevails. The inevitable tendency of the system is to create great capitalists, who buy up slaves and lands, and extinguish the smaller white proprietors, and it must be admitted there is so far good for the slave in this feature of the system, that, if held completely as a beast of burden and a labor machine by the large proprietor, he is better treated by him, although on a far lower footing, than by the poor white who is struggling to make a few bales of cotton out of ill-tilled and inferior land. The creoles who hold on to their little patches of land by the Mississippi are regarded by their wealthier neighbors as very bigotted and unreasonable because they will not sell their land, and yet, acre after acre, it is slipping away from them. As a curious fact, I may mention that among the lowest orders of these settlers, some of whom, indeed, are considered as squatters by the sugarcaneocrats, I met one Unionist, a doctor, who exercised such influence, or said he did, in several parishes in Louisiana that he could poll two to one for Union, as against secession; but Dr. COTTMAN was, nevertheless, quite ready to take the field against the National forces. In no place does greater objection to universal suffrage—unpopular as it is, in private conversation, at least, over most of the States—exist than in the South.

The satraps can bear no rival near the throne. With all their individual charms of manner, easy demeanor, hospitality, and good breeding, there is at the bottom of their whole system, as there is at the base of secession, a gross materialism. It may be that the North is equally under the same influence—it may be that all the world is regulated by it—that interest is the sole motive power in politics and in the actions of men. But in the South alone, in spite of refinement and chivalry is the doctrine preached to the exclusion of any other dogma. Nowhere else have I heard so much of the potency of the dollar expressed in acreage, in bales of cotton, and hogsheads of sugar. Every white man who is among them takes, or he may take, something from them. Their number is minimized to meet the strictest requirements of trading in the towns, and of mechanical arts in the country through all the extreme South. It is a delusion to imagine that the possession of slaves, *ipso facto*, makes a gentleman. The slaveowner educates his children afar—generally in the North, sometimes in France or in England. He affords them every means of luxurious enjoyment, while the Northern youth is toiling in the office or the counting-house. They travel like Russians or Milors, go into society, are acceptable from their pleasant manners and physique, and if they can afford they avoid the plantations, and fly to them only under pressure. They soon become masters accustomed to the obedience of slaves. If they meet with opposition, they can scarce control their passions, and argument is often treated as insult. But whatever the causes may be, there is much of that which is called "being a gentleman" among the planters—not, however, in any degree the result of slave-owning. It is only on their farms and at home that the material view of all things is so fully expressed—often, indeed, in no unpleasant expositions. These gentlemen have power of chastisement with little limit but death, and then I suspect the penalties are not excessive. Each is his own provost-marshal. The gang system produces not only uniformity and steadiness of labor, but submissiveness and obedience. They work as soldiers drill, in companies. The overseers are the captains; the master is the general, who gives orders and expects the thing to be done. The planters are held together by common interests. Each man knows, not only his neighbor, but the planters of his State more or less intimately. There is no mob to control them. Thus, they are all powerful for concerted political action. But, as interests in States are generally identical, it so happens that the interests of one State clash with those of another. There is danger, even here, to the Confederacy, should it ever be established on the basis of Slavery, solid as it seems. Already South Carolina provokes ridicule by pretensions she is quite ready to maintain, and anger by assertions she is not averse to prove. The State of Virginia is abused on account of the slowness of her march, and the valor of the Virginians is called in question by several journals in which I have seen severe and biting sarcasms on the bravery of her troops. There will, no doubt, be many State jealousies to settle in time to come; and I have heard what are called prominent citizens in each avow their only sympathies with their neighbors to be those of a common defence, and their only bond of union the bondage of the slave. As yet those sympathies have done their work, and the bond has united the desperate politicians and spirited and earnest populations of the South for determined action. The seals of the National compact have been broken, and the descendants of British races, representing a population as numerous as that of the United Kingdom, split into two great parties, political and geographical, have resolved to decide the legality of their acts by an appeal to the last tribunal of kings and nations. The principles of 1776, and the glories of 1783 are already as remote and obsolete as those of the Assyrian or the Egyptian. But, in the present instance, there is no faint-heartedness in the challenged party, (although its reluctance has been misinterpreted as cowardice,) and the balance of civilization is in its favor. The contest has been variously characterized, but its material issues lie between commerce and manufactures on the one hand, and agriculture on the other; and, in this region, where commerce is despised, it is regarded by many as a struggle between overshot wheels and human labor as submissive as the spindles they drive. For, with all deference to Mr. SEWARD, his speeches and their plausible generalization, and to Mr. LINCOLN and the Chicago Platform, it is a fallacy to style this a strife between free and slave labor. Wherever the former can thrive, it is as sure of finding its way as water its level. There are still millions of acres open to the white agriculturists who too often decries, from dog-in-the-manger motives, the tillage of cotton and sugar in the pestilential swamps of Carolina and Louisiana.

Thus much as to the tangible interests involved in this unhappy controversy, to which the passions it has aroused may impart an unparalleled acerbity. If one may concede to the South just cause for dissatisfaction with Northern tariffs and Personal Liberty bills, it is equally true that the North has grounds to complain of the taunts of the South, which she has long endured, as the landlord submits to the carpings of his tenant, or the moneylender to the uncomplimentary epithets of the prodigal he holds in his clutches. Nay, she has suffered with calmness, not only contumely as a people, but the actual castigation of Mr. HORACE GREELEY, a Member of Congress, and of Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, a member of the United States Senate. Yet, who shall now say that the canes showered upon Mr. BROOKS by his fellow-citizens for the last-mentioned assault did not reproduce themselves in the pikes of JOHN BROWN, or deny that they bristle to-day in the bayonets of the 100,000 Northerners who manifest by the somewhat tardy ardor with which they are identifying themselves with the partisans and principles of a sombre, if honest, fanaticism, compunction, and even indignation at the crapulous interests and self-seeking motives which have been for 10 years or more their consolations under the tenets of Boethian philosophy?

This military outburst, like the bloom of the century aloes, takes by surprise even those who had faith in its ultimate upshooting from within leaves which, during three generations, seemed inert as wax and immutable as petrifactions.

The smoke of cannon and conflagration had scarcely curled away from the ramparts of Fort Sumter before the people of the South, upon the principle that it is better to play hammer than anvil, proclaimed that bloodless victory to be the incipient meet of a general hunt, in which its yeomanry were invited to participate, after the Northern fox. On the same evening Mr. WALKER, the Secretary of the Confederate States, announced from the balcony of the Exchange Hotel at Montgomery, that in a few weeks their flag should wave over the Capitol at Washington. Attempts have been since made to question the authenticity of this postprandial indiscretion, but I quote from the Charleston *Mercury*, which, however widely it may at times secede from reason, has never yet been charged with seceding from what it believes to be the truth.

With these echoes of a no very remote past, now mingle utterances with which I could wish that my worldly fortunes gave me reason to be still more dissatisfied. While defence to the swamp instead of war to the knife, seems the present war cry of Southern patriots, there are symptoms of an aggression not unlikely to prove equally fatal to friends and foes, and this is *repudiation*. Notwithstanding the changes rung upon this topic since the origin of communities, one cannot deny that American ingenuity—more particularly in Mississippi, has discovered new and unsuspected variations. This may be all very well between belligerents; and, while outsiders may question the ethics of "stay laws," they have no right to find fault with them. But in the case of State bonds, railroad debentures, *et id genus omne*, will it not be difficult to discriminate between the innocent European and the inimical Northern holder of securities so readily transferable?

Thus the Montgomery Congress enacted a prohibition of *all* payments to the enemy. The Attorney General of Louisiana has pronounced the transfer of bank or other stocks standing in Northern names illegal. Gen. PILLOW has reminded the people of Tennessee, in a recent proclamation, that all payments due to Northern creditors must be made to the State in support of the war, and that remittances in contravention of this rule will render its transgressors liable to penal consequences. And the State of Virginia, after inviting her Northern bondholders to come to Richmond and collect their coupons in Virginia currency, is debating measures to withhold any such payments where known to be due to the North.

I need not say that many Southern railroad, canal and State bonds are held in Europe, and that the capitalists of London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, &c., usually transact their business through Northern agents. Take, for example, a Liverpool holder of Louisiana shares, who has been wont to receive his dividends through Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS. His stock may even, for convenience, be registered in their name. The sign of those gentlemen having been recently taken down by the New-Orleans Vigilance Committee, and their office closed by their agent in that city, their English client may whistle for his dividends until the war is over.

Again, Tennessee has a fair length of railroads, some of which may still owe a balance to the British ironmaster, or some of the contractors on which may have paper maturing in favor of Northern agents. Gen. PILLOW's proclamation debars even the debtor who is willing and able to pay from the fulfillment of his obligations. I am not familiar enough with finance to decide the question which occurs to me, viz.: may there not be parties glad to take advantage of this prohibition, and to consider the debt canceled?

The British capitalist, therefore, who has labored under the delusion—not dispelled by the financial ethics of Mississippi—that State bonds carried with them the family guarantee of the entity of the United States Government, may now discover that, like the butcher of Eastern fable, he has trusted a magician, and that the Southern department of his strong-box contains but withered leaves. The proprietary and creditors of Southern railways must, for some time to come, suffer a similar disenchantment. I was assured by an intelligent Northern railway President that England and the Northern States had built *all* the Southern railways, and that for the past ten years or more the planters whose prosperity they had advanced had invested all their profits in fresh land and negroes, as a more lucrative outlay than any "internal improvements."

A question of interest may occur to the heirs—if any—of the discontented scion of the house of Percy who bequeathed £150,000 to the United States to found at Washington an institution for the diffusion of knowledge among men. The legacy was collected by a Democratic Administration, and the bulk of it went to the now seceded State of Arkansas, under the guarantee of the United States. The bonds of that State could not have been sold at that time in the market for 70 per cent. It would be expecting blood from a stone to hope that a dollar of the principal or interest will now be paid to the Smithsonian Institution, and the debt may consequently be added to the long list of unfulfilled obligations towards mankind which weigh on the memory of the great Republic. If Arkansas respects the District of Columbia there may be no danger, but the temptation is great. And now I bring this letter to a close, with the assurance that, if I have extenuated many things, I have set down naught in malice. In my next I shall have a few words to say as to the question of administration of the laws, and the morality which prevails in some parts of the recent United States—the which may have more to do with the questions to arise hereafter than we may think, or be ready to perceive at first blush; and then, before I leave the South, by the aid of faithful authorities, I trust to give some information respecting a matter of much interest to England—the cotton supply. If Cotton be King, we may as well admit the sway at once; but, for one, I would sooner live under the worst form of Government possible, even the disrupted rule of the American public, than the sway of such a soulless, senseless, flocculent potentate.

LAW REPORTS.

When an Order of Arrest may Issue in an Action on Contract.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Charles G. Wicker et al. vs. Isaac D. Harmon et al.—An order of arrest in an action on contract may be granted upon facts entirely independent of those necessary to be stated in the complaint.

There is no inconsistency in such an action, to obtain an order of arrest on affidavits showing that the seller parted with his goods or his money on false and fraudulent representations made by the purchaser as to his pecuniary circumstances, while the complaint alleges only a loan of money or a sale and delivery of goods, which remain unpaid.

No order of arrest should be granted, however, in an action on contract, where the statements in the complaint are inconsistent with material allegations contained in the affidavits upon which the order of arrest is founded. (7 Abb. P. R., 181; Stelle vs. Palmer.)

The ground of arrest set out in the affidavits upon which the order of arrest was obtained in this case is that the defendant, Isaac D. Harmon, falsely represented that J. L. Huse was authorized to indorse the name of C. L. Harmon on a certain bill of exchange for $3,200, payable to the order of C. L. Harmon, whereby the plaintiffs were induced to discount the said bill, and alleging that Huse had no authority to indorse the name of C. L. Harmon.

The cause of action set out in the complaint is the said bill, upon which the plaintiffs seek to recover against Isaac D. Harmon as the drawer thereof. Nothing is stated in the complaint tending to show that C. L. Harmon, or any one else, has ever indorsed the bill. But it is plain that the plaintiffs can never recover on this bill without making title through the said indorsement as genuine or made by the authority of C. L. Harmon, express or implied.

Isaac D. Harmon moves to vacate the order of arrest on affidavits showing that Huse indorsed the name of C. L. Harmon with full authority, or at least under such circumstances as will establish his liability. The defendant does not desire to take issue on this indorsement. On the contrary, his defence against the charge of fraud consists wholly in averring the obligatory character of the indorsement.

It follows that the plaintiffs may obtain judgment against Isaac D. Harmon, as the drawer of this bill of exchange, on his admission of the indorsement by default in pleading, or by his answer to the complaint, notwithstanding their assertion in the affidavits on which the order of arrest has been granted, that the indorsement of the payee was made without authority.

In my opinion it is impossible that the plaintiffs can be permitted to insist when they apply for an order of arrest, that the indorsement is without authority, and the indorser not liable thereon, and at the trial, or by their complaint, claim that it is a genuine indorsement. Such inconsistencies would be a reproach to the administration of justice.

The plaintiffs' counsel suggest that the defendant will be estopped at the trial from denying the authority of Huse to make the indorsement, the defendant having induced the plaintiffs to discount the bill by an assertion of its validity.

If we admit that the defendant would be so estopped, I think we may as justly assert that the plaintiffs are estopped from denying its validity, after having asserted it in their complaint or before the Court at a trial, or after asserting its validity in any legal proceeding where such assertion would be to their advantage.

There is, also, the greatest reason to doubt whether the indorsement was in fact made without authority.

The only evidence to show want of authority is the statement of the indorser, who has the greatest interest to deny his liability.

Huse, who made the indorsement, states that he was authorized.

Enough is shown to render it still more doubtful whether, if Huse were not actually authorized to indorse this particular bill, the defendant did not fully believe that he was so authorized. Huse had frequently indorsed such bills with the knowledge of C. L. Harmon, and without any objection on his part.

The plaintiffs' counsel objects that a motion to vacate an order of arrest cannot be made after the defendant has given and perfected bail.

This objection seems to be unfounded since the last amendment of section 204, authorizing the motion to be made at any time before judgment.

The motion to vacate is granted, with $10 costs of motion to the defendant, to abide the judgment.

Jas. T. Brady for the defendant Harmon; Wm. H. Scott for the plaintiffs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*In the matter of opening Seventy-sixth-street.*—Motion to discharge stay of proceedings granted.

Eliza Rockman vs. Henry W. Ward.—Dismissed, with $10 costs.

Ezra A. Marshall vs. The Staten Island Railroad Company.—Motion granted, and reference ordered to [illegible], to examine a suitable person for receiver and take necessary security.

Noel L. T[illegible] vs. S. L. Demarest et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

William Scott vs. Lorenzo S. De Agreda.—Motion granted.

Frank L. Judd vs. James E. Ayres.—Motion granted, $10 costs.

Cooper C. Corbitt vs. D. S. Alarich et al.—Motion denied, defendant's costs to abide event.

Louis [illegible] vs. John M'Donald, Receiver, &c.—Motion granted.

Alexander Duncan et al vs. Isaac H. Burch et al.—Referred to R. C. Benish, Esq., to compute amount due.

Cooper E. Corbitt vs. Amos R. Eno et al.—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Thomas B. Reed vs. Roswell G. Price.—Reference ordered to R. C. Benish, Esq., to appoint receiver and take security.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 27 bbls. Ashes, 16,6[illegible] bbls. Flour, 720 bbls. and 200 bags Corn-meal, 5,6[illegible] bushels Wheat, 223,694 bushels Corn, 1,711 bushels Rye, 1,686 bushels Oats, 660 pkgs. Provisions, and 4[illegible] bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 60 bbls., including Pots, $5 2[illegible], Pearls, $5 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 150 mats Java, at [illegible] bags Maracaibo, at 16½c., and 450 bags Rio at [illegible] @15c., ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand to-day, and prices have been rather easier. Sales 600 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	15¼	15¼	15⅜	15½
Middling, ⅌ lb	18@18¼	18¼	18⅜	18½
Middling Fair, ⅌ lb	19	19¼	19⅜	19½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively demand to-day, and prices of low and medium grades, especially such brands as are wanted for export, have advanced 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl., closing with an upward tendency. The reported transactions reach 24,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 45@$4 50; poor to choice Extra State at $4 65@$4 85, mainly at $4 70@$4 80, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 40@$4 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 60@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 65@$5 75; Inferior extra Ohio at $4 95@$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5 05@$5 15 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 45	@$4 50
Extra State	4 65	@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 40	@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 60	@ 4 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65	@ 5 75
Inferior extra Ohio	4 95	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 30
Fancy Genesee	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 05	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in better demand, at buoyant prices. Sales 2,650 bbls., at $5 10@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$9 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more request, including superfine, at $4 40@$4 50, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 65@$7 50, ⅌ bbl.: sales 1,275 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, $2 90 for Marsh's caloric dried, from store, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much brisker, to-day, the demand from shippers having been very active, and prices of desirable lots have improved materially. The reported sales amount to 263,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 28@$1 32; Canada Club, $1 06; White Western at $1 28@$1 35; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 27@$1 28; red Western, at $1 21@$1 26; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 15; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 95c.@$1 11; Racine Spring, at $1 11@$1 13; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 85c.@$1 07; new white Kentucky, at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ bushel. Corn is unusually active and firmer, sales 263,000 bushels, a considerable part to arrive, at 41c.@49c. for poor to prime mixed Western; 41c.@43c. for damaged do.; 50c.@52c. for Western Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand, at 61c.@62c. for Northern, 47c.@54c. for Western, ⅌ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels. Oats are in good request, including Canadian at 26c.@29c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 32c.@33c., ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in limited demand, at 50c.@70c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, at uniform prices, including last year's crop, at 16c.@20c., and crop of 1859, at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Continue quiet, at former prices.

MOLASSES—Sales were made of 145 hhds. Porto Rico at 25c.@32c.; and 10 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 24c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is actually sought after by speculators, at improved prices; sales 5,100 bbls. at $4 87½@$5 for common, $5 12½ for strained ⅌ 310 lbs., and $6@$6 50 for No. 1, ⅌ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quiet. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 900 bbls., in lots, at from $1 18½@$1 25 ⅌ gallon, indicating a further material rise in prices.

OIL CAKE—Sales 250 tons Western thin oblong at $29 50@$30 ⅌ ton.

OILS—The market has been quiet to-day for all descriptions—prices, however, have not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited request at $15 for Mess, and $10 12½@$10 25 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Cut Meats are selling in lots at 5¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard is in demand at former prices. Sales 320 tierces and bbls., at 8½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is inquired for, and is steady; sales, since our last, 250 bbls., at $12 25@$13 25 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is salable and firm at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in request at 4c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—The demand is less active, owing, in part, to the high prices, which holders are now asking. Sales have been reported to-day of 400 tcs., in lots, at $6@$7 ⅌ 100 lbs., and 2,600 bags East India on private terms.

SPICES—The demand has been more active, and sales have been made of 6,000 mats and 900 cases Cassia at 21½c.@22c.; with 600 bales cloves at 12c.@12½c., cash, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in lively request at full prices, chiefly for refining. 6½c.@6¾c. for fair, and 6⅞c.@6¾c. for good refining Cuba. Sales to-day, 2,300 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at from 5⅞c.@6¾c., mostly at 6c.@6⅜c.; also 45 boxes Havana at 7c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., nearly all at 16¾c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements, to-day, were fair, chiefly of Breadstuffs, at our quotations: For Liverpool: Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl., Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d., and by steamer, 10d., in bags; Corn, 8½d.@9½d., ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. ⅌ bbl., Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce. Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s.@25s., ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 4s. ⅌ bbl., Beef, 6s. ⅌ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ⅌ ton; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ⅌ lb. For Dublin—A British brig, with Wheat, in bulk, at 12½d. ⅌ bush. For Havre—Flour, [illegible] in a French vessel, at 75c. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, (30,000 bush., in ship's bags, at 18c. ⅌ bush. For Marseilles—Wheat, (16,000 bush.,) in ship's bags, at 25c. ⅌ bush.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Khersonese	New-York	London	Aug. 22
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails and Erie Railroad	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The mails for Havana and Key West, per the *Marion*, will close at 3 P. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Europe by the *Fulton*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Nassau, (N. P.,) per *Karnak*, will close on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

On Sundays all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

A LETTER FOR JAS. GEORGE ROWE is at Times Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY;
THE SECOND EDITION OF TEN THOUSAND.
1?? pages, 12mo. 24 Engravings.
UNITED STATES
INFANTRY TACTICS.
Ask for Fortune's Edition.
Price 25 cents.
No. 15 Chatham-st., New-York.

"I cordially approve of this work, and recommend it to the use of officers of volunteers.
GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General United States Army.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2[illegible]"

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will save [illegible] Paris Kid Gloves, [illegible] Mantillas, &c. [illegible] auction lots in Ribbons, [illegible] lots in Linens and White Goods, [illegible] Handkerchiefs. Best styles French [illegible] in Yankee Notions; Ladies' [illegible], &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF [illegible] Zephyr Worsted. We [illegible] at the old prices. White, 12½c., [illegible] A full line of first-class [illegible] combs and brushes, at [illegible] Broadway, near 14th-st., East side. [illegible]

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR WILL save health and money. [illegible] BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—WORKING THE ORACLE—THE IRISH MORMON—THRICE MARRIED.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE LIMEKILN MAN—CHARLOTTE TEMPLE—DUMB GIRL OF THE INN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-STREET.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia yesterday completed their negotiation of *one hundred and fifty million* Government Loan, and Mr. CHASE, the Secretary of the Treasury, left for Washington at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The Stock Market closed steady on the Railways and State Stocks, and about 1 ₱ cent. higher on Treasury Notes.

Although there is now necessarily very little said in reference to military movements at the National Capital, it is evident that the most effective measures are constantly in progress, under the direction of Gen. MCCLELLAN, to put our Army in the most complete condition for the resumption of offensive operations beyond the Potomac. The rebel leaders are reported to be slowly moving their forces, regiment by regiment, to the line of the Potomac, in the prosecution of their declared intention to enter Maryland, to encourage and support the secession spirit in that State; but they will most assuredly find their designs thwarted whenever they make the attempt to cross the river. The Union forces in that vicinity are now so strong as to render any such attempt desperate in the extreme. Arrangements are also on foot to enable the military authorities to concentrate at any given point an almost unlimited number of men, who are to be organized as reserves, in camps of instruction, to be established at or in the vicinity of New-York, Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other convenient places, under charge of officers of the regular service. The Government will thus soon have under its command a body of disciplined men which must prove irresistible.

The additional particulars of the recent battle in Missouri—the battle of Wilson's Creek, as it is called—which have reached us, add very little to our knowledge of the affair, gained from the previous full dispatches. The enemy's camp extended along the creek some three miles, and was inclosed by high ground on each side, on which the fighting principally took place. The enemy, it appears, had twenty-one pieces of artillery, and a large body of cavalry. Gen. SIGEL, in his flank attack, succeeded in driving the rebels back half a mile, and took possession of their camp, when he was suddenly attacked by a regiment which he mistook for the First Iowa, and his command thrown into temporary confusion, during which he lost a portion of his battery. About four hundred horses were captured by our troops.

Later accounts from New-Madrid, brought by Gen. PARENTIS' scouts to Cairo, state that PILLOW has returned there again with all his forces—the movement down the river towards Memphis having been merely a feint. What good purpose he could suppose such a movement would serve is difficult to conjecture, as he could not have imagined that it would long deceive the commander of the National forces at Cairo. PILLOW has caused a road one hundred feet wide to be cut from New-Madrid to Charleston, and has dug wells along the route to supply his troops with water. No immediate attack upon Bird's Point is apprehended, however.

The action of the Breckinridge State Central Committee, which met at Albany yesterday, will surprise no one, after the course taken by the DEAN RICHMOND Committee, to which it forms a fitting appendix. Twelve out of the sixteen members were present, one of the absentees being so unfortunate as to hold an office under the Government, for which he came in for a due share of abuse at the tail-end of the proceedings, in a resolution introduced by GIDEON J. TUCKER. The main business of the meeting consisted in the passage of a series of resolutions — rehearsing and denouncing the acts of the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, declaring for compromise, indorsing the action of the Dean Richmond Committee, and concluding with a determination to support the nominees of the Convention called by that Committee, not doubting that they will be sufficiently opposed to the prosecution of the war to suit their purposes. The proceedings only lacked an address from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE himself to make them complete.

The recent expedition of Lieut. CROSBY from Fortress Monroe to Accomac, and Northampton counties, Virginia, which has safely returned, was instrumental in nearly destroying the contraband trade carried on between the eastern and western shores of the Chesapeake Bay. In some of the localities visited, the people were found to entertain strong Union sentiments.

A report is current in the camp around Washington, which seems to be credited among the Virginia Secessionists, as well as by our military authorities, that the small-pox is raging to a fearful extent among the rebels at Manassas Junction.

The charges of unofficer-like conduct at the Bull Run battle, preferred by Col. RICHARDSON against Col. MILES, are being investigated by a Court-Martial in session at Alexandria, which has been in progress for several days. It is understood that the testimony for the prosecution is not yet all introduced.

The United States District-Attorney has sued the official bonds of GEORGE N. SANDERS, late Navy Agent under BUCHANAN'S Administration, to recover the sum of $21,000, which Mr. SANDERS has not accounted for to the Department. The sureties are ZENO SECOR and Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER.

Our advices from Utah are to the 20th ult. On the 24th, the [illegible] of the entrance of the Mormon Pioneers into Salt Lake Valley were celebrated, but with much less spirit than in former years. Fort Crittenden had been vacated by the National troops, who had started for the States. It was reported that an attempt had been made to fire the quarters after the soldiers left them, which, however, was unsuccessful. JOE MORRIS, the new Prophet, who had fixed his abiding place on the Weber River, was gaining numbers of proselytes, who were deserting BRIGHAM YOUNG for the new light.

The United States Marshals for the Districts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania (Eastern District) and Delaware, assembled in this City yesterday, under the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, to exchange information and devise plans for the effectual suppression of the Slave-trade. They were received and entertained by ROBERT MURRAY, the United States Marshal for this District, and visited the slave vessels at Atlantic Dock, which are now in custody of the Government. They will remain in session to-day, and visit other places having a bearing upon the subject of investigation.

Heavy sales of Flour, Wheat and Corn were reported, yesterday, chiefly to shippers, at improved prices. Resin and Spices were also freely purchased,—the former at advanced rates. Spirits Turpentine was in good request, and was decidedly dearer. Whisky was in fair demand. Sugars were active and firm. Provisions were lightly dealt in, as were also Oils, Hay, Seeds and Metals. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hops, Molasses and Tallow. Rice was less sought after, the high prices claimed by holders having discouraged buyers. The freight market was firmer, and fair engagements of Breadstuffs were reported.

England and France.

The Baltimore *Exchange* publishes intelligence from Washington, on the strength of a dispatch said to have been received from Nova Scotia, that "England and France have taken decided grounds upon a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy." The wish with the *Exchange* is father to the thought. Nothing can be more absurd than to suppose that either England or France will depart in this case from their usual practice in regard to the recognition of new States. Their rule of action is clear and fixed:—they recognize as independent every State which has actually proved its ability to maintain its independence. They do not enter upon the question of right, nor can they permit their sympathies to govern their action. The question is simply one of fact.

But in taking such action they are compelled from the nature of the case to await the issue. They cannot act in advance of the fact on which their action is to be based. The trial for the Southern Confederacy has not yet been had. Thus far they have maintained their independence,—but it has scarcely been assailed. Less than six months have elapsed since it was declared,—and instead of conceding it, the Government of the United States is but just getting ready for the trial. It is only a few weeks since England and France recognized the independence of Italy, although the battles by which it was won were fought two years ago, and there has been from that time to this no reasonable doubt of the fact. So long as our National Government maintains its present attitude there is very little chance of a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. When it shall have been clearly proved that the rebellion is stronger than the Government, and will successfully resist its efforts to suppress it, then foreign Powers will unquestionably recognize that fact. But that time has not yet arrived. Nor is there one chance in a thousand of such recognition in advance of the intended movements of next Fall and Winter.

But even if England and France should both recognize the independence of the South, it would not change the existing state of things—unless they should decide to take into their own hands the management of affairs on this Continent and become themselves parties to the war. It is preposterous to suppose such a thing possible. Neither of those nations has the slightest interest in such a policy; and both would be seriously injured for many years by the complications to which it would give rise. They have difficulties enough at home without thus crossing the ocean to find new ones. Aside from the derangements of business, and the interruption of commerce which war always occasions, England and France have no special interest in ending this war except that which grows out of their need of cotton; and there are many ways in which they can secure a supply of cotton without interfering in the pending war. It is by no means improbable that the Government will be able during the coming Winter to open a Southern port for the export of cotton—and whether this be so or not, it will be found much easier to procure it through Northern ports than to encounter the long and serious dangers of becoming parties to the war.

We have no fear that either England or France will take any step towards the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, until it shall have done much more towards its establishment than it has thus far accomplished. These reports are part of the machinery by which the agents of secession hope to influence public sentiment in their favor. But they are entitled to no confidence, and will have no effect on the current of affairs.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.—There are passages in the report of Col. PORTER which do injustice, unintentionally of course, to Col. BURNSIDE. The "slow and intermittent movements of the Second Brigade," were under the direction of an engineer officer who led the column; and all the halts were ordered by the Colonel of the Division who rode in front, and were for the purpose of clearing the road of fallen [illegible] and other obstructions to the passage of artillery. Col. BURNSIDE was not in command of the Division, nor was he responsible for its movements, which do not, however, merit the censure implied by the terms of Col. PORTER'S report. The report speaks of the Second Brigade (BURNSIDE'S) as having "attacked the enemy's right with perhaps too hasty vigor." The division had been ordered forward by Col. HUNTER, and at the time referred to, one of the Rhode Island regiments, put under fire by his orders, was so sorely pressed by the enemy, that Col. BURNSIDE had no choice but to attack as promptly and with as much vigor as possible. This is evident from the reports of the officers engaged. As to the points referred to in the closing paragraph, it is not easy to see either the occasion or the motive for Col. PORTER'S remarks. Col. BURNSIDE, in his report, merely repeats a remark made to him by Col. HUNTER, and does not claim that he had command of the division: he is perfectly clear and specific as to the time during which his brigade was in action; and the retreat was covered solely by the fire [illegible] regular infantry,—Col. PORTER'S cavalry and artillery having passed Col. BURNSIDE'S brigade some three miles from the field of battle—the cavalry crossing Cub Run nearly a mile above the bridge. These errors are perhaps of trifling importance; but if Col. PORTER enters upon personal criticisms of this kind in an official report, it is only just to himself as well as to others that he should take pains to be entirely accurate.

The Great Loan.

Our financial column this morning records the final and complete success of the great movement of the Government for securing means to carry on the war. The Banks of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia have agreed to loan the Government *one hundred and fifty millions of dollars*, This we believe to be the largest loan ever negotiated in any country at any time: and the promptness with which it has been taken speaks louder than cannon could possibly do in demonstration of the loyal courage and determination of our people. Half a dozen such defeats as that at Bull Run would be more than offset by this single act. It will breathe confidence and courage into the hearts of the people, and will satisfy foreign nations that we are not yet ready to surrender the Government into the hands of traitors. The London *Times* can now suspend for a season its solemn warnings to English capitalists against taking the American Loan. They haven't been asked to do so yet.

Our Burdens and their Relief.

Our citizens may as well now take into serious consideration the social burdens they will be obliged to carry during the approaching Winter. The unemployed poor are increasing upon our hands at an alarming rate. Already we are informed that thousands of able-bodied women are under charge of the Commissioners of Charity and supported at public expense—women who ask for no charity, but only work. Many families of volunteers have not been relieved by the liberal sums expended, and will be forced soon to become burdens on the City. The swarm of unfortunate children—the offspring of people impoverished by the business prostration, or of fathers who have abandoned everything for the war—increases in the streets. The agents of such Societies as the Children's Aid Society, report that numbers of destitute and orphan little ones beset their office or their schools and seek shelter and employment. All signs forebode a severe and gloomy Autumn and Winter for the poor.

It must be admitted, too, that we have been somewhat too generous and liberal to the families of volunteers that have been relieved. It was first enthusiasm. We felt that too much could hardly be done for the deserted children and wives of the noble fellows who had risked life and everything for our common country. If we had been engaged in a short war, or had had an unlimited capital to draw from, this feeling might have been a just one. But a great many people were to be assisted, and we began with a too lavish hand. Three dollars a week to a poor woman whose husband had hardly earned a shilling for six months, and half-a-dollar for each child,—sometimes making up six or seven dollars a week to the family, while the husband was earning his $11 a month over his expenses,—was, to say the least, a very generous contribution. It could not be continued, and it has not been. Many of the families were never so well off as at that time. Now that the first flush of liberality is over, we must consider how we can give our scanty means to the greatest number of people, and accordingly we must diminish the individual benefactions to the lowest possible point. We must consider other sides of this subject also, so that we may do the utmost possible with limited means.

While the war is our great duty, and that to which our most liberal means and strongest energies should be given, it must be remembered that the war is not everything. The great instruments of charity and the institutions of religion must be sustained. If we neglect these, the community we are trying to save by war, will become so demoralized that peace will hardly be a blessing. As humane men and citizens of a Christian State, we must still support, though our means be narrow, and many sacrifices be endured, our charities and our churches. In the severe pressure which is coming upon us, we shall act more wisely by forming no new organizations, but by using the machinery which we possess, to relieve the burdens of the community. We are quite convinced—for instance—that the sums scattered among the families of the volunteers would have been more wisely distributed and economically managed, had they all been given out by the agents of the "Association for the relief of the Poor," who knows the habits and the wants of the class to be aided, far better than any new Committee, however able and however honest. Our people have an infatuation for forming a new "Society" at every old want coming up in a new form. Charity, like every business, gains by experience, and the machinery used and knowledge obtained in providing for certain social wants or evils are so much clear gain to the community. We advise, then, that the present most prominent charities for the poor and the children of the poor be liberally sustained by those with whom self-denial or good fortune leaves any means for humane objects. Especially let us make a combined and vigorous effort to try and get rid of our unemployed and able-bodied population. This idea, such a favorite one with the economists and practical workers among our lower classes, meets in usual times with innumerable obstacles, and season after season we find ourselves bearing the burden of able-bodied men and women, while the West is suffering for want of them.

Now, however, poverty may do what arguments could never effect. The laborers are represented to be ready to emigrate. The authorities must of course be anxious to be rid of them. The Northwest is described as needing house and field labor. If the accounts circulating of the wants of the West are found by competent persons to be correct, what is there to prevent a most salutary emigration, assisted by the City, of laboring men and women to the rural districts, during this Autumn? It would be an incalculable relief to the City, and would be beneficial to the West and to the Nation. Why should this most thorough benefaction not be carried out towards our poorer classes, before the severities of the Winter are upon us?

The experience and success in emigration of the Children's Aid Society shows what can be done in sending off unemployed children's labor to the places where it is in demand. Let the same thing be tried with adult labor. Great judgment and care would be needed here in the selection of proper persons to be sent, and the utmost caution should be exercised in the West, that no community there might be burdened by paupers.

What a crying shame and disgrace to our social economy it would be if, at the end of the coming season, it should appear that New-York had been spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to support men and women here in idleness, while the overflowing harvests of the West, with all their mine of wealth, were in many districts left to waste in the furrow because there were no strong hands to garner them!

Constitutional Hair-Splitting.

There is a great deal of Constitutional hair-splitting going on, both in and out of Congress, with the hope of stirring up a spirit of opposition to the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. Judge STORY says that "a Constitution of Government is addressed to the common sense of the people, and never was designed for trials of logical skill or visionary speculation;" and the great body of the people can only look upon the proceedings of the Government to crush out the great conspiracy as a common sense movement, special pleading to the contrary notwithstanding. As the Constitution provides no means for the destruction of the Government, it is but common sense to suppose that it is constitutional to use every effort to preserve it. These Constitutional ticklers have thrown up their hands and rolled their eyes in perfect horror at the impudence of President LINCOLN in asking Congress to sanction such of his acts as he deemed necessary for the preservation of the Government, forgetting that he but followed the example set by JEFFERSON, who deemed it for the common interest of the nation to purchase Louisiana, in face of the fact that there were no provisions in the Constitution for the acquisition of foreign territory; but, unlike JEFFERSON, he was not afraid to have his acts fully discussed. JEFFERSON said, to his friends, "that it will be desirable for Congress to do what is necessary in *silence*. Whatever Congress shall think necessary to do should be done with as *little debate as possible, and particularly so far as respects the Constitutional difficulty.*" They have laid great stress upon the point that the Supreme Court is the rightful interpreter of the Constitution. How stands the case according to their own logic.

The rebels claim—to use their own words, Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature—that "The Constitution of the United States is a compact in the nature of a treaty between the States of this Union."

Judge STORY says:

"The very first resolution adopted by the Convention (six States to two States) was in the following words: '*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that a National Government ought to be established, of a Supreme Legislative, Judiciary and Executive;' plainly showing that it was a National Government, and a compact, which they were about to establish, a Supreme Legislature, Judiciary and Executive, and not a mere treaty for the exercise of dependent powers during the good pleasure of all contracting parties."

The decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of MARTIN *vs.* HUNTER, is as follows:

"The Constitution of the United States was ordained and established, not by the States in their sovereign capacities, but emphatically, as the preamble of the Constitution declares, by the people of the United States."

Chief Justice MARSHALL, in delivering the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of MCCULLOCH *vs.* Maryland, said:

"The Government of the Union, then, (whatever may be the influence of this fact on the case,) is, emphatically and truly, a Government of the people. In form and in substance it emanates from them. Its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them, and for their benefit."

If these constitutional hair-splitters want Supreme Court interpretation of the Constitution of the right and duty of the Government to repel the usurpations of the conspirators, they will find it in Chief-Justice MARSHALL'S address delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Cohens *vs.* Virginia, which was as follows:

"The people made the Constitution, and the people can unmake it. It is the creature of their will, and lives only by their will. But this supreme and irresistible power to make or unmake, resides only in the whole body of the people—not in any subdivision of them. The attempt of any of the parts to exercise it is usurpation, and ought to be repelled by those to whom the people have delegated their power of repelling it."

These pretended friends of the Union style the present Congress the "Rump," and quibble about its constitutionality on account of the seceding States not sending Senators and Representatives. Unfortunately for these nice Constitutionalists, the Supreme Court is again against them. In the case above quoted the opinion of that body was as follows:

"It is true that if all the States, or the majority of them, refuse to elect Senators, the legislative powers of the Union will be suspended. But if any one State shall refuse to elect them, the Senate will not, on that account, be the less capable of performing all its functions."

Therefore, according to Supreme Court interpretation, these hypocritical friends of the Union will have to engineer a majority of the States into the secession movement before they can constitutionally suspend the legislative functions of the Government.

Gen. JACKSON, when accused of violating the Constitution, replied: that he had sworn to administer the Government according to the Constitution as he understood it, and that he meant to do so. The men who have heretofore professed great reverence for JACKSON for this decision, and the energetic course he pursued in accordance with it, show very little consistency, to use a mild term, in finding fault with President LINCOLN for administering the Government according to the Constitution as he understands it, instead of administering it according to the understandings of JEFFERSON DAVIS, STEPHENS, WIGFALL & Co., more especially when the only object the first can have is the preservation of the Government, while the avowed intention of the latter is its destruction. The difference between JACKSON and LINCOLN is, that if the first was President instead of the latter, the hanging would commence sooner, and many of the professed supporters of the Union and the Constitution would be now engaged in stretching hemp instead of covertly giving aid and comfort to the rebels. The sooner the sniffers cease their snarling and fall to and give the Government an energetic support in its efforts to crush the rebellion, the better it will be for the cause of constitutional liberty, and themselves, and the welfare of the nation; for the triumph of the rebels would put an end to constitutional liberty in one section of the country at least.

"Just Once" More.

We find the following in the *Tribune*:

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES must feel flattered on finding its fierce tirades against the New-York Fire Zouaves so warmly echoed by the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*. * * Perhaps the hearty and vehement sympathy of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, in this onslaught against the regiment which lost most heavily at Bull Run, may serve to open the eyes of THE TIMES to the part it is being made to play in 'giving aid and comfort to the enemy.'"

Well, it is a little hard that the *Eagle* should think as we do. But we have a consolation, denied the *Tribune*, namely, that our opinions, sentiments and sympathies on this subject, are not shared, as the *Tribune's* are, by the *Daily News*, the *Day-Book*, and Hon. BEN. WOOD. All these open and avowed agents and advocates of secession agree in glorifying the exploits of the Fire Zouaves on the field of battle, and in commending them to the special admiration of the City and the country. Mr. WOOD, the *Tribune* may remember, paid the fares of those among them who deserted, and has since that time been almost as zealous and emphatic as the *Tribune* itself, in resenting all imputations upon their patriotism and fidelity, and in heaping upon them praise and honor which he denies to the men who stood nobly by their flag through all the storm and death of that terrible fight.

We have not the slightest inclination to say another word on this subject, which is sufficiently painful at the best. We have expressed our opinion fully and emphatically in regard to the conduct of this regiment, not from any special hostility to them, but solely from regard to the honor of the country and a sense of justice to other regiments, who did their duty and earned praises and laurels which are withheld from them to be lavished upon the undeserving. We have quoted the opinions of their superior officers—all of whom concur in saying that they broke at the first fire, and fled the field. Col. HEINTZELMAN'S testimony, which the *Tribune* foolishly contests, is not one whit more explicit than that of Col. PORTER, who says in his report, that "the evanescent courage of the Zouaves prompted them to fire perhaps a hundred shots, *when they broke and fled*, leaving the batteries open to a charge of the enemy's cavalry, which took place immediately." It will be difficult, in the face of such testimony, from such sources, for the *Tribune* to awaken any very high degree of admiration for the only regiment which seems to have elicited its special regard.

The Zouaves themselves give a very clear, and possibly a very true explanation, of the reasons which led them to retreat *to New-York*, after they had fled from the field of battle:

"*North*—On the return to Alexandria, the officers boldly and freely told the men they had better go home to New-York, *if they could*: that *everything was going to the Devil generally, and the best thing they could do would be to take care of themselves*: that they were going themselves. This was the general tone among the officers; and the principal exceptions were the few Chicago officers still left. *They were told that the Administration was squabbling, and the Government was as badly disorganized as the regiment itself.*"

Soldiers who give such reasons, whether true or false, for wholesale desertion may enlist the sympathy of a journal which seems itself to have been panic-stricken ever since the Bull Run battle:—but they should hardly be held up as martyrs and heroes to the admiration of their countrymen.

We have said that our only object in our strictures upon the conduct of these men, has been to prevent the lavishing of honors and rewards which belong to the brave and patriotic alone, indiscriminately upon renegades and cowards. And to show that we are not alone in this view of the matter,—as also to set forth other instances of true heroism, we shall take the liberty of publishing the following, which is but one of the many private letters of the same tenor we have received on this subject. It comes from a gentleman well known and held in high esteem by the *Tribune*, as by the whole community:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

MY DEAR RAYMOND: I feel really grateful to you for speaking the truth of the Fire Zouaves. I feel inexpressibly humiliated and indignant at the want of appreciation by the people of the worse than treasonable conduct of many who had undertaken to bear themselves as soldiers, on and since that terrible day. That the men of VARIAN'S Battery can live in New-York is a disgrace to civilization. Future historians will point to the popular disregard of such an awful crime as the sharpest evidence of the depth of demoralization to which we had attained before the revolution which must be impending on us as its necessary result. There is enough of Bunkombe receptions, but of real appreciation of true heroism how much do we see?

Two men return to New-York to-night who are in the truest use of the word heroes.

These are the Surgeons of the Eighth New-York Regiment, whose officers deserted, in many cases, before coming under fire. They were in the Sudley church, they arrived at it amidst the hottest rush of the mad panic, but stopped to aid in taking care of the wounded, who had been placed for shelter in it. They were warned that the enemy was approaching; they heard the cry that the enemy was bayoneting the wounded and giving no quarter; they were advised to leave by a United States regular officer, who told them the enemy would undoubtedly shell the church on the supposition that it would be held as a defensive position as long as possible, by our troops covering the retreat. This conviction was so strong with those who left last, as you will remember, it was generally reported that the church was shelled, and I have heard a man declare that he saw it shelled. But these surgeons said, simply, "We cannot leave these bleeding men; it is our business to take care of them, and take care of them we must, no matter what comes of us." They unquestionably made up their minds to die, and momentarily expected the falling of the first shell among them, until, while in the midst of an amputation, there was a rush of cavalry, and a horseman's pistol was pushed in at the door, and a hoarse voice asked "Do you surrender?"

"Certainly," answered SWIFT, tying an artery, and not so much as raising his head from his business.

Would to God we had a few score such men as Captains, and would to God we had a General who would blow from the cannon's mouth such sham officers as those who played soldier with the Fire Zouaves and the Eighth, and such vermin as those of VARIAN'S.

VARIAN himself appears to have been a gentleman. I have seen a man who says he saw him crying like a child when it had became obvious that the cowardice of his men was no longer controllable. If he had but been less gentle and more man! To think that he would allow such scum to apologize for him!

The Fire Zouaves, in fact as numbers, showed exceeding bravery individually, but as soldiers, they unquestionably were cowards. Discipline! discipline! discipline! Without it we are lost. Yours faithfully.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE WAR.—We find the following in one of our exchanges:

"The *Journal of Commerce* gives a list of fifty newspapers that have suspended since the war commenced. The *Tribune*, it is understood, will cease its Sunday issues, hereafter. The TIMES will also, it is said, follow suit. It is said that the Sunday edition of either journal has been published at a loss of $200 a week."

So far as the TIMES is concerned, this is wholly unfounded. We commenced the publication of a Sunday morning edition simply because the intense excitement concerning the war, and the consequent eagerness to know the news at the earliest moment, rendered it necessary. When the necessity ceases we shall suspend the Sunday issue; but we cannot before.

The pressure of the war has made itself severely felt upon the advertising patronage of newspapers everywhere,—and nowhere more than in this City. Hitherto the policy of the leading City journals has been to receive from sales just enough to pay for white paper and ink,—leaving all other expenses, type-setting, correspondence, telegraphic news, reporting and editorials to be paid for by advertisers. While advertising was good this was easily done; but now it is quite another thing,—and most of the papers are consequently more or less crippled. The *Herald* has put all its advertisements into large type,—complains constantly of the expenses of telegraphing, and is very anxious that the three leading papers should raise their price to *three* cents. The old-fashioned papers like the *Journal of Commerce*, feel the pressure still more severely, as their circulation never was large, and their advertising has been greatly affected. As an offset to this the price of white paper has not been so low for years,—and, so far as the TIMES is concerned, the saving from this source more than offsets our loss from diminished advertising. But for the increased telegraphic and other expenses rendered necessary by the war, our business would suffer no serious injury.

SOMETHING TO BE LOOKED AFTER.—We have reason to believe that there is a good deal more than meets the eye in the proceedings now going on in Brooklyn, having for their object the release of the Baltimore Police Commissioners now confined in Fort Lafayette. Justice GARRISON, it will be remembered, has issued the writ and made some significant suggestions about serving it by aid of the military power. His antecedents are not such as to encourage the hope of any very high-toned devotion to the interests of the country in the management of the affair. And we have information from a source entitled to credit, that a *Southern* gentleman "is now in the city for the express purpose of pushing the matter forward, with a view to bring about a collision between the civil and military authorities of Brooklyn. He is said to be well supplied with money, and to be acting with great zeal and caution in the steps he is taking. The Secessionists would be very glad to create some disturbance of this kind in this vicinity, and can afford to devote a good deal of labor and of money to its accomplishment.

TURNED UP AT LAST.—No event of the present rebellion has been more marked or noticeable than the disappearance of the inevitable GEO. N. SANDERS from the political horizon. Go where you would before, you were certain to stumble upon him. He regulated the affairs of the Democracy, North and South, for a long time: and, when he was removed from the office of Navy Agent in this City, by Old Buck, not for treason or any such trifling offence, but for having sent him some good advice by telegraph without prepayment, he devoted himself with fresh assiduity to repairing the breaches in the Democratic bulwarks. He was busy at Charleston, Baltimore and Montgomery; and, when all his efforts at all these points failed, he retired, discomfited and disgusted, to private life in Kentucky. It now turns out that he is a defaulter to the Government to the amount of $21,000. The chances of his coming back to pay it are not flattering. When he does come, we shall take pleasure in announcing his arrival.

QUESTIONABLE.—Capt. POOR, commander of the *Brooklyn*, seems to be indulging his sympathies with secession at the expense of his duty and the interests of the country. He makes apparently not the slightest effort to arrest the privateers which pass in and out of Southern ports without interruption. It is about time the Government was making some inquiry into the reasons of his very extraordinary and questionable conduct.

MR. RUSSELL ON THE SOUTH.—Besides his letters to the London *Times* on the current news of the day, Mr. RUSSELL has commenced a special series on his observations of men and things in the Southern States. We copy the first of this new series this morning. It will be found well worthy of perusal.

SAD CASUALTY.—On the night of Aug. 12, the yacht *Wave*, which had been on a pleasure trip from Toronto to Rochester and other parts on the lake, was capsized as it was trying to reach Toronto again. Of the four persons who were on board, three were drowned. The Toronto *Globe* makes this mention of the lost

"Mr. WM. GORDON was but nineteen years of age; possessed of good abilities, energy, perseverance, and correct business habits, he had the fairest prospects of success in life. A widowed mother mourns the loss of her youngest son. Mr. J. M. MITCHELL was a student of University College, and engaged in the study of law at the same time. He had good abilities and extraordinary application and ambition, and promised to rise to eminence in his profession. His parents reside in St. Mary's, where they received the news of the accident yesterday evening. Mr. MASTERS was a native of England, and had only been a short time in Toronto. He had served for a period of nine years as mid-shipman in the East India Company's service. He resided with Dr. CURTIS, dentist, Kingstreet West, and it is rather remarkable that Dr. CURTIS strongly dissuaded him from going on the cruise, expressing a fear that he might be drowned. At the deceased's request, he gave instructions regarding what clothes he wished done in his absence, and these instructions, though lamentably given, will now prove useful, and enable the young gentleman's friends in England to be communicated with."

COLTON'S COUNTY MAP OF MISSOURI.—G. Q. COLTON, No. 145 Nassau-street, has just issued a complete County Map of the State of Missouri, representing counties, cities, towns, railroads, &c., including special reference to the scenes of the late battles. As it is sold at only fifteen cents, every one can possess a copy.

☞ We are informed by the agents of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad that the damage to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was but slight, and that the trains are running regularly.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Taxable Resources of the Country—The Financial System of Secretary Chase—The Bold Policy of the British Government, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 12, 1861.

I endeavored some days ago to show, by illustrations drawn chiefly from English history, that the taxable resources of this country are barely touched by the recent measures for raising revenue. It was shown that when the population of Great Britain was little more than half that of the loyal portion of the United States, at the present time, the Government of that country raised more than four times the revenue by taxation which was imposed upon our people by the late Congress, and that, too, after the nation had been at war with NAPOLEON for twenty years. The war between England and France commenced in 1792, and with the exception of a brief interval from October, 1801, to May, 1803, during which there was a supension of hostilities, rather than a peace, unattended by a curtailment of expenditures, it lasted until 1815. Even before this great struggle commenced, by which several hundred millions were added to the public debt, the national finances were regarded by the most eminent statesmen as in a hopeless condition, and no one deemed it possible that the public credit would bear additional straining. But the event proved how vastly greater the resources of a people are when the national integrity and independence are put in issue, than the wisest and most hopeful patriots could imagine. One would naturally have supposed that all prosperity would have been destroyed, and that after ten or a dozen years of war with a great military power like France, the resources of taxation would have been completely exhausted. But such was far from being the fact. There was a degree of prosperity among the people which can only be accounted for by the immense expenditures which the war made necessary. The tendency of war is, of course, to waste and destroy the property of a nation, and to cripple all forms of public industry; but at the same time an incidental and partial stimulus is given to industry by the large disbursements of Government, and the result is less prostration of the productive energies of a people than might have been anticipated.

In the financial system recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and carried out in the legislation of Congress, in the main, if not to the letter, the amount of revenue to be raised by taxation is only one-fourth of the estimated expenditure for the year. Thus, it is estimated by Secretary CHASE, that the expenditure will be $320,000,000, and he proposes to raise $240,000,000 of this sum by loans, and $80,000,000 by taxes. It is probable that the actual measures of taxation adopted will produce less than this sum, in consequence of the falling off in the amount of imports, on the one hand, and of the impossibility of collecting the direct and income taxes apportioned to the revolted States. It may therefore happen that a portion of the sums borrowed will have to be applied to the payment of interest, contrary to the plan suggested by the Secretary. It will be remembered that he lays it down as a principle never to be departed from, that the ordinary peace establishment, together with the interest of the war loans and other public debt, should be met by taxation. If the Customs, and the other extraordinary sources of revenue provided by Congress, turn out to be less prolific than was anticipated, we shall find ourselves, at the end of the fiscal year, with a public debt of $350,000,000, the interest of which will have been met by a portion of the money borrowed. It is needless to say that no nation can maintain its credit on such terms, and when the Secretary of the Treasury goes into the market to raise money for the second year's expenditure, he will be told that he must either provide by taxation for the whole interest and ordinary expenditure, or he must submit to a heavy shave.

The principle laid down by the Secretary, as essential to every sound system of finance, is the very least that should be done to sustain the public credit. Besides providing by taxation for the ordinary expenses of a peace establishment, and the interest of the public debt, present and prospective, he insists upon raising a surplus of $5,000,000 to be applied to the redemption of the debt. This latter suggestion has been wholly neglected, and, for the reasons above referred to, it may be doubted whether the taxes and duties laid by Congress will pay ordinary expenses, and the interest of the sums borrowed. I hope I may be mistaken on this point; but, if my apprehensions turn out to be well grounded, the result will be a decline in the public credit, and that for no other reason than the timidity of Congressmen in the imposition of taxes.

British statesmen, of the school of PITT, have been accused of reckless prodigality in the matter of borrowing money; but a recurrence to the financial statistics of that country will show that they have pursued a far wiser and bolder policy than our Government has begun with in the imposition of taxes. We raise the ways and means in the proportion of three-fourths of loans to one-fourth of taxes.

The British Government, during the whole period of the twenty years' war with France, raised larger sums by taxes than by loans. This was not the case in the commencement of the contest, it is true; but towards its close, when the expenditures were greatest, nearly two-thirds of the ways and means were taken directly from the pockets of the people by acts of Parliament. It may be hoped that the war in which we are now engaged will have terminated successfully and been almost forgotten before the end of twenty years; but whether it be long or short, Congress and the Administration cannot too soon learn the importance of a courageous imposition of taxes. It is well to accustom the people to the unwonted burthen of the interior taxes by degrees; but every year the proportion of taxes to loans should be increased. By this manly policy the public credit will be kept sound and healthy, and the public debt will be kept within manageable proportions. OBSERVER.

The First Iowa Volunteers.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in to-day's TIMES in relation to the noble action of the First Regiment Iowa Volunteers previous to and during the late battle near Springfield, Mo., are well-timed and appropriate. It may not be known, and I desire through your columns to state that J. FRANCIS BATES, the Colonel commanding the Iowa Volunteers, is a native of Utica, in this State, and was for several years, up to 1857 or 8, a resident of this City. Col. BATES has attended at all times, thoroughly, to the wants and comforts of his command, and that is the great reason why the men were so ready and willing to remain in the service after their term of enlistment had expired.

It is stated of the Colonel, that during a forced march, one of his men became disabled and unable to continue the march; he dismounted and placed the weary soldier on his horse and permitted him to ride until a halt was ordered. By such acts the Colonel has endeared himself to his men, and as a natural consequence the men are ready to stand by him at all times and under all circumstances. Yours, &c., G.

The Whereabouts of the Sumter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, an old ex-officer of the U. S. Navy, and long a mercantile trader to Cuba, San Domingo and Curaçao, to suggest the probable whereabouts of the pirate *Sumter* that recently refitted at Curaçao. A fleet war steamer sent to Crooked Island passage, might, I think, find her cruising in the "bight of Leogane," or St. Marks, intercepting coffee vessels from Cuba and San Domingo, bound to the United States through that passage, particularly those from Port au Prince, Jeremie, St. Marks, Aux Cayes, &c.; and, when needed, if not allowed a refuge in St. Domingo, may, beyond doubt, obtain one among the many inhabited and unprotected "keys" in that sea. The passage between Cape Mayes (Cuba) and St. Nicola Mole (St. Domingo) is very narrow, and few vessels homeward bound through that Strait could escape capture. Coffee is much needed now in "Rebeldom," and I think she will there try and replenish the stock of that article and try and run the blockade.

N. B.—Nassau, N. P., in neighborhood, though a British port, would no doubt afford aid to the *Sumter*, as it is a "hot bed" of Secession sympathisers.

Yours truly, J. B. NONES.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

A Dreadful Storm at Chicago—Damage among the Shipping—A War Meeting—What Illinois has Done—Col. Fremont, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

After a "heated term," which lasted nearly two weeks, we were visited on Sunday night with a tremendous gale, accompanied by rain, which poured down in torrents. The storm continued with little abatement, up to last evening. The wind was from the northeast, and at times blew a regular hurricane. Lake Michigan was lashed into fury, and the tremendous billows came thundering in, threatening to carry destruction to all before them. The Central Railroad track is laid along in front of the city for nearly two miles in the lake, its foundation being piles, protected by a breakwater upon the outside. A portion of the track was broken up, and considerable damage otherwise done to it. In the city, houses shook and trembled, to an extent heretofore unknown—signs, trees, awnings, &c. were blown down and scattered along the streets—cellars were submerged, by which much loss was sustained.

But it was among the shipping that the greatest damage was done. It seemed impossible that any craft could live amid the wild commotion of the storm. We hear of but four wrecks thus far. The schooners *Ellen Pike*, ashore about ten miles north of the city; the *Henderson*, about forty miles north, and two others, names not ascertained. The two first broke up; all hands saved. During the height of the storm, several vessels were in imminent peril, but our gallant tugs went to the rescue, and brought them in, slightly damaged. Quite an excitement prevailed at one time. The schooner *Pike* was seen laying off some five or six miles to the southward, with a signal of distress flying. The tug *McQueen* braved the gale, and went out to her relief. While nearing the entrance to the harbor the hawser parted, and the schooner commenced drifting towards the breakwater. All expected she would be driven upon it before the return of the tug, and be dashed to pieces. She threw out an anchor, and was thus enabled to stave off the catastrophe, until a new hawser was procured, and then she was brought safely in, amid the cheers of the multitude who had been momentarily expecting her destruction.

It is stated by the "oldest inhabitant" that the water has not been so high in the lake for years—at least, not since the construction of the railroad breakwater and track. The loss by the flooding of cellars is estimated at $50,000—but this is only a rough guess. Some of the streets in the North Division were navigable by boats on Monday forenoon.

There was a spirited "war meeting" of our citizens at Bryan Hall on Saturday evening, at which Judge DRUMMOND, of the United States District Court, presided. Strong and patriotic resolutions were adopted, opposing all compromise until the rebellion has been put down. Judge DRUMMOND, S. A. GOODWIN, Esq., and others addressed the meeting. There is but one feeling among our people, and that is that the war must go on until its objects are accomplished—until the Constitution is vindicated—until there are no armed traitors in the field.

Illinois has already tendered to the Government not far from one hundred and five thousand men. Of these nearly fifty thousand have been accepted, viz: twenty thousand under the first levy—ten independent regiments—seventeen regiments under the last call, besides some ten thousand who could not be received at home, that have gone into the regiments of neighboring States—mostly those of Missouri. To show the spirit which animates the Prairie State—in fact, all the Northwest—I have only to mention the facts, which have come out in a recent report of our State Adjutant-General. Gov. YATES secured the acceptance of thirteen regiments of infantry, five of cavalry and one of artillery. For these, five hundred and twelve companies (51,210 men) of infantry, one hundred and two companies of cavalry and twenty-two companies of artillery were tendered. All these, and more, are ready to go, whenever the Government is in want of their services. Among others a regiment of teachers and scholars has been organized by President HOVEY, of the State Normal School, and accepted.

Col. FREMONT has infused new spirit into the Department of the West. His energy and go-aheaditiveness are just suited to this latitude. The Western man is too accustomed to the freedom of the broad prairies to fancy having his limbs fettered with red tape. When there is anything of importance to be done, he is not for waiting until the circumlocution office can dot all the i's and cross all the t's, but is for going at it in the most prompt and direct manner. If there are rebels to fight, he is for fighting them before they have an opportunity to concentrate all their forces and resources, and to erect intrenchments. He believes in a short shrift and a speedy deliverance. Gen. FREMONT has gone to work in a way that just fits in with Western ideas, and is inspiring an enthusiasm which will have the best effect upon the result of the contest.

Some little interest was excited a few days since by the arrest of SYLVESTER LIND, Esq., one of our prominent and wealthy citizens, on a criminal charge. As Treasurer of the Sewerage Commissioners, he is a defaulter for $53,000, which, under our statutes, is a penitentiary offence. He gave bail in the sum of $10,000, to appear for trial at the next term of the Recorder's Court. Our city has been filled with burglars for some time past, the annual migration from New-York and other Eastern cities. The Recorder's Court, at its present term, had sixty-six cases under consideration, including all grades of offence against the majesty of the law.

It is rumored that "Long" JOHN WENTWORTH, late M. C., and late Mayor of the city, is to raise a regiment for the war. Mr. FARNSWORTH, who represented this district in the last Congress, has one nearly organized. He at first went into the ranks as a private.

In business, commercial and financial matters, there is not much change to note. The receipts and shipments of grain continue heavy, with improving prices. The new crop of wheat begins to come in quite liberally. It is of a good quality. ONTONAGON.

A Curious Story.

ATTEMPT TO PLAY A CONFIDENCE GAME ON THE CLERK OF A NEW-YORK POLICE COURT.

From the New-Haven Journal, Aug. 13.

Of all the "confidence" men we have ever seen, an old man who registered his name at the Union House yesterday, as JAMES ROBINSON, beats them all. He arrived from New-York on the early train, in company with Mr. FRANK SPICER, Police Clerk at the Tombs, and Mr. E. LUFF, proprietor of a hotel in Harlem. From these gentlemen we learn the following interesting facts: Several years ago the father of Mr. SPICER, saved from drowning in New-York harbor, a Frenchman, who subsequently removed to Havre, France. ROBINSON called on Mr. SPICER a few days since, and exhibited a letter purporting to have been written by this foreign gentlemen just previous to his death, which occurred in Havre a few weeks since. It states that being about to die, he was desirous of rewarding his former benefactor by giving him a portion of his property, in value about twenty-four thousand dollars. In the event of the death of Mr. SPICER, Senior, it was his desire that the amount should be divided among his heirs. The fact of such a rescue from drowning having occurred at the time designated, the name of the party, and his subsequent removal to France, together with other circumstances connected with the affair, had the effect of convincing the gentleman of the truth of his statement. The goods were claimed to have been forwarded to this country in a ship bound to New-Haven. To avoid the duties on them, ROBINSON claimed that he had landed them about eight miles from our city, where they were stored, subject to the order of the consignees. Before disclosing their whereabouts, he proposed that Mr. SPICER and Mr. LUFF (which latter gentleman is a brother-in-law of Mr. S.) should advance the expense attending the shipment, viz: $294. These gentlemen thought it prudent to take a look at the "silks and satins" before investing the required amount. Accordingly they came up with him yesterday morning and stopped at the Union House. ROBINSON hired a horse and carriage at JOSLYN's stable, and as the affair began to look suspicious, they concluded to track him. After taking a circuitous route about the suburbs, he at last halted in front of the house of Mr. JOHN T. MERCER, No. 5 Sperry-street. Here he had an interview with Mrs. MERCER, and informed her that a similar amount of property—left by deceased relatives in California—was in New-York, awaiting her disposal. After calling upon Mr. MERCER, and informing him of his flattering prospects, he again returned to the Union House for the purpose, if possible, of closing up business with his New-York friends. He told them that the valuables were a short distance from the city, were packed in sixteen trunks and a number of bales, and that he would take them, if desired, to see the man who had them in charge. He accompanied them to Broadway, where, after finding MERCER, the four had an interview in the street. He told Mr. MERCER that "these were the gentlemen who were after the goods in his possession," and inquired if the gentlemen would advance the amount ($294,) if he (MERCER) couldn't "get them down in his two teams during the night." Whether elated by his prospects, or whether "dumb-founded" by the man's boldness, we do not know; but one thing is certain—"he thought he could;" and when asked if the trunks and bales were not at his house, as he (ROBINSON) had stated, he doubtless thought, for the moment, that he could do no other way than to "nod his head." Mr. MERCER states that he never saw his interrogator before that day, and we have no reason to doubt his veracity. The excitement attending the information received, together with the boldness and confidence with which the questions were asked, doubtless surprised him into quiet acquiescence. Subsequently he became suspicious of his new-found friend, and inquired into the facts of his visit. ROBINSON is a man 70 years of age—a fluent talker, and is well calculated to deceive the most wary.

To other parties he pretended that the gentlemen who came up with him were Custom-house officers, in search of the contraband goods.

Mr. SPICER is a brother of the celebrated GEORGE SPICER, horse-dealer, of Long Island, and has for a long time been connected with the Police Department of New-York, but is confident that he never before saw a "confidence man" who, for consummate rascality, equaled Mr. ROBINSON. Had he not been of frequent cognizance of such offences, he doubtless would have been "out" about three hundred dollars. As it is, he is not disposed to prosecute him, as his ingenuity and perseverance, if not his extreme age, almost entitle him to escape.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Anniversary of the Settlement of Salt Lake Valley—Fort Crittenden Vacated—Stoppage of Newspapers—The New Prophet Joe Morris, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

The 24th of July, the anniversary of the entrance of the Mormon pioneers into this valley, passed off this year almost without celebration of any kind in this city, certainly without any such celebration as has been wont. True, a few guns were fired in the course of the day, a very few flags fluttered in the breeze, and there were, I believe, a few balls or dancing parties here and there, and this appears to have been the extent of ostentatious enjoyment or rejoicing.

In former years public processions and speechification were indulged in, though the more recent celebrations have resolved themselves into laborious trips up the rugged Big Cotton-wood Cañon into the "tops of the mountains," or, in other words, an elevated half-mile basin, where may be found, not the sources of the Nile, but a pretty five-acre lake, famed as the head waters of Big Cotton-wood Creek.

It was to this sylvan retreat, partaking both of the grand and the picturesque, that the Mormon rough-riders brought the first news of the expedition to Utah, on the 24th of July, 1857. Imagination may picture the scene, including the immense indignation.

Last year's 24th pic-nic at the same place was very sensibly dampened by the almost incessant drizzling rain which fell in that particular region, though not more than a few drops reached this city. Perhaps the moist weather at that time and the attendant disagreeableness, had some influence in the omission of the trip this year. Or, it may be that the extra exertion for, and the display on, the late "Fourth" was considered sufficient for one year.

At last Fort Crittenden is vacated by the National troops, undoubtedly to the infinite rejoicing of the more religious portion of the Mormon community, who are apparently as firm as ever in the opinion that the Jews have no affinity, and should have very little dealing with the Samaritans. Yet it may be fairly presumed that there are a great number of the trading "brethren" who, now that the hope of their gains is gone, are filled with dismay at the immediate prospect of comparatively slow sales for their eggs and butter and equally slow returns.

It is reported in this city that some person or persons, connected with the Army, made, after the vacation, an abortive attempt to fire the "quarters" and other buildings in the vicinity of the fort, which incensed the purchasers and their friends. And it is also stated that numbers of Indians are following in the wake of the moving detachments, with the intention of procuring some beef and horseflesh, and any other little matters which are looked on with an acquisitive eye by the red man. It will, therefore, behove the troops to keep a sharp lookout for their live stock and other property. Indeed, a portion of them, encamped on the Jordan, near Lehi, lost quite a number of their cattle, and left behind them several wagons in consequence.

There has recently been quite a heavy raid on the persons of a number of men who had a reputation for not properly respecting the relations of *meum* and *tuum*, in respect to domestic quadrupeds, whereby some dozen or so of the men have summarily licked the dust for the last time—some of them at or in the vicinity of Ogden and Brigham cities, and others in Cache Valley. In these instances "the law's delay" has not been waited for, and the more speedy backwoods or frontier code has been put into operation. True it is, that a serious amount of stealing has been long in existence in this territory, though who are the guilty parties I would much prefer to be given to the world judicially.

Two or three, including DE LOSS GIBSON, an old offender and an escapee from the Penitentiary, have been secured, and have been safely lodged in that institution, "according to law."

On Sunday, BRIGHAM was again particularly down on the Mormon traders, evidently thinking they would enrich the "Church and Kingdom" greatly, more by using the plow and the hoe than by speculating in dry goods and groceries, though there is at the present time, even before the harvest, an abundance of breadstuffs in the Territory. He also emphasized on the "return to Jackson County, Missouri," and appeared strong in the faith that "the Lord would clean out that country before the Saints were ready to return." He (BRIGHAM) is steadfast in the confidence that the present troubles in the States are "irrepressible," and will consummate an awful destruction upon the masculine gender; and, as a natural sequence, the bereaved widows and forlorn damsels, which will be left in those days, will be extremely anxious by thousands to turn their eyes towards the Mormons, and realize the talk of the old Bible prophet about jointly catching hold of the skirts of one man.

The newspapers of this city have not made an appearance the past week, the hitch in the paper mill evidently not being overcome, and the papers above named having no other immediate resource, and not feeling much disposed to seek out for one.

The new prophet, "JOE MORRIS," still continues to make proselytes, and ever and anon converted families, with their wagons, flocks, herds and other effects, may be seen wending their way to the head-quarters of their leader, on the Weber. It is currently reported that he looks for the early destruction, by "judgments," of the incorrigible portion of the Mormon community, when he and his followers, the "Morrisites," as they are termed, expect to step in and possess the land. Surely this is a day big with events, and there are wonderful times at the doors!

Amusements.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE leave in the *Persia* on the 28th inst., for an extended European tour. They open at the Haymarket, London, early in September. During their absence they visit Australia and California. In view of their early departure, a Farewell Ovation will be given them at the Winter Garden, on Friday evening, under the auspices of the New-York Florence Association and the "Charity Fund Committee" of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The latter body interest themselves with enthusiasm, the benefit given to the Fund by the FLORENCES last week netting $1,012 25.

From the Sandwich Islands.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

From the Honolulu Polynesian, June 15.

We understand that on Saturday last, the 8th instant, Mr. BORDEN, the outgoing, and Col. DRYER, the incoming Commissioner of the United States, made an official visit at the Department of Foreign Affairs, when the former delivered his letter of recall, and the latter his letter of credence.

Judge BORDEN, we learn, said in substance that he was instructed to avail himself of the occasion to repeat the expression of the friendly sentiments entertained by the President for the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and his desire to preserve and improve the relations now so happily subsisting between the two Governments.

Col. DRYER expressed the same sentiments, stating that he was specially charged to make known the concern taken by the United States in the interest and prosperity of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and their strong desire to cultivate friendship and deserve it by every possible good office.

The interview was brief, without formality, and agreeable to all the parties concerned.

On Monday Col. DRYER, accompanied by Judge BORDEN, made the usual calls of etiquette on distinguished persons entitled to receive them.

MOVEMENTS TO SUPPRESS THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Convention of United States Marshals.

The impunity with which the Slave trade has been prosecuted by unscrupulous persons, out of this and other Northern ports, for years past, has suggested the necessity of adopting some concerted and well-matured plan of operations for its suppression. Under the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, the Marshals from Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, (Eastern District) and Delaware assembled in this City yesterday, at the office of the Marshal of this District.

Mr. MURRAY received the Marshals as guests, and, waiving all formalities, proceeded to the consideration of the subject of conference, viz.: the most efficient method of preventing the fitting out of slavers in the Northern ports of the United States. The discussions were mainly private, and the plans finally agreed upon will, of necessity be confined to the knowledge of the Marshals themselves in order to render them efficient. After a somewhat protracted interview the party were taken in charge by Mr. MURRAY, and escorted to Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, where the Marshal showed the visitors the various slave crafts which have been captured on the Coast and arrested in this harbor under suspicion of being bound on slave voyages.

The Marshal, from his long experience as Harbor-master, was enabled to point out the various ingenious dodges, which are practiced to elude observation and avoid seizure in fitting out vessels, obtaining clearances, and in the selection and stowage of their cargoes. Another day will be devoted to the visiting of the slaver prisoners now confined in the Tombs; and all the haunts of the slave-traders in this City will be visited, and their plans explained for the information of the Marshals.

The plans which will be mutually agreed upon during this meeting, it is believed, must go far towards thoroughly breaking up the slave traffic, and drive the desperadoes, with their rich and unscrupulous backers in this City, into a more humane and respectable business.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRES—A WOMAN FATALLY INJURED.—About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out at No. 69½ Division-street, occupied by Mr. J. WOOLFF as an artificial-flower store and dwelling. The entire contents of the store, valued at about $500, were destroyed. They were insured for $1,400. Mr. WOOLFF and his family, who resided in the upper part of the building, succeeded in making their escape by way of a second-story window in the rear; but a servant girl named MARY LEONEY, living with the family, was not so fortunate. She waited until she saw all the family safe out of the building, and then attempted to escape in the same way, but the smoke and flame came rushing up the stairway, and through the rooms to such an extent that she was compelled to run to the front part of the house, and appearing for a moment at a front window on the third floor, she called wildly for aid; but no help appearing, she made a frantic leap and struck upon the pavement below. She was soon taken up by the firemen, assisted by the Police, and taken first to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, and subsequently to the Hospital. It was found upon examination that her spine was fractured, and that she had sustained other serious injuries, which must necessarily prove fatal.

At about 11 o'clock Wednesday night, a fire occurred at No. 10 Peck-slip, in the liquor-store of Mr. DANIEL WARD. The firemen were quickly on hand and soon extinguished the flames, but not until the stock and fixtures of Mr. W. were damaged to the extent of about $2,000. He is fully insured in the Bowery Insurance Company. The second floor was occupied by C. F. & T. LAPP, dealers in stoves and tinware. Their damage was about $100. No insurance.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out at No. 263 Broadway, in the four-story building occupied by Charles R. Bishop, as a steel and fancy goods manufactory. Loss, about $300. Insured for $1,500.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—Prince NAPOLEON occupied his time yesterday in receiving visitors at his hotel, taking a look at the City *incog.*, dining with the Union Club, and making arrangements for his Western trip. In accordance with the Prince's desire, the contemplated operatic serenade has been postponed until his return from his Western tour. His Royal Highness has also requested that the serenade shall be given on board the yacht instead of at the New-York Hotel. In this way the royal party will enjoy the music more than they could in the old-fashioned style, while the musicians themselves will be better accommodated. The Prince, Princess CLOTILDE and the Duchess D'ABRANTES yesterday paid a visit to FREDERICKS & Co.'s Photograph Gallery, and gave their first sitting in this country for their visiting cards and other photographs. The Prince and his suite expressed great satisfaction and some surprise at the perfection which the art has attained in this country. The likenesses of these distinguished personages have been added to the already large collection of this gallery, and form quite an attraction to visitors.

THE MOTT-STREET HOMICIDE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday on the body of the lad, FREDERICK FINCHTENSICH, who was so fearfully assaulted and beaten by a soldier, on the 8th inst., near the corner of Mott and Park streets. He died Wednesday night of the injuries inflicted. The only provocation given by the boy to the soldier, was the remark made by him to another lad, "How good they do it," called out by seeing this soldier and a companion engaged in the exercise of boxing in the street. The Jury rendered a verdict that deceased died from compression of the brain, superinduced by blows received on the head at the hands of some person unknown. The offender has not yet been caught, but the Police believe they are on his track.

FATAL FALL.—A young man named MICHAEL CLARK, about 20 years of age, died yesterday at No. 121 Worth-street, from injuries of the spine, received on the 12th inst. by falling through a hatchway of the barge *Cossack*. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 76 Leonard-street, upon the body of CARLINA MANDEL, a child 20 months old, who died from burns received on the 26th ult. The deceased was left in a room with a lighted candle, while its parents were temporarily absent.

CENTRAL PARK MUSIC.—The second concert this season will take place on Saturday, the 17th inst., on the Mall, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M., should the weather be favorable.

MRS. LINCOLN VISITS THE PRINCESS CLOTILDE.—Mrs. LINCOLN, wife of the President, who is at present at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the City, called upon the Princess CLOTILDE yesterday.

Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

REGULAR WEEKLY STATEMENT—CONTRACT AWARDED FOR HEATING AND VENTILATING THE NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM BUILDING—RETURNED SICK OR WOUNDED VOLUNTEERS TO BE CARED FOR.

From the weekly report of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, it appears that there were remaining in the various Departments 8,341, and admitted since 2,354, making a total of 10,695, of whom there died 84; discharged 1,839, sent to Blackwell's Island 460, and to State Prison 4, leaving the number in charge on the 10th inst., 8,308. Of this number there were 654 at Bellevue Hospital; 790 at the Lunatic Asylum; 1,463 at the Almshouse; 777 in the Penitentiary; 1,288 in the Workhouse, and the remainder distributed through the various Departments in charge of the Commissioners.

From the regular weekly report of the Committee of the Whole, it appears that during the week three have been committed as vagrants 600 parties, 242 males and 364 females, among whom were three who had been convicted one hundred times. Orders have been given that hereafter insane persons shall be sent to the Island in a distinct conveyance, and not in a conveyance with prisoners.

The contract for heating and ventilating the extension of the building for lunatics was awarded to J. O. Moore & Co., at $675. A report was received from Drs. Loomis, Clark and Flint, with reference to the typhoid fever, which has prevailed of late to some extent upon the Island, in which they state that a careful examination shows that the fever originated in the Mission House on the Five Points, and they had deemed it proper to call the attention of the City authorities to the matter.

A communication was received from Dr. J. O. Vanderpool, Surgeon-General of the New-York State Militia, in reply to complaints made by returned volunteers, of having been turned away from the New-York Hospital, in which he states, that although arrangements were only made for the reception and treatment of the three months' volunteers before being mustered into service, yet henceforth and until communication could be had with the General Government, volunteers, sick or wounded, would be received at the New-York Hospital.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, of Troy; Hon. J. R. Chandler, of Philadelphia; C. B. Shaw, J. F. Tracey, J. Richards, M. M. Fitch and G. W. Shaw, of Chicago; Thomas Foster, of Utica; Robert Parker, of Delhi; W. W. Spence, of Baltimore; J. J. Whiting and T. M. Devens, of Boston; George Worthington, of Utah, and W. F. Sayles and family, of R. Island, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Carlton and Vincent L. Bradford and lady, of Philadelphia; Col. Schriver and E. F. Harden, of the U. S. Army; Col. A. G. Hazard, of Conn.; Hanson A. Kirby, of Dunkirk, and W. T. Burnham, of Vermont, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Halsey, of Utah; Mrs. Frank Blair and family, of St. Louis; Col. J. H. Simpson, of St. Louis; A. J. Alexander, of the United States Army; Jno. Bailey and family, of Washington; Col. H. N. Walton, of Schenectady, S. A. Bigelow, of Boston; and Jno. Hay, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. Thos. Way, of England; Alfred Douglas, of New-York; Tyler Davidson, of Cincinnati; J. N. Tuttle, of New-Orleans; J. F. Streeter, of Baltimore; and Dr. H. T. Spear, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

L. G. Bouvet de la Rouze, of Bordeaux, France; E. Castillon der Penon, of Philadelphia; M. D. Ryder, of England, and Jas. Bonnell and Jason Dorner, of Milwaukee, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Wm. Preston, Ex-Minister to Spain, and family, and Harry A. Stone, of Rome, Italy, are at the New-York Hotel.

A. Noble, of Matanzas; C. H. Hague, of London, and Geo. B. Butler, of Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

United States Troops Demand a Discharge.

ANOTHER HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

C. J. JACK, Esq., applied to the County Court and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, upon application of United States soldiers at Fort Hamilton for their release, on the ground that they are illegally detained. One hundred and fifty soldiers are now in Fort Hamilton, who were liberated on their parole in Texas, having been surrendered to the Confederate authorities by their officers in Texas, and they now demand their discharge. Annexed is their petition:

To Hon. Samuel Garrison, County Judge of Kings County:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully shows that they are illegally restrained of their liberty by Lieut.-Col. MORRIS, of the United States Army, now in command of Fort Hamilton and the encampments adjacent, in the County of Kings, and that they are not detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States, or by any Judge thereof, nor are they committed or detained by virtue of any final judgment or decree of any Court, &c.; that the cause or pretence of such restraint, according to their best knowledge and belief, is upon an alleged enlistment of said petitioners in the United States service; that the facts in relation to the petitioners' case are these: that they, with sundry other soldiers of the United States, were captured by Col. VAN DORN, an alleged officer in the service of the Confederate States of America, as they were informed at the time of their capture, which occurred at Matagorda Bay, in the State of Texas, on the 16th day of April, 1861; that at the time of said capture they were compelled to deliver up their arms and take an oath not to take up arms or fight against said Confederation, and at that time said petitioners were told by their officers to do as they pleased, and were discharged from the said United States service, but no written discharge was given to them at said place; that the other men and themselves then present were urged to enter the service of the said Confederation, but all but one declined, and it was agreed that they should come home, that they did so, and that they are now at Fort Hamilton; that a portion of them have been paid their monthly pay, but are refused their honorable discharge, and are held upon their enlistment; that your petitioners consider their detention by Government a breach of faith and of their oaths as taken aforesaid, and inasmuch as their commander, Maj. SIBLEY, and their other officers were present when they were captured and took said oath, and they, on the part of the United States, assented to it; that their further detention in said service is illegal and oppressive, as it compels them to bear arms by performing garrison duty in Fort Hamilton, and police duty at the camp in the United States service, and thus in effect to act contrary to their oaths and the assent of the United States through its officers in command of the detachment at the time of taking the same and of their capture.

The petition is signed by about one hundred and fifty of the men. The writ was issued and made returnable on Tuesday, but no return was then made, owing, it was thought, to the storm. The case stands adjourned to Saturday next. Col. C. J. JACK appears for the plaintiffs.

The following letter in relation to the matter has been addressed to the Secretary of War:

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR: Nothing but a sense of duty to the Government and those gallant troops who resisted all the arts of the rebels at the time of their capture, could induce me to trouble the Department at this time. Having at the request of a number of the soldiers who were captured in Matagorda Bay visited their encampment at Fort Hamilton, I found these facts:

First—That the men were almost all dissatisfied and very anxious to be discharged from their present service, for reasons set forth in the petition for the writ of *habeas corpus*, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.

Secondly—They were in a complete state of disorganization and demoralization, arising from the above circumstances and their want of employment *in active service*. The very slight and insignificant garrison duty which they have to perform, and the general disinclination of the men to do duty under their disqualification arising from their capture and oath not to do duty or fight.

Thirdly—All these circumstances combined are producing the most disastrous results upon the men in causing them to have recourse to intoxication. I counted five men, in uniform, lying drunk in the roads in the neighborhood of the camps, and an unrestrained and apparently unlimited drinking in the tavern and stores in the neighborhood of the camps—disgraceful and ruinous to the men, and reflecting severely against the Government, for keeping those men, after they reached here, in the service any longer than it was necessary to subsist them until they could be paid off. They were anxious for me to write you, but I concluded that the Government would not like to do any act which would even indirectly recognize the loyalty of the obligation imposed on these men by the rebels at the time of their capture. After much reflection, I came to the conclusion that by making the cause to bring the captain before the court, and the Government instructing their officer to make *no opposition* to their discharge in the event of *habeas corpus*, the Government and those men would be honorably relieved from their present unpleasant condition. I think this a better plan and more consistent with the dignity of Government, and I hope it meets the approbation of yourself and the Government. The *habeas corpus* case will be returnable on Friday or Saturday next, and your answer is respectfully desired by your obedient servant,

C. J. JACK.

THE BALTIMORE PRISONERS AT FORT LAFAYETTE—CALL FOR TROOPS.—Yesterday Judge GARRISON made a formal application to Gen. DUSTER, of Brooklyn, to know what force it would require to execute the writ issued by him for the production of the Baltimore prisoners. The Sheriff was told that about fourteen hundred men could be raised, but that the county was not in possession of artillery sufficiently powerful to make an impression on the fort, and that it would require between five and ten thousand men to take it.

A NEW GUN.—Mr. JOHN MORGAN, of Ilion, in this State, has invented a gun for which he claims the efficiency of a whole battery. It is a repeating cannon—loaded from chambers worked by very simple machinery, and kept cool by a novel application of air and water. It fires a shell which is calculated to explode at three different times. It is well worth examining, and will be on exhibition for a few days at No. 266 Broadway.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Greatly Improved Shuttle Sewing Machines, produced by Grover & Baker S. M. Co., No. 495 Broadway. They are noiseless, very rapid, simple in construction, and adapted to all work—heavy and light—for which the shuttle-stitch is suitable, and much superior to the shuttle or "lock-stitch machine heretofore in use. PRICE $40.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

KELLER—KEMP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, at St. Paul's Church, 4th-av., by Rev. John B. Hagany, HENRY P. KELLER to MARY I., daughter of the late R. C. Kemp, all of this City.

ROOT—HOWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 15, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Ogilby, DELOSS ROOT, of Indianapolis, to KATE HOWARD, of Brooklyn, E. D.

SUMNER—RICHARDSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 15, by Rev. Dr. Weston ADAMS, C. SUMNER to HELEN KING, daughter of the late John W. Richardson, all of this City.

GALLOWAY—FERGUSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 15, by Rev. J. Poisal, Mr. CHARLES GALLOWAY to Miss EMMA P. FERGUSON, all of this City.

☞ California and Western papers please copy.

DIED.

COLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, WILLIAM COLE, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, Edwin Cole, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 391 Bleecker-st., on Saturday morning, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Mrs. JANE WILLIAMS, widow of Timothy Williams, in the 90th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, William, Wilmot, Elbert T. and Geo. W., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 152 Waverley-place.

COX.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 15, SONIE W., youngest child of Mary and William Henry Cox, aged 10 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 228 Livingston-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SANDS.—In Brooklyn, at his residence, Pierrepont-st., on Thursday, Aug. 15, JOSEPH SANDS, a native of Leeds, England, aged 65 years.

The funeral services will take place at St. Ann's Church, Washington-st., on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 15, Mrs. HANNAH T. LEWIS, aged 51 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 62 Lawrence-st.

MCCARTY.—At Canarsie, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 13, at the residence of G. Schenck, Esq., of croup, JOSEPHINE STEVENS, youngest child of Daniel and Mary E. McCarty, of Washington, D. C., aged 3 years.

Funeral services will take place at St. Paul's Church, Carroll-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains to be removed to Pulaski, N. Y., for interment.

BILES.—At Fort Hamilton, on Tuesday, July 16, MARY M., wife of Edwin R. Biles, of Philadelphia, aged 30 years, 6 months and 12 days.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BERRIAN.—At Rye, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 14, ELIZA A. PARSONS, wife of Samuel N. Berrian.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ABBOTT.—At Fishkill Landing, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, EDWARD LATTIMER, only child of Edward R. and Jeanie E. Abbott, aged 1 year, 2 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, at the former place, this day, (Friday,) 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

BEACH.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 6, MARCIA CURTIS, wife of John Beach, aged 65 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S. KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 436.—AUG. 14, 1861.

5, 69, 30, 8, 1, 66, 37, 27, 42, 39, 77, 72, 32.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 437.—AUG. 15, 1861.

5, 62, 46, 36, 14, 39, 1, 42, 66, 57, 34.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 438.—AUG. 15, 1861.

41, 56, 33, 9, 34, 27, 65, 15, 26, 5, 52, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth, and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. MRS. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion, and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children, she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething, it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging Infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, PRINCESS CLOTILDE—DUCHESS D'ARBANTES.

These distinguished visitors have just visited our new Gallery and favored us with the first sitting in the United States, for visiting card and other Photographs. Copies for sale. C. D. FREDRICKS & CO., No. 587 Broadway.

CHOICE MILITARY GOODS.

STANDS OF REGIMENTAL AND NATIONAL COLORS.

TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, invite attention of the military public to their DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT, which will be found to comprise everything pertaining to the PERSONAL OR CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER.

Officers studying the necessities of [illegible] and the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine their large collection of FOREIGN ARMS, UNIFORMS AND MISCELLANEOUS TRAPPINGS.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, This week, contains: "ICELAND and the ICELANDERS," [illegible] Chadbourne, of Bowdoin College, [illegible] LINER SCHOTTISCH," by A. [illegible] NACHT VIOLIN WALTZ," by [illegible] the usual quantity of entertaining and instructive reading matter. Sold by all news agents. Price 4 cents.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills All the insect tribe will kill.

ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by [illegible] BARNES, 292 Broadway, and by all [illegible].

MILITARY.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with English and classical education for young men. [illegible] for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogues address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANT'S COMMISSION VACANT.—Any person who will advance [illegible] for the purpose of recruiting men to fill up a company attached to a regiment accepted under [illegible] camp, can have a First Lieutenancy of the company by addressing immediately, G. G. G., Box No. [illegible], stating where an interview can be had.

CAUTION.—BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.—At a meeting of a Board of Officers of the [illegible] unanimously carried that S. M. SA[illegible], acting-Paymaster, be dismissed from the [illegible] der of the Board. WILLIAM A. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable American Protestant young woman, with first-class City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist at washing and ironing, or nurse and plain sewing; is fond of children and very willing and obliging; is very neat about her person; a steady home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who lived six years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 193 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing, or can do French fluting; good references from her last place, corner 50th-st. and 6th-av., first floor, over grocery.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a trustworthy girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; can give the best reference as to honesty, capability, &c. Apply, all this week, at No. 155 Henry-st.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, NURSES, seamstresses, housemaids, &c., for City or country,—free to employers. Highly recommended girls, with from one to eight years' reference, worthy and competent, now in waiting. Families in want of good help would do well to make their selection at the first-class agency, No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., convenient to the railroad dépôt.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman, with reference, wishes a situation; is a neat and tidy chambermaid, kind nurse, prompt waitress and a neat, plain sewer. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., 3 doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young woman, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; has no objection to general housework; will endeavor to please her employer in every particular. Wages low to a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with three years' reference, wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; she thoroughly understands her business in every respect; is neat in her person; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a neat tidy girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; is willing and obliging. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 110 West 28th-st., corner 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linens in style; wages $8. City or country. Call at, or address, No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST EXCELLENT WOMAN wishes a situation as thorough cook, or cook and to assist the laundress; is a most excellent baker of bread, biscuit, and makes very good desserts, pastry, soups, meats, &c.; good disposition, and particularly neat about her person and kitchen; best of City reference given; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &C., CHAMBERMAID, &C.—Wanted, situations by two girls—one as cook, washer and ironer; and the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and would be willing to assist in the washing. Good reference, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 347 West 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A NICE, TIDY, SOBER, HONEST and industrious girl, with excellent City references, wants a situation in country or City; will take moderate wages; is a first-rate cook and laundress, or nurse, seamstress, chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 291 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman who is a first-rate cook, and a first-rate laundress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; a good baker. Good City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to do general housework; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at the corner of 8th-av. and 20th-st., over the tailor store.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good pastry cook; can give best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 Prince-st., between Macdougal and Sullivan sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable Protestant German girl; would not object to do chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 197 East 11th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, with good City references, as plain cook and to do general housework. Call for 2 days at No. 82 East 15th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE, strong and well-disposed German girl desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook and baker, washes and irons in the best style; is not afraid of work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 375 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, who has lived a year in her last place, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is also a splendid baker of bread, biscuit, pastry, and understands the care of milk and butter; has no objections to the country; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation in a private family, by a young woman who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; best City reference as to character and competency. Call or address E. S., No. 72 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., New-York.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day or week; is a good cutter and fitter; is accustomed to make boys' clothing. Call or address at No. 192 East 33d-st.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week; is a good cutter and fitter; is accustomed to make boys' clothing. Call or address No. 192 East 33d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUATION wanted by a young girl, 16 years of age, (of Scotch parentage,) in any capacity where she can be usefully and respectably employed, without being too laborious; has been accustomed to housework; can also sew nicely. Address T. U., No. 231 West 16th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A hard-working young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation, either in City or country, to do housework; is a good baker of bread and pies; is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTED, by a neat, capable young woman, with two years' City reference from her present employer, a situation as general house servant; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, &c., and is a good washer and ironer; is very obliging and willing to please; is clean and neat about her work; no objections to the country; wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A situation by a smart, respectable girl to do general housework, or as good plain cook; is a quiet, deserving servant, not afraid of work; an excellent washer and ironer, and will hire for moderate wages, either in the City or country; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED Protestant Scotch woman wants a situation as first-rate laundress; understands French fluting, &c.; or as chambermaid and dairymaid. Call at No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., in the Institute.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes [illegible] washing and ironing; would like a few gentlemen's [illegible] or situation in a family as washer and ironer [illegible] reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] Prince-st., between Macdougal and Sullivan sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as laundress. Best of City reference [illegible] West 17th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation [illegible] the entire charge of a [illegible] children; has the very [illegible] willing to do general housework [illegible] would be [illegible] the City or country [illegible] 272 West 28th-st., top floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation [illegible] German, but speaks English and French [illegible] perfectly capable of teaching either of the above languages. Call at No. 14 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION to go out by the week or month [illegible] respectable person; has a machine of her own [illegible] with it or without; can cut and fit dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to [illegible] best of City reference. Apply, for two days, No. [illegible] av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, who resides with her parents and is a seamstress, would like a situation in a respectable family as nurse, or would do light chamberwork and waiting the country preferred. Address M. J. D., for three days, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman, as waitress, and also as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON wants a situation to do general housework in a small private family, in the country or City, best of City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a private family; good City references given. Apply at No. 115 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel, neat young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and take care of children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would prefer the country; seeks a pleasant home with a private family; has recently worked at her trade, reference for character will be given. Address ELLEN, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, to do general housework; has no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 West 27th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages; for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

A FEW NICE, TIDY, HONEST, WELL-recommended girls,—and none other,—may secure situations in first-class families, as seamstresses, chambermaids and nurses, by applying at the office, No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended by several gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address J. S., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., or Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH TWO years reference, wishes a situation as coachman and plain vegetable gardener; he understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly, and is a splendid driver; is also a good vegetable gardener; is willing and obliging, has no objection to the country; can enter his place this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses and will be found obliging and civil; can produce long and satisfactory references. Address P. S. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address M., No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness-store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, honest and industrious man who thoroughly understands his business; can give good City reference. Call, or address for two days, No. 75 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, situations by a man and wife; one as coachman; has a knowledge of gardening and understands waiting perfectly; the other as nurse and seamstress or lady's maid and seamstress; excellent references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 6 Union-court, University-place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man, with long experience in gardening and the treatment of horses; is a good, careful driver, and is also experienced in the care of greenhouses; will be willing and obliging to his employer in all respects; the best City and country references produced. Address, for three days, S. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted as coachman or groom, by a young man who can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations, discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; would keep a small garden in order if required; and go at wages to correspond with the times. Address W. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a single young man a situation as coachman or groom, one who understands his business thoroughly; no objections to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a sober, steady [illegible] is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference, and no objection to the country. Address W. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a trustworthy and steady young man; he understands all kinds of farmwork; is also a good coachman and plain gardener; willing to work and make himself [illegible] useful; wages no object; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS HEAD GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE single man, fully practised in all the departments of [illegible]; has had 17 years of first-class practice both in this and the old country; highest reference. Address [illegible] P., No. 31 Johnson-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations by an industrious man and wife, with at [illegible], the man as good kitchen gardener, can [illegible] care of horses and cattle, the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful [illegible] satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSE PAINTER.—EMPLOYMENT wanted at painting, graining, paperhanging, calsomining, plain papering or fresco, either in hotels or private houses at half the usual price. Address PAINTER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, speaking and writing English, wants to find a situation as porter, and to make himself useful in a store, [illegible] retail dry goods store preferred, having been in the same before; small wages no objection; the best references furnished by the first houses in the City. Address, for three days, A. B. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations—the man is an excellent farmer, coachman and gardener; knows how to work, and willing to do it; the wife can cook, bake, make butter, and wash and iron first-rate. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—A WAITER'S SITUATION wanted by a young Frenchman, who will be found faithful and trustworthy; has lived in most respectable families, to whom he will refer for his qualifications; no objection to travel or to any part of the country. Call or address WAITER, Howell's Fruit-store, 693 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a single young man, who has lived in most respectable City families, to whom he will refer for his character. Call or address W. S. BALL, No. 147 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family, restaurant, or hotel, being a first-class waiter, and can furnish the best references; he speaks French, English, and Spanish. Address, for two days, C. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN, SOBER, STEADY, well recommended, who thoroughly knows his business, wishes a place as waiter in a private family; [illegible] German, speaks English fluently. Address O. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who has lived in most respectable City families, to whom he will refer for his character. Call or address W. S. BALL, 147 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

ANY PERSON IN THE COUNTRY WISHing the services of one or two half-orphan American boys, until they are 19 or 21 years of age, can have them bound to them by addressing MARION HOYT, Greenpoint, L. I., giving name, residence and satisfactory reference.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation in a business place where he can make himself useful to his employer; is a good penman and quick at figures. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

TWO YOUNG MEN WILL GIVE $5 EACH to any one enabling them to work their passage to San Francisco. Address F. P. S., Eagle Hotel, No. 14 Greenwich-st.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANÇAIS CONNAISSANT le service de table désire se placer dans une famille privée. Adresse B. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED.—WANTED, A BOY, IN A Wholesale Dry Goods Store; salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 771 Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED MAN as coachman, (single preferred,) who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and can bring good character from former employers. Apply at No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 7, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, FOR GENERAL housework, in a small family, a woman who is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; she must be strong and healthy, and give satisfactory references for [illegible], honesty and good conduct. Such a one, who wishes to obtain a permanent situation, may apply at No. [illegible] St. Mark's-place, Leroy-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AS NURSE, A PROTESTANT woman, who can come well recommended as to character and capacity for taking the whole care of two [illegible] children. Call, from 9 till 3, at No. 169 West 43d-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE, healthy young woman, as wet nurse, who has lost her [illegible]. Apply at No. 35 East 11th-st., southwest corner of University-place.

WET NURSE WANTED.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE, healthy young woman as wet nurse, who has lost her child. Apply at No. 35 East 11th-st., southwest corner of University-place, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN a wholesale dry goods jobbing house; none need apply except those having a large acquaintance with cash buyers. Address, with name, stating last or present situation, Box No. 717 Post-office.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a Protestant waitress and parlor maid, one who understands her business thoroughly, and has good City reference, and is willing to go to the country in the Summer. None other may apply to-day, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. [illegible] West 26th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store, one acquainted with the cash trade. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 771 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year, also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 Williams-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame DON BERNARD, nee de Rochefernoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 147 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st., New-York. There is a Primary Department.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 556 Broadway; and at the School.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," NO. 596 BROADWAY—A reliable agency for schools and teachers. Employers of teachers may gain, without charge, explicit information of competent candidates for any department of instruction. First-class teachers are invited to call immediately. Schools for sale and to rent.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

A CARD FOR THE TIMES.—GREAT REDUCTION, at [illegible] no money in advance, viz.: Private writing lessons $1, class 50 cents. A good hand guaranteed in ten lessons—great improvement in five. Academies No. 6 4th-av., New-York, and No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 16 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,131 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A THOROUGHLY educated, amiable and refined American lady, of long experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment. She is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz: Higher English, French, which she speaks fluently, Spanish and the first principles of music, or would assume the charge of governess to small children. The very highest references, &c. can be offered. Compensation [illegible]. Parties not sincerely desirous of securing the services of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly solicited not to respond. Address at once, R. G., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED and qualified to teach thoroughly, English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,304 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A young man, as assistant in a boys' family boarding-school. Apply, personally, at the Summit Seminary. Summit is twenty miles from New-York, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. WM. B. STOUGHTON, Summit, N. J.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College [illegible] had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

A FRENCH TEACHER—WANTED IN BROOKLYN, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. every Wednesday, for forty weeks, a first-class French teacher—a Protestant gentleman preferred. Address, stating terms, Box 1, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French and music; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TUTOR.—A GERMAN DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY desires a situation as tutor in a private family, or as professor in a college; best of references given. Address E. M., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF AMPLE QUALIFIcations and experience, would be glad to occupy his leisure in private Schools, or with private Pupils. Address Box No. 87 Broadway Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:
No. 11,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.
No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.
No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1859.
The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York, No. 11,163, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

$20 REWARD.—STOLEN, AUG. 11, A MOUSE-colored HORSE, with white star on forehead, left hind foot white, with black mane and tail and black stripe down the back; 15 hands high. The finder will receive the above reward by returning him to J. J. RAPPELYEA, Throop-av., near DeKalb, Brooklyn.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—AN ITALIAN hound slut, fawn color, white on face and neck, answers to the name of "Fawn." The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving her at No. 296 Bleecker-st., or No. 15 7th-av.

FOUND—IN LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS' STORE, a Porte-monnaie, which will be restored on a description being given. No. 3 7th-av.[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED.—A CLOSED ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE, with seats for four persons—not too much used—at a reasonable price. Address Box No. 2,479 New-York Post-office.

HORSE PASTURE.—A FEW HORSES WILL be taken on pasturage. Apply at No. 51 Broad-st.

THE LADY WHO, BY MISTAKE, EXchanged her parasol for a sun umbrella, in pew No. 4, in the gallery of Rev. Dr. Spring's church, on the occasion of Rev. Dr. Hoge's farewell sermon, will oblige the owner by leaving the umbrella with the sexton of said church, where she can receive her own in exchange.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC—INSTRUMENTAL.—"THE STAR Spangled Banner," with brilliant variations by the celebrated German composer, Augustus Cull, 40 cents. "Away with Melancholy," with brilliant variations, Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, 50 cents. "Comet Schottish," by Thomas Baker, 25 cents. Vocal: "Drummer Boy of the National Grays," A. Cull. "Why Have My Loved Ones Gone," S. C. Foster, 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance will try new music.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

A SPLENDID PIANO FOR SALE AT A great sacrifice for cash. It has all the modern improvements, and is fully warranted by best City makers. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, situated near the dépôt or boat landing, not more than an hour from Wall-st. The house must be in good repair, the grounds well laid out, with barn, &c. Any party having such a house, and desiring to rent it reasonably, may hear of a tenant by addressing, with full particulars as to location, dimensions, rent, &c., STANLEY, Box No. 3,821 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED NEAR the City of New-York, with good buildings and highly cultivated grounds or farms, for improved real estate of the first-class and in the best location in the City. Inquire at the office in the basement of house No. 143 Madison-av.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in a central part of the City, above 20th st., will purchase house and furniture, or either, at a low figure; house must be small and modern built, and if furnished, the furniture must be in perfect order. Address V. A. N., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A good location, not above 30th-st., where the owner would board the rent, and permit a small number of first-class boarders; unexceptionable reference given. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A small, genteel family, where part of the rent will be taken in board. Best of care taken of the premises, and a pleasant home given. Good references. Address A. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—OF A medium size, pleasantly located, for a family of three persons. Address Box No. 4,005 Post-office, stating location and price.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN 72d-st., BETWEEN 8th AND 9th avs., a large house and 8 lots of ground, fruit, &c., pleasantly situated near Westerly entrance of Central Park, and in the vicinity of the most improved part of the Park. Eighth-av. cars and Bloomingdale stage near. Rent low. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 673 8th-av.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A HANDSOME COTTAGE house, containing 13 rooms, gas, &c., location pleasant, near Myrtle-av. cars, combines advantages of City and country. Rent, for present year, $275 per year. E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, Nos. [illegible] East 24th-st. Engines 125-horse power and rooms 250 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinery for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF STORES NOS. 91 and 93 Chambers-street, 50 feet front, running through to Reade-street 150 feet. Apply on the premises, or to A. PERSON & HARRIMAN, No. 60 Murray-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, CONsisting of six rooms, communicating upon drawing-room floor, and kitchen. Also, suit of three rooms, (all dry,) handsomely furnished and desirable apartments for genteel families, in the first-class dwelling No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d-st. Apply of housekeeper, on the premises, or at No. 67 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET ON 5th-av., centrally situated above Madison Park, a fine corner house, well furnished, with stable connected in the rear; possession immediately. Address Box No. 2,060, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADISON-AV., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front residence, No. 9 West 28th-st., New-York; house 25 feet 6 inches by 56 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; modern style; hot and cold water; heaters, &c. Also, the four story and basement brown stone front building, 20 by 78, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York. Also, elegant country seat at Ossining; new; sixteen rooms; fine view of Hudson; barn; carriage, ice and out houses; fish-ponds, fruit; and twenty-seven acres, all tillable. For sale to close estate. SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, Attorneys for Executor, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM ON the New-Haven, Hudson or Harlem Railroad, in exchange for a very desirable property in Tarrytown, that will always and readily command a high rent. Address FARMER, Tarrytown, or inquire of JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 130 ACRES, [illegible] under good improvement, good house and barns; excellent soil, well adapted for a dairy or raising of sheep; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 155 West 21st-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TO NAUTICAL MEN.—THOSE OF EXPErience and of knowledge can have situations as watch officers or acting masters, after passing an examination before the Board, which will meet at 10 A. M. on FRIDAY, at E. & G. W. Blunt's, No. 179 Water-st.
Those having a knowledge of gunnery will be preferred.
E. NYE,
R. L. TAYLOR, } Commissioners.
GEO. W. BLUNT,

I WILL GIVE $100 TO ANY GENTLEMAN that will find me a situation on the Metropolitan City Police. I have the last petition from highest gentlemen, with whom I resided for the last 15 years, or the Central Park Police. A note addressed to D. F. L., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS—ASTONishingly cheap, to close the concern. The subscriber will sell the balance of his stock of doors, sashes and blinds, at less than cost. Look at it before you purchase. N. B.—Those who ever think of building, now is the time.
N. P. KIMBALL, No. 78 Beekman-st.

WASHING WANTED.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, some families' and gentlemen's washing; understands all kinds of fluting and doing up fine things; gentlemen's shirts done up in the neatest manner. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., top floor, back room.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length, also, a large propeller Yacht, 50 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

MACHINERY WANTED.—SMALL ENGINE, lathes, planers, drills, vices, &c., wanted; such as have been used by sewing-machine makers, and similar small work would answer best. Address CASH BUYER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BINDERS' shears, with table complete, blades to be about 36 inches. Address, with terms and where the table can be seen, to J. W. & S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomacache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruritus, Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICE

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, bath, &c. Terms for two persons $8 to $15 per week, according to rooms desired.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms may be had, with board, for families or single gentlemen, in house No. 32 East 18th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square, one of the best locations in the City. Apply at the house.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor may be had with board, at No. 54 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CLERMONT-AV., near De Kalb. One or two gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family. Address P. Q., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 10th-st.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.—A LARGE FURnished first story front room (parlor) to let, suitable for one gentleman, at $14, or two at $18, a month. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Reference exchanged. If required, breakfast may be given.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate. Houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

NO. 118 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between 2d and 3d avs. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house first class. Dinner at 6.

ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD—ON THE second and third floors at No. 52 East 10th-st. They have ample closet room and every convenience for a family or gentlemen. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house 3 minutes' walk from the dépôt; overlooking river and creek. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 385 Broadway, up stairs, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and ground is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE OF THE BEST locations on the Hudson for river view and good shade. Two large and two small rooms to let, with board. Six steamboats and ten trains daily. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT A FARM-house in Connecticut, in an elevated and remarkably healthy location. The proprietor may be seen at No. 112 Fulton-st. Boarders for the warm season or permanently.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO LARGE ROOMS TO be had, with first-class board, at the Greenburgh House, Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 17th.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LATOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., will be kept open until October; two or three family suites of rooms will be vacated this week, and may be secured at reasonable rates for the balance of the season, if applied for immediately. Boats leave Pier No. 2, N. R., for the Latourette House dock, at 7 20 and 11 20 A. M., 3 20 and 5 20 P. M., from Dey-st., at 10 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, on the Hudson, accessible by five steamers daily, and by the trains of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and the Hudson River Railroad, having a delightful location directly on the river, with facilities for boating, sailing, bathing and horseback riding is open for boarders by the day and week. Charges to suit the times. Address [illegible] & [illegible] MANSFIELD.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE—SITUATED ON Staten Island, Smoot-av., a short distance from Vanderbilt Landing, location unsurpassed for health, beauty of scenery, &c. Fine grounds, boating, fishing, &c. Boats hourly from Pier No. 2, N. R., and Whitehall. Terms from $5 to $10 as rooms selected. Only [illegible] minutes' sail.

THE MARINE PAVILION, ROCKAWAY.—The ANNUAL BALL will take place at the above hotel on SATURDAY, Aug. 17. Music by Schnider's Quadrille Band, assisted by New-York artists. Dancing to commence at [illegible] o'clock.
ROCKAWAY, Aug. 12, 1861.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, bookbinders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Sights with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice, quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 65 State-st., Chicago, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Der Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it, no mistake.
Refer to the following named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 60 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCummsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is *not a Homœopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 27 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first sexual surgeon living, continues the cure of diseases and debility at No. 668 Broadway. His new Book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. TILLERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY GOODS.
[illegible] Haversacks.
[illegible] Canteens.
[illegible] Blankets. And other articles for sale [illegible] WAGNER, No. 91 Liberty-st., New-York.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—PARRS' CELEBRATED Field Army Chest, when opened forms a table and contains camp stools and all the culinary arrangements, with an apparatus for cooking for a mess of [illegible] weight [illegible] pounds. Recommended to the Army by President Lincoln, Ex-President Millard Fillmore, M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Jos. K. A. [illegible], Adjutant-General [illegible]. For sale and on exhibition at BALL, BLACK & CO'S. Price, $19 each.

FOR SALE—A [illegible] REGULATION UNIform, [illegible] and epaulettes, pants, [illegible] silver, price $87. To be seen at No. [illegible] a military saddle and equipments [illegible].

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, [illegible] ensigns and Stands of Colors [illegible] short notice. National [illegible] Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals [illegible] GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 [illegible]

FLAGS—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES. [illegible] Churches and schools furnished with [illegible] over cost. [illegible] DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of [illegible] for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in extensive use on the Continent of Europe [illegible], payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts.,
New-York,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., [illegible], San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FARDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $300,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company due Aug. 15, 1861, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCK; also, the Fractional Scrip Stock and Assessment Scrip, bought and sold by
E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st., New-York.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, TWO YEARS, 6 per cent., in sums of $1,000, $500, $100, and $50 for sale by WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.
The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:
Long Branch, at ....4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at ....5.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.
This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.
To Long Branch and return $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return 50
To Port Monmouth and return 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.
Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Merrison, leave boat at first landing.
To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. Jas. A. Dumont, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st.	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE-MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

AGRICULTURAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF AGRICULTURAL Implements, Seeds, &c., at Nos. 128 and 130 Nassau-st., FRIDAY, at 10 A. M.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE-DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS.

The Navy Department will receive offers from parties who are able to execute work of this kind, and who are engaged in it, of which they will furnish evidence with their offer, for the construction of one or more IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS-OF-WAR, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor over sixteen feet draught of water; to carry an armament of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eighty days. The smaller draught of water, compatible with other requisites, will be preferred. The vessel to be rigged with two masts, with wire rope standing rigging, to navigate at sea.

A general description and drawings of the vessel, armor, and machinery, such as the work can be executed from, will be required.

The offer must state the cost and the time for completing the whole, exclusive of armament and stores of all kinds, the rate of speed proposed, and must be accompanied by a guarantee for the proper execution of the contract, if awarded.

Persons who intend to offer are requested to inform the Department of their intention before the 15th August, instant, and to have their propositions presented within twenty-five days from this date.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CORNER HOWARD AND MERCER STS., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at which time they will be publicly opened, for ten thousand small tents like the French "tente abri," a sample of which may be seen in this office.

The work required in the fabrication of these tents will admit of the employment of women. Employers of that class of operatives are invited to bid accordingly.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, whose names will be given with the bid.

The privilege is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tents," and addressed to Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

WANTED—FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT some good propellers, of 250 to 400 tons, copper-fastened, low-pressure engines, drawing from 6 to 9 feet of water, and ready for immediate service.

Also, some schooners, of 6 to 8 feet draft of water, copper-fastened, of about 200 tons measurement, fast sailers.

Also, some steam tug-boats, suitable for sea service, of 120 to 350 tons register, machinery and hulls to be in good condition.

Proposals from owners, in writing, addressed to NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, No. 54 Exchange-place, naming lowest price, will receive attention.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 26th day of August inst.

Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF $3 PER SHARE HAS been declared on the capital stock of this Company, and is payable at this office on and after Monday, the 12th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,
CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 26th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861, the 3:15 P. M. train out of New-York, for Boston, will be changed, and leave at 3 P. M.
JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M. making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A PARTNER, BUSINESS MAN OR physician—the latter preferred—to take an equal interest with the advertiser, who is in possession of a fortune-promising medical patent. Address Box No. 2,775 Post-office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, AUG. 20. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR HAVANA,
VIA
KEY WEST.

The completely armed United States Mail steamship MARION, Capt. J. D. PHILLIPS, will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana, touching at Key West to land mails and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

KANGAROO ....SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA ....SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH ....SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3.55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M., for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 128 and 130 Nassau-st., a large and extensive assortment of patent agricultural implements, comprising mowing-machines, reapers, corn-shellers, grain-cleaners, horse-powers, plows, rakes, hoes, shovels, planters, drills, yokes, and every useful farming implement. Also, seeds of all grains, garden-truck, flowers, &c., &c. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A HANDSOME SPAN OF HORSES.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a span of handsome bay horses, 15 hands, 7 years old, good travelers, kind and gentle in all harness, and excellent saddle horses. Also, coupé, rockaway and road wagons and harness.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, AUG. 17, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT their salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale. Particulars to-morrow.

A STEAM FERRY-BOAT FOR SALE—Very low. Engine in good order. Apply at No. 191 Fulton-st., second door, front room.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The manager is highly gratified in being enabled to announce to his patrons the engagement of the most
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
Ever offered to the people of New-York, a
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.
The only animal of the kind ever brought to America; an animal that is worshipped by the Egyptians, and never allowed by the Government to leave the country except as a special favor. These animals are described in history as the
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
of all the animal creation. They have never been seen out of Egypt except at the Zoological Gardens in London, the Garden of Plants in Paris, and the one now offered to the citizens of this Metropolis; and in each of these cases by the special favor of the Grand Viceroy of Egypt. He will be seen at all hours, every day and evening, attended by his watchful
ARAB KEEPER, SALAAMA,
who exhibits the care and watchfulness of a doting parent for his pet charge.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
PURE WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.
The Lecture-room Entertainments embrace
PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA and FARCE,
By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.
Miss DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL AND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered to
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
by their friends of New-York and
POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE
but one, previous to their departure for England.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1861.
WORKING THE ORACLE.
Fred Fitzig (assuming 5 characters) ....Mr. Florence.
Polly Sparkall (assuming 5 characters) ....Mrs. Florence.
THE IRISH MORMON.
Bryan O'Lynn ....Mr. Florence.
THRICE MARRIED.
Carlotta (assuming 5 characters) ....Mrs. Florence.
Vivian Ruffle ....Mr. Florence.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MR. C. W. CLARKE AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF HIS ENGAGEMENT.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16.
The drama entitled the
LIME-KILN MAN.
Lime-Kiln Man ....Mr. C. W. Clarke
The play (founded on fact) of
CHARLOTTE TEMPLE.
Charlotte Temple ....Mrs. W. G. Jones
Capt. Montreeville ....Mr. C. W. Clarke
Concluding with the favorite drama,
DUMB GIRL OF THE INN.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
GEORGE CHRISTY and his Incomparable Troupe
APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reengagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT ALL the creditors of FRANCIS BALL, an insolvent debtor, be required to show cause, if any they have, before me, on the 2d day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the Court-house at White Plains, in Westchester County, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts.—Dated Aug. 14, 1861. WM. H. ROBERTSON, County Judge, Westchester County.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers, under the name and style of BENJAMIN & PRICE, is hereby dissolved, the undersigned, VIRGIL PRICE, retiring therefrom, and leaving his interest therein to the subscriber, NATHAN O. BENJAMIN. And the said Nathan O. Benjamin is alone authorized to close the business of said firm, or to sign in liquidation thereof.
N. O. BENJAMIN.
VIRGIL PRICE.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1861.

The subscriber will continue to carry on the business of manufacturing swords, military goods and regalias, at the old stand, No. 424 Broadway, New-York.
N. O. BENJAMIN.
AUG. 14, 1861.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Passengers from Nashville report that the military authorities of Tennessee are about to prohibit the entrance of any kind of goods into that State over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and this is seemingly corroborated by Memphis advices to their agents to purchase no goods in Louisville at present.

For two or three nights passed, wagons supposed to contain munitions of war, including powder, have gone from here in the direction of Tennessee. For two nights the Surveyor's horse were overpowered; and last night the force was increased, but the wagons were attended by cavalry, and got away. Measures are taken to prevent similar occurrences in future.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 15.

A telegram from Hickman says a battle has taken place at Charleston, Mo., between JEFF. THOMPSON'S force and the Fremonters, and the latter were driven back, with a severe loss.

Two gunboats are now chasing the steamer *Equality*, captured to-day by Capt. JAMES ERWIN, from Cairo.

Southern papers received to-day are devoid of interest.

UNION NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The Union State Convention nominated AUGUSTUS G. BRADFORD as candidate for Governor of Maryland to-day. He is an unconditional and uncompromising Union-man, as firm and reliable as Gov. HICKS.

PRIVATEERS IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Much surprise has been occasioned by the report that the rebel privateer *Sumter* was allowed to refit in the port of Curacoa, a Dutch dependency. We are indebted to Messrs. VAN PRAAG & Co. of this city for a copy of the Surinam *Courant*, the Government advertising sheet, dated July 23, giving some orders issued by the Governor of the Colony of Surinam on the 18th, in accordance with instructions received from the Home Government. The *Sumter*, it will be remembered, entered the port of Curacoa, on the 18th ult., at which date, it is probable, the Governor of the island had not received his instructions from home. The orders of the Governor of Surinam are translated as follows:

No. 5.

PARAMARIBO, July 18, 1861.

The Governor of the Colony of Surinam,

Having read a dispatch from His Excellency the Minister of the Colonies, of 14 June last, La B No. 22 139, conveying copies of warnings regarding the present troubles in the United States of America, which by the King's order are inserted in the Netherlands *Staats Courant*, [the official newspaper,] with the request to publish said warnings also in Surinam,

Has thought fit,

To order the publication of said warning, as far as applicable to Surinam, to be published in the Government advertising sheet.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs having received a communication from the Minister of the Navy, that the King has authorized the increase of the naval forces in the West Indies temporarily, by adding His Majesty's steam frigate *Zeeland* and the screw-steamers *Djambi* and *Vesuvius*, with the intention to have them ready during the troubles in the United States of America, to defend the trade and navigation of the Netherlands, wherever that may be required, calls the attention of shipmasters, owners and shippers to the dangers and disadvantages to which they would expose themselves, by failing, in opposition to the obligations of neutral powers, to respect an effective blockade, or by transporting contraband of war or dispatches of the belligerent parties.

In these cases the parties interested would be subject to all the consequences, without having any claim to the protection of His Majesty.

According to the King's orders, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, and of the Navy, hereby notify whomsoever it may concern: That in order to preserve a strict neutrality during the existing troubles in the United States of America, no privateers under whatever flag, and provided with commissions or letters-of-marque, with or without prizes, shall be admitted in our seaports, excepting in cases of distress, and that the necessary orders shall be given under all circumstances to oblige such privateers and their prizes to proceed to sea immediately.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Justice authorized by the King, hereby warn all subjects not to engage in the least in privateering during the existing troubles in the United States of America, as the Netherland Government, having acceded to the stipulations as to maritime law, concluded at the Congress of 1856, whereby privateering has been abolished, will not approve commissions or letters-of-marque already obtained; that, therefore, commissions or letters-of-marque granted to subjects of the Netherlands, contrary to said stipulations, can have no legal weight; and, therefore, the King's subjects and others who are subject to the laws of the Kingdom, who may engage in privateering under such document, can be considered by other Powers as pirates, and can be prosecuted before the Dutch Courts for the punishment of the crime according to the penalties fixed for the same.

The Governor aforesaid, VAN LANSBERGE.

By order of the Governor, the Chief Clerk, charged with the functions of the Government Secretary.

J. E. WESENHAGEN.

THE LATE COL. FARNHAM.

In yesterday's issue we announced the death of NOAH L. FARNHAM, Colonel of the Fire Zouaves. Col. FARNHAM was born in New-Haven, Conn., on the 6th of June, 1829. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages, which he faithfully improved, and at the age of sixteen, received a situation in the mercantile house of Messrs. S. M. BECKLEY & Co., recently the firm of CLAPP, BENT & BECKLEY. He found the confinement of the counter exceedingly irksome, as he possessed a remarkably vigorous constitution, and his tastes impelled him to seek the activity which his occupation did not afford in the ranks of the City Guard, at that time the crack corps of the City. For two years he remained a member of this organization, and in it he received the appellation—which his stature, five feet and four inches, rendered peculiarly appropriate—of "Pony" FARNHAM. At the age of twenty, he joined Engine Company No. 42, and as a fireman his daring, impetuous nature found full play. Joining Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 soon afterwards, he was chosen Assistant Foreman, and subsequently Foreman; and in 1856, when twenty-four years of age, he was elected Assistant Engineer of the Department. This position he held for three years. In 1857 he connected himself with Company B of the Seventh Regiment, and rapidly ascended from the office of Second Sergeant to that of First Lieutenant of the Company, which position he held when the regiment was summoned to Washington. He pursued the study of the theoretical and practical branches of military science with an enthusiasm which could not be checked, practicing fencing, boxing, &c., with an assiduity which rendered him an expert, although it would be unjust to claim for him the superiority in these arts which some have asserted for him. Col. FARNHAM formed an attachment with Col. ELLSWORTH when the latter visited this City with the famous Chicago Zouaves, and it was in consequence of his urgency that he consented to accept the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Fire Zouaves, succeeding to the place occupied by his lamented friend when he was assassinated in Alexandria.

In the action at Bull Run, Col. FARNHAM signalized himself by his impetuous and dashing bravery, having left a sick bed to take part in the contest. He was struck in the head by a musket ball during the battle, but had been so weakened by disease that it was found impossible to perform the operation of trepanning, which alone could have saved his life.

The flags on the City Hall, the public buildings, and on the shipping in the harbor, were yesterday displayed at half-mast out of respect to the memory of Col. FARNHAM. Arrangements are being made for the reception of the remains, which will be announced in due time.

POOR WORK OFF NEW-ORLEANS.

The following is an extract from a letter received in Cincinnati, dated United States steamer *Brooklyn*, off Pass à l'Outre, July 13, 1861:

DEAR ——: I thought something of sending you my large batch of "jottings" to-day, by a coal schooner, which is to leave us; but a little while ago a schooner was made in the offing flying a rebel flag and a pennant, evidently a privateer, and so I shall not risk them. I am of the opinion that she is after the coal vessel, and that she will likely take her, as she is compelled to go around to Southwest Pass to coal the *Powhatan*. *Why Capt. Poor did not get under way and go after her, as she was only a little way off, we cannot conceive.* It is not only very strange, but very disheartening. Very queer things are done here all the time. I want to go home now as quickly as possible. You know how enthusiastic I was, and how hopeful my letters were a month since, when I felt so sure that the gloriously beautiful *Brooklyn* was commanded by a true blue patriot; but now, alas! all seems changed; distrust, doubt, lukewarmness, inefficiency. I hope our suspicions may prove groundless—that Capt. POOR may be able to explain away his strange behavior. All hands on board are disgusted and disheartened.

It is reported that the *Massachusetts* has been driven from her station, off Ship Island, by the rebels—with rifle cannon probably. However, she at once went over to Mobile, and dispatched the *Huntsville* to the Commodore at Pensacola with the news, who very probably will send to Ship Island several heavy gun-vessels freighted with BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves from Fort Pickens, and astonish the weak nerves of the rebels there, rout them out, and use them up generally. Look out for stirring times in that quarter soon.

'SOMETHING ROTTEN IN RICHMOND.

From the Baltimore American.

A letter from Louisville says that JAMES HEWETT, Esq., of the firm of HEWETT, NORTON & Co., Liverpool, New-York and New-Orleans, has lately arrived from Richmond, and is authority for the following strange statement, now rumored extensively about the city:

"Since the battle of Manassas the utmost demoralization and disorganization among the Army, and financial distress among the people generally, have existed. The city was filled with men and women from the more distant States, hunting information of relatives—information which, owing to the secrecy maintained by the Government, they could not obtain. No report of the killed and wounded had been made up, nor was it likely that any ever would be. The greatest distress prevailed, and complaints were loud, deep, and earnest. Soldiers were demanding their release and their pay, refusing to fight again, and expressing their determination to return home. There was no money in the City, except current notes of the State banks, coin, especially British, being a particularly scarce article. To these murmurings of the mob of Richmond City, there were added other murmurs not so loud nor so insolent, but murmurs distinctly uttered and distinctly heard, that were coming up from every part of the Confederacy, complaining of the existing state of affairs. These complaints and the financial troubles of the Government, were having their effect, and learning of a scheme it had on hand, Mr. HEWETT telegraphed to RICHARD ATKINSON, of this city, his agent, to write by the first steamer to the house in Liverpool to sell all the cotton on hand at existing rates as soon as possible. Mr. HEWETT has since reached this city, and his agent has been hurriedly dispatched to New-York. The plan of the Confederate Government, which had such an effect on Mr. HEWETT, was that of reconstruction. A proposition is to be made in a few days to the United States Government for an armistice for sixty days, during which time it is proposed to hold a Convention at Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of reconstructing the Union.

The following extract is from the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury's* correspondent, now in Virginia:

"The militia are being mustered in to-day, and many of them come to it with considerable reluctance. There are some who have *no ardent sympathy* for the cause. They will fight for the South, of course, *if obliged to fight*, but they have the feeling that *if it had not been for South Carolina there would have been no necessity for fighting*. Many others can hardly spare the time. Their oats are unharvested; their other crops are still immature; they have no hands to work them but their own, and it is a matter of serious inconvenience and injury to be obliged to turn out. Yet in this section there are many who can fight, and who can be spared to fight, but *who will not, unless they are compelled to it*. Besides this, with the militia will come out the ordinary firearms of the country, which will not come out without.

"The Government seems zealously to conceal everything they can from the public here. Up to this day (the 4th) since the fight, no report is made of the wounded or dead; nor will they allow those who have sons and brothers at Manassas to go to ascertain their fate, and administer to their necessities if wounded. All we learn is from the newspapers, which obtain their information chiefly from the wounded who are brought here. The death of Col. FISHER, of North Carolina, was not known until his body arrived, on its way to North Carolina."

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

England is evidently, through private and public agencies, endeavoring to create new sources of cotton supply, and it is expected that, by opening railways between the cotton region in India and the seaports, the supply of East India cotton will be largely increased this year. An English writer estimates that forty-five per cent. of the needed supply will be obtained from sources independent of the Confederate States, and conjectures that the British Government *will vote twenty millions a year for the support of the operatives that are to be thrown out of employment by a failure of a full supply, rather than become involved in the American quarrel.*

The President declined at the late session to furnish Congress with the correspondence touching relations with foreign Powers, in regard to questions growing out of the war, but a resolution was adopted by the House calling for such information, if compatible with the public interests, to be laid before it at the beginning of the next session. By that time (December,) the policy of England and France will be developed, in propositions or acts, unless, indeed, the National Government shall anticipate any such action by such military and political success as may tend to the opening of several Confederate ports for the cotton and tobacco trade.

Some weeks ago it was the much cherished idea of leading supporters of the Administration that the ports of New-Orleans and Memphis would be opened to commerce by the middle of November, by National agency, and some of them hold the same opinion now.

The probability is that whatever may be the measures of mediation or intervention adopted by England and France, they will be such as will not necessarily be offensive to either party.

STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

RESIGNATIONS, APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 86.—The following promotions and appointments have been made by the Governor in the New-York State Volunteer Regiments, organized pursuant to "An Act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defence," since the publication of General Order No. 82, dated Aug. 10, 1861:

THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. William S. N. Sanders to be Captain, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* Henry S. Hurlburt, resigned.

Ensign T. Ellery Lord to be Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* Sanders, promoted.

Robert A. Van Rensselaer to be Ensign, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* Lord, promoted.

Andrew G. White to be Ensign, July 24, 1861, *vice* M. A. Stearns, resigned.

Sergt. Frederick Fox to be Ensign, July 11, 1861, *vice* E. W. Stone, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Kapff to be Colonel, July 31, 1861, *vice* Bendix, resigned.

NINTH REGIMENT.

John H. Anthon to be Captain, July 31, 1861, vice Joseph Steiner, resigned.

TENTH REGIMENT.

M. W. Berriman to be Captain, May 29, 1861, vice James Fairman, resigned.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant-Major Frederick C. Topley to be Captain, July 6, 1861, vice James M. Pomeroy, resigned.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Gilbert N. Hay to be Ensign, July 30, 1861, vice Perry D. Hickcox, resigned.

Lieut. Edmund R. P. Shurley to be Captain, Aug. 7, 1861, vice John H. Fairbanks, resigned.

Lieut. Norman W. Palmer to be Captain, August 7, 1861, *vice* Anton Brendle, resigned.

Lieut. William P. West to be Captain, August 7, 1861, *vice* John H. Palmer, resigned.

Corporal Alonzo Thompson to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* Henry J. Flint, resigned.

Corporal William Cone to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* Rufus D. Patten, resigned.

Ensign Gilbert N. Hay to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* Wm. E. Mercer, resigned.

Sergeant Charles B. Coventry to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* Oliver W. Sheldon, resigned.

Ensign Emmet Harder to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* Charles F. Barager, resigned.

William K. Bacon to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* David Smith, Jr., resigned.

Ensign Henry D. Barnett to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* N. W. Palmer, promoted.

Sergeant William G. Gardner to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* W. P. West, promoted.

Ensign Frank L. Bender to be Lieutenant, August 7, 1861, *vice* Shurley, promoted.

Charles S. Johnson to be Ensign, August 7, 1861, *vice* John W. Kinney, resigned.

Sergeant Hugh Leonard to be Ensign, August 7, 1861, *vice* Richard L. Hall, resigned.

Corporal Charles Smith to be Ensign, August 7, 1861, *vice* James Van Vleck, resigned.

Private John Williams to be Ensign, August 7, 1861, *vice* John Bovine, resigned.

Sergeant-Major John T. Kingsbury to be Ensign, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* Gilbert N. Hay, promoted.

Sergeant Wm. J. Harlow to be Ensign, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* H. D. Barnett, promoted.

Frank Lee to be Ensign, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* F. L. Bender, promoted.

Sergeant Albert D. Lynch to be Ensign, Aug. 7, '61, *vice* Emmett Harder, promoted.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Ensign Henry J. Gifford, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1861, *vice* S. Thorn Deuel, resigned.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OBJECTIONS TO THE COTTON LOAN.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The plan, already begun with so much success, evinces the purpose of the people to sustain the Government to the uttermost. Yet the plan is not free from objection, and *will not furnish sufficient money or credit.* The most obvious objections arise from the nature of the subscriptions. The planter subscribes the proceeds of a part of his crop, and binds himself that such part shall be sold by a fixed time. Now, if sales are forced in consequence of these contracts of subscriptions, the result must be the same as if forced to pay direct taxes. If a considerable part of the cotton crop were subscribed in this way, the speculators, seeing when large sales were to be made, would hold back until the fixed periods, and the supply far exceeding the demand, would purchase at prices almost nominal. The Government would have no control of the cotton, and the planters who had subscribed a portion of their crops would have to submit to the sacrifice, or violate their understanding with the Government. The amount to be received by the Government would be uncertain—indefinite—no certain calculations could be made. Speculators would be benefited, the object of the Government not accomplished, and the planters, if they keep their contracts, suffer loss. Those who bought cotton and tobacco during the last war with Great Britain sold, at the end of it, for three or four times the cost.

A "NAVAL ENGAGEMENT."

From the New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 5.

From a gentleman of the highest respectability—who was an eye-witness of the fight—we have the particulars of an engagement which occurred on last Friday at Horn Island Pass, between a Federal steam-frigate, supposed to be the *Niagara*, and the little Confederate privateer *J. O. Nixon*.

The *Nixon*, wishing to avail herself of the fair wind, left Pascagoula Bay last Friday morning, intending to go Yankee hunting on the deep blue sea. When about twelve miles from Horn Island Pass, she discovered a large Federal steamer ahead, attempting to cut her off. The *Nixon* tacked and stood in again for the Pass, and reached the bar about a mile ahead of the Federalist. The latter then opened fire on her at that distance; the *Nixon* immediately responded, and the exchange of shots was carried on for about twenty minutes.

In the meantime, the little Lake steamer *Arrow* came up, and when within range of the Federalist, let slip some of her 32's at the Yankees. At about twenty minutes after the firing commenced, the Federalist, with three of the *Nixon's* heavy pills in her hull, got up a big head of steam, and crowding on every inch of canvass she could use, made regular Manassas time seaward.

Not the slightest injury was received by the *Nixon* or the steamer *Arrow*, whilst it is thought that the additional weight of those three balls which were lent the Federalist by the *Nixon*, may impede her progress to some extent. She has not been seen in that quarter since.

THE BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS.

The Apalachicola (Fla.) *Times* of the 3d inst., in its marine column, under the head of vessels in port, announces the ship *Finland*, Capt. JONES, 450 tons, from Liverpool, just arrived, and commenced discharging. The propeller tug-boat *Enoch Train*, formerly belonging to Boston, has been plated with iron in New-Orleans for the purpose of running down the blockading vessels. She is now called the *Ram*, and the New-Orleans papers say she can run 20 miles an hour. Before she left Boston harbor her rate of speed was less than 10 miles an hour.

A TROPHY FROM MANASSAS.

Capt. A. LAROSE, of the Bienville Rifles, according to the Southern papers, has sent home to Hon. S. P. DE LABARRE, of New-Orleans, the flag-staff and tassel of the notorious New-York Fire Zouave Regiment, which will be presented to the Sons of the Louisiana Association, at the request of the captors.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LIEUT.-COL. FARNSWORTH, SECOND SCOTT LIFE GUARD, THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This gentleman, so well known as an officer in the New-York Volunteers in the late war with Mexico, and for his gallantry at the recent battle at Bull Run as Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (Second Scott Life Guard,) arrived in this City this morning from Virginia. He comes here by order of the War Department for the purpose of establishing recruiting depôts, in order to recruit his regiment to the standard number. The Scott Life Guard was greatly reduced at Bull Run by killed, wounded and missing, and now parades not more than half of its original number. It is officered principally by men of experience, who have "faced the cannon's mouth" on the battle-fields of Mexico. Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH was originally a Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, and was twice promoted for his gallantry on the field, receiving the command of his company after the death of the gallant Capt. VAN O'LINDA at Chepultepec. At the battle of Bull Run, Col. FARNSWORTH conducted himself so gallantly as to receive the especial notice of his immediate commanders. The commandant of the brigade to which he was attached thus refers to him in his official report:

"Where all acted so well, it would be invidious to make comparisons; but in the case of Lieut. Col. FARNSWORTH, Thirty-eighth Regiment, I cannot find words to express my admiration of his conduct. He was confined to a sick bed for several days previous to the engagement, and arrived on the scene of action in an ambulance; and the fact of his rising from a sick bed and entering the field with his regiment, and his courage and coolness during the day, entitle him to the highest commendation."

Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH'S head-quarters, at present, are at No. 345 Broadway.

ARRIVAL OF A THIRD ARTILLERY CORPS FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island has just equipped a third Battery of Light Artillery for the war. This corps, which is under command of Capt. BRASTOW, arrived here this forenoon from Providence, and took its departure for Washington at 1 o'clock P. M. This corps has been only three weeks in forming, and numbers 150 men. It is to use the battery of the first corps, composed of six of JAMES' six-pounder rifled cannon, carrying fourteen-pound shots. Its destination is Sandy Hook, Md., and will soon be followed by another company—the fourth from Rhode Island, organized for the war. One or two other batteries will be formed as soon as practicable. Among those who passed through here yesterday were several members of the first corps, who have been at home but a few days after their first campaign in Virginia. Nearly all the old members will reenlist for the war in other organizations. The officers of the Third Artillery corps are, Major Chas. H. Tompkins, Commander of the Battalion; Capt. H. B. Brastow, in charge of the Third Battery; First Lieut., Raymond Perry; Second Lieut., Geo. Adams; Third Lieut., Horace Bloodgood; Fourth Lieut., F. A. Smith.

JONES' WOOD FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The Festival in aid of a fund for the widows and orphans of the gallant, but somewhat unruly, Seventy-ninth Regiment, came off yesterday at Jones' Wood, and considering that there had been an unavoidable disappointment about the day, and a postponement, which is always injurious, the attendance was quite good. The Caledonia Society performed some of their Scottish feats and games; there was a good deal of music, of the Broadway Saloon style; a great many side-shows and lager bier stalls; and some dancing among the guests. The object commended the entertainment to the kindly consideration of the visitor, but hardly anything else. We are glad to know, however, that all who assisted on the occasion did so in hearty good will to the cause, and neither received nor demanded recompense. It is probable, therefore, that several hundred dollars have been netted for the bereaved ones.

ORATION BEFORE THE UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

An entertainment was given last evening by the officers of the United States Chasseurs for the benefit of the men attached to the regiment now quartered at Palace Garden. The object was to afford a leave-taking before going into camp at Willett's Point, where three companies of the regiment are now stationed. The programme of the evening consisted of an oration by Rev. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; songs by the officers; an exhibition of the drum corps, consisting of 28 drums under command of Drum Major HART, and music on the piano by Prof. PLAIN. There was no charge for admittance to the hall, which was well filled by the friends of the regiment. Afterwards the hall was cleared, and the officers, with their lady friends, joined in a very pleasant hop. There are 748 men enrolled, making seven companies, all equipped, and in a good state of discipline. Their daily dress parades are witnessed by crowds of visitors, who express great admiration of their proficiency in drill. Their steady deportment and soldierlike appearance reflect credit upon Col. SHALER, under whose supervision they have been drilled. The officers are, with few exceptions old members of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. The regiment will be one of the most efficient, and best drilled and equipped of any which has left the State. It was raised by special order from the Secretary of War. The camp at Willett's Point is a model for other regiments, having been laid out by experienced engineers attached to the regiment. They will remain in camp probably two or three weeks.

THE RETURNED FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

Many of the Firemen Zouaves have already divested themselves of their uniform, and appear once more in the garb of civilians. Others are in their uniforms, and proclaiming loudly against the ill-usage they have received. At the various engine houses a number were loafing away their time, being lionized and petted by their companions for the hardships they have undergone. Some, with their friends, took a drive upon the road, and visited the Central Park to see how that had got along during their absence. They say that the reports against them are all false, and that they fought as bravely as any regiment on the field. Mr. JAMES J. FERRIS, who was prominent in the meeting at Humboldt Hall, fears that, from the statements of our reporter the public might infer that he was intoxicated. It is sufficient to add that our reporter designed to convey no such inference, and that no reference was made to Mr. FERRIS as having been in that condition.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

It is expected that this regiment now stationed on Riker's Island will leave for the seat of war on Saturday. The men have received arms and all their equipments, with the exception of haversacks. All that they want now is their pay; that being forthcoming, they will immediately march.

PAYING OFF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Maj. SALLADE paid off, yesterday, the remaining companies of this regiment. A private received $24 45; a corporal, $28 78; a sergeant, $37 45; an orderly sergeant, $49 35; a second-lieutenant, $224 26; a first-lieutenant, $235 08; and a captain, $278 41. The Engineer company having furnished their own uniforms, received $7 50 each additional.

A NEW REGIMENT OF VOLTIGEURS.

Col. ZOOK, late a member of the Sixth Regiment, is raising a corps of Voltigeurs. Two companies will be inspected and mustered into the United States service to-day. Two more will be ready to be mustered in in a day or two.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

A company for this regiment, and under command of Capt. ROBERTSON, was inspected by Dr. MOTT yesterday, and mustered into the service.

Movements of Prince Napoleon.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Prince NAPOLEON and suite leave New-York to-morrow A. M., *via* the Allentown route for Harrisburgh, thence by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.

Marine Disaster.

DOVER, C. W., Thursday, Aug. 15.

The schooner *Northerner*, from Erie, was driven on Long Point, during the gale of Sunday, and is a total loss. Crew saved.

Obituary.

BELLEVILLE, C. W., Thursday, Aug. 15.

Hon. E. MURNEY, member of the Legislative Council, died here this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 15, 1861.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	88	1,000	H. R. 3d M. Bs	80
16,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	88½	1,000	Har. 1st M. Bs	98
1,000	U. S. 5s, '71 Reg	80½	13,000	M. S. 2d M. Bs	60⅛
12,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou	81	15	Bank of America	96
40,600	Trea. 6 ⅌c. Two Y.	96⅜	30	Metropolitan Bank	82
6,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	91	30	Imp. & Trad. Bank	78
1,000	Ill. Con. B., '62	81½	300	Erie Railway	26¼
1,000	Ill. C. Bds., 1877	82	5	Erie Railway Pref	47
34,000	Tenn. S. 6's, '90	45	45	do	50
5,000	do	44¾	125	Pacific M. St'p Co	78
15,000	do	44½	5	do	78¼
10,000	do	44⅝	140	do	77¾
5,000	do ...s3	44¼	10	do	77¾
9,000	Virginia St. 6s	54½	150	do ...c	78
5,000	do ...s15	54½	10	U. S. Trust Co	110
9,000	do	55	100	N. Y. C. R. Ex D. s31	74
5,000	do	55¼	150	do ...opg	74⅛
2,000	do	56	100	do ...p & c	74¼
5,000	do ...s15	55	225	do ...opg	71⅞
5,000	do	55¼	50	Hudson River R	34⅛
5,000	do	55⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64½
3,000	Georgia St. 6s	70	60	Gal. & Chic. R ...c	66¼
22,000	N. C. St. 6s	66	450	do ...c	66⅛
14,000	Missouri St. 6s	41	50	do ...s4	66¾
11,000	do	41⅞	50	do ...s30	65¾
10,000	Mo.'s Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	46½	400	Cleve. & Tol. R	30¾
500	Louisiana St. 6s	63	200	do ...b15	30¾
3,000	do	64½	300	do ...b15	30⅜
6,000	Cal. St. 7s	76½	250	do ...s30	30
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	85	200	do ...b60	30¾
10,000	do	85½	21	Chi., Bur. & Q. R	58
			50	do	58½

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88⅛	2,000	Ill. Central R. B.	89¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	87¾	100	Pac. M. St. Co.	78
10,000	Tr. 6 per c. 2-yr	96¾	50	do	77¾
7,000	do	96½	50	do	77½
1,000	Tr. 12 per c. Notes	101¾	50	Erie Railway	26½
1,000	Ill. Coupon B's. '62	81½	50	Erie Railway pref	49½
500	Lou. St. 6s	64	50	Hudson River R. s30	33½
5,000	do	61½	100	Harlem R. Pref	25½
12,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	66	100	Michigan Central R.	41¼
1,000	Georgia State 6s	70	50	do ...s30	41½
2,000	Mo. St. H. & St. J. R	46	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	29
3,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	44¾	25	Panama Railroad	107
5,000	do ...s10	44	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64
10,000	do	44	100	do ...s60	63
17,000	Virginia State 6s	56	100	Ch. & R. I. R	39½
8,000	do	56½	100	do ...s60	39
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	43½	100	do ...b60	39½
10,000	do ...b30	43½	100	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R	58½

THURSDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

The Banks of the Cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, through the adjourned meeting of their officers and delegates at the American Exchange Bank to-day, completed the details of their great negotiation for *one hundred and fifty million* of Government Loan, on the basis of the main resolution passed upon yesterday and published in the daily papers of this morning. The sum of $50,000,000 is voted absolute to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the obligations of the Government bearing date from this day, to run three years, at the rate of 7 30 ⅌ cent. per annum. The further sum of $50,000,000 is to be placed at his disposal on 15th October, at the option of the lenders, to be determined by notice on the 1st of that month. And a still further sum of $50,000,000 on the 15th December, at their option, to be determined on the 1st of that month. All other negotiations except on a National Loan for twenty years to be taken up by subscription in this country or sold abroad, are suspended in the meantime in order that the lenders may dispose of the paper in question to third parties to the best advantage. The question of the issue of a Treasury Circulation of Small Notes, redeemable on demand, is not interfered with. The whole negotiation was brought to a most favorable and unanimous conclusion (subject of course to the ratification of the several separate Boards of Direction represented) at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the Secretary of the Treasury left for Washington in the 6 o'clock train, highly pleased with the success of his visit, as indeed, from the extraordinary and unprecedented sum involved, he has much reason to be. We have been promised an official report of the details of the arrangement, which we hope to publish in this issue of our paper.

We cannot withhold the public expression of the pleasure with which the prompt and patriotic bearing of the Bank delegates from Boston and Philadelphia has been witnessed by our New-York Bankers heading the negotiations with the Government concluded this afternoon. The part they have taken in the general conferences, and the ready and hearty zeal with which they have seconded the wishes of the Secretary of the Treasury, no less than the efficient and practical performance of the duty devolved upon them by their constituents at home, have commanded the warmest applause and respect.

The Stock Market was moderately active to-day, and decidedly firmer on the Government Securities; the two years Treasury Notes advancing rapidly to 96 @ 97¼ ⅌ cent. on the Street, and 96¾ @ 96⅞ at the Board of Brokers, the last-named transactions involving a commission of ¼ @ ½ ⅌ cent. In general speculation there was something of a pause, owing to doubts thrown upon the negotiation referred to by vague rumors on the Street, growing, perhaps, out of another prolonged session of the Bank meeting. In the afternoon, it was also given out that certain private information was in the hands of speculators in regard to the prospect of recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England, although it is quite certain that no favorable responses for that side could have been received by the *Persia* to the Manassas news; the *Canada* arriving out on Sunday, Aug. 4, barely in season for the simple acknowledgment by telegraph to Queenstown of the first intimation of the news. Assuming, however, the fact to be that the result of the battle has increased the chances of recognition, it is difficult to see why it should depress the market here. The sales at the Second Board on one or both of the rumors referred to were not followed up late in the afternoon, and the market finally left off steady, about as follows:

Central	exd. 74	Toledo	29⅞
Erie	26¼	Mich. Central	42
Missouris	43⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	29⅞
Tennessees	44	Panama	107
Galena	65¾	Pacific	77¼
Rock Island	39½	Illinois Central	64
Treasury Notes	97	Hudson	33½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	80	Metropolitan	82
Manhattan	115	Citizens'	80½
America	96	Market	75
Butchers' & Drovers'	100	Nassau	80
Merchants' Exchange	75	Shoe and Leather	80
Commerce	76	Corn Exchange	75
Mercantile	100	Commonwealth	62
American Exchange	75	Importers' & Traders'	78

The Railway Mortgages were bid for as follows:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	Mich. S. 7 ⅌c. firsts	75
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	Mich. S. 7 ⅌c. seconds	60½
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	Mich. S. 7 ⅌c. ass. bds.	52
N. Y. Cent. sevens convertible, '76	100	N. Indiana firsts	75
Erie firsts, '68	102½	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌c.	73
Erie seconds, '59	100	Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ cent., '75	89
Erie seconds, ex. '79	96	T. H. & A. sec. ds ⅌c. '70	10
Erie thirds, '83	85	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	10
Erie fourths, '80	71	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie fifths, '88	63½	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38
Buff., N. Y. & E. firsts	70	Chi. & N. W. seconds	14
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	102½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Hud. Riv. thirds, '75	79	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Harlem firsts, 1869-73	97½	Gal. & Chic. firsts	97½
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Gal. & Chic. seconds	95½
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Chic. & R. Island firsts	93
M. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., old	95	Lake E. & Wabash firsts	61
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82	96½	Clev. & T. firsts s. f.	73
		C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌c.	92

In the Money and Exchange markets we hear of nothing new to-day. The feeling is generally a dull one. The large business on the Corn Exchange will probably create more movement in merchant bills drawn against Grain and Flour, both of which are reported better from France and England by the *Persia's* mail.

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows for steamer *Fulton*, Saturday, Aug. 17—mails close in New-York at 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107 ⅌ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108 ⅌ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ⅌ dollar	5f. 35c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ⅌ dollar	5f. 30c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ⅌ guilder	40c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ⅌ marc banco	35c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ⅌ florin	40½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ⅌ rix-dollar	76½c.

The quotations for out of town Bank Notes reported by GWYNN & DAY this afternoon, are as follows:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10 @ ½	South Carolina and Georgia	25 @ 30
New-England	⅛	New-Orleans, La	15
New Jersey	⅛ @ ½	Ill. and Wisconsin	25 @ 60
Philadelphia	¼	Ohio and Ind.	¾ @ 1
Interior Penn	1½ @ 2	Kentucky	2
Baltimore	½	Free Indiana	3
Maryland	1½ @ 2½	Tennessee	20
Virginia	15 @ 20	Michigan	1
North Carolina	15 @ 20	Canada	2
Mobile, Ala	20		

A letter from London by the *Persia* says:

"American securities have again improved, in consequence of the quotations from your side. Annexed are the prices this evening compared with those transmitted by the mail of the 31st.

	Prices 31st July.	Prices this evening.
United States 5s	76½	77
Virginia 6s	46½	48
Erie Preference	43½	46½
Erie Ordinary	26½	27½
Illinois Central	36 dis.	35½ dis.
New-York Central	72	72

The Pennsylvania Coal Company report for their past financial year, ending May 1, 1861, gross business from the

Sales of Coal		$2,548,122
Transportation Company's Road, &c		57,081
Coal on hand, May 1, 1861		136,722
Total		$2,741,926
Coal on hand May 1, 1860	$777,797	
Road expenses	369,370	
Canal freight	673,880	
Tolls to Del. and Hud. Canal Co.	341,115	
Port Ewen expenses	50,592	
State Tax	11,200	
Interest on bonds	42,000	
Salaries and expenses	34,981	
Coal yards, harbor expenses, &c	149,263	—2,450,203
Profit on $3,200,000 capital		$291,722

The half-yearly dividends of the year are at the rate of 7 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, say $224,000. The funded debt of the Company is only $600,000, involving as above an interest charge of $42,000 ⅌ annum.

The Earnings of the Erie Railroad, for the

month of July, 1861, were	$377,905
Earnings July, 1860, were	371,259
Increase	$6,649

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 8 ⅌ cent., and the Exchange Fire, of 3½ ⅌ cent.

Action of the Bank Officers Relative to the National Loan.

At a meeting of Bank officers, held at the American Exchange Bank, on Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861, at which thirty-nine Banks of this City were represented, the following plan for assisting the United States Government was unanimously adopted—the votes being taken by a call of names:

SECTION 1. An immediate issue to be made by the United States Treasury Department of Treasury notes, dated Aug. 15, 1861, bearing interest from that date at 7.30 per cent., to the extent of fifty millions dollars.

SEC. 2. The Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia associated to take jointly this fifty millions at par, with the privilege of taking at par an additional fifty millions October 15, by giving their decision to the Department October 1; and also at par fifty millions December 15, by giving their decision December 1, unless said amount shall have been previously subscribed as a National Loan. It being understood and agreed that no other Government stocks, bonds or Treasury notes (except Treasury notes payable on demand, and the Oregon War Loan,) shall be negotiated or paid out by the Government until February 1, 1862, should the associates avail of both privileges, or until December 15, 1861, should they avail of the first only, or until October 15, 1861, if they take but the present fifty millions,—except that the Government may negotiate in Europe, or through subscriptions to the National Loan.

SEC 3. An appeal to the people for subscriptions to the National loan, to be made by the Government, and as the subscriptions for the notes progresses and the moneys are paid in, the sums shall be paid over to the Government, or deposited with banks selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the concurrence of a Committee of the Associates; and so much of the proceeds of said loan as shall be required for the purpose shall be applied in reimbursement of the Associates for subscription, by them paid in and not otherwise reimbursed. The Treasury notes issued to the associates, so far as the New-York banks are concerned, shall be received by the Loan Committee of New-York banks at 90 per cent., as a basis for issuing Clearing-house certificates to any bank desiring, under the existing arrangement (which must necessarily be continued,) and the subscription of the banks shall be in the proportion of capital—except that the interest and proportion of no one institution shall exceed one-tenth of the whole fifty millions.

SEC. 4. On the 1st of October, should the Associates for any cause decide not to avail of the privilege of taking the second fifty millions, then the balance of notes remaining of the fifty millions already taken by them, shall be appropriated and divided among them, (*pro rata*,) and they shall make payment for their respective proportions.

SEC. 5. Of the sums subscribed by the Associates, ten per cent. shall be paid forthwith to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia, and the residue shall be placed to the credit of the United States on the books of the banks subscribing. Certificates shall be issued to each subscriber, stating the amount so paid in and deposited, and as the deposits shall be withdrawn or paid into the Treasury, (which shall be, as nearly as may be, in proportion of the several subscriptions,) Treasury Notes bearing 7.30 interest shall be issued in equal amounts to the subscribers respectively. And when the deposits shall be entirely paid to the United States, Treasury Notes for the 10 per cent. originally paid shall also be issued, and all notes issued to such subscribers shall bear even date with the certificates and carry interest from such date.

SEC. 6. In part payment of deposits for the first $50,000,000, the Treasury Department will receive from the Associates any past due Treasury notes, or sixty days' Treasury notes. Should the second amount of $50,000,000 be taken by the Associates, the Department will receive on account of deposits any Treasury notes outstanding, except 7.30 per cent. notes.

SEC. 7. The transaction on the part of the Associates may be conducted by a Committee in New-York, in which the banks of Boston and Philadelphia should be represented, which Committee should meet daily for the direction of details, and at least weekly for deliberation and consideration of important business.

SEC. 8. In addition to the Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, it would be desirable that other parties should become associates, say Trust Companies, Savings Banks, Insurance Companies and private bankers, who in lieu of *pro rata* of capital should designate, when joining the Association, what amount of interest they decide to take.

SEC. 9. The capital of the Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and the respective proportions under a *pro rata* division would be as follows:

	Bank Capital.	Pro Rata Proportion of Fifty Millions.
New-York	$70,000,000	$29,500,000
Boston	38,000,000	15,500,000
Philadelphia	12,000,000	5,000,000

It is proposed that the division should be, say to:

New-York	$30,000,000
Boston	15,000,000
Philadelphia	5,000,000

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1861.

[illegible]

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR firmer. WHEAT in better demand; sales last night, 17,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at 90c. Market to-day advanced 3c. @ 3c. on Spring with only a light offering; sales 3,000 No. 1 Chicago Spring at 93c. CORN better; sales 22,000 bushels Illinois at 36c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. The break at Mud Lock will be repaired so that boats can pass to-night. *Lake Imports*—32,500 bush. Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—13,000 bush. Wheat, 20,600 bush. Corn.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer, with a moderate demand; sales 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 87½c.; 6,000 bush. No. 1 do. at 91c.; 8,000 bush. Red Winter at $1 08. CORN better, and a good demand; sales 90,000 bush. at 36c. CANAL FREIGHTS 11c. on Corn, 12c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 8,400 bush. Wheat, [illegible] bush. Corn, 9,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 30,000 bush. Wheat, 96,000 bush. Corn, 19,000 bush. Oats, 10,000 bush. Barley.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; sales this morning 6,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, 91c.; 3,600 bushels red Winter choice, $1 08. CORN better; sales 40,000 bushels, at 36c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports* to-day—10,000 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—500 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 104,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT, 1c. @ 1½c. lower; sales at 73c. @ 74c. for No. 1; 70c. @ 70½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN, ½c. lower; mixed, 25c. @ 26c., afloat. *Receipts*—5,300 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bush. Wheat, 170,000 bush. Corn, 13,000 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—3,500 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bush. Wheat, 342,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS advanced 2c. @ 2½c. for sail; 8¾c. @ 10c. to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR advanced 1s. Sales of 4,000 bbls. Western superfine at $4 75. WHEAT advanced 2c. @ 3c. Sales 10,000 bushels red at $1 18 @ $1 20; white, $1 27 @ $1 35. CORN advanced 2c. Sales 2,000 bushels at 52c. @ 54c. WHISKY steady at 18c. @ 18½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 77½; Reading Railroad, 18 3-16; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¾. Sight drafts on New-York at par.

Passengers to Arrive.

In steamship Etna, from Liverpool and Queenstown—Two Misses Smith, John G. Dale, Esq., Mr. Venn, wife child and infant, Mr. Keutzinger, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Smith, R. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Dubruel, Mr. Jackson, Miss Bettone, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Mitchell and son, P. Flood, Mr. Quinan, John Smith, Mr. Foster, Mr. Endolf, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Halligan, J. Stern, A. Stern, Mr. Tyrsey, Mr. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, George Smith, Mr. Lent and child, Mr. Leedom, Miss Cobban, Mr. and Mrs. Poregan, Master Smith, Mr. Marter, Mr. Duclos, Mr. Livingstone, Mr. Hildrich, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Greaves, 33 in the steerage from Liverpool, and 64 from Queenstown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises .... 5 11 | Sun sets ....6 55 | Moon sets 12 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 3 53 | Gov. Island 4 42 | Hell Gate 6 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ....THURSDAY, Aug. 15.

Cleared.

Steamers J. R. Thompson, Spence, Baltimore; Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia.

Ships Great Western, Furber, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Thornton, Collins, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Bark J. M. Hicks, Greenman, Gloucester, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brigs Lucy Ann, Hinks, St. Johns, Brett, Son & Co.; John Freeman, Crowell, Rio Janeiro, I. B. Gager; Selmah, (Br.,) Crow, Halifax, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Elva, (Br.,) Culver, Nassau, J. P. Eneas; B. Watson, Willibly, Marseilles, J. E. Ward & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Cox, Halifax, J. S. Whitney & Co.; D. C. Hulse, Kempton, Key West, H. Benner.

Arrived.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Marenia, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Dalzell.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Dalzell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Far West, Page, London and Isle of Wight July 2, in ballast to W. T. Frost. Aug. 13, 50 miles E. of Sandy Hook, was struck by a heavy squall from N. E., which carried away the mizzenmast and foretopsail-yard, blew away and split all the sails set at the time; 100 miles E. S. E. of the Highlands, took a pilot from the Mary and Catherine, No. 6.

Brig H. Havelock, (Br., of Kemp, N. S.,) Dexter, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to J. S. Whitney & Co. Aug. 12, off Montauk, during a gale from E. S. E. to E. N. E., lost two jibs.

Schr. Indian Queen, (Br., of Montreal, 3-masted,) Hodgson, Lisbon 57 ds., with salt and wine to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Was 30 ds. becalmed. During the passage encountered much fog. July 25, lat. 44 30, lon. 51, spoke schr. Oliver Clark, of Provincetown, with 15,000 fish, and put on board John McFadden, seaman, sick, who was brought to this port 8th inst.

Schr. Gazelle Method, (Br., of Gibraltar,) Dassey, Gibraltar 62 ds., with wool, lemons, &c., to Giro Francia & Co. Aug. 11, 400 miles E. of New-York, saw two steamers, having but one mast each, and a high upper deck fore and aft. They stood a short time towards us, and then turned away; were apparently cruising.

Schr. Dan Smith, (of New-Haven,) Denton, Aux Cayes 13 ds., with coffee and logwood to Young, McAndrew, Rankin & Co.

Schr. Sarah Johnson, (Br.,) Deveault, Turks Island, via New-Haven, 17 ds., with salt to C. E. Knox.

Schr. Maine, Brown, Bangor 8 ds., with laths to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Flewelling, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with laths to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Clarissa, Osborn, Elizabethport, with coal, for Cambridge.

Schr. B. W. Eldridge, Snow, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to master.

Schr. Hattie Ross, Pauline, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Prudence, Smith, Lincolnville 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Bridgeport, for Albany.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S. S. E.

Below.

Schr. Grecian, (of Calais,) from Philadelphia for Calais, with coal. Tuesday, when off Montauk, in the late N. E. gale, lost foremast, had decks swept, and sprung a leak. Would come to this port for repairs.—(By Capt. Hennessy, of steamtug Achilles.)

Sailed.

Aug 15—U. S. ship National Guard.

Aug. 14—Bark Jane E. Williams, Montevideo. Brigs Thomas Owen, Nuevitas; King Brothers, (Br.,) Port-au-Prince; Caroline, Aspinwall; Balear, (Mex.,) Vera Cruz.

Miscellaneous.

SQUAN VILLAGE, Aug. 14.—A schr. anchored off Squan Inlet this morning, at 10 o'clock, with foremast gone; supposed to be an Eastern vessel. Wind heavy from N. E.

ELSINORE, July 29.—The bark M. B. Harriman, of New-York, from Havana to Norkafring, with a cargo of sugar, got ashore on the Middle-ground, off Copenhagen, on the 27th inst., but got off by the assistance of a steamer, for which service the latter received £50 sterling.

MONTEVIDEO, June 29.—The Am. ship Alma, from New-York, with lumber, was totally lost on England Bank on the night of the 1st inst. A considerable part of the cargo was saved.

RIO JANEIRO, June 8—The schr. Exchange, from River Plate, was found completely unseaworthy, and has been condemned and sold. The ships Ocean Express, from Callao to New-York, Jacob Badger, from Callao to Hampton Roads, and Osborn House, from the Pacific to the United States, have all arrived here leaky, and will repair.

SCITUATE, Aug. 15.—Bark Good Hope is ashore here. Cargo, 51 bales wool, consigned to Brown, Brothers & Co., of New-York.—(By telegraph.) Another dispatch states that she is off, and at anchor in Scituate Harbor.

BALTIMORE, Aug 15.—A large ship, (name unknown,) is ashore on Hog Island.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Florentine—Ham bark, from the West Indies, for Falmouth, for orders, July 15, lat. 44 54, lon. 34 28.

J. B. Sawyer—schr., of and from Machias, for Buenos Ayres, Aug. 8, lat. 41 12, lon. 65.

Foreign Ports.

AUX CAYES—Sld., Aug. 2, schr. Currassow, for New-York. July 31, schr. Eliza Cowell, Young, for Boston; July 28, ship Rambler, Bates, for Falmouth for orders; bark Mary Marsden, (Sard.,) for Genoa.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A FRENCH LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, and speaking English and German, would like to receive an engagement in some school or seminary where her services would be useful and appreciated. Best references given. Address TEACHER, or call at No. 6 Abingdon-square.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do any other employment. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 146 3d-av., in the rear, between 16th and 17th sts.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE, stock and fixtures of store and saloon, No. 863 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, the lease has five years to run from the 1st of May last. For full particulars apply at the office of E. PERSON, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; has no objection to the country; has the best of City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 214 East 20th-st.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. Be[illegible] of families is solicited to their [illegible] STARCH.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or mind children; has a good disposition. Call at No. [illegible] West 19th-st.

THE PERSON WHO LEFT A SUM OF money at No. 250 South-st., up stairs, can have the same by applying to JOSEPH O'NEILL, at the above place, proving property and paying expenses.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3090. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important Proclamation by the President.

Commercial Non-Intercourse with the Rebellious States.

All Goods found in Transitu to be Forfeited.

Increased Strictness of Military Discipline at Washington.

Stringent Order in Reference to Passes.

SKIRMISHING ON THE POTOMAC.

The National Loss at the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

Only Four Hundred Killed, Wounded and Missing.

DOINGS OF THE PRIVATEERS.

Important Arrest of a Secession Agent from Europe.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1861.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, On the 15th day of April, the President of the United States, in view of an inaurrection against the laws, Constitution and the Government of the United States, which had broken out within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insnrrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose, approved Feb. 28, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection, and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President;

And whereas, Such insurrection has since broken out and yet exists within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas;

And whereas, The insurgents in all the said States claim to act under authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof, in which combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed by said States,

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in pursuance of an Act of Congress July 13th, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arksnsas, Mississippi and Florida, (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and of such other parts of the State, and the other States hereinbefore named, as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Coostitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces engsged in the dispersion of said insurgents,) are in a State of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourae between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall ceaaa or haa been snppressed; that all gooda and chattels, wares and merchandise coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the spesial licenaa and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from said States, with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; and that from and after fifteen days from the issning of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said States, with said exceptions, found at sea, or in any port of the United States, will ha forfeited to tha United Statea.

And I hereby enjoin upon all District Attorneys, Marshals and officers of the Revenue and of the the Military and Naval forces of the United States to be vigilant in the execntion of said act and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it, leaving any party who may thiok himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant if, in his judgment, the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington this 16th day of August, in tha year of our Lord 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16.

I learn from sources entitled to credit that there is no douht the rsbel troops are suffering greatly for clothing, and especially for shoes. From the same source I learn that many Southerners who have been residing at the North are pnahing their way South, impressed with the halief that the North is getting very mnch in esrnest, and that Northern communities will soon commence to avenge tha outrages committed hyt he Southern authorities npon Northerners living at the South.

BEAUREGARD'S FORCES.

It is certain that BEAUREGARD'S forces are still this side of the Manassas Junction defences, and that great afforts are being made to collect means of transportation. Some intimationa are given that this portends an attack npon Alexandria, with a flank movement towards Baltimore. It is certain that the rebels are more than ever anxious to obtain information of our movements, and especially of the numbers and *locale* of our men.

THE NEW OATH.

The new oath prescribed hy law was administered to all the clerks in the State Department yesterday. It waa taken much more readily than that of April 19, which bonnd them to hear muskets, if need be, in defenca of the Department, against all comers, especially against Maryland and Virginia.

THE PARIS CONSULATE.

Mr. BIGELOW is here. He haa made his preparations to leave for the Paris Consulate in a faw days.

CLERES DISCHARGED.

Four clerks in the Sixth Auditor's Office, against whose loyalty proofs had been furnished by tha Investigating Committee, were discharged to-day.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

A qneation has been raised by Col. SICKLES, whether a Court-martial composed of officers in the volunteer service could try chargea made against regulars. A decision will be rendered on thia point to-morrow.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The case of the mutineers of the Seventy-ninth will be tried soon. This regiment is now in camp and has returned to quiet obedience. Their arms have been returned to them, and it is probable that they will receive their colors in a few days, if they continue to conduct themselves properly.

NOT REVOKED.

I am requested by the War Department to say that the authority given to Col. SCHEMMELFENNIG, of Philadelphia, to raise a regiment has not been revoked, as stated in the *Tribune* of yesterday. On the contrary, the Government is anxious to secure the services of military officers of distinction suchas Col. SCHEMMELFENNIG is known to be.

REPORTED FIGHT AT AQUIA CREEK.

A report of a fight at Aquia Creek is current to-day. I learn at the Navy Department that no such fight has taken place.

THE FAMOUS NEGRO REGIMENT.

To-day a negro arrived in our lines, and was brought to Gen. MANSFIELD'S office. He is one of the celebrated negro regiment. He fought at Bull Run, and made his escape with a servant of BEAUREGARD, after the battle, and succeeded in reaching Point of Rocks after great privation. He states that a regiment of one thousand slaves were brought from the Cotton States, and the perfection of their drill led to the organization of two regiments of negroes from Southeastern Virginia Before the battle they were compelled to drill three hours a day, and for several hours heside were put to work in the entrenchmenta. At night they were penned up in the rear, and a strict guard placed over them. The Virginia negroes were nearly all anxious to escape, and would do so when the opportunity occurred. Those from the Cotton States, however, were fearful of doing so, having been made to believe that their lives would be in danger among our troops.

PASSES REVOKED.

An order issues from Gen McCLELLAN'S office to-day, revoking all passes heretofore given, of any kiod whatever, and stating that in future, all such passes will emanate only from the War Department, the Head-quarters of the United Statea Army of this Division, or from the Provost Marshal at Washington. Similar powers will be required to cross the river by bridge or boat, into Virginia. Strict military surveillance will be exercised within the lines of the Army on the northern side of the Potomac, and upon all the avenues of every kiod, by land and water, leading to and from the City of Waahington, aa well over persons holding passes aa all others.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The Conf scation Proclamation issued to-day gives great satisfaction among the loyal citizens, who see in these vigorous meaaures the evidence of an efficient prosecution and speedy termination of the war.

AN UNFORTUNATE ENTERPRISE.

A boat's crew of the steamer *Resolute* auffered severely in a contest with tha rebels yesterday, near Mathias Point. A boat with two harrels in it was beached—doubtless as a decoy—and a boat, with an officer and five men, was sent to capture the boat and barrels. While the crew were engaged in launching the beached boat, they were fired upon by the rebels concealed in the bushes on the shore. JOHN FULLER, master's mate, and GEORGE SEYMOUR and THOMAS TULLEY, seamen, were killed, and ERNEST WALTON, seaman, was severely wounded. The steamer covered the retreat of the survivors and their boat, by shelling the cover of the rebels. After four or five rounds, they were driven out, running in parties of three and four in different directions—some of them running out into some dwelling-houses on the right.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals has been reduced one-half within the past week. There are now at the General Hospital, Washington, 88; at the Union, Georgetown, 109; at the Seminary, Georgetown, 82; at tha Alexandria, 95.

MR. FAULKNER.

No examination of MR. FAULKNER has yet been had.

THE PETITION FROM RICHMOND.

The petition mentioned by those returned on parols from Richmond, as being prepared hy our men, has not yet reached Washington; neither has the letter to the President, alleged to have been written hy Congressman ELY. Tha Government, of course, will not accept or reply to such a petition, if presented, nor is it believed that the brave men who risked their lives at Bull Run will ask their Government to do anything that will recognize the rebels as entitled to the consideration of belligerents. It is conaidered a mark of the patriotism that pervades the Northern regiments, that so few of all the sick and wounded held hy the rebels could be induced to accept personal liberty at the cost of their allegiance to the flag of the Union.

SYMPATHY IN GERMANY.

The mail received by the last steamer brings to the Government the assurances that among the German Governments there is not only a lively interest in the result of the rebellion, but a warm sympathy with the Government. From England, there is nothing more favorable to the Government than heretofora.

THE DIPLOMATS ABSENT.

All of the diplomatic corps, except Lord LYONS and ASTABURUAGA, are absent from the city.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Government has an intimatioo to-day, from the North, of the formation of an organization which threatens very much to complicate existing difficulties. No reliable information has yet been obtained of the extent of the society, but its purposes have been pretty clearly defined. It seems to be based upon a religious philanthropy, and imbued with the belief that a great Christian duty is to he performed by embracing the present opportunity to free the negroes of the South. There is little doubt but that large numbers of men, impressed with this sentiment, and with the additional incentive of fulfilling a patriotic purpose, have urgently pressed upon the Government the propriety of furnishing the arms and material necessary to put this scheme afoot, and that had the Government three months ago given the least aid, the rebels of the South would now have to confront a terrible enemy at their own thresholds. The prompt discountenance of the Government, it was supposed, had put a stop to this enterprise; but it appears only to have delayed it. Private contributions have been invoked, and with extraordinary success, and the project appears now to be assuming definite shape and excessive proportions. It will be pushed, if possible, beyond the interference of the Government.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16.

According to official report, there are in the General Hospital at Washington, eighty-eight sick and wounded soldiers; in Georgetown, two hundred and ninety-one, and in Alexandria, ninety-one. The mortality among such patients is remarkably small.

Measures have been adopted for a careful military guardianship throughout the entire line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Many coal and other boats are now on the route.

The President has appointed RICHARD WALLACH, JOSEPH F. BROWN and ZENAS C. ROBBINS, of Washington; WM. H. TENNEY, of Georgetown, and SAYLES A. BOWEN, of Washington County, Commissioners of Police, under the recent act of Congress.

This morning many rumors prevailed to the effect of a battle at Aquia Creek having taken place early in the day. But an officer just returned from that vicinity, stated at the Navy Department this afternoon that the Secessiooists there had fired several shots at the *Pawnee*, probably from rifle cannon, which she returned. The forces were too far apart to inflict damage, and this is all there is in the story.

A court-martial has been ordered to try the leaders in the revolt connected with the New-York Highland regiment. A better feeling than recently now exists among the great body of them, who are pleasantly encamped.

Information obtained at the proper Department warrants the statement that the authority conferred on Col. SAMMELFENNIG, of Philadelphia, is not revoked, as recently stated, but, on the contrary, the Goverooment is anxious to secure the services and active coöperation of military officers of high professional distinction.

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN has just issued the following order:

HEAD QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—All passes, safe conducts and permits, heretofore given to enter or go beyond the lines of the United States Army, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, are to be deemed revoked, and all such passes will emnnate only from the War Department, the Head-quarters of the United States Army, or of this division, or from the Provost-Marshal at Washington.

Similar powers will be required to cross the river by bridge or boat into Virginia.

A strict military surveillance will be exercised within the lines of the Army on the southern side of the Potomac, and upon all the avenues of every kind of land and water leading to and from the City of Washington, as well over persons holding passes as all others. Passes will not be required at or within the lines of the Army north of the Potomac, but disloyal or suspected persons will be liable to arrest and detention until discharged by competent authority, and contraband articles will be seized.

Officers and soldiers of the Army will obtain passes as heretofore ordered.

All complaints of improper seizures or searches, made or purporting to be made under military authority, will be received by the proper brigade commanders, or Provost-Marshal, who will at one investigate the same, and in each instance make report to head-quarters. By command of

MAJOR-GEN. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Ass't. Adjt.-General.

This general order does not contemplate requiring passes for ordinary railroad travel to and from Washington, or to enter the lines of the Army on this side of the river from Maryland.

The President has made the following appointments: WM. H. WALLACE, of Washington Territory, as Governor of that Territory; LEANDER J. S. TURNEY, of Illinois, as Secretary of Washington Territory; A. S. PADDOCK, of Nebraska, as Secretary of that Territory; WM. WALTON MURPHY, of Michigan, Consul for tha Laodgravate of Hesse Horoburg, the Grand Duchy of Nassau, Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, &c.; and SAMUEL WHITIKE, of New-Jersey, Consul at Nassau, N. P.

Secretary CHASE has returned to Washington, and met with many congratulations on the success of his financial arrangements in New-York. The pledge of the banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston to take $50,000,000 of the $150,000,000 of the seven and three-tenths Treasury notes at par, with their reservation of the right to take tha remainder, if not absorbed by the other subscription, is regarded as securing tha taking of ths entire loan, and as marking at once the patriotism of the eminent parties who thus advance to tha aid of the Government, and their confidence in its power and stability. An opportunity will at once be given to the people all over the country to subscribe to the loan, and, indeed, subscribing may now be made with tha Assistant Treasurer of the United States, either at Boston, Philadelphia or New-York. Under this loan every $50 note will bear an interest of a cent a day, and the largest notes at the same rates. Books of subscriptions will soon be opaned in all tha principal cities and towns.

The propeller *Resolute* again went down the Potomac this afternoon.

The *Mount Vernon*, which cama up, reports all quiet on the river.

A SKIRMISH ON THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1½ o'clock, the steamer *Resolute* was ordered from Aquia Creek to Mathias Point for the purpose of reconnoitering. Seing a batteau filled with barrels, just below the point, a boat was sent from the *Resolute* with six men to bring off the batteau. No sooner had the boat touched the beach than a volley of musket balls was opened upon her from a secession force concealed in the woods, killiog three of the men instantly, as follows:

JOHN JAMES FOLLER, of Brooklyn, Master's mate, whom it was subsequently ascertained was pierced by ten balls.

GEORGE SEYMOUR, Captain of the gun, of New-York, pierced by seven balls.

THOMAS TULLY, of Boston, pierced by two balls.

EARNEST WALTER, a native of England, was wounded in the head, and it is feared fatally.

Another volley was fired by the enemy as they moved their positioo, or as soon as they had time to reload.

The *Resolute* was about seven hundred yards from the shore, and fired in the midst of the rebels one shot of canister and nine of scrapnel, with, it is thought, extensive havoc, while other reports are positive to this effect.

The scene on board the small boat is described as most heart-sickening—the dead lying outstretched in it, covered with their own blood.

The boat was towed a short distance from shore by one of the crew named SANDERSON, who quietly stepped into the water for that purpose, and thus concealed himself from the enemy.

The other uninjured man, it is said, lay in the boat stupefied by the sad scene through which he had just passed, while the wounded man helped SANDERSON to row the boat towards the *Resolute*, from which assistance was immediately rendered.

The enemy evidently congratulated themselves that they had killed the entire boat's crew.

The *Resolute* reached the Navy-yard at 11 o'clock last night, bringing hither the dead and the wounded man, who has been sent to the hospital.

As the woods skirting the several more important crossings of the Potomac River afford fine ambuscades for the enemy, those who are best acquainted with the geography of the river, are urging the application of fire as an effective means of destroying the present assailing advantages of the Disunionists, as well as other measures for accomplishing that purpose.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TROUBLE IN THE SEVENTY-NINTH—ITS CAUSES AND EXTENT—ECCENTRICITIES OF PANIC-STRICKEN SOLDIERS—THE DESECRATION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT CENTREVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

I telegraphed briefly last evening, of a mutiny in the Seventy-ninth, and of the prompt measures taken by Commander McCLELLAN to restore the regiment to discipline, and to punish the ringleaders of the movement.

Perhaps in no better way can the spirit and promptness of Gen. McCLELLAN be portrayed, than by reciting his action in this matter. When it became evident that the regiment was determined not to obey the directions given for its movements, an order was prepared that it should be formed in square, commanded to surrender its arms, and to march as directed. This was taken to be signed by Gen. SCOTT, who, reading it over, asked "what was to be done if the regiment disobeyed the order." "I have the means of enforcing it," was the specific answer made by McCLELLAN. The order was signed, and was enforced.

To return to the regiment. From the beginning, it seems to have had destiny or "luck" (as the soldiers call it,) against it. They came here without a competent field-officer, and a large proportion of the officers of the line were utterly unfit for the responsible positions they had assumed. They at last succeeded in securing the acceptance of the Colonelcy by the late Col. CAMERON, who, though possessing undaunted courage and restless industry, was yet wanting in military experience of the present service. He did much to discipline and encourage the men, but it was up-hill work—though probably better material for a regiment never stood in line. At the battle of Bull Run occurred the death of Col. CAMERON, and the deaths of several of its best officers. These casualties and the calamity that some of the surviving officers lacked not only military experience but personal courage, rapidly demoralized the regiment, and rendered it unfit for service in the field. The men became dissatisfied, restless, and dispirited. They were promised the privilege of going home to recruit and to afford them an opportunity of choosing trusty and efficient officers.

When they were ordered, therefore, to join what is called the Sickles Brigade, across the east branch of the Potomac, they naturally felt that the order was in violation of assurances which had been given of an opportunity to recruit and prepare for the coming campaign. In addition to what they deemed a breach of faith, the bulk of the men were bitterly averse to being put under the command of Mr. SICKLES, seemingly believing that gentleman had really a commission as Brigadier-General. The breadth of this repugnance was manifest in shouts more terse and expressive than refined or reproduceable, while the depth of the feeling was evidenced in the impulsiveness with which a portioo of the men "charged bayonets" upon Mr. SICKLES when he endeavored to address them.

It is more than probable that the promises made to the men were never authorized by the President, but given by the sub-officers as a temporary peace offering, when the regiment was smarting under the repulse from Bull Run, and the succeeding neglect and suffering consequent from indifferent or incompetent officers.

Of course, Gen. McCLELLAN had but one duty, the duty of enforcing obedience to his orders. This duty he has promptly and faithfully discharged, and his promptness and faithfulness must have an immediate and lasting effect. He has struck a blow at the system too prevalent among volunteer officers, of giving assurances and liberties to men not warranted by the rules of the service, and he has taught volunteers that obedience to orders is the first and last duty of a soldier.

There is to be an official inquiry into the causes and extent of this mutiny, and there is no doubt the rules of war will be rigidly applied to the punishment of the guilty. The ringleaders will suffer, but the regiment will be benefited. As I have said, the men are equal to any position as soldiers, and they will now be officered by men competent to instruct and lead them.

You recollect the character of that mad stampede from Bull Run—how the mass of men divested themselves of everything that could impede their retreat, throwing away arms, canteens, food and even their coats, in order that they might carry no extra weight. So universal was this, that you would hardly believe there were exceptions enough to prove the rule. But there were. Here are two or three that I can well authenticate. One man, I saw myself trudging up Pennsylvania-avenue, through the rain of the succeeding day, carrying not only his entire outfit of food, equipments and musket, but as well the *spade* that had been given him at the approach to Blackburn's Ford, where RICHARDSON threw up temporary intrenchments across the road, to cover the heavy field-piece he had in position. I tried, at the time to memorandum the name of this rigid disciple of Mars, but it was Teutonic, and beyond tha comprehension of my Saxon brain. Another fellow—of course he was a Yankee that ought to have come from Connecticut, though he hailed from Maine—brought in all of his own stock in trade, except the blanket, which he threw off "by order" when he went into the action. But, in lieu thereof, he had, with a Yankee's forethought, brought away from the field and into Washington, three "secesh" blankets. In these two instances, there was an impelling sense of duty that made these men preserve the public property with which they had been entrusted. What was it, do you suppose, that prompted another soldier to carefully bring away from a deserted house two puppies which he happened to espy as he was swept by with the tide of panic-stricken men, and which he pursued through all the headlong crowd and rush of the retreating columns? Or what was it, that made another soldier drop his trusty musket that might have been his defence, and trudge along unarmed, under the weight of a glass jar of honey—which he admitted was useless to him, as "it never agreed with his bowels"—but which, nevertheless, he brought from beyond Centreville to Washington, where he gave it away to a perfect stranger.

Speaking of Centreville, I notice a letter, said to have been written by a correspondent of the London *Morning Herald*, but published in advance by the Richmond *Dispatch*. The correspondent represents himself as having been with the rebels at Centreville, after the battle, and says:

"Gen. LONGSTREET directed my attention to the little Episcopal Church on the hill, within a few yards of the camp, which he recommended me to visit. I did so after a little, and was perfectly horrified at beholding the sacrilegious manner in which a building devoted to the worship of the Omnipotent had been desecrated and polluted by the enemy, who had evidently been quartered there on the night previous to the battle. There can be no palliation for such a crime. I do not believe that an Army of invading barbarians would have thus violated the religious feelings and sentiments of the human race."

Gen. LONGSTREET, and probably the correspondent, knew perfectly well that no Union troops were ever quartered in "the little Episcopal Church on the hill," nor were any of the Union encampments within a half mile of where it stood. When the column under Gen. McDOWELL reached Centreville, the main body encamped at the eastern foot of the hill upon which the church stood, while the remainder were located about the same distance to the west of the little hamlet of Centreville. In company with another person, when the column halted on Thursday, I visited the little church. The doors of the main building and of the vestry-room were wide open. The latter had evidently been used as the head-quarters of the rebels, whose camp was to the east of the church, on the brow of the hill. The main body of the building and galleries were doubtless the quarters of a troop, for around the building were evidences that horses had been picketed there, and in the pew-seats were the remains of straw beds, or litter upon which the men had slept. There were bits of bridles, and one old saddle on the floor, and scraps of paper upon which had been written memorandums relating to cavalry service—such as rations of horse-feed, and receipts for horse equipments. The church had certainly been abandoned in haste, for on the shelf, under the pulpit, I found the Church Bible, and a large and small prayer book, each bearing this inscription, "*St. Joan's Church, Centreville.*" Having been educated to some respect for the Episcopal service, I took the trouble to close the doors of the altar, vestry and of the church, and to assure myself that the sanctuary from any desecration by the Union troops; and I am told that the church was thus guarded when the regiments out-marched at Centreville. The date on the prayer book I took of my card, hoping to find among the citizens some member of the Church who would restore them to the altar when the tide of battle should have swept beyond its precincts. The two first houses that I found were deserted. At the door of the third stood a young lady, whom I asked if she belonged to the Episcopal Church. "Indeed I don't," she answered. Then I asked if she knew how the church had been occupied. "Indeed I don't; but there's a power of names written all over it, and I reckon you can find out by them whose been there." She was right about the "power of names," and so is the correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, but they were there before the Union troops ever reached Centreville, and must have been inscribed there by the rebels. The young lady, after asking, "Aint you almost dying for cotton?" and being answered in the negative, turned away from my Yankeeship in disgust, declining to take care of the books, but at last telling me "Mrs. ALEXANDER, who lives on the main road, went to that Church." Mrs. ALEXANDER I found, and found her a lady, the wife of the resident physician, who not only joyfully received the books, but warmly thanked me for having brought them to her. She knew that the church had been used by the rebels, but supposed that nothing had been left in it, and when peace again blesses her house, I have no doubt the Bible and prayer-book will again be placed in the custody of the Pastor, who, by the way, had fled with the rebels, and was a chaplain in one of their regiments.

You will see from this narrative that the correspondent has exactly perverted the facts, and that the desecration of the "little Episcopal Church on the hill," was the wantonness of those who have not hesitated to desecrate the altars of patriotism—to violate all public and private rights, and with sacrilegious hands have attempted to overthrow a Government that has been alone the bulwark and hope of civil and religious liberty.

LEO.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 15, VIA BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.

The steamers *Adelaide* and *George Peabody* have arrived at Old Point, from Baltimore, and will shortly leave on an important expedition.

The rumored presence of a privateer in the Chesapeake was one of our own vessels, belonging to Lieut. CROSBY'S expedition to the eastern shore.

Gen. BUTLER is so well satisfied with the results of LA MOUNTAIN'S reconnoissance, that the latter has gone North for a balloon of much larger size.

The reports that the rebels beyond Fox Hill have completed a wire with the telegraph line from Old Point to Newport's News, and thus obtained our dispatches, is entirely without foundation. The line is now being put in working order, communication having been interrupted since tha evacuation of Hampton.

The United States frigate *Cumberland* has arrived from Boston, and will soon sail southward.

The gun-boat *Penguin* is up from the coast of North Carolina. She obliged one vessel attempting to run the blockade to beach herself. The crew escaped.

NEWS FROM A REBEL SOURCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 16.

Gen. EVANS, with the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi Regiments, and the Eighth Virginia, passed Leesburgh Tuesday morning, in pursuit of 1,700 of Gen. HENRY'S Division, depredating the side of the Potomac.

The enemy were probably captured, as the river is swollen, preventiog their escape to the other side.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

DEATH OF BEN McCULLOCH CONFIRMED.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 16.

A messenger from Gen. SIEGEL, who arrived early this morning, reports that officer fifteen miles this side of Lebanon, expecting to reach Rolla today. He had not been molested *en route*.

Gen. LYON was buried on Col. PHELPS' farm, near Springfield.

It is reported that the rebels had entered Springfield, and were encamped in and around there.

The messenger also stated that the whole number of killed, wounded and missing, on the National side, does not exceed four hundred, and that BEN McCULLOCH and a number of rebel officers were killed.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 14—9 P. M.

Twenty-five men of Capt. THOLEMAN'S Cavalry company, under Lieut. TUTTS, who were sent into Missouri last night, on a scouting expedition, encountered a large force of the enemy's cavalry below Charleston. Being overpowered by superior numbers they retreated to Charleston, where they were met by a large rebel force of infantry They charged on them, and succeeded in cutting their way through, and all arrived at Col. LAWLER'S Camp this afternoon, except six, who are missing. It is reported that four of them are killed, but nothing definite is known.

The rebels, under JEFF. THOMPSON, are occupying Charleston in force.

Gen. HARDER is said to be at Greenville, 50 miles south of Pilot Knob, dispirited and out of conceit with the war.

The woods around Charleston are swarming with rebel cavalry, and our scouts driven in. They have artillery at Sykestown, and are fortifying the place.

It is further reported that Gen. PILLOW is within 25 miles, at the head of 17,000 men. But no immediate attack on Bird's Point is apprehended.

An expedition, consisting of the Eighteenth, Col. LAWLER; Nineteenth, Col. TUSCHIN; Seventeenth, Col. ROSS; and the Eleventh, Col. WALLACE, leaves here to-night for some point up the river. The gunboats accompany the expedition. It is not known to what point they go, or for what purpose.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 14—10 P. M.

The six men of Capt. THOLEMAN'S company, cut off at Charleston, last night, and reported killed, have just arrived. One was slightly wounded. They report that the rebels under JEFF. THOMPSON, numbering 350, with 150 cavalry, have fallen back from Charleston to Sykeston.

ARREST OF A SECESSION AGENT.

SEIZURE OF $200,000 IN BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Persia*, which arrived at this port on Tuesday last, was a man named THOMAS S. SERRELL, a resident of New-Orleans, who, as the statements of his fellow-passengers go to show, avowed the most violent secession sentiments on the passage over, asserting that he was returning to the South with a large sum of money the proceeds of a loan which he had negotiated in Europe for the Southern Confederacy. His opinions were expressed in language so offensive to the friends of the United States Government, (being often coupled with the coarsest epithets,) that he was frequently involved in violent disputes, resulting in a determination on the part of some of the passengers to report his case to the Government officials upon the arrival of the steamer at this port. Accordingly, when United States Deputy-surveyors ISAACS and BURR boarded the *Persia* at Quarantine on Tuesday afternoon, these facts were related to them, and upon their arrival at Jersey City, where the baggage of the passengers is inspected, particular attention was given to that portion of it claimed by Mr. SERRELL. His person was also carefully searched, and secreted in binding $40,000 in Bills of Exchange, together with a large number of notes and memorandums, the contents of which (without stating the exact amount) leave no doubt that the accused party is a violent partisan of JEFF. DAVIS, and an agent of the Southern United Confederacy. Surveyor ANDREWS communicated the facts to Secretary CHASE, at that time stopping in the City, who approved of the proceedings, and advised the arrest of SERRELL.

The notes, $200,000 in amount, with the letters and papers, were detained at the Surveyor's office, and an informal investigation was made into the case. Among other matters subjected to the letters in his possession, were the suggestion of plans for breaking up the blockade and supplying the Liverpool market with cotton. From the tone of the papers, the money, it is believed, is the proceeds of a loan to the Southern Confederate States." Several passengers voluntarily made affidavits as to the declarations of SERRELL while on board of the steamer. SERRELL has for years been engaged in the cotton trade at New-Orleans. He is about 50 years of age, and is said to be possessed of wealth. At the request of Surveyor ANDREWS, a warrant was yesterday issued by a United States Commissioner, and Marshal MURRAY detailed one of his most trusty officers to make the arrest. On being brought to the Marshal's office, SERRELL seemed very much chopfallen. Mr. C. N. POTTER appeared as counsel for the accused, but as no Commissioner could be found, a commitment was made out, and SERRELL was taken to the Tombs, where he spent the night. He will probably be brought up to-day for examination on a charge of treason.

GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

REBEL MILITIA AT WINCHESTER.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 16.

A letter from Sandy Hook to-day says: "A gentleman from Martinsburgh yesterday reports small parties of irregular secession cavalry scooting that section of country, and daily firing upon our pickets and Union fugitives, as well as paying frequent visits to the town. Yesterday a party approached to within two miles of Harper's Ferry, fired upon our pickets and retreated. Last night, it is reported, a party of 130 rebel cavalry captured three men of our Second Cavalry picket, stationed just outside of Harper's Ferry.

The camps remain very quiet. All appear to have perfect confidence in Gen. BANKS and staff, as well as the brigade officers.

Parties from Winchester report only 4,000 militia rendezvoused there for the purpose of being drilled and disciplined. The same authority states that there are two regiments of regulars at Lovettsville, about 8 miles distant.

NEWS BY WAY OF RICHMOND

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 16, VIA NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 16.

In the absence of real battles the public mind is considerably exercised about troubles or a fight at Aquia Creek, and of a battle said to have come off at Leesburgh Wednesday, in which 300 Nationals were killed and wounded, and 1,400 taken prisoners. Neither of these is confirmed, but they furnish abundant food for talk.

Nothing has been heard from Leesburgh officially as yet. The Confederate loss in the engagement is 700 men. It appears that 700 Nationals crossed the river near or opposite Leesburgh on Wednesday night, the river rose, and the Confederates surrounded them. The Nationals lost 150 killed and wounded about that, and 1,400 taken prisoners. The Confederate loss was small.

Several passengers from Manassas this afternoon report this news current there. It is generally credited. Some say that a large number of wagons have been sent up to convey down the property captured.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE BURNING OF HAMPTON.

REBEL INCENDIARIES CONFESS THEIR GUILT.

Correspondence of the Petersburgh Express.

CAMP AT BARTLETT'S, Aug. 9, 1861.

On Wednesday evening it was *decided by Gen. Magruder to be expedient and proper to burn Hampton.* In furtherence of this object, just after dark, the troops were moved from in sight of Hampton to another road which approaches nearer to Newport's News, and not far from the town. The Old Dominion Cavalry, under command of Capt. PHILLIPS, and the Mecklenburgh Cavalry, under command of Capt. T. F. GOODE, and a command of Infantry, under Col. HODGES, were detailed *for the hazardous purpose of firing the town.* The cavalry companies marched in front, and the infantry behind.

Just here I will state that an efficient fortification had been thrown across the main street by the Yankees, but the guns had all been removed. We marched to the fortifications, carried our horses off from the street, and then dismounted. Infantry were detailed to hold our horses while we were to execute the work. We marched down the street, and while a consultation was being held, a brisk fire opened from the sentinels at the bridge upon us. They were supposed to be from forty to one hundred strong. An order was then issued for the reinforcement of the infantry, which was no sooner given than Col HODGES' joined with them in double-quick time and rushed to the spot. The rascals only fired once after the infantry made an attack upon them. They ran off as fast as their cowardly legs could carry them. No one on our side was injured.

We were now ordered to proceed with the burning, and harder work a set of fellows never did. We continued to set fire to house after house, until all were in flames within and below the fortification. A portion of the cavalry companies were then detailed to complete the burning above the fortification, which they did, and then covered the retreat of the infantry to camp, about three miles distant. The town was most effectually burned, and I feel sure that no person was burnt, though it was about midnight.

That it was a most perilous undertaking will at once be seen, from the fact that we were in reach of the shell from Fortress Monroe and the steamers which had been seen lying about; and also the fact that the Yankees had a regiment of infantry not far from the bridge, and could have easily made an attack on us. Having the advantage of the light from the burning of the houses, they could have opened a most disastrous fire upon us. There was danger, also, of a reinforcement from Newport's News, although Gen. MAGRUDER had guarded all points with pickets, and had artillery and infantry ready to rescue us if needed.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND—THE ARREST OF MR. NELSON.

Correspondence of the Petersburgh Express.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

The once *Hon.* T. A. R. NELSON, who created some excitement in the last Congress by his spread-eagle, spar-spangled banner, highfalutin style of eloquence, reached here yesterday *via* Danville Railroad, closely guarded by a file of 60 Confederate soldiers. Guided by the false teachings of such creatures as ANDY JOHNSON, and other kindred spirits, NELSON is fast bringing himself to a most ignoble end. Although, by a majority of more than 100,000, Tennessee has declared her independence of ABE LINCOLN, and resumed her sovereignty, NELSON proclaimed himself a candidate for LINCOLN'S Congress, and at the recent election was voted for as such. It is said that he was endeavoring to reach Washington for the purpose of making arrangements with LINCOLN'S Government to place East Tennessee as Northwestern Virginia has been placed by CARLILE and others, but imprudently venturing into loyal Southwestern Virginia, the patriotic people of Lee County seized the traitor, and sent him well guarded to head-quarters. He has been consigned to jail for safe-keeping.

It has now been definitely ascertained here that Hampton was burned by Confederate troops, in obedience to an order from Gen. Magruder. The event is hotly discussed, and many are disposed to condemn the movement. As the reasons which prompted such an unusual proceeding have not been made public, I forbear comment.

One of the troublesome traitors recently captured by Gen. WISE in the Kanawha section, and confined in jail at Salem, Roanoke County, has written a lengthy epistle to Auditor BENNETT, of this city, entreating his friendly offices to endeavor to procure him a release.

ELY, of Rochester, taken at Manassas, complains greatly of the heat. He says no such weather ever visited Rochester.

ESPIONAGE IN THE SOUTH.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 13.

MR. WM. J. DEWEY, for the last twenty-six years a resident of New-Orleans, and for twenty years identified with the business community as a ship-broker, wrote a letter, (of which we give a copy below) to his cousin in New-York. The letter was intercepted by the Military Committee of Memphis, Tennessee, and sent back to the authorities of New-Orleans, with the request that they would take such action as they deemed necessary for the public welfare. Mayor MONROE sent two policemen to the residence of Mr. DEWEY, with instructions to bring him down to the First District Police Office. Those officers discharged their duty. We lay the letter before our readers without comment and precisely as written.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, July 22, 1861.

F. A. CROCKER, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* The present awful state of affairs in our once happy country is my excuse for addressing you at this time—my object to ask your full and candid opinion with regard to the duration of the war, and what you think will be its effects upon business with you. At present, my business is completely destroyed—there is no other branch that I can engage in, and what little means I have will soon be exhausted. My business was never so good as it had been up to April last. I had (and have) an active partner, whose faithful services of many years I was glad to reward by giving him an interest. Our relations everywhere were being extended, and the struggles which I had been making for twenty years with fortune seemed about to be crowned with success—but you know the disastrous change.

My object is to ask of you if you think there is any chance of my getting a living in New-York, or getting any employment suited to my capabilities. I think I may say, without self-conceit, that I am a first-rate book-keeper, and would be a useful person in any business house, as cashier or manager. I may not have the activity which I had fifteen years ago, being now forty-nine years of age, but I think I could, in a very short time, make myself useful to any house that might require my services.

It seems to me, that in almost any event, this place is fatally injured. Even in case of a peace, by a separation of the North and South, it seems to me that we shall have a Slavery despotism here that none but slaveholders can live under. Added to this, who will trust the South when repudiation is indelibly written upon its policy? Free discussion is destroyed, and if the South ever gains its independence, (as it is called here,) all free literature must be abolished, and that only admitted which justifies and recommends the "peculiar institution." If this gigantic insurrection is overcome, still what becomes of the South? It suffers the same loss of reputation that South Carolina did in nullification times, and a similar stigma rests upon it, which stigma cannot be removed until another generation, who shall be loyal to the United States Government, shall come upon the stage. What is to become of these thousands of restless politicians, these recreant officers, who are in arms against the Government which gave them all the honor they ever had? The whole South will be the resort of discontented spirits. There will be no security for life and property, and thousands of disappointed and discomfited soldiers and civilians will be thrown back here upon us, with their morals corrupted by associations in camp and amidst scenes of bloodshed, and this city, which was never very orderly, will be full of riot and crime. Whatever may be the result of this contest, it appears to me that the South loses everything.

The North, however, has always its industry, its manufactures, its commerce. Before cotton was known the North thrived, and it seems to me that the North was and West would have been much better off if they never had had any South; that is, if the Mississippi River could have belonged entirely to the North, East and West, as an outlet for the products of the latter.

Now, if you will have the kindness to give me your views on this subject, you will greatly oblige me. Of course no one can tell the duration of the war. The majority of the North seems as determined as the South. There is this difference, however, that while there appears to be a peace party at the North, as is seen by some petitions etc., and by proceedings in some State Legislatures, there is no such thing as a peace party at the South; and the determination appears to be to resist to the end—or, indeed, always to resist. This may be persevered in or may not—sometimes people get tired.

JULY 23—The news received to-day of a great victory at Manassas by the Confederates, makes people think that the North will now give in and consent to a separation. I would like to get your ideas on the subject. You will have to send your letter by Adams' Express, and will have to pay 25 or 30 cents for it. I inclose you nine cents' worth of United States postage stamps, and will have to remain your debtor for the balance of twenty-one cents, as stamps are not to be had here. I notice by the Northern papers that many vessels are arriving at and clearing from your port, and would like to know if there is that distress with you which our papers report here. They say the North is bankrupt, and cannot raise the money to carry on the war. Besides, that England and France will force the blockade and acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States early in the Fall, &c. Please give me as full a letter as you can conveniently write.

Yours truly,
(Signed) WM. J. DEWEY.

Having been brought to the office of the Chief of Police, the Mayor was sent for, who, on his arrival, stated to Mr. DEWEY why he had sent the officers for him. The letter was then read to Mr. D. He acknowledged the writing of it; that it was written to his cousin; that the letter couldn't do any harm, inasmuch as it didn't reach its destination. The Mayor declined taking bail for his appearance, and had him locked up to await his examination on Thursday.

HOW LOYAL VIRGINIANS DESERT THE REBELS.

From the Syracuse Journal, Aug. 15.

The following are copies of letters to Miss SYLVIA EASTMAN, of this city, from her brother, late of the Prince William Cavalry in the rebel army:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

Once more I have the liberty and opportunity to write you. We have seen rather serious times in Old Virginia during the past three months, though, as yet, our family have not suffered particularly. RUSSELL, you know, had belonged to the Prince William Cavalry for more than a year when the war broke out. April 23d, he was ordered out to join the Secession Army, but I told him that he could not go, that he must stay at home and see to the business, and I would go as his substitute. Therefore, I went into the Southern Army, but *for the safety of the family only.* Last week the militia were ordered out, and then he would have to go anyway. On my way to Dumfries, where I was sent with dispatches, I stopped at home and told him, also gave him directions how to escape. After he was safely away, I *deserted*, and am now here, bound to be revenged. I want to get up a company of as desperate fellows as ever looked down the muzzle of a gun, and go right forward with the National Army. Quite a number are ready, here, and if you know of any such, your way, write me, and I will come after them.

JULY 31.—I received your letter this morning, and answer immediately, as I know not when I shall again have time to write. You wished me to send a message home for you immediately. It will be impossible to do so until Manassas Junction is taken; then I hope we can communicate with home as often as we wish.

In my last I did not tell you how I managed to get away, I believe, and I will do so now. First, RUSSELL and C., together with Mr. LAMB's boys, left, as I directed, but the latter, poor fellows! were taken prisoners. The seceders would have given considerable to have caught them all, but RUSSELL and WILL put their clothes on a raft, and swam Occoquan Bay, pushing the raft before them, and so bravely escaped. After losing their way several times, and lying in the woods two nights, they at length arrived here in safety, upon learning which I followed suit. I was then sent down to the river to withdraw the guard. Leaving my horse, I walked about three miles to where they were stationed and where they had gone, went out into a field where some negroes were at work, and ordered them to follow me. We went into a fish-house and took out a boat, which, when put in the water, leaked faster than I could bail with a large pail. We then went in search of old clothes, and finally succeeded in caulking it pretty well. One negro got in with me, and we started on our voyage with nothing except two pieces of board we found on the shore. We succeeded in this way very well for a mile or so, when there came up a gale, and we were obliged to go ashore again. We laid down for an hour, then started again. This time we got along better, and finally landed five miles above, this side of Occoquan Bay, about 1 o'clock A. M. We spent the rest of the night in a field, under a shock of rye, out of the rain. In the morning, again took up the line of march, and walked fifteen miles to Accotink, where I arrived about 11 o'clock, without having had anything to eat since 6 o'clock on the morning before.

You can imagine my condition after going without food so long, and walking and working as I had. We are doing well enough at present, however, so you need feel no more anxiety on our account. We left the crops harvested, with no one to draw them in, or thresh them. I had no opportunity to go home after clothes or anything, and am in rather destitute circumstances; but that I don't mind any, as I am now getting wages enough for my wants.

They talk some of making me guide for one division of the Army, and I may have to move soon. It is yet uncertain. Your affectionate brother,

H. F. EASTMAN.

FROM THE RICHMOND STAND-POINT.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 30.

I learn that a general desire is manifested among the prisoners to sign a letter, addressed to the people of the North, setting forth the real facts of the case, warning the people of that section not to engage in the unholy contest, and acknowledging the kind treatment which they are receiving at the hands of the Southern people. The prisoners state that the reason why they fought so desperately was because they were told that if they did not, they would be butchered by the Southern troops if taken prisoners.

Much of the "money" they have upon their persons is in the shape of small cards, an inch wide by an inch and a half long, upon which is printed the following, the name of the regiment only being altered: "Good for five cents. K., Minnesota Regiment."

Numerous amateurs participated in the fight, and did good service. One of these was Col. NEWMAN McBAIN, of Georgia, who arrived only a few days previous to the fight, and, with rifle in hand, went into the thickest of the fray, bearing himself splendidly throughout the action.

Col. ORR, of Mississippi, brother of our South Carolina ORR, an Ex-Member of Congress, was also among the number. His old drab hat and plain black clothes were everywhere conspicuous, while he alternately cheered, fired, loaded and encouraged the men.

Mr. OLIVER, the owner of Blind Tom, this morning presented one hundred dollars to the Hospital fund, and is now on his way to join TOM, with whom he is about to commence a series of concerts throughout the South, for the purpose of raising a large and regular income. He thinks he can present two thousand dollars a week to the wounded in this manner, and hopes to be able to collect as much with Blind Tom and his inexhaustible piano as did the sapient EDWARD EVERETT with his stereotype oration on GEORGE WASHINGTON.

A young friend who was wounded in the fight, told me yesterday, among other things, that the company to whom SHERMAN's Battery belonged had new and splendid uniforms made to be put on the day they entered Richmond. He had seen them packed among the captured baggage.

How different the two armies from each other. The one composed of broken-down politicians, who were sinking into obscurity, and anxious to gain notoriety in some shape, and a large class of laborers, mostly foreigners, who had no choice but to enlist or starve—who, having nothing at stake, could see nothing but the repulsiveness of the occupation, and whose courage had to be sustained by promising them "bloodless victory;" while the other embraces men of every rank and station in life.

The South has poured forth on the field of Manassas the best blood of her sons, and hundreds of thousands more are ready to take their places, fill up the broken ranks, and lay down their lives, if need be, in the same sacred cause.

Then how different the paraphernalia of the two armies. Their men are clad in gay and costly uniforms; their horses richly caparisoned; their wagons built after the most approved patterns, for the express purpose of transporting their army supplies; their ambulances as perfect as skill and money can make them; their artillery, the best and most effective that can be bought; their rifles, from the most approved manufacturers of Europe, while the quarters of their officers abound with the choicest wines and liquors, and the richest and most costly viands.

Our men are dressed in service uniforms, made from the coarsest cloth; only a simple braid denotes the uniform. Their wagons are of all sizes, colors and descriptions, gathered from the neighboring farmers, picked up here and there wherever they can be found, and paid for or received as gifts, as the case may be. Their supplies for the wounded consist of sundry parcels, and bundles, and boxes, prepared by the hands of love. Many a matron has taken her bed linen and torn it into strips for bandages, while fair hands have toiled early and late to prepare the lint which was required, consecrating it oftentimes with tears, and baptizing it with prayers for the safety of the loved and the triumph of our arms; nor is the contrast less in artillery and rifles. Some whole companies have been formed, who have been compelled to gather up the guns from the neighboring planters. Sportsmen must forget their pursuits, and forego the excitements of the chase, for their guns are needed for other purposes than hunting game.

STATE OF THINGS AT RICHMOND.

From the Memphis Argus.

RICHMOND, Friday, July 26, 1861.

A feeling of morbid sympathy has begun to spring up in some quarters here in behalf of the cut-throat scoundrels who were captured at Manassas. ELY, the Abolition member of New-York, who was captured and brought to Richmond, has already several sympathizing friends who think and try to make others think that he went over to Manassas just to see the battle, without intending to take any part therein. They do not know of whom or what they are talking. This ELY is the most complete Abolition small politician in Congress. During the recess of Congress a Military Committee was left in Washington to advise with and counsel Gen. SCOTT in every movement he might undertake until the opening of the extra session. He helped, as a member of this Committee, to mature the plans of attack on Manassas, and, in his official capacity, he accompanied the Army to see—perhaps to aid in directing—their execution.

I have learned from sources to be relied upon that Gen. BEAUREGARD is advancing one or two regiments daily in the direction of Alexandria. He has already occupied Fairfax Court-house, Fairfax Station, and several positions still nearer to Alexandria. When his positions are all taken, *he will then advance with his whole army, retake Alexandria, and* [illegible] *column which may come around from Leesburg,* [illegible] *the left bank of the Arlington embankments.* [illegible] *upon Washington will not long be delayed* [illegible] *regiments occupying Arlington Heights.* [illegible] great battle take place, it will be between [illegible]

and Washington, for which event President DAVIS will be telegraphed in time to be on the ground.

Among the prisoners brought from Manassas is ARNOLD HARRIS, of Tennessee. This surprises me, as I recognized HARRIS in Washington as one of our strongest Southern friends. He was deputed by CAMERON, Secretary of War, to go over to Manassas and try to recover the dead body of his (CAMERON's) brother, who was killed at the head of the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment. It is said he came in disguise, and was caught sneaking round the battle-field, which led to the supposition that he was a spy. There is doubtless a mistake in this. HARRIS may have changed since I left Washington, but I strongly doubt it. At all events, he is not the stuff that spies are made of.

POWER AND PURPOSE OF THE CONFEDERATES.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1861.

A courier arrived here on yesterday from Gov. WISE, giving the information that he had been forced, by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, to retreat from the town of Charleston, in Kanawha County, Northwest Virginia, and had fallen back several miles upon an almost impregnable natural defence afforded him by a mountain in the vicinity, where he should await an attack from the 15,000 of the enemy until reinforcements were sent him. His own command numbers but 3,500. In his retreat he destroyed the only bridge over a large stream, which will produce great delay in the enemy's advance.

Gen. LEE has certainly gone to Northwestern Virginia, and declared to an officer, who will soon join him there, that within eight or ten days reinforcements amounting to 25,000 men would be thrown into that putrid appendage, and the enemy be exterminated. WISE's retrograde movement is only temporary, and the large reinforcements already *en route* will soon drive the Hessians across the Ohio River.

Gen. LORING, who succeeded the lamented Gen. GARNETT, will with a heavy column reappear in the neighborhood of our "Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain" disasters, and while driving the enemy back to Wheeling, and into Ohio or Pennsylvania, Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON will be thundering at the gates of Washington City.

The grand object now is the capture of Washington City; and the cry "on to Washington" is even louder than the recent clamors of the North for the grand march to Richmond.

If our generals had had control of half the number of "fresh troops" that have come into the field since the battle at Manassas, they would *now* have possession of the Capital. The amount of the recent increase to our forces, or ready to be made to them, seems almost incredible. A gentleman, who ought to know, informed me on yesterday that more than fifty thousand troops were waiting transportation over the various railroads, corroborative evidence of which is furnished by the great difficulty experienced in having conveyed by Adams' Express or mail, in even twice the time, letters to any point—the transportation of soldiers rendering that, of all else, impossible.

All agree that extensive preparations are in rapid progress at Manassas for an attack upon the *fortified enemy.* The Confederates are divided into *corps d'armée.* BEAUREGARD is with the main division at Manassas, while JOHNSTON, whose command has recently been swollen to 20,000, is rapidly completing the fortifications at Falls Church, within four miles of Alexandria, which are to *supersede those at Manassas* and serve as a basis of assaults upon the enemy's defences of Washington City. These can only be carried by assault, and the work will be characterized by hard and bloody fighting."

The Paris correspondent of the New-York *News* has announced, what is known here to be a *fact*, that the Confederate Commissioners have purchased a first-class steel-clad frigate, for the use of this Government, and there is also a proposition favorably entertained by Congress to purchase, at *high prices*, such foreign steamers as may run the blockade into our ports. Even now this feat could be easily performed, and during the prevalence of the high winds of Winter no danger of capture or injury would attend the profitable exploit.

The same letter says that the increase of the Army proposed by Secretary WALKER would raise it to 560,000 men, while the Baton Rouge *Advocate* lets us know that the rebels have 200 regiments in the field.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

REORGANIZATION OF THE RESERVE CORPS IN ST. LOUIS.

HEAD-QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, St. Louis, Aug. 12, 1861.

SIR: Inasmuch as the term of the several regiments of the United States Reserve Corps in St. Louis has expired, or in a few days will expire, and the men be paid off; and as the present state of political affairs in Missouri, as well as the movements and designs of the enemy, will not permit their being permanently disbanded, I have determined, in order to promote the common welfare and protect public and private property, to have them forthwith reorganized.

The new organization will comprise five regiments of infantry with a reserve of two companies to each, two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of light artillery.

The troops will be required to enlist for the war, unless sooner discharged, and will (except the reserve companies) be subject to the same regulations, and receive continuously the same pay as the volunteer regiments.

The reserve companies will be required to replace the Home Guard Regiments, should the latter for any cause be called to other counties of this State, and will receive the regular pay of volunteers for such actual service. When not in service, these reserve companies will be under more liberal regulations; they will not be obliged to perform guard duty, and their hours of drilling will, so far as possible, be made to conform to their peculiar public and private position.

In order to accomplish, without delay, this urgent reorganization of the Home Guard of the City of St. Louis, you are hereby directed to assemble your regiment at their head-quarters, and ascertain from each man under your command, whether he would prefer to continue with the regiment, or to join the cavalry or artillery, or serve only in the reserve for the above-mentioned peculiar emergencies.

After ascertaining in this way the wishes of the men, you will proceed immediately to the reorganization of the infantry regiments.

The companies will in the first place elect their company officers, who will thereupon nominate their field officers, and submit their names for approval to the General commanding the department.

The Colonels, when accepted, will nominate a Brigadier, and submit his name in like manner for approval. After his appointment a Brigade Inspector will be selected by the General commanding.

The officers of the regiment having been decided upon, the reorganization of the regiment, and, if possible, also that of the reserve companies should be immediately completed, and the returns submitted to this Department.

You will communicate this order to all the members of your regiment, and proceed with the execution of it, until the election and approval of a Colonel, who will, immediately after his appointment, report himself with his officers to these head-quarters, when the regiment will be uniformed, armed, equipped and provided with every thing necessary for actual service, and at the same time with special instructions for drill and discipline.

The rolls of those men who who should prefer to join the cavalry or artillery you will also submit as early as possible, with the officers suggested to these head-quarters.

Should any deficiency exist, this department will supply all the different companies with efficient officers, and complete their organization.

As it is my design to have in each regiment one company of Sharp-shooters, and one company of pioneers, all the best marksmen should be concentrated in one company, and all the best mechanics in another, under officers best adapted to the command of those companies.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

To Col. JOHN McNEIL.

MILITARY ACTIVITY.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug 13.

The steamers at this port chartered by the United States Government seem to be actively employed every day. They are moving in all directions, sometimes full of soldiers and sometimes empty. The steamer *Aleck Scott*, Capt. ROBERT A. REILLY, left the levee yesterday, and went down to the Arsenal to serve as a sort of receiving-ship, so we understand. She received some soldiers from the *Emilie* before she left port.

The *G. W. Graham*, Capt. IRA A. SCUDDER, went to the arsenal in the morning, and came up last evening full of soldiers. The *Jeanie Deans* also went down to the arsenal, for some purpose unknown to us. The *D. A. January* went below the arsenal light. She probably landed at the barracks. The *Iatan, Empress*, and *Des Moines* were at the levee at dark last evening.

The steamer *Emilie* arrived from Omaha City, yesterday, having on board three companies of the First Nebraska Regiment of Volunteers, Col. THAYER. The *Emilie* received these troops at Fort Leavenworth. The three companies numbered 238 men and nine commissioned officers. The *Emilie* had besides fourteen 12-pound howitzers and 171 packages of ordnance stores, &c. She brought down one-half of the Fourth Iowa Regiment from Council Bluffs to St. Joseph. They were commanded by Capt. ENGLISH. These men took the railroad from St. Joseph to Hannibal. The half regiment comprised 400 men and 26 officers. The regiment is commanded by Col. DODGE. They came from Hannibal to this port on the *Sucker State*, yesterday, and are destined for Bird's Point and Cairo.

The *Sucker State* had, beside, eighty-six mules, thirty-one wagons, and fifteen soldiers from Fort Snelling.

The *Sioux City*, from Council Bluffs, had Companies A and D, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteers, Capts. LIVINGSTON and BLACKER.

A prisoner by the name of CALDWELL came down on the *Sucker State*, guarded by Capt. HOWE, of the Lagrange Home Guards, and fifteen men. He was taken to the Arsenal. CALDWELL lived between Lagrange and Palmyra, and was said to be at the head of the State troops in the battle at Athens. He took Edina, went home, and was arrested for treason.

Ex-Senator JIM GREEN came down a passenger on the *Sucker State.*

Large numbers of United States troops continue to arrive in this city from Illinois, Iowa and other quarters. It is intended to form a Camp of Instruction, and [illegible] purpose grounds have been selected [illegible] grounds. A large number [illegible] employed in the erection of barracks for the men, and of stables for the horses. It is estimated that twenty thousand men are already concentrated here, and more are coming. What is better still, it is stated that not much short of two millions of dollars will be paid out in this city on United States account in the next week or ten days. Such an amount of money, and the employment of a few thousand men for some time past idle, will tend to improve financial affairs materially.

In addition to this, the contract for building seven gun-boats in the next sixty days, obtained by Capt. EADS, is likely to give employment to a great many men in the various departments of ship-building, and among the engine-builders. And the expenditure of half a million of dollars on this account will relieve a class of the community who have been great sufferers for the want of employment.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 13.

The fiendish exultation of traitorous citizens over the fall of LYON, and in view of the advantages they hoped had been gained to the cause of treason, was so palpable that apprehensions of disorder were excited, and it was judged expedient to take steps towards declaring martial law. Still other urgent considerations, such as the known antecedents and sympathies of certain police official, suggested the propriety of such a course. By authority of Major-Gen. FREMONT, Major McKINSTRY notified Police Chief McDONOUGH, at 3 P. M., that the city would be substantially placed in charge of the United States military, under regulations to be published by proclamation.

At 5 P. M., Maj. McKINSTRY had an interview with the Police Commissioners, the precise results of which will doubtless transpire this morning. We understand that an arrangement was made by which the police and military are for the present to cooperate for the preservation of the peace in any contingency that may arise. It was generally expected that a proclamation of Martial-law would issue last evening, prescribing the regulations determined upon, but the measure was postponed. The proclamation will probably appear to-day.

The rumor that Martial-law was to be declared drew crowds to the police office, on Chesnut-street, to witness, as many concluded they would, a transfer of the police quarters to the occupancy of the military. Other multitudes came also to see what was the matter, and thus at evening a large concourse of wondering and excited people thronged in the vicinity of the place named. Contrary to the vaticinations of many, the occasion passed off without serious disturbance of any kind.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Troops were early in motion yesterday morning over the Pacific Railroad to Rolla and Springfield. Seven companies of the Ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Washington Zouaves, left about 11 A. M. Last evening four regiments, with cavalry and artillery, received orders to move from the barracks and proceed by rail to Springfield. Among them was the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois, Col. PALMER commanding. An entire regiment of recruits for SIGEL's brigade is enlisted, and only await organization and arms to move to the southwest.

Col. COLES's regiment, Illinois, is still at Arsenal Park, and has not yet received arms. The men are impatient to handle their weapons and enter upon active service.

EX-SENATOR GREEN.

We learn that Ex-Senator GREEN and Hon. E. K. SAYRE, member of the State Convention, are now in this city, for the purpose of making some efforts with those in authority to establish peace in Northeast Missouri. It is said their basis for an adjustment or treaty is the disbanding of the Home Guards by the General Government. They falsely charge all the recent difficulties in Northern Missouri to the organization of the Home Guards.

Senator GREEN manifested his "peace" disposition, as soon as he got aboard the boat, by calling an old citizen of Lewis County a d—d liar, when he was relating positive facts. GREEN attempted to draw his pistol, but was prevented from doing so by bystanders. He was under the influence of liquor at the time, and continued drunk in the city last night.

THE FORCES UNDER GEN. SIEGEL.

The following list of the forces recently under the command of the late Gen. LYON, is derived from the Greenfield (Mo.) *Observer* Extra, of July 30, issued by some printers in a force of Missouri and Kansas volunteers, who had taken possession of the town to prevent the rebels from seizing it and getting in the rear of the National troops at Springfield. The list is doubtless an accurate one:

"The army of the West has its head-quarters at Springfield, Mo., Major-Gen. LYON commanding. The force is composed as follows:

Seven companies First Regular Cavalry and Second Dragoons; four companies Third Infantry; three companies Second Rifles; two companies First Artillery, under command of Major Sturgis; First Cavalry, 1,100 men; First Missouri Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Andrews, 920 men; Third Missouri Volunteers, Col. Siegel, 800; Fifth Missouri Volunteers, Col. Salomon, 660; Sixth Missouri, Col. Schultner, 950; Thirteenth Illinois, Col. Wyman, 1,100; Twenty-first Illinois, Col. Marsh, 980; First Kansas, Col. Deitzler, 1,010; Second Kansas, Col. Mitchell, 750; First Iowa, Col. Bates, 920; Battalion Second Missouri Volunteers, Major Osterhaus, 510—making a total of 9,460 men.

There probably never was an Army in the field more properly apportioned in the different arms of the service, cavalry, artillery and infantry. There are 18 pieces of artillery in batteries for field service, and about 600 mounted men, of the best cavalry and dragoons known in the world. These troops are placed at present as follows: At Springfield, Col. SIEGEL's, Col. SALOMON's, SCHUTTNER's and Col. MARSH's Regiments; at Camp McClellan, at York, under command of Major STURGIS' First Cavalry, three companies cavalry and dragoons, four companies infantry, three companies rifles and two companies artillery, including Capt. TOTTEN's command with ten pieces, five companies First Missouri Volunteers, the Thirteenth Illinois, and First Indiana. At Camp Conant, at the Chalybeate Springs, in Lawrence County, under command of Col. DEITZLER, six companies First Kansas Regiment; Second Kansas, Col. MITCHELL; Company C Second Dragoons, Capt. FARRAND, and a section of Artillery, with two pieces. At Greenfield, under command of Capt. CARR, First Cavalry, five companies First Virginia Volunteers, Capt. MADISON MILLER commanding; four companies First Kansas Volunteers, Capt. POWELL CLAYTON commanding; two companies First Cavalry and a section Second Dragoons.

In addition to these, there are in actual service Home Guards as follows: at Springfield, 800; at Mellville, under Col. WILLIAMSON, 650; and at Greenfield, under Col. WEIGHT, 150—all now well armed, and daily being disciplined."

A REBEL LETTER-WRITER.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 15.

W. H. KIRKER, who left this city for Richmond about two weeks ago, with the avowed intention of joining the rebel army, has already reached that city, and writes a letter back to his friends under date of the 8th. The letter is post-marked Paducah, Ky., and comes from that point by express. The writer says he has just visited the "Yankee prisoners, of whom there are one thousand confined, and the ugliest specimens of humanity, if such they can be called, that ever God Almighty had anything to do with getting up." Young SUTHERLAND, of Steubenville, Ohio, a member of the Shriver Guards, was there in charge of JOHN LAHY, of the same company, who was wounded. Only forty-three of the Shriver Guards were engaged in the battle of Bull Run. The balance remained at Winchester because they had no shoes, and could not stand a forced march. The reason why Washington was not taken, was because JOHNSTON only succeeded in throwing into BEAUREGARD five thousand of his men, the remaining thirteen thousand having been necessarily left behind owing to the want of transportation facilities. "The way the National forces succeeded in outflanking our men at Bull Run was by carrying the Confederate flag." "Everything is plenty here but ice (Oh, God!")." One of the Shriver Guards is charged with deserting, and giving information to the enemy in regard to numbers and position. It will soon be too hot for him in Wheeling."

And the writer adds, in a confidential way, and with a rigidity that must have been exceedingly refreshing to him, considering the absence of ice, advising his former friends and employers as follows:

"And, in this connection, I most *earnestly insist* that you will so arrange your business that a few hours will be sufficient to close it up entirely. This I hope you will act upon, be your opinions what they may. I expect to be near you soon."

The writer admonisheth the Wheeling Government:

"About the Wheeling Government I feel sorry, as I now, more than ever, hear there is danger ahead."

"And in this connection," to quote from the writer of the letter under consideration, we have but a word to say. If the rebels about Richmond have any intention of making a heavy attack upon this place, they are not asses enough to communicate the design to every nincompoop that chooses to inquire. But if they are enabled to do so, the large liberty extended to traitors to go to Richmond without hindrance, carrying all the information they pick up, will form a large share in the element of success. A man can go from here to Richmond just as well as he can go to Boston, and letters are conveyed to and from with the same facility almost. No letters ever leave Richmond unless mailed by those prominent in the rebellion, and nobody ever leaves there who would be apt to give any information calculated to injure the rebel cause. They thus have a plain advantage, which must result to their decided benefit. If this matter is worthy of any attention, the sooner it receives it the better.

A CONGRESSMAN WHO IS NOT A SOLDIER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1861.

D. E. SILL—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 26th ult., and letters from many others of different dates and localities in my District, have been received, asking that I should take command of a regiment to be raised therein, to participate with the grand army of patriotic soldiers now engaged in the sacred duty of maintaining the Government from the assaults of armed combinations of our own people, who have shown themselves unworthy of the liberty our fathers established.

I am not insensible of the kindness or the magnanimity that prompted these manifestations of confidence, coming as they do from citizens of various political parties, nor of the honor intended to be conferred. On the contrary, having witnessed the self-sacrificing patriotism, the physical endurance, and knowing—as the world knows—the heroic bravery of our soldiers—the impulse to enter the ranks becomes almost a rigid desire. My public engagement to serve my constituents in Congress would not prevent, for the position could be, without disadvantage to the people, filled by another; want of physical strength would not interpose imperiously, for I believe I could summon enough for even the most arduous duties of a campaign; but I am deterred mainly by a sense of incompetency to lead our gallant men to the battle-field and to victory. At all events the conviction that others—whose military education, or whose enlarged experience, would give increased assurance of triumphant results—should be selected, is of great weight with me.

Since our late partial reverse at Manassas, there seems to be a growing restlessness at the selection of civilians for military commands, and all will agree that the efficiency of the army would be promoted by the selection, as far as practicable, of those who have a thorough military education, or who have seen service in the camp, and on the field of battle.

I am willing to go and to do—in this contest in defense of public liberty—wherever and whatever duty directs, and to make any personal sacrifice to sustain our glorious old flag and free institutions which our forefathers founded. And, in the progress of this conflict, if my place properly shall be at the head of a regiment, a company, or as a private in the ranks, there will I be found.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. BENTON.

A LETTER FROM COL. WILCOX.

The Detroit *Free Press* publishes the following extracts from a private letter written by Col. WILCOX to his wife:

GENERAL HOSPITAL, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1861.

MY DEAR WIFE: I was moved down from LEWIS' house, near the battle-field, on the 1st of August, to Manassas Station, in an ambulance, with Capt. WITHINGTON, who has been kindly permitted by the enemy to remain with me, and left Manassas for Richmond the same evening by rail. We arrived at Richmond after 24 hours' painful travel. At the depôt here we were met by Gen. WINDER, who very kindly and considerately had us conveyed in a carriage to this hospital, where the General had ordered a separate room for our accommodation. We were allowed to keep this room to ourselves until the arrival of Captain and Mrs. RICKETT with our friend and fellow Captain, Dr. LEWIS, to whose kind care and attention I shall ever feel myself indebted. The Doctor belongs to the Second Wisconsin Regiment. He is one of the best surgeons and kindest men I ever met. Both Capt. RICKETT and myself owe him everything. The first two days we were attracted by his devoted labors to the wounded, he himself driving an ambulance, bringing in the wounded night and day, in a pouring rain, neglecting neither their men nor ours. Many of our surgeons gallantly remained on the field, attending to the wounded, until they were captured. At LEWIS' house we were also greatly indebted for kindness and comforts to Dr. DARBY, of the "Hampton (S. C.) Legion," and other South Carolina officers. These latter speak in high terms of praise of the gallantry of the Michigan First. But words are inadequate to express my obligations to Capt. WITHINGTON, who supported me, fainting from loss of blood, from the field, and who has been my constant nurse, devoted friend and attendant every hour of the day and night. May Heaven reward him with such a friend in his hour of need, if such unfortunately fall upon him.

* * * Capt. RICKETT is slowly improving and the Doctor hopes to save his leg.

* * * I regret that I could not make the official report of the First Michigan Regiment, as I understood so well the importance of its position in the field.

* * * I will only say, that the South Carolina and Mississippi regiments speak of us in the highest terms of praise. Many of their officers called upon me for the especial purpose.

Your affectionate husband,
O. B. WILCOX.

THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

FORT ELLSWORTH, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

No account of our Regiment having yet appeared in your paper, will you be kind enough to permit me to inform our friends and the public as to where we are and what we are doing? The reason why we have not done so ere this is readily answered—we came here not to seek ephemeral notoriety, but to do our duty to our country in her hour of peril.

To begin with our story, it is due to history and to a true-hearted patriot to record the fact that as soon as our National flag was torn down by traitorous hands at Fort Sumter, Col. LANSING was the first man in the State of New-York to tender the Government of the United States the offer of a regiment of volunteers for the maintenance of the integrity of our National Union. This is mentioned not as a ground of pretension to superior patriotism, but as a simple fact—as an evidence of spontaneous and high-toned loyalty to our glorious Union.

In course of time this Regiment was raised and equipped. For a time we were quartered in the Park Barracks, New-York, and afterwards at Camp Dill, Staten Island. On the 20th of June we received orders to march for the seat of war next day at 10 o'clock. Painful as it was not to be allowed time to go and say farewell to the loved ones whom we may never see on earth again, we promptly complied with the order, and when the clock struck one on Friday, the 21st of June, we began our march, and after a slow and wearisome journey, *via* Harrisburgh and Baltimore, we reached Washington about 4 o'clock P. M. on the 23d. Next day we went into camp on Madison Hill, about 2½ miles north of the City, and remained there about three weeks. During our stay a variety of deeply-interesting incidents occurred, which some of us will never forget. I can only mention one of them at this time. It was the first death in Camp. HORACE LAKE, of Company I, felt sick and died in a few hours. With mournful satisfaction we can testify that he was a genial companion, a sincere friend and true soldier; always eager to discharge his duty, even when his bodily strength was failing him. We looked upon him as one of our best men, and when his spirit left us we carried his body to its final resting-place in silent grief.

On Sunday, July the 14th, at 2½ o'clock P. M., we received orders to break up camp and march to Alexandria, Virginia. Nothing could exceed the joy with which the announcement of this order was received by the men. Anxious to get a sight of the rebels and a chance to do execution upon them, our men almost rent the air with their cheers. In almost no time our baggage was packed, our tents struck, our line formed, and our entire regiment *en route* for the enemy's territory. After marching through Washington we took steamers for Alexandria, and arrived there about 11 o'clock P. M. Our first experience on the "sacred soil" had rather more of prose than poetry in it. It being too late to do anything else, we were ordered to encamp for the night upon the wharf, with blankets for our beds, knapsacks for our pillows, and the heavens for our roof. With a cheerfulness becoming men who have made sacrifices to uphold the Constitution, our soldiers at once arranged the furniture of their chambers, and quietly retired for the night, the officers sharing their accommodations. Being somewhat less self-denying than the rest, I allowed a friend to persuade me to accompany him in search of a hotel. Two darkies immediately volunteered their services as guides, and we set out. Before we had proceeded far we were brought to a dead halt by a Fire Zouave who made a demand for the countersign, an article not in our possession at that time. Prompt explanations satisfied the guard that we were true men and not spies, and so calling to his aid a new brother Zouave, one of them conducted us to the City Hotel, and the other took the negroes in charge until their personal identity could be inquired into. The City Hotel is a plain, quiet house, in which WASHINGTON once resided for a while, and in which travelers now find good fare and courteous attendance. Here we enjoyed a good night's rest, and next morning my boots were blacked by a venerable specimen of purest ebony, who rejoices in the imposing title of "Chief Justice JOHN MARSHALL, of Virginia." I have his highness's card in possession as a proof of his undoubted nobility. Thus you see that whilst some men are born to honor and others achieve honor, I had honor thrust upon me.

On Monday, the 15th, we went into camp on Shuter's Hill, one of the finest most commanding and healthiest spots in this neighborhood. The duties assigned us here were three-fold. In the first place we were to garrison Fort Ellsworth. In drawing up his plan for the recent battle Gen. McDOWELL selected Col. LANSING as the fitting man to hold this fort as the base of his operations; the second position as it regards importance in the contest, and the rallying point for our troops in case of a repulse. Two companies were stationed in the fort under the command of Major JOHNSON, who found the Fort in a very defective condition, and immediately applied himself to the work of putting it in a state of order and fitness to resist assault. To those who know Major JOHNSON, it is unnecessary to say that he is every inch a soldier.

In the second place we were placed in command of the city of Alexandria. Two of our companies were detailed for this duty under Captains BARTRAM and JENKINS, and Lieut. VICKARS was chosen to fill the responsible office of Provost Marshal, thus constituting him, in point of fact, Mayor, Corporation and Chief of Police at one and the same time. It is simple justice to say that his administration of his charge has [illegible] justified the wisdom of the choice, and reflected honor upon the regiment to which he belongs. As an instance of this: when Gen. FRANKLIN came here, a few days ago, Lieut. VICKARS applied to be relieved of his charge, assigning as a reason, that he did not like it. The General's reply was: "Lieutenant, it is no matter whether you like it or not; you have got to do it as long as I am here."

In the third place, we were ordered to guard several estates in this vicinity, (the occupants of which fled on the arrival of our troops,) and amongst others, the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, which is situated about three miles from Alexandria. At this latter place, we found to our deep regret, that two of the regiments which preceded us had committed acts of vandalism which caused us to blush, and filled us with disgust. Instead of guarding the property, these miscreants set themselves to plunder and destroy. They completely gutted the residence of Rev. Dr. PACKARD, smashed his elegant furniture, tore many of his choice books, trampled his manuscript sermons on the floor of his study, and left the proofs of their beastly indecencies in his chambers. I feel that language is too feeble to brand the disgraceful acts of these barbarians; and for one, I rejoice to know that all such offences will henceforth be punished with death two hours after conviction. On learning the state of the case, our Chaplain, who is an Episcopalian, immediately went there, had the books and papers gathered up and placed in the library of the Seminary, caused the buildings to be put in order and strictly guarded, and was instrumental in saving some hundreds of dollars worth of rare and costly volumes belonging to the institution, for which the friends of the Seminary in this neighborhood have tendered him their cordial thanks. As the Seminary buildings were erected chiefly through the Christian liberality of WM. H. ASPINWALL and Rev. Dr. TYNG, of New-York, and Mr. BOHLEN, of Philadelphia, it will be gratifying for them to learn, as it is to us to reflect, that we have had it in our power to protect property consecrated to the promotion of religion and learning.

For some days before the battle of Bull Run we were continually warned of a conspiracy on the part of the Secessionists in this vicinity, to make a midnight assault on the camps hereabouts, especially those of the regiments which had been ordered forward, and in which only sick men and guards were left with the baggage. On the night of the 19th, two officers belonging to another regiment came in and informed us that they had observed signal lights in the windows of a noted Secessionist's hard by us and expressed a decided belief that mischief was brewing in that establishment. Of course our curiosity prompted the desire to know the bottom of it, and if there were grave counselors in solemn conclave there, we resolved to transfer their worships to our camp out of fraternal regard for their safety. Lieut.-Col. MORRIS at once offered to go with a squad of men and search the house, and Quartermaster HAWS would not think of being left out of so fine a chance of fun. So away they went, saw the house, examined it from cellar to attic, received numerous left-handed benedictions from the venerable matron thereof, and returning to camp made full report of the success of the expedition.

Such were our position and duties up to the occurrence of the recent battle. On the now memorable and humiliating 21st of July, we met for Divine worship under circumstances at once romantic and solemn. A magnificent grove was our temple; beneath us lay the city of Alexandria, its churches closed, its clergy and two-thirds of its citizens fugitives, or in the ranks of the enemy, and those remaining there not allowed to stir outside our lines. On one hand of us the City of Washington loomed up on our vision, whilst on the other the booming of cannon broke in upon our ears, mingling with our devotions, and telling us that our brethren were engaged in the fearful strife. Our emotions at that hour are more easily imagined than described. Early in the morning Lieut.-Col. MORRIS and Capt. BARTRAM had started to the scene of action to witness the progress of the conflict. They continued on the field all day, noting the shifting scenes of that bloody drama until the rout occurred, when they galloped back to announce the result and set us on our guard, in case of the enemy following up his advantage. Measures were forthwith taken to defend this position to the last. Col. LANSING expressed his purpose to die rather than yield, and every officer and man fully concurred, and prepared for the worst. Had the enemy come on they would have had to pass over our dead bodies in order to reach the capital.

The following day, July 22, was a day of horrors, such as I never passed through before. A heavy, cold rain fell without intermission from morning until night, extinguishing our fires so that we could not cook our meals, wetting us through to the skin, and chilling our frames until I felt sure of having a double portion of ague. But the weather was a mere circumstance compared with the appalling scenes which we were compelled to behold with mingled emotions of pity, indignation and humiliation. Our Grand Army, which but the other day went forth in confidence and pride, to strike down this foul treason, was transformed into a confused mass of terrified fugitives, fleeing for their lives. I stood upon the road leading past this Fort to Washington, in company with two surgeons, and felt sick at heart as the men came along. It was a motley crowd of wounded and frightened men. One had been shot in the arm and had it in a sling; another was shot through both jaws and his face tied up; another had one side of his face shot away, including his nose; another wounded in the leg, was mounted on a horse, and the blood trickling down from his limbs to the ground; presently an ambulance would come up, on the floor of which were two or three dead bodies, and lying across these as many wounded men. One of the surgeons would immediately spring up, extract a ball from one man, set a broken limb for another, examine a fracture for a third, and then the vehicle would move on to be followed by others similarly laden.

At one time in the day Col. LANSING tried to stem the tide of fugitives at this point. For this end two companies were detailed and drawn up on the road below the fort. In a very short time they stopped some fifteen hundred men, only about two hundred of whom had arms, the rest having thrown theirs away to facilitate their retreat. At length the number became so great that it was useless to obstruct their course, and they were allowed to pass on.

During this time the Secessionists in this vicinity were in extacies. Some of them did not hesitate to inquire whether we were satisfied with the battle, assuring us that they were entirely so. A large number of them made preparations to entertain the Confederate troops on their arrival here; they expected them to breakfast, when they did not, then they felt sure of seeing them at dinner; and when again disappointed, they swore they would be here to supper, but they have not come yet. Moreover they notified all the poor whites and the free colored people of the fate which was in store for them. The former were to be sent to prison, the latter were to be sold into the worst Slavery for having aided our troops by selling them provisions. One gentleman in Alexandria has made it his business to note down all persons, white or black, who afford any assistance to our soldiers, in order that they may receive due punishment when the Secessionists get possession of this place. Poor man! I presume his list will be a very long one and his hope longer deferred ere that day arrives.

Had the rebels been in a position to advance and seize the National Capital they certainly could have done so on the 22d and 23d of July, and so have dictated the recognition of the independence of the Southern States. We could not have effectually resisted them. For one, I believe it is no part of their design to attempt anything of the sort. As it appears to me they will act simply on the defensive. Their object is not to subjugate the North, but to establish the independence of the South, treating us as invaders of their sacred soil, and bending all their energies toward defeating and expelling us from their borders.

From the date of the rout up to the present time, we have been busily employed mounting guns, strengthening our position, felling woods, so that our cannon may more effectually play upon all approaches to the fort, whilst batteries have been erected by order of Gen. McCLELLAN, at points suggested by Col. LANSING as essential to the security of the position. Lately we have had a host of distinguished visitors here, amongst whom I may mention the President, Secretary SEWARD, Gens. McCLELLAN, McDOWELL, McCALL, FRANKLIN, &c.

Several incidents of a very painful character occurred during the past week. Capt. STONE, of Company E, shot Private KEEFE dead with his revolver, for disobedience to orders, mutinous language, and alleged assault. Lieut. MADDOX, of Company F, died suddenly, and was buried in Alexandria. As I learn, his remains have been taken up, and sent home for reinterment. On Friday last, WM. MURRAY, of Company F, Second New-Hampshire Regiment, was brought to this fort and executed for the willful murder of MARY BUTLER, of Alexandria, whom he shot in a fit of drunken debauch. The wretched man evinced a stoical indifference to his fate; mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and in his last words made no allusion to his crime, but commended his family to the sympathy and care of his sorrowing comrades. The execution was witnessed by a vast concourse, all the troops in the immediate vicinity being drawn up in front of the fatal spot.

Last Monday night we had quite a lively time here. Officers were sent into the fort by Col. McCUNN to apprise us of the fact that the enemy were advancing upon us in three columns, intending to assail us in front and on both sides. As you may suppose, this was very enlivening information to gentlemen just about to retire for the night. Of course we made due preparation for an exchange of salutations, but after waiting some time, and no enemy appearing, we betook ourselves to a good, quiet night's slumber, in the full conviction that Col. McCUNN had a visitation of nightmare. Our men are perfectly willing that Col. McCUNN should see the enemy as often as he likes, but they decidedly object to be any further pestered by optical illusions.

Begging you to favor us by inserting this, and promising to keep your readers advised of our movements from time to time, I am, yours, &c.

JAMAICA.

Evils Arising from the Civil War in America—Short Supplies—Trade Crippled—Revenue Returns—Matters Political—Ministerial Changes—A Stormy Session Approaching—Serious Matter for the Government—Public Dissatisfaction at the State of the Roads—Mass Meetings—The Bay Islands San Domingo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Ja., Monday, Aug. 5, 1861.

This colony is fully realizing the evil which I predicted in one of my previous letters to arise from the civil war in America. Jamaica is almost entirely dependent upon the United States for the breadstuffs and provisions which she consumes, and it is quite evident that anything which leads to a stoppage of supplies must occasion us very great suffering. What, with the known activity of the Southern privateers and the sparsity of arrivals, the people of this colony have very great cause for anxiety, and with them the continuance of the civil war must be a matter deeply to be deplored. Our trade has been crippled, that leads to a falling off of revenue, and that in its turn must lead to an increase of taxation.

I take the revenue returns for the quarter ending the 30th of June, and I find there a falling off to the extent of £4,554. It shows the smallest amount of any quarter since May, 1860. The deficiency is chiefly in the import duties, which are lower than they have ever been since December, 1859. Considering the state of things in the United States, and the commercial depression in this island, it was not unreasonable to expect that consumption would fall off, and importations be diminished in consequence. It is to be hoped, however, that the revenue during the present quarter will not further decline. It has declined during the three quarters just ended. Thus, for example, the net revenue for the December quarter, 1860, was £63,675; for the March quarter, 1861, £60,004; and for the quarter just ended, £55,452. But, whilst it is to be hoped the downward tendency may be arrested, I see no reason whatever for anticipating any increase between this and the 30th September, the end of the financial year.

In matters political there is always very little to note when the Legislature is out of session. The usual monotony has been broken, however, by certain changes in the Executive Cabinet, which required the Governor to exercise some ingenuity in shuffling the political cards. The calls of his private business compelled Hon. GEORGE SOLOMON to resign his post as a member of the Executive Committee, and no little difficulty was experienced to supply his place without returning to a party which, I fear, can never be reconciled to Gov. DARLING. It was necessary to appoint a gentleman who would command some influence in the House. Mr. SOLOMON secured the Jewish influence; but there was no other of the class to step into his place to retain that influence, so that has now been left to chance, and the Governor has sought support among the planters. The influential leaders of that body in the House are opposed to Mr. DARLING's administration, so his Excellency induced Hon. Mr. WHITELOCKE, another influential planter, to resign his seat in the Legislative Council—there the seat is retained for life—and return to the Assembly, there to supply the vacancy created in the Cabinet by Mr. SOLOMON's resignation. Dr. MASON, who represented a sort of rotten borough, was called to the Legislative Council, and his influence secured the return of Mr. WHITELOCKE to the House of Assembly.

It is expected that the next session will be a very stormy one, which will be a serious matter with the Governor, for this is the last year of his administration, and if he does not make things straight, he will stand a very bad chance of receiving another appointment.

Great dissatisfaction prevails in regard to the policy of the present Government, particularly concerning the public roads, which have been so much neglected as to render the immense sum of money some time ago expended on them a total loss. So great is the discontent that prevails, that mass meetings are about to be held in various places to consider the subject and take steps to force the Government into action one way or the other.

Recent intelligence has been received here of the handing over of the Bay Islands to the Honduras Government. I have been assured by a gentleman writing from Ruatan, that upon the guarantees offered by the British Government, the late British subjects have been quite reconciled to their new rulers.

What an ignoble part the British Government has played in regard to the annexation of San Domingo to the monarchy of Spain! The people of Jamaica have been so disappointed at such truckling to a mean slaveholding Power that has for so long a period been playing fast and loose with her Slave-trade treaties, that they are still led to hope that her Britannic Majesty's Ministers will at last be shamed into taking a just and manly stand against Spain. With all due loyalty, one cannot help observing that if the United States Government had attempted one-half of what Spain has done with impunity, there would have been no end to diplomatic correspondence on the subject. If the late Gen. WALKER was not allowed to conquer Nicaragua, why should a Spanish emissary be allowed to traffic away the liberties of the Dominicans? If there be any difference in the two cases, it is that WALKER was an honest and a great man, compared with the mercenary and traitor, SANTANA.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Arrival of the New United States Consul—Effect of the Rebellion on the Coffee Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

The 4th of July ushered into office the newly-appointed United States Consul, RICHARD C. PARSONS, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, who arrived very opportunely on the morning of that day by the English packet *Tyne*. Mr. PARSONS is accompanied by his family, and has already made a most favorable impression upon our citizens resident here. Mr. MEADE, late United States Minister Plenipotentiary here, returns home by this packet to link his fortunes with his native State—Virginia. He has turned over the Legation to Rev. Mr. BLACKFORD, whom he appointed Acting Secretary of Legation, notwithstanding that it is generally considered an act of courtesy to transfer such position to the Consul; and in not adhering to it, I am afraid Mr. MEADE will somewhat lessen the good opinion heretofore existing in his favor. At all events, it is to be hoped that his successor will be appointed immediately, as this is too important a post to be left unrepresented in these exciting times. Mr. SCOTT, late United States Consul, has been appointed Commissioner on behalf of the Southern Confederacy, and I am told will remain with a view of obtaining its recognition by the Brazilian Government; but, notwithstanding his great personal popularity, I fear the fruitlessness of his endeavors will soon drive him from these shores, without inducing Don PEDRO to discover those ties of brotherly affection existing between the two sections alluded to four years since by Mr. MEADE, on presenting his letters of credence. The United States ships *Seminole* and *Congress* have sailed for home. The latter, with flag-officer JOSHUA R. SANDS, left from Montevideo, for Boston, on the 20th of June. It is to be hoped that Mr. LINCOLN will give this officer an important post in the blockading fleet, not only for his eminent qualifications, but for the energetic manner in which he responded to his orders of recall. The *Wyoming*, *Lancaster* and *Narragansett*, and revenue cutter *Howard*, are daily expected here, on their way home from the Pacific. Mr. NEAL, the United States Naval Storekeeper, has everything in readiness to supply their wants with dispatch. The late news from the United States has perfectly placed the coffee market at a stand still, and exchange has tumbled down to 24½ pence sterling to the milreis, making a difference of eight per cent. in one month. There are about fifty American vessels in port, many of whom are about leaving for home, in ballast. From the river Platte we hear that war with URQUIZA is daily expected at Buenos Ayres, and trenches are being dug about the city. Trade there, as here, is perfectly stagnant. Dr. RAINEY's first ferry-boat, the *Primera*, has arrived, but not yet got to work. She was seven months on her outward voyage. Flour is in great demand here; also at the river La Platte, where it is selling at fifteen dollars a barrel. Yours truly,

"THE MAJOR."

THE SABBATH.

Plea for the Sabbath in War—Appeal of the Sabbath Committee.

Christian patriots are solicitous that the existing war may be so conducted as to secure the *right* of our citizen soldiers to their wonted day of rest and worship, and so as to avoid all needless invasion of public morals. A jealous care for the permanent moral foundations of our free institutions should assuredly characterize the struggle for their perpetuation.

The movements of our armies are familiarly known. For some unexplained reason they have too commonly trenched on the Christian Sabbath. The engagement at Great Bethel began on Sunday night, June 9. The great battle at Bull Run was fought on Sunday, July 21. The manœuvres of the Army of the Upper Potomac were mostly on Sunday. Forts and camps have been made the places of holiday Sunday resort over the land; and that seems to have been the favorite day of departure from the army dépôts for the theatre of war. Take the following *itinerary* from the army correspondence of the TIMES:

"I presume this regiment will come home next *Sunday*. I judge so from the fact that most of its movements have been on *Sunday*. It left New-York on *Sunday*—went into Virginia on *Sunday*—came back on *Sunday*—moved to Hagerstown on *Sunday*—moved to Bunker Hill on *Sunday*—moved to Charlestown on *Sunday*—moved out of Harper's Ferry on *Sunday*—and I presume next *Sunday* will be borrowed to end the campaign on *Sunday*. *Not in one single instance has there seemed to be any public danger or necessity to call for such a habitual and continuous disregard of the Sabbath day.*"

The correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* thus comments on the same facts: "*The Sabbath has been signalized throughout the campaign as the day for making nearly all important movements of the army;*" and he contrasts the Sunday opening and closing of the campaign: "Then they (the soldiers) were impetuous and enthusiastic: now they are returning home after a fruitless campaign," etc.

We need not multiply the evidences of a painful disregard of the Lord's Day in the marshaling and manœuvring of our Armies. It does not become us to comment on the military results of these movements. We would gladly believe that military necessities more obvious than those that meet the public eye have constrained some of "the important movements of the Army," in so far qualifying the testimony quoted above; and we would have it borne in mind that the statements before us mostly relate to but a single wing of our extended forces. But, at the best, it is a sad, ineffaceable record. Military reverses may be retrieved and turned into victories; Christian patriotism, however, can only deprecate and weep over the inconsistency and the wrong of irreverent dealing with an institution hallowed by the most sacred associations, at the very outset of a conflict in which the best sympathies and energies of the Christian community are enlisted. We do but echo the voice of American Christianity when we urge that there may be *a respectful observance of the Lord's Day in the future conduct of the Armies of this Christian Republic.*

The mischievous maxim—*leges silent inter arma*: laws are silent in war—is worthy of its heathenish Latin origin: it deserves no place in the ethics of a Christian Republic; certainly none in a war "to restore the supremacy of the laws." War is enough of a scourge, even when the wonted restraints of human and divine laws continue to curb evil passions; but under free, self-governing institutions, with no guarantee but law for individual or public security, the assertion of the principle that war absolves from legal and moral obligations is equivalent to the claim that war, anarchy, barbarism, are synonymous terms. We know of no adequate authority for singling out the Christian Sabbath from the moral code, or from the civil statutes, as preeminently the victim of war. Is it because European armies have made it their battle-day? True, many of the great battles of the Continent have been fought on Sunday, by the standing armies of kings and emperors—often, as at Waterloo, ending in the defeat of the assailing army. But it is also true, that Sunday is the favorite day for military reviews, civic parades, and holiday sports, in peace as in war; and it is further notoriously true, that the nations thus habitually trifling with sacred time furnish no such example of moral or political advancement as to commend their no-Sunday views or acts to our emulation, either in peace or war. Until we are prepared to accept their despotic forms of government, and their vast standing armies, and their depraved condition of public morals—the necessary correlatives of their no-Sunday *régime*—we see not that it is safe or wise to plead their Sunday fighting as the precedent or justification of our needless Sunday war movements and battles. It is certain that our own military annals do not encourage aggressive warfare on the Lord's Day; for it was on that day that MONTGOMERY was defeated and slain at Quebec; that the battle of Monmouth was waged at least fruitlessly; that the engagement on Lake Champlain resulted in victory to the assailed American fleet; and that the British forces were routed in their attack on New-Orleans. Great Bethel and Bull Run are of to-day.

But we claim no warrant from these or other data for interpreting specific providences as divine judgments on specific offences. Certain great principles of the divine economy are clearly revealed in the Word, and illustrated by the providence of God. The whole scope of history is concurrent with the recorded design of Jehovah that His Name and His Day and His Son should be known and revered among men and nations. He reigns. He honors those who honor Him. His frowns rest on those who despise His will. "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people." Nations, communities, corporations, experience an earthly retribution alone—individuals meeting their several desserts at the great day for unrepented complicity with associated wrong-doing. We would not presume to judge of the sweep of such principles in their application to specific wrongs, however promptly an apparent disaster may follow apparent impiety and folly. "God is his own interpreter." We dare not seek to penetrate His counsels, or inscribe His thunderbolts. We do not feel authorized to associate Sunday battles with Sunday defeats, and "all important movements of the Army on Sunday" with a humiliating "fruitless campaign," as unquestionable judgments of Heaven: *nor is there any warrant for denying that they are.* But we have an undoubted warrant for the claim that the Lord's Day is in the keeping of a wise and holy Providence; and that men, armies, and nations trample on that day at their peril.

We may further premise that we cherish no views of the sanctity of the Sabbath that would restrain an army from all necessary arrangements for health or comfort, or for its own and the public safety. It may defend itself when assailed, and march troops to reinforce an imperiled position. All necessary and beneficent acts, dictated by a prudent regard for the national security and the well-being of the army, may have the sanction of a commanding officer, without contravening the law of the Sabbath. Nor will the thousand details that enter into the administration of military affairs be difficult of adjustment, when subordinated to a wise and inflexible purpose to "Remember the Sabbath-day."

These things being premised, we base our plea for the due observance of the Sabbath in the further conduct of our armies, on the broad ground of the physical and moral needs of the army; a just respect for the rights and feelings of the Christian community, and more than all, a becoming regard for the Divine Law, and for the favor and blessing of God.

Our soldiers need a Sabbath. The drill and discipline of the camp, the building of intrenchments, the marchings and counter-marchings, the picket, scout, and guard-duties of an Army in the field, are no holiday pastimes. There is hard work and a plenty of it; and where there is work there must be rest—periodical rest. It remains to be proved that there is any other or better apportionment of time, for alternate labor and rest in an Army, than that defined by infinite wisdom "for man." And it has been proved, in military and civil life, that men will do more and better work in six days of labor and one of rest, than in the entire seven days of unintermitted toil. So that the actual efficiency of troops is not only consistent with the concession of their *right* to a weekly rest-day, but would be enhanced by it. Why, then, should not the whole Army, under ordinary circumstances, have a whole day of rest every week?

But an American army is composed of something besides "muscle." Our bayonets think. There are moral natures to be moulded or restrained by influences suited to them, or perverted and ruined by the atmosphere of the camp. It was the recorded experience of Washington: "The better the man the better the soldier." The "Army Regulations" recognize this principle, and embrace many wise provisions for the moral benefit of the army, including those respecting chaplains, divine worship, reverent speech, sobriety, &c. But it has been well said by an incumbent of the United States Supreme Court, that "where there is no Christian Sabbath there is no Christian morality." And until the officers of the army seek by example and regulation to bring their soldiers under the instructions and restraints appropriate to the sacred day, they have little right to expect a strict regard for discipline, and cannot hope for that principled courage which is ever invincible. Then, too, the peculiar structure of our armies presents a plea for Sabbath privileges. They are largely composed of the sons of moral and religious households. In a greater degree than ever before, the soldiers themselves are Christian men. Is it not due alike to them and their friends, that among the many temptations and trials of the camp, this Heaven-appointed safeguard of their home habits and of their faith shall not be taken from them? Nay, is it not due to the tens of thousands of communities from which they have been garnered into the camp, that they shall not be sent back at last a Sabbath-breaking, demoralized band, to scatter broadcast the seeds of vice and iniquity over the land? What we need, and what the materiel of our forces largely provides for, is a brave, orderly, well-disciplined, law-abiding, God-fearing army—an army that neither breaks its lines nor breaks its Sabbaths. It was such an army that the inspiring "general order" of WASHINGTON contemplated when he wrote, July 9, 1776:

"The General hopes and trusts that *every officer and man will endeavor to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier*, defending the dearest rights and liberties of his country."

But the honor of our country and the rights of Christian citizens are concerned in this question. This is a Christian nation in its history, civilization, laws and customs. Christianity, with its Sabbath, is recognized and protected as the prevailing religion, and as a part of the common law of the land. Sunday observance is so inwrought into the very texture of our political, social, and religious life as to form the distinctive national feature, in the view of foreign immigrants and tourists.

Should not this great fact have its influence on our army of American volunteers? Why should the military arm of Government set at naught legislative and judicial guards of public morals; disregard the common law; and ignore the cherished rights of Christian citizens? The Army is not an independent, irresponsible body. It may not forget the character, antecedents, and institutions of the country it defends. It embodies the power and upholds the honor and rights of a Christian people. But it is no more competent to pollute and destroy its Sabbaths than to burn its churches, or confiscate the property, or incarcerate the persons of good and loyal citizens.

The impolicy of this careless dealing with sacred time would seem to be obvious. Does it not directly tend to impair the confidence and support of a vast body of citizens, whose means and favor the Army and Government have prodigally shared, and whose confidence and aid they can ill afford to lose? Does it not tend to strengthen rebellion, by its apparent justification of the plea of demagogues, that the "invasion" of the South is by "infidel hordes," bringing with it "the withering influence of the infidelity of New-England and Germany combined?" Is it good generalship to weaken our friends and strengthen our enemies by a policy that has no sanction of law, conscience, or common sense?

But it is as wrong as it is impolitic. It is wholly inconsistent not only with our history, genius and habits as a people, but with the avowed objects of the war. Our armies enter the field to put down a gigantic rebellion, the offspring of ambition and the precursor of anarchy. They are ranged under a banner inscribed "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws." Never had an army a higher, nobler mission. How shall it be executed? Is it right or expedient to begin and prosecute the work of restoring "the supremacy of the Laws" by trifling with the Decalogue? To suppress rebellion by rebellion against the Most High? To quench the flames that threaten our political edifice, by tearing away the dykes that prevent the waves of vice and godlessness from overwhelming society? To put into conflict or competition loyalty to the Government and loyalty to the King of kings?

It is wrong, moreover, in doing violence to the conscientious Christian sentiment of the nation. Libertines may regard that sentiment as "straight-laced," "Puritanical," "superstitious," or what they will. But the Government, and all who fight under its banner, know that it *exists*, and that it has existed for generations, in no indiscriminate or unintelligent form, and in such strength as to have shaped our legislation and to have formed our National character and habits. It is more potent and enlightened now than ever before. It is patient under wrongs and charitable in its judgments. But it comprehends the sweeping moral pestilence of a vast Sabbath-breaking Army, in open defiance of its cherished principles and its holiest convictions. True bravery will hesitate to array itself against true religion.

It is further wrong, because such repeated, public violations of the Sabbath expose the country to the visitations of the divine displeasure. It has been conceded that specific disasters following specific wrongs may not be necessarily interpreted as divine judgments. But that public and national sins bring national calamities is the teaching of revelation and of history. And we must blot out the record of the divine dealing with ancient Israel, and with it the history of all Christian nations; and we must shut our eyes to the existing condition of Christendom, before we can deny that the Sabbath is a "SIGN" between its Author and the nations, or that He blesses the nations that keep and frowns on those that trample on the Lord's Day. How or when His judgments may fall is among the "secret things" that belong unto God: that they will fall is as certain as that God reigns. The artillery of Providence is none the less terrible that its bolts come from invisible batteries. To brave omnipotence is madness.

Our final plea for restraining further violations of the Sabbath is based on the dependence of the nation and its armies on the Divine favor and blessing. That dependence is absolute. No wisdom of rulers, no strength of armies, no energy or devotion of the people, will avail in the conflict before us, if our God, our father's God, be not with us. It is not true that "Providence *always* favors the heaviest battalions;" else we were still subjects of the British Crown. It is true that "except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." For, "We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us what work Thou didst in their days, in the times of old. * * For they got not the land in possession by their own sword, neither did their own arm save them; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, *because thou hadst a favor unto them.*" We cannot recover and save the land without "the right hand" of the same Almighty Ally in whom our fathers trusted.

But on what ground may we base our hope of the divine favor, if we contemn the divine authority? "WE CAN HAVE LITTLE HOPE OF THE BLESSING OF HEAVEN ON OUR ARMS, IF WE INSULT IT BY OUR IMPIETY AND FOLLY," are the very words of WASHINGTON, in a general order to the Revolutionary Army relative to the Sabbath and to profane swearing.* They are words of wise admonition to the officers and men of the Army of Restoration. Heaven is insulted by no "impiety and folly" more daring than the needless, wanton desecration of the Lord's Day: and "the blessing of Heaven on our arms" can be alienated in no surer or speedier way than this. Now, as in olden time, promises and threatenings alike guard the sacred day. "If ye will not hearken unto me to hallow the Sabbath day, * * then I will kindle a fire in the gates, and it shall not be quenched." "If thou turn away thy foot from doing thy pleasure on my holy day, and call the Sabbath a delight, * * I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of thy father; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

Our plea is ended. We submit it, with profound respect, to the Chief Magistrate of the United States, whose affecting appeal to the Christian heart of the nation for prayer and sympathy in the great crisis of his own and the nation's life still rings in the ears of millions. Is it too much to ask, in return, that the Armies of which he is the Commander-in-Chief, may not be suffered needlessly to trample on the very heart-strings that yet vibrate to his voice?

We submit it to the venerable Lieutenant-General, whose brilliant military career has been unstained by inhumanity or irreverence, and whose regard for the Sabbath and for sacred things would add the weight of example to such a general order as the emergency demands—such an one as Washington issued*—restraining the profanation of the Lord's Day and name, during the existing war.

We submit it to the young and gallant General, whose career begins just when Sabbath desecration and consequent license has culminated in disaster; and whose character and history warrant the hope, that there will be no more Sunday battles, unless inaugurated by armed rebels, and no more needless war on the Sabbath.

We submit it to the several commanders of divisions, brigades, and regiments, by whose orders the movements of troops are directed, and on whom the responsibility of any organized invasion of holy time must rest; respectfully entreating them, and each of them, to consider well whether the first element of efficient *command* is not a capacity and disposition to *obey*.

We submit it to the Armies of the Republic, as an humble plea for their *right* to a weekly season of rest and worship; and we appeal to each soldier so to discharge the duties bound up with the right that both may be a blessing and an honor.

We submit it to the Christian patriots of the country, as embodying what we believe to be just and tenable views on a grave practical question of our times. While we would not be outdone in patriotic devotion to our beneficent Government and our glorious civil institutions, we cannot sacrifice our Sabbath and our Gospel. With these no nation can be long enslaved; without these no nation was ever free. The grave that entombs our Sabbaths will cover our liberal institutions. Shall we not seek to avert the doom of godless nations, and give earnest and timely heed to the voice of infinite wisdom? "I am the Lord your God; walk in my statutes, and keep my judgments, and do them; and *hallow my Sabbaths; and they shall be a sign between me and you, that ye may know that I am the Lord your God.*"

NORMAN WHITE, *Chairman.*

Sabbath Committee.

HENRY I. BAKER,	HORACE HOLDEN,
E. L. BEADLE, M. D.,	JNO. E. PARSONS,
NATHAN BISHOP,	GUSTAV SCHWAB,
WM. A. BOOTH,	WM. A. SMITH,
ROBERT CARTER,	OTIS D. SWAN,
WARREN CARTER,	WM. TRUSLOW,
THOS. C. DOREMUS,	W. F. VAN WAGENEN,
E. L. FANCHER,	WM. WALKER,
FRED. G. FOSTER,	F. S. WINSTON,
DAVID HOADLEY,	O. E. WOOD.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN, *Recording Secretary.*
RUSSELL S. COOK, *Corresponding Secretary.*
J. M. MORRISON, (President of Manhattan Bank,) *Treasurer.*

*"That the troops may have an opportunity of attending public worship, as well as to take some rest after the great fatigue they have gone through, the General, in future, excuses them from fatigue duty on Sundays, except at the ship-yards, or on special occasions, until further orders. The General is sorry to be informed, that the foolish and wicked practice of profane swearing, a vice hitherto little known in an American army, is growing into fashion. He hopes the officers will, by example as well as influence, endeavor to check it, and that both they and the men will reflect that we can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms, if we insult it by our impiety and folly. Added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it."—[*Sparks' Writings of Washington*, vol. iv., p. 28.]

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

The Cunard Steam Fleet.

From the European Times.

The Cunard Company are at present engaged in reorganizing their steam fleet by the sale of some of their steam-vessels and the construction of more powerful ones, furnished with all the modern improvements. A short time since the *Etna* was sold to the Inman Company, and we have now to record the sale of the *Jura* to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company for the Canadian mail service. The *Jura* is a fine screw steamer of about 2,200 tons and 400 horse-power, and did good service as a transport during the Crimean war. In the course of two or three months the Cunard Company will have two new steamers completed from the workshops of Messrs. ROBERT NAPIER & SON, which will probably be the finest specimens of their respective classes in existence. One is the *Scotia*, a paddle-steamer, about 700 tons larger than the *Persia*, and the other the *China*, screw steamer. Both vessels are intended for the mail service between Liverpool and New-York.

The Trouble Between Gen. de Goyon and Merode.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

In the *Pays*, this evening, is an article which, from being printed in ostentatious type, and being signed by the "Secretary of the *redaction*," evidently comes direct from the Government, and, I am informed on inquiry, that it really is official. It gives an extraordinary version of the altercation between Gen. DE GOYON and Monsignor MERODE, which has been mentioned in telegraphic dispatches. It cannot fail to create profound sensation at Rome, and may, perhaps, even be regarded as foreshadowing the adoption by the French Government of very hostile feelings towards the Holy See. The following is the article:

"A very grave event has just occurred at Rome. It shows how much the sentiments of certain members of the Pontifical Government are different from those of the Holy Father, who never speaks of the Emperor without testifying the gratitude which he owes to him. Some time back, in a conflict between a French and a Roman soldier about a woman, the former was wounded. According to the Convention between France and Rome the Roman soldier ought to have been delivered to a French court-martial, and Gen. DE GOYON claimed him, but M. DE MERODE made opposition. On that the General applied to Cardinal ANTONELLI, who acknowledged the right, and gave an order in consequence. But M. DE MERODE made a fresh refusal. The question was brought before the Pope, who ordered M. DE MERODE to give up the private, but the prelate obstinately resisted his Sovereign's command. M. DE MERODE hurried to Gen. DE GOYON's house, his features inflamed, and with menacing gesture, and in the course of the conversation which ensued he employed the most offensive language against the Emperor NAPOLEON. Thereupon Gen. DE GOYON ordered him to be silent, and declared that as he could not, on account of his sacerdotal costume, strike him in the face, he would do so morally; and then added that, if M. DE MERODE would cast aside his *soutane*, he would throw off his uniform, that they might go out at once to fight a duel. M. DE MERODE intrenched himself behind his ecclesiastical character. The General answered that, in any case, he maintained the insulting words he had uttered. He then sent the commander of the French Gendarmerie to the fort of San Angelo to claim the Roman soldier, who at last was delivered into his hands."

A new report that Gen. DE GOYON is to be recalled from Rome is contradicted on semi-official authority.

Starke the Winner of the Goodwood Cup.

The London *News*, of Aug. 1, gives the following report of the contest for the Goodwood Cup:

"The Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovs., by subscription of 20 sovs. each, with 100 added; the second horse to receive £100 out of the stakes. Two miles and a half. Eighty subscribers.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Starke, by Wagner, 6 yrs., 8 st 10 lb. (G. Fordham) 1
Mr. Nichol's The Wizard, 4 yrs., 9 st. (J. Osborne) 2
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Optimist, 5 yrs., 9 st. (A. Edwards) 3
Mr. Merry's Thormanby, 4 yrs., 9 st. 10 lb. (Custance) 0
Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam's Wallace, 4 yrs., 9 st. (L. Snowden) 0
Mr. A. Schickler's ch Mon Etoile, 4 yrs., 7 st. 10 lb. (Sprunt) 0
Capt. Christie's Lady Clifden, 3 yrs., 7 st. 1 lb. (Challoner) 0
Col. Townley's Doefoot, 3 yrs., 7 st. 3 lb. (J. Snowden) 0
Count F. de Lagrange's Royallieu, 3 yrs., 6 st. 7 lb. (H. Grimshaw) 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against the Wizard, 3 to 1 against *Thormanby*, 9 to 2 against *Mon Etoile*, 100 to 15 against *Doefoot*, 7 to 1 against *Starke*, 8 to 1 against *Optimist*, 100 to 4 against *Royallieu* and *Lady Clifden*. As near as possible to the time the [illegible] their preliminary canters in the [illegible] order, viz.: *Thormanby* leading the [illegible] *Wizard* and *Wallace* [illegible] *Royallieu* the [illegible] followed by *Starke* and *Lady Clifden*, *Optimist* [illegible]. After this performance had been gone through, Mr. McGEORGE, with flag in hand, took the lot in charge, and at a steady, quiet pace, paraded the lot up the course to the distance [illegible] them back [illegible] by *Mon Etoile*, *Wallace*, *Optimist*, *Starke*, *Royallieu*, *Lady Clifden*, *Doefoot*, and *Thormanby* last. The instant the lot had taken up their places, the flag dropped, the bugle sounded, and they were off. As soon as they had settled into a position, *Wallace* made [illegible], soon heading the lot by at least a dozen lengths, *Starke* lying second, the favorite third, *Royallieu* fourth, *Optimist*, *Doefoot*, and *Thormanby* next, abreast with *Lady Clifden* and *Mon Etoile*, both outpaced, last. In this order they went round the bent towards the Craven starting post, where *Royallieu* passed *The Wizard* and took third place; *Wallace* increasing his lead, and when going out of sight for the plantation he must have been at least forty lengths in advance of *Starke*, and sixty of *Mon Etoile*. When running the lower turn and coming into sight, *Wallace's* lead began to decrease, and *Starke*, with *Royallieu* and the *Wizard*, began to draw up to him; at the same time *Optimist* and the heavy weights improved their position, and began to look like showing well in the race. At the top turn into the straight *Wallace* had done his part, and began to compound, leaving the lead with *Royallieu*, the *Wizard* and *Starke*. Soon after *Royallieu* was beaten, and, like *Wallace*, had to give way. *Optimist* and *Thormanby* then came through, and took third and fourth places, but were unable to get up to the *Wizard* and *Starke*, who came on to opposite the grand stand neck and neck, each of the accomplished jockeys making their whips crack again; and it was not until the numbers went up that it was possible to tell which had won, when No. 7 was displayed, and a loud shout was sent up for Mr. TEN BROECK, FORDHAM, and *Starke*, who, the judge decided, had won by a head. *Optimist* passed *Thormanby* at the distance, and obtained the third place, beaten by three lengths; *Thormanby* was fourth; *Mon Etoile*, *Wallace*, and *Doefoot* came in nearly abreast, in the order given; *Royallieu* was next, with *Lady Clifden* last.

The Yacht America Again in English Waters.

From the London Sun, Aug. 1.

The celebrated Royal Yacht Squadron schooner *Alarm*, of 240 tons, JOSEPH WELD, Esq., is matched to sail the schooner yacht *Camellia*, 215 tons, HENRY DECIE, Esq., on Monday next, over the Queen's Course, for £100. The *Camellia* is better known as the celebrated *America*, built at New-York, and sent over to take the shine out of the fleetest yachts in the Royal Yacht Squadron. She created a great sensation on her first appearance in these waters, and this match is now looked forward to with great interest. The *Alarm*, we believe, has never been beaten, and from the immense breadth of canvas she can spread will be decidedly the favorite, excepting in a strong wind, when the *America*, it is supposed, will have the advantage from her great beam, but a great deal will depend on how the vessels are handled. JACK NICHOLLS, of course, sails the *Alarm*, and his knowledge of the tides and depth of water is a great advantage, particularly if the owner of the *America* sails his yacht himself, he being a stranger in these waters.

Reduction of the Rate of Discount by the Bank of England.

From the London News, Aug. 1.

The Directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly court to-day, reduced the minimum rate of discount from 6 per cent., at which it was fixed on the 16th of May, to 5.

From the course of the Bank accounts, and from the fall in the value of money in Lombard-street to a point fully 1 per cent. below the Bank rate, this step had been generally anticipated. It had therefore little effect beyond contributing to confirm the more hopeful impression which has been occasioned lately by the fine weather and by the improvement in the American exchange. It will be seen by the return given below, however, that the addition to the Bank's resources during the last week scarcely equals expectation.

The reduction in the rate caused but a slight accession of business at the discount office at the Bank to-day, yet in the open market accommodation was not obtainable below 4¾ to 5 per cent., a somewhat increased demand being experienced.

In consequence of the alteration at the Bank, the Joint Stock Banks have reduced the rate allowed for deposits from 5 to 4 per cent., except that the London and Westminster allow only 3 for sums below £500. The discount establishments will henceforward give 4 per cent., instead of 4½ "at call," and 4½, instead of 5, "at notice."

In the Stock Exchange money was again in demand, and the rates for short loans on Government Securities were 4 to 4½ per cent.

The effect of the Bank measure on the funds is a rise of only ⅛ per cent. It would probably have been more but for some further large sales of stock for immediate delivery.

LAW REPORTS.

Practice on Opening and Extending Streets in this City.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of Opening Seventy-sixth-street.—In this case the report was confirmed and the taxation of costs disallowed. A motion was made for a re-taxation of costs, which is still undecided.

Subsequently a stay of proceedings was granted, to allow an appeal to the General Term.

Either the proceeding is completed before the Judge at Special Term, by a final decision, or there can be no appeal. I am at a loss to see how the taxation can be reviewed after confirmation of the report. The costs and expenses are to be included with the damages, and assessed upon the owners of the property. Such assessment has been confirmed, and if the amount of costs is reduced, the assessment should also be reduced; otherwise the parties assessed might be compelled to pay a larger sum for damages than the law allows.

The right to appeal in these cases from Special Term has been always doubted, and the decision of the General Term of this district, in the Bowery Extension case, appears to be conclusive upon this question, until the same is reviewed by the General Term.

If there is a necessity for reviewing the taxation of costs in these cases, it seems to me necessary to do so before the report is confirmed. If the costs are materially reduced, the report should be sent back to the Commissioners for a like reduction, so that no greater sum shall be assessed than is to be expended.

The motion to vacate the stay of proceedings must be granted.

H. H. Anderson, Assistant Corporation Counsel, for motion; Elbridge T. Gerry opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Margaret Moncrief vs. John Moncrief.*—Case settled.

INGRAHAM, J.—*James H. Leeds vs. Joseph H. Webb.*—Motion denied.

John Mulholland vs. Robert McPeake.—Motion denied; plaintiff's costs to abide event.

Hugh Andrews et al. vs. Robert McPeake.—Motion denied; plaintiff's costs to abide event.

William L. Bloodgood vs. James McKernan.—Motion denied.

John Mulholland vs. Robert McPeake.—Motion denied; plaintiff's costs to abide event.

Pheron H. Butterworth vs. Richard Pelton et als.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

John L. Saltzman vs. Amos E. Stevens.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

James Neill vs. John Wurt.—Motion granted, on defendant's paying into Court the amount of the plaintiff's claim with interest, and paying to the plaintiff's attorney the costs of suit to this date, and $10 costs of motion.

Joel Melick vs. Charles Knox.—Motion denied.

William A. Bloodgood vs. Hugh H. [illegible].—Motion granted.

A PERFECT COUNTERFEIT.—If there be such a thing as perfection in counterfeiting, it is reached in an imitation of the $5 and $10 notes of the Prescott Bank, of Lowell, something over $4,000 of which have been received by the Suffolk Bank and Bank of Mutual Redemption of this city, from New-York City, and from Rochester, N. Y. We do not see how or where the most accomplished expert can detect the slightest shade of difference between the true and the false notes, except in one trifling particular, in which the false note is the most perfect of the two. By the suggestion of a bank officer who had been informed of the fact, we discover that the dot of the "i," in the name of WRIGHT, (of the engravers,) placed at the bottom of the note in exceedingly fine letters, is to be found in the counterfeit, but is omitted in the real note.—*Boston Herald.*

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Mr. JOHN BIGELOW, formerly an editor of this paper, and well known as one of our most vigorous and forcible writers, has received the appointment of Consul to Paris. Mr. BIGELOW's qualifications for the place are of the first order. He speaks French fluently, has resided for some time in Paris, is well acquainted with the history as well as the trade of France, and enjoys the confidence of many persons of high distinction in the French capital. A gentleman in his manners, and a scholar by his attainments, he is also a man of excellent [illegible].—*Evening Post.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 51 bbls. Ashes, 15,964 bbls. Flour, 641 bbls. and 184 bags Corn-meal, 56,104 bushels Wheat, 87,757 bushels Corn, 4,278 bush. Rye, 11,695 bushels Barley, 602 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,189 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales [illegible] Pots [illegible] $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ₱ 100 lb.

COFFEE—[illegible] 15c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

DYEWOODS—[illegible] not ascertained.

FISH—A limited inquiry prevails for Dry Cod and Massachusetts Mackerel, at previous prices; and an active demand for Smoked Herring, at 26c.@28c. for Scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The increased firmness of holders has tended to check operations. The demand has been mainly for low grades, which are wanted by shippers, and which are a shade dearer. The reported transactions reach 16,900 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 50@$4 55; poor to choice Extra State at $4 75@$4 95, mainly at $4 80@$4 85, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 45@$4 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 65@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 70@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 55
Extra State	4 75	@ 4 95
Superfine Western	4 45	@ 4 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 65	@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70	@ 5 60
Inferior extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 40
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at buoyant prices. Sales 1,800 bbls., at $5 20@$5 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 95@$9 00 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including superfine, at $4 50@$4 55, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 70@$7 50, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour is salable and steady, at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after, at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—A limited business has been transacted in the principal kinds, at former figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is in active demand, chiefly for export, at higher and rising prices. The receipts have been moderate and receivers have not been eager to sell. The reported sales amount to 174,000 bush., part from store and to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 32; Canada Club, on p. t.; White Western at $1 30@$1 36; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 29@$1 30; red Western, at $1 27@$1 29; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 18@$1 20; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at $1@$1 17; Racine Spring, at $1 14@$1 15; North Western Club at $1 12@$1 14; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 90c.@$1 10; new white Kentucky, at $1 35@$1 40 ₱ bush. Corn is in lively request at advancing prices; sales 167,000 bushels, a considerable part to arrive, at 45c.@50c. for poor to prime mixed Western; 42c.@44c. for damaged do.; 50c.@52c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 63c.@65c. for Northern, 49c.@51c. for Western, ₱ bushel. Sales 6,200 bushels. Oats are in fair request, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32½c.@33½c., and State at 33c.@34c. ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee.

	Flour, bbls. Receipts.	Flour, bbls. Shipments.	Wheat, bush. Receipts.	Wheat, bush. Shipments.
For the past week	7,020	14,207	163,427	246,360
Previous week	8,098	19,630	303,080	338,882
Since January 1	265,605	335,017	6,124,577	6,474,429
Same time in 60	114,733	256,793	2,029,842	1,906,264

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Aug. 14:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	730,648	255,016	238,653
Wheat, bush	6,753,020	3,191,276	1,692,752
Corn, bush	14,223,838	11,794,391	3,290,464
Oats, bush	890,694	754,382	434,806
Rye, bush	254,227	97,623	42,416
Barley, bush	332,326	205,723	127,410

The stock of breadstuffs in store at Chicago at the close of each of the four last weeks was as follows:

	Aug 12	Aug. 5.	July 29.	July 22.
Flour, bbls	8,435	10,566	9,055	12,145
Wheat, bush	82,941	167,250	274,462	280,529
Corn, bush	1,771,630	1,676,261	1,345,217	1,302,910
Oats, bush	265,112	287,174	252,0[illegible]	219,187

HAY—North River is quiet, yet steady, at 50c.@65c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, at uniform prices, including last year's crop, at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Sales have been reported in Boston, for this market, of 1,300 bales Jute, at $75 ₱ ton. Manila has been in limited request, here, at 4¾c.@4⅞c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

IRON—Has been inactive, at old quotations.

LATHS—Eastern have been in more request, at $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Sales have been very light, and prices have not varied materially.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales 15 hhds. Porto Rico, at 31c.@32c., and 264 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@22c., chiefly at 21c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Holders of Crude Turpentine now ask $11 and upward per 280 lbs.; but no important transactions have been reported. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to $1 25@$1 30, closing at $1 30 ₱ gallon; sales 750 bbls. Wilmington Tar has been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls., at $4 50, and City Pitch, to the amount of 600 bbls., at the same rate, ₱ bbl. Resin has been in good demand at rising prices. Sales 4,400 bbls., chiefly Common, at $5@$5 10 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—The principal kinds are moderately inquired for and are quoted steady. Crude Whale, fair to prime, 42c.@45c.; Crude Sperm, $1 22@$1 25, and Linseed at 59c.@60c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy at $15 for Mess, and $10@$10 25 for Prime ₱ bbl. Sales 425 bbls. Cut Meats are in more demand at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is salable and steady. Sales 265 tierces and bbls., at 8½c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, since our last, 140 bbls., at $12 25@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 4c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Aug. 14, reviewing the business of the week, says: "In the Provision market the business done has been light, comparatively; the demand for Bacon has been fair, and prices ruled steady at 5c. for Shoulders, 6½c. for Sides, 6½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 7½c.@7⅝c. for Clear Sides. The exports during the week were 1,175 hhds., indicating a good consumption demand, though a considerable portion of the exports are consigned, and, therefore, do not go directly into consumption. There has not been much demand for Pork or bulk meats, and less inquiry for Lard. Mess Pork closed very dull under the advices from New-York, at $14 50. Lard may be quoted at 8c.@8½c., and bulk meats at 4c.@5½c.@6½c. The exports of the hog product, during the past week and the corresponding week last year, were as follows:

	1860.	1861.
Bacon, hhds	665	1,175
Bacon, tcs	444	642
Pork, bbls	831	699
Pork, boxes	200	None.
Pork, lbs	934	2,942
Lard, bbls	483	1,545
Lard, kegs	253	None.

In order to show how the Spring and Summer trade in these articles compare this year with last, we give the exports from Jan. 1 to May 1, and from May 1 to Aug. 1, both years:

EXPORTS FROM JAN. 1 TO MAY 1.

	1860.	1861.
Pork and Bacon, hhds	19,975	24,833
Pork and Bacon, tcs	21,716	17,411
Pork and Bacon, bbls	47,321	73,793
Pork and Bacon, boxes	12,378	20,764
Pork and Bacon, lbs	35,533	491,100
Lard, bbls	20,261	64,637
Lard, kegs	32,997	62,392

EXPORTS FROM MAY 1 TO AUG. 1.

	1860.	1861.
Pork and Bacon, hhds	13,186	6,142
Pork and Bacon, tcs	10,615	6,572
Pork and Bacon, bbls	13,422	16,065
Pork and Bacon, bxs	2,949	761
Pork and Bacon, lbs	83,409	115,833
Lard, bbls	18,852	7,709
Lard, kegs	3,328	7,415

An old and experienced dealer has furnished us with an elaborate statement of the trade, in which he gives the supply, consumption and exports of the product of the hog the past three years, comparatively, which we are sorry we cannot publish in detail, but the result attained is as follows. Stock of all kinds, including Lard, Aug. 7:

	Pounds.
1859	17,212,868
1860	12,417,224
1861	10,354,278

RICE—Has been in moderate demand at rising prices. Sales, 150 tcs., in lots, at $6 25@$7 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair request at steady prices.

SOAP—Sales 100 boxes Castile at 11½c. ₱ lb., with 3 ₱ cent. off for cash.

SPICES—Sales 2,000 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs at 50c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active, but very firm. Sales 830 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6c.@7c., and 1,317 boxes Havana, part at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day was not very attractive. Oolongs constituted the bulk of the offering, and sold very well, within a range of from 38c.@54c. ₱ lb. A few lots of Greens were also disposed of, including Gunpowder, at 62½c.@65c.; Imperial, at 57c.; Young Hyson at 27½c.; and Twankay at 22c.@47c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Less activity has been discernible in this article, owing to the [illegible] desirable lots; sales 72 hhds. Kentucky at [illegible], and 334 cases Seed Leaf at [illegible] ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales [illegible] at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—[illegible] receipts, to-day, were mod[illegible] at 17c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—[illegible] firmer. For Liverpool: [illegible] Wheat, in bulk and [illegible] ₱ bushel. Pork, [illegible] 25s. 6d. ₱ tierce. Lard [illegible] Tallow, 20s.@25s., ₱ [illegible] Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; [illegible] ₱ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d. [illegible] 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—[illegible] 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₱ [illegible] Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tierce; Bacon [illegible] 30s.@32s. 6d. Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. Hops, [illegible] ₱ lb. For Bristol—Flour, 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; [illegible] in ship's bags, 9½d. ₱ bush. For London—[illegible] A British bark, with Corn, (20,000 bushels,) in bulk and ship's bags, at 10d. ₱ bush. For Havre—Flour, (1,000 bbls.) 75c. ₱ bbl., and Wheat, (20,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, 19c.@20c. ₱ bush. For Bremen—Logwood, (tons,) 32s. 6d. ₱ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to HENRY J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements This Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—WORKING THE ORACLE—TOODLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLES, EVELETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-STREET.

The Times for Sunday.

The TIMES will be published to-morrow morning as usual, and will be issued on Sundays as on other days, during the continuance of the war excitement. Agents and dealers will please send in their orders to-day. Price of the TIMES on Sundays, THREE cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another important proclamation has been issued by the President, and will be found in the TIMES this morning. In consequence of the failure of the insurgents in the rebellious States to disperse, in accordance with the requirements of his proclamation issued on the 15th of April last, the President now declares the inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, to be in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the rebellious States and the inhabitants thereof, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease, or shall have been suppressed. Everything, therefore, coming from those States into other parts of the United States, without the special permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of those States by land or water, will be forfeited to the United States, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same. The proclamation also declares the forfeiture of all ships and vessels belonging, in whole or in part, to any citizen or inhabitant of the rebellious States, whether found at sea or in any part of the United States. All grievances occurring under the operation of this law are to be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. Of course, Western Virginia, East Tennessee, and such other portions of the rebellious States as are true to the Union, are exempted.

Another order was yesterday issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN, in reference to the franking of passes to visit the lines on the Virginia side. All passes heretofore given are revoked, and they will hereafter emanate only from the War Department, the Head-quarters of the Army, or from the Provost-Marshal of Washington. A strict military surveillance is to be exercised within the lines of the Army across the Potomac, and upon all the avenues of every kind, of land and water, leading to and from the City of Washington, from which persons holding passes even will not be exempted; and, though passes will not be required north of the Potomac, disloyal or suspected persons will be liable to arrest and detention until discharged by competent authority. This is a very important movement, and is another proof of the vigor and efficiency with which Gen. MCCLELLAN is rooting out the Secessionists and spies from the Capital.

A messenger has arrived at St. Louis from Gen. SIEGEL, whom he left encamped fifteen miles this side of Lebanon expecting to reach Rolla yesterday. The rebels had not attempted to molest him on the way. They were reported to be encamped at Springfield. The whole National loss in killed, wounded and missing at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, proves to have been not more than four hundred. BEN. MCCULLOCH and a large number of rebel officers are positively stated to have been killed.

Our correspondent at Fort Pickens furnishes us with intelligence from that point to the 31st ult. There had been very little change in the condition of affairs there, or among the rebels over the water. Another regiment from Mississippi had struck tents and started for Richmond—one of the best regiments, it is stated, in the rebel service. WILSON'S Zouaves were becoming impatient at their inaction, and were expected to insist upon a fight or removal from Santa Rosa Island. Considerable jealousy existed between them and the regulars in the fort, who are disposed to regard the operations of the rebels with more equanimity than the Zouaves. In consequence of this feeling, and fearful that it might lead to an untimely collision with the enemy, Col. BROWN, the Commandant at Pickens, had issued an imperative order that no hostile movement whatever should be made by the National troops, unless in reply to an attack from the rebels. Our correspondent bears testimony to the efficiency of the blockade in that vicinity.

An unfortunate affair occurred on the Potomac on Thursday afternoon, in which three or four men lost their lives. The steamer *Resolute* repaired to Mathias Point for the purpose of reconnoitering, and a batteau being discovered on shore loaded with lumber, a boat was sent to bring it off, when the crew were fired upon by men in ambush. The *Resolute* immediately opened fire to cover the retreat of the survivors, three in number, who succeeded in reaching the vessel.

Reports were current in Washington yesterday, that a battle had taken place at Aquia Creek, between the rebel batteries and the Potomac flotilla, but the only foundation for them was the fact that one of the batteries fired several shots at the *Pawnee*, probably with a view to ascertain the power of their guns, which the *Pawnee* returned. The distance was too great for damage, however.

THOMAS S. SERRELL, long a resident of New-Orleans, who came passenger in the steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool, on Tuesday last, was yesterday committed to the Tombs upon a warrant charging him with being in league with, and acting as an agent of the "Confederate States." In his trunk were found £40,000 of Bank of England notes, supposed to be a loan from English capitalists to the C. S. A., and on his person and among his effects were discovered several letters and other documents fully revealing his connection with the Southern rebels. He will be examined before a Commissioner to-day.

The privateer *Jeff Davis*, after her successful raid on Northern shipping in Northern waters, went to San Juan de Porto Rico, where she was on the 26th ult., refitting and taking in provisions and water. We receive this intelligence through a mercantile firm in St. Thomas. Also that the privateer *Echo* was overhauling vessels about two hundred miles to the northwest, and that a privateer schooner was cruising in lat 24° lon. 60°. But the most important intelligence relating to the movements of the pirates is brought by a whaling vessel, to New-Bedford, from Pernambuco. She reports that three privateer steamers have been seen on the South American coast—one of them between Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco—where they are, doubtless, cruising for coffee vessels. It is certainly time for the adoption of some effectual mode of prevanting the escape of these pirates from the Southern ports.

The rebels are continuing their old game of firing upon our pickets near Harper's Ferry and then retreating precipitately. They do not do much damage, however, as our men are very vigilant. It is reported that there are at Winchester now only about four thousand rabal militia, but that there are two regimants of regulars at Lovettsville, about eight miles distant.

The Government credit improved 1@1½ ₱ cent. on the Stock Exchange yesterday, both on Treasury Notes and Funded Stock. The Railway and State Stocks were pressed on seller's option and closed lower than on Thursday. New-York Central, 73½; Missouri, 73½.

The transactions in Breadstuffs yesterday were less extensive—the reduced supplies available, the increased firmness of holders, and the rise in freights, having impeded operations. Cotton was moderately inquired for at previous rates. Sugars and Molasses were in pretty fair demand, as were also Tallow, Whisky, Smoked Herring, Refined Ingot Copper, Hops, Rice and Spices. Naval Stores were active and dearer. Tobacco was scarce and rather quiet. The auction sale of Teas passed off less satisfactorily than that of Wednesday. Freights were brisker and firmer.

The Ability of the Country to Take the New Loan.

Mr. Secretary CHASE and the Banks have perfected their negotiations, and he has returned to Washington with a credit in his favor of $50,000,000 to begin with. Although the transaction is unprecedented in amount, it is a small affair, considering the ability of the parties furnishing the money. These are really the capitalists and property holders of the loyal States; the Banks acting as their agents. If the latter chose, however, they could readily take and hold, on their own account, the first $50,000,000; at least till a renewal of business should again create the ordinary demand for their money. The capital of the Banks in the loyal States amounts to $329,831,896. They hold very nearly, if not quite, $100,000,000 in specie, which is twice the ordinary average. Their deposits, not drawing interest, according to the latest reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, are $207,388,618. These are liabilities to be sure, but they are so much capital available for the war. The deposits in the Savings Banks of the State of New-York are $67,450,397; of Massachusetts, $45,654,584; of Rhode Island, $7,765,771; of Connecticut, $20,161,942—the aggregate for the four States being $141,378,110. This vast sum is solid capital, a great portion of it being invested in securities immediately convertible into coin. It is probable that the deposits in all the Savings Banks in the loyal States will reach very nearly $200,000,000, making the total deposits in banks and savings and discounts fully $400,000,000. It is this immense reserve that is first to be drawn upon, to be replaced, in part, by the gradual absorption of the loan by the public.

It must be remembered that the industry of the country will, in the course of six months or a year, have fully earned and paid for the greater part of the loan, the proceeds of which are to be expended in provisions, clothing, pay of soldiers and officers, and the like. The future accumulations of the country are in a great measure to purchase and own the loan, leaving the past acquisitions to be applied to their ordinary uses. We have a plenty to begin with, and with every branch of industry untouched and unembarrassed, we can soon make up for any temporary hiatus created in our active capital.

Fortunately, at this crisis, the financial position of the country is very strong. Since the commencement of the year the imports of the precious metals over exports have been fully $45,000,000. Specie is still flowing steadily in upon us, and must continue to do so until we again commence importations on a large scale. California is also contributing liberally, and we shall probably receive from that source during the year $40,000,000. There are now in the United States, according to the best estimates, fully $230,000,000 in gold and silver coin and bullion; the greater part of it being in the Northern States. Since 1821 the exports of specie have been $688,646,608; imports, $340,161,876, showing an excess of exports of $348,485,132. The coinage of domestic gold in the same period has been $189,312,521, showing an excess over exports of $140,825,789. Since the first of July, 1860, the coinage has been, probably, $10,000,000 of domestic gold. The excess of importations over exportations has been $20,000,000. The gold and silver in the United States in 1821 is estimated at $30,000,000. Adding the last three sums to the excess of coinage of produce of our own mines, the aggregate will be $230,825,789. This estimate very nearly agrees with that made in 1854, by Mr. GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury, who placed the amount at that time at $241,000,000. The coinage at all the mints in the United States since 1821, has been $695,650,114, being an excess of $346,161,682 over excess of exportations. Whatever may be the exact amount in the country, the sum is ample for any contingency that can be forescen. The steady flow to this country shows the balance of trade with foreign nations to be decidedly in our favor, so that no disturbance is to be feared from this quarter. From the manner in which the loan is taken, Government being treated like any other borrower, the specie reserve in the Banks will hardly be disturbed, and the relative positions of the banks toward each other not at all.

In discussing the means of the country available for the loan, we have not gone outside of the Banks. But their assets, with those they hold in trust, form only an insignificant portion of the actual capital of our people. Compared with these, the magnitude of the loan is nothing; nor will it be felt in commercial circles, except favorably, now that it has received the highest token of approbation that can be given it. We can make the war a *family* matter in a double sense. While we deprecate the interference, we do not court the aid, of any foreign nation. We see that the English journalists are again putting on lofty airs in reference to our financial matters, telling us that our Government cannot get a cent of money in that country. It is always safe to refuse before being asked. We neither need, nor ask for British gold. We care nothing for the remarks or inuendoes of the exponents of public opinion in that country; but we think it would be the wisest policy for them to wait a little before being over-free in the expression of their opinions and views, which creep out in a hostile manner towards us, upon every pretext. While they have no bearing on the result of the contest, they will leave a very unfriendly feeling between the two countries, which will not be healed for a generation, and which must prove much more injurious to that country than our own.

The Blockade.

We cannot help thinking that many of our cotemporaries use very extravagant and unwarranted language in their denunciations of the blockade of our Southern ports. Very many speak of it as utterly inefficient,—as a blockade merely in name, neither effective in preventing commerce with the blockaded ports, nor entitled to the respect of foreign Powers. Much of this censure is doubtless intended to stimulate the Navy Department to a still more vigorous and thorough enforcement of the blockade, and something of it is doubtless designed to aid in displacing the present Secretary. But this is carried too far when it misstates the facts of the case, and may mislead foreigners into a course of action highly injurious to ourselves.

It is a mistake to suppose that a blockade to be effective must be so absolute and perfect as never to be broken. No nation has ever gone so far as to require this. What is required, by the recognized law of nations as well as by the declaration of the Congress of Paris, is that the blockade shall be maintained by an actual force present at the blockaded ports, and sufficient for the ordinary emergencies of the service. KENT says that "the blockade must be existing in point of fact,—and in order to constitute that existence, there must be a power present to enforce it." The English Courts have decided, in the case of vessels that had slipped into a blockaded port by night, after being warned off, that "nothing further is necessary to constitute a blockade, than that there should be a force stationed to prevent communication, and a due notice or prohibition given to the party." The rule in regard to effective blockades was adopted to prevent the destruction of commerce by mere paper declarations, without any adequate force to make the prohibition effectual. But it has never been required that a port must be hermetically sealed,—that it must be so effectually blockaded that a vessel should never go out or in,—in order to entitle the blockade to respect.

In spite of all that is said to the contrary, we think our blockade of the rebel ports is quite effective enough to bring it within the definitions of international law and entitle it to the respect of foreign Powers. Vessels have occasionally gone in and out of our blockaded ports,—but they have been few and small, and of little importance. The worst instances that have occurred have been those in which rebel privateers have been permitted to go in and out in spite of the steamer *Brooklyn*;—but this is due much more to the incapacity, to use no harsher term, of her commander, Capt. POOR, than to any lack of force. This defect, however, is one which the Government should lose not a moment in correcting.

We understand that we have already over *two hundred and forty* vessels engaged at various points in enforcing the blockade, and that this number is being constantly increased by the addition of new vessels. This is certainly a respectable force;—and we do not believe that any foreign nation will venture, in the face of it, to treat the blockade as either fictitious or ineffective.

Northern Tears—Incense for Chivalry.

The Southern papers are making use of Hon. Mr. ELY, the Congressman from the Rochester District, New-York, who was so unfortunate as to be captured by the rebels at Bull Run, as a sort of casing in which to set their jewel, "chivalry." A Richmond letter to a Georgia paper gets up the story in dramatic style, as follows:

"Mr. ELY was visited a few days ago by Messrs. KEITT, BOCOCK and PRYOR, who informed him that they called on an errand of mercy, and were desirous of doing something to better his condition, provided it did not conflict with the military regulations. It is related that the earnestness of these gentlemen in their proposal, and their *generous forgetfulness of old party lines*, which always distinguishes *the true Southern gentlemen*, affected the prisoner powerfully, and that, shedding tears, he flung his arms around them and said that 'he had often heard of *Southern chivalry*, but he was now able to appreciate it fully.'"

Perhaps this story is not at all colored or exaggerated. The Chivalry, in this case Messrs. KEITT, BOCOCK and PRYOR, were members of the late Congress, in which Mr. ELY also served; and if they knew him at all, it was as one of the most quiet, modest and exemplary members of that body. Neither by speech or action was Mr. ELY a man to offend any one, least of all a peer on the floor of the American Congress. Under any circumstances, the presence of Mr. ELY in Richmond would have entitled him to the respectful recognition of gentlemen with whom he had served in the first legislative body of the country. But his presence there in misfortune entitled him especially and peculiarly to kindness from those who had known his personal merits and his respectable position. But what any Christian people would have regarded as a duty and a privilege, and performed modestly and manfully, is blown abroad by the Secessionists as an act of magnaminity and "mercy." Mr. ELY is not encouraged and cheered by a manly sympathy, and reassured for a change in the fortunes of war, as a brave man would wish to be, but he is pitied, and his sensibilities played upon, till, in natural weakness, he weeps and plays the woman about the necks of his comforters.

We think not the less of Mr. ELY for this manifestation, if it be true. He is gentle, and susceptible,—and the scenes he has lately passed through, the surroundings he is now in, and the utter uncertainty of his future, are well calculated to weaken his self-control and make it easy to break up the fountains of his feelings. But we do abhor the cruel and unchristian spirit of the spurious "chivalry" that visited him in person only to play upon his susceptibilities and reduce him to tears. This, however, is the true *rôle* of the plantation lords. They wish to condescend, to grant favors, to hold men's freedom and life in their hands, and have men feel it. In Congress, Mr. ELY was the peer of these men. He represented more intelligent free white men, perhaps, than any two of them together. But as their equal, they never recognized him—they shunned and despised him. Now, however, when hard fortune has robbed Mr. ELY of his birthright, and placed him in their power, they generously patronize and pity him and seek to rob him of his manhood, that they may parade it in public prints and make it pay tribute to their inflated self-conceit and false assumption of "chivalry." The sentiment is as spurious as the exercise of it in Mr. ELY'S case has been cruel and unmanly.

State Politics—The Democrats and the Union.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, in replying to our comments upon its political position, evades the main point we had in view—which was to ascertain *what* "concessions" it was disposed to favor, in order to end the Southern rebellion, and restore the Union to its integrity. It said at the outset, such as HOLT, CRITTENDEN and other Southern Union men might think necessary. But this is entirely too vague a pledge for a political platform. The Democratic State Convention will scarcely embody it in their resolutions, or pledge their constituents to its support. Let the *Atlas* be more specific. Let it define *the* concessions either to the rights or prejudices of the South, by which it is disposed to seek the preservation of the Union.

We ask this in no captious spirit—but for information. The *Atlas* is entirely mistaken in saying that we are opposed to all compromises and all concessions,—and in classing us among those, if any such there be, who prefer Separation to Concession. We have never held any such ground. On the contrary, we have distinctly and from the beginning declared our readiness to favor any compromise consistent with the honor and welfare of the Republic, by which Southern apprehensions might be allayed, and the integrity of the Union preserved. We are of the same opinion still. We will favor any adjustment of pending difficulties consistent with honor, and with the fundamental principles of the Government as embodied in the Constitution. And so, in spite of the assertions of the *Atlas and Argus* to the contrary, will the Republican leaders and members of the Government. The only plausible ground which has ever been urged for the rebellion was the apprehension, said to have been justified by the Republican victory at the polls, that Slavery in the States would not be secure from the interference of the general Government. In our opinion, this apprehension, whether well founded or not, had more influence in arousing the Southern people to revolt than all other causes combined, except the direct pressure of force brought to bear upon them by their political leaders. Now, the *Atlas* must be aware that one of the first acts of the new Administration was a distinct, voluntary offer to remove all possible ground for such a fear, by *amending the Constitution*, so as forever to prohibit, in express terms, all interference of the National Government with Slavery in the States. In our judgment, this act of itself utterly refutes the charge that the Republicans resist all concession. They have, on the contrary, from the very outset of these difficulties, proposed and favored precisely that concession which struck most directly at the root of the difficulty.

True, it proved unavailing. It was rejected with contempt, and the South in the face of it raised the standard of rebellion. The *Atlas and Argus* infers from this that the concession offered was insufficient. Very well,—what more will it offer that promises to be of more avail? What additional guarantees is it prepared to give? What further concessions is it disposed to make, either to the well-grounded apprehensions of the South, or to their "prejudices?" When it will specify them, we shall be prepared to judge of their wisdom. But so long as the demand is vague and general, merely a call for concession, without specifying *what* concessions are meant, it is impossible to regard it as of serious importance. The *Atlas and Argus* asks:

"How does the TIMES expect to reëstablish the Union, *except through the agency of a Union party at the South?* We have too much respect for its intelligence, to suppose it expects merely to subjugate the South, and hold the Union together by military force. And how will it create a Union party there, *except by concessions*—by yielding something, if not to the rights, at least to the prejudices of Southern men—by *affording such a party some ground to stand upon among their own people?*"

This is perfectly just; but it does not answer the purpose which the "peace" Democrats have in view. Their concessions are not to the Union men of the South,—but to the rebels in arms. They propose to accompany every movement of the Army, with the "most *liberal* offers of peace,"—offers made for the purpose of arresting hostilities, and therefore of necessity addressed to those by whom hostilities are waged. We agree thoroughly with the *Atlas and Argus* as to the necessity of consulting the sentiments and wishes of Union men in the South,—of affording them ground to stand upon at home, and of aiding them, to the utmost, in building up a Union Party in the Southern States, which shall sooner or later be able to overthrow the selfish and reckless demagogues by whom they have been betrayed into rebellion. This is precisely the thing to be done: it is precisely the thing which will be done, we hope and believe, first by crushing by military power the armed movement of rebellion, which is the great obstacle now in the way of such a party, and then by such concessions and compromises as may be needed, and as the public honor and welfare will permit. We have over and over again urged the necessity of such a course. At the very outset of the Administration, we pressed the claims of the Union men in the Border States upon its attention, and we have since urged the wisdom of placing such men as JOSEPH HOLT in the most honorable and responsible positions of the Government. The *Atlas* can make no issue with us on this point. Nor will it be able to make any issue with the Administration in this State, broad enough for a political platform, unless it takes ground so palpably inconsistent with the best interests of the country, and the honor and self-respect of the American people, that no political party can stand upon it without swift and certain ruin.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—We copy from the *Tribune*, of yesterday, a very extraordinary story which professes to come from a correspondent at Gatesville, N. C. The writer says that a man named Ross, believing him to be a British subject, told him that he had himself been a sailor on board a British vessel, which had been attacked, captured and burned by a Confederate privateer, the Captain of which had taken her for a Yankee vessel, and regarded the British flag which she hoisted as a false signal. Finding his mistake, he had destroyed the vessel and crew, as the only means of insuring his own safety. The writer says that Ross was at that time on his way North, and that he would undoubtedly lay full particulars of the transaction before the proper authorities.

This incident would be one of very grave importance, if it should prove to be true. Its probability could be tested if the writer had given the name of the British vessel—but this important item of the case has been strangely omitted. If the story should prove to be true, we hope that John Bull will insist upon an apology from JEFF. DAVIS for so unceremonious a disposal of one of his vessels. More than this, perhaps, it would not be fair to ask, after having recognized his right to send piratical cruisers over the high seas. We are inclined to think that the whole story will turn out to be a hoax.

The Enemy's Sea-coast.

If there is any rule of warfare which is of instinctive and universal acceptance among men, whether civilized or savage, it is to strike an enemy where he is weakest. The reason is manifest: you strike thus with least danger to yourself, and with most damage to the foe. But it seems to us that the United States Government has wholly failed to profit by the wisdom of ages. We have permitted the enemies of the Union to pitch their battles precisely where they wanted them; and we have neglected to strike a single blow where a blow would have fallen with deadly effect, and where none could be given in return.

We entered upon the present war with undisturbed possession of the seas; with all the Navy of the United States in our hands, and without so much as an armed tug-boat in possession of the rebels. The entire Southern coast of the rebel States—both Atlantic and Gulf—was defenceless; and in its vicinity were millions of dollars worth of most valuable property—plantations, plantation produce and slaves. Any other nation on the globe at war with the rebel States would have made a dash, the first thing, at their exposed seacoast, and, swarming about their numerous inlets and bays, would have harassed them with fears, and mulcted them with successful forays, until their plantation society—which is the animating element of this rebellion—had been utterly exhausted and disorganized.

But what any earnest fighting nation on earth would have done, we have not done. The Southerner has not had his usual Summer recreation disturbed by this war. He is accustomed to leave his coast-plantation, in the Summer, in the safe charge of his overseer; and he does the same in the present year of grace. He is accustomed to go North for cool weather, recreation, and excitement. He does so still; he is spending the Summer vacation in the salubrious climate of Virginia, and has only changed the sports of the turf and card-table of former years for the more exciting, but to him, far more agreeable, pastime of hunting and shooting Yankees. When the Fall comes, and a foe approaches his plantation, if one should, he will be ready and willing to go back and fight at home, for it will be pleasant and healthful to do so.

If we wish to disperse the rebel armies in Virginia, the best mode is not to attack them in front as we did at Manasses, but in the rear—at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile or Berwick's Bay. It is a long distance in the rear, either of those places, but a gun at any one of them would reach the ear of every planter at Manasses, and sound a more fearful note than the discordant thunder of a thousand guns at Bull Run battle. Ten thousand soldiers afloat on the Gulf of Mexico, and seeking an entrance into the Gulf States at the most exposed or most available point for interior attack, would, in less than two weeks, strip Gen. BEAUREGARD of half his army. A bold seizure of any point on the Gulf coast, in strength, and with the fixed purpose to carry the war home to the plantations and firesides of the Southern oligarchy who made it, would send a mortal shock through the Richmond Government, and scatter it as men scatter from a magazine on fire.

At this day there should be at least three armies of ten thousand men each embarking for operations against the Southern coast. That number could easily capture Charleston, Savannah, or New-Orleans; and once in our hands, no power of the rebels could wrest either one away. If these men were ready to move now, they could go down over smooth seas, debark and perform their work at leasure. If we wait another month, we shall have equinoctial storms and rough seas to contend with, and no safe ports to take shelter in. The soldiers will be sickened and weakened, and demoralized by a tempestuous voyage, and unfit for enterprising work on land. But what might be most fatal, the fleets conveying the troops might be scattered, some ships lost perhaps and driven on rebel shores; but at all events, so delayed and thrown out of their courses as to make co-operation in contemplated attacks impossible.

When we consider the vast advantages we would have in assailing the rebels by sea, and penetrating the coast to their property and their homes, we confess we are utterly at a loss to know why it has not been done, and why no preparation for it is apparently making. The Navy is one arm of the public defence, but we use it not at all.

Again and again we have urged the vital importance of assailing the enemy on his sea-coast, where we are strong and he is weak; but we have failed to get a response from the Government, or general support of our views from the public. Perhaps they are afraid, if we send an Army into South Carolina or into Louisiana, the slaves may be emboldened to insurrection. Well, perhaps there would be danger of it. But if the rebels ever failed to strike a blow at our Government lest they should hurt somebody or do damage to some Northern man's property, we have yet to hear of it. We shall have to lose our squeamishness about possible injury to rebel property, or be prepared to submit at once to rebel conquest. We should throw an Army into South Carolina and another into Louisiana promptly. If any Unionist loses his property by reason of the presence of the United States Army, he can have it restored again, or be paid for it. If a rebel loses his property it is good for him, and will be a better thing if he loses his life with it. It may suit the rebels very well for us to have a Navy costing us this year thirty-five millions of dollars, the only use of which is to enforce the blockade; but the people of the United States will eventually demand that by some hand or other it be driven with destructive power upon the sea-coast seats of this most wicked rebellion.

PLEA FOR THE SABBATH IN WAR.—The Sabbath Committee, whose "Plea" we publish in another column, have always secured a respectful public hearing. The high character and position of the Committee; their disinterested and successful efforts; the uniform moderation of their public documents, and the virulent abuse to which they have been subjected from certain quarters, alike commend their utterances to the great body of good citizens they address. Their present "Plea" is rather a dissuasive from *future* invasions of the Sabbath by unnecessary Army movements, than a discussion of the somewhat anomalous facts of the campaign thus far; and the claim for increased caution in this behalf is based on grounds which will command general assent. Aside from the relations of Sunday to the physical and moral well-being of the Army, the argument drawn from the strength and unanimity of the Sabbath sentiment of the country, and the respect due to that sentiment, as a matter of policy and principle, is entitled to great weight. Whether right or wrong, none can doubt its existence or prevalence. Civil and military authorities need rather to propitiate than repel it, for it represents a leading element in the resources on which both must rely in the struggle with rebellion. We cannot conceive that any injury could accrue to our armies were Gen. SCOTT to send forth such a general order as that cited in the "Plea" from the Orderly Book of WASHINGTON. We can conceive that millions of our best citizens would have their apprehensions allayed, and that our moral position before the world would be more befitting a Christian nation.

WHO ARE THE VANDALS NOW?—THE BURNING OF HAMPTON.—It will be seen by extracts from Southern papers, which we publish in another column, that the Confederates avow the burning of Hampton as their own act. One who accompanied the expedition charged with the duty of setting this Virginia village on fire, states in these letters that it was done in pursuance of orders from Gen. MAGRUDER himself—who had thought it best to destroy the town, though his reasons for such a judgment are not assigned. The writer gives details of the whole proceeding, and says that as they approached they were fired upon by the sentinels of the Union Army, who were unable, however, to make any effective resistance. He says the expedition was one of great danger, as they might have been shelled from Fortress Monroe. We are glad that Gen. BUTLER did not fire upon them. By this forbearance he has left to them the entire responsibility of this act of wanton barbarism.

When the burning of Hampton was first made known, the Richmond papers made it the occasion for the most unbounded denunciation of the Union Army, by whom it was assumed to have been perpetrated. Now that the facts are known they will probably modify their censure. We are not surprised to learn, however, that the act does not meet unanimous approval even in the Confederate Army. If the advance of Union troops is only to be resisted by burning Virginia towns and villages, the people of that State can scarcely be expected to evince much alacrity in a cause marked by such barbarous and wanton destruction of their property.

OUR COMPLIMENTS TO JOHN BULL.—We beg leave to congratulate the capitalists of Great Britain on the splendid success of their first investment in the war loans of the Confederate States. Their first remittance, amounting to £40,000, fell yesterday into the hands of Uncle Sam, who will take good care that it is put to a good use. It will a good deal more than offset the cash value of the muskets, baggage-wagons, cannon and canteens that fell into the hands of the Secessionists at Bull Run,—and will thus contribute essentially to the most desirable result of keeping accounts closely settled between the two belligerents, as they go along. British capitalists may console themselves with the reflection that they have lost nothing, for their chance of getting their money back now is quite as good as it would have been if it had reached its original destination. Perhaps they might find it wise hereafter to intrust their little remittances to some one who can keep the important fact to himself a little longer than Mr. SEBELL seems to have done. We trust the London *Times* will repeat its exhortations to the British capitalists about the danger of making loans to Americans.

Photographs of the War.

Mr. BRADY, the Photographer, has just returned from Washington with the magnificent series of views of scenes, groups and incidents of the war which he has been making for the last two months. Mr. BRADY, after visiting all the camps in the vicinity of Washington, and taking views of all the most striking scenes, accompanied the Army in its advance into Virginia. He had a full corps of artists and workmen, and embraced every opportunity to add to his collection of illustrative views. He went upon the field of battle at Bull Run,—accompanied REINTZELMAN'S column into the action, and was caught in the whirl and panic which accompanied the retreat of our Army. We saw him constantly, at every point, before and after the fight, neglecting no opportunity and sparing no labor in the pursuit of his professional object. As the result of his arduous and perilous toil, he has brought back a very large collection of pictures which will do more than the most elaborate description to perpetuate the scenes of that brief campaign. Mr BRADY was the only photographer on the field, and is entitled to the highest credit for the energy and enterprise which he displayed. This series of pictures has been added to the magnificent collection at his Photographic Gallery, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway.

PERSONAL.—We are glad to learn that Mr. HORACE GREELEY, who has been confined to his house for the last three weeks from serious illness is recovering, though still unable to attend to business. He had a severe attack of brain fever, which at one time threatened to be fatal. He is now, however, out of danger.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Recent Battle Near Springfield—The Death of Lyon—Superior Numbers of the Rebels—Why Was Not Gen. Lyon Reinforced?

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

The meagre accounts thus far received induce the belief that the conduct of the Government forces in the battle near Springfield, Missouri, will leave no cause for shame or regret; while their noble commander, LYON, who met death at the head of his column, in the act of charging upon the rebels, has left to his country a heroic memory to be treasured up for all time. His death was a fitting termination of his brilliant career, in which we ever hear of him as attacking, charging and routing the enemy. NAPOLEON would, by instinct, have set his heart upon LYON, if he had lived in France half a century ago. Old Connecticut may well be proud of him. His heroic story will inspire the youth of that State with ideas above wooden nutmegs.

The news of a defeat or a check to our arms is saddening, but that our troops made a good fight against almost triple odds, is inspiring. But the question naturally arises, why was the odds against us in Missouri? How is it that, at every important point, the rebels are in superior force? All active operations have been paralyzed during the whole Spring and Summer at Norfolk, in consequence of the superiority of the enemy. At this point we have been held at bay, and, at length, when an attack upon the rebel camp is made, the repulse is explained by the declaration that we went on the field with fifteen or eighteen thousand, and met the enemy with thirty-five to fifty thousand, with a reserve as large as the active force. It is undeniable that, when the battle of Bull Run was fought, there was at least sixty-five or seventy thousand men in MCDOWELL'S Division, in the vicinity of Washington; but for some reason, only fifteen or eighteen thousand could be brought into action. At Harper's Ferry we could do nothing on account of the superior forces of the enemy under JOHNSTON; and at length we have been outnumbered in Missouri and driven back by the rebels.

For some weeks the *Press* has endeavored to atone for a too presumptuous criticism of military affairs by a degree of meekness or silence which is scarcely consistent with its boasted independence, and rather disproportioned to the necessities of the case. But in the meantime the people will think and talk, and it is needless to disguise the fact that there exists great dissatisfaction with the management of public affairs. How is it, they ask, that with three to four times the population, ten or twenty times the pecuniary and other resources of war, and with the prestige of an old and organized Government, the rebels can always bring more men into the field than the supporters of law and order? It cannot be laid to a want of patriotic ardor, for the difficulty with the Government has been to restrain the people, who have shown a disposition to rush to battle, which not even the rebels have exhibited. Regiment after regiment has been raised and tendered to the War Department, but rejected, for some reason which the people cannot understand. It is said that the Government accepts all it can provide for. But it is not explained how the rebels, with their destitution of money, credit and munitions of war, manage to accept more regiments than we do, and to provide for them. We hear much of their destitution, their disorganization and their lack of arms, but they nevertheless keep together, and manage to outnumber us on every important field of battle.

The brief telegraphic account of the battle at Springfield informs us that Gen. FREMONT would immediately send forward reinforcements to meet our retreating forces at Rolla. The battle was expected for weeks before it occurred, and for at least one week it was known that the enemy had two or three times as many men as Gen. LYON. Then why in the name of all that is rational were not the reinforcements sent forward before the battle occurred? Three or four regiments might have changed the fate of the day, and converted defeat into victory. It cannot be pretended that it was less safe to send away the reinforcements from St. Louis and Cairo before the battle than after the defeat. If the reinforcements were on the way when the battle took place, the case will wear a different aspect; but if they were held in reserve until eight thousand could try its strength with twenty-one or twenty-three thousand, the folly of such conduct cannot be defended.

I am fully aware of the incompetency of civilians to comprehend the wisdom of military movements *while they are yet pending*. But when the event has demonstrated their folly, no such plea in abatement of criticism will answer. It is not one man in a million who could speak with the tongue of eloquence, or write, or paint, or chisel with the hand of genius, but the millions may judge of the result. I know nothing of the art of war, but I know that five or six millions of rebels, surrounded by their disaffected slaves, would be no match for a nation of twenty millions of loyal freemen, if the same talent, vigor and devotion were employed in guiding and applying the forces of the Union as we have seen arrayed against it. It is in vain that we shut our eyes. It is in vain that the Press is silent. Criticism may be carried to an excess, but reticence will not amend matters, nor screen glaring incompetency from the censure of an intelligent public.

OBSERVER.

"Foreign Officers."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication under the above heading, which appeared in this morning's TIMES, reflects so unjustly on that brave class of men, as must certainly provoke a reply from any impartial person better acquainted with German officers than the writer of the article alluded to seems to be. A desire of pay and advancement is certainly a partial inducement for men who come over to offer themselves and their swords to the Government. But who will deny that a large number, even the majority of them, are prompted only by their innate love of true liberty; a desire to fight the battles of freedom against what they justly suppose to be the most shameful barbarism on the face of the globe.

Perhaps your correspondent will one day discover that men like STEUBEN, DE KALB, MUHLENBERG, and a host of other Revolutionary heroes, who with their blood watered the tree of our liberty, were only guided by sordid and mercenary motives. Whether or not these "Foreign Officers" will prove to be an acquisition to our Army, can be best decided by the splendid behavior of the French and English foreign legions, and the bearing and discipline of regiments like BLENKER'S, VON GILSA'S, VON STEINWEHR'S, all officered by "Foreign Officers." But when your correspondent says these German officers possess no military knowledge, for want of military schools there, then his ignorance is only equaled by his presumption in asserting these men come here, lacking the ability to do well at home. Let me tell this military critic that no German officer can wear an epaulette without a previous four years' training at one of the military academies, equal in all respects to those of France or America. And let me further inform him, that even the smallest waisted Lieutenant off the streets of Munich or Berlin would in many instances be a valuable instructor or substitute for many of our Generals or head officers, whose military knowledge has been acquired either in lawyers' offices, the counting-room, or the political conventions.

M. W.

Habeas Corpus—Martial Law, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It occurs to me, Mr. Editor, that all danger of a conflict between the National and State authorities [illegible] may be avoided by a declaration and enforcement of Martial Law. While such declaration might be in force, there would be no attempts made by county judges to do what honorable and learned judges of the United States courts would not, in their patriotic wisdom, attempt; or if some notoriety-seeking Justice should be foolish enough to try his powers, he would find a difference between the "say so" of his court and the "do so" of the military authority. A few lessons of this sort would do much towards crushing out Northern sympathy for Southern treason. I am no advocate for National usurpations against State rights. I believe in the rights of the States, and I also believe in the *duty* of the National or United States Government, and one of the most paramount of its duties, is the maintenance of its own authority, for on such maintenance depends not only the rights of the States, but also the rights of persons and property. It is not necessary, however, for the Government to declare martial-law over the whole State, in order to avoid apprehended conflict of authority.

It need only proclaim martial-law to be in force over the places and properties belonging to it, or dock-yards, forts, arsenals, &c., &c. In and over these, the authority and jurisdiction of the Government is supreme, except for the service of civil process by the State authorities, or writs of *habeas corpus*, &c. The right to serve these in these forts and places was reserved to the State, when it ceded the lands and water fronts to the Government; but if the Government, in the exercise of its constitutional authority for the upholding of its laws, declares the existence of martial-law in and over the places and grounds belonging to it, and adjacent thereto, then the civil law, and the right of the State to serve its processes therein, is for the time suspended, and no good citizen, either on or off the bench, will attempt to interfere. Let martial-law be forthwith declared at Fort Lafayette, and all other places where State prisoners are or may be confined.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

Rations for Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One great obstacle to the free enlistment of volunteers, is the quality and quantity of rations furnished them by the contractors in this City. Our attention was drawn to this subject by reading a list of proposals published by you a few days since, drawn out by Gen. ARTHUR'S advertisement. One party offers to furnish cooked rations for the troops at 23½ cents, and raw at 17 cents. What kind of food must that be which costs cooked and served only 23½ cents a day per man, including a profit to the contractor? Cow Beef at 4 cents per lb., Black Muscovado Sugar at 4½ cents per lb., Chicory and Coffee at 9 or 10 cents per lb., and other things in proportion, may possibly be served at such figures, but not full rations at that. No wonder enlistment flags at a prospect of from four to six weeks diet on such materials. Let Gen. ARTHUR give a fair price—say 30 or 35 cents—and insist that a fair quality of Sugar, Coffee, Beef, Bread and vegetables be served to those who are our great dependence in this struggle. He should also see that those having contracts are capable of filling them, and that they give good and sufficient bonds for the fulfillment of their obligation to the State and to the soldier. If the contracts are given to persons under the last restriction, we can soon fill up our regiments. *

Correction.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: There was no "hop" in connection with the oration delivered by me before the United States Chasseurs, in Palace Garden, on the evening of the 15th, as erroneously stated by your reporter. No such thing was contemplated in the programme. If it had been, I should not have been present. I make this correction simply because I think it affects my reputation as a gospel minister who does not believe in worldly conformity. The oration had to be cut short at 9 o'clock, as the companies were formed at that hour to parade as an escort to Gen. WOOL. This was all the "hopping" that was done, and the "lady friends" did not participate in it. I trust you will understand the propriety of inserting this correction, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Col. Slocum.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day, in the list of wounded National officers you have omitted the name of one officer who is as modest as he is brave. I allude to Col. SLOCUM, of Syracuse, in command of the Twenty-seventh (Union) Regiment N. Y. S. V. Col. SLOCUM was shot from his horse, at Bull Run, about 1 o'clock, while giving orders to his regiment, which was in the thickest of the fight. The ball passed through his right thigh, and lodged in his saddle, fortunately without breaking a bone. He is in the Hospital here, and doing well. No one was more conspicuous on that field, for bravery and coolness, than Col. SLOCUM, of Syracuse. Yours, truly,

F. S. BOGUE.

From Jamaica.

ARRIVAL OF THE CLEATOR—THE REVENUE RETURNS.

The steamer *Cleator*, Capt. LORD, arrived this morning from Kingston, Ja., which port she left on the 6th inst. By this arrival we have Kingston papers to Aug. 5, inclusive.

The United States steamer *Keystone State*, Com. SCOTT, left Kingston on the 1st inst., on a cruise.

THE REVENUE.—The Kingston *Guardian*, of the 5th, has received the Receiver-General's return for the quarter ending on the 30th of June. The following is a summary of the return:

	£	s.	d.
Import Duty Act	38,124	18	6
Import Duties for American Steam Communication	1,644	1	5
Customs' Tonnage Act	2,047	15	3
Transient Poor Tax	342	0	4
Health Officer's Fees	49	10	0
Arrears of Public Taxes	100	0	0
Rum Duties	5,824	19	6
Stamp duties	4,399	10	6
Governor's proportion of seizures	7	11	7
Fees of the Register in Chancery	21	9	4
Fines, forfeited Recognizances	14	16	0
Metal Licenses	11	8	0
Still Licenses	1,177	8	6
Fire-arms Registration	88	7	0
Dealer's Licenses	147	5	0
Post-office Revenue	2,795	14	5
	£56,826	15	1
Less duties refunded	1,375	10	8
Total	£55,451	4	10

The return shows a falling off in the revenue—the amount for the previous quarter being $60,604 18s. 2d., and that for the December quarter $63,675 9s. 1d. There is also a slight decrease in the revenue of this quarter, when compared with that of the June quarter in 1860; but the amount is $5,432 in excess of the corresponding quarter of 1859. But notwithstanding the decrease in the quarter's transaction, the amount received for the year ending 30th June, is $30,382 2s. 8d. in excess of the receipts for the previous year.

There has been a great decrease in the import duties—the receipts under this head are far less than those of any quarter of the year. The amount is exactly the same as that received during the three months ending 30th June, 1860—the former being £38,124 18s. 6d., and the latter, £38,285 9s. 10d.

The rum duties have considerably diminished. In March this branch of the revenue yielded £8,172 15s. 9d., which was a decrease on the previous quarter of upwards of £1,200, and it yields this quarter £5,824 19s. 6d. This diminution may with propriety be ascribed to the revival movement.

The stamp duties have produced a larger amount than during any quarter of the two last financial years, ending on the 30th June, except in June, 1861, when the amount collected was £5,043 10s. 3d. the still duties are set down in the return for £1,177 8s. 6d., which is £65 8s. 6d. less than the sum received during the corresponding quarter of 1860. The Post-office has produced a much larger revenue during the last quarter than in any previous quarter since the transfer of the department to colonial control. In September, 1860, the post-office yielded £1,121 2s.; in December, £2,422 4s. 11d.; in March, 1861, £2,191 11s.; in June, £2,795 14s. 5d.

The Case of James E. Harvey.

Soon after Mr. HARVEY left this country for Europe, the *Tribune* published a statement that he had interfered to prevent the publication of a letter from Mr. DUDLEY PERSSE, of this City, to his brother, American Consul at Galway, protesting against Mr. GREGORY'S movements in Parliament for a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. HARVEY has sent home for publication the following in reply:

GALWAY, July 15, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 6th, and I have only just time to answer it by the mail to leave on the 17th, and my reply shall be short. I saw the article in the New-York *Tribune* of the 10th of June, and so far as it concerns you and myself, *there is not one word of truth in the entire article*. In the first place, I don't think I ever showed you the letter of D. PERSSE, which he sent to me to get inserted in the *Express* paper, but I [illegible] to one of the gentlemen that came over in [illegible], and told him that there was a portion [illegible] published, however. * * * [illegible] two afterwards, the proprietor of the Galway [illegible] with my brother's letter, and asked my [illegible] inserting it. I told him that the other papers had refused, and a great portion of it was then cut out, and *it did appear* in the *Press* of the Saturday after you left. * * *

I will now tell you in a few words that *I never mentioned your name to my brother in New-York*, and any document you may think necessary for me to sign I shall do so. "Truth is powerful and will prevail." I say again I am quite willing to refute every word that has been stated by the *Tribune*, and I shall have great pleasure in doing so, because I think you have [illegible] reason to complain. * * *

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
THOS. M. PERSSE.

Hon. JAMES E. HARVEY.

The facts disclosed by the foregoing letter require no comment from me, but they furnish another illustration of the manner in which I have been pursued when unable to protect myself. I think they will appeal to the justice of a candid and enlightened public, against the conspiracy of calumny with which an absent citizen has been assailed.

JAMES E. HARVEY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A STATEN ISLAND MYSTERY.—Yesterday morning, a man, apparently about 27 years old, was found hanging from the limb of a tree in a thicket in the rear of Mr. DAYTON'S residence, near the Finger-Board road leading from New-York avenue to Camp Scott, Staten Island. He was dead when found, and, to all appearance, had been hanging there for two or three days. He was an entire stranger in the place, and nothing was found upon his body to indicate his name or residence. On Tuesday night last, a servant-girl living in the neighborhood says she heard some soldiers running along the road, near where the body was found, crying, "Hang him! hang him!" and from the peculiar manner in which the body was found suspended to the tree, it is believed that the deceased could not have hung himself. Instead of being suspended by a rope, a twig of the tree was found twisted around his neck, from which the body depended. No marks of violence were discovered upon the person of the deceased, and it is certain that he must have been strangled in this manner, whether by his own act or that of others. There are rumors that a stranger made his appearance at Camp Scott on Tuesday, and was boisterous in proclaiming himself a Secessionist and denouncing the Government soldiers, and it is thought that a party of the volunteers were finally induced to apply to him the argument so generally applied to Union men in the section of the country where his sentiments prevail.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—Prince NAPOLEON, accompanied by a number of members of his suite, and the French Consul, left the City yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, *via* the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on his Western tour, taking a special car to Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh. The Prince expressed a desire to view the magnificent mountain scenery of Pennsylvania, with its vast coal and iron regions through which this road passes towards Pittsburgh. He will proceed to Louisville and St. Louis, and after taking a peep at the Mississippi and shooting a few wild chickens on our Western prairies, will return to the City in about three weeks. The Princess CLOTILDE meanwhile continues her stay hereabouts, accompanied by the Duchess.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, five feet nine inches in height, was found at Pier No. 20 East River. Deceased had light brown hair and sandy whiskers, and was dressed in a black frock coat, satin vest, and gray pants, embroidered with blue. Deceased had been in the water about ten days. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon it yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, when a verdict of supposed drowning was rendered.... Another body was found yesterday afternoon floating in the dock at Pier No. 21 East River, and the Coroner notified.

A SOLDIER STABBED.—PHILANDER JEFFERDS, a soldier belonging to the Regiment of Scott Rifles, at present located at Staten Island, was brought to the Fourth Precinct Station-House, yesterday, having several very serious stabs inflicted upon him by some person at present unknown, in a Fourth Ward porter-house. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

ANOTHER CHESS PRODIGY.—Mr. J. A. LEONARD, a promising chess amateur of this City, yesterday succeeded in playing three blindfold games of chess, simultaneously, against three average players, at the Morphy Chess Rooms, vanquishing all his antagonists easily.

MOVEMENTS OF MRS. LINCOLN.—Mrs. LINCOLN left yesterday morning for Long Branch. Instead of taking the afternoon boat and stopping at the National Hotel, as the *Herald* predicted she would, she took the morning boat and stopped at the Mansion House.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At about 1½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a boy named EDWARD BOND was caught between a cart and a signpost in Cherry street, and so severely crushed that his life is despaired of. He was taken to the Hospital.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.—DODWORTH'S Band will give the second concert of the season at the Mall, Central Park, this afternoon, commencing at 4½ o'clock.

The Funeral of Col. Farnham.

The body of Col. FARNHAM, of the Fire Zouaves, arrived in this City from Washington at 6½ o'clock last evening, and was conveyed directly to the residence of his father, No. 123 West Thirty-eighth-street. The funeral will take place from Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, at 10 o'clock this morning. remains will be taken thence to New-Haven by the 12:15 train, and will be accompanied thither by the second company National Guard, of which deceased was formerly lieutenant. The body was embalmed before leaving Washington, and presents a very life-like and natural appearance.

The Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department; the President of the Fire Department; of the Board of Trustees and of the Fire Commissioners; the commissioned officers of the First Fire Zouaves; the commissioned officers of the Seventh Regiment; a committee of the Second National Guard, and the officers and a committee of Empire Engine No. 42, will assemble at the residence of his father, No. 123 West Thirty-Eighth-street, at 9½ o'clock this morning, and accompany the remains to the Church and to the Dépôt.

The members of the First Fire Zouaves; the members of the Second National Guard, and of the Seventh Regiment generally; the officers and members of Empire Engine Company No. 42 and of the Fire Department generally, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church.

The following has been issued by the commanding officer of the National Guard:

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. —.—In compliance with arrangements made with the family of the late Col. FARNHAM, the officers of this Regiment, from respect to his memory as a faithful associate and brave soldier, will assemble at Head-quarters, in fatigue uniform, (white trousers,) promptly at 8½ o'clock A. M. Saturday, 17th inst., to attend the removal of his remains from his late residence, No. 123 West Thirty-eighth-street. The members of the Regiment are invited to be present at the Church corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, in citizens dress—crape on the left arm, at 10 o'clock. By order of

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment.
J. A. LIBENEAU, Adjutant.

Police Reports.

A CHARGE OF FRAUD.

Wm. R. Foster, who is the proprietor of a livery stable in Brooklyn, was yesterday arrested by Officer Hogan, of the lower Police Court, upon a charge of fraud and false representations, on the complaint of Mr. Waldo Phillips, of No. 348 Third-avenue, who alleges that he has been swindled by Foster to the extent of $152 78. It seems that in the fore part of June last, Foster called upon the complainant, and desired to purchase hay and other horse-feed of him, on credit, at the same time alleging that he was the owner of a pair of fine bay horses then on livery in Harlem-lane. On the strength of these representations, a credit to the above amount was obtained. When the bill was presented for payment, Foster said he was unable to pay it, and at the same time told Phillips that the horses had been sold to a man in Brooklyn for $1,600. Upon inquiry, however, the complainant ascertained that the horses in question did not, and never had belonged to Foster, but that they are owned by a man named David Wood, of No. 43 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. The accused was taken before Justice OSBORN and held in $500 bail to answer the charge.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At a late hour on Thursday night, as Mr. A. J. Gray, mate of the schooner *Marietta*, was passing up Broadway, he was accosted by a girl named Kate Smith, and while engaged in conversation with her, she managed to abstract $70 in bank bills from his vest pocket. Soon after they parted Gray missed the money, and started in pursuit, and with the aid of Policeman Kemp, of the Fifth Precinct, the girl was captured. She was at once searched, but the money could not be found. It is supposed that she passed it to a confederate. Justice OSBORN committed her for trial.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Two burglars, named James Wilson and Joseph Johnson, were arrested on Thursday night in the act of breaking into the dwelling of Mr. Adam Kober, No. 456 Eighth-avenue. Officer Holz, of the Twentieth Precinct, was called by Mr. Kober, and arrested them while they were on the premises. Justice CONNOLLY yesterday locked them up for trial. A jimmy, a pair of nippers and several other tools used by burglars, were found on the prisoners.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SOLDIERS' HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—The Sheriff has returned the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge GARRISON, of the County Court, demanding that the 150 soldiers from Texas, released by the rebels on their parole, be brought before that Court [illegible] to have the question whether they are legally retained in the service or not, determined, with the following indorsement:

HEAD-QUARTERS BATTALION FIRST, THIRD AND EIGHTH INFANTRY, CAMP NEAR FORT HAMILTON,
Aug. 13, 1861.

I respectfully decline to comply with the within requisition of the honorable Judge of the Kings County Court.

GOVERNEUR MORRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

The case will be heard on the return to-day. It is supposed, however, that the Court will deem the return sufficient, because the original order was for the production of two of the soldiers, and the names of the 150 were inserted subsequently by counsel.

TROOPS NEAR FORT HAMILTON.—The First Regiment Long Island Volunteers, Col. JULIUS ADAMS, is encamped near Fort Hamilton, having left Fort Schuyler on Wednesday last. They are uniformed and fully equipped, with the exception of having the Springfield-altered musket in place of the Minié rifle. The corps will receive the latter arm within a few days, and will immediately thereafter proceed to the seat of war. The Continental Guard, Col. JAMES H. PERRY, is also encamped just outside of Fort Hamilton, and will be ready for service within a week or ten days.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Yesterday morning, at about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the oil factory of Messrs. FARSGLAND & CAPER, at No. 332 First-street, Eastern District, which damaged property to the value of about $3,000. Mr. JOSEPH PAAR, of Suffolk-street, New-York, who was at work in the factory, was burned to death, and a young man named EDWARD FARRELL was also severely burned. There was no insurance upon the property.

A PROFESSOR OF HUMBUG ARRESTED.—A quasi doctor, who professes to cure all kinds of diseases through some supernatural agency, was brought before the Mayor yesterday for obtaining $25 from a poor man under false pretences. It seems the complainant is a cripple, and the learned doctor promised to cure him for $25. Of course the cure was not effected, and he demanded a return of the money. Upon refunding, the accused was permitted to go at large to seek other dupes.

THE BALTIMORE REBELS.—The Baltimore Police Commissioners are still safely lodged at Fort Lafayette, and no further action has been taken by the authorities to enforce the writ of *habeas corpus* in their case. The report that the Sheriff had applied to Major-Gen. DURYEE for a sufficient force to enforce obedience to the order of the Court, was a *canard*, conceived in the brains of idlers about the City Hall.

A Novel Cause of Expulsion.

Our readers will probably remember that on motion of Hon. G. J. TUCKER, M. MCMAHON, Esq., was expelled from the Breckinridge State Committee, on the alleged ground that he held a position in the Custom-house. Mr. TUCKER neglected to state that he was appointed by Mr. SCHELL: though that fact might not have saved him from expulsion in face of the following letter which Mr. M. had written to the editor of the Albany *Evening Standard*:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.

FRIEND GRIFFIN: As I cannot be present at the meeting of our State Central Committee to-morrow, at the Delevan House, I would thank you to represent me on that occasion, and for that purpose inclose you a substitution. Our opinions and feelings being in unison, as to the present sad condition of our country, it is unnecessary for me to offer any suggestions as to your course or action in the proceedings of the Committee. Let me say, however, that I expect that any motion to oppose or calculated to annoy or embarrass the Government of the United States (representing the finest, the happiest and most prosperous country and people that ever existed on earth) shall meet with your most strenuous opposition, as also any movement tending to give aid and comfort to the enemy in the nature of so-called "peace resolutions" or otherwise. The problem of man's capacity for self-government is now being tried in the terrible crucible of human gore and carnage, and instinct will cause the heart of every one who desires an affirmative solution, and who sincerely loves true liberty to bound to the support of the Constitution and the majesty and supremacy of our equal, just and benignant Laws.

Should, however, the action of the Committee, through a majority of its members, be averse to these views, I wish you, in the name of my loyal National Democratic constituents, to protest earnestly against such action and retire from the meeting. Very truly, yours,

M. MCMAHON.

Obituary.

Mr. Walter R. Danforth, fourth Mayor of Providence, died in that city on Aug. 11. He was born in Providence in 1787, graduated at Brown University in 1805. Until 1818 he was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the County, and in 1820 became Editor and joint proprietor of the Providence *Gazette*, which warmly advocated the interests of the Federalists. Subsequently he became connected with the *Microcosm*, the *Express*, and later still with the *Republican Herald*. Gen. Jackson, whom he ardently supported, appointed him Collector of Customs at Providence in 1829. He held this post until 1841, when he retired to private life, leaving that in 1853 to assume the duties of the Mayoralty. In 1855 he was elected to the General Assembly, holding his seat for a single term.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS give tone, vigor and energy to the system when all other medicines fail. Only 25 cents.

Artificial Legs, (Palmer,) the Most Perfect, approved and useful. Arms of superior excellence; feet for limbs shortened by hip disease, unique, useful and comely. Appliances for diseased limbs, varicose veins, &c. DR. E. D. HUDSON, No. 2 Clinton Hall.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

RIKER—EDWARDS.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Davidson, RICHARD RIKER to HARRIET A. EDWARDS, only daughter of Charles P. Edwards, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

HEARD.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 16, LOUISE L., infant daughter of Charles and Eleanor Heard, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 47 Pike-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 16, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. MARY A., wife of John W. Thompson, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. Mitchell, No. 150 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the family, also Empire Lodge No. 64, Lebanon Encampment No. 12, I. O. of O. F., and Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CARSON.—On Thursday, Aug. 15, after a short but severe illness, FANNY, daughter of Robert and Ann Carson, aged 9 months.

Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

STEPHENS.—In Harlem, on Friday, Aug. 16, of consumption, MARIA BARNUM, wife of Edward Stephens.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the house in 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Carmel, Putnam County, for interment on Monday morning, by Harlem Railroad 8½ o'clock train.

FARNHAM.—In Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, Col. NOAH L. FARNHAM, of the Eleventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 32 years.

The officers and members of the First New-York Fire Zouaves, the Fire Department, the Seventh Regiment, and the friends of the family generally, are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 17th inst., at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven by the 12:15 train.

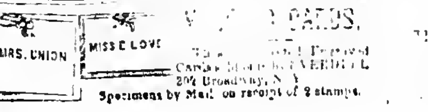
CREIGHTON.—At Beechwood, near Tarrytown, the residence of her brother, Rev. Dr. Creighton, on Friday morning, Aug. 16, ELIZABETH BRADFORD CREIGHTON, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mary's Church, Beechwood, on Monday, Aug. 19, at 5½ o'clock P. M. The 3:30 train of the Hudson River Railroad will stop at Scarborough Station, where carriages will be in waiting. The 6:40 down train will also stop at the same Station.

STILLWELL.—At New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 14, suddenly, RICHARD STILLWELL, late merchant of New-York City, aged 72 years.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church [illegible] st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday morning [illegible] o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the [illegible] respectfully invited to attend.

BARON.—At Coshocton, Ohio, on Friday, [illegible] short illness, Mr. THOMAS BARON [illegible] months and 25 days.



[illegible] CARDS. [illegible] 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail on receipt of 2 stamps.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 439.—AUG. 16, 1861.
57, 75, 56, 65, 6, 66, 62, 53, 31, 2, 27, 20, 37.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 440.—AUG. 16, 1861.
59, 41, 25, 31, 4, 44, 46, 43, 15, 72, 40, 73, 30.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the [illegible] Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race. In our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.

MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.—TREASURY BUILDING, Aug. 1, 1861.—The Resident Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission acknowledges the following donations for the relief of the Volunteer forces:

From the Woman's Central Relief Committee, New-York—Drawers, 253 pairs; socks, 123 pairs; slippers, 7 pairs; handkerchiefs, 335; hospital caps, 42; pillows, 72; pin-cushions, needle-books, 200; shirts, 1,220; sheets, 352; cushions, 2; eye-shades, 110; wrappers, 114; lint, 60; towels, 779; pillow-cases, 641; Havelocks, 1,300; flannel bandages, 68; testaments, 16; whisky, 6 kegs; delicacies, about 200 jars and parcels.

From the Ladies' Relief Society, Reformed Dutch Church, New-York—Mosquito nets, 2; dressing gowns, 18; sheets, 27; drawers, 12 pairs; shirts, 30; blankets, (old,) 3; towels, 60; pillow-cases, 16; handkerchiefs, 61; eye-shades, 18; linen towels, (old,) 40; white flannel, 6 yards; castile soap, 13 pieces; pin-cushions, mosquito netting, &c.

From Dr. Saterlee, New-York—Towels, 958; sheets, 241; pillow-cases, 1,120; shirts, 1,191; straw cushions, 12; hair cushions, 24; wrappers, 164; bed-gowns, 51; pads and pad lint, 17; lint and old linen, 1 trunk; drawers, 4 pairs, adhesive plaster, 45 yards; napkins, 156; handkerchiefs, 122; lint, 9 boxes; bandages, old linen, 30 boxes; camels' hair pencils, 1 paper box; sponges, 1 box; ligatures and wax, 1 box; carb. ammonia, 1 bottle; aromatic vinegar, 1 bottle; aqua ammonia, 1 bottle; citric acid, 1 bottle; chloform mixture.

From the Ladies of Harlem, New-York—Shirts, 79; dressing-gowns, 8; sheets, 17; pillow-ticks, 4; pillow-cases, 22; towels, 58; handkerchiefs, 42; drawers, 6 pairs; socks, 9 pairs; bandages, 148; lint, 1 box; farina, 17 papers; jellies, 1 box; brandy, 1 bottle; old linen, flannel, &c.

From the Ladies of Newport, R. I.—Sheets, 13; shirts, 50; slippers, 13 pairs; flannel bandages, 12; pillow-cases, 8; flannel dressing gowns, 23; handkerchiefs, 72; towels, 43; table-cloths, 5; drawers, 25 pairs; ring-cushions, 12.

From the Soldiers' Aid Society, Morristown, N. J.—Shirts, 34; drawers, 10 pairs; bandages, 52; mosquito net, 1.

From Mrs. Dr. Parker, New-York Ladies' Relief Association—Sheets, 60; towels, 156; old linen, 3 bundles; old table-cloths, 1 bundle; old shirts and drawers, 1 bundle; old shirts, pillow-cases, 1 bundle.

From the Ladies of Huntington, Long Island—Drawers, 21 pairs; socks, 56 pairs; body bandages, 25; handkerchiefs, 78; sheets, 18; pillow-cases, [illegible]; shirts, [illegible]; jelly, 6 jars.

From the Ladies of Providence, Penn.—Dressing gowns, 12; flannel bandages, 13; pillow-cases, 12; sheets, 11; drawers, 26 pairs; shirts, 27; towels, 53; slippers, 21 pairs.

From the Jersey City Ladies' Relief Society—Shirts, 61; sheets, 42; needle-books, pin-cushions, 90; towels, 24; pillow-sacks, 23; bed sacks, 12; pillow-cases, 82; lint, 3 boxes.

From the Ladies of Sutton, Mass.—Shirts, 56; towels, 24; sheets, 7.

From the Ladies of Westchester, Penn.—Shirts, 54; towels, 10; socks, 24 pairs; sheets, 3; dressing-gowns, 4.

From Norwich, Conn.—Shirts, 34; socks, 5 pairs; lint, 1 bundle.

From Ladies of Greenfield Hill, Conn.—Hospital shirts, 51; drawers, 52; currant jelly, 330 pounds.

From Mrs. H. E. B., of Rensselaer, N. Y.—Shirts, 12; drawers, 12 pairs; towels, 12; handkerchiefs, 12.

From Ladies' Aid Society, Mattinecock, N. Y.—Socks, 18 pairs; havelocks, 31; shirts, 8; sheets, 14; napkins, 12.

From James Briggs, N. E., Dutchess Co., N. Y.—Pillow, 1; lint, 1 bundle; currants, 1 jar; socks, 2 pairs; dried fruit, 2 bags.

From Ladies' Palmer Dépôt, Mass.—Dressing gowns, 16; towels, 99; handkerchiefs, 58; shirts, 67; drawers, 45.

From New-Bedford Soldiers' Relief Society—Shirts, 105; drawers, 114 pairs; towels, 25; sheets, 2.

From Ladies of Vth Ward, Providence, R. I.—Shirts, 43; drawers, 9 pairs; sheets, 21; jellies, 1 box.

From John Jay, Katonah, N. Y.—Dressing-gowns, 100; shirts, 44.

From Mrs. John M. Forbes, Boston, Mass.—Shirts, 18; pillow-cases, 36; bathing towels, 10s.

From New-York—Tea, 4 half-chests.

From Hamburgh, N. Y.—Jelly, 36 jars.

From *Evening Post* Job Printing-office, New-York—Pamphlets, 1 box.

From Miss Lizzie H. Peck, Roxbury, Mass.—Currant jelly, 16 jars.

From the Ladies' Volunteer Aid Society, New-Utrecht, N. Y.—Shirts, 22.

From H. L. Gamble, Hackensack, N. J.—Jelly, 11 jars.

From Coolidge & Young, New-York—Sprits, 5 bbls.

From —— —Splints, 1 box, 24 sets.

From James M. Shaw, New-York—Glass and chinaware, 1 box.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Resident Secretary.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry Hill.)
[illegible] School Year commences Sept. 23. The location is [illegible] the school offers advantages for a thorough [illegible] education. For circulars, apply [illegible] Professor in the School,) No. 30 West [illegible] Miss AIKEN, Principal.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
DAVIS' CARTHAGE.

CARTHAGE AND HER REMAINS: Being an Account of the Excavations and Researches on the Site of the Phœnician Metropolis in Africa and other Adjacent Places. Conducted under the Auspices of Her Majesty's Government. By Dr. N. DAVIS, F. R. G. S. Profusely Illustrated with Maps, Wood-cuts, Chromo-Lithographs, &c., &c. 8vo., Muslin, $2 50.

Dr. Davis' name will be quoted for ages to come in every discussion about Carthage.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The old city of Dido, and the adjacent territory of that splendid but little known African Republic, live again in the singular resurrection now going on; and in this volume just issued the reader is enabled, by means of the letter press and of the numerous steel engravings, chromo-lithographs, aquatints and wood-cuts, to derive a faithful idea of the interesting specimens of ancient art which Dr. Davis has rescued from the sandy oblivion of the desert.—*New-York Evening Post.*

Dr. Davis here gives to the world a book containing much more than the narrative of his adventures in the work of excavation. To him belongs the honor of the first reproduction of valuable Carthaginian remains. The illustrations to the work are capital.—*Globe.*

Dr. Davis's excavations on Carthage brought rich treasures to light—mosaic, fragments of figures, coins, and numerous Punic inscriptions.—*Morning Post.*

Dr. Davis has done his work well.—*Athenæum.*

There can be but one opinion as to the consummate ability with which Dr. Davis accomplished his most interesting enterprise and the exceeding value of his discoveries.—*Spectator.*

This narrative cannot fail to attract a large share of public attention. It is profusely and admirably illustrated.

Much amusement and instruction is to be derived from it. Scholars owe a considerable debt of gratitude to Dr. Davis for his exertions.—*Critic.*

II.
SEASONS WITH THE SEA-HORSES;
OR,
SPORTING ADVENTURES IN THE NORTHERN SEAS.
By JAMES LAMONT, Esq., F.G.S.
With Map and numerous Illustrations.
8vo. Muslin, $1 75.

This is the most interesting and exciting volume descriptive of Arctic sporting that we have met with for some time. The plan followed by the author and his companion, Lord David Kennedy, was one which is not very often adopted. They hired a small whaling sloop, with a complete crew, and every thing requisite for a season in the Spitsbergen waters, and leaving their smaller yacht to cruise about with such orders as would enable them to join her as they pleased, they proceeded at once to the home of the walrus and the seal. The author enters *con amore* into the subject, and describes the perils and the pleasures of chasing the seal, the walrus, the polar bear, the reindeer, and the white whale in the icy solitudes of the North, with all the zeal of a true sportsman.—*Critic.*

This handsome volume is eminently attractive. It is full of perils and hair-breadth 'scapes. In point of interest it may bear comparison with the narrative of Gordon Cumming.—*Bell's Life.*

A very pleasant, entertaining narrative.—*Literary Gazette.*

His vivid account of the sports of the North. Entertaining, thoughtful, and spirit-stirring.—*Spectator.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have lately Published:

FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "Dr. Thorne," "The Bertrams," "The Three Clerks," "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," "Orley Farm," &c. With Illustrations by MILLAIS. 12mo, Muslin, $1.

"Framley Parsonage," that captivating tale.—*Athenæum.*

DU CHAILLU'S EQUATORIAL AFRICA. Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa: with Accounts of the Manners and Customs of the People, and of the Chase of the Gorilla, the Crocodile, Leopard, Elephant, Hippopotamus and other Animals. By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, Muslin, $3. (Uniform with *Livingstone, Barth* and *Burton.*)

A DAY'S RIDE. A Life's Romance. By CHARLES LEVER, Author of "Charles O'Malley," "Gerald Fitzgerald," "The Martins of Cro' Martin," "Maurice Tiernay," "One of Them," &c., &c. 8vo. Paper, 50 cents.

SILAS MARNER, the Weaver of Raveloe. By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," and "Scenes of Clerical Life." 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents; Paper, 60 cents.

TRUMPS. A Novel. By GEO. WM. CURTIS. Illustrated by HOPPIN. 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY. By GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON, authors of "The Queens of Society." Illustrated by H. BROWNE and JAMES GODWIN, and engraved by the BROTHERS DALZIEL. 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS: from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort. With a full View of the English-Dutch Struggle against Spain, and of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada. By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., D. C. L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." New Edition. 2 vols., 8vo, Muslin, $4; Sheep, $4 50; Half Calf, $6.

PRIMARY OBJECT LESSONS for a Graduated Course of Development. A Manual for Teachers and Parents, with Lessons for the Proper Training of the Faculties of Children. By N. A. CALKINS. Illustrations. 12 mo, Muslin, $1.

WILLSON'S READERS. A Series of School and Family Readers: Designed to teach the Art of Reading in the most Simple, Natural and Practical Way; embracing in their Plan the whole range of Natural History and the Physical Sciences; aiming at the highest degree of Usefulness, and Splendidly Illustrated. Consisting of a Primer and Seven Readers. By MARCIUS WILLSON. The Primer, and First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers now ready. Prices 15, 20, 30, 50, 66 cents, and $1.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above Works by Mail, postage free, (for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles,) on receipt of the price.

JUST PUBLISHED:

I.
RODMAN DRAKE'S AMERICAN FLAG. Illustrated by F. O. C. DARLEY, with an illuminated cover by John A. Hows, and the music by Geo. Dana, Jr., from Bellini. Issued uniform in size and style with our illustrated edition of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Price 25 cents.

II.
PICTURES OF SOUTHERN LIFE, SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY, in Letters to the London *Times*. By WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, LL.D., Special Correspondent. Size 12mo., 144 pages, paper. Price 25 cents. This pamphlet contains all of Mr. Russell's celebrated letters from the South.

Nearly ready. GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By CHAS. DICKENS. Illustrated by F. O. C. Darley. Two volumes, uniform with our "Illustrated Household Edition" of the Works of Charles Dickens." Price 75 cents per vol.

JAMES G. GREGORY, Publisher,
(Successor to W. A. Townsend & Co.,)
No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

CHOICE MILITARY GOODS.
STANDS OF REGIMENTAL AND NATIONAL COLORS.
TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,
Invite attention of the military public to their new
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT,
which will be found to comprise everything pertaining to the
PERSONAL OR CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER

Officers studying the necessities of active service and the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine their large collection of
FOREIGN ARMS, UNIFORMS AND MISCELLANEOUS TRAPPINGS

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.
CAMP ASTOR, RIKER'S ISLAND.
This Regiment will positively leave for the seat of war next week. A few first-class men will be received for the reserve. Uniforms, equipments, &c., furnished immediately. Recruits will be forwarded from the tent on Union-square by Lieut. Thwait.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting, and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

TO MILITARY MEN.—A COMPETENT MAN, who can get two companies, and can pay his share of expenses in the regiment, can have the post of major in a regiment accepted by the Secretary of War and now in camp. Address A., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.
Absolutely purer, made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days, never sours, contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 141 East 14th-st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 448 6th-av., one door above 27th-st.; No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st., and at No. 375 8th-av., near 29th-st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City. DAVIES & CO.

PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PRINCESS CLOTILDE,
DUCHESS D'ABRANTES.
These distinguished visitors have just visited our new Gallery and favored us with the first sitting in the United States, for visiting card and other Photographs. Copies for sale.
C. D. FREDRICKS & CO.,
No. 587 Broadway.

LETTERS FOR SECEDED STATES
CAN BE FORWARDED BY
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
by observing the following directions:
Inclose each letter in a United States Government Envelope—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will not answer. The Company will forward and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.
The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight; each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.
At points through the States where Adams' Express have no offices, mail the letter under cover to Adams' Express Company, New-York or Louisville, and inclose the amount as above.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Recent Battle Near Springfield—The Death of Lyon—Superior Numbers of the Rebels—Why Was Not Gen. Lyon Reinforced?

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

The meagre accounts thus far received induce the belief that the conduct of the Government forces in the battle near Springfield, Missouri, will leave no cause for shame or regret; while their noble commander, LYON, who met death at the head of his column, in the act of charging upon the rebels, has left to his country a heroic memory to be treasured up for all time. His death was a fitting termination of his brilliant career, in which we ever hear of him as attacking, charging and routing the enemy. NAPOLEON would, by instinct, have set his heart upon LYON, if he had lived in France half a century ago. Old Connecticut may well be proud of him. His heroic story will inspire the youth of that State with ideas above wooden nutmegs.

The news of a defeat or a check to our arms is saddening, but that our troops made a good fight against almost triple odds, is inspiring. But the question naturally arises, why was the odds against us in Missouri? How is it that, at every important point, the rebels are in superior force? All active operations have been paralyzed during the whole Spring and Summer at Norfolk, in consequence of the superiority of the enemy. At this point we have been held at bay, and, at length, when an attack upon the rebel camp is made, the repulse is explained by the declaration that we went on the field with fifteen or eighteen thousand, and met the enemy with thirty-five to fifty thousand, with a reserve as large as the active force. It is undeniable that, when the battle of Bull Run was fought, there was at least sixty-five or seventy thousand men in MCDOWELL's Division, in the vicinity of Washington; but for some reason, only fifteen or eighteen thousand could be brought into action. At Harper's Ferry we could do nothing on account of the superior forces of the enemy under JOHNSTON; and at length we have been outnumbered in Missouri and driven back by the rebels.

For some weeks the *Press* has endeavored to atone for a too presumptuous criticism of military affairs by a degree of meekness or silence which is scarcely consistent with its boasted independence, and rather disproportioned to the necessities of the case. But in the meantime the people will think and talk, and it is needless to disguise the fact that there exists great dissatisfaction with the management of public affairs. How is it, they ask, that with three to four times the population, ten or twenty times the pecuniary and other resources of war, and with the prestige of an old and organized Government, the rebels can always bring more men into the field than the supporters of law and order? It cannot be laid to a want of patriotic ardor, for the difficulty with the Government has been to restrain the people, who have shown a disposition to rush to battle, which not even the rebels have exhibited. Regiment after regiment has been raised and tendered to the War Department, but rejected, for some reason which the people cannot understand. It is said that the Government accepts all it can provide for. But it is not explained how the rebels, with their destitution of money, credit and munitions of war, manage to accept more regiments than we do, and to provide for them. We hear much of their destitution, their disorganization and their lack of arms, but they nevertheless keep together, and manage to outnumber us on every important field of battle.

The brief telegraphic account of the battle at Springfield informs us that Gen. FREMONT would immediately send forward reinforcements to meet our retreating forces at Rolla. The battle was expected for weeks before it occurred, and for at least one week it was known that the enemy had two or three times as many men as Gen. LYON. Then why in the name of all that is rational were not the reinforcements sent forward before the battle occurred? Three or four regiments might have changed the fate of the day, and converted defeat into victory. It cannot be pretended that it was less safe to send away the reinforcements from St. Louis and Cairo before the battle than after the defeat. If the reinforcements were on the way when the battle took place, the case will wear a different aspect; but if they were held in reserve until eight thousand could try its strength with twenty-one or twenty-three thousand, the folly of such conduct cannot be defended.

I am fully aware of the incompetency of civilians to comprehend the wisdom of military movements *while they are yet pending*. But when the event has demonstrated their folly, no such plea in abatement of criticism will answer. It is not one man in a million who could speak with the tongue of eloquence, or write, or paint, or chisel with the hand of genius, but the millions may judge of the result. I know nothing of the art of war, but I know that five or six millions of rebels, surrounded by their disaffected slaves, would be no match for a nation of twenty millions of loyal freemen, if the same talent, vigor and devotion were employed in guiding and applying the forces of the Union as we have seen arrayed against it. It is in vain that we shut our eyes. It is in vain that the Press is silent. Criticism may be carried to an excess, but reticence will not amend matters, nor screen glaring incompetency from the censure of an intelligent public.

OBSERVER.

"Foreign Officers."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication under the above heading, which appeared in this morning's TIMES, reflects so unjustly on that brave class of men, as must certainly provoke a reply from any impartial person better acquainted with German officers than the writer of the article alluded to seems to be. A desire of pay and advancement is certainly a partial inducement for men who come over to offer themselves and their swords to the Government. But who will deny that a large number, even the majority of them, are prompted only by their innate love of true liberty; a desire to fight the battles of freedom against what they justly suppose to be the most shameful harbarism on the face of the globe.

Perhaps your correspondent will one day discover that men like STEUBEN, DE KALB, MUHLENBERG, and a host of other Revolutionary heroes, who with their blood watered the tree of our liberty, were only guided by sordid and mercenary motives. Whether or not these "Foreign Officers" will prove to be an acquisition to our Army, can be best decided by the splendid behavior of the French and English foreign legions, and the bearing and discipline of regiments like BLENKER'S, VON GILSA'S, VON STEINWEHR'S, all officered by "Foreign Officers." But when your correspondent says these German officers possess no military knowledge, for want of military schools there, then his ignorance is only equaled by his presumption in asserting these men come here, lacking the ability to do well at home. Let me tell this military critic that no German officer can wear an epaulette without a previous four years' training at one of the military academies, equal in all respects to those of France or America. And let me further inform him, that even the smallest waisted Lieutenant off the streets of Munich or Berlin would in many instances be a valuable instructor or substitute for many of our Generals or field officers, whose military knowledge has been acquired either in lawyers' offices, the counting-room, or the political conventions.

M. W.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

ROLLA, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 15.

We are indebted to the correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* for the following intelligence:

Mr. INGRAHAM, a Union clerk in a secession store in Springfield, arrived here this morning. He reports that four regiments of rebel cavalry, under Gen. RAINS, entered Springfield Sunday noon and hoisted a secession flag on the Court-house, amidst the noisy demonstrations of the troops and a few resident sympathizers.

Our wounded soldiers in the hospital had not been molested. It was announced that only the Home Guards would be the subjects of resentment. The rebels purchased everything in the streets, paying any price demanded in Confederate scrip. They were particularly anxious to get shoes, some of the regiments being entirely barefooted.

Capt. JUNSST, one of Gen. SIEGEL's skirmishers, who was wounded in the battle, reports that Gen. SIEGEL's attack on the rear of the rebels' camp was a complete surprise to them; that they were driven back toward Gen. LYON's command in front with great slaughter—their dead lying in heaps on the field, and that for the first half hour Gen. SIEGEL did not lose a man. Subsequently our troops were subjected to a murderous cross fire from a number of the enemies cannon, throwing a perfect shower of grape and shells into our ranks. After driving the rebels back about a mile and a half. Gen. SIEGEL drew off his force and fell back on Springfield.

Wagons containing the families of Union men continue to arrive. More than one half the population of Springfield have left, and the farmers along the route to this place are abandoning their homes.

It is reported that Gen. SIEGEL's command is only about fifteen miles from here. His arrival may be expected to-day or to-morrow.

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 16.

An extra of the Houston *Telegraph*, dated the 10th, reports a fight, on the 25th of July, between Col. BAYLOR's command and the National troops at Fort Fillmore, resulting in the defeat of the latter, with 30 killed and wounded. Two Lieutenants were killed.

The Southerners were unhurt. The Nationals fled and were pursued, and the whole command taken prisoners—500 in number.

The mail to Tucson has been cleaned out by the Apaches, and all hands killed.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 16.

Tennessee passengers report that Representative NELSON has been released and that Parson BROWNLOW is still unmolested.

The Louisville *Journal* says that men professing to be Unionists ship goods marked for Union men at Cairo and other places, which are put off at Smithland and Paducah, and then shipped up the Tennessee River, for the railroad crossing there.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says the pledges of rice, cotton, money, grain, &c., cannot fall short of twenty or thirty millions of dollars.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, July 16.

Little Rock dispatches of the 16th say that Gen. MCCULLOCH's victory is fully confirmed. A fight occurred Saturday eight miles south of Springfield. The enemy took the Confederate pickets prisoners, and surprised the main body. A bloody and desperate encounter ensued, with great loss on both sides. Five regiments of Missourians became panic stricken, and were thrown into disorder. They fled, and Gen. PRICE made two ineffectual attempts to rally them. The Louisiana regiment gallantly suffered terribly. Gen. PRICE led the Third and Fifth Arkansas regiments in a splendid charge.

Gen. MCCULLOCH, in a letter dated 11th says: "The victory is ours. The battle lasted six and a half hours. Our loss is great. Gen. LYON is among the dead. We took six pieces of artillery from Gen. SIEGEL, destroyed his command, and took many prisoners and small arms. Confederate loss from two to four hundred killed and wounded. Gen. SIEGEL's forces were pursued to Springfield, where it was thought we would attack him. A Captain caught Gen. SIEGEL, but he was rescued. He was shot at and is believed to be wounded. Col. SWEENEY, of the National Army was killed. The enemy's loss was from 2,300 to 8,000.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Gen. MCCULLOCH has sent forces after Gen. SIEGEL's command, about twenty miles from Springfield. Gen. HARDEE met and captured the whole National force, and is now bringing it in!!

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, Aug. 16.

The trial by court-martial of Col. MCCUNN, of the Thirty-seventh New-York Regiment, for ungentlemanly and unofficer-like conduct, commenced this morning. The charge was preferred by the Lieutenant of the Provost-Marshal's Guard at Washington, with Gen. KEYS, President.

In consequence of the increased shipments of stock over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, the cars belonging to that Company, and in use by the Government, have been returned.

Lieut. GIBSON, aid to Gen. FRANKLIN, while out with a scouting party to-day, and when about a mile beyond Bailey's Cross Roads, was fired upon by a man concealed in the woods, the ball passing through his cap.

HON. CALEB B. SMITH ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Aug. 16.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH this evening made a most eloquent speech on public affairs, to a vast and enthusiastic audience, on Market-square.

News from California by the Pony Express

OUTER TELEGRAPH STATION, Eighty miles from Fort Kearney, Friday, Aug. 16.

The Pony Express, with late advices from San Francisco for the Agent of the Associated Press, passed this point at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. The following is the latest news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 7—P. M.

Arrived 5th, steamer *Sonora*, Panama. Sailed 3d, *Asaland*, George's Island; 6th, bark *Watcher*, Kanaza.

The market is quiet, and prices unchanged, and there is no disposition to operate till the receipt of definite information of the tariff changes.

The news that 15,000 troops are to be enlisted in California to protect the Overland Emigrant Route has started up a good deal of military enthusiasm in all the towns, in advance of the arrival of instructions as to how this force is to be organized. There will probably be difficulty in enlisting the number of men, though most of our soldiers are disappointed that the call is not for troops to serve in active war, as it exists, than to perform monotonous duty on the plains.

The new Sunday law, which requires all places of amusement where liquors are sold to be closed on the Sabbath, was not strictly observed on the day when it was to begin to take affect. It will soon be legally tested.

A large brewery in Russian Hall, was destroyed by fire last Saturday night, resulting in a loss of $10,000.

J. C. PALMER, of the late banking-house of PALMER, COOK & Co., left for the East by the Overland Mail, on the 5th, for the purpose, it is stated, of taking charge of the commissariat under Gen. FREMONT.

Rations for Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One great obstacle to the free enlistment of volunteers, is the quality and quantity of rations furnished them by the contractors in this City. Our attention was drawn to this subject by reading a list of proposals published by you a few days since, drawn out by Gen. ARTHUR's advertisement. One party offers to furnish cooked rations for the troops at 23½ cents, and raw at 17 cents. What kind of food must that be which costs cooked and served only 23½ cents a day per man, including a profit to the contractor? Cow Beef at 4 cents per lb., Black Moscovado Sugar at 4½ cents per lb., Chicory and Coffee at 9 or 10 cents per lb., and other things in proportion, may possibly be served at such figures, but not full rations at that. No wonder enlistment flags at a prospect of from four to six weeks diet on such [illegible]. Let Gen. ARTHUR give a fair price—say 30 or 35 cents—[illegible] that a fair quality of Sugar, Coffee, Beef, Bread and vegetables be served to those who are our great [illegible]

in this struggle. He should also see that those having contracts are capable of filling them, and that they give good and sufficient bonds for the fulfillment of their obligation to the State and to the soldier. If the contracts are given to persons under the last restriction, we can soon fill up our regiments. *

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A STATEN ISLAND MYSTERY.—Yesterday morning, a man, apparently about 27 years old, was found hanging from the limb of a tree in a thicket in the rear of Mr. DAYTON's residence, near the Finger-Board road leading from New-York avenue to Camp Scott, Staten Island. He was dead when found, and, to all appearance, had been hanging there for two or three days. He was an entire stranger in the place, and nothing was found upon his body to indicate his name or residence. On Tuesday night last, a servant-girl living in the neighborhood says she heard some soldiers running along the road, near where the body was found, crying, "Hang him! hang him!" and from the peculiar manner in which the body was found suspended to the tree, it is believed that the deceased could not have hung himself. Instead of being suspended by a rope, a twig of the tree was found twiste around his neck, from which the body depended. No marks of violence were discovered upon the person of the deceased, and it is certain that he must have been strangled in this manner, whether by his own act or that of others. There are rumors that a stranger made his appearance at Camp Scott on Tuesday, and was boisterous in proclaiming himself a Secessionist and denouncing the Government soldiers, and it is thought that a party of the volunteers were finally induced to apply to him the argument so generally applied to Union men in that section of the country where his sentiments prevail.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—Prince NAPOLEON, accompanied by a number of members of his suite, and the French Consul, left the City yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, *via* the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on his Western tour, taking a special car to Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh. The Prince expressed a desire to view the magnificent mountain scenery of Pennsylvania, with its vast coal and iron regions through which this road passes towards Pittsburgh. He will proceed to Louisville and St. Louis, and after taking a peep at the Mississippi and shooting a few wild chickens on our Western prairies, will return to the City in about three weeks. The Princess CLOTILDA meanwhile continues her stay hereabouts, accompanied by the Duchess.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, five feet nine inches in height, was found at Pier No. 20 East River. Deceased bad light brown hair and sandy whiskers, and was dressed in a black frock coat, satin vest, and gray pants, embroidered with blue. Deceased had been in the water about ten days. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon it yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, when a verdict of supposed drowning was rendered.... Another body was found yesterday afternoon floating in the dock at Pier No. 21 East River, and the Coroner notified.

A SOLDIER STABBED.—PHILANDER JEFFERDS, a soldier belonging to the Regiment of Scott Rifles, at present located at Staten Island, was brought to the Fourth Precinct Station-House, yesterday, having several very serious stabs inflicted upon him by some person at present unknown, in a Fourth Ward porter-house. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

ANOTHER CHESS PRODIGY.—Mr. J. A. LEONARD, a promising chess amateur of this City, yesterday succeeded in playing three blindfold games of chess, simultaneously, against three average players, at the Morphy Chess Rooms, vanquishing all his antagonists easily.

MOVEMENTS OF MRS. LINCOLN.—Mrs. LINCOLN left yesterday morning for Long Branch. Instead of taking the afternoon boat and stopping at the National Hotel, as the *Herald* predicted she would, she took the morning boat and stopped at the Mansion House.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At about 1½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a boy named EDWARD BOND was caught between a cart and a signpost in Cherry street, and so severely crushed that his life is despaired of. He was taken to the Hospital.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.—DODWORTH's Band will give the second concert of the season at the Mall, Central Park, this afternoon, commencing at 4½ o'clock.

The Funeral of Col. Farnham.

The body of Col. FARNHAM, of the Fire Zouaves, arrived in this City from Washington at 6½ o'clock last evening, and was conveyed directly to the residence of his father, No. 123 West Thirty-eighth-street. The funeral will take place from Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, at 10 o'clock this morning. remains will be taken thence to New-Haven by the 12:15 train, and will be accompanied thither by the second company National Guard, of which deceased was formerly lieutenant. The body was embalmed before leaving Washington, and presents a very life-like and natural appearance.

The Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department; the President of the Fire Department; of the Board of Trustees and of the Fire Commissioners; the commissioned officers of the First Fire Zouaves; the commissioned officers of the Seventh Regiment; a committee of the Second National Guard, and the officers and a committee of Empire Engine No. 42, will assemble at the residence of his father, No. 123 West Thirty-Eighth-street, at 9½ o'clock this morning, and accompany the remains to the Church and to the Dépôt.

The members of the First Fire Zouaves; the members of the Second National Guard, and of the Seventh Regiment generally; the officers and members of Empire Engine Company No. 42 and of the Fire Department generally, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church.

The following has been issued by the commanding officer of the National Guard:

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. —.—In compliance with arrangements made with the family of the late Col. FARNHAM, the officers of this Regiment, from respect to his memory as a faithful associate and brave soldier, will assemble at Head-quarters, in fatigue uniform, (white trousers.) promptly at 8½ o'clock A. M. Saturday, 17th inst., to attend the removal of his remains from his late residence, No. 123 West Thirty-eighth street. The members of the Regiment are invited to be present at the Church corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, in citizens dress—crape on the left arm. at 10 o'clock. By order of

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment.

J. A. LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SOLDIERS' HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—The Sheriff has returned the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge GARRISON, of the County Court, demanding that the 150 soldiers from Texas, released by the rebels on their parole, be brought before that Court to have the question whether they are legally retained in the service or not, determined, with the following indorsement:

HEAD-QUARTERS BATTALION FIRST, THIRD AND EIGHTH INFANTRY, CAMP NEAR FORT HAMILTON, Aug. 13, 1861.

I respectfully decline to comply with the within requisition of the honorable Judge of the Kings County Court. GOVERNEUR MORRIS, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

The case will be heard on the return to-day. It is supposed, however, that the Court will deem the return sufficient, because the original order was for the production of two of the soldiers, and the names of the 150 were inserted subsequently by counsel.

TROOPS NEAR FORT HAMILTON.—The First Regiment Long Island Volunteers, Col. JULIUS ADAMS, is encamped near Fort Hamilton, having left Fort Schuyler on Wednesday last. They are uniformed and fully equipped, with the exception of having the Springfield-altered musket in place of the Minié rifle. The corps will receive the latter arm within a few days, and will immediately thereafter proceed to the seat of war. The Continental Guard, Col. JAMES H. PERRY, is also encamped just outside of Fort Hamilton, and will be ready for service within a week or ten days.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Yesterday morning, at about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the oil factory of Messrs. FARSGLAND & CAPAA, at No. 332 First-street, Eastern District, which damaged property to the value of about $3,000. Mr. JOSEPH PAAR, of Suffolk-street, New-York, who was at work in the factory, was burned to death, and a young man named EDWARD FARRELL was also severely burned. There was no insurance upon the property.

A PROFESSOR OF HUMBUG ARRESTED.—A quasi doctor, who professes to cure all kinds of diseases through some supernatural agency, was brought before the Mayor yesterday for obtaining $25 from a poor man under false pretences. It seems the complainant is a cripple, and the learned doctor promised to cure him for $25. Of course the cure was not effected, and he demanded a return of the money. Upon refunding, the accused was permitted to go at large to seek other dupes.

THE BALTIMORE REBELS.—The Baltimore Police Commissioners are still safely lodged at Fort Lafayette, and no further action has been taken by the authorities to enforce the writ of *habeas corpus* in their case. The report that the Sheriff had applied to Major-Gen. DUTTER for a sufficient force to enforce obedience to the order of the Court, was a *canard*, [illegible] in the brains of idlers about the City Hall.

A Novel Cause of Expulsion.

Our readers will probably remember that on motion of Hon. G. J. TUCKER, M. MCMAHON, Esq., was expelled from the Breckinridge State Committee, on the alleged ground that he held a position in the Custom-house. Mr. TUCKER neglected to state that he was appointed by Mr. SCHELL: though that fact might not have saved him from expulsion in face of the following letter which Mr. M. had written to the editor of the Albany *Evening Standard:*

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.

FRIEND GRIFFIN: As I cannot be present at the meeting of our State Central Committee to-morrow, at the Delevan House, I would thank you to represent me on that occasion, and for that purpose inclose you a substitution. Our opinions and feelings being in unison, as to the present sad condition of our country, it is unnecessary for me to offer any suggestions as to your course or action in the proceedings of the Committee. Let me say, however, that I expect that any motion to oppose or calculated to annoy or embarrass the Government of the United States (representing the finest, the happiest and most prosperous country and people that ever existed on earth) shall meet with your most strenuous opposition, as also any movement tending to give aid and comfort to the enemy in the nature of so-called "peace resolutions" or otherwise. The problem of man's capacity for self-government is now being tried in the terrible crucible of human gore and carnage, and instinct will cause the heart of every one who desires an affirmative solution, and who sincerely loves true liberty to bound to the support of the Constitution and the majesty and supremacy of our equal, just and benignant Laws.

Should, however, the action of the Committee, through a majority of its members, be averse to these views, I wish you, in the name of my loyal National Democratic constituents, to protest earnestly against such action and retire from the meeting. Very truly, yours,

M. MCMAHON.

Habeas Corpus—Martial Law, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It occurs to me, Mr. Editor, that all danger of a conflict between the National and State authorities may be avoided by a declaration and enforcement of Martial Law. While such declaration might be in force, there would be no attempts made by county judges to do what honorable and learned judges of the United States courts would not, in their patriotic wisdom, attempt; or if some notoriety-seeking Justice should be foolish enough to try his powers, he would find a difference between the "say so" of his court and the "do so" of the military authority. A few lessons of this sort would do much towards crushing out Northern sympathy for Southern treason. I am no advocate for National usurpations against State rights. I believe in the rights of the States, and I also believe in the *duty* of the National or United States Government, and one of the most paramount of its duties, is the maintenance of its own authority, for on such maintenance depends not only the rights of the States, but also the rights of persons and property. It is not necessary, however, for the Government to declare martial-law over the whole State, in order to avoid apprehended conflict of authority.

It need only proclaim martial-law to be in force over the places and properties belonging to it, or dock-yards, forts, arsenals, &c., &c. In and over these, the authority and jurisdiction of the Government is supreme, except for the service of civil process by the State authorities, or writs of *habeas corpus*, &c. The right to serve these in these forts and places was reserved to the State, when it ceded the lands and water fronts to the Government; but if the Government, in the exercise of its constitutional authority for the upholding of its laws, declares the existence of martial-law in and over the places and grounds belonging to it, and adjacent thereto, then the civil law, and the right of the State to serve its processes therein, is for the time suspended, and no good citizen, either on or off the bench, will attempt to interfere. Let martial-law be forthwith declared at Fort Lafayette, and all other places where State prisoners are or may be confined.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

Correction.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: There was no "hop" in connection with the oration delivered by me before the United States Chasseurs, in Palace Garden, on the evening of the 15th, as erroneously stated by your reporter. No such thing was contemplated in the programme. If it had been, I should not have been present. I make this correction simply because I think it affects my reputation as a gospel minister who does not believe in worldly conformity. The oration had to be cut short at 9 o'clock, as the companies were formed at that hour to parade as an escort to Gen. WOOL. This was all the "hopping" that was done, and the "lady friends" did not participate in it. I trust you will understand the propriety of inserting this correction, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Col. Slocum.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day, in the list of wounded National officers you have omitted the name of one officer who is as modest as he is brave. I allude to Col. SLOCUM, of Syracuse, in command of the Twenty-seventh (Union) Regiment N. Y. S. V. Col. SLOCUM was shot from his horse, at Bull Run, about 1 o'clock, while giving orders to his regiment, which was in the thickest of the fight. The ball passed through his right thigh, and lodged in his saddle, fortunately without breaking a bone. He is in the Hospital here, and doing well. No one was more conspicuous on that field, for bravery and coolness, than Col. SLOCUM, of Syracuse. Yours, truly, F. S. BOGUE.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS give tone, vigor and energy to the system when all other medicines fail. Only 25 cents.

Artificial Legs, (Palmer,) the Most Perfect, approved and useful. Arms of superior excellence; feet for limbs shortened by hip disease, unique, useful and comely. Appliances for diseased limbs, varicose veins. &c. DR. E. D. HUDSON. No. 2 Clinton Hall.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

RIKER—EDWARDS.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Davidson. RICHARD RIKER to HARRIET A. EDWARDS, only daughter of Charles P. Edwards, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

HEARD.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 16, LOUISE L., infant daughter of Charles and Eleanor Heard, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 47 Pike st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 16, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. MARY A., wife of John W. Thompson, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs C. Mitchell, No. 150 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the family, also Empire Lodge No. 64, Lebanon Encampment No. 12, I. O. of O. F., and Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CARSON.—On Thursday, Aug. 15, after a short but severe illness, FANNY, daughter of Robert and Ann Carson, aged 9 months.

Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

STEPHENS.—In Harlem, on Friday, Aug. 16, of consumption, MARIA BARNUM, wife of Edward Stephens.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the house in 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Carmel, Putnam County, for interment on Monday morning, by Harlem Railroad 8¼ o'clock train.

FARNHAM.—In Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, Col. NOAH L. FARNHAM, of the Eleventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 32 years.

The officers and members of the First New-York Fire Zouaves, the Fire Department, the Seventh Regiment, and the friends of the family generally, are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, corner of 5th av. and 35th st., this day, (Saturday,) the 17th inst., at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven by the 12:15 train.

CREIGHTON.—At Beechwood, near Tarrytown, the residence of her brother, Rev. Dr. Creighton, on Friday morning, Aug. 16, ELIZABETH BRADFORD CREIGHTON, in the 18th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mary's Church, Beechwood, on Monday, Aug. 19, at 5½ o'clock P. M. The 3:30 train of the Hudson River Railroad will stop at Scarborough Station, where carriages will be in waiting. The 6:40 down train will also stop at the same station.

STILLWELL.—At New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 14, suddenly, RICHARD STILLWELL, late merchant of New-York City, aged 62 years.

Funeral service at the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on [illegible] morning, at 11 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BATON.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, on Friday, Aug. 9, after a short illness, Mr. THOMAS BATON, aged 20 years, 2 months and 25 days.

MR. & MRS. UNION — [illegible] LOVE — **WEDDING CARDS.** These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible] by mail on receipt of 3 stamps.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S. KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 439—AUG. 16, 1861.
57, 75, 56, 65, 6, 66, 62, 53, 31, 2, 27, 20, 37.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 440—AUG. 16, 1861.
59, 41, 25, 31, 4, 44, 46, 43, 15, 72, 40, 73, 30.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased to body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.—TREASURY BUILDING, Aug. 1, 1861.—The Resident Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission acknowledges the following donations for the relief of the Volunteer forces:

From the Woman's Central Relief Committee, New-York—Drawers, 293 pairs; socks, 123 pairs; slippers, 7 pairs; handkerchiefs, 335; hospital caps, 42; pillows, 72; pin-cushions, needle-books, 200; shirts, 1,220; sheets, 352; cushions, 2; eye-shades, 110; wrappers, 114; lint, 60; towels, 779; pillow-cases, 641; Havelocks, 1,300; flannel bandages, 68; testaments, 16; whisky, 6 kegs; delicacies, about 200 jars and parcels.

From the Ladies' Relief Society, Reformed Dutch Church, New-York—Mosquito nets, 2; dressing gowns, 18; sheets, 27; drawers, 12 pairs; shirts, 30; blankets, (old,) 3; towels, 60; pillow-cases, 16; handkerchiefs, 61; eye-shades, 18; linen towels, (old,) 40; white flannel, 6 yards; castile soap, 13 pieces; pin-cushions, mosquito netting, &c.

From Dr. Saterlee, New-York—Towels, 558; sheets, 241; pillow-cases, 1,120; shirts, 1,191; straw cushions, 12; hair cushions, 24; wrappers, 164; bed-gowns, 51; pads and pad lint, 17; lint and old linen, 1 trunk; drawers, 4 pairs; adhesive plaster, 45 yards; napkins, 156; handkerchiefs, 122; lint, 9 boxes; bandages, old linen, 30 boxes; camels' hair pencils, 1 paper box; sponges, 1 box; ligatures and wax, 1 box; carb. ammonia, 1 bottle; aromatic vinegar, 1 bottle; aqua ammonia, 1 bottle; citric acid, 1 bottle; chloim mixture.

From the Ladies of Harlem, New-York—Shirts, 79; dressing-gowns, 8; sheets, 17; pillow-ticks, 4; pillow-cases, 22; towels, 58; handkerchiefs, 42; drawers, 6 pairs; socks, 9 pairs; bandages, 148; lint, 1 box; farina, 17 papers; jellies, 1 box; brandy, 1 bottle; old linen, flannel, &c.

From the Ladies of Newport, R. I.—Sheets, 13; shirts, 50; slippers, 13 pairs; flannel bandages, 12; pillow-cases, 8; flannel dressing gowns, 23; handkerchiefs, 72; towels, 43; table-cloths, 5; drawers, 25 pairs; ring-cushions, 12.

From the Soldiers' Aid Society, Morristown, N. J.—Shirts, 34; drawers, 10 pairs; bandages, 52; mosquito-net, 1.

From Mrs. Dr. Parker, New-York Ladies' Relief Association—Sheets, 60; towels, 166; old linen, 3 bundles; old table-cloths, 1 bundle; old shirts and drawers, 1 bundle; old shirts, pillow-cases, 1 bundle.

From the Ladies of Huntington, Long Island—Drawers, 21 pairs; socks, 56 pairs; body bandages, 25; handkerchiefs, 76; sheets, 18; pillow-cases, 8; shirts, 8; jelly, 6 jars.

From the Ladies of Providence, Penn.—Dressing gowns, 12; flannel bandages, 13; pillow-cases, 12; sheets, 11; drawers, 26 pairs; shirts, 27; towels, 53; slippers, 24 pairs.

From the Jersey City Ladies' Relief Society—Shirts, 61; sheets, 42; needle-books, pin-cushions, 90; towels, 21; pillow-sacks, 23; bed sacks, 12; pillow-cases, 52; lint, 3 boxes.

From the Ladies of Sutton, Mass.—Shirts, 56; towels, 24; sheets, 7.

From the Ladies of Westchester, Penn.—Shirts, 64; towels, 10; socks, 24 pairs; sheets, 3; dressing-gowns, 4.

From Norwich, Conn.—Shirts, 34; socks, 5 pairs, lint, 1 bundle.

From Ladies of Greenfield Hill, Conn.—Hospital shirts, 51; drawers, 52; currant jelly, 330 pounds.

From Mrs. H. E. B., of Rensselaer, N. Y.—Shirts, 12; drawers, 12 pairs; towels, 12; handkerchiefs, 12.

From Ladies' Aid Society, Mattinecock, N. Y.—Socks, 18 pairs; havelocks, 31; shirts, 8; sheets, 14; napkins, 12.

From James Briggs, N. E., Dutchess Co., N. Y.—Pillow, 1; lint, 1 bundle; currants, 1 jar; socks, 2 pairs; dried fruit, 2 bags.

From Ladies' Palmer Dépôt, Mass.—Dressing gowns, 16; towels, 59; handkerchiefs, 58; shirts, 67; drawers, 45.

From New-Bedford Soldiers' Relief Society—Shirts, 165; drawers, 114 pairs; towels, 25; sheets, 2.

From Ladies of 7th Ward, Providence, R. I.—Shirts, 43; drawers, 9 pairs; sheets, 21; jellies, 1 box.

From John Jay, Katonah, N. Y.—Dressing-gowns, 100; shirts, 44.

From Mrs. John M. Forbes, Boston, Mass.—Shirts, 18; pillow-cases, 36; bathing towels, 108.

From New-York—Tea, 4 half-chests.

From Hamburgh, N. Y.—Jelly, 36 jars.

From *Evening Post* Job Printing-office, New-York—Pamphlets, 1 box.

From Miss Lizzie H. Peck, Roxbury, Mass.—Currant jelly, 16 jars.

From the Ladies' Volunteer Aid Society, New-Utrecht, N. Y.—Shirts, 22.

From H. L. Gamble, Hackensack, N. J.—Jelly, 11 jars.

From Coolidge & Young, New-York—Spirits, 5 bbls.

From — —Splints, 1 box, 24 sets.

From James M. Shaw, New-York—Glass and chinaware, 1 box.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Resident Secretary.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry Hill.)

The School Year commences Sept. [illegible] The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough [illegible] education. For circulars apply to Dr. W[illegible], Professor in the School, No. 30 West 15th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
DAVIS' CARTHAGE.

CARTHAGE AND HER REMAINS: Being an Account of the Excavations and Researches on the Site of the Phœnician Metropolis in Africa and other Adjacent Places. Conducted under the Auspices of Her Majesty's Government. By Dr. N. DAVIS, F. R. G. S. Profusely illustrated with Maps, Wood-cuts, Chromo-Lithographs, &c., &c. 8vo., Muslin, $2 50.

Dr. Davis' name will be quoted for ages to come in every discussion about Carthage.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The old city of Dido, and the adjacent territory of that splendid but little known African Republic, live again by the singular resurrection now going on; and in this volume just issued the reader is enabled, by means of the letter press and of the numerous steel engravings, chromo-lithographs, aquatints and wood-cuts, to derive a faithful idea of the interesting specimens of ancient art which Dr. Davis has rescued from the sandy oblivion of the desert.—*New-York Evening Post.*

Dr. Davis here gives to the world a book containing much more than the narrative of his adventures in the work of excavation. To him belongs the honor of the first reproduction of valuable Carthaginian remains. The illustrations to the work are capital.—*Globe.*

Dr. Davis's excavations on Carthage brought rich treasures to light—mosaic, fragments of figures, coins, and numerous Punic inscriptions.—*Morning Post.*

Dr. Davis has done his work well.—*Athenæum.*

There can be but one opinion as to the consummate ability with which Dr. Davis accomplished his most interesting enterprise and the exceeding value of his discoveries.—*Spectator.*

This narrative cannot fail to attract a large share of public attention. It is profusely and admirably illustrated.

Much amusement and instruction is to be derived from it. Scholars owe a considerable debt of gratitude to Dr. Davis for his exertions.—*Critic.*

II.
SEASONS WITH THE SEA-HORSES;
OR,
SPORTING ADVENTURES IN THE NORTHERN SEAS.

By JAMES LAMONT, Esq., F.G.S.
With Map and numerous Illustrations.
8vo. Muslin, $1 75.

This is the most interesting and exciting volume descriptive of Arctic sporting that we have met with for some time. The plan followed by the author and his companion, Lord David Kennedy, was one which is not very often adopted. They hired a small whaling sloop with a complete crew, and every thing requisite for a season in the Spitsbergen waters, and leaving their smaller yacht to cruise about with such orders as would enable them to join her as they pleased, they proceeded at once to the home of the walrus and the seal. The author enters *con amore* into the subject, and describes the perils and the pleasures of chasing the seal, the walrus, the polar bear, the reindeer, and the white whale in the icy solitudes of the North, with all the zeal of a true sportsman.—*Critic.*

This handsome volume is eminently attractive. It is full of perils and hair-breadth 'scapes. In point of interest it may bear comparison with the narrative of Gordon Cumming.—*Bell's Life.*

A very pleasant, entertaining narrative.—*Literary Gazette.*

His vivid account of the sports of the North. Entertaining, thoughtful, and spirit-stirring.—*Spectator.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have lately Published:

FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "Dr. Thorne," "The Bertrams," "The Three Clerks," "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," "Orley Farm," &c. With Illustrations by MILLAIS. 12mo. Muslin, $1.

"Framley Parsonage," that captivating tale.—*Athenæum.*

DU CHAILLU'S EQUATORIAL AFRICA. Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa: with Accounts of the Manners and Customs of the People, and of the Chase of the Gorilla, the Crocodile, Leopard, Elephant, Hippopotamus and other Animals. By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, Muslin, $3. (Uniform with *Livingstone, Barth and Burton.*)

A DAY'S RIDE. A Life's Romance. By CHARLES LEVER, Author of "Charles O'Malley," "Gerald Fitzgerald," "The Martins of Cro' Martin," "Maurice Tiernay," "One of Them," &c., &c. 8vo. Paper, 50 cents.

SILAS MARNER, the Weaver of Raveloe. By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," and "Scenes of Clerical Life." 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents; Paper, 50 cents.

TRUMPS. A Novel. By Geo. Wm. CURTIS. Illustrated by HOPPIN. 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY. By GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON, authors of "The Queens of Society." Illustrated by H. BROWNE and JAMES GODWIN, and engraved by the BROTHERS DALZIEL. 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS: from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort. With a full View of the English-Dutch Struggle against Spain, and of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada. By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., D. C. L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." New Edition. 2 vols., 8vo, Muslin, $4; Sheep, $4 50; Half Calf, $6.

PRIMARY OBJECT LESSONS for a Graduated Course of Development. A Manual for Teachers and Parents, with Lessons for the Proper Training of the Faculties of Children. By N. A. CALKINS. Illustrations. 12mo, Muslin, $1.

WILLSON'S READERS. A Series of School and Family Readers: Designed to teach the Art of Reading in the most Simple, Natural and Practical Way: embracing in their Plan the whole range of Natural History and the Physical Sciences, aiming at the highest degree of Usefulness, and Splendidly Illustrated. Consisting of a Primer and Seven Readers. By MARCIUS WILLSON. The Primer, and First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers now ready. Prices 15, 25, 30, 50, 66 cents, and $1.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above Works by Mail, postage free, (for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles,) on receipt of the price.

JUST PUBLISHED.

I.
RODMAN DRAKE'S AMERICAN FLAG. Illustrated by F. O. C. DARLEY, with an Illuminated cover by John A. Hows, and the music by Geo. Danskin, from Bellini. Issued uniform in size and style with our illustrated edition of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Price 25 cents.

II.
PICTURES OF SOUTHERN LIFE, SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY, in Letters to the London *Times*. By WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, LL. D., Special Correspondent. Size 12mo., 144 pages, paper. Price 25 cents. This pamphlet contains all of Mr. Russell's celebrated letters from the South.

Nearly ready: GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By CHAS. DICKENS. Illustrated by F. O. C. Darley. Two volumes, uniform with our "Illustrated Household Edition of the Works of Charles Dickens." Price 75 cents per vol.

JAMES G. GREGORY, Publisher,
(Successor to W. A. Townsend & Co.,)
No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

CHOICE MILITARY GOODS.

STANDS OF REGIMENTAL AND NATIONAL COLORS.

TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, Invite attention of the military public to their new DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT, which will be found to comprise everything pertaining to the PERSONAL OR CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER.

Officers studying the necessities of active service and the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine their large collection of FOREIGN ARMS, UNIFORMS AND MISCELLANEOUS TRAPPINGS.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.
CAMP ASTOR, RIKER'S ISLAND.

This Regiment will positively leave for the seat of war next week. A few first-class men will be received for the reserve. Uniforms, equipments, &c., furnished immediately. Recruits will be forwarded from the tent on Union-square by Lieut. Thwait.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

TO MILITARY MEN.—A COMPETENT MAN, who can get two companies, and can pay his share of expenses in the regiment, can have the post of major in a regiment accepted by the Secretary of War and now in camp. Address A, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely purer; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours, contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 141 East 14th-st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 448 6th-av., one door above 27th-st.; No. 330 4th-av., near 24th-st., and at No. 375 8th-av., near 29th-st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City. DAVIES & CO.

PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PRINCESS CLOTILDE,
DUCHESS D'ABRANTES.

These distinguished visitors have just visited our new Gallery and favored us with the first sitting in the United States, for visiting card and other Photographs. Copies for sale.

C. D. FREDRICKS & CO.,
No. 587 Broadway.

LETTERS FOR SECEDED STATES
CAN BE FORWARDED BY
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,

by observing the following directions:

Inclose each letter in a United States Government Envelope—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will answer. The Company will forward and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.

The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight: each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.

At points through the States where Adams' Express has offices, mail the letter under cover to Adams' Express Company, New-York or Louisville, and inclose the amount as above.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Khersonese	New-York	London	Aug. 22
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ...... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The mails for Havana and Key West, per the *Marion*, will close at 3 P. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Europe by the *Fulton, via* Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Nassau, (N. P.,) per *Karnak*, will close on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON WHO LEFT A SUM OF money at No. 259 South-st., up stairs, can have the same by applying to JOSEPH O'NEILL, at the above place, proving property and paying expenses.

R. S. T.—I ARRIVED IN TOWN ON THE 10TH. Please write, and if possible send remittances.

A LETTER FOR JAS. GEORGE ROWE is at *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY-SCHOOLS, called the DAY-SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartetts, and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, beside some 30 pages of the Elements of Music. This will be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 865,000 copies in 33 months. Prices, paper covers 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed free at the retail price.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—70,000 copies issued the first four months of its publication. It is an entire new work of nearly 200 pages. Many of the tunes and hymns were written expressly for this volume. It will soon be as popular as its predecessor, (Bell No. 1, which has run up to the enormous number of 465,000 copies, in 32 months, outstripping any Sunday School book of its size issued in this country. Also, both volumes are bound in one to accommodate schools wishing them in that form. Prices of Bell No. 2, paper covers, 15c., $12 per 100; bound, 25c., $18 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 30c., $22 per 100. Bell No. 1, paper covers, 13c., $10 per 100; bound, 20c., $15 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 25c., $20 per 100. Bells Nos. 1 and 2 bound together, 40c., $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50c., $40 per 100. Mailed postage free at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, Publishers, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

REV. L. H. VAN DOREN'S SUBJECT on SABBATH MORNING—*Our Nation's Hope only in God.* Our Congress and President have now admitted it. In the EVENING—*God's Two Witnessing Prophets Yet to Come—Their Wonderful Mission and Martyrdom.* A Union Prayer Meeting one half hour before each sermon. West 47th-st., No. 126, near 7th-av.

LIBERTY!—ITS PERILS IN TIMES OF REVOLUTION *and its Safeguards*, will be the subject of the evening's discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M.

PROF. MATTISON, (FORMER PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st.,) will preach in the new Chapel, 41st-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. At 7¾ P. M., Rev. S. REMINGTON, D. D., of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, will preach on *Reverses in a Good Cause as Precursors of Success.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. The rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Rev. JOSEPH HARTWELL, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7¾ o'clock in the evening. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THIRTIETH-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, having been closed several weeks for repairs, will reopen TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. HAVEN, of Boston; at 3 P. M. by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, and at 7¾ P. M. by Dr. HAVEN.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—33D-ST., west of 8th-av.—Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers are welcome. Services during the week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. W. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M. Daily Union Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

REV. ISAAC S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH in the Laight-st. Church (corner of Laight and Varick sts.) TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING. Subjects: In the morning, *Christianity and Reform*; evening, *Slavery and the War.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. FRANCIS MANSFIELD, assistant minister of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 7¾ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach a special sermon in Trenor Hall, corner Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 11 o'clock, A. M., only. Same service next Sabbath, Aug. 25. Regular services will be resumed Sept. 1.

WHO WAS RIGHT?—S. S. SNOW, ("THE Prophet,") who, for proclaiming, years since, the present and approaching war and desolation, was regarded as a madman, will preach at 3 P. M., TO-MORROW, at No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

THE NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., (Rev. Dr. HATFIELD's.) will be open again TO-MORROW, after having been closed for two Sabbaths. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 12th-st.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Preaching at 10½, 3, and at 7¾ o'clock. Rev. J. S. KALLOCH will preach at 3 P. M. Baptism after the evening sermon.

OPEN AIR PREACHING.—NEW-YORK Evangelical Alliance. The Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER, of 38th-st., will preach, D. V., in Astor-place TO-MORROW EVENING, Aug. 18, at 5½ P. M.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. DE WITT TALMAGE, of Syracuse, will preach at 10½ and 4 o'clock TO-MORROW, also, on Aug. 25. Sabbath School at 1¾; Sabbath School meeting at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Rev. WILLIAM WAUDLAW will preach SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz:
No. 14,446.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.
No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.
No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 1s, 1856.
The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 60 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 13TH, A GOLD PATENT LEVER WATCH, gold dial, No. 35,004, Wm Adams, maker, Liverpool, with chain attached. Whoever will return the above to No. 4 Barclay st. will receive a reward of $25, and no questions asked.
W. C. BRYANT, No. 4 Barclay-st.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—AN ITALIAN hound slut, fawn color, white on face and neck; answers to the name of "Fawn." The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving her at No. 296 Bleecker-st., or No. 15 7th-av.

FOUND—IN LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS' STORE, a Porte-monnaie, which will be restored on a description being given. No. 3[illegible] Canal-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel, neat young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and take care of children, can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, would prefer the country; seeks a pleasant home with a private family; has recently worked at her trade. reference for character will be given. Address ELLEN, Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a trustworthy girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; can give the best reference as to honesty, capability, &c. Apply, all this week, at No. 155 Henry-st.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, NURSES, seamstresses, housemaids, &c., for City or country,—free to employers. Highly recommended girls, with from one to eight years' reference, worthy and competent, now in waiting. Families in want of good help would do well to make their selection at the first-class agency, No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., convenient to the railroad depot.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; has no objection to the country; has the best of City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 244 East 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or mind children; has a good disposition. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a neat tidy girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; is willing and obliging. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 110 West 25th-st., corner 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, lately from Boston, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; she understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation, as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linens in style; wages $8. City or country. Call at, or address, No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &C., CHAMBERMAID, &C.—Wanted, situations by two girls—one as cook, washer and ironer; and the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and would be willing to assist in the washing. Good reference, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 347 West 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman, who is a first-rate cook, and a first-rate laundress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good pastry cook; can give best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 Prince-st., between Macdougal and Sullivan sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable Protestant German girl; would not object to do chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 197 East 11th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, with good City references, as plain cook and to do general housework. Call for 2 days at No. 82 East 15th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do any other employment. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 146 3d-av., in the rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes to go out by the day or week; is a good cutter and fitter; is accustomed to make boys' clothing. Call or address at No. 192 East 33d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, by a neat, capable young woman, with two years City reference from her present employer, a situation as general house servant; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, &c., and is a good washer and ironer; is very obliging and willing to please; is clean and neat about her work; no objections to the country; wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A situation by a smart, respectable girl to do general housework, or as good plain cook; is a quiet, deserving servant, not afraid of work; an excellent washer and ironer, and will hire for moderate wages, either in the City or country, references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING young woman, with good City reference, wishes a situation to do housework in a private family; is a good cook and a good baker of bread, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; can enter her place immediately. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes washing and ironing, would like a few gentlemen's washing, or a situation in a family as washer and ironer; best City references. Can be seen at No. 199 Prince-st., between Macdougal and Sullivan sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or grown children; has the very best of City reference; or would be willing to do general housework in a private family in the City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 272 West 28th-st., top floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION to go out by the week or month, as seamstress, by a respectable person; has a machine of her own; would go with it or without; can cut and fit dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages; for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 15 [illegible], corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

A FEW NICE, TIDY, HONEST, WELL-recommended girls,—and none other,—may secure situations in first-class families, as seamstresses, chambermaids and nurses, by applying at the office, No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, a position in a dry-goods, grocery, hardware, shipping, or commission house; is willing to accept any position and to work on a small salary. Address Box No. 1,052 New-York Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH TWO years reference, wishes a situation as coachman and plain vegetable gardener, he understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly, and is a splendid driver, is a good vegetable gardener, is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; can enter his place this day. Call at No. 6[illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a trustworthy and steady young man; he understands all kinds of farmwork, is also a good coachman, and plain gardener, willing to work and make himself useful, wages no object, can give the best of reference. Call at No. 272 Bowery.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN, SOBER, STEADY, well recommended, who thoroughly knows his business, wishes a place as waiter in a private family; is German, speaks English fluently. Address O. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man who has lived in most respectable City families, to whom he will refer for his character. Call or address W. S. BALL, 147 East [illegible]-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

ANY PERSON IN THE COUNTRY WISHing the services of one or two half-orphan American boys, until they are 18 or 21 years of age, can have them bound to them by addressing MARION HOYT, Greenpoint, L. I., giving name, residence and satisfactory reference.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A SHIPping office—wages, $10 per week; two porters for stores, one stewardess for a steamboat. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, A German preferred, to take care of a small flower garden, with green and hot-house, and willing to make himself generally useful; wages, $25 per month. Address Box No. 1,005 Post-office.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, FOR GENERAL housework in a small family, a woman who is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; she must be strong and healthy, and give satisfactory references for sobriety, honesty and good conduct. Such a one, who wishes to obtain a permanent situation, may apply at No. [illegible] St. Mark's-place, Leroy-st.

A HOUSEMAID AND COOK.—WANTED, A young or middle-aged woman for general housework, and a little very particular cooking and baking, in a family of two persons, close to the City; one fully qualified, a Protestant, and content to be much alone, may find here a most desirable home and good wages. Apply at No. 77 Murray-st., up stairs.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN a cash dry goods jobbing-house, none need apply except those having a large acquaintance with cash buyers. Address, with name, stating last or present situation, Box No. 2[illegible] Post-office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store, one acquainted with the cash trade. Address "SALESMAN," Box No. 751 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

MACHINERY WANTED.—SMALL ENGINE, lathes, planers, drills, vices, &c., wanted, such as have been used by sewing-machine makers and other small work would answer best. Address CASH BUYER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 607 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.
Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.
Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheran. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 8[illegible] Broadway; and at the School.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal.
JOHN ROSENBERG.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," NO. 596 BROADWAY—A reliable agency for schools and teachers. Employers of teachers may obtain, without charge, explicit information of competent candidates for any department of instruction. First-class teachers are invited to call immediately. Schools for sale and to rent.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN Co., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 11 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 2[illegible] New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY. TERM OPENS August 20. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address E. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH [illegible]'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. [illegible], at corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,131 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circular, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, and speaks English and German, would like to make an engagement to some school or seminary where her services would be useful and appreciated. Best references given. Address TEACHER, or call at No. 6 Abingdon-square.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPErienced and competent to teach thoroughly, English, French, [illegible] and drawing, wishes to engage in a first-class school or family. [illegible] references [illegible] Address [illegible], Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A German lady, recently from Europe, who speaks German, French and English, desires a situation in a private family, to be with children, or to do housekeeping; salary no object, good references given. Address, stating particulars, Y. Z., No. 192 Stanton-st.

A TEACHER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A young man, as assistant in a boys' family boarding-school. Apply, personally, at the Summit Seminary. Summit is twenty miles from New-York, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. W. B. STOUGHTON, Summit, N. J.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by a college graduate of much experience, who is fully competent to teach the higher English branches, with Latin and Greek; good testimonials furnished. Address A. M., Box No. 35 Post-office, East-hampton, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French and music; salary not an object. Address E., Teacher, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TUTOR.—A GERMAN DOCTOR OF PHILOSophy desires a situation as tutor in a private family, or as professor in a college; best of references given. Address E. M., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., a large house and 8 lots of ground, fruit, &c., pleasantly situated near westerly entrance of Central Park, and in the vicinity of the most improved part of the Park. Eighth-av. cars and Bloomingdale stages near. Rent low. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 6[illegible] 8th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 2[illegible]th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, a large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 5 TIMES Building. Two parties will return desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board at No. 64 West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, CONsisting of six rooms, communicating, upon drawing-room floor, and kitchen. Also a suit of three rooms, (all airy,) handsomely furnished and desirable apartments for genteel families, in the first-class [illegible] Broadway, between 31st and 32d-st. Apply of housekeeper, on the premises, or at No. 61 Williams[illegible].

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET ON 5th-av., centrally situated above Madison Park, a fine corner house, well furnished, with stable connected in the rear. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 2,000, Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSE, FURNISHED COMPLETE, to rent till April next to a good tenant at a low figure. Railroad five times a day; commutation, $50. Situation very healthy and house new. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, &c., &c.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 116 Fulton-st., the balance of the entire stock, comprising a large assortment of coats, pants, vests, for Summer and Winter wear, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, trimmings, together with a variety of gent's furnishing goods.
Catalogues will be ready on the morning of the sale.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

MORTGAGE SALE.
Will be sold on the 23d day of August, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Lumber-yard corner of West 12th-st. and West-st., the entire contents of a lumber-yard, containing an assortment of lumber consisting of planks, boards, joists, posts, &c., fine clear stuff; whitewood, cherry, black walnut, and other choice lumber. Also, horses, wagons, harness, and one iron safe. JOHN A. L. TERHUNE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE BONDS at auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$49,000 North Carolina 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1887 and 1886, $1,000 each.
$10,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1892; interest January and July; $1,000 each.
These Bonds are of numbers advertised in February last as missing by the Secretary of the Interior.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF A HANDSOME span of horses, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. A span of handsome bay horses, fifteen hands high, seven years old, fast travelers, kind and gentle in harness, and excellent saddle horses. Also, coupé rockaway and road wagons and harness.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD BILLIARD-TABLE.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, one superior rosewood billiard-table, combination cushions, marble bed, with all modern improvements, cues, balls, markers, &c., by a celebrated City maker, and in use but a short time. By order. PETER COTANS, Mortgagee.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of fine household furniture, for parlors, dining-room and chambers. Also one rosewood pianoforte, sewing-machine, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 17, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., sale of second-hand household furniture, parlor suites, dining-room and chamber furniture, carpets, &c. For particulars see catalogues.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC—INSTRUMENTAL—"THE STAR Spangled Banner," with brilliant variations by the celebrated German composer, Augustus Cull, 40 cents. "Away with Melancholy," with brilliant variations, Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, 50 cents. "Comet Schottish," by Thomas Baker, 25 cents. Vocal: "Drummer Boy of the National Braves," A. Cull, "Why Have My Loved Ones Gone," S. P. Foster, 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance to try new music.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NIAGARA FALLS WATER-POWER—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—This immense water-power is now ready for immediate occupation, together with one hundred acres of land, embracing one-quarter of the village, on which to locate mills and manufactories.
The stipulations for price of power will be one-half that at Lowell, Mass., and the quantity is almost unlimited.
Should the demand warrant it, the American Fall can easily be stopped and its great volume discharged through the bank below its present site, for mill purposes, under a head and fall of 2[illegible] feet.
The title is perfect and the property unincumbered. For further information apply to N. W. Day or A. P. Floyd, Niagara Falls; Alexander Day, No. 1 2[illegible] Vine-st., Philadelphia; Hon. F. A. Jenckes, Providence, R. I., D. Thaxter, Buffalo, or the owner,
HORACE H. DAY, No. 91 Liberty-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
COOMBS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had wholesale and retail, at the [illegible] Factory, Manufacturers' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 6[illegible] Broadway.

TO NAUTICAL MEN.—THOSE OF EXPERience and of knowledge can have situations as watch officers or acting masters, after passing an examination before the Board, which will meet at 11 A. M. on FRIDAY, at E. & G. W. Blunt's, No. 179 Water-st.
Those having a knowledge of gunnery will be preferred.
J. [illegible],
& L. TAYLOR,
GEO. W. BLUNT, } Commissioners.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS—ASTONishingly cheap, to close the concern. The subscriber will sell the balance of his stock of doors, sashes and blinds, at less than cost. Look at it before you purchase. N. B.—Those who ever think of building, now is the time. N. P. KIMBALL, No. 78 Beekman-st.

THE LADY WHO, BY MISTAKE, EXchanged her parasol for an umbrella in pew No. 4, in the gallery of Rev. Dr. Spring's church, on the occasion of Rev. Dr. Hoge's farewell sermon, will oblige the owner by leaving the umbrella with the sexton of said church, where she can receive her own in exchange.

WASHING WANTED.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, some families' and gentlemen's washing; understands all kinds of fluting and doing up fine things; gentlemen's shirts done up in the neatest manner. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., top floor, back room.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDEwheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ALCOHOL column and house, in perfect order for running. Address, with description and lowest cash price, E. G. R., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A STEAM FERRY-BOAT FOR SALE—Very low. Engine in good order. Apply at No. 191 Fulton-st., second floor, front room.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers, 500 lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c.; colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at LIGER'S, No. 8[illegible] Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember LIGER'S.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE, stock and fixtures of store and saloon, No. 842 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre; the lease has five years to run from the 1st of May last. For full particulars apply at the office of E. PERSON, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A PARTNER, BUSINESS MAN OR physician—the latter preferred—to take an equal interest with the advertiser, who is in possession of a fortune-promising medical patent. Address Box No. 2,775 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 139 ACRES, 1[illegible] under good improvement; good house and barns; excellent soil, well adapted for a dairy or raising of sheep, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 155 West 21st-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as as genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patrons, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CLERMONT-AV., near De Kalb. One or two gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family. Address P. Q., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 11TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.—A LARGE FURnished first story front room (parlor) to let, suitable for one gentleman, at $14, or two at $18, a month. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Reference exchanged. If required, breakfast may be given.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate. Houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

NO. 118 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between 2d and 3d avs. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house first-class. Dinner at 6.

ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD—ON THE second and third floors of No. 52 East 16th-st. They have ample closet room and every convenience for a family or gentlemen. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house 3 minutes' walk from the depot; overlooking river and creek. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 385 Broadway, up stairs, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is one of the finest on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO LARGE ROOMS TO be had, with first-class board, at the Greenburgh House, Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 17th.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LATOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., will be kept open until October; two or three family suites of rooms will be vacated this week, and may be secured at reasonable rates for the balance of the season, if applied for immediately. Boats leave Pier No. 2, N. R., for the Latourette House dock, at 7 20 and 11 20 A. M., 3 20 and 5 20 P. M.; from Dey-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE—SITUATED ON Staten Island, Simonson-av., a short distance from Vanderbilt Landing, location unsurpassed for health, beauty of scenery, &c.; fine grounds, boating and fishing. Boats hourly from Pier No. 2, N. R., and Whitehall. Terms from $5 to $11 as rooms selected. Only 30 minutes' sail.

THE MARINE PAVILION, ROCKAWAY.—The ANNUAL BALL will take place at the above hotel, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17. Music by Schneider's Quadrille Band, assisted by New-York artists. Dancing to commence at 8½ o'clock.
ROCKAWAY, Aug. 12, 1861.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861, with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 600 guests. Address,
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED NEAR the City of New-York, with good buildings and highly cultivated grounds or farms, for improved real estate of the first-class and in the best location in the City. Inquire at the office in the basement of house No. 143 Madison-av.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in a central part of the City, above 20th st.; will purchase house and furniture, or either, at a low figure; house must be small and modern built, and if furnished, the furniture must be in perfect order. Address A. N., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A good location, not above 30th-st., where the owner would board the rent, and permit a small number of first-class boarders, unexceptionable references given. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A small, genteel family, where part of the rent will be taken in board. Best of care taken of the premises, and a pleasant home given. Good references. Address A. B. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—OF A medium size, pleasantly located, for a family of three persons. Address Box No. 4,61[illegible] Post-office, stating location and price.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year, also country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT OF 38 ACRES AT PATERSON, N. J.—Elegant gothic stone house, all kinds of out-buildings and small and large fruits, for sale or to be exchanged for a larger farm or City property. Price $12,000, free of mortgage. S. COCKCROFT, 8 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medecine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.
TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy in the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 19[illegible] Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from [illegible] till 2, and from 4 till 9 in the evening, and on Sundays [illegible]. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 2[illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESPOND!! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice, quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for sale at [illegible]UDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier and Enquirer, Sunday Times, German Dem Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it—no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz:
Mr. David Finn, No. 60 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 8th sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 [illegible]-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCunninsky, cooper, No. 2[illegible] Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 30 South 4th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh, Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 9[illegible] Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability. One to three boxes bring sufficient to effect a complete cure of the most aggravated cases, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.
The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.
This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy,* nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Medical Science.*
Price $1 per box, six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. [illegible] Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 27 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 20th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canadas, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,22[illegible] New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 100 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, (Albany, N. Y.)

CLEMS SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains no opium, and, while it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 109 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH PREVENTIVE.—An entirely new invention, and the greatest of the age (for married people.) Those who have used them are never without them. The only safe and infallible preventive against pregnancy and disease. Price, $5 per dozen. Mailed free on receipt of the price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest Periodical Remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. Ward can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first sexual surgeon living, continues the cure of diseases and debility at No. 658 Broadway. His new Book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., has made the important discovery of the only infallible and safe remedy for monthly obstructions. Packages of his Great Benefactor, $3, sent to any address. Board at his residence, if required.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for [illegible], from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. [illegible] THIERS, No. 12 [illegible], New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It cannot be obtained genuine anywhere else but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place where it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE ADVERTISER, A RESIDENT OF ILLInois, has 1,400 acres choice timber lands, in Southern Illinois, that he will exchange for dry goods. For information, parties may call on DIBBLEE, WORK & MOORE, No. 97 Chambers-st. W. R.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York. [illegible] Letters of Credit for travelers, [illegible] in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST [illegible] SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities [illegible] Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe [illegible]

UNITED STATES AND CANADA. [illegible] Bank of London, as agents of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby [illegible] that they will receive money on account of [illegible] which they will issue, free of charge, letters [illegible] circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to [illegible] extensive use on the Continent of Europe [illegible] payable at all the principal cities and [illegible] United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York. [illegible] at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., [illegible] San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET. [illegible] daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 [illegible] and Five per cent. on larger amounts. [illegible] Bank has received on deposit, since Jan. 1, 1860, $501,488 33. [illegible] CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York. [illegible] letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of [illegible] through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, [illegible] Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., [illegible] the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by [illegible] of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor [illegible], for increasing the supply of Croton water, [illegible] the necessary works for accumulating and [illegible] the same.

[illegible] will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883. [illegible] proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the [illegible] proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who [illegible] of availing themselves of the provisions of [illegible] for funding the debts of that city, are hereby [illegible] that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that bondholders can either deliver [illegible] to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, [illegible] in that behalf. [illegible] Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to [illegible] the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for [illegible] purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment [illegible]

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt [illegible] Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the first of [illegible] next, to retire bonds previously surrendered. [illegible] interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only [illegible] of their surrender either at the Comptroller's [illegible] at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York. W. SCHALL & CO.

Office of Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of [illegible] Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued. [illegible] assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 15th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent per annum. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company due Aug. 15, 1861, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

New-York Central Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Aug. 8, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered in London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 31 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer. Oswego, Aug. 10, 1861.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, Aug. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the [illegible] to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board, [illegible], Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—New-York, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES G. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—No. 61 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

New-York and [illegible] Railroad Company, [illegible] Aug. 10, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF $3 PER SHARE HAS been declared on the capital stock of this Company, and is payable at this office on and after Monday, the 12th inst. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND, New-York, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

Navy Department, Bureau of Construction, Washington, Aug. 5, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastenings, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

Navy Department, Bureau of Construction, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.
2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.
3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.
4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed.) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

WANTED—FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT some good propellors, of 250 to 400 tons, copper-fastened, low pressure engines, drawing from 6 to 9 feet of water, and ready for immediate service.

Also, some schooners, of 6 to 8 feet draft of water, copper-fastened, of about 200 tons measurement, fast sailers.

Also, some steam tug-boats, suitable for sea service, of 120 to 250 tons register, machinery and hulls to be in good condition.

Proposals from owners, in writing, addressed to NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, No. 54 Exchange-place, naming lowest price, will receive attention.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Office of the Board of Excise, No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fifth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-room, Part No. 1 of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers st. and 15 Centre-st. August 16, 1861.

WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

State of New-York, Quartermaster-General's Department, New-York, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, In Senate, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, In Assembly, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Office of the Secretary of State.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original. D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

THE CREDITORS OF VOLNEY ELLIOTT are hereby notified to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 25th day of September, as a dividend will then be made of all funds in their hands. BEATTY & MITCHELL, Assignees of Volney Elliott, No. 231 Washington-st.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from the 5th to the end of August.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch, at ... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at ... 5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return ... $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return ... 50
To Port Monmouth and return ... 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On the Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. Jas. A. [illegible], will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st	8:30 A. M.
Peck slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No 4	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. THE[illegible]RO, Capt. Hancox, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BEFORE HON. D. P. INGRAHAM.—IN THE MATTER OF THE ATTACHMENT OF THE PROPELLER STILLMAN WITT, her tackle, apparel and furniture.—Notice is hereby given that a warrant has been issued by Hon. D. P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the steam propeller vessel, called the *Stillman Witt*, belonging to the port of New-York, and that all persons who claim to have any demands against the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provision of 1st Article 8th title of the 8th chapter of the 3d part of the revised statutes, and the amendments thereto, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to said Judge, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, New-York, within one month from the first publication of such notice, or that their remedy against the said vessel will be forfeited; and that the said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within the said one month.—Dated Aug. 16, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.
au17-law1m

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR., Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
je5-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 18, 1861.

CATHARINE MARSHALL, Administratrix.
ja19-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catherine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Oct 25, 1860.

JOEL D. CORNELL, Administrator.
o27-law6mS*

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. [illegible].
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST.

The completely armed United States Mail steamship MARION, Capt. J. D. PHILLIPS, will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana, touching at Key West to land mails and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

KANGAROO ... SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA ... SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH ... SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10.45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5 30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4 30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861, the 3 15 P. M. train out of New-York, for Boston, will be changed, and leave at 3 P. M. JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:26 and 6 25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4.25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers, under the name and style of BENJAMIN & PRICE, is hereby dissolved, the undersigned, VIRGIL PRICE, retiring therefrom, and leaving his interest therein to the subscriber, NATHAN O. BENJAMIN. And the said Nathan O. Benjamin is alone authorized to close the business of said firm, or to sign in liquidation thereof. N. O. BENJAMIN. VIRGIL PRICE.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1861.

The subscriber will continue to carry on the business of manufacturing swords, military goods and regalias, at the old stand, No. 424 Broadway, New-York.

AUG. 14, 1861. N. O. BENJAMIN.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL Establishment in the United States. N. F. GRIFFEL & [illegible], Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The manager is highly gratified in being enabled to announce to his patrons the engagement of the most

WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY

Ever offered to the public of New-York, a

LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES.
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES.
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES.
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

The only animal of the kind ever brought to America; an animal that is worshipped by the Egyptians, and never allowed by the Government to leave the country except as a special favor. These animals are described in history as the

MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL

of all the animal creation. They have never been seen out of Egypt except at the Zoological Gardens in London, the Garden of Plants in Paris, and the one now exhibited to the citizens of this Metropolis; and in each of these cases by the special favor of the Grand Viceroy of Egypt. He will be seen at all hours, every day and evening, attended by his watchful

ARAB KEEPER, SALAAMA,

who exhibits the care and watchfulness of a doting parent for his pet charge.

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, [illegible]ING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.

The Lecture-room Entertainments continue
PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA and FARCE,

By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent. Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST. Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT, The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT of Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE.

THE TOODLES.

Timothy Toodles ... Mr. FLORENCE.

WORKING THE ORACLE.

Fred Fizzig (assuming 6 characters) ... Mr. Florence.
Polly Sparkall (assuming 6 other characters) ... Mrs. Florence.

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
GEORGE CHRISTY and his incomparable Troupe
APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reëngagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.

FARE TWENTY CENTS.

The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. J[illegible] CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY, from Pier No. [illegible] North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at [illegible] A. M., landing at Union, Roseville, Tottens and Perth Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M.; Perth Amboy, 3:30; Tottens, 3:40; Roseville, 4; Union, 4:15.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 6½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, [illegible]
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGEPOINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without the alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9 30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 Cents; Excursion Tickets, 75 Cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw; returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock; Yonkers, 5:30.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—STEAMER KEYPORT will leave Robinson-st. Pier on SUNDAY, Aug. 18, at 9 o clock A. M., landing at Union, Roseville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood, each way. Returning, leave Keyport at 3½ P. M. The KEYPORT will run punctually to her advertised time, and make her regular landings.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island and New Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7¾ A. M.; James Slip, E. R., at 8¼; Delancy-st. 8¾; 10th-st. 9; 26th-st. 9¼. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M., New-Rochelle 3½, making all the landings.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED.—A CLOSED ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE, with seats for four persons—not too much used—at a reasonable price. Address Box No 2,179 New-York Post-office.

HORSE PASTURE.—A FEW HORSES WILL be taken on pasturage Apply at No. 51 Broad-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY GOODS.

3,000 Double Haversacks.
3,000 Government Patent Canteens.
5,000 Water-proof Blankets. And other articles for sale by F. C. WAGNER, No. 91 Liberty-st., New-York.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—FARR'S CELEBRATED Patent Army Chest when opened forms a table and contains camp stools and all the culinary apparatus for cooking for a mess of four, weight, [illegible] pounds. Recommended to the Army by Ex-President Millard Fillmore, M. C. [illegible], Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Jos. K. [illegible], Brigadier-General Commanding. For sale and exhibition at BALL, BLACK & CO.'S, Price, $10.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

[illegible] the Rebel Forces Sent to Virginia—Jealousy Between the Regulars and Wilson's Zouaves—A Strange Order from Col. Brown—Efficiency of the Blockade, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT PICKENS, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

But for the occurrence of two things I would not write to you this day, perhaps not this month, as the weary old state of inactivity grows so tiresome that it makes me uncomfortable in vainly trying to discover some new circumstance connected with it. But another regiment has left Pensacola for Virginia, and Col. HARVEY BROWN's orders have leaked out. With these two facts to begin a letter, I address myself to the work.

One of the Mississippi regiments, two of which were encamped in the pine woods, has struck tents and left. I think it is Col. PHILLIPS', and that its destination is Richmond. It was attached to the brigade of Col. CHALMERS, an officer who thought suffocating in a tree-covered forest preferable to good breezes and hot sunshine. I hear, and have heard often, that the brigade thus lessened is one of the most formidable in the Confederate Army. There were attached to it three efficient batteries of artillery—one commanded by Capt. LOVELL, another by Capt. TULL, and a third by Capt. CARR. Whether any of the latter accompany their Mississippi comrades, I know not. Indeed, the jottings of news I get, and the manner in which I get it from shore, warn me not to be too explicit or too confident. The *morale* of the Mississippi soldiers in BRAGG's command, however, is conceded to be superior to that of the men hailing from any other State, and the discrimination which induced BEAUREGARD to order the regiment above named to the East shows that there is one Army on this continent in which worth is appreciated. The woods in which the Mississippians are camped look very cool from Rosas, but when it is known that an immense amount of disease exists in them, their attractiveness must be admitted to be qualified. But the soldiers now living there have a little more room.

One of the most tempting inducements which go to make an American hate standing armies and love volunteers, is the hollow appreciation of professionalism always noticeable among the former. The citizen [illegible] his enemy as an enemy; the paid [illegible]. This fact is ruining us here. [illegible] a good shot or put up a strong embankment, [illegible] discerning eye of the practiced military [illegible] encouragingly upon it, that his heart half softens to the foe possessing such ability, and he would have very little trouble in convincing himself that said foe was a noble chap. But our volunteers see those men in arms opposed to us, only in the light of persons trying to break up a magnificent nation, and, save while burying the dead, can bear no truce with them. Here is a key-note to what is becoming a serious difficulty on Rosas Island. Our regulars here are military machines. They have no more feeling than sticks or stones. They will fight to the bitter death, loyally and well, but their hearts do not burn with passionate sympathy for the cause of our fatherland,—or if they do, professionalism keeps down the feeling, and puts the trade above it. Hence a most unhappy antagonism exists between WILSON's Zouaves and the regular garrison of Fort Pickens. To what it may lead, or where it will end, it would be hard to say, but a newspaper correspondent could not do his duty without chronicling it, as one of those stubborn facts, which lie in our unward path like barricades. Now, I know the stuff of which WILSON's Zouaves are composed. They are rough, impulsive, and not very good men, but they are brave and true to the Union. They are generally in a ferment in camp, and not a day goes by without a row. Their subordination was neglected; their discipline—but they know no discipline. Admitting all this, I must not be accused of ignorance of their character, if I say that they are less to blame than the mechanical regular for the annoyances now interfering with the progress of affairs here. Rebels build batteries all around us, send impertinent messages to our commander, and make funny images of the Zouaves. The latter grow indignant, and want to be led on to the fight, while the regulars, calm and placid as the fitless sea, go on post, and even join the laugh at the uncouth attributes of the volunteer, because it half compliments their own efficiency. This thing has been growing serious for a long time, and the Zouaves now demand *fighting or removal.* They say they enlisted to fight for the Union, and not to patrol a "ten by four" for years; and justly accuse the Government of carelessness in letting the enemy flaunt his very banner in our faces. This naturally brings me to the orders of HARVEY BROWN. They are now no secret. Everybody may learn them. They imperatively command *no hostile movement whatever to be made by the Union troops, except in reply to an attack from the Confederates.* Where is the use in taking up your space with naming the liberties which these instructions give BRAGG? He may, if he be able, build a fifty-feet wall around us, line it with cannon, and put a submarine battery down in the bay to blow us up, and we must not "budge" if he fires not a gun. Think of Sumter, and then recite this order in your mind.

One or two courts-martial have been held on members of the Zouave Corps, and one lately sat in this fort on regulars. The nature of the charges against the men I am not at liberty to divulge, but they had no bearing of importance in any way. There is a rumor that two of our officers here are not more loyal than they ought to be. That secessionism finds advocates in our midst, a good ear only is necessary to prove; and that some people are not afraid of their lives to use disloyal language is true. But there is not a dangerous man in the garrison—this I know to be true. Probably the most treasonable sentiments I have heard proceeded from that "professionalism" spoken of.

One of the first things done by the Sappers and Miners who were sent here from West Point, you may remember, was the laying out and completion of a fine road from the fort to a somewhat distant point on the island, with which it was necessary that we should have instant and uninterrupted communication, for several reasons which it is not at all necessary to detail. That road is now of the greatest use to us, as are several other improvements inaugurated by the Sappers. In many other respects our position has been much improved, and, indeed, our best engineers believe that Pickens could not be made more secure than it is. If we are here merely to do all the defensive work that can be done, we are worth our "keep."

I take pleasure in bearing witness to the complete efficiency of the blockade, in this quarter of the world. I really think an oyster-boat could not gain accession to Pensacola or Mobile at present, and I can safely announce that Charleston will soon be "ship-locked." The United States steam-frigate *Colorado* has taken the place of the *Niagara*, as flag-ship of this division of the blockade, but there are a great many people who lean to the idea that Capt. MCKEAN's vigorous, no-hesitating characteristics would be more serviceable than the rather "conservative" tolerance of MERVIN. Both these officers have done great service here, and wherever the trail of their ships is seen, neither privateer or smuggler can be found. But when speaking of successful cruising, let me put in a prominent place the name of a Boston gun-boat—a purchased one, too,—the little steamer *South Carolina*. The rebels call her "the Flying Dutchman," because she always "puts the heart acrass in 'em," as a Hibernian prisoner recently expressed it. She has taken over twenty prizes, and if the Courts do their share, the gallant officer who commands, and the fine crew that man her, will have $500 apiece prize money when half a year's service is done. Do not ask why such light draft vessels of the regular service as the *Wyandotte, Mohawk, Water Witch* and *Crusader* do not give such good accounts of themselves as the *South Carolina*, for I cannot tell you. They blockade, run to Havana, Key West, and elsewhere, and seldom catch a suspicious craft. If the irregular vessels continue to rival the regulars as they are now doing, a time may come when people will require some strong proofs that there is any great use in keeping too many standing men-of-war. The crews and officers of nearly all the vessels touching here have been summoned to renew their oaths of allegiance. It is a pleasant duty to say, that the manner in which they met the request was more nearly unanimous than any person acquainted with the materials of which our Navy personnel is composed, could expect. A few "black sheep" [illegible] are marked, and will soon be "docketed." It is now six months since I said a word for the loyalty of the marines. Let me back it up by the fact that there has not been found one disloyal member of the corps in that division of the blockade fleet which cruises here.

We have cheering news from Key West. Secession is dead and buried there. The people seem to understand that we are fighting for National existence—that the struggle is a life and death one with us—and they take the right side. As I was one of the first to propagate the calumny that these persons were inpious, it is only right that I should now acknowledge the mistake and make the amends. F. A. C.

DOINGS OF THE PRIVATEERS.

THE JEFF. DAVIS AT PORTO RICO.

The following is an extract from the St. Thomas Market Report of G. A. PHILLIPS, NILES & Co., of July 30:

We have been somewhat startled by the news of martial law having been proclaimed at Venezuela. Also by the arrival of the privateer *Jefferson Davis*, [illegible] guns, in San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 26th inst., for provisions and water; likewise the overhauling of American vessels by the privateer *Echo*, about 200 miles to the northwest; and a privateer schooner, in lat. 24°, long. 60° 20', cruizing; also privateer steamer *Sumter*, in Curaçoa.

PRIVATEERS OFF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 16.

The whale bark *Jere Swift*, at New-Bedford, last from Pernambuco July 17, reports that the British brig *Alliance* saw three privateer steamers in latitude 7° 47' north, longitude 22° 46' west.

The British mail steamer *Tyne* also reported seeing a privateer steamer between Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco. No particular description of the privateers is given.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE PIRATES?

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 15.

This question is now seriously discussed in the Cabinet, without any definite answer being arrived at. It is supposed that, in the next four weeks, our newly sent out fleet will have captured at least four hundred Southern sailors, who, according to the doctrine enunciated by the Executive, must be regarded as pirates, and executed as such. But you are aware that the subject is full of difficulty. At the time Gen. MCCLELLAN took so many prisoners with Col. PEGRAM, I wrote you that the War Department had sent him orders to release them all. This order, of course, he obeyed. I stated at the same time, that the Administration had decided *not to hang any of the sailors taken on board of Southern privateers.* This was true at the time. The decision was made, not from any feeling of clemency towards the captured sailors, but from motives of policy. No instance of hanging has yet taken place on either side; and the Administration feel unwilling to begin a course of policy which might be followed on the other side.

The result of the inauguration of such a policy would be the indiscriminate murder of hundreds of prisoners in the hands of the rebels, including many valuable citizens, and the enactment of scenes of horror unequaled by those of the French Revolution. The Administration, therefore, decided, as I have said, not to hang any of the pirates. But within a day or two the question has been again raised in the Cabinet. At least one member of that body is in favor, as he expresses it, of "discarding all squeamish nonsense, and of hanging every rebel found in arms against the Government, whether taken on the sea or land." This is undoubtedly the course that ought to be taken, if the Government regards this matter as simply an "insurrection." *This is the view taken of it by President Lincoln; and he, too, although he deplores the necessity of such dreadful measures, is in favor of such a course as will show to the world that we are in earnest in this matter, and that traitors found in arms against the Government must expect and receive a traitor's doom.* But the Secretary of State is in favor of a milder, and, as he thinks, of a wiser course of policy. He admits that, by the strict rules of law, the Southern privateersmen are pirates, and to hang them might be justifiable; but, he says, *necessity* has led us to disregard former constitutional provisions since the commencement of this strife. In this instance, the same *necessity* would seem to dictate a relaxation of the strict rule of law. If we hang these men, the rebels will hang Mr. ELY, Col. CORCORAN and Col. WILCOX; and then we, in retaliation, will hang Mr. FAULKNER and the prisoners at Fort Lafayette. Thus there will be no end to horrors. *To avoid this, Mr. Seward favors a more lenient course than he would recommend under ordinary circumstances.* His opinion has great weight with the President, but the matter is by no means yet decided. The other members of the Cabinet are divided in sentiment on the subject. Mr. WELLES sides with Mr. SEWARD, and the Secretary of War holds about the same views, only he objects to any further release of prisoners, as in the case of Col. PEGRAM's men. *Mr. Bates and Mr. Blair both go for extreme measures, regardless of consequences; and Mr. Smith also entertains the same views.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

A BRITISH VESSEL DESTROYED BY SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS.

From the New-York Tribune.

GATESVILLE, N. C., Sunday, Aug. 4.

I will now relate the substance of a statement made to me as I was about leaving Weldon by a sailor named HENRY ROSS, of Liverpool, England. He accosted me with the inquiry if I was not a British subject, saying that he had an important matter to communicate to some trusty person who could lay it before a British Consul. Having satisfied him of my ability to do so, he went on to say that he was impressed, on the 25th of July, by Capt. LEWIS, of the pirate *Speed*, mounting a 32-pounder and two smaller guns, and with a crew of [illegible], as gunner. On the afternoon of July 31, being off the coast near [illegible], the captain observed a vessel, and giving chase, soon overhauled her, and fired a shot across her bow, upon which she immediately [illegible] up the British flag, her men crowding the decks, apparently in great surprise. The captain of the *Speed*, who was intoxicated, burst out into a torrent of frightful oaths, and swore that hoisting that flag was only a "Yankee trick;" that he knew she was a Boston ship, and he was not to be fooled by that dodge any more. He ordered Ross to load the gun with grape, and "send the d—d Yankees to hell"—which Ross refused to do, declaring that he would not fire upon his country's flag. At this the Captain became violently enraged, and drawing a revolver discharged it at him, one shot taking effect and wounding him, but not seriously. He was then ironed and taken below. The gun, loaded heavily with grape-shot, *was fired upon the ship with murderous effect, killing, as it seems, the Captain and four of his crew.* Upon boarding, which was done after a bloody resistance, Capt. LEWIS discovered he had made an irretrievable mistake, and that his prize was really a British vessel, with a cargo of coffee. After a hasty consultation, it was resolved to carry the thing through with a high hand, and destroy all proofs of the transaction by dispatching the remainder of the crew. *The ship was then relieved of her cargo and burned.* Mr. Ross, who, it appears, was to be shot next morning, was released that night by one HENRY SULLIVAN, of New-York, (who was also impressed at the same time with him,) and made his escape. This story was related to me in a very earnest and sincere manner by Mr. ROSS, who seems quite intelligent; and in no particular was his account of this shocking transaction contradicted. I examined him as rigidly and cautiously as I would a witness in Court in a case of the greatest importance. I have no reason to question its truth, for it only corroborates what I had before heard. Ross is on his way North, and will doubtless soon lay the matter before the proper authorities.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 16.

The British steamer *Eastern State*, from Yarmouth, N. S., which arrived this morning, brought 4 hogsheads and 92 barrels of Spirits of Turpentine and 31 bales North Carolina Cotton, which is presumed to have escaped the blockade, and was taken to Yarmouth, N. S. It is said the owner of the Turpentine will clear $17,000 profit.

PRESENTMENT OF SECESSION JOURNALS BY THE GRAND JURY.

The following presentment was yesterday made to the United States Circuit Court, by the Grand Jury, now in session in this City:

To the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York:

The Grand Inquest of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, beg leave to present the following facts to the Court, and ask its advice thereon:

There are certain newspapers within this district which are in the frequent practice of encouraging the rebels now in arms against the National Government by expressing sympathy and agreement with them, the duty of acceding to their demands, and dissatisfaction with the employment of force to overcome them. These papers are the New-York daily and weekly *Journal of Commerce*, the daily and weekly *News*, the daily and weekly *Day Book*, the *Freeman's Journal*, all published in the City of New-York, and the daily and weekly *Eagle*, published in the City of Brooklyn. The first named of these has just published a list of newspapers in the Free States opposed to what it calls "*the present unholy war*"—a war in defence of our country and its institutions, and our most sacred rights, and carried on solely for the restoration of the authority of the Government.

The Grand Jury are aware that free governments allow liberty of speech and of the Press to their utmost limit, but there is nevertheless a limit. If a person in a fortress or an army were to preach to the soldiers submission to the enemy, he would be treated as an offender. Would he be more culpable than the citizen, who, in the midst of the most formidable conspiracy and rebellion, tells the conspirators [illegible] that they are right, encourages them to persevere in resistance, and condemns the effort of loyal citizens to overcome and punish them, as an 'unholy war'? If the utterance of such language in the streets or through the Press is not a crime, then there is a great defect in our laws, or they were not made for such an emergency.

The conduct of these disloyal presses is of course condemned and abhorred by all loyal men; but the Grand Jury will be glad to learn from the Court that it is also subject to indictment and condign punishment.

All of which is respectfully presented.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

CHARLES GOULD, Foreman.

Signed by all the Grand Jurors.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS' CONFERENCE.

The United States Marshals now in the City held another meeting in the United States District Court-room yesterday morning. They discussed the various methods adopted for obtaining clearances, manifests and other papers, and the different grounds for suspecting vessels and the proper steps for making seizure. Mr. MURRAY communicated much valuable information concerning the operation of the slave-traders in this City. The Marshals visited the slave prisoners at the Tombs, and left the City last evening for their respective homes.

BRIG.-GEN. SWEENEY.

A telegraphic dispatch has been received from Gen. FREMONT announcing that in the battle at Wilson's Creek, Gen. SWEENEY received a flesh wound in the leg, but was able to ride back on his horse to Springfield. Gen. SWEENEY's friends in New-York will be glad to learn that his injuries are so slight.

LIEUT. DEMPSEY.

It has been repeatedly stated that Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY, of the Second Regiment New-York State Militia, was killed at the battle of Bull Run. This, however, proves not to have been the case. He was badly wounded in the forehead by a fragment of bomb, and was subsequently taken prisoner, and is now in Richmond, rapidly recovering. These facts we gather from a letter written by him to his wife in this City.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE NEW-YORK RIFLES.

The companies already mustered in are encamped on Staten Island, and are provided with rations. The head-quarters of Col. LEGENDRE are at the City Hall. Companies are expected from Newark, Rondout, Kingston and other places, which will complete this regiment.

THE MECHANICS' RIFLES.

Three companies of this regiment have been mustered in. In a day or two they will proceed to Riker's Island and be quartered there. Arms and equipments will be immediately delivered to the men as soon as mustered into the service of the United States.

THE THIRD REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

A few more men are wanted to join this regiment, already at Washington. Capt. CHADWICK leaves this evening for the seat of war, and is willing to take on a few men who wish to join this regiment. Head-quarters, No. 600 Broadway. All persons who wish to send letters to members of this regiment can do so by sending them to Capt. CHADWICK before 2 o'clock P. M.

THE IRA HARRIS CAVALRY.

This regiment, encamped at Camp Herndon, Staten Island, mustered in another company yesterday. Col. DEFORREST is determined to make this a crack regiment, and is using every endeavor, as also is his staff officers, to forward to the Government a regiment worthy of the Empire State. The pay of privates in this regiment is $14 per month, and the Government bounty of $100. Only 100 men wanted to fill up this regiment. Recruiting office No. 564 Broadway.

Navigation of the Canals.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 16.

The mud lock on the Oswego Canal is repaired and navigation was resumed last night.

Navigation on the Erie Canal is uninterrupted.

Fire in Fulton, N. Y.

FULTON, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 16.

The flouring mill of A. L. VAN WAGONER was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $12,000, insured for $9,500.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; Hon. John Woodruff, of Connecticut; Capt. Eddy, U. S. A.; Col. Wm. Shaw, of Kingston; J. A. Jamison, of St. Louis; H. Shaw, of Kentucky; A. H. Barnolph, of New-Jersey; M. W. Galt, of Washington; L. H. de Alva, of Havana; A. M. McDonald, of Canada, and Josiah Howard, of Adams, Mass., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. [illegible], from Washington; Hon. D. M. Ashley, of Toledo, Ohio; Geo. [illegible], and P. E. Patterson, of the U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Charles B. Sherill, of Albany; Major Myer, of the U. S. Army; Prof. A. V. [illegible], of the Michigan University, and lady; Judge [illegible], of Watertown; and Dr. [illegible], of California, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Russell Sage, of Troy; R. R. Tyres, of China; J. W. French, of West Point; S. W. [illegible], of Philadelphia; Capt. R. Saxton, of the U. S. Army; [illegible] Mitchell and J. G. [illegible], of Milwaukee; R. Tanner and Dr. [illegible], of Canada, at [illegible]; [illegible] Knobe and P. Rey, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Peter Harvey, of Boston; Samuel Davies, of Worcester; Mrs. Mozier, wife of the sculptor at Rome, and W. T. [illegible], of New-Orleans, are at the [illegible] House.

Dr. Howard [illegible] and [illegible] W. Sargent, of the U. S. Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... Aug. 16, 1861.

1,000 U. S. 6s, '62	95	2,000 G. & Chi. 1st M	97½
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg'd	88	2,000 Gal. & Ch. 2d M. Bs	96
21,000 do	87½	10 Shoe & Lea. Bank	82
32,000 U. S. 6s, '81, coup	89	58 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co	84
9,000 U. S. 5s, '74, coup.	81	55 Penn. Cl. Co., ex d.	70½
9,400 Treas. 6 p. c. 2 yr.	97	10 Pac. M. S'p Co	78
500 do	97	125 do	77½
66,000 do	97½	500 Erie R. As. Scrip..	75
1,000 Ill. Coup Bds., '77	82	500 do	75
75,000 Tenn. state 6s '90	44	10 N. Y. C. Rd. ex div	74
5,000 do s10	43¾	200 do s30	73
5,000 do s10	43¾	150 do ..... opg	73¾
20,000 do	43⅞	50 do ..... p&c	73⅞
2,000 Va. State 6s .. s3	55¾	100 do ..... p&c	73¾
8,000 do c	56	25 Hud. Riv. Rd	33¼
2,000 do s60	53	100 Reading Rd	36½
3,000 do s15	54¾	100 M. S. & N. I. Rd. b30	13½
2,000 do s10	54¾	100 do	13⅜
6,000 do s3	55	50 Ill. C. Rd. Scrip .. s5	63½
8,000 S. C. State 6s .. s3	66	7 Clev. Col. & C. Rd.	94½
1,000 B. C. Water Loan	93½	100 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	65½
5,000 do	100	1600 Clev. & Tol. R. R..	29⅝
10,000 Missouri St. 6s..	43⅝	35 do	29½
9,000 do	43½	100 do	29⅜
6,000 do b3	43½	100 do s60	29⅜
5,000 Louisiana St. 6s.	64	400 do s10	29⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	92	200 do b10	29½
2,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M ..	102¾	350 Ch. & Rk. Is. R. R..	39⅜
2,000 Harlem 1st M. B.	87½	100 do s60	39
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. B	92½	100 do b30	39⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st M	33		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '65	86	10 Erie Railway Pref'd	49½
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88¾	50 Hud. Riv. R.	33⅜
1,000 Trea. 6 ⅌ c. 2 Year	98	50 do	33⅜
17,350 do	97¾	200 Reading Railroad..	36
9,000 N. C. State 6s	66½	50 Mich. Cent. R.	41½
6,000 do s3	66½	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R..	13
8,000 Cal. State 7s	76	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S s60	28
1,000 do	78½	50 Ill. Cen. R. scrip..	63½
10,000 Virginia St. 6s ..	55½	100 do s60	63⅜
13,000 Missouri St. 6s ..	43½	50 Gal. & Chi. R.. s60	64
4,000 Mo. 6s, Is. to H. & St. J. R.	47½	200 do	65½
1,000 E. R. Ass. scrip ..	80	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	29
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs ..	90	100 do s30	29
8,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f. b.	73	150 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	39
1000 N. Y. C. R. Ex. D. s60	72½	100 do s60	38⅞
150 do ..... p. & c.	73½	10 do	38⅞
350 do ..... opg	73½	50 do b30	39⅛
50 Erie Railway	26	17 Chic., Bur. & Q. R..	59

FRIDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

The negotiation for *one hundred and fifty million dollars* concluded yesterday between the Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and the Secretary of the Treasury, caused an immediate advance of 1@1½ ⅌ cent. in the present Treasury paper and Funded Stock of the United States. The former has been sold as high as 98½ ⅌ cent for the two-year 6 ⅌ cent. issue, as against 96½@97½ yesterday, and 96@96½ on Wednesday. The Board prices this afternoon are 98@97⅞, but as these involve a commission, they are ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. below the transactions made at the counters of the domestic Exchange firms on the street. The Funded 6 ⅌ cent. Stock of the Government sold at 89@88½ ⅌ cent. for the Coupon Bonds, and 88@87½ ⅌ cent. for the registered Certificates. The Coupon fives of 1874 rose to 81 ⅌ cent. The market closed firm for Treasury Notes, after very heavy private sales through the day, including a large parcel, sold for the State of Indiana, received in reimbursement of the Army disbursements of that State. The State and Railway Share lists were not so firm as yesterday afternoon. The speculators against the market offered their sellers' options with more than their usual freedom of late, calculating, as we understand their views, upon bad news by the next arrival from Europe for the National cause, in response to the accounts of the Manassas battle. These accounts were received by the English public, generally, on Monday, Aug. 5, and sympathisers with the Southern rebellion, in this City, affect to believe that the English Cabinet will at once intimate a recognition of the Confederacy. So far as the cash sales of Stocks to-day are concerned, the decline on this sort of influence, is ¼@½ ⅌ cent. but on 30@60 day options, a difference of full 1 ⅌ cent. is made on the Railways, and 2@3 ⅌ cent. on some of the Southern State Stocks; the latter being extremely scarce for delivery. The apprehensions expressed by one of our cotemporaries that Northern holders are to be cut out of their principal, as well as interest, altogether, by a general act of confiscation and repudiation said to be pending in the Confederate Congress, are probably premature. The point is one to be determined separately by the Legislatures of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, &c., and it is questionable whether either would allow the Confederate power to interfere with their own sense of public faith, except, perhaps, to the extent of a recommendation against the payment of interest to Northern holders pending the Civil War. The Western Railways, as well as New-York Central shares, were offered down on sellers' option this afternoon, causing the cash price to close comparatively weaker than in the morning and lower than yesterday, viz.:

Central ..... exd.	73¾	Toledo	29
Erie	26	Michigan Central	41½
Missouris	43¾	Michigan Guaranteed..	29
Tennessees	44	Panama	107
Galena	65	Pacific	77½
Rock Island	39	Illinois Central	63½
Treasury Notes	97¾	Hudson	33

The Bank Shares improved 2@3 ⅌ cent. on the result of the negotiation of yesterday with the Government. The just and reasonable impression is that this movement will enable the Banks to employ their means to greatly increased advantage through the present season of civil war and dull trade. The rate of interest allowed by the Government is about 2½ ⅌ cent. above the present currency of ordinary demand loans, and 1 ⅌ cent. over the current discount upon first-class mercantile paper at 60 days. Indeed, there has never been in this country so sound a security placed at so remunerative a rate to the lender, and now that the negotiation is completed nearly every Bank in the City, large and small in capital, regard the advantage in the same light.

Manhattan	115	American Exchange...	75
Union	88	Metropolitan	82
City	108	Citizens'	80
Phenix	82	Shoe and Leather	82
Butchers' & Drovers'	100	Corn Exchange	75
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Continental	66½
State of New-York	75	Commonwealth	65
Commerce	76	Atlantic	50
Mercantile	100	Importers' & Traders'	78

The Railway Mortgages are generally firm in the bidding prices, but with little actual business:

N. Y. Central sixes ...	92½	Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	60½
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	N. Indiana firsts	75
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	73
N. Y. Cent. sevens convertible, '76	100	Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ cent. '75.	89
Erie firsts, '68	103	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ⅌ c.	50
Erie seconds, '59	100	T. H. & A. sec dsb ⅌ c. '70	10
Erie seconds, ex. '64 ..	100½	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	10
Erie thirds, '83	85	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie fifths, '88	63	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s..	33½
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	102½	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	11
Hud. Riv. sec., s. f. '85.	96	Han. & St. Jo. firsts ...	31
Hud. Riv. thirds, '75 ...	79	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Harlem firsts, 1869-73..	97½	N. J. Cen. seconds	102
Harlem seconds, '68 ..	90	Gal. & Chic. firsts	97½
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Gal. & Chic. seconds ...	96
M. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. old	95	Chic. & R. Island firsts.	94
M. Cen. s. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82 .	98½	Lake E. & Wabash firsts	61
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. firsts ...	75	C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c.	92
		South Carolina 6s	68

The feeling to-day among Bank officers in regard to the heavy negotiation of *one hundred and fifty million* with the Secretary of the Treasury, is more decided and unanimous than at the adoption of the arrangement. A provision was made in the original plan for the admission into the Association of Bankers of the Trust and Insurance Companies and Private Banking Houses, and also for a general National subscription at par, for the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Loan. We learn to-day that the former will be [illegible] as a special favor through [illegible] of the Banks as are disposed to divide their own proportion of the $50,000,000 assigned to New-York, while individual applicants for the Loan at par will need to apply *at once* to prevent the foreclosure of the whole sum, for account of the Associated Banks themselves. In other words the subscription [illegible] to the public at [illegible] so long as the Associated Banks in [illegible], through their Joint Committee in New-York, [illegible] to have it so. Applicants, whether individual or corporate, had best make their subscriptions [illegible] bank in either of the three cities with which they keep their accounts, [illegible]. The [illegible] and discretion of closing the subscription [illegible] exclusively with the Associated Banks until the 1st October, and the subscription may at any moment be closed by the Joint Committee of these Banks. From and after the 15th August, the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and the Sub-Treasurer in this City and in Boston and Philadelphia must either turn over applicants for the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes to the Bank Committee, or else deduct the amount applied for from the $50,000,000 subscribed for yesterday. In view of these facts, *we have to advise* all outside parties who desire to participate in the Loan on or before the 15th December next, when the subscription and options of the Associated Banks will expire, *to apply forthwith*, either directly to the Bank Committee, (to be announced in a day or two,) or else through some Bank or Bank official in one or other of the three cities with whom they may be acquainted or have dealings. The applicants to the New-York Sub-Treasurer will probably be referred to the Bank Committee after to-day, as the Department, by the terms of the arrangement of yesterday, is precluded from any other action than the mere receipt of subscriptions to the National Loan, until the Associated Bank Committee notify the Secretary at Washington that they desire no further subscriptions until after 1st of October.

A clause in the foregoing arrangement recognizes the receipt at par and interest of the two years' Treasury Notes of the Government in payment of the second option of $50,000,000 on or after Oct. 15, and of all the outstanding Treasury Notes other than the 7.30 ⅌ cents. Another clause prevents the further negotiation, and payment by way of disbursement, of all other Treasury Notes than the 7.30 ⅌ cents., except Notes for circulation payable on demand. These terms being made public this morning, caused an immediate advance of the two-year Treasury Notes to 97¼@97½@97⅞ ⅌ cent. Besides bearing 6 ⅌ cent. interest and being receivable for Customs at par and interest, the chance of conversion into the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Loan, has induced a number of Bank and other buyers to take hold of them at the advanced rate. The whole amount afloat is understood to be about $7,000,000@$8,000,000, and the competition among buyers is therefore ahead of the magnitude of supply. The State of Indiana was a holder to the extent of about $500,000, and has already sold out through Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., of this City. The State of Ohio is a holder to the amount of $850,000, and will not sell at all, at present, under par.

It was authentically stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, while in this City, that the whole public debt of the United States to Saturday last, 10th of August, was $111,000,000,

On 4th March last it stood	$77,000,000
On 1st July last	91,000,000
On 10th August	111,000,000

The increase since the 1st of July has been made principally on Treasury Notes, under the acts of June, 1860, and March, 1861, of which there was issued

At sixty days' date, due in September	$12,000,000
At two years' date, due 1863	8,000,000
Say	$20,000,000

The sixty-day notes are immediately convertible, as cash, into the grand Loan of $150,000,000, and the two-year notes convertible into the same Loan after 1st of October next.

No attempt has been made by the Treasury Department to conceal or underrate the heavy expenditure of the Government in the prosecution of the War for the Union and Constitution. On the contrary, the disposition has been to assume the outside figure of *one million per day* as the rate of this expenditure. The increased figures of the National Debt since the 4th of March last, when the present Administration came into power, lead to the belief that the maximum of expenditure has been more than acknowledged. The ordinary revenues of the Government are known to have been extremely light, yet from the 4th of March to the 10th of August, a period of 160 days of which 120 days were of active hostilities, only thirty-four million dollars were added to the National Debt. All the negotiations and payments in Treasury paper direct to the Public Creditors of Secretary CHASE, up to the grand arrangement for $150,000,000 yesterday, amounted to only thirty-eight millions, while he paid off four millions of maturing Treasury paper, in the meanwhile.

Confirmatory of our own impression that outside parties will have to act promptly in participating in the $150,000,000 Loan at par, is the following information derived from the late edition of this evening's *Commercial Advertiser:*

"We understand that some of the banks have already applications from private capitalists for a portion of the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes which they have secured by yesterday's negotiations, and that letters have been received from banks outside of the three cities which united in the arrangement, expressing not merely a willingness to participate in the transaction, but an anxiety to be admitted to what they deem its advantages. The prospects appear to be most excellent that the banks will find ready customers for a large portion of the first instalment of the loan which they have agreed absolutely to take, and thus place themselves in a good position for absorbing the contingent subscriptions of October and December."

The Foreign Exchange market for the mail to-morrow is quoted ¼ ⅌ cent. firmer than yesterday. On London, the Bankers' rates are 107¼@107½ ⅌ cent. The actual business is not large but the leading drawers are indifferent about accepting the inside figure. Merchant bills are 106@107 ⅌ cent. They are in fair supply on England, while on France there are drawers at f.5.37½@f.5.35 against shipments of Grain, for which free orders have been executed this week. The business on the Corn Exchange is again firm and advancing to-day, on the strength of the letters from England and France by the *Persia's* mail. There was a further advance of 5@10 cents on Flour, and much excitement in Wheat and Corn at a corresponding rise. Our information in regard to the character of the European advices and orders by the last mail is to the effect that a steady and large requisition will be made on this country for the supply of both France and England.

The following additional proceedings took place at the Bank meeting yesterday, after the adoption of the plan of negotiation:

After the action of the meeting had been stated to Mr. CHASE by the chairman, that gentleman addressed the association, expressing his entire satisfaction at the result to which they had arrived, and his belief that it would tend to the greater prosperity of the banks, and the highest welfare of the nation.

On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred the plan adopted, and the various suggestions in respect to details, who shall draft them to be existing arrangements for the exchanges between the associated banks.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as that Committee, viz.: James Gallatin, G. S. Coe, H. F. Vail, Jos. M. Price and J. Punnett.

Mr. MOSES TAYLOR offered the following resolution viz.:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due and are cordially tendered to Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, for the patient, clear and forcible manner in which he has presented to us the financial condition of the Government and the country in the several interviews which he has held with us while in the City. That he has confirmed the confidence which we had before entertained in the wisdom, integrity and efficiency of the administration of his Department of the Government.

On motion of Mr. W. A. BOOTH, seconded by JAMES GALLATIN, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this meeting, in assuming the grave responsibility of [illegible] to sustain the Government in this important crisis, beg leave respectfully to express to the President of the United States the confident expectation *that the Government will, without respect to party or personal considerations, so conduct its affairs in every department of administration, as to insure vigorous unity, economy and efficiency to the triumph of the national cause of the war.*

A copy of the [illegible] signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, was directed to [illegible] the President of the United States, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock tomorrow, at the same place.

J. A. STEVENS, President.

GEORGE S. COE, Secretary.

The quantity of flour, wheat and corn left at tide-water by the New-York Canals, during the second week in August, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
1860	9,374	522,778	557,504
1861	21,723	57,627	218,308
Inc.	15,349 Dec.	465,151 Dec.	359,196

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 14th of August, have been as follows:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Canal open	April 15.	April 25.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	209,796	372,980	523,952
Wheat, bush	696,003	4,490,923	11,811,333
Corn, bush	1,392,881	7,642,394	8,060,289
Barley, bush	147,194	75,913	187,420
Oats, bush	2,347,931	3,547,727	2,595,028
Rye, bush	99,146	121,967	387,984

The *Railway Review*, of this week, has the following on the difficulty between the Burlington and Quincy, and Peoria and Oquaka Roads:

"The Peoria and Oquaka Railroad publish charges against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, that are not altogether creditable to the character of the latter for fair dealing, if true. It appears that the former Company leased to the latter, in 1854, that portion of their road between Galesburgh and East Burlington, for the term of three years, for the consideration of an annual rental of $45,000, two-thirds of the profits over and above the operating and maintaining expenses, less one-third for the use of equipment to be furnished by the lessee, and the further consideration of a loan of $230,000, to be used for the completion of thirty-six miles of road east of Galesburgh, towards Peoria. This loan was secured by a deposit of second mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquaka Company, to the amount of $449,000, as collateral."

"The C., B. & Q. Co., in their annual report, recently published in the *Review*, place in their column of assets, 'Advances made to the Peoria & Oquaka Railroad Co., including the $50,000 of bonds purchased under the agreement and lease of that road, including interest,' amounting to $568,346 26. The President of the P & O. Co. charges that this amount is not due by them, but that this amount has been attained by fraudulent and unwarrantable charges. That with a desire to obtain final and absolute control of this 'valuable auxiliary to their road, they have managed and contrived by every conceivable fraudulent means, to increase the debt some $300,000.' That they have depreciated the value of their bonds, and by assistance of the Boston stockholders have bought up a majority of all the outstanding bonds thus depreciated, and are now endeavoring to force a foreclosure in order to obtain the privilege or purchase at a depreciated rate and to the serious loss of the lessors. A long detail of charges are specified, but as it is now the subject of investigation by the Courts of Illinois, we refrain from enlarging on them at present, or until a judicial investigation shall have placed the whole case in a clearer light."

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR in more active demand; sales 1,200 bbls. WHEAT—Sales in car lots at $1 13½@$1 15 for Red State; $1 33 for White Michigan, and $1 35 for White Kentucky. RYE—Sales 2,500 bush. at 60c. OATS—Sales 9,000 bush. CORN better; sales last evening 6,800 bush. at 44c.; to-day 38,000 at 44½c.@45c. WHISKY—Sales 50 bbls. at 17c. *Received by Central Railroad for New-York*—100 bbls. High Wines, 49 bales Wool, 1,395 bbls. Flour, 202 boxes Cheese, 28 cases of Tobacco. *For Boston and the East*—107 bales Wool, 1,161 bbls. Flour, 50 boxes Tobacco. *Shipped by Tows to New-York, Aug. 15*—111,700 bush. Corn, 50,000 bush. Wheat, 10,000 bush. Oats, 3,000 bush. Feed, and 2,000 bush. Malt.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR firmer. WHEAT decidedly better; fair milling and shipping inquiry, but buyers are standing aloof in consequence of the advanced views of holders. Receipts liberal, but as the greater part is for shipment, the supply offering is light; sales 6,500 bushels Winter Red Western at 112½c., and 6,000 No. 2 Milwaukee Club. CORN a shade better, but dull; sales 2,100 bushels Illinois at 39½c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports*—2,100 bbls. Flour, 89,500 bushels Wheat, 104,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,300 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 16—2 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT better; demand moderate; sales 26,000 bush. Milwaukee and Northwestern Club, at 95c; 19,000 bush. Red Winter, at $1 10@$1 10½. CORN better; sales 35,000 bush. at 36½c.@37½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports to-day*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 178,000 bush. Wheat, 224,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—24,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bush. Wheat, 78,000 bush. Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced ½c.@1c. Sales of No. 1 at 73c.@74c.; No. 2 at 71c.@72c., in store. CORN, ½c.@1c. lower. OATS ditto. *Receipts*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 157,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS, 3c.@4c. higher. Exchange on New-York unaltered.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cleator, from Kingston, Jam.—Capt. Green, C. A. Grant, G. K. Hippolite, H. G. Graves.

In ship Ocean Express, from Baker's Island—Mr. Spear Nicholas, of Baltimore.

In ship William Tell, from Havre—Miss T. J. Hardenburgh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 12 | Sun sets ..... 6 57 | Moon sets.... 2 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 56 | Gov. Island 5 47 | Hell Gate.... 7 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Fulton, Wotton, Havre, New-York & Havre Steamship Co.; Kangaroo, Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ships Logan, Marsh, Havre, W. Whitlock; Delphine, Rentel, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Shakespeare, Fichter, Bremen.

Barks Mountain Eagle, Yates, Hull, Yates & Porterfield; Hermes, (Nor.,) Molbach, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; S. Shepherd, Jewett, Cork, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs R. C. Wright, ——, Baltimore; Shitfield, Morton, Waldoboro, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Gen. Armstrong, Scofield, Mayaguez, L. W. & P. Armstrong; R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Baltimore; Francisco, Thompson, Portland; E. Webb, Freeman, Glasgow.

Arrived.

Steamship Cleator, (Br.,) Lord, Kingston, Jam., Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Waldo & Booth. Had strong N. E. gales most of the passage.

U. S. steam transport Josephine, Crumley, Washington, in ballast.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Raritan, Glover, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Ocean Express, (of Boston,) Hale, Baker's Island March 27, via Rio Janeiro July [illegible], with guano to W. H. Webb, put into Rio June 7, leaky, before reported.) When 2 ds. out spoke bark Corrilla, [illegible] to Janeiro for New-York. For the last 6 ds. has been within 250 miles of Sandy Hook, with calm weather and thunder and lightning squalls.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool July 27, with mdse. and 263 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has had continual westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship Wm Tell, Funck, Havre July 5, with mdse. and 160 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark St. James, (of Philadelphia,) Cruse, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to master. 12th inst., off Cape St. Roque, was chased by a full-rigged brig, but blowing very fresh at the time, run him out of sight by dark; supposed her to be a privateer.

Bark Pyramid, (of Baltimore,) Oliver, Rio Janeiro June 26, with coffee to master. Sld. in co. with bark Washington, of Baltimore. July 5, lat. 18 S., lon. 32, saw a large comet, which continued in sight to lat. 10 N.

Bark Helvetia, (Brem.,) Bandorff, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse and 36 passengers to Chas. Luling. July 31, lat. 43 48, lon. 57 14, signalized a ship steg. E. showing No. 2,882 2d distg. pendant.

Bark Virginia, (Pr., of Barbados,) McCarty, Barbados, via Anguilla 3d inst., with salt to Smith, Jones & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Washington, (Brem.,) Wenke, Philadelphia, in ballast, to G. F. Hechtel.

Brig Dunkirk, Griffin, Buenos Ayres June 21, via St. Thomas 1st inst., in ballast, to C. & E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with brig Elmira, for Rangoon; schr. Hannibal, for New-York. The schr. H. W. Johnson, hence, arr. 1st and sld. same day on a cruise.

Brig Robert Mowe, Ward, New-Haven 12 hours, in ballast to master.

Brig Echo, Rice, Port-au-Prince Aug. 4, with logwood to Wilson & Carman.

Brig Anna Wellington, (of Bangor,) Hale, Rio Janeiro 2 ds., with coffee to Howland & Aspinwall.

Schr. [illegible], (of Calais,) Haggerty, Philadelphia, with coal for Calais; put into this port for repairs, having in the [illegible] lost [illegible] stove bulwarks and [illegible] is leaking badly.

Schr. Seven Brothers, (Br.,) Healey, Turks Island 1st inst., with salt to Thos. James. During the gale of the 11th lost and split sails, &c.

Schr. J. G. Curtis, (of Gloucester,) Reynolds, Nuevitas July 8, with sugar to master.

Schr. J. A. Woodhouse, of New-Haven, Terry, Baracoa Aug. 5, with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Caleb Jacket, Robbins, Baltimore, with yellow pine for East Boston.

Schr. Polar Star, Tuttle, Rockland Lake, with ice, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amelia, Bayley, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Aurora Rogers, Wightman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. W. R. Knapp, Ballson, Elizabethport, for Tompkinsville.

Schr. C. A. Stetson, Rich, Philadelphia, with spars, for Providence.

Schr. Gen. Warren, Gurlie, Rondout, with cement, for Boston.

Schr. [illegible], Packard, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Delano, New-Bedford 2 ds.

Schr. Carroll, Velzer, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. [illegible], McGar, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. [illegible], Kendall, Elizabethport, for Poughkeepsie.

Sloop J. Thompson, Rienbolt, Elizabethport, for City Island.

WIND—During the day from S. S. E.

Sailed.

Aug. 15—Steamships Economist, (Br.,) Glasgow; Shantung, Hong Kong; Belvidere, Washington, D. C. Ships London, London; Henry Clay, Golden, Eagle, Gen. Simpson, (Br.,) and Robert L. Lane, for Liverpool; Emerald, Bristol; Crimea, Havre. Barks Prince Gustave, (Swed.,) Queenstown; Rapid, Vera Cruz; Coral Isle, Cork; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Bermuda. Brigs San Antonio, Philadelphia; Scotland, (Br.,) Genoa. Teresa, (Aus.,) for Cork.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 16—Arr. ship J. Montgomery, Havre; bark Savin, Rio Janeiro.

Spoken, &c.

Garline—from Havana, bound E., Aug. 8, lat. 40, lon. 64 9.

Marie Valentine—Fr. brig, strg. E., July 16, lat. 42 7, lon. 3 33.

Maid of Orleans—ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, July 28, lat. 43 54, lon. 45 40.

Montgomery—ship, bound W., Aug. 8, lat. 41 10, lon. 57 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., Aug. 5, brig Rio, of Baltimore, from Aux Cayes, arr. 3d. The U. S. gunboat Keystone State arr. July 9, and sailed for St. Thomas July 12, in search of the privateer Sumter.

At Balize, Hon., arr. July 8, bark Honduras, Marshall, from New-York and Black River, and would load back for this port.

At Baracoa, Aug. 5, schrs. Flying Dragon, for New-York; J. L. Holmes, do.

At Nuevitas, July 29, brig Anita Owen, Ray, for New-York; schr. Hannah, do.

The Am. ship Hope, from Liverpool for the Mauritius, arrived at St. Thomas leaking, July 29.

At Port-au-Prince, Aug. 4, schr. John Northrup, (Br.,) Ross, for Philadelphia. No Am. vessels.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers and Marryat's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, Manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SPIRITUALISM.—MISS EMMA HARDINGE will lecture, under spirit influence, at No. 806 Broadway, (late Dodworth's Hall,) on SUNDAY, Aug. 18, morning and evening, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, (by request,) *The Life and Times of Satan.* Admission 10 cents.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED Dutch Church, between 8th and 9th avs. The Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, is expected to preach TO-MORROW. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. N. B.—This church will be open during August, and the Pastor (D.V.) will officiate.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, SUFFICIENTLY educated to impart the elements of her language to young children, and who speaks the English well enough to occupy a place in any American family, desires to find a situation as lady's maid or nurse and governess. Address Mlle LAVERRIERE, Box No. 174 Times office.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A single gentleman wishes a room, (with partial board preferred,) in a strictly private family, residing near the Fulton Ferry. Address CASH, Box No. 181 Times Office.

STEPHEN REED, ESQ., WILL DELIVER a discourse at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, on the prophetic periods, and will show that the coming of Christ is especially nigh.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X...NO. 3090. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

The First Seizure Under the President's Proclamation.

Large Amount of Goods Intercepted at Annapolis Junction.

Communication Between Baltimore and the Rebels Cut Off.

The Departments of Northeastern Virginia and Washington Joined.

GEN. MC CLELLAN IN COMMAND.

Withdrawal of the Rebel Forces to Fairfax Court-house.

A Fight Expected in Western Virginia.

Important Seizure of Money by Gen. Fremont.

The Rebels Threatening Fortress Monroe.

Philadelphia Vessels Captured by Pirates.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 17.

A heavy seizure of goods destined for the rebels waa made near Annapolis Junction to-day. The goods were bought by parties in Baltimore for Richmond dealers. A draft for $4,975 was sent to pay for them. With the goods were also seized the teams and wagons by which they were being conveyed, and a number of letters to officers in the rebel Army. Besides the value of the goods, this seizure is important, as the man in charge of the goods furnishes also much information of the manner in which communications are kept up between Baltimore and the rebel States.

SHELLING THE WOODS AT MATHIAS POINT.

Since the affair at Mathias Point, the steamer *Freeborn* went down aod shelled the woods from whence the rebels fired, clearing them up and rendering them untenable, for the time being at least.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH MUTINEERS.

The court-martial will take up the case of the mutineers of the Seventy-ninth on Monday.

PASSES.

Gen. PORTER, the Provost-Marshal, commenced issuing passea to-day. Lieut. BACHE has charge of that department, but all passes are signed by Gen. PORTER. The greatest caution is observed in granting them, and a record is kept of all issued.

BRIGADIERS.

EGBERT L. VIELE, of New-York, has been appointed a Brigadier-General of the volunteers. HALLOCK, of California, has also been appointed a Brigadier. Both are graduates of West Point, and served with distinction in the Mexican War.

ENGLAND AND THE BLOCKADE.

Notwithatanding the rumors about the dissatisfaction of England and France at the alleged ineffectiveness of our blockade, there has been no intimation from any Government with which we have commercial intercourse, of any intention or desire to violate it. Indeed, all nations have thus far practically respected it.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

The list of consular appointments has been completed for the present. No more changes will be made, except an exigency arises, similar to that at Curaçoa.

CHANGE IN DEPARTMENTS.

A general order was issued by Gen. SCOTT to-day, uniting the military departments of Washington and Northeastern Virginia into one department, to be called the Department of the Potomac, under Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is ordered to proceed to organize the troops under him into divisions and independent brigades. By this change, Gen. MANSFIELD is left without a command, and no intimation has been given him as yet as to what duty he will be assigned. His staff will remain as heretofore. The new department includes Northeastern Virginia, the District of Columbia, and Maryland, as far as Bladensburgh.

EXPERIMENT WITH A NEW GUN.

The President for three mornings has been visiting the Navy-yard, experimenting with a newly-invented mechanical gun, which is worked by a crank in the hands of the gunner, and throws seventy balls per minute. The implement is said to be the invention of a poor mechanic of New-York, and is not yet patented. The President feels a lively interest in the experiments of new fire-arms

RECRUITING BRISK.

Intelligence from the different recruiting stations states that the plan of mustering men into the service singly is rapidly filling up the ranks of regiments now forming.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The reappointment of Mr. WOOD, as Superintendent of Public Buildings, gives general satisfaction. He has resumed the duties of his position, and it is generally believed that he will be confirmed by the Senate at the coming session.

ECONOMIZING EXPENSES.

In the Land Bureau of the Interior Department, Judge EDMONDS, the Commissioner, has reduced the force of clerks over fifteen per cent. Whilst economizing as far as possible in the Bureau, he is exacting the strictest attention to the duties of the office from subordinates.

AN ELOPEMENT.

To the great scandal of all good and virtuous people in Washington, a beautiful woman, the wife of a highly respectable citizen and the mother of three children, has seceded from her husband, a strong Union man. She eloped with a Washington merchant, a Secessionist, and the couple are now in Dixie, whither the husband will probably not care to pursue his erring wife. The children are here with the father. The absconding lover leaves assets to the amount of two thousand dollars to pay debts amounting to thirty thousand.

JAPANESE VOUCHERS.

The Consul at Hakodadi, Japan, has forwarded to the State Department the original Japanese vouchers, with the translations, for the expenditures made on behalf of the Consulate. They are very voluminous, considering the small amount of matter contained in them. One is a bill presented by Mr. COO-SO-GO-YO-YAH-KAS-KE—whoever he may be—of Chig-gah-si-ma, Hakodadi, for sixty-two bundles of charcoal and two hundred and twenty sticks of fire-wood, furnished to sailors. The aggregate cost thereof in Japanese currency reaches the portentous figure of 48,550. Reduced to United States currency, the amount is $12 14. The bill with signature and seal fills three pages of Japanese paper.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 17.

The Confederate forces have nearly all fallen back to Fairfax Court-house, thus widening the distance separating the hostile forces. The pickets of both Armies, however, occupy nearly the same advanced positions as heretofore.

Ex-Minister FAULKNER is not, as has been stated, merely detained as a hostage for the return of Messrs. HARRIS and MAGRAW, who went to the Confederate camp for the purpose of recovering the body of the late Col. CAMERON, but for good and satisfactory reasons to the Government, apart from any such considerations.

The reporter of the Associated Press at Washington learns that a statement is published in Philadelphia, and perhaps in other papers this morning, as coming from him, that Secretary CAMERON is to be removed. Nothing whatever of this kind was transmitted by the reporter, who by this publication desires to relieve himself from even a suspicion of giving currency to a statement utterly destitute of any foundation in fact.

MUTINY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The usual quiet of the city has been somewhat disturbed to-day by the mutinous conduct of the Seventy-ninth Regiment. It appears that an order was sent to them last night to strike their tents early this morning, and march to some other locality—to join SICKLES' Brigade, as was generally understood. When the morning came the men refused to obey the order, as they had previously agreed among themselves—not a man would move—not an order would they obey, and the officers were compelled to strike the tents without assistance. This only increased the excitement, which continued until 9 or 10 o'clock, when a number of cake and beer venders, with plenty of whisky, made their appearance, and the men began to drink and to become intoxicated, when the mutiny increased and the whole regiment was in a state of terrible excitement; all order was at an end; the officers were grossly insulted, and at last the more violent began to fight among themselves.

Early in the day Col. STEVENS, the newly-appointed Colonel of the regiment, calmly endeavored to bring them back to duty. He called them together and addressed them, and then went among them and personally appealed to them to obey the orders of their superiors, but all his gentle remonstrances and patriotic appeals were treated with contempt. Then he read the Riot Act, but this they laughed to scoru. At last he sent to the War Department a statement of the case, whereupon a regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and several pieces of ordnance, were sent to subdue these turbulent spirits, and after a deal of trouble the regiment finally formed and left the field, arriving in the city about dark, escorted by the cavalry, while the infantry brought up the rear.

The cause of the difficulty appeared to be a general belief that the Government had acted in bad faith toward them, in not fulfilling its promises. It appears that after the Bull Run fight, in which they suffered severely, and lost their Colonel, (CAMERON,) that they desired to return to New-York, reorganize and return; to this end, they entreated their Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT to make such an arrangement with the Secretary of War; and, finally, Col. ELLIOTT informed them that the Secretary had complied with their wishes. A number of the men claim that this order was read to them on parade, but Col. ELLIOTT informed me that it was not read, although it was generally understood that they were to go home, recruit and reorganize, although no day was set for their departure. Some assert that they were to go immediately after they elected a Colonel; but instead of this, the Secretary of War appointed Col. STEVENS, who was an officer of the regular Army, and to cap the climax, the order for their return to New-York was countermanded, upon which, they determined to resist. The idea appeared to prevail that the Zouaves were sent home to reorganize, because they refused to do duty, and they supposed they could accomplish the same thing by a regular and stubborn mutiny.

Late in the afternoon I went to the encampment, which was situated at the head of Seventh-street, on a beautiful hill, overlooking the city. A thousand people, in carriages, on horseback and on foot, stood at a respectful distance from the scene of the confusion, as a fight was seriously apprehended. On the way I met a few straggling soldiers, but they were all intoxicated, and more impertinent than intelligent. When I reached the encampment, the cavalry occupied the summit of the hill, in the rear, the infantry on either side, and the batteries in the road in front. The camping ground was covered with knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, blankets, guns, every variety of camp equipage, mixed up with prostrate soldiers, who could no longer stand or keep awake. Guards of armed men held some as prisoners, who resolutely refused to obey orders, and who were ready and anxious to fight anything or anybody—some were tied, and one man insisted upon insulting and abusing the officers, and could only be silenced by the application of a gag, but the moment it was taken from his mouth he began again, more furious than ever; at last, exhausted, he stretched himself upon the ground, and went to sleep.

As the regiment marched off the field, a large majority of them appeared to be intoxicated; they were noisy and riotous on the march; some refused to march, and were compelled to go into the ranks by force. One man, more stubborn than the rest, declared he would not go. The Captain and a private seized him and forced him along. He was about to resist with great violence, when an officer of the regular Army approached and told the Captain that he would be justified in killing him; whereupon the soldier staggered into the ranks and moved off as well as his drunken legs could carry him.

The whole scene was disgraceful in the extreme, and nothing but the large and superior force brought to bear upon them prevented the disbanding and desertion of the entire regiment. Let it be understood that the officers of the Seventy-ninth did not sympathize in this mutiny, but did all in their power to prevent it and to quell it.

A company of Zouazes was raised, a few days ago, in Philadelphia, composed entirely of French and Italians who served in the Crimean and Italian wars. Many of them have the original Zouaze dress, as worn in the Crimea. They are called the Zouaves d'Afrique, of Philadelphia. They are commanded by Capt. CHAS. H. T. COLLIS, an American, who was here yesterday, and arranged for their immediate employment. They were ordered to Harper's Ferry.

RICHMOND.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The mutineers were encamped on the side of a hill, which was rather sparsely wooded. The cavalry first came on the ground, and one of the companies formed on the hilltop. The infantry marched past, and were drawn up on the side of the hill, the line extending to the base, and at an angle with the horsemen. The command was then given by Col. STEVENS to the Seventy-ninth to fall in, and was obeyed with some reluctance. The line was formed on the road at the bottom of the hill, and the regiment marched up towards Fourteenth-street, with colors flying and band playing. A few were so intoxicated that they could not obey the orders, and they were left on the field to be arrested by the patrol. The regiment marched up the road in tolerably good order, although the soldiers manifested a defiant and disagreeable spirit. Some were shouting and cheering, especially as the cavalry passed, while others who did not have arms, were carrying sticks on their shoulders. The cavalry and infantry followed them until they arrived on Fourteenth-street, where the order was given to halt.

They halted on a part of the street sparsely inhabited, and about the distance of a furlong from their encampment. On each side of the road were large meadows, soft, marshy, low, and in some parts rendered impassable by the recent rains. After the Seventy-ninth had halted, the cavalry rode over into the meadow about fifty paces from the road, and formed in a line parallel with the road. The infantry then came up, and formed in line at right angles with the cavalry and extending across the road into the meadow on each side. The mutinous regiment was directed to form in line on the side of the road, parallel with the cavalry. The regular battalion was then marched up the road and formed on the other side of the street, immediately opposite and facing the Seventy-ninth, while the cavalry retired to a more distant part of the meadow.

The lines having been formed, Gen. PORTER and his staff, accompanied by Col. STEVENS and Major SYKES, rode up to the centre. After a moment or two of delay, an aid of Gen. PORTER read the orders of Gen. MCCLELLAN in a remarkably clear and distinct tone of voice. The orders have not yet been published, and what I write of them is merely from recollection. He stated that he had heard with pain and sorrow of the disaffection which existed among the members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment; that he had listened attentively to their alleged grievances, and, after examining them with care, was compelled to say that they were of the most frivolous character. At a time like this, when the country needed the services of her children, the exhibition of such a spirit as that manifested by the Seventy-ninth could only come from the basest motives which could actuate the soldier, and would lead to the belief that their conduct was prompted by cowardice. As a punishment he ordered that the regiment should be deprived of its colors, until, by future good behavior and honorable service on the field of battle, its soldiers showed themselves worthy to bear them. The ringleaders of the mutiny were to be placed in arrest, and the regiment was to be ordered to fall in by company and march to the quarters afsigned them in Virginia, and, if they refused to obey this order, *they were to be fired upon*.

The scene during the reading was exceedingly impressive. The sun was just going down, and in the hazy, uncertain twilight, the features and forms of officers and men could scarcely be distinguished. Immediately behind his aid was Gen. PORTER, firm and self-possessed. Col. STEVENS was in front of his own regiment, endeavoring to quiet his rather nervous horse. In the rear of the regulars, and a little distance apart, Gen. SICKLES sat carelessly on horseback, coolly smoking a cigar and conversing with some friends. At one time during the reading a murmur passed through the line of the mutineers, and when that portion of the order directing the regiment to surrender its colors was read, a private in one of the rear cried out in broad Scotch tones—"Let's keep the colors, boys!" No response was made by the remainder of the regiment. Major SYKES at once rode up the line to where the voice was heard. It would have been more than that soldier's life was worth, had he been discovered at the moment, in pistol range, by any of the officers. When the reading was concluded, a voice cried out "fire," and a number of spectators in the rear of the Infantry, supposing the work of death about to commence, ran a little distance to escape the balls.

After the orders had been read, Gen. PORTER said to Col. STEVENS, "Point out the leaders." A squad of men were detailed from the battalion to accompany the Colonel, who went from company to company and designated the obnoxious members. They were marched to the rear to the number of forty or fifty, and placed under arrest. This operation took some time, and it was dark before the arrest was completed. The final order was then given to wheel by company into column, and march to the quarters in Virginia. This was the order which they had disobeyed in the morning, and which, if again disobeyed, would have been followed by a fire from the regular infantry. There seemed to be a moment's delay, but the mutinous volunteers, evidently seeing that resistance was useless, reluctantly obeyed, and took up the line of march to their quarters. The arrested leaders were taken to the guard-house, while the remainder of the regiment was escorted by the cavalry and the battery.

ORDER READ TO THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The following is the order read to the Seventy-ninth Regiment on Wednesday:

"The General Commanding has heard with the deepest pain of the acts of insubordination on the part of the Seventy-ninth Regiment. Without attempting to enter into a discussion of the causes, it is sufficient to say that they are frivolous and groundless.

That these acts have thrown disgrace upon tha regiment and the service, and taking place at this time, they give rise to the strongest suspicions of the most abject cowardice. The regiment has forced upon the Commanding General an issue which he is prepared to meet.

The men are ordered to lay down their arms and return to duty. All those refusing to do so will be fired upon immediately. If they comply with the order, the ringleaders only will be punished.

The colors of the regiment are taken from them, and will be returned only when their conduct in camp shall have proven that they understand the first duty of a soldier—obedience; and when, on the field of battle, they shall have proved their bravery. The names of the leaders in this revolt will be sent to the Governor of New-York, to be placed in the archives of the State. A court martial will be held forthwith."

THE MASSACHUSETTS BANKS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 17.

The Boston Banks agree to take ten millions, and the country banks five millions, as the first installment of the Government loan.

Col. F. W. LANDER is on a visit to his father in Lynn, who lies at the point of death.

THE "MEAGHER BRIGADE."

From the Boston Herald.

We have been requested to publish the subjoined letter from Capt. THOMAS F. MEAGHER, of the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, written in reply to a note addressed to him by a gentleman in this city inquiring whether he (MEAGHER) had authorized any person to enlist men in this city for a New-York Brigade "to be commanded by him." It will be seen that Mr. MEAGHER's letter effectally disposes of the matter:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: I did not receive your letter informing me of the fact that certain parties in Boston were organizing an Irish Brigade for the war, and doing so in my name, and apparently with my authority, until this late moment. Previously I had heard rumors of such being the case, but they were so very vague that I took no notice of them. Now, however, that I learn something positive about the matter, I write, fully authorizing you to state—and to state so in the most public and emphatic terms—that I have not authorized, in any way whatever, directly or indirectly, the organization of the brigade in question, and that, moreover, I hold the parties who have had the impudence and dishonesty to use my name for the purpose, as nothing less than brazen swindlers and impostors, and accordingly denounce them and their scheme to the public, and warn the public of Boston—the Irish portion of it especially—to beware of and spurn them.

Be so good as to let this statement and these sentiments of mine be known and published, wherever, and as extensively, as the fraudulent mischief done by these parties has spread. And believe me, with sincere regard, very truly your friend,

THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER.

TROOPS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Aug. 15 makes this improbable statement:

"We learned last evening, from reliable sources, that the State of California has offered the Government 50,000 troops, and that the War Department has accepted them.

The first order from the War Department went out last night by the Pony Express. It directs four regiments of Infantry and one of cavalry to proceed to Western Texas. It is stated in official quarters that the 50,000 men will reach the Mississippi Valley within forty days."

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

SEIZURE OF $50,000 BY U. S. TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 17.

A detachment of U. S. troops from Cape Girardeau seized fifty-eight thousand dollars belonging to the bank at St. Genevieve yesterday, by order of Gen. FREMONT, and brought it to this city to-day. It is understood this money was being used or would be used for the benefit of the secession cause in that section.

The statement in the late news from California, that J. C. PALMER had left that State for the purpose of taking charge of the Commissary Department under Gen. FREMONT is untrue. Mr. PALMER has no connection whatever with Gen. FREMONT.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 17—P. M.

It appears now that the fifty-eight thousand dollars, seized at St. Genevieve yesterday, was at the request of the Directors of the Parent Bank here, to whom it was transferred to-day by Gen. FREMONT.

Dispatches reached here, to-day, that a train conveying troops over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was fired into by the Secessionists near Palmyra, and one soldier killed and several wounded. Gen. POPE immediately sent orders to Gen. HURLBUT to take such force as he deemed necessary to Marton County, quarter them on the people, and levy contributions of horses, mules, provisions and such other things as are useful to soldiers, amounting to $10,000 on the inhabitants of the County, and $5,000 more on the citizens of Palmpra, as the penalty for this outrage.

GOV. JACKSON'S FORCE, ETC.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 17.

We learn from reliable sources that six hundred State troops, well drilled and equipped, leave Fayette, Harvard County, to-day, with the intention of joining Gov. JACKSON's forces in the Southern part of the State. Four hundred of them are said to be mounted.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

DANGER TO CAIRO FROM THE REAR—DESIGNS OF THOMPSON AND HARDEE—THE MISSOURI HOME GUARDS—SECESSION OUTRAGES, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

Those who have attentively watched the progress of events in the West will not be surprised to hear that the flame of secession has spread to Southern Illinois, and that one of the greatest dangers to which Cairo is at present exposed is that of invasion from the rear. Should the rebels under JEFF. THOMPSON succeed in taking Cape Girardeau, they would be in possession of two good steam ferries across the Mississippi, and, once over the river, the counties of Alexander, Union, Jackson, Johnson, Williamson, Hamilton, Jefferson and Washington would be in a blaze. There would be no difficulty in forming a connection with bands of Secessionists from Paducah, Ky., the Illinois Central would be rendered impassable, and Cairo left at the mercy of its foes.

Loyal men in that portion of Illinois are feeling very uneasy at this state of things. But a very few weeks ago the Secessionists were secret in all their movements, held their meetings at night and were extremely careful not to be found out. But now, confident either of strength or approaching success, they are bold, defiant and threatening. I am reliably informed that anonymous letters are daily received by gentlemen high in office, from persons who profess to be afraid to sign their names, giving a most alarming account of the state of things in that region.

But thus far the mysterious designs of THOMPSON and HARDEE have been frustrated by the skillful manœuvres of Gen. FREMONT, with his small and neglected force. His name is a tower of strength to loyal men and a terror to his foes. No sooner did he appear at Cairo, than the rebels evacuated Charleston in hot haste, fled to New-Madrid, and yesterday it was reported that the entire right wing had recrossed the Mississippi at that place.

The fortification of Cape Girardeau has effectually prevented any movement in that direction. Pilot Knob is so strong that all advance upon Jefferson City is checked by that route. So that for the present, at least in this part of the State, the rebels will have to confine themselves to their favorite mode of warfare—robbery and murder.

The Home Guards of Missouri, to whom the State and the nation owe so much, are to be reorganized and sworn in for three years or the war. St. Louis is to have five regiments of infantry, besides cavalry and artillery. This organization will do more towards putting down the infamous guerilla system inaugurated by the rebels than all the volunteer regiments which can be raised.

Capt. CHARLES ZAGONYI, a Hungarian, late of your City, has been directed to raise a company of picked mounted men, to serve as a body guard for Major-Gen. FREMONT. They will be constantly on guard near the General's head-quarters, and will relieve the minds of many friends of his who know the state of feeling here.

The hatred of the Union in this city is almost as amusing as it is painful. As elsewhere at the South, those who give freest expression to it are the women and children. A man with a military cap or buttons runs in a short walk as trying a gauntlet of scornful looks and insulting words, as usually would fall to his lot in a long life. But the hardest thing to bear is a way the prettiest Secessionists have of covering up their faces with a shawl or fan when they meet you, letting one eye out, which says, as plainly as eyes can speak, "See what you lose by being a vile Hessian."

Accounts of outrages continue to come in from all quarters of the State. The latest is from Potosi, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, where a body of mounted rebels dashed in on Saturday evening just at dusk, shooting an old man who was quietly sitting on his doorstep. The Home Guards were taken by surprise, but rallied and drove the assaulting party off, with a loss of one killed and five wounded—two of them fatally.

Potosi is, I understand, to be immediately occupied by our troops. The rich lead mines there are a tempting bait for the enemy, who are sadly in want of that necessary article.

St. Louis is to be at once and thoroughly fortified and secured against any attack from within or without, the plan having been already decided upon by Gen. FREMONT.

The superintendence of the work will be intrusted to Col. HASSENDEUBEL, one of the heroes of Carthage, and the whole will be under the direction of Brig.-Gen. ASBOTH, whose rare abilities as a military engineer have won the highest encomiums from scientific men ever since his career in Hungary, and are a sufficient guarantee that the work will be well and thoroughly done.

Major GEO. E. WARING, late of the Garibaldi Guard, arrived here on Saturday, and is already actively engaged in the organization of his new cavalry regiment, the "Fremont Hussars," which is encamped on the race-course, about three miles out of the city. The officers of this regiment have all, without exception, seen active service.

The city is full of rumors this afternoon in regard to the recent battle at Springfield. One account giving us another brilliant retreat, with the death of McCULLOCH, and the other asserting that we have been entirely cut up, Gen. LYONS killed, and that a victorious army is marching upon St. Louis. You will learn the truth as soon probably as we do.

J. W. S.

OUTRAGES AT CYNTHIANA, OHIO.

From the Cincinnati Press, Aug. 15.

Reliable information is received in our city that the Secessionists in the vicinity of Cynthiana have begun their nefarious work at that point. For some days past they have been sorely troubled by the shipment of arms, ammunition and military clothing from this city for the use of the Union men, who, it is well known, are forming themselves into companies throughout the State for the protection of the interests of the Union. This fact, it seems, has become fully known to the people near Cythiana, and as they are of strong Disunion character, they determined to put a stop to it so far as railway facilities are concerned. Last night, in pursuance of their intentions, they set fire to and completely destroyed about fifteen hundred feet of the trestle work on the road beyond Cynthiana, thereby preventing the shipment of all goods, stores, &c., beyond that point. As a consequence, supplies cannot be sent any further in that direction for the present, but we may congratulate ourselves that previous to the outrage a large amount of arms and ammunition had gone forward, and we hope safely reached its destination.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A LARGE REBEL FORCE NEAR ROMNEY.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 17.

A letter from Westernport, Md., opposite Piedmont, dated the 13th inst., says that the National scouts, last Sunday night, succeeded in capturing three notorious secession bridge-burners, at New Creek.

A force of a eleven hundred Secessionists is reported near Romney. The National troops are at New Creek Bridge, and expected to be attacked by them. The Nationals have been reinforced.

A large number of fugitives from Virginia, men, women and children, in great distress, are daily passing through Westernport, seeking refuge.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Aug. 11, 1861.

It is said that one is compelled to go from home to hear the news, but the Cincinnati morning dailies bring it to our doors. The intelligence in one of the journals of Friday morning was rich and rare. Gen. ROSECRANS was highly delighted with it. He had "killed fifteen hundred rebels," which was some source of gratification, but was deeply pained at the loss of "five hundred National troops." His grief, however, was somewhat softened by learning the fact that he had in quiet possession as prisoners of war, Gov. WISE and all his rebel companions, who escaped the sanguinary battle-field alive!

Of course he felt gratified that he had *personally* accomplished all this, while at least a hundred miles from the scene of the reported action. He is obliged to the Cincinnati Press for the "metropolitan" way in which they captured WISE and thrust him into his arms. The General intended to take him in a brief period if he continued to lay around loose in the Kanawha region. The trap was about ready, when the job was taken off his hands by the newspapers, and WISE was bagged! Of Course, the General, who is a business man, can now turn his attention to some other quarter, and, from certain indications, that other quarter may be an important one.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM A REBEL GENERAL.

For some days back, rumors have been afloat that the rebel General LEE was advancing upon Western Virginia, with a strong force, to coöperate with WISE, or to assume command of the forces, and endeavor to drive the National troops from the State. There were no foot-prints, however, which specially indicated his presence anywhere in Western Virginia, until two or three days ago, when a flag of truce was sent to Gen. REYNOLDS, of the First Brigade, who is in command of the forces at Cheat River Gap. The proposition, as I understand it, was an exchange of prisoners. The real object, however, was, undoubtedly, to get within our lines for the purpose of taking observations in regard to numbers and preparations for an attack.

The design failed, however, as the bearer of the flag was compelled to halt at least two miles from where our men were in camp. Where the bearer of the flag came from, or what distance, was unknown. But the proposition came from Gen. LEE, or purported to—and if from him, of course rumor must for once be correct in Western Virginia. If he is here he is undoubtedly advancing by Cheat River pass, with the expectation of falling upon our forces this side of the mountains, and whip them before they are fairly aware of his presence. We have, however, some four thousand men in the immediate locality, and a larger number within a march of forty-eight hours.

If Gen. LEE is in Virginia, it is not probable that he would go over the same ground that WISE has so recently laid waste, but would hope to catch our men sleeping upon their victories won at a more remote period, and where they have been resting in fancied security. He may, perhaps, catch Gen. ROSECRANS asleep, but *when* he does, Gen. LEE will find no difficulty in spreading himself miscellaneously through Western Virginia. No doubt, if he should come in strong force he would be enabled to make good progress until our Army could be concentrated, as, from very necessity, they are now scattered over a line of nearly three hundred miles. But the position of affairs is changed from what they were previous to the rout at Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill and Corrack's Ford. We are now on the defensive, occupy the strongholds, and guard the passes. The advance must be made by the rebels, and not by the Union forces, if they propose to regain the positions which they have lost in the contest thus far.

A CHANGE OF HEAD-QUARTERS.

The report of the advance of an enemy has not yet assumed sufficient definiteness as to warrant its being given as a positive fact, with details of localities, strength, &c., but as an indication that "something is in the wind," I can state positively that Gen. ROSECRANS will remove his headquarters from Clarksburgh within the next 48 hours, unless circumstances should require further delay. What particular section he is bound for, is not known beyond his "military family," but my own opinion is, that he will make his headquarters for the present at Buckhannon or Beverly, the former 28 miles from Clarksburgh, and the latter some 15 or 20 miles from Cheat Mountain Pass. If he is going in that direction, put this and that together, viz: the reported advance of the rebel forces, the flag of truce, and the movement of Gen. ROSECRANS. It all looks as though there might yet be a little sharp work in this section of Western Virginia. Besides the indications to which I have alluded, the forces which have been on the move, have had their "forward march" in the direction of Buckhannon and Beverly.

POSITION OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

CLARKSBURGH, Monday, August 12.

There still remain twenty-two counties of what is known as Western Virginia—the extreme southwestern portion—that are supposed to be yet a hot bed of Secessionists. Of no importance in themselves, these counties only deserve attention as they command the road to Cumberland Gap, and the entrance to loyal East Tennessee. Neither the Government nor rebel troops have yet entered this section in force, but the rebels are known to have now a body of some strength stationed at the Gap itself.

The situation at present is briefly this: The Cheat Mountain Gaps, the key to this whole country, are held by a strong force—a portion of Gen. REYNOLDS' Brigade—the remainder of which is stationed at Beverly, Huttonville and in that vicinity. Other portions of Gen. ROSECRANS' command are scattered over almost the whole of the northwestern part of Virginia, guarding the Railroad lines from Wheeling and Parkersburgh down to Grafton, and thence eastward through the Cheat River country, Oakland, Altamont and almost to Cumberland; occupying the Kanawha Valley by Gen. COX's Brigade, and holding towns like Weston, Buckhannon, Summersville, Phillippi and Bealington. This much of our position may, perhaps, be safely made public.

The enemy, on the other hand, are concentrated at two important points—Covington, near the entrance to the Kanawha Valley, and Monterey, opposite the Cheat Mountain Gaps. Rumor has it that Gen. LEE is himself at the latter point, organizing a force to attack the Gaps, and attempt another irruption into Northwestern Virginia. It is even said that some of his troops are now in the mountaios. On how reliable evidence this rests, I can scarcely say as yet; though I confess that, on some accounts, the idea of the rebels attempting to reconquer Western Virginia seems anything but probable.

Still, it is known that they have a strong force at Staunton, and there are pretty well authenticated accounts of additional regiments having been ordered to that point from the extreme South. They may be there for the purpose of eventually attempting to wipe out the disgrace of Philippa, and Laurel Hill, and Cheat River, and Rich Mountain; or it may be that their intention is to keep up the feint of an inroad on Western Virginia, so as to maintain the diversion of National troops from the East, while they, on the other hand, are on the line of a railroad, and can be run to Manassas or Richmond in a couple of days if needed. The latter certainly seems the more probable hypothesis, and would be in harmony with their plans as hitherto developed.

But, should the rebel leaders really intend another attack on Western Virginia, a glance at the map will show that they must make it in one of two ways—reinforce WISE and force their way back from Covington into the Kanawha Valley again, or reinforce the troops at Monterey, and either attack our position at the Cheat Mountain Gaps, or attempt to find some other pass through the mountains, so as to approach Beverly and Laurel Hill once more. WISE's position at Covington being connected with Staunton by rail, it is very easy either to throw forces down to him, or to move his command up to strengthen the body threatening the Gaps. Of the two, the latter would now seem the more probable attempt. But LEE, or whoever really commands the rebels at Monterey, will hardly try a direct passage through the Gaps. A much more probable thing would be an attempt to find or cut a new road across the mountains, so as to come down at an unexpected point, and take ROSECRANS in the flank.

In any event, the Cheat Mountain Gaps are the important point. It was through these that PORTERFIELD's first motley crew entered Western Virginia and approached Grafton. Through these they retreated, when scared away from Philippa; and through these MCCLELLAN, subtlely enough, permitted GARNETT to enter again, with his Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain army. That door is now shut; it will be well enough to hold it so, and Gen. ROSECRANS seems fully awake to the fact.

Hence, there is now going on a gradual concentration of our forces towards the Gaps, and Gen. ROSECRANS himself is to move his head-quarters in that direction—to Buckhannon, at least—in a few days. Gen. COX, too, it is expected, will be brought up from the Kanawha, and the strength of the brigade be added to the force already here, while some of the new troops from Ohio and Indiana take his place

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

THE REBELS PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, August 16, via BALTIMORE, August 17.

Gen. BUTLER yesterday assumed the responsibility of paying the New-York regiments. About $20,000 had been deposited for some time at Old Point, for the want of a paymaster.

The ship *Fair Wind*, of Boston, with a cargo of guano, was this morning towed up the Roads by the *S. R. Spaulding*, in a disabled condition. She ran ashore on Hog Island.

The British brig-of-war *Gladiator* was yesterday cruising off the Capes.

A flag of truce yesterday conveyed Mr. WHEELER, formerly United States Minister to Nicaragua, to the Confederate pickets beyond New-Market Bridge.

A flag of truce is just in from Norfolk with Corporal HURLBUT, of the Connecticut Regiment, released by the Confederates for his attention to Col. GARDNER after the battle of Bull Run. He states that a considerable number of released prisoners, including several chaplains, will reach Old Point tomorrow.

In his opinion the Confederates are actively preparing for an attack on Fortress Monroe. That measure is now popular in the Confederate camps, and appropriate material is being collected in large quantities at Norfolk. The attack upon Fortress Monroe will be made within one week, he thinks.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 17.

The report about an intended attack on Fortress Monroe is considered here as a perfect absurdity.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

STATEMENT OF A YOUNG MAN FROM RICHMOND—PEACE MEETING, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 17.

A young man from Richmond, of secession proclivities, apparently well informed of the designs of the Confederate Army, says that they intend an immediate advance. He predicts fighting at the Relay House on the 18th inst., and says that the Southern Army is well provided with blankets, &c., for a Winter campaign, and that they are in a high state of discipline. He says that there is also a universal desire to attack Washington.

A peace meeting called by prominent Secessionists for this evening, was held at the Court-House. As the crowd entered the hall many were singing the Star-Spangled Banner.

JAMES SPEED, Unionist, was called to the Chair, and JAMES TRABUE, Secessionist, was also nominated by the persons calling the meeting. A division of the house took place, when SPEED was declared elected. The Secessionists, numbering a hundred, then withdrew, shouting for the Southern Confederacy.

Speeches were made by Messrs. SPEED, WOLFE, HARLAN and others, and the resolutions were adopted with but one dissenting voice.

The preamble and resolutions are as follows.

The preamble sets forth that there is no mistaking the position of Kentucky in the present civil war, as she is unalterably for peace.

Resolved, That while this State desires to be true to the Union, she also desires to have peace with all the States.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire the restoration of peace to every part of our beloved country, and as the speediest and surest mode of effecting that result we appeal for a cessation of the war now being made on the Union.

Resolved, That we behold in a dissolution of the Union a remedy for no evils, but an aggravation for all.

Resolved, That we do not see how peace, enduring and substantial, to be attained by the establishment of two independent Governments within the present Union.

Resolved, That we deprecate the attempt being made to produce by force a disruption of the Union.

Resolved, That for the purpose of restoring peace all patriotic men abandon the sectional parties at the North and at the South, and that the rights of the Government should not be abandoned while it dictates to armed rebellion.

Resolved, That the neutrality of Kentucky hut foreshadowed her love for peace, and that all negotiations looking to the constitutional settlement of all sectional differences, and to the preservation of the Union, shall have her hearty coöperation.

Resolved, That we are unwilling that any foreign Power shall own the mouth of the Mississippi River, or any ports of the Union, and therefore are unalterably opposed to the dissolution of the Union; that we are for our country, now and forever, whether assailed by foreign or domestic enemies.

The resolutions were unanimously passed by the crowd, who filled the hall to overflowing.

SOUTHERN ITEMS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 17.

It is denied along the Nashville Railroad, that the Confederate authorities take money from those passing northward, but it is known that they take all the gold *in transitu*, in some cases giving the owners currency therefor, which is at a discount of at least 8 per cent.

A dispatch from the Nashville *Union and American* to the Louisville *Courier*, says that Pressdent DAVIS has issued a proclamation orderiog all residents of the Confederate States, who do not recognize the Confederacy to depart within forty days uoder pain of being condemned as aliens and enemies.

The same dispatch corrects yesterday's dispatch by saying that a battle took place at Lovettsville, Va., instead of Leesburgh, wherein two hundred and fifty Nationals and fifty Confederates were killed, and eleven hundred and fifty Nationals made prisoners, the latter not being able to recross the river, it having meanwhile swollen.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that official sources indicate that two hundred and ten thousand Confederates were in the field at the time of the passage of the bill authorizing the President to call out *four* hundred thousand volunteers.

The Richmond *Dispatch* is advocating Norfolk as the great Atlantic port of America.

The Confederate Congress has resolved to adjourn on the 19th inst., to meet in November next.

SUPPRESSION OF THE ST. LOUIS HERALD.

CARD FROM THE EDITOR TO THE PUBLIC.

I received the following notice last evening:

ORDER NO. 12.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, ST. LOUIS, August 14, 1861.

To Col. JOHN MCNEIL, *Commanding Home Guards:*

You are hereby ordered to suppress the newspaper called the *Morning Herald*. I will not allow the publication of the same from the date of this order.

(Signed) J. McKINSTRY,

Major United States Army, Provost Marshal.

I have been a law abiding citizen of this city from my infancy, and am so still. I therefore bow submissively, trusting that justice will yet be done by a discriminating public. I can only assure the patrons of the *Morning Herald* that I will endeavor to resume publication as soon as I can possibly do so, without violating law or orders issued by those in power.

JAMES L. FAUCETT.

[For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK.

The Rebels Surprised—Gallant Bravery of the Volunteers—Bravery of Gen. Lyon—The Killed and Wounded.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

SPRINGFIELD, GREEN COUNTY, Mo., Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

Night before last a little Army of fifty-two hundred men moved in two columns on a march of twelve or fifteen miles to attack a body of rebels twenty-two thousand strong. In a military point of view the move was one of doubtful propriety, not to say absolute rashness. The larger force were, with the exception of three thousand men, well armed and equipped, and they had a very large body of cavalry. But the question of evacuating Springfield, the key of the entire Southwest, had already been discussed and settled in the negative. It was decided that the loyal citizens of Green and the surrounding counties should not have cause to say we had left them without a struggle—abandoned themselves, their families, their all to a heartless and desperate foe, until the enemy had left our steel and tried the mettle of our troops. That mettle proved itself worthy of the great cause in which it was engaged. The Union troops who fought and won the battle of yesterday need no higher mark, no brighter name than the laurels earned justly entitle them to. They fought like brave men, long and well.

Gen. SIEGEL, with six pieces of cannon, his own regiment and that of Col. SOLOMON'S, moved in a southerly direction, marching about fifteen miles, passing around the extreme southeastern camp of the enemy and halted until daylight, or for the sound of artillery from the northwest to announce the opening of the battle.

Gen. LYON, with the volunteers composing the Missouri First, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS; Iowa First, Lieut.-Col. MERRITT; Kansas First, Col. DEITZLER, and Second, Col. MITCHELL; part of the Missouri Second, under Maj. OSTERHAUS, and a detachment of twenty men from Col. WYMAN'S Illinois Regiment; three or four companies of mounted Home Guards; a force of regulars about eight hundred strong, and two batteries of four and six pieces respectively, left Springfield about 8 o'clock P. M., marching slowly along until 2 A. M., when we halted for two hours, at which time Capt. GILBERT'S company of regulars and Maj. OSTERHAUS' Battalion were thrown out as skirmishers on either side of the column, and we moved forward.

Shortly after 5 o'clock a party of rebels, acting as a picket, was seen scattering over the hills to give the alarm, but a portion of our column had already penetrated far enough to cut off their route, unless they took a very circuitous one, in which case we should reach camp ahead of them. We soon came in sight of the valley in which they were encamped. A thousand tents stretching off into the distance, and partially screened from view by a hill jutting into an angle of Wilson's Creek, were before us, presenting as animated an appearance as a young city. The enemy's camp extended from the head of the valley, overlooked on the north, east and west sides by hills and ridges two or three hundred feet in height southward about a mile, thence eastward a mile and a half, and then southward half a mile, following the windings of the creek, along whose banks the gently sloping hills on either side afforded the most excellent camping-ground.

Near the northern end of the valley lived JOHN MCNARY, formerly from Indiana, who, finding the rebels within five miles, on Tuesday last, packed up his few worldly goods, took his family, and started for the good old Hoosier State, where it is not a crime to be loyal to the Government under which we live. Not less than twenty or thirty families living on farms in the vicinity, started about the same time, most of them having little or no idea where they were going, except to escape from the danger which threatened them.

The battle-field, viewed by our correspondent, where the most fighting was done, was along the ridges and hills on either side (mostly on the west) of the stream for the first mile mentioned above, where the creek runs in a southerly direction.

As we crossed the hill on the north, moving in a southwesterly direction, Capt. WRIGHT, with the mounted Home Guards, was sent to the east side so as to cut off a party of rebels seen in that direction. Adjutant HASCOCK, with a glass, rode to the brow of the hill, where, looking down, he could see every movement of the enemy beneath him. His appearance in full view caused a great hubbub in the rebel camp, which had already been thoroughly aroused by our appearance, and camps and baggage were hastily loaded and moved towards the south. We had completely surprised them. The evidence of that fact was everywhere visible, but they had got quickly into line of battle—their clouds of cavalry were visible, and their twenty-one pieces of cannon were not long silent after ours had opened the engagement.

On the sides of the first ridge on the western side of the valley, Col. BLAIR'S regiment, at ten minutes after six o'clock, encountered a heavy force of infantry, not less than a full regiment, and after a severe contest they gained the summit, and the defeated rebels dispersed rapidly, going in a direction which rendered it impossible for any considerable number of them to again participate in the battle. Totten's battery then threw a few balls as feelers, to draw out the enemy's cannon.

Col. BLAIR'S regiment moved forward, and were soon met by a well-equipped regiment of Louisiana troops, whom, after a bitter contest of 45 minutes, they succeeded in routing, though suffering severely themselves. Capt. LATHROP'S company of rifle recruits now assisted them, and together they, with Major OSTERHAUS' men, moved up the second hill, which was considerably larger than the first, and, meeting a third regiment, finally succeeded in driving them back, with the assistance of TOTTEN'S battery, and gaining the summit. In this part of the fight the gallant Missouri Volunteers acted bravely; indeed, no words of praise could more than do them justice.

Of course many acts of valor were performed not witnessed by me, but among those I saw conspicuous were Capt. GRATZ, leading his men against overwhelming odds, and falling in death just as he had repulsed the foe. Lieut. MURPHY dashing forward ahead of the line, waving his sword high in the air, shouting onward to the almost wavering men, who gained fresh courage from the exhibition, and pushing forward, drove the enemy from the field. In this fight, many of our brave soldiers fell to rise no more, while Col. ANDREWS had his horse shot from under him and was wounded himself slightly. Gen. LYON suffered in a similar manner; Capts. CAVENDER, COLE and YATES, each slightly, or at least not dangerously wounded; Lieuts. BROWN and JOHNSON, and Corporals CONANT and ROGERS, more or less severely wounded.

During this engagement two companies of regulars were sent to the east side of the creek to engage a force which was operating against Capt. WRIGHT'S cavalry, sheltering themselves behind a fence. Capt. PLUMMER and Capt. GILBERT, with their companies, marched close up to the fence and delivered an effective fire, but were compelled by great odds to retire, which they did, but renewed the attack. The enemy being largely reinforced, and having now at least three thousand men, jumped over into the corn field, and Capt. PLUMMER'S gallant band was threatened with annihilation. They retreated rapidly, firing as they did so, when Lieut. DUBOIS having got his battery under headway on the hill near the Missouri volunteers, seeing the position of affairs on the opposite side of the valley, threw in the most precise manner several shells, which exploded just as they reached the dense mass of Secessionists, scattering them lifeless on the ground in scores, while all who could, were glad to run for dear life.

The gallant men in Col BLAIR'S regiment were now ordered back and their position taken by the Iowa First. Gen. LYON had previously had a poor opinion of the fighting qualities of these men, formed more from supposition than upon any real failure in duty, but now the time had come for him to reverse his judgment, which he did after their first repulse of the enemy. They fought like tigers, drove the enemy back, and followed up the advantage gained for a considerable distance. Capt. MASON, Company C, was killed soon after his regiment was engaged. Lieut. PURCELL was mortally wounded. Major PORTER and Col. MERRITT gallantly cheering on their boys, escaped unharmed. The Kansas First and Second regiments were now ordered forward to support the right flank of the Iowa's.

Col. GREEN'S regiment of Tennessee cavalry, bearing a secession flag, now charged upon our wounded, who were partially guarded by one or two companies of infantry. Seeing the movement, Capt. TOTTEN poured a few rounds of cannister into their ranks just in time to save our sick men from being trampled to death, dispersing the rebels so completely that nothing more of them was seen during the day.

Gen. LYON now desired the Iowa boys, whom he had found so brave, to prepare to meet the next onset of the enemy with the bayonet immediately after firing. They said: "Give us a leader and we will follow to death." On came the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, confident of victory over such a meagre force. No time could be lost to select a leader. "I will lead you," exclaims LYON. "Come on, brave men!" and placing himself in the van, received a fatal bullet just at the pit of the stomach, which killed him instantly. The Iowas delivered their fire and the enemy retired, so there was no need of charging bayonets. Gen. LYON'S body was carefully picked up and conveyed lifeless toward the ambulances by two of his body guard. In his death, as in his life, he was the same devoted, patriotic soldier, regarding his own life as of no value if he could but rescue his country. His body has been brought hither and embalmed for conveyance to his friends in Connecticut. There was no feeling of depression on the part of the troops at the unexpected calamity, but rather a feeling of quiet determination to revenge his death. On the Tuesday night previous he had arranged for a night attack upon the enemy, but singularly found himself delayed two hours behind the proper time for starting, by rumors of a skirmish on the prairie west of town, and the attack was postponed. Wednesday, he said to me: "Well, I begin to believe our term of soldiering is about completed. I have tried earnestly to discharge my whole duty to the Government, and appealed to them for reinforcements and supplies; but, alas, they do not come, and the enemy is getting the advantage of us." He then called a council of war, at which there was nearly an unanimous voice for evacuating Springfield. Gen. SWEENY plead eloquently against such a course, declared it would be the ruin of the Union cause in that quarter of the State, and urged a battle as soon as the enemy were within striking distance. He also pointed out the loss of reputation both to the General and his officers which would follow such a step. This counsel decided the course to be pursued, and on Thursday, when the brigade quartermaster inquired when we were to leave Springfield, Gen. LYON replied "Not before we are whipped." This was the proper course to pursue. If he retreated without a battle he would certainly have been pursued by a boastful and unpunished enemy, and very likely have his retreat entirely cut off. After being wounded, he exclaimed to Maj. SCHOFIELD, "The day is lost." But the Major said, "No, General, let us try once more." So they tried, and the General fell. It was now a little after nine o'clock, and the battle had raged with a fierceness seldom if ever equaled, for over three hours. The smoke hung like a storm-cloud over the valley, a fit emblem of mourning for the departed hero.

"He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle,
No sound shall awake him to glory again."

The battle raged for two hours more, the command devolving upon Major STURGIS. The enemy made repeated attempts to retake the heights from which they had been driven, but were gallantly repulsed each time. The Kansas regiments behaved with a bravery seldom or never equaled, forming ambuscades for the benefit of the rebels by lying flat on the ground until the enemy came near enough for them to see their eyebrows, when they would pour a deadly volley into their opponents and again remain in possession of the field. The last repulse of the enemy was the most glorious of all, and was participated in by members of every regiment on the field. The enemy came fresh, and deceived our men by bearing a Union flag, causing them to believe SIEGEL was about making a junction with our forces. Discovering the ruse just in time, our gallant boys rushed upon the enemy, who, with four cannon belching forth loud-mouthed thunder, were on the point of having their efforts crowned with success, and again drove them with great loss, down the slope on the south side of the hill.

Capt. TOTTEN'S ammunition was now nearly exhausted, and placing DUBOIS' battery upon the hill at the north end of the valley, Major STURGIS ordered the ambulances to move towards town. The infantry and TOTTEN'S full battery followed in good order and were not pursued by the enemy, who was evidently glad to be let alone.

Among the prisoners taken was a surgeon belonging to St. Charles County. He was immediately released, and Dr. MELCHER accompanied him to the rebel Generals, arranging for the return of our wagons to bring in our wounded and dead.

Lieut.-Col. HORACE H. BRAND, of the First Regiment, Sixth Division, who commanded the rebel force at Booneville, and who said he was now acting as aid to Gen. PRICE, was taken prisoner early in the day.

The Illinois Twentieth made themselves useful by guarding the prisoners. One of them had a horse shot under him.

When Gen. SIEGEL, who commanded the eastern division, heard the roar of TOTTEN'S artillery, he at once attacked the enemy in his quarter, driving him half a mile and taking possession of his tent extending westward to the Fayetteville road. Here a terrible fire was poured into his ranks by a regiment which he had permitted to advance within a few paces of him, supposing it to be the Iowa First. His men scattered considerably, and Col SALOMON'S could not be rallied. Consequently SIEGEL lost five of his guns, the other being brought away by Capt. FLAGG, who compelled his prisoners, some sixty in number, to draw the artillery off the field.

Our troops took some four hundred horses and about seventy prisoners, and compelled the enemy to burn nearly all of his baggage to keep it from falling into our hands.

The enemy had twenty-one pieces of cannon, and at the last twenty-six, including those taken from SIEGEL. They were none of them worked with precision, every shot for nearly an hour going whiz twenty feet over our heads.

Our Army reached Springfield in safety, and are now preparing to move toward Rolla, but with no hopes whatever of reaching there. With a baggage train five miles long to protect it, it will be singular, indeed, if the enemy does not prove enterprising enough to cut off a portion of it, having such a heavy force of cavalry. With two more regiments we should have driven the enemy entirely from the valley, and with a proper cavalry force, could have followed up such a victory with decisive results.

Our loss is about 200 killed and 600 or 700 wounded, while the loss of the enemy must have been double our own. Dr. SCHENCK, who was in the rebel camp at a late hour last evening, bringing away the wounded, reports our men comparatively few with those of the enemy, whose dead were lying thick under the trees.

Among the officers whom I know were *not* hurt seriously are the following:

Lieut.-Col. Merritt, Iowa First.
Major Porter, Iowa First.
Capt. Miller, Missouri First.
Major Shepard, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. Myers, Missouri First.
Lieut. Marr, Missouri First.
Lieut. Murphy, Missouri First.
Lieut. Fish, Missouri First.
Capt. Stone, Missouri First.
Capt. Richardson, Missouri First.
Capt. Manter, Missouri First.
Capt. Totten, U. S. A.
Lieut. Dubois, U. S. A.
Major Sturgis, U. S. A.
Gen. Siegel, Missouri Second Brigade.
Capt. Flagg, Missouri Third Regiment.
Adjutant Hascock, Missouri First.
Rev. Mr. Plle, Chaplain Missouri First.
Capt. Herron, Iowa First.
Capt. Burke, Missouri First.
Major Schofield, Gen. Lyon's Adjutant.
Major Conant, Quartermaster.

The following list of killed and wounded does not comprise over one-fourth of our loss, but is as full as, amid the confusion of the night, I have been able to obtain. Dr. FRANKLIN, who, with Drs. DAVIS, MELCHER and SMITH, remains in charge of the wounded, has kindly offered to forward a full list in a day or two, which will, of course, be anxiously looked for.

KILLED.

Brigadier-General N. Lyon.
Capt. Carey Gratz, First Regiment Missouri Volunteers, severely wounded, and reported to have died immediately. Saw Dr. Corayn attending him on the field, and Lieut. Marr carrying water to him.
Capt. Mason, Company G, First Iowa Regiment—during first part of the engagement.
J. H. McHenry, Company I, First Iowa.
Frank Rohmberg, Company H, First Iowa.
Lewis Yoennel, Company H, First Iowa.
Capt. Brown, First Iowa.
Lieut. C. Aynard, Company K, First Kansas.
L. L. Jones, Capt. Walker's Company, First Kansas.
Lieut. Dix and McGonegan, of Capt. McCook's Company, First Kansas.
Major Schaeffer, reported killed, but lacks confirmation.

WOUNDED.

Fred. Prinn, Company G, First Iowa.
Andrew G. McDonald, Company I, First Iowa.
James Codut, Company C, First Kansas.
Dan. Mullhattan, Company C, First Kansas.
Peter Cassidy, Company C, First Kansas.
Gen. C. W. Sweeny, slightly in the left leg.
Corporal Bernhard Rogers, Company K, First Missouri.
Walter N. Godley, Company F, First Kansas.
John W. Watson, Company I, First Missouri.
J. O. Donnell, Company E, First Kansas.
Adam Dee, Company H, First Iowa.
Peter Jeke, Company H, First Iowa.
George Behler, Company H, First Iowa.
Frank Deggendorff, Company H, First Iowa.
Sergeant Dultner, Company H, First Iowa.
Wm. Meyer, First Iowa.
Capt. Gottschalk, First Iowa.
W. Raichford, Company F, Second Artillery.
James Higgins, Company B, First Infantry.
John Boorman, Company G, First Missouri.
J. K. Ansden, Company A, First Kansas.
George Oakes, Company H, First Missouri.
Joseph Lane, Company C, First Iowa.
Capt. Swift, First Kansas.
Alex. Johnson, Company E, First Kansas.
Simon Gruber, Company E, First Kansas.
John Rafferty, Company C, First Kansas.
Patrick Kane, Company B, First Infantry.
Corporal Hamilton, Company B, Second Infantry.
Elisha Cole, of General Sweeny's recruits.
Bernard Kernfer, Company H, First Missouri.
H. J. Campbell, Company A, First Iowa.
C. Regers, Company K, First Missouri.
J. M. Lindley, Company K, First Kansas.
John Fenk, Company C, Second Infantry.
A. Cameron, Company F, First Kansas.
John T. Brown, Company F, First Missouri, in neck.
Rudolph Bolling, Co. H, First Missouri, in back.
Col. R. B. Mitchell, Second Kan., in groin and shin.
Capt. C. C. Gilbert, First Infantry, left shoulder.
Capt. Plummer, U. S. A., in the hip.
Sergeant Welsh, Company B, First Infantry.
Louis B. Reinhardt, Company F, First Kansas.
—— Sullivan, Company E, First Kansas.
Gottleib John, Company I, First Missouri.
J. D. Aldrich, Company C, First Iowa, side and arm.
Patrick Tobin, Company C, First Infantry.
—— Machael, Company C, First Infantry.
Wm. Pickeny, Company C, First Iowa.
Chas. Pitman, Company I, First Kansas.
R. R. Modden, Company C, First Iowa.
—— Heichstefien, Company G, First Missouri.
John Nelson, Company A, Second Missouri.
Edward Beeman, Company F, First Missouri.
Henry Brown, Company A, Second Missouri.
Henry Lawrence, Company I, First Kansas.
Charles F. Sneider, Company A, First Missouri.
J. Reham, Company K, First Kansas.
—— Hingolvin, Company E, Second Infantry.
James Vought, Company F, Second Artillery.
R. Henni, Company K, First Kansas.
Jacob Rentz, Company A, First Missouri.
Capt. John S. Cavender, First Missouri, flesh wound.
John W. King, Company B, First Iowa.
J. H. Dow, Company F, First Kansas.
Lawrence Webb, Company I, First Iowa.
W. H. H. Wem, Company C, First Infantry.
John Windley, Company E, First Missouri.
Isaac Reinaccop, Gen. Lyon's Guard.
Capt. Thos. Holton, Company A, First Kansas.
Frank Paine, Company H, First Kansas. Shot in shoulder three times.
Andrew Gardner, Company B, First Missouri.
Frederick Loweder, Company B, First Missouri.
Jefferson Hampton, Company A, Rifles.
Lewis Wisner, Company A, Second Missouri, in arm.
Thomas Allen, Company H, First Missouri, in both legs.
Lieut. John Brown, Company K, First Missouri.
Sergeant Crowley, Company D, First Infantry, in back.
Cash. Cires, Company B, First Missouri, in hip.
James Hammel, Company D, First Infantry.
Alonzo Bates, Company F, First Missouri.
Felix Meyer, Company A, Second Missouri.
Jeremiah Norris, Company E, Second Kansas.
Benj. Tulsey, Company D, First Missouri.
Jas. Callahan, Company E, Second Infantry.
E. Magnus, Company G, First Iowa.
Peter Enferdt, Company G, First Iowa.
Joseph Werner, Company A, First Missouri.
Michael Freeman, Company F, First Kansas.
Henry Steller, of Capt. Totten's Battery, ball through shoulder.
Capt. Cole, First Missouri, ball through jaw.
James Casslan, Company D, First Cavalry, leg.
James Stockle, Company E, First Missouri, leg.
Nicholas Mathias, Company I, First Missouri, arm.
Berry Dalin, Company I, First Missouri, finger.
—— Shubert, First Missouri, ball in head.
John McNally, Company A, Rifles, First Missouri.
Sergeant John Motine, Company B, of Capt. Steele's Rifle Recruits, piece of shell through body.
Jeremiah Enright, Company A, First Infantry, in foot.
Hugh Eiss, Company H, First Iowa, ball through thigh.
G. A. Walter, Company B, First Iowa.
James Riley, Company B, First Kansas.
James Kelly, Company H, First Kansas.
F. Snowbar, Company F, First Kansas.
R. W. Hamilton, Company F, First Iowa.
Thomas Ellington, Company C, First Iowa.
C. G. Hanson, Company F, First Iowa.
H. Davis, Company A, First Kansas.
R. W. Roe, Company H, First Missouri.
Alex. Ceutron, Company H, First Kansas.
Thomas Maighan, Company C, First Kansas.
John McMahnes, Company A, Rifles.
H. Rallfeilat, Company C, Second Missouri.
W. D. Robbins, Company K, First Iowa.
Ira Schafor, Company K, First Iowa.
Robert Wilson, Company D, First Missouri.
C. Gregory, Company C, First Iowa, in hand.
O. W. Bennett, Company C, First Iowa, in knee.
G. H. Baller, Company C, First Iowa, in breast.
Chris. Murray, Company C, First Iowa, in foot.
L. Webb, Company C, First Iowa, calf of leg.
John Bell, Company C, First Iowa, in groin.
James O'Grady, Company C, First Iowa, in leg.
Henry Darrow, Company C, First Iowa, arm.
A. McDonald, Company C, First Iowa.
J. Wall, Company C, First Iowa, bowels.
Charles Clark, Company C, First Iowa, slightly.
Charles Weigel, Company C, First Iowa, knee.
George S. Pierce, Company C, First Iowa.
Cor. Williams, Company C, First Iowa.
John Leary, Company C, First Iowa.
S. W. Mathis, Company C, First Iowa.

We shall expect a more perfect list to-morrow.

THE ARMY OF GEN. LYON.

In connection with the news from Springfield, Mo., the following detailed statement of the force under Gen. LYON will be interesting. His troops comprised 1,300 regulars, 4,000 volunteers, and some 2,500 Home Guards—in all, 7,800 men.

THE STAFF.

General Commanding—Nathaniel Lyon.
Aide-de-Camp—Lieut.-Col. I. F. Shepard.
Quartermaster—Major Horace A. Conant.
Acting Assisting Adjutant-General—Capt. Gordon Granger.

BRIGADE OFFICERS.

Brig.-Gen. Franz Siegel, Missouri Volunteers.
Major Samuel D. Sturgis, First. U. S. Cavalry, Acting Brigadier.

CAVALRY.

Capt. DAVID S. STANLEY, commanding.
First Cavalry, Company B—Lieut. Canfield.
First Cavalry, Company C—Lieut. M. J. Kelly.
First Cavalry, Company D—Lieut. M. W. Henry.
First Cavalry, Company I—Capt. Milton T. Carr.
First Dragoons, Company C—Lieut. C. E. Farrand.
First Dragoons, Company—Lieut. Sanford.
Mounted Rifles, Company H—Capt. W. L. Elliott.
First Kansas Squadron—Capt. Wood.

ARTILLERY.

Totten's Battery, 6 pieces—Capt. James Totten.
Dubois' Battery, 6 pieces—Lieut. J. V. D. Dubois.
Siegel's Battery, 6 pieces—Capt. Schaeffer.

INFANTRY.

Four companies First Regulars, Capt. J. B. Plummer.
Two companies Second Regulars, Capt. Fred. Steele.
First Missouri Vols., (Blair's,) Lt.-Col. G. L. Andrews.
Second Missouri Volunteers, (Boernstein's,) two companies, Major Osterhaus.
Third Missouri Volunteers, (Siegel's), Major Backoff, commanding.
Fifth Missouri Volunteers, Col. Salomon.
First Iowa Volunteers, Col. Joshua F. Bates.
First Kansas Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Learned.
Third Kansas Volunteers, Col. Robert B. Mitchell.
1,200 Home Guards, Col. John S. Phelps.
800 Home Guards.

These 2,000 Home Guards do not seem to have participated in the fight, which leaves the force actually in the engagement, 5,300.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY GEN. LYON.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 13.

If the report which reached this city on yesterday heralded another brilliant victory of the National arms in the southwest, it brought no joy to our hearts. Wholly devoted to the cause of our country, we earnestly desire and anxiously labor and pray for its success in the pending war. Nevertheless, we can only mourn over the slaughter of our countrymen. The loss of life, which is reported as immense on both sides, is cause for deep and poignant grief to hundreds and thousands of our people. For one alone of those who fell in battle, St. Louis will mourn, Missouri will mourn, and the nation will mourn. Of course, we allude to Brig.-Gen. LYON. He was a man of commanding intellect, of distinguished scientific and literary attainments, and a polished soldier. To no one man in this war does Missouri and the National Union owe a larger debt of gratitude than to Gen. LYON. It was our good fortune that he was ordered to service at the St. Louis Arsenal in these difficulties. He came to St. Louis when the whole force at this post did not exceed, if we remember rightly, 80 men. Reinforcements were sought, but were not procured. It was with this small garrison that he was to defend the Arsenal and protect the public property here from the overwhelming tide of the enemy, then organized and armed in this city, known as the "Constitutional Guards," "Minute Men," and a large portion of another body denominated "Frost's Brigade." [illegible] [illegible] and the earthworks were made to cover the assailable points—how his [illegible] distributed to protect its sentries on the rally, and with what desperate resolution he had mined the very buildings over his head determined in the *dernier resort* to blow them into atoms, and perhaps to perish amid their ruins. It was well understood that an assault upon the St. Louis Arsenal, with the forlorn hope that then constituted its little garrison, would be no idle business. The assault was not made. The known soldierly skill and valor of Capt. LYON deterred the enemy. It was while he was defending the Arsenal in this way, and dealing with the "Minute Men" and the "Police Commissioners" of St. Louis, who once ordered his patrols inside the arsenal walls, and placed their sentries over the arsenal gates, that Capt. LYON became satisfied that the Secessionists of Missouri were fatally bent upon war, and would never yield their purpose until they were utterly prostrated by the power of war. Sooner than others, he saw and understood the object of Camp Jackson, and seeing and understanding, did not hesitate to crush in embryo that incipient secession Army.

In the short interview which he held with PRICE and JACKSON, his acute, discerning mind read all that the public has since read of those persons in documents which have been given to the world. His honor, as a soldier, dear to him as the ruddy drops that visited his heart, was never tarnished. His private reputation was stainless as the snow flake that has not touched the earth. His death was glorious—leading his column against the foe and shouting a charge for his victorious warriors. Not WOLFE—not MONTGOMERY—not PIKE—fell more nobly, nor covered his name with a more imperishable renown. We cannot forbear to add to this brief sketch of this gallant patriot soldier, who now reposes on the Western slope of the Ozark range in a sleep so profound that nothing but the archangel's trump shall ever break it again, the painful suggestion that in his valuable services here, he was not sustained by his Government. He was constantly compelled to do harder duty, and more of it, than was fair. His last battle was fought against most fearful odds. Left to contend with more than thrice the number of his own force, he did not fail to do a soldier's duty. His own life was, perhaps, necessary to the victory which has been won. And he offered up that life without a murmur upon the altar of his country.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

ACTIVE MEASURES OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL OF ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 15.

By this time, about every person in the city is aware that martial law has been declared and established therein by Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, commanding the Military Department of the West. The legal status also embraces the entire county of St. Louis. Many people had entertained vague and fearful apprehensions respecting the nature and results of the step thus taken, but it has as yet been followed by no unhappy consequences.

In his capacity as Provost Marshal of the city, Maj. MCKINSTRY yesterday issued an order for the arrest of JOHN A. BROWNLEE, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, upon the grave charge of treason. The arrest appears not to have been unanticipated by Mr. BROWNLEE'S friends, and in fact took few persons by surprise. The order to effect it was issued to Col. JOHN MCNEIL, of the Third Regiment United States Reserve Corps.

After some inquiry, Col. MCNEIL found Mr. BROWNLEE, at about noon, at his residence, and at once took him in custody, and placed him on board the Government steamer *Empress*. It was announced that the prisoner would be taken to Cairo for safe keeping, but on the protestations of his friends, setting forth that in the enfeebled state of his health such a course would prove dangerous if not fatal to him, it was concluded to retain him here. He was accordingly conducted in a carriage to the Arsenal, where he arrived at about 4 P. M. Comfortable and secure apartments were assigned him, over Col. FREDERIC'S headquarters, on the second floor of a stone building, near the centre of the grounds.

Mr. BASIL DUKE, elected by the Board of Police Commissioners to fill the post made vacant by the removal of Mr. BROWNLEE, yesterday morning entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Major MCKINSTRY'S proclamation, given below, was published on the streets last evening, and was read with general gratification. It was appropriately calculated to allay disquiet, and strengthen the consciousness of public and private security.

PROCLAMATION.

To the People of the City and County of St. Louis:

The undersigned, having been appointed Provost Marshal of the City and County of St. Louis, calls upon all good citizens to cheerfully obey the rules it has been deemed necessary to establish in order to insure the preservation of the public peace.

The undersigned enters upon the duties of his office with a full sense of the responsibility that devolves upon him, and he deprecates as sincerely as any citizen can, the state of affairs that compels the establishment of the stringent measures he will enforce, but having confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of the masses, he appeals to them to cooperate with the civil and military authorities in preserving peace and good order in the city and county.

The civil law will remain in force, and the undersigned will exercise the power given him only in case where the civil law is found to be inadequate to the maintenance of the public peace and the public safety. Any violation of order will be followed by prompt and adequate punishment, regardless of persons or positions.

J. MCKINSTRY,
Major U. S. Army, Provost Marshal.

Office of the Provost Marshal, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 14, 1861.

SUPPRESSION OF REBEL NEWSPAPERS.

Marshal MCKINSTRY yesterday morning issued orders to the Police Commissioners to cause the suppression of the infamous *War Bulletin*, and the equally iniquitous *Missourian*—so-called evening papers—which, with the occasional *Extra Herald*, have been shamelessly devoted to the publication of transparently false statements respecting military movements in the State. To the Provost Marshal's order, the Police Commissioners replied, declining to take any steps in the case.

Yesterday afternoon Major MCKINSTRY issued an order to Col. MCNEIL to suppress the sheets named, which he proceeded at once to do by taking possession of their offices, and placing the editors under temporary custody. The *War Bulletin* office, on Pine, between Fifth and Sixth, and that of the *Missourian*, on Locust, between Fourth and Fifth streets, were visited each by a small squad of soldiers, who very quietly effected the object desired.

By order of the Provost Marshal, Col. MCNEIL dispatched a squad of troops to search the residence of Mr. H. MCKELLOPS, on Olive, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and that of WM. WADE, on St. Charles, near Sixth-street. WADE'S office, on Olive, near Main-street, was subjected to a similar attention. Arrest was also made by the United States Marshal, of Wade, H. N. Hart, Morritz Feldner, J. H. Blood, A. H. Mendens, and several others.

We understand that warrants are in the United States Marshal's hands for the arrest of a large number of persons, on the charge of complicity with enterprises of treason. A score or so of the terror-stricken gentlemen are said, in consequence, to have suddenly departed from the city.

At the residences searched, a quantity of papers were seized, which are expected to disclose more or less of evidence against the parties arrested.

MOVEMENTS ON THE RIVER.

The *Hannibal City* brought from Hannibal 467 officers and men of the First Nebraska Regiment, Col. THAYER, in charge of Lieut.-Col. DOWNS. The officers, as written in the boat's register, are Lieut.-Col. Downs, Capt. Bowen, Capt. Scott, Capt. Nichols, Capt. Thompson, Capt. Butler, Major McCord, Lieut. Whitton, Lieut. Burns, Lieut. Howard, Lieut. Majors, Lieut. Withorax, Lieut. Strickler, Surgeon Lowe. Accompanying the troops are twenty-six women and thirty-eight children.

The *David Tatum* brought down from Alton the following war stuff, consigned to Gen. FREMONT, 6 gun carriages, 12 caissons, 10 boxes guns, 3 do. sabres, 4 do. ordnance stores, 2 24-inch howitzers. A great number of transfer wagons and other vehicles were engaged in hauling these articles, and [illegible] to the Arsenal.

The *Express* took eighty mules, a lot of wagons, &c., for Capt. LITTLER'S Battery of the Iowa Second Regiment, at Bird's Point, and backed out last evening.

The *G. W. Graham* brought from the Arsenal, the Iowa Seventh Regiment, which is probably now on its way to Rolla.

The [illegible] at [illegible] on board from Jefferson Barracks the Iowa Fifth Regiment, and starts for [illegible]. This regiment is to re[illegible] Home Guards, whose [illegible] weeks ago. It [illegible] the *War Eagle* and *Iatan*.

[illegible] now, of 1,100 three months' volunteers.

A soldier, in jumping a gully yesterday, had his hand nearly shot off by the accidental discharge of his musket.

The steamer *Canada* arrived on Friday last at Davenport from St. Paul, having left at Le Claire a company of cavalry and some mules, to come around the rapids on foot. These soon after arrived, and went aboard the *Canada*. The cavalry company is from McGregor, and is under command of Capt. FREEMAN. It numbers some seventy-eight men, and has seventy-three horses, leaving five men as yet unmounted. The company is the last in the First Cavalry Regiment, and is ordered to Burlington; but as that Regiment has gone to St. Louis, they were directed by Adj.-Gen. BAKER to remain on the boat at Burlington till they hear from St. Louis, to which place they will no doubt be ordered.

The company is not yet uniformed nor armed. The same boat brought down 89 mules. They were under charge of Mr. SNELL, wagoner, U. S. A. They also went from Le Claire by land. The mules belong to Government, left Abercrombie, on the Red River of the North, some 350 miles north of St. Paul, about three weeks ago, and are on their way to this place, for the use of the Western Division of the grand Army.

The *Hannibal City* has taken the place of the *Jeannie Deans* in the Government service, and the latter has entered the Keokuk trade.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSOURI.

IMPORTANT REGULATIONS OF BRIG.-GEN. POPE.

HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT NORTH MISSOURI, St. Louis, Aug. 13, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 12.—The following regulations for the navigation of the Missouri River are published for the information of all concerned, and will be strictly enforced:

1. All Captains of steamboats desiring to navigate the Missouri River, for purposes of legitimate steamboat traffic, will be required to deposit at these Head-quarters full lists of the officers of their boats, including mates, engineers and pilots, who shall not be changed without immediate information to the General commanding, and a compliance with the specifications set forth in the following rules:

2. Each Captain shall file in the office a pledge, sworn to before some authorized magistrate, and signed by himself, the mates, engineers and pilots of his boat, that they will not receive for transportation, or for any other purpose, any arms, ammunition, or munitions of war of any description whatsoever, without written authority from these head-quarters, or some commander of United States forces: that they will not receive on board their steamer any person in arms against the United States, or who seek to disturb the peace, unless compelled to do so by force, in which case immediate information of the circumstances, substantiated by sufficient proof, will be furnished to the commander of the nearest military station. The statement shall set forth the names of the leaders of such parties, their places of residence, and such other facts concerning them as will enable the military authorities to take the necessary steps to make reprisals upon them or their property.

3. That they will not communicate any information whatever concerning the number, stations or movements of United States forces, which may come to their knowledge, except to United States officers.

4. That they will pursue, in good faith, their ordinary peaceful business on the river, without in any way interfering or taking part in the disturbances which distract the State.

Under these conditions, faithfully observed, the navigation of the Missouri River will not only be free and unmolested, but will be protected by the military authorities.

Any evasion or infraction of these regulations will lead to the immediate confiscation of the boat, and such other penalty to its officers as may hereafter be determined. Charges against steamboat offices, for the violation or evasion of any of the regulations above specified, preferred by responsible persons must be disproved by those concerned, to the entire satisfaction of the General commanding, who has neither the time nor the inclination to prosecute such matters by long investigations.

A certificate that the papers above specified have been filed in this office will be furnished, and will be the authority to pass unmolested any military station on the river.

By order of Brig.-Gen. POPE.

SPEED BUTLER, Acting Adjutant-General.

OUTRAGES IN SOUTHERN KANSAS.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Aug. 9.

From Mr. AVERY T. SPENCER, of Iola, Allen County, we have the following account of wholesale dastardly outrages on the settlers of our southeastern border.

Mr. SPENCER left Humboldt, Allen County, on Tuesday night, to procure assistance from the Governor. The days were so hot he traveled only by night, reaching Lawrence yesterday morning. It not being in the power of Gov. ROBINSON to render the aid desired, Mr. SPENCER, in company with Mr. SMITH, Private Secretary of the Governor, started for this city, reaching here yesterday afternoon.

Upward of sixty families from Cherokee—recently McGee—County (on the Cherokee Neutral Lands) have, within a few days, reached Allen County, having been driven from their homes by a band of Missourians, Arkansans and Cherokee Indians, under the leadership of one JOHN MATTHEWS, a well known trader of Timber Hill, in the Osage Nation, some eight miles from our South-eastern border. Threats of an attack on Humboldt, where they had sought safety, have driven many to Le Roy, Coffey County.

The operations of the desperadoes under MATTHEWS extended throughout the neutral lands—50 by 25 miles—and almost every Union family in that section has been driven away. Their houses have been plundered, the greater portion of their stock seized, and themselves driven from their thriving places without opportunity for a moment's preparation. Some were so fortunate as to save their teams and a portion of their stock, but they are only the exceptions. Sixteen men are known to have been brutally murdered.

In one instance twenty Union men had gathered together for self-protection, but MATTHEWS came upon them with three hundred men. Resistance was useless, and none was made. The fiendish commander ordered them all to be shot, and but for the interposition of a Capt. MILLER of the Cherokee Nation—the only one possessed of a spark of humanity—the sentence would have been instantly carried into effect. Eighteen were permitted to leave, two were found next morning hanging from a neighboring tree.

MATTHEWS' command is said to consist of about two-thirds whites and the remainder Cherokee Indian renegades and desperadoes. We have not space to narrate the many fiendish acts of which MATTHEWS has been guilty—his character could not be blacker. His Lieutenant, SAM. PATTEN, is a refugee from an Arkansas jail, to which he had been brought by several murders, such as even Arkansas could not tolerate. Three brothers—Arkansans—by name of LIZENBY, a Cherokee Indian named WINN COCHRAN, and a Missouri scoundrel of the name of BLEDSAW—every man steeped in every conceivable crime—are prominent in the band.

Mr. SPENCER had an interview with Major PRINCE last evening; no determination was reached, and an appointment has been made for this morning at 8 o'clock. We ardently hope the Major will see to it that a terrible punishment be visited upon the marauders, and that with all possible dispatch. Some of our troops should be immediately sent into the devastated region.

Arms must be sent to Southern Kansas, and the brave hearts and strong arms of her sons will make an effective defense of her soil. This last outrage should be a powerful warning.

A letter received by Col. MONTGOMERY, in Leavenworth, Kansas, from Major H. H. WILLIAMS, and dated Mound City, July 30, says:

"A company of twenty-five Secessionists came up to within one or two miles of Potosi and took several prisoners. The citizens sent up for assistance, and Col. BLUNT has ordered Capt. SNYDER'S company to move on the line to-morrow.

The Southern and Southeastern border is in great commotion.

JOHN RUSS, the Cherokee Chief, is reported killed.

Hon. ABRAM ELLIS, of Lykins County, who arrived in Leavenworth on Aug. 1, represents matters in that vicinity as in the most unsettled condition.

Most of his neighbors sleep in cornfields—men, women and children—not daring to remain in their houses for fear of an attack by the prowling bands of secessionists. If you call at a house, a little child or woman is sent to the door; *the head of the family is not at home, unless the caller is known to be a friend. Men watch by day and with classes for the approach of the enemy, and by night pickets are sent as far as possible towards the Missouri line.* Almost every house in the vicinity has Union refugees from Missouri in it.

There are rumors of an attack every day, and the men are nearly exhausted by their ceaseless watchings.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

We find the following items of Arkansas intelligence in the Fort Smith *Times and Herald*, of the 28th, 29th and 30th ult:

The Texas Regiment arrived to-day. One battalion has moved on to Van Buren, and the other will camp in the neighborhood of this place.

The Cotton Plant Guards, commanded by Capt. DUBOISE, numbering near eighty men, arrived here yesterday.

The Texas troops are moving off this morning for McCULLOCH'S camp. They are all well mounted, and look like they can do good service.

Our army is moving on towards Springfield. A correspondent, in writing to us from Camp Stephens says:—You will probably hear of us among the Yankees in a few days." We may expect exciting news this week from Missouri.

Major W. T. BOURNE and Mr. S. B. BENNETT, of this place, returned yesterday from Polk County. They informed us that the body of a man was found near the line of Sebastian and Scott counties, hanging by the neck to the limb of a tree. One leg was cut off to the knee, and the body in such a state of putrification that no one could approach it. A black handkerchief was over the face. No one in the neighborhood appears to know anything about the matter.

The Little Rock *Gazette*, of the 31st inst., says: "Vegetables are plentier than they ever have been before; for instance, cabbages sell [illegible] tomatoes at 25 cents a peck. Pennywitt's family flour was selling at the river on Monday morning at $3 25 per hundred."

The Pocahontas *Herald* of the 25th ult., says Col. HINDMAN'S legion of one thousand five hundred are a splendid looking set of men, and are as crazy for a fight as a hungry man is to eat a good dinner. They will soon have a chance to gratify their appetites. We can say the same of Col. BORLAND'S Regiment of Cavalry.

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE, commander of the Confederate forces in Arkansas, accompanied by his staff, arrived here last Sunday and proceeded to Pittman's Ferry next day.

Brig.-Gen. BRADLEY, of the State forces, with his staff, arrived here on Monday and proceeded to Camp Yell.

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

THE FIRST MINNESOTA REGIMENT IN ACTION.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. GORMAN TO ACTING BRIG.-GEN. FRANKLIN.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST MINNESOTA REGIMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1861.

Col. Franklin, Commanding First Brigade Colonel Heintzelman's Division, N. E. Virginia:

SIR—I have the honor to communicate, as Colonel of the First Minnesota Regiment of Volunteers, the events connected with the movements of my command, comprising a part of your brigade.

On Tuesday morning, the 16th inst., in obedience to your order, we took up the line of march, and on the evening of Thursday arrived at Centreville, and bivouacked until Sunday morning, the 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock, when we again took up our line of march, in obedience to your orders, to meet the enemy, then known to be in large force between Bull Run and Manassas Station, Virginia.

Our march from Centreville to Bull Run was not marked by any extraordinary event, my regiment leading the advance of your brigade. On arriving at Bull Run, the battle began to rage with great warmth with the advance column of infantry and artillery of another division, both being hotly engaged. Here Capt. WRIGHT, of the Military Engineers, serving as an aid upon the Staff of Col. HEINTZELMAN, commanding our division, informed me that my regiment was needed to flank the enemy upon the extreme left, whereupon I moved forward at "quick" and "double-quick" time, until we arrived at an open field looking out upon the enemy's lines. After holding this position a short time, Capt WRIGHT, by your direction, ordered me through the woods to take position near the front and centre of the enemy's line, in an open field, where we came under the direct fire of the enemy's batteries, formed in column by division.

After remaining in this position for some ten minutes, I received orders from both your aids and those of Col. HEINTZELMAN to pass the whole front of the enemy's line, in support of RICKETT'S Battery, and proceed to the extreme right of our line and the left of the enemy, a distance of about a mile or more.

This movement was effected at "quick" and "double quick" time, both by the infantry and artillery, during which march the men threw from their shoulders their haversacks, blankets and most of their canteens, to facilitate their eagerness to engage the enemy. On arriving at the point indicated, being the extreme left of the enemy and the extreme right of our line, and in advance of all other of our troops, and where I was informed officially that two other regiments had declined to charge, we formed a line of battle, our right resting within a few feet of the woods and the left at and around RICKETTS' Battery, and upon the crest of the hill, within fifty or sixty feet of the enemy's line of infantry, with whom we could have readily conversed in an ordinary tone of voice. Immediately upon RICKETTS' Battery coming into position and we in "line of battle," Col. HEINTZELMAN rode up between our lines and that of the enemy, within pistol shot of each, which circumstance staggered my judgment whether those in front were friends or enemies, it being equally manifest that the enemy were in the same dilemma as to our identity. But a few seconds, however, undeceived both, they displaying the rebel, and we the Union flag. Instantly a blaze of fire was poured into the faces of the combatants, each producing terrible destruction, owing to the close proximity of the forces, which was followed by volley after volley, in regular and irregular order as to time, until RICKETT'S battery was disabled and cut to pieces, and a large portion of its officers and men had fallen, and until Companies H, I, K, C, G, and those immediately surrounding my regimental flag, were so desperately cut to pieces as to make it more of a slaughter-house than an equal combat, the enemy manifestly numbering five guns to our one, besides being intrenched in the woods, and behind ditches and pits plainly perceptible, and with batteries upon the enemy's right, enfilading my left flank, and within three hundred and fifty yards direct range. After an effort to obtain aid from the Fire Zouaves, then immediately upon our left, two or three different orders came to retire, as it was manifest that the contest was too deadly and unequal to be longer justifiably maintained. Whereupon, I gave the command to retire, seeing that the whole of our forces were seemingly in retreat. Every inch of ground, however, was strongly contested by skirmishers, through the woods, by the fences and over the undulating ground, until we had retired some four hundred yards in reasonable good order, to a point where the men could procure water, and then took up a regular and orderly retreat to such point as some general officer might indicate thereafter.

I feel it due to my regiment to say, that before leaving the extreme right of our line, the enemy attempted to make a charge with a body of perhaps five hundred cavalry, who were met by my command and a part of the Fire Zouaves, and repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy, but without any to us.

I am more than gratified to say that I kept the larger body of my regiment together, and marched from the field in order, and on the march and near an open space where Col. HEINTZELMAN'S column left the Centreville and Manassas road in the morning, and passed to the right, we, in conjunction with others, repulsed the enemy's cavalry, who attempted to charge.

Before leaving the field, a portion of the right wing, owing to the configuration of the ground and intervening woods, became detached, under the command of Lieut.-Col. MILLER, whose gallantry was conspicuous throughout the entire battle, and who contested every inch of ground with his forces thrown out as skirmishers in the woods, and succeeded in occupying the original ground on the right, after the repulse of a body of cavalry. I deem it worthy of remark that during a part of the engagement my regiment and that of the enemy, at some points, became so intermingled as scarcely to be able to distinguish friends from foes, and my forces made several prisoners, among whom was Lieut.-Col. BOONE, of Mississippi, who is now in Washington, and fully recognizes his captors.

I regard it as an event of rare occurrence in the annals of history that a regiment of volunteers, not over three months in the service, marched up without flinching to the mouth of batteries of cannon supported by thousands of infantry, and opened and maintained a fire until one-fifth of the whole regiment were killed, wounded, or made prisoners, before retiring, except for purposes of advantage and position.

My heart is full of gratitude to my officers and men for their gallant bearing throughout the whole of this desperate engagement, and to distinguish the merits of one from another would be invidious, and injustice might be done.

Major DUKE and my Adjutant bore themselves with coolness throughout. My chaplain, Rev. E. D. NEILL, was on the field the whole time and in the midst of danger, giving aid and comfort to the wounded.

Dr. STEWART, while on the field, was ordered to the hospital by a medical officer of the Army; Dr. LE BOUTILLIER continued with the regiment, and actually engaged in the fight—neither of whom have been heard from since.

That I have not unfairly, or unjustly to the truth of history, stated the facts in regard to the gallant conduct of my regiment, is fully proven by the appended list of killed and wounded, showing forty-nine killed, one hundred and seven wounded, and thirty-four missing, the names and companies to which they belong, in detail, will more fully appear in the accompanying lists and abstracts.

Among the incidents of the engagement my command took several prisoners, among whom was Lieut.-Col. BOONE, of the Mississippi regiment, taken personally by Mr. IRVINE, of my regiment; and since said prisoner's confinement in the Capitol at Washington City, Mr. IRVINE, in company with Hon. MORTON S. WILKINSON, United States Senator from Minnesota, visited him, when he promptly recognized Mr. IRVINE as his captor, and thanked him very cordially for his humane treatment and kindness to him as a prisoner. I

deem it but just that this fact should be known, as Lieut.-Col. Boots was an officer of the highest rank taken in the battle.

The humble part which I have performed as an officer commanding one of the regiments of your brigade, individually and otherwise, is now left to you and those commanding the division. Respectfully,

W. A. GORMAN,
Colonel First Regiment Minnesota.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. GORMAN, OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, MINNESOTA.

CAMP MINNESOTA, July 26, 1861.

The regimental flag borne by my color-bearer has through its folds one cannon ball, two grape shot and sixteen bullets, and one in the staff. The color-guard were all wounded but the color-bearer, one mortally. The company flag of Company I was pierced with five balls and one on the spear-head. Please attach this to my report. Very respectfully.

W. A. GORMAN,
Colonel First Regiment, Minnesota.

REPORT OF GEN. TYLER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION DEP'T N.E. VIRGINIA,
WASHINGTON, July 27, 1861.

Gen. McDowell, Commanding Department:

SIR: On the 18th inst. you ordered me to take my division, with two 20-pound rifled guns, and move against Centreville, to carry that position. My division moved from its encampment at 7 A.M. At 9 A. M. RICHARDSON's brigade reached Centreville, and found that the enemy had retreated the night before—one division on the Warrentown turnpike, in the direction of Gainsville, and the other, and by far the largest division, toward BLACKBURN's ford, or Bull Run. Finding that RICHARDSON's brigade had turned the latter point, and halted for the convenience of obtaining water, I took a squadron of cavalry and two light companies from RICHARDSON's brigade, with Col. RICHARDSON, to make a reconnoisance, and, in feeling our way carefully, we soon found ourselves overlooking the strong position of the enemy, situated at BLACKBURN's ford, or Bull Run.

A moment's observation discovered a battery on the opposite bank, but no great body of troops, although the usual pickets and small detachments showed themselves on the left of the position. Suspecting from the natural strength which I saw the position to possess that the enemy must be in force, and desiring to ascertain the extent of that force and the position of his batteries, I ordered up the two rifled guns, AYERS' Battery, and RICHARDSON's entire Brigade, and subsequently SHERMAN's Brigade in reserve, to be ready for any contingency. As soon as the rifled guns came up, I ordered them into battery on the crest of the hill, nearly a mile from a single battery which we could see placed on the opposite of the Run. Ten or a dozen shots were fired, one of them seeming to take effect on a large body of cavalry, who evidently thought themselves out of the range. The battery we had discovered on our arrival fired six shots and discontinued fire. Finding that our fire did not provoke the enemy to discover his force and batteries, I ordered Col. RICHARDSON to advance his brigade and to throw out skirmishers to scour the thick woods with which the whole bottom of Bull Run was covered.

This order was skillfully executed, and the skirmishers came out of the wood into the road, and close to the ford without provoking any considerable fire from the enemy. Desiring to make a further attempt to effect the object of the movement, and discovering an opening low down on the bottom of the stream where a couple of howitzers could be put into battery, I ordered Capt. AYERS to detach a section, put himself on the ground I pointed out to him, and sent a squadron of cavalry to support this movement. The moment Capt. AYRES opened his fire, the enemy replied with volleys which showed that the whole bottom was filled with troops, and that he had batteries established in different positions to sweep all the approaches by the road leading to Blackburn's Ford. Capt. AYRES maintained himself most gallantly, and after firing away all his canister shot and some spherical case with terrible effect, as we afterwards learned, withdrew his pieces safely and rejoined his battery. This attack on Capt. AYRES accomplished the object I desired, as it showed that the enemy was in force and disclosed the position of his batteries, and had I been at hand the movement would have ended here; but Col. RICHARDSON having previously given an order for the Twelfth New-York to deploy into line and advance into the woods, in an attempt to execute this order the regiment broke, (with the exception of two companies, A and I, who stood their ground gallantly,) and was only rallied in the woods some mile and a half in the rear. The fire which the regiment encountered was severe, but no excuse for the disorganization it produced. Having satisfied myself that the enemy was in force, and also as to the position of his batteries, I ordered Col. RICHARDSON to withdraw his brigade, which was skillfully though unwillingly accomplished, as he requested permission with the First Massachusetts, and Second and Third Michigan Regiments, to charge the enemy and drive him out. It is but justice to these regiments to say that they stood firm, manœuvered well, and I have no doubt would have backed up manfully the proposition of their gallant commander.

After the infantry had been withdrawn, I directed Capt. AYRES and Lieut. BENJAMIN, who commanded the two 20-pounders, to open their fire both on the battery which enfiladed the road leading to the ford and on the battery which we had discovered in the bottom of Bull Run, which we knew to be surrounded by a large body of men. This fire was continued from 3½ until 4 o'clock, firing 418 shots. The fire was answered from the enemy's batteries gun for gun, but was discontinued the moment we ceased firing.

The concentrated position of the enemy and the fact that the elevation of our battery and the range were both favorable, induce the belief that the enemy suffered severely from our fire, and this belief is confirmed by the fact that the ensuing day, until 12 M., ambulances were seen coming and going from and to Manassas, two miles distant.

In closing this report, it gives me great pleasure to call to your attention the gallant conduct of Col. RICHARDSON, Capt. BRITCHSCHNEINER, who commanded the skirmishers; Capt. AYRES, Lieut. LORAINE, who, I regret to say, was wounded; Lieuts DRESSER, LYFORD, and FALLEN, attached to AYRES' Battery, and Lieuts. BENJAMIN and BABBITT, in charge of the two 20-pounder rifled guns, all of whom displayed great coolness, energy, and skill in the discharge of their official duties.

With great respect, your obedient servant.

DAVID TYLER,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding First Division.
Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL, Commd'g N. E. Virginia.

THE FIGHT AT BLACKBURN'S FORD.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. RICHARDSON.

CAMP OF THE FOURTH BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
GEN. MCDOWELL'S CORPS, IN FRONT OF BLACKBURN'S
FORD, ON BULL RUN, July 19, 1861.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I left the camp at Germantown at an early hour yesterday morning, my brigade consisting of the Second and Third Michigan Regiments, the First Massachusetts Regiment, and the Twelfth New-York. A battalion of light infantry, consisting of 40 men from each regiment—160 in all—commanded by Capt. ROBERT BRETCHSCHNEIDER, of the Second Regiment of Michigan Infantry, moved in front of the brigade some 500 yards in advance, and threw pickets still further in advance of the road. A section of 20-pounder rifled guns, commanded by Lieut. BENJAMIN, of the Fifth Artillery, moved in rear of the light battalion. The march of the column was slow, so as to prevent surprise. No enemy appeared at Centreville, three miles from camp, he having abandoned his intrenchments the night before.

On advancing one mile in front of Centreville, I came to a halt near some springs to procure water for the brigade, and Gen. TYLER and myself left, with a squadron of cavalry and two companies of infantry, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance to the front, which, on arriving one mile in front of Blackburn's Ford, proved that the enemy had a battery in rear of the run, so as to enfilade the road. He had also strong pickets of infantry and skirmishing parties occupying the woods and houses in front of his position. The battalion of light infantry was now ordered to deploy five hundred yards in front of the eminence upon which this camp is situated, and a position at once taken by the rifled guns, which now opened their fire.

The fire was not answered by the enemy until several rounds had been fired, and I pushed forward the skirmishers to the edge of the woods, they driving in those of the enemy in fine style, and then brought up the First Massachusetts Regiment to their support, the skirmishers still advancing into the woods.

Capt. BRACKETT's squadron of the Second Cavalry, and two 12-pounder howitzers, commanded by Capt. AYER's Fifth United States Artillery, now moved up into an opening in the woods, in support. The enemy also opened another battery more to our left, so as to cross-fire with the other upon the road. I ordered up at this time the Twelfth New-York Regiment, Col. WALRATH, to the left of our battery, and it being formed in line of battle, I directed it to make a charge upon their position, the skirmishers still pushing forward and drawing the enemy's fire, but keeping themselves well covered. I now left the position of the Twelfth New-York Regiment, to place upon the right of the battery the Massachusetts, and the Second and Third Michigan Regiments, when a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery was opened by the enemy along the whole line. On moving towards our left, I found the Twelfth New-York Regiment had fallen back out of the woods in disorder, only parts of two companies, some sixty men in all, remaining in line, and retreating. The howitzers, and also the cavalry, had been withdrawn; our left was thus exposed, although the skirmishers still held their ground in the woods, and the three remaining regiments on the right remained firm and determined.

I now reported to Gen. TYLER that the main body of the New-York regiment had fallen back in confusion, and I proposed to make a charge with the three remaining regiments, for the purpose of carrying the enemy's position. The General replied that the enemy were in large force and strongly fortified, and a further attack was unnecessary, that it was merely a reconnoissance which he had made, that he had found where the strength of the enemy lay, and ordered me to fall back in good order to our batteries on the hill, which we did, the enemy closing his fire before we left the ground, and not returning to make an effort to follow us. Our batteries on the hill now opened fire, sustained by the Second Michigan Regiment on the right, in close column by divisions, the other two regiments forming line of battle on the left. The New-York Regiment, after some time, formed under cover of the woods in rear. In this affair our skirmishers advanced so close to the enemy's works and batteries, that two mounted officers were killed inside the breastwork, and one of our men was shot through the shoulder with a revolver by one of the enemy's officers, and one of their cannoneers was bayoneted by one of our men while the former was engaged in loading his gun. Our skirmishers, also, in falling back, had several of their wounded bayoneted by order of the enemy's officers.

The enemy's intrenchments and batteries appeared to be in rear of the creek called Bull Run. The batteries on the extreme right of their line were on high ground, and fired over the heads of their infantry in front. At night we fell back to Centreville for water and rations, and this morning have again occupied our ground upon the hill in front of the enemy, they being in large force, and having their pickets and skirmishers in the woods, and in front of them as yesterday. I have the honor also to inclose a statement of our loss incidental to this affair.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. B. RICHARDSON,
Col. Commanding Fourth Brigade, First Division.
To Brig.-Gen. TYLER, Commanding First Division.

LIST OF CASUALTIES INCIDENT TO THE AFFAIR AT BLACKBURN'S FORD.

Third Regiment United States Artillery, Company E—Capt. Ayres, Fifth Artillery, commanding.

First Lieut. Loraine wounded.
Two privates killed; one private wounded.
Four horses killed; three horses wounded.

Capt. Bracket's Squadron, Companies G and I, Second Cavalry.

One sergeant and two privates wounded.
Eight horses wounded.

Light Infantry Battalion—Capt. Bretchschneider.

One sergeant and one private killed.
Four privates wounded, (3 of the Second Michigan.

Twelfth New-York Regiment—Col. Walrath commanding.

One corporal and four privates killed.
One corporal and eighteen privates wounded.
One corporal and nine privates missing.

Second Michigan Infantry—Col. J. B. Richardson commanding.

One private wounded.

Third Michigan Infantry—Col. McConnell commanding.

One private wounded.

Total—19 killed, 38 wounded, and 26 missing; 4 horses killed and 11 wounded.

J. B. RICHARDSON,
Col. Commanding Fourth Brigade, First Division.

REPORT OF A SURGEON OF THE EIGHTH.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

Col. Geo. Lyons, Commanding Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report. When our forces retreated after the action of 21st July, several Surgeons, myself among the number, deemed it our duty to remain with the wounded, of whom there were about 300, in and about Sudley Church, the place assigned us for a hospital. About half an hour after our forces moved off the field, the Church was surrounded by a troop of cavalry from Col. STUART's First Virginia Regiment, and we were all, both wounded and Surgeons, made prisoners of war. We were allowed, however, to remain at our duty till the next afternoon, (Monday,) when all the Surgeons were taken in ambulances to Manassas, kept all night, and the next day a parole offered us, and our accepting it was made a condition to our being allowed to return to the wounded at Sudley Church. Those who chose to take the parole, myself among the number, were sent immediately back, and remained at the hospital for twelve days, doing our best to relieve the sufferings of our wounded men. At the expiration of that time they were removed to Richmond and we followed them, and as our services were no longer required, though pressed upon the authorities there, we were sent home *via* Norfolk and Fortress Monroe.

As far as my observation has gone, our wounded have been treated with kindness and have been made as comfortable as circumstances would allow. Assistant Surgeons DE GRAW and WINSTON, of our regiment, have returned with me, and have been efficient and unwearied in the discharge of their duty. Below I inclose a list of the members of our regiment, wounded and prisoners, in the hands of the enemy at Richmond:

WOUNDED.—Private O. H. Swift, Company A, fractured arm, doing well; private Venables, Company B, fractured arm, doing well; private Clune, Company G, fractured thigh, doing well; private Denny, Company D, flesh wound of arm, well; private Whitehouse, flesh wound of leg, well.

PRISONERS.—Capt. Griffin, Company E; Color-Sergeant Blonk; private Pinto, Company B; private Davidson, Company B; private Greene, Company F; private Simms, Company G; private Beeny, Company E.

Respectfully, FOSTER SWIFT,
Surgeon of the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM?

From the Toronto (C. W.) Globe.

Hitherto there has been little difficulty in dealing with the rebels taken on land. To consent to an exchange of prisoners would be *de facto* to recognize the Confederates as a belligerent power; so that the National Government has preferred to discharge them, upon swearing allegiance to the United States. Those who would not so swear have been sent to jail. What their ultimate disposition will be remains to be settled. They cannot all be hung, that is clear. It is against the rebels captured on the high seas, however, that the wrath of the people is principally directed. The traitors taken on land have risked their lives in battle. The privateers have done nothing more than plunder United States vessels, and surrender when a man-of-war came in sight. *Not to hang them will be a proclamation of immunity to all who like to rob Northern merchants upon the ocean.* They risk comparatively nothing. They do not fight, because they have no vessels capable of engaging a National man-of-war with any chance of success. Yet to hang them will insure—so JEFFERSON DAVIS has declared—the hanging of an equal number of prisoners taken from the National troops. And we believe he will carry out his threat. What, then, is to be done?

If the United States Cabinet is determined not to recognize the Confederate States as a belligerent power, it appears to us the course they should adopt during the war is *to hold the prisoners they take until the South is subdued, and then deal with them.* The punishment of the leaders of the rebellion would be all that is necessary, for the hanging of all who have taken up arms against the Government would be as impossible as it would be unjustifiable.

A STEADFAST UNION MAN.

From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 7.

A span of horses, drawing a somewhat dilapidated looking wagon covered with cotton cloth, made its appearance in the streets yesterday. The singular appearance of the vehicle attracted the attention of the passers and when the driver drew rein and halted on Jefferson-avenue, a crowd quickly gathered around. On inquiry they learned that the name of the owner of the establishment was FRANK NAPIER, *a former resident of Shreveport, La.* On the culmination of the National difficulties, NAPIER, being a strong Union man, perceived that his residence was too far South to permit him to live on peaceable and quiet terms with his neighbors, and, packing up what portion of his goods he could carry, and taking his wife and three daughters, he left for a more congenial clime. He set out the 25th day of April last, and during the journey himself and family have slept every night in the wagon. He has made his way to this State after the long and tedious journey, in hopes of finding a home among our people, where, by tilling the soil, he can earn an honest livelihood and maintain, unmolested, his loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

A NEW-YORKER'S EXPERIENCE IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 8.

LORENZO D. PATRICK, Esq., arrived in this city on Monday last, from Pike County, Miss., whither he was driven on account of his devotion to the Union.

Mr. PATRICK is a native of New-York State. He removed to Mississippi in 1858, and bought 640 acres of timbered land. A short time after his settlement in his new home, he bought a steam saw-mill, which he worked regularly and profitably for more than three years.

On the evening of July 13, while attending to his business in the mill, he was waited upon by a crowd of armed ruffians who demanded him as a prisoner, and took him a short distance to where a "trial" was instituted. The "jury" returned a verdict that he should leave the Southern Confederacy "inside of twenty-four hours." This he positively refused to do, unless he received in money the value of his property. Finding that he persisted in treating their verdict with contempt, a number of the chivalrous sons of the South waited upon Mr. PATRICK and told him that they would hang him unless he consented to remove. The valiant New-Yorker still held out, and told the waiting committee that he would not leave. The threat to hang him was then ordered to be put into execution. He was taken to the woods *and actually hung by the neck* with a rope from the limb of a tree, ten feet high. Fortunately, the cowardly vagabonds who desired and attempted his suspension did not know how to adjust the noose, and after letting him hang for three minutes, they concluded he was not going to die that way, and cut him down. Though much exhausted, Mr. PATRICK was still sensible.

His would-be assassins again gave him a chance to save his life by leaving the Confederacy. Being full sure by this time that they would put their threat into execution, he accepted their offer, and quickly departed for a more congenial clime, leaving his property, valued at $11,000, in charge of a friend. With a great deal of difficulty—undergoing searches and examinations at every stopping place—he found his way to the North, and now stops at the Galt House, in this city. His first act on arriving here was to volunteer his services in a company of cavalry now being raised here. He is determined to fight the enemies of his country, and will make an excellent soldier, being a stalwart six-footer. He will leave the city with his company in a few days. We recommend all persons who are in favor of peace and compromise to him for his opinion in the premises. He never interfered in politics in his life, and especially never avowed sentiments unfavorable to Slavery while he lived in the South.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CONTRACT BUREAU,
RICHMOND, Va., July 18, 1861.

SIR: The legislation of the Government of the United States, so far as it relates to mailable matter and the rates of postage, and the mode of transmitting mail matter, has been substituted by the legislation of the Confederate States, and is thereby repealed.

Newspapers and periodicals, sent to ordinary subscribers for single copies, or for more than one copy, or to news dealers, who send large orders to supply subscribers of their own, or the general trade within the limits of the delivery of Post-offices, other than at the place of publication, are equally mailable matter, and cannot be sent by mail-carriers or expressmen without the payment of postage. They cannot be carried, under our laws, as merchandise, to supply subscribers or the regular trade, except through the mails or by express or other chartered companies, on the payment of the regular rates of postage.

The object of our legislation was to declare what should be mailable matter, and to require postage to be paid on such matter, so as to secure a sufficiency of revenue to render the Post-Office Department self-supporting. If the law be so construed as to allow the transmission and delivery of papers by Express Companies or others, to subscribers or dealers at points other than the place of publication, at a cost less than the regular rates of postage, it will at once be seen that the Department would lose much of its revenues; and publishers, availing themselves of such modes of transmission, would secure such an advantage over others sending their papers by mail, as to injure the circulation of the latter, or drive them to the same means of transmission. And the result would be that the Express Companies would become the rivals of the Post-Office Department, and deprive it of a large amount of its legitimate revenues, and to that extent defeat the object had in view by Congress of making the Department self-sustaining. This reasoning does not apply, however, to books of a permanent character, other than periodicals sent in boxes or packages to merchants and dealers.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed,) JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster-General.

To the President of the Southern Express Company.

LEGISLATION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

On the 8th inst. three important bills passed the Confederate Congress, and were approved by President DAVIS.

EXTENDING MILITARY JURISDICTION.

The first provides for the granting of commissions to raise volunteer regiments and battalions, composed of persons who have been residents of the States of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware. The act authorizes the President to grant commissions to officers above the grade of captains, who may enlist volunteers from the States named, but such officers are not to hold rank or receive pay until such regiments and battalions have been mustered into service.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That, in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States of America, and to secure the independence of the Confederate States, the President be, and is hereby authorized to employ the militia, military and naval forces of the Confederate States of America, and to ask for and accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding four hundred thousand, who may offer their services, either as cavalry, mounted riflemen, artillery or infantry, in such proportion of these several arms as he may deem expedient, to serve for a period of not less than twelve months, nor more than three years, after they shall be mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 2. That whenever the militia or volunteers are called and received into the service of the Confederate States, under the provisions of this act, they shall be organized under the act of the 6th of March, 1861, entitled "An act to provide for the public defence," with the same pay and allowances of said act, and the same time for the service of the militia.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to, or in anywise to alter any act heretofore passed, and authorizing the President to receive troops offered directly to the Confederate States for the war, or for less time.

JUDGE CATRON IN NASHVILLE.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Gazette*, of the 26th ult., contains the following infamous notice of the arrival of Judge CATRON at his home;

"An elderly gentleman named CATRON, for a long time a resident of this city, at present occupying a place in Mr. LINCOLN's Supreme Court, and who lately gained an unenviable notoriety by some extraordinary official decisions, made by him at St. Louis, has returned to his home in this city. We observed him yesterday upon the street, but could discover no material change in his appearance. He did not seem, in walk or look, to feel that, in returning to Tennessee, and especially in coming back to Nashville, thousands of whose brave sons he has designated as traitors, he outrages the tenderest feelings of the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives and children of those gone to fight the battles of their country.

His face was suffused with no blush of shame, nor did he modestly conceal his eyes with the rim of his hat. Steadily, with measured tread, he passed along the sidewalk, seemingly unconscious of the fact that his presence is exceedingly obnoxious to the people whose sovereignty he has ridiculed and insulted, and whose warrior kinsmen he would consign to the fate of traitors—the prison and the gibbet. We had hoped that Judge CATRON, understanding to some extent, the feelings of our citizens in reference to his late conduct, would not return to Nashville without repudiating or materially modifying his sentiments. But sickness in his family now renders his presence here necessary, and on that account we sincerely trust that our citizens will bear with him patiently.

THE LOSS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

The loss of the North Carolina Sixth Regiment in the battle of Bull Run, according to the official return, was as follows: Killed, 15; wounded, 53; missing, 1.

A Raleigh paper says: "Among the killed was Col. DUNCAN MCRAE, of Fayetteville, a lawyer, and one of the most accomplished men in the State. As a Democrat, he took an active and leading part in politics, and under the Pierce Administration was United States Consul at Paris. On his return from there in 1857 or 1858, he again plunged into politics, and as an advocate of the public land distribution policy, a ground he had fought over once before, took the stump for the Governorship against the late Gov. ELLIS, who defeated him by the largest majority ever polled for any Governor of the State.

Col. CHARLES F. FISHER, who was also killed, was possessed of fine intelligence, and, as a business man, was surpassed by none. In the discharge of the duties which devolved upon him as President of the North Carolina Central Railroad—a post which he occupied for many years with honor and credit—his energy was untiring. No man was more respected, and no man's loss will be more deeply felt in North Carolina. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jackson school, and was frequently a member of the State Legislature. He married a daughter of Judge CALDWELL, but has been a widower for many years past, and leaves two children in care of his only sister, Miss CHRISTIANA FISHER. In private life Col. FISHER was a most exemplary man, a devout and consistent member of the Episcopal Church, and a gentleman in every sense of the word."

PROMOTED.

Col. ELZEY has been commissioned as a Brigadier-General by President DAVIS. Col. REESE, writing to the Knoxville *Register*, says that immediately after the battle Gen. BEAUREGARD, meeting Col. ELZEY, said to him, "Sir, you are the Blucher of the day, and have turned the tide of battle."

A VOTE OF THANKS.

The following resolutions of thanks to Gens. JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD, and the troops under their command at the battle of Manassas, have been adopted unanimously:

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby cordially given, to Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and to Gen. GUSTAVE T. BEAUREGARD, and to the officers and troops under their command, for the great and signal victory obtained by them over the forces of the United States, far exceeding them in number, in the battle of the 21st of July, at Manassas, and for the gallantry, courage, and endurance evinced by them in a protracted and continuous struggle of more than ten hours—a victory, the results of which will be realized in the future successes of the war, and which, in the judgment of Congress, entitles all who contributed to it to the gratitude of their country.

Resolved further, That the foregoing resolution be made known in appropriate general orders by the Generals in command, to the officers and troops to whom it is addressed.

MOVEMENTS IN BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Aug. 13.

Receiving information last night, a posse of the Eastern District Police visited the house of Mrs. STROMAIN, No. 81 Eastern-avenue, and seized a beautiful Minié musket, with a cavalry sword, which were removed to the station-house. The musket is somewhat similar to those used by the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, and was taken to the house of Mrs. S. a short time subsequent to the attack on that regiment on the 19th of April. It was loaded with a Minié ball cartridge when seized.

Yesterday afternoon, Sergeants COOK and PATOR, of the Central station, received such information as induced them to overhaul the building on Liberty-street, near Lombard, known as Liberty Hall. The result was the finding of a number of muskets, packed away in the upper room of the building. The guns formerly belonged to the volunteer company known as the Jackson Guards.

An agent of the Government, yesterday afternoon, purchased from Messrs. JOHN HENDERSON & Co. their steamtugs *Hercules, Tiger* and *Reliance*, for the sum of $27,000. The tugs will be used for towing United States vessels into such rivers in this State and Virginia as may be desirable. The two first were fitted up during the week succeeding the 19th of April with a platform, so as to mount guns, with a view of using them for harbor and river defence; but, in consequence of the failure of the plans to carry the State out of the Union, they were subsequently laid by.

The six companies of New-York Volunteers, (Scott Guard,) Col. TYLER, who were stationed at the Bellevue Gardens, West Baltimore-street, left the city this morning for the purpose of joining the remainder of the regiment now stationed at Havre de Grace.

Major ANDERSON, the hero of Fort Sumter, accompanied by his lady arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from Pennsylvania, and took passage in the 3¾ o'clock train for Washington.

GEN. PATTERSON.

From the Delaware Republican.

We have before us a letter from an Adjutant of one of the United States regiments—a nephew of the Editor of this paper, now encamped near Sandy Hook, on the Upper Potomac, in course of which he thus alludes to the censures cast by many uninformed men upon Gen. PATTERSON:

"I suppose you, like very many others, think we ought to have gone on and fought Gen. JOHNSTON. It would not have been safe for us. We should have been cut to pieces, and whipped far worse than the army at Manassas was.

We had no Washington to fall back upon, no intrenched position to go to after defeat, but would have been driven out of Virginia, with scarcely one of us left to tell the tale.

Gen. PATTERSON has been terribly abused, and very wrongly too. If the truth was known, he saved his army and Washington by his prudent and wise course.

What do you think of twenty thousand men marching against forty thousand, behind intrenchments, and engaging them, which would have been really the case, as far as we were concerned?

Why, ten thousand men behind intrenchments can whip double that number outside. Gen. JOHNSTON had a very nice trap for us, and if Gen. PATTERSON had not moved with so much caution, he would have cut him to pieces, and then taken up his line of march to Washington, getting in the rear, and, while BEAUREGARD engaged MCDOWELL, he would have made his way to and entered the Capital. This was his intention, and he could have carried it into effect."

FRANCE AND THE CONFEDERATES.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of July 31, records some curious proceedings at the presentation of a flag to the French Legion. Mme. GUEBLE, the donor of the standard, said, among other things:

"I know not, but my heart overflows with pride and joy when I think that to France again this glorious confederation may perhaps be, in a great measure, indebted for the rank she is called upon to occupy among the nations of this world. The revolution which is now taking place brings this country in closer connection with France. The frozen race of the Northern hypocrites separates from the children of the sun. The struggle has commenced—the struggle of the spirit against matter. Go, then, gentlemen. Rush on to the help of our friends and brothers. Rival in courage and energy this regiment whom you have chosen as your godfather. May God guide and protect that beautiful regiment and their noble Colonel!"

Major ROCHEREAU responded:

"Yea, madame, you said it, and it is our most ardent desire; our France will recognize the Confederation of the South, and will make the whole world recognize it.

We have courage! We have energy and will! We have before us the example of our glorious army who sealed with their blood the emancipation of the late United States, of Greece, of Turkey, of Italy—side by side with us we have the gallant army of this Confederation, and especially the noble regiment whom we have chosen for our godfather. We will do our duty! God and our Emperor will do the rest!

Louisianians and Frenchmen, salute the flag of Louisiana! Long live Louisiana! Long live France! Long live BEAUREGARD and DAVIS! Long live our Emperor! May God bless him and this Confederation!"

JEFF. DAVIS ON REBELLION.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

While Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS was Secretary of War under President PIERCE it will be remembered that the Territory of Kansas was the theatre of grave political controversies, finally degenerating into civil feud. The contest arose among the adherents of two Legislatures respectively assuming to represent the people of that Territory. The body sitting at Lecompton was recognized by the Administration of Mr. PIERCE as the only legitimate depositaries of the legislative powers capable of being exercised under the organic act constituting the Territory. The body sitting at Topeka was regarded as revolutionary, and, as such, deserving to be dispersed by the National authority. Under these circumstances it was that on the 3d of September, 1856, Mr. Secretary DAVIS wrote as follows to Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH:

"The position of the insurgents is that of open rebellion against the laws and constitutional authorities, with such manifestations of a purpose to spread devastation over the land as no longer justifies further hesitation or indulgence. Patriotism and humanity alike require *that rebellion should be promptly crushed.*"

On the same day he made a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky for two regiments to be mustered into the service, and to be at the call of Gen. SMITH.

Then it was right to put down "rebellion" by arms, and to march militia from other States to aid in enforcing the laws.

THE CROPS IN LOUISIANA AND ALABAMA

From the Texas Gazette.

E. TELLIS, Esq., who last year shipped one of the first bales of cotton, had picked on his plantation, on Tuesday the 30th of July, over two thousand pounds of clean cotton. In about another week, picking throughout the parish will be general. The [illegible] crop is now secured and very abundant; it is [illegible] and the cotton crop, with scarcely an exception, gives [illegible]. We have not heard of a single planter, however, who will ship his cotton before the [illegible] of the blockade.

From the Montgomery Mail.

As stated elsewhere, we have recently passed through portions of the counties of Coosa, Tallapoosa, Shelby and Autauga. We found the maturing crops in a most encouraging state of forwardness. We were repeatedly informed that such an abundance of grain had been [illegible] before [illegible] in the counties named. We [illegible] potatoes [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] [illegible] of and had not [illegible].

The question may naturally arise, what is to become of the surplus quantity [illegible] Black Republican [illegible] question is, [illegible] what [illegible].

[illegible] THE REBELS

From [illegible]

[illegible], Tuesday, Aug. [illegible]

[illegible] JOHNSTON will [illegible], perhaps, from Leesburg upon Harper's Ferry, cross the ferry [illegible] to the Maryland side, give BANKS and [illegible] [illegible] to Jones' [illegible] on the mountains, dash down upon the [illegible] bank of the Potomac, toward Georgetown or Washington, and [illegible] such fugitives [illegible] may escape from BEAUREGARD, who by the time JOHNSTON reaches the rear of Arlington, will have made quick work of Fort Corcoran and Fort Ellsworth. . . . While these movements are being executed in the vicinity of Washington, Gen. MAGRUDER will have two heavy columns, of 12,000 men each, in the rear of Fortress Monroe, and a decisive blow for the reduction of that receptacle of drunkenness, violence, rapine and plunder, will be attempted—it is to be hoped, with success. . . . Nor will our gallant Army in the Northwest be idle while these important movements are transpiring on the Potomac and the bay. Gen. LEE, from his Head-quarters at Staunton, will direct the united operations of our two Generals there; and when the reinforcements which are daily pouring in upon that quarter have all arrived, there will be such a scampering of the Dutch and Ohio dogs across the northwestern frontier as will make CARLILE and his fellow-traitors tremble in their shoes.

THE NO-PARTY MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

The following call, signed by a large number of the prominent citizens of Ohio, irrespective of party, appears in the Columbus *State Journal*:

"The undersigned, deeply sensible of the dangers now hanging over our National Government, and impressed with the conviction that they only can be averted by the united action of the whole people, in which patriotism shall take the place of party spirit, respectfully and earnestly call upon all loyal citizens of Ohio, who are in favor of the maintenance of the Government, and of the vigorous and continued prosecution of the war now carried on for the suppression of the rebellion against the Government, to meet and appoint delegates to a Union Convention, to be held at the City of Columbus, on Thursday, the 5th of September next, for the nomination of candidates for the different State offices which are to be filled at the general election in October, to wit: the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Comptroller, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and one member of the Board of Public Works.

To save further trouble in arranging the details of this important movement, we suggest that the Convention consist of one delegate for each thousand of the aggregate vote cast in each County for Supreme Judge at the last election, with one additional delegate for each surplus half of the ratio, varying this apportionment, however, so as to secure not less than two delegates from every County, and an even number from all.

We further suggest that the delegates be chosen by County Conventions to be held on Saturday, the 31st of August.

Fellow-citizens of Ohio—Shall the Government be preserved? is now the all-absorbing question, and the only one worthy of the consideration of the American people. We feel that no lengthened appeal is necessary to animate you to the discharge of your duty in relation to it. We feel assured that a respect for the memory of your fathers who secured for you the blessings of free institutions—a sense of the obligations resting upon you as the heretofore peaceful possessors of those blessings, and a proper regard for those to whom you hope to transmit them, will be sufficient to impel you to declare with no doubtful voice, your unchangeable determination that the Government shall not be broken up.

Compared with the interests involved with the great question, all other interests are of but little importance. If the Government which establishes and maintains social order is forever to exist at the mercy of caprice or disappointed ambition, there is but little of all that we now enjoy that will not, in the loss of its stability, lose its value. Shall it be said that we have neglected or put in peril the proper settlement of this question by our party differences? These are now of but little moment. They are mere shadows to allure us from the pursuit of the substance. Without value—nay, disgraceful—alike to victor and vanquished, will be those triumphs of party which are celebrated over the ruins of a dismembered Government.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says that, on Saturday night, the 3d inst., one of the harbor police boats was chased by five ship's launches of the enemy, who, it is thought, came from the dry-dock, now anchored midway between Santa Rosa Island and the Navy-yard. The steamer *Niagara* or *Wabash*, which arrived at the anchorage a day or two previous, sailed Monday evening to the southwest, probably for the Mississippi station.

ANOTHER DESERTER.

The Pensacola *Observer* of the 25th ult says:

"One of BILLY WILSON's live Yankee Zou-Zous, a deserter from Pickens, is at the Navy-yard, and is the object of great attraction and quite a curiosity. He came over on a raft, which he avows he built himself while standing duty, for no other purpose than that of desertion. We have not seen him as yet, but those who have conversed with him say he represents that a great many others of his regiment are anxious to desert—anything to leave the island, where so much sickness prevails, and where the sick soon die for want of attention. He says they get no pay, and, what's still worse, not half enough to eat.

We should not regard deserters from BILLY WILSON's Zou-Zous a very desirable acquisition to Pensacola society. They are not to be trusted. We doubt if there is one honest man among them, from the Colonel down.

It is said that not a single one of WILSON's Zouaves have now the clothes they came to Fort Pickens in, having stolen each other's all around, and that old HARVEY BROWN has but one suit of clothes left, (the one he wears,) and has to sleep under a body guard to save them, and further, that WILSON had to put his commission in the powder magazine to keep them from stealing it."

A SINGULAR CHARGE.

From the Paterson (N. J.) Guardian, Aug. 14.

The rebels and destroyers of the Union are at work in the Middle States. During the last fortnight agents of the Southern Confederacy have been visiting various sections of New-Jersey, inaugurating movements for systematic peace meetings throughout the State. Individuals have been guaranteed against all expense, and these treason movements have been organized with diabolical shrewdness through dupes or willing tools in the late Breckinridge Party, who, to gratify their hate, would help to crumble our free institutions for the sake of establishing a Southern monarchy.

The leading Breckinridge Democratic newspapers of New-Jersey have commenced a systematic warfare against all the measures of the Government to sustain the Union. *We have been informed, on what we consider good authority, that $5,000 was received in Newark recently, from the Montgomery Secret Service Fund, to be applied in supporting Secession papers in our State, and to be expended in getting up Peace Meetings.*

This accounts for the treasonable sentiments of those hypocritical papers which are giving aid and comfort to the enemy at the North, and by advocating peace and compromise with armed rebels, endeavoring to dishearten the people and to embarrass the Government.

BALTIMORE STEAMERS CHARTERED.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Aug. 14.

The steamers *George Peabody*, Capt. PRITCHARD, and the *Adelaide*, Capt. EDGAR, of the Bay line, have been chartered by the United States Government for the purpose of assisting in the blockade of the Southern ports, and they will leave this port for sea as soon as they can be got ready for the expedition. The *Adelaide* is a staunch side-wheel steamer, capable of making sixteen miles per hour, and a first-rate sea boat. The *Peabody* is about one thousand tons burden, and is in excellent order. Both steamers are being fitted with masts, so that in case their machinery should become deranged whilst at sea, sails can be hoisted and the boats managed, independent of their steam power. Each steamer is to be supplied with four thirty-two pound guns, located fore and aft, and will leave the port with an armed guard. Nearly all day yesterday gangs of workmen were engaged on them, and they will have a sufficient quantity of coal stowed away in bags, ample for a week's steaming.

OFFICERING VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

The Assistant Adjutant General of the United States has addressed the following letter to Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1861.

Hon. W. Dennison, Governor of the State of Ohio:

SIR: Your letters of the 30th July to Hon. S. P. CHASE, asking that officers of experience from the regular Army may be assigned to command the Ohio regiments of volunteers, have been received, referred to this office, and forwarded to the General-in-Chief, and the following is his indorsement upon them.

"The General-in-Chief would be happy to comply with the within request, but the regular regiments, old and new, are now nearly left without officers of experience, and the interests of the service forbid that others should be detached."

E. D. TOWNSEND
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GARIBALDI AND THE WAR.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Washington under date of Aug. 13:

"There is no truth in the reports that GARIBALDI proposes to help us out of our troubles. A gentleman here, personally acquainted with GARIBALDI and his son, received a letter from the latter a few days ago, in which the son says he desired himself to come out and take a part in the struggle now going on here for liberty, but that his father objected, on the ground that ours was a family quarrel, and could be settled more easily without foreign interference than with it; that it was besides a political question in which the nations were not interested, and in the settlement of which they could not become parties. These are the views and sentiments of GARIBALDI, as expressed by his son in a private correspondence of very late date."

CASE OF MR. ELY

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* telegraphs from Washington:

"I am able to state that the story of Mr. ELY having been employed at Richmond in ditching, or in any other menial employment, is entirely untrue. He has been uniformly well treated, and has fared sumptuously every day. Surgeon NORVAL, of the New-York Seventy-ninth, brought a letter from him to President LINCOLN. He says that personal acquaintance with the Southern people has greatly modified his views in regard to them; and he suggests, in view of the thirteen hundred and fifty prisoners confined at Richmond, the propriety of adopting, in the future progress of the war, the usual rules of belligerent nations, particularly with regard to flags of truce, treatment and exchange of prisoners of war, burial of the dead, &c. Being personally interested, he speaks feelingly."

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP

The Louisville *Journal* publishes the following extract from a private letter, dated at Cumberland Gap, on the 3d inst.:

"On Saturday, the 3d inst., the rebels of the Cumberland Gap were reinforced by one hundred and fifty men, and two small cannon. Our village (Barboursville) has been in a [illegible] since about twelve o'clock yesterday, [illegible] sixty East Tennesseeans marched [illegible] head of their ranks the Stars and Stripes. [illegible] welcomed by our people with loud and continued shouts of enthusiasm and joy. In addition to these there are about [illegible] more of them are expected [illegible].

THE ELECTION [illegible]

A few days ago the people of [illegible] through with the forms of an election [illegible] and to ratify the permanent Confederate Constitution. The Louisville *Journal* says of the result:

"The returns still come in very [illegible] sided that the public mind rests satisfied upon the subject. A letter received in Nashville, from East Tennessee, states that there is a large falling off in the vote in that division, that Gov. HARRIS gains on the separation vote in June, and that the vote for the permanent Constitution is in excess of that for HARRIS."

INCREASE OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

"It is understood, in official circles," says the Richmond *Dispatch*, "that the Secretary of War, Hon. L. POPE WALKER, has recommended to Congress an addition to the Southern Army of about three hundred and fifty regiments, or such a number as, added to the force already organized, will make an aggregate of five hundred and sixty regiments. Estimating each regiment at a thousand men, this would give a force of five hundred and sixty thousand men, rank and file. The white population of the Confederate States being, in round numbers, five millions six hundred thousand souls, the proposed Army would amount to just ten per cent. of the whole, or one soldier to every ten white people."

TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

A letter from a Boston gentleman, at St. John, N. B., says the *Traveller*, states that Mr. J. B. LEFITTE, of Charleston, S. C., on whom drafts are made in payment for the goods purchased in Boston for the Southern Confederacy, is at the Waverly House, St. John. He is negotiating with the shipowners in that city, to induce them to run the blockade, with whatever cargoes are most needed, under the British flag.

MINISTER HARVEY.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *North American*, dated at Washington on the 14th, says: Intelligence from Minister HARVEY has been received to the effect that up to the 31st ult. he had not presented himself to the King, but that he intended doing so on the following day, providing that the steamer's mail, then due, did not bring letters of recall from his Government.

CONFEDERATE OFFICERS.

Lieut. GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, having resigned his commission in the National Army, is now in Richmond, and has tendered his services to the Confederate Government. Col. C. was Lieutenant-Colonel of the mounted rifles in the United States service. Col. LORING, late Colonel of the same regiment, is now a Brigadier-General in the Confederate service.

TO BE PUT TO WORK.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: "We understand that President DAVIS intends to put the Yankee prisoners to work in Richmond manufacturing shoes for our soldiers. They could earn their "grub" in this way, and be for the first time in their lives, perhaps, engaged in a good cause."

AN UNWORTHY SON.

We learn from the Pocahontas *Herald*, of the 29th ult., that Col. C. J. PRENTICE, son of GEORGE D. PRENTICE, has been appointed Adjutant General in the Staff of Major-Gen. YELL, commanding Arkansas Army.

GEN. FREMONT'S SECRETARY.

Mr. WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, of Buffalo, has been appointed Military Secretary by Gen. FREMONT.

MINOR ITEMS.

The people of Franklin County, Alabama, which was one of the strongest Union counties in the State previous to the assembling of her Secession Convention, have subscribed 5,541 bales of cotton to the produce loan of the Confederate States.

Passing up Main-street last evening, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, we saw that the fruiterers were well supplied with pineapples, at prices not much, if at all, above the old rates. The blockade don't amount to much, after all.

Mrs. LETTIE T. SEMPLE, daughter of Ex-President TYLER, has gone to Williamsburgh, Va., to give her personal attention to the care and tending of the sick soldiers now in the hospital there.

The Southern papers recommend their people to dispense with the usual signs of mourning for their slain relatives, as they give the streets and churches a gloomy appearance.

ALEXANDER PERKINS, editor of the *Clarke Journal*, was wounded by a ball in the arm at the battle of Manassas. Gen. JACKSON received a shot in his hand.

The Second Mississippi Regiment had 31 killed and 82 wounded in the great battle. Col. FAULKNER received a slight wound by the explosion of a shell.

Capt. ADAM MCWILLIE, of the Camden Rifles, reported killed in the late battle, was a son of Hon. WILLIAM MCWILLIE, Ex-Governor of Mississippi.

The Charleston *Courier* mentions a report that Lieut.-Col. R. S. RIPLEY, of South Carolina, has resigned his commission.

The Norfolk *Argus* and Charleston *News* have suspended publication.

Report of the Committee upon a National Hymn.

The undersigned, having been requested to act as a Committee upon a Prize National Hymn, accepted the office doubtfully, and with some reluctance. They doubted the efficacy of the means proposed to the end which was sought; they were reluctant to assume the function of deciding for their fellow-citizens a question which it seemed to them could really be settled only by general consent and the lapse of time. And deeply as the events of the present momentous period of our country's history stir the heart of every true American, and strong as the tendency appeared among persons in all parts of the land, and of all grades of culture, to give a lyric expression to patriotic feeling, they still felt that the chances were very slight of obtaining at the call of a Committee and by the offer of a prize, a National Hymn which would live in the hearts and upon the lips of the American people. Therefore, although they did not feel at liberty to decline the service asked of them, they expressly reserved to themselves, in their published conditions of competition, "the right of rejecting all contributions, whatever their merit, should none of them be deemed suitable."*

The event has fully justified their apprehensions. They received nearly twelve hundred manuscripts in answer to their call, of which about one-third furnished new music as well as words. To the examination and comparison of these, the Committee addressed themselves at the earliest moment, and gave to the task very much more time than they supposed that they would be called upon to give. Every manuscript received was opened in Committee, read, and duly considered. Every musical composition was performed once, and those found sufficiently meritorious to be worthy of more careful examination were heard in solo and chorus. With comparatively few exceptions, the hymns sent in proved to be of interest only to their writers as rhymed expressions of personal feeling or fancy. Of these exceptions many were excluded from special consideration as being purely devotional, or because they were written either to the national airs of other peoples, or to those in certain vogue with us, the acknowledged insufficiency of which was the reason for the appointment of this Committee. After a careful and repeated consideration of the remainder, the Committee are unanimously of the opinion that, although some of them have a degree of poetic excellence which will probably place them high in public favor as lyrical compositions, no one of them is well suited for a National Hymn. They, therefore, make no award.

Propositions were made for public performances of those hymns which the Committee should think worthy of such distinction, but, upon due consideration, it was deemed most advisable not to accept them. In accordance, however, with one of the conditions of competition, the most meritorious and noticeable of the songs received, have been placed in the hands of publishers, (Messrs. RUDD & CARLETON,) and will be issued in a volume at their risk, the publication, if profitable, inuring to the benefit of a patriotic fund.

The remaining manuscripts, with their accompanying envelopes (unopened) containing the writers' names, have been destroyed. The money placed at the disposal of the Committee, will be accounted for by their Treasurer to the gentlemen who subscribed it.

The Committee having thus absolved itself of its functions, according to its published conditions of competition, its members beg to inform the various competitors that it no longer exists as a body, and that they as individuals have no further power or responsibility upon this subject.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, JOHN A. DIX,
CHARLES KING, M. H. GRINNELL,
HAMILTON FISH, LUTHER BRADISH,
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, RICH'D GRANT WHITE,
J. J. CISCO, JOHN R. BRODHEAD,
GEORGE T. STRONG, ARTHUR LEARY,
MANSFIELD B. FIELD.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1861.

* These conditions were published twice in every New-York daily newspaper, (with one exception,) between the dates of May 18 and May 22, and within a few days thereafter twice also in most of the prominent papers of the loyal States.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application (post-paid).

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An important seizure has already been made under the proclamation of the President, which we published yesterday morning. Goods to the value of about $5,000, purchased by parties in Baltimore for Richmond dealers, were yesterday intercepted at Annapolis Junction and taken possession of, together with the teams and wagons by which they were being conveyed, and a number of letters to officers in the rebel army. It is understood that the man having charge of the goods has also furnished much valuable information in reference to the manner in which communication has been kept up between Baltimore and the rebel States. Thus one prolific source of supply for the rebels is undoubtedly at last cut off.

Gen. SCOTT yesterday issued a general order uniting the Military Departments of Washington and Northeastern Virginia, including Maryland as far as Bladensburgh, into one Department, to be called the Department of the Potomac, and to be under the control of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is ordered to proceed to organize the troops in the Department in divisions and independent brigades. This order will soon, undoubtedly, be followed by another, establishing stated periods for division and brigade drills, and our troops will thus become accustomed to moving in large bodies, while their officers will obtain a more perfect knowledge of what may be expected of them on the field of battle.

Our dispatches state that the rebel forces which have, since the battle of Bull Run, occupied more advanced positions, have now been withdrawn to Fairfax Court-house, although their pickets still remain as before. What this movement portends we shall probably find out in good time.

Fifty-eight thousand dollars belonging to the Bank at St. Genevieve were on Friday last seized by order of Gen. FREMONT, by a detachment of National troops from Cape Girardeau, and conveyed to St. Louis. The money was intended to be used for the benefit of the secession cause, and Gen. FREMONT thought he could dispose of it to better advantage, in a much better cause.

Flags of truce almost daily pass between the lines outside of Fortress Monroe. One on Thursday last accompanied Mr. WHEELER, former Minister to Nicaragua, to the rebel pickets beyond Newmarket Bridge, and one came into our lines on Friday, accompanying a corporal of a Connecticut regiment, taken prisoner at Bull Run, and released by the rebels on account of kindness to a rebel officer on the battle-field. This corporal entertains the opinion, from the observations he was enabled to make, that the rebels intend to make a demonstration of some kind against Fortress Monroe. Such a movement, he states, is popular in the rebel camps, and suitable material is being collected at Norfolk in large quantities. There is little danger, however, of any attack being made upon the fortress itself, though the outlying forces may soon have something to do. The New-York Regiments were on Thursday paid off by Gen. BUTLER, himself, in the absence of a paymaster.

There is a probability of another skirmish in Western Virginia, soon, if not something more serious. A force of eleven hundred rebels is reported to be assembled at Romney, with the intention of attacking a small National force stationed at New Creek Bridge for its protection. The knowledge of the presence of the rebels, however, has induced the reinforcement of our troops, which lessens the chance of an attack. Three additional secession bridge-burners were captured by our scouts at New Creek a few nights ago.

Dispatches from Richmond to the Tennessee papers are very busy in reporting the details of a battle which has recently taken place, but they seem to be very undecided as to the locality where it occurred. Our dispatch, published by us yesterday morning, located it at Leesburgh, changes it to Lovettsville. The statement is that a but another, which we publish this morning, National force crossed the Potomac, and being unable to return on account of a freshet, it was defeated and captured. We are anxious to know where they will locate the affair next.

It is certainly time that some measures were taken, if possible, to put an end to the depredations of the Southern pirates upon Northern commerce. The capture of a Philadelphia bark—the *Rowena*—is announced by the Charleston *Courier* to have taken place, and her crew are now in Charleston. Another capture is also reported to have been made by the *Jeff. Davis*, the prize being taken into Brunswick, Ga., in the absence of the blockading brig *Perry*.

Fair warning has been given by the Captain of the ship *Alliance*, formerly of Charleston, S. C., but now sailing under the British flag, that he intends to run the blockade at Charleston. She sailed on Monday last from St. John, N. B., ostensibly for Havana, but his real destination was well known. She took a very valuable cargo, which will prove a rich prize for our cruisers, if they are smart enough to intercept her. It may be well to call the attention of Government officers to the fact that a Mr. LAFITTE, of Charleston—probably concerned in the venture of the *Alliance*—arrived at Portland on Friday from St. John. Under the recent Proclamation of the President there can be no hesitation in arresting him, wherever found.

The obsequies of Col. NOAH L. FARNHAM, late Colonel of the First Regiment Fire Zouaves, took place yesterday morning, at Christ Church, and were witnessed by many citizens. The remains were removed to New-Haven for burial.

The United States frigate *Congress* was spoken on Friday, fifty miles east of Fire Island, from St. Thomas, W. I., bound to Boston.

The United States Mail steamer *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, left on Saturday for Havre, *via* Southampton, carrying 112 passengers and $700 in specie. Among the passengers are, Rev. Dr. BAIRD, of this City, and Rev. Dr. SQUIRES, of Geneva.

The sales of Flour and Grain yesterday were restricted, the limited receipts and high prices claimed having discouraged buyers. Sugars and Coffee were more active. Cotton, Rice, Molasses, Oils, Metals, Hay, Hops, Hides, Seeds and Spices were quiet. Provisions were in moderate request. Whisky advanced a shade. Resin and Turpentine were quite brisk, and the latter was much dearer. The movements in other branches of trade were light. There were 492 vessels of all classes in port.

Rebel Advance upon St. Louis.

A dispatch, purporting to have been received on the 14th inst. by Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, from Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, states that Gen. HARDEE, of the rebel army, had attacked Gen. GRANT, at Ironton, (Pilot Knob,) and that a bridge on the Iron Mountain Railroad was in in the hands of the Confederates.

The boldness with which MCCULLOCH, HARDEE and PILLOW are pushing forward their troops into Missouri is full proof of their belief in an early and powerful insurrectionary movement in that State. Besides the organization of all the rebel militia in Missouri into a division of the Confederate army, which shall employ a large portion of the Union army to watch or repress it, the rebel leaders have two other objects of vast importance to accomplish. They wish to make Missouri the seat of war in the Mississippi Valley, just as Virginia is, east of the mountains. The armies that Gen. SCOTT has been preparing to march down to Memphis and to New-Orleans, in the Fall, the rebel leaders desire to retain in the North, fighting in Missouri, in Kentucky, or in Southern Illinois: so that no sound of their guns shall ever reach the plantations of Mississippi or Louisiana.

But, besides the advantage of making Missouri and not their own States the battle-ground, the rebels fully appreciate the immense value of Missouri to them, if they shall be able to seize and hold the State. Missouri furnishes in unlimited quantities the iron, lead, hemp, corn, bacon and all other supplies that the rebel armies want. It is, moreover, the key State to all the Western Territories, and if held by the rebels would enable them almost entirely to break up our communications with New-Mexico, Pike's Peak, Utah and California. The rebels fully appreciate the immense importance of the conquest of Missouri; and if reckless enterprise on the part of Confederate troops, aided by wide-spread, deep-seated and malignant treason on the part of citizens of Missouri can wrest the State from the Unionists, it will be done.

The statement is made by a well-informed person, writing from St. Louis, on authority that he deems almost unquestionable, that fully 100,000 men in that State have engaged themselves in an oath never to give over until every vestige of National power is expelled from Missouri. This number is two-thirds of the militia of the State; and as we know that the Union sentiment has so far preponderated as to prevent the formal secession of Missouri, and also to allow of the expulsion of the regularly-elected Governor of the State, we do not consider it possible that anything like so formidable a combination exists against the National Government as the rebels claim.

But there is enough in the statement to demand the most earnest and energetic attention of the Government, and the most liberal support of Gen. FREMONT in the means of defence that he shall wish to organize. We have too few Generals like the brave LYON, to hazard any more of their valuable lives in leading forlorn hopes against an overwhelming enemy. It should never be done again. It is painful to read of the anxious councils of war that were held in Springfield, just preceding the late bloody battle.

The verdict of the military leaders was, with a single exception, unanimous in favor of a retreat from Springfield without a battle. They all felt that the odds were so great against them that the fight would be hopeless. Gen. SWEENEY alone pleaded against the retreat: and he put his plea solely on the ground of pity for the Unionists of Springfield and the adjacent country, who would be given up to the ravages of the ruthless and needy hand of MCCULLOCH and PRICE. Gen. LYON deplored what he felt was the necessity of a retreat, as if it were a stigma upon his reputation. "But what can I do?" he said, "I have asked for reinforcements and supplies in vain. They have not come, and now the enemy have the advantage over us." The appeal of Gen. SWEENEY in behalf of the loyal men of the Southwest, whose families were about to be driven out and whose homes plundered by the rebels because of their fidelity to the Government, decided the generous leaders of the little army at Springfield. They cast aside all thoughts of retreat and prepared to attack the enemy that outnumbered them four to one.

It may be that the terrible shock of the battle that ensued has put a stop to MCCULLOCH's advance upon St. Louis, but it has not done what it was mainly designed to do—it has not saved the Union men of Springfield and the Southwest from being foraged upon, robbed and ruined by the secession army. It is a well-known fact that the animating spirit of the rebel Ex-Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and deposed Legislature of Missouri is revenge—that they declare, and their followers declare, that when they shall recover the State, every German in the State, every Republican, and every Unionist who has taken up arms against them, shall be driven from the State at the bayonet's point. There is no doubt that if the rebels could now seize St. Louis, with force sufficient to work out their ends, a massacre of its Union and Republican population would occur, the most frightful the world has seen.

It is time, then, that the Government was learning that leniency to rebels, especially in Missouri, is horrible cruelty to loyal citizens. What spares a traitor's life, spills the blood of the best patriots. An army, therefore, such as MCCLELLAN commands in Virginia, should be put under Gen. FREMONT in Missouri, that he may sweep treason into the Gulf, leaving not a vestige in his path. If this comprehensive plan be not adopted, we shall have no soldier soon who can be spared south of Missouri.

JUSTIFIABLY INDIGNANT.—The reports from Richmond have stated that some of the Union men held as prisoners there, have been seeking the favor of their captors, by protesting that they enlisted into the National Army, not for the invasion of Virginia, but solely for the defence of Washington. The Richmond *Dispatch* is excessively indignant that these statements should obtain credence. It says

"Nothing can be more disgusting than the pretences of the Northern prisoners that they had no design of invading Virginia, but only volunteered for the defence of Washington. It is the most absurd credulity to believe such stories, and the rascals who tell them are all the while laughing in their sleeves at what they consider the stillness of their dupes, not comprehending that the cause of their credulity is that *men who are themselves honorable and truthful find it difficult to realize that anybody can be false and deceitful.*"

It must be inexpressibly shocking to the sensibilities of the countrymen and disciples of FLOYD to find anybody capable of deceit. Their own notions of political honor are so elevated and unimpeachable,—they are, and always have been, such utter strangers to everything like deception, that we might expect them to go into a spasm of horror at the bare possibility of so much turpitude. What was the whole proceeding in Virginia,—the action of her State Convention, but an infamous and gigantic lie from beginning to end? The political leaders of that State have not taken a solitary step in this secession movement that has not been marked with fraud,—not only upon the country at large, but upon the people of the State themselves.

Position of the Rebel Forces.

The next sixty days must effect a very great change in the military plans and movements of the rebels, even if we confine ourselves strictly to the work of organization and preparation, and act, as we are doing, with the exception, perhaps, of our forces in Western Virginia, only on the defensive. It is now easy to see the manner in which the rebels have, from the onset, been led on from one step to another, and the necessities that forced them to make the border States the seat of the war. Secession would never have been ventured upon, but for the belief that the North would be incapable of any aggressive movement, from internal divisions, and that, in case of war, it could be easily overrun by the South. This idea was entertained by many of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic Party, who constantly proclaimed that they would never tolerate any *coercive* movement, no matter the lengths to which the South might go. Mr. CUSHING publicly proclaimed, both in letters and speeches, that if there was to be any war, it was to be between the factions of the North. Mr. DAVIS, immediately upon his election to the Presidency of the Confederates, echoed the same statement. Secession was to incur no penalty, and be followed by no danger; when danger threatened, the battle was instantly transferred to the strongest ground of the rebels—the border States. If these could be held, all would be well. To lose them would be a fatal blow. Consequently, the South has poured its whole strength into Virginia and Missouri. The moment a soldier could be made ready for marching orders, he was instantly dispatched North. In these States, the rebels have put forth their whole power. Notwithstanding almost incredible exertions, they have been driven very nearly out of one State, and out of one-half of the other. In Eastern Virginia, with all their immense force they seem incapable of anything but resistance; so that although they have recently achieved a victory, they have not attempted to follow it up by any attack upon our lines.

But if the rebels are only capable of holding, with the whole force they can bring into the field, their positions in Virginia, what will be their condition as soon as the cool weather allows us to attack from the sea their principal Southern seaports; these are now unprotected by any sufficient works and almost entirely bare of soldiers. Suppose by the middle of October a force of 80,000 men should sail South, to operate against Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or New-Orleans. All would be equally open to attack, and, as an ordinary precaution, each should be defended by a force very nearly equal to that by which it is liable to be assailed. But all these important points must remain without adequate garrisons, and are liable to fall an easy prey, unless their defenders are drawn from Virginia or Missouri. At the present moment, neither South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, or Louisiana possess either men or munitions of war at all adequate for the defence of their commercial capitals. The holding of Virginia two months longer necessitates the surrender of what the rebels may consider still more important ground. With the cities named in our hands, the forces in that State would be very soon starved out, and would have to surrender at discretion. The rebels are incapable of defending, at the same moment, both extremes of their widely-extended territory. They have no strength whatever upon the sea; consequently, every important position exposed to attack must be constantly guarded by a strong force.

This the rebels understand as well as ourselves. We cannot imagine a dilemma more unpleasant than the one in which they find themselves. It is only recently that they have begun to understand or appreciate the power of the North from the unanimity of its people, and the readiness with which ample means have been contributed for the prosecution of the war. By the 15th of October, our numerous fleet of gun-boats, which we are now constructing, will be in readiness for active operations. A month later, some one, if not all the leading Southern cities, will be attacked. It is this conviction will soon compel the Virginia Army to prepare for a rapid retrograde movement, or see us probably compel a forward movement in some direction, in the hope of achieving a great success which shall cripple and paralyze our Government, such as the capture of Washington, or exciting Maryland to insurrection. We expected such a movement immediately after the Bull Run affair. That it was not followed by one, either against Gen. PATTERSON or Washington, weakened and demoralized as we were by defeat, and the return of the three months regiments, is full proof of great weakness on their part, or that their Army suffered much more severely than our own. There are still indications that such a movement is to be made, although with our present state of preparation it could hardly hope for success. The time for it has passed. The rebels must be attacked at the great seats of their commerce and trade, from which they draw their means for carrying on the war. For this reason not a moment should be lost in organizing a force for attacking them the moment the season will allow at their most vulnerable points. The sailing of a force of 30,000 men would strike more terror than 100,000 men in the field in Virginia. It would completely unman them, and dissolve their forces in that State, so far as it was composed of soldiers from other States. One fact—which is really our strong arm, because it cannot be resisted, and enables us to select the point of attack, should be immediately brought in efficient service. We shall then, for the first time in the war, present a positive and striking evidence of the superiority of our military strength.

A Long-Suffering Race.

Southern office-hunters and seekers are not likely to receive justice from the present generation: history alone will do honor to their forbearance and long-suffering patience. The moment it became apparent that they were likely to be crowded from their stools in the Departments at Washington, they seceded and tried to get up a Government of their own, withdrawing to regions where they supposed the Yankees would cease from troubling; but the result does not speak well for the shrewdness of the rebels. Had they tarried at Montgomery they might have been safe. But in an evil hour they tempted their fate by removing to Richmond, and the result is before us in a letter from the Confederate Capital to the Charleston *Courier*, of as late a date as August 4. "The heads of departments," we are told, "dispense their patronage in a reckless and partial manner." They act "with an utter contempt of public opinion; not as the servants of the people, and trustees of their interests, but as their masters, and the proprietors of the governmental estate." "The offices," it is stated, "were already too full of the old Washington office-beggars and sycophants," (shades of Cobb and Floyd defend us!) "and *many of them Yankees*." Then we learn that "even within the last week or so, large numbers of eleventh-hour patriots have become refugees (for the sake of the spoils,) from the Abolition Capital, and have taken up their quarters in Richmond. Many have been appointed immediately upon their arrival and few have to wait long." Thus it would appear that the act outlawing those who still clung to their old haunts in Washington has brought an unexpected and undesired avalanche upon Richmond.

But hear the mournful tone in which this long-suffering patriot bewails his sad fate, or rather that of his country, for it cannot be supposed that such devotion springs from interested motives. He writes plaintively:

"The Secretaries are to blame for not giving their attention to the matter, and in not acting with discrimination. The gift of an office with us now is the right of a life estate, *worth from fifty thousand to two hundred thousand dollars.* But, besides this, the mixing of such a large amount of the old corrupt leaven of Washington office-beggars and office-holders is calculated to have a disastrous influence in our *new and purer order of things.* Will the Secretaries comprehend these facts, and give themselves some trouble to make the material of our Government what it ought to be?"

To be sure, "a life estate" worth from fifty thousand to two hundred thousand dollars," is a tempting morsel; and it is not very strange that Yankees should be investigating the propriety of making an investment wherever there is such a chance offered. But a single method suggests itself by which Richmond may be freed from these mercenary wretches. Let it be clearly and unequivocally stated that this "life estate" is entirely composed of Confederate bonds, and the hegira of Yankees from Richmond will be instant and complete.

Overland Soldiers.

A dispatch from Washington to the *Tribune*, yesterday, states that an order has gone forward to Gen. SUMNER, military commandant in California, to raise 5,000 or 10,000 troops in that State, and march them into Arkansas and Texas. Unless past experience is utterly lost on our Government, we presume this statement is not true. Two or three years since it became necessary to send an Army, not larger than the one that Gen. SUMNER is asked to raise, into Utah. This is about half across the country which Gen. SUMNER is required to traverse entirely.

The nation has not forgotten Gen. JOHNSTON's march into Utah. It has not forgotten the gigantic contracts of RUSSELL, WADDELL & MAJORS, and the millions of dollars of fraudulent acceptances by JOHN B. FLOYD that grew up out of it. It has not forgotten that, in spite of the enormous expense of the outfit, and the herculean efforts of the Government to feed the troops in their march, they were cut off by hostile Indians, by Mormons, and the snows, from their supplies, and had to obtain at great expense, with much difficulty and extreme suffering, a scanty subsistence from New-Mexico, to save the men from starvation.

The march of 5,000 or 10,000 men across the mountains for war purposes, would be the height of absurdity. Each man would cost, before he reached Arkansas, as much as would put twenty Western men in the field. The suggestion is born of contract, spoils and commissary plunder. A day or two since we published a letter from Gov. YATES, of Illinois, declaring that he could put 100,000 men from that State into the field, and march from Cairo to the Belize, and that the United States Government had rejected more volunteers from that State than it had accepted. While such feeling prevails in the West, just where the men are wanted, it is not at all likely that this stupendous expedition of an army two thousand miles over a barren country, to fight battles in the Mississippi Valley, will be thought of.

CAPT. CARY GRATZ.—In comparing the list of killed in the battle near Springfield, Mo., with the names of the officers in the regiments engaged, as heretofore published in this City, some difficulty has been felt in accounting for the name of Capt. GRATZ, reported as killed, and belonging to the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers. It was supposed to be a misprint for Capt GANTT, who commanded a company in the regiment, whereas the name of Capt. GRATZ did not appear in the regimental list.

Later reports repeat the name of Capt. CARY GRATZ as among the killed, so that there can be no mistake. It is supposed that he was elected to fill some vacancy that had occurred in the command of one of the companies.

Capt. CARY GRATZ, who has been for about five years a citizen of St. Louis, is youngest son of Ben. GRATZ, of Lexington, Ky., one of the oldest and most honored citizens of that State, and intimately connected for a quarter of a century with the banking institutions of Kentucky. The family is a branch of the Philadelphia family of the same name. Capt. CARY GRATZ was first cousin of Hon. F. P. BLAIR, and from the first outbreak of the war has been in the public service; and in his last battle, he died with great gallantry. His father has hundreds of friends in this City and in Philadelphia, who will be pained by his misfortune.

Correspondence with the Rebels.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Has the last proclamation of the President any bearing upon the transmission of letters by express between the loyal and rebellious States? This privilege of intercommunication is most traitorously abused by the secession sympathizers at the North in giving information of great value to their rascally *confreres.* While JEFF. DAVIS and the whole clique of Southern conspirators are fully aware of our movements, they have the good sense to "cover their own tracks."

They are quite willing to profit by our imprudence, but do not stultify themselves in a similar manner.

Respectfully, A DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

The proclamation in question forbids all intercourse of every kind with the people of the States in rebellion. Of course, therefore, it prohibits all correspondence; and the various express agencies through which such correspondence has been of late carried on must abandon it, or subject themselves to punishment.

The Fire Zouaves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of last Sunday, and likewise on Tuesday, you made some tremendous mistakes, vilifying the Fire Zouaves in the most disgraceful manner. I refer particularly to Tuesday's edition. If you will contradict both articles, and give the *truth* as *you* know it, we will be satisfied, and the people will understand it. Do this, therefore, manfully, and you will confer a lasting favor on a much abused and ill-understood body of men, who, when the test comes, will always be found ready and willing to fight and die under their country's flag. ED. LOGAN,

Comp. A, First Reg't. Fire Zouaves.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1861.

We should be very happy to oblige Mr. LOGAN by complying with his request,—but as we have no power to alter the official reports, on which alone we have based our remarks on the Fire Zouaves, we are compelled to let them stand. We publish his note, however, omitting merely some superfluous epithets.—[ED.

ZEAL WITHOUT DISCRETION.—The London *Daily News* has distinguished itself from the mass of English newspapers no less by the knowledge of American affairs which it has shown in the present crisis than by its sympathy with the cause of constitutional liberty and freedom. But it has a correspondent who signs himself "Americus," who harms the cause he advocates by exhibiting in their most objectionable forms the overweening self-confidence and the disposition to bluster which the leading British journals most unjustly attribute, as a characteristic trait, to Americans in general, and to American journalists in particular. This will be seen by the following extract from a late letter:

"From these statements it is evident enough that the Confederate States, so far from being able to sustain their position against the National Government, *have not ability to maintain even their local supremacy,* and those British statesmen who are looking forward to an early opportunity for recognizing the independence of the seceders, might as well pause in their policy until they ascertain that they are even tolerably unanimous among themselves. As sure as there is a sun in the heavens the rebellion will be put down. *In sixty days Virginia will be all right again.* North Carolina and Georgia really take no active part with the Confederates. Arkansas is again in a shiver of uncertainty, and before the year is out British ships will be loading in the Southern ports and taking their clearances from United States Custom Houses. Your Government, therefore, will do well to avoid any premature action, *and had better 'proceed no further with this business.' If they do, there will be a sorry sight.*"

One single false step on the part of your Administration will produce the entire loss of your trade. While I am now writing, patriotic Home Leagues are organising for the purpose of discouraging the wear, purchase and use of all British manufactures in the Northern and Western States. *Not a dollar's worth of your fabrics will be consumed among us, if you recognise the Southern Confederacy.* This is no threat or thought of mine. It is a simple and stubborn fact, and is the first movement contemplated as retaliatory for any hasty recognition."

If this were a fair sample of the style or the feeling of the representative men of this country, the judgment passed upon us by the London papers would be fully justified.

A MUSS LIKELY TO PROVE OF MOMENT.—There used to be a class of Historians who were fond of tracing the mightiest results to the most trivial causes—finding the origin of a war in a fit of kingly indigestion, and the like. The method latterly has fallen into disrepute; but a recent *fracas* between Monsignor DE MERODE, the Pope's War Minister, and Gen. DE GUYON, commander of the French garrison at Rome, looks very much like an illustration of the old doctrine, for it promises a solution of that knotty Roman question which has baffled all the skill of diplomacy. The story, as told by the French papers, is a piece of genuine Hudibrastic mock-heroic. The main features of the squabble seem to have been as follows: A French and a Papal soldier, having had a misunderstanding about some woman, settled their differences in a combat, in which the former was wounded. According to existing arrangements, the offender ought to have been handed over to a French Court-martial, and he was accordingly claimed by GUYON. M. DE MERODE, however, would not hear of his being given up. The General then appealed to Cardinal ANTONELLI and the Holy Father himself, who imposed their united injunctions on DE MERODE to comply with the demand. The impracticable War Secretary continued, however, to

"oppose his curship
'Gainst arms, authority and worship."

To Gen. GUYON he ran "with a furious air and menacing gestures," uttering the most insulting language against the Emperor NAPOLEON III. This the General resented by telling him that as he could not, on account of his full canonicals, give him a blow or two (*deux soufflets*) physically, he begged him to consider himself as having received the said blows *morally*, and he added that if M. DE MERODE would take off his cassock, *he* would take off his uniform, when they might give each other rendezvous to mutual satisfaction. Monsignor, it is added, retired within his ecclesiastical dignity, and Gen. GUYON repeated that he wished to be understood as maintaining the moral and metaphysical flagellation he had administered to him.

Now, contemptible though this brawl may seem, it is being made a great deal of, officially and semi-officially, by the French Press. If the eldest son of the Church is in present need of an excuse to break with the Holy See, he may find it in this insult put upon him. The ingratitude of the Papacy may be commented upon, more in sorrow than in anger, and the injurious sentiments of the War Minister attributed to the Government at large. Nobody doubts that NAPOLEON will withdraw his garrison from Rome directly he finds he can safely set the efforts of his own clergy at defiance and stand clear of the religious influences upon which he once leaned for support. Meanwhile petitions are pouring in from the Italians against the continued occupation of Rome by the French. If their presence was at one time an advantage to Italy, that time has passed away. It is now an unmixed evil. Rome is at this moment the busy centre of dynastic intrigues, reactionary conspiracies and aggressive efforts against the new kingdom, the most treasonable schemes of wholesale plunder and assassination being not only formed there, but openly carried into effect under the protection of French bayonets.

MAKING HASTE VERY SLOWLY.—We find the following dispatch to the Governor of Wisconsin, in our Western exchanges:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1861.

GOV. RANDALL: Send all the organized and available force to Gen. FREMONT without delay. Give him a full supply of field artillery and small arms.

The utmost promptitude is desired. Advise the Department of your action.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

This sounds vigorous and energetic. It indicates a determination on the part of the Secretary of War to do everything in the power of the Government to prevent our Western troops from being overborne by superior numbers. But why wait till the last moment, before strengthening our menaced columns? This extraordinary and inexplicable delay on the part of the War Department, was the cause of Gen. LYON's defeat and death. A correspondent of a Western journal, speaking of his last engagement, says:

"On Wednesday he said to me: 'Well, I begin to believe our term of soldiering is about completed. *I have tried earnestly to discharge my whole duty to the Government, and appealed to them for reinforcements and supplies, but alas, they do not come, and the enemy is getting the advantage of us.*' He then called a council of war, at which there was nearly an unanimous voice for evacuating Springfield. Gen. SWEENY plead eloquently against such a course—declared *it would be the ruin of the Union cause in that quarter of the State*, and urged a battle as soon as the enemy were within striking distance. He also pointed out the loss of reputation both to the General and his officers which would follow such a step. This counsel decided the course to be pursued, and Thursday, when the Brigade Quartermaster inquired when we were to leave Springfield, Gen. LYON replied, '*Not before we are whipped.*' This was the proper course to pursue. If he retreated without a battle he would certainly have been pursued by a boastful and unpunished enemy, and very likely have his retreat entirely cut off. After being wounded he exclaimed to Major SCHOFIELD, 'The day is lost,' but the Major said, 'No, General, let us try once more.' So they tried, and the General fell."

Why did the Secretary of War thus compel one of the bravest and noblest of our Generals to fight a battle in which defeat was certain, to save the Union cause from absolute disgrace? Why were not his appeals for reinforcements heeded sooner?

The same dangers are encountered by Gen. ROSECRANS in Western Virginia. He has been left with a small force to be encompassed by great numbers of the enemy. His appeals for reinforcements have been unheeded, and it is by no means impossible that we may ere long receive news of his defeat.

STATE POLITICS—NATIONAL UNION PARTY.—The State Executive Committee of the National Union Party of the State of New-York, convened on the 17th, (yesterday,) in the City of New-York, and unanimously adopted a preamble and resolutions, setting forth their views on the present crisis. They take credit to their party for having foreseen and labored against the evils that now distract the country, but declare, that, as formerly, so now, their motto is, "The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws." They say, "We still proclaim our adherence to those principles, and our unyielding determination to sustain them. The Committee deprecate the indulgence of party strife at the present time, and think the revival of party contests would bode little good to the Confederacy. They close with a sentiment which is honorable to them as patriots, and entirely in accordance with the already expressed sentiments of the Republican party. They say: "May we not, then, hope that party or political distinctions may be obliterated in this State, and that we may all unite in one common determination to sustain and perpetuate Our Union and our Constitution?"

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS.—We have already published extracts from our Southern files, showing clearly who is responsible for the destruction of the village of Hampton. Before the incendiaries were placed in the dock and called to answer, they have pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against them. It will do no harm, however, to accumulate a little more proof against the culprits, that they may not in the future evade the odium which this act of vandalism is sure to bring upon them. In the New-Orleans *Delta*, of August 11, we find the following explicit statement:

RICHMOND, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The village of Hampton, outside Fortress Monroe, was entirely burned on Wednesday night last *by order of Gen. Magruder, Virginians themselves applying the torch*, and driving the enemy out.

As the "enemy" was not in Hampton, it is not easy to see how they could have been driven "out." The only persons left there were a few of the inhabitants, who had remained in their houses in spite of the assurance of the rebels that they would be burned by the Union troops.

A NOBLE-HEARTED LADY.—A young lady of fortune belonging to our City is now in Washington, and has tendered her services to the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, in their attentions to the wounded soldiers. She also desires the Committee to appoint as one of its agents a young man, a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, whose whole expenses she will pay while engaged in the mission.—*Tribune.*

There are several young ladies *not* of fortune, belonging to our City, now in Washington, who have given the whole of their time and the utmost of their labor and attention, for the past three months, to the care of the wounded soldiers in the hospitals. They have not only received no pay from any quarter for these invaluable services, but have supported themselves meantime. If they had not been dependent at all times upon their own exertions for support, their self-denial in this case would be less worthy of praise.

The Norwegian Outward Bound.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 17.

The steamship *Norwegian* sailed at 9½ o'clock this morning for Liverpool. She takes out 75 passengers.

DEDICATION.—St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, corner of First and Gold streets, Brooklyn, will be dedicated on Sunday, Sept. 8. That it has been already dedicated is a mistake.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Prohibition of Intoxicating Liquors Among the Soldiers—The Officers Yet Allowed to Drink—Purging the Departments of Spies and Traitors—The Peace Faction in the North, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

It is believed that one reason for the disaffection which has shown itself in some of the regiments in this vicinity is the sudden and rigid enforcement of the regulation prohibiting the sale of stimulating liquors to the soldiers. The officers freely indulge in the use of wines, and it is thought hard that the common soldier cannot have his lager-beer, or his dram of whisky. Nothing, in my view, could have been more needed than the order prohibiting soldiers from frequenting the dram-shops. That nuisance had grown to be intolerable, and was rapidly tending to the disorganization of the Army. But whether it is wise and fair to deny the use of liquors in camp, in regulated and moderate quantities, to the common soldier, while the officers can use them without stint, is questionable. It was formerly the custom to issue rations of grog to the Army, but the Temperance reformation swept it out of existence, some twenty-five or thirty years ago. I understand that the liquor or wine ration is still adhered to in European Armies, and the foreign officers among us insist upon its propriety. At any rate it would seem to be harsh to enforce total abstinence upon common soldiers, when it is well known that they come from the very class of society that is most prone to indulge freely, and when (since the repeal of the Maine liquor law) no one in civil life is precluded from the free exercise of his tastes and inclinations in the premises.

The work of purging the Departments of spies and traitors has not slept recently, but I believe that there have been many loyal Union men victimized under the charge of being Secessionists, while many who deserve expulsion, neck and heels, are retained. There are many who swore last year that they never would hold office under a "Black Republican Abolition President," who now cling to their places with the tenacity of a drowning man to a plank. Some of these men still indulge in their abuse of the President and party in a quiet way, while others excel the original friends of the cause in their pretended devotion to freedom and Union.

I am assured that there are many such traitors holding office here—not a few of them from Maryland—while the friends of the Union in that State have in vain appealed to the authorities to have them removed and their friends put in their places. It might seem at first blush to be a matter of small consequence to turn out half-a-dozen disloyalists and put as many loyalists from the same State in their places, but experience as well as sound reason go to show that whole counties will be effected by such circumstances. To retain the men in office who are closely allied to those who are endeavoring to overthrow the Government, and to ignore the claims of those who are fighting for the Union, betrays, or conveys the impression of a degree of indifference and contempt which tends to weaken confidence, and to chill the enthusiasm of the friends of Union. Loyalty to the Union is not a mere intellectual abstraction in the minds of the masses of men. The feelings of patriotism and devotion to the Union are greatly strengthened and sustained by confidence in and attachment for those who administer the Government; and especially is this true at the present time, in the border Slave States. When the majority of the South has taken sides with rebellion, and when the people in the border States are divided, it is quite an act of virtuous resolution to give heart and soul to the Union. It requires reflection and sound discrimination in Marylanders, Virginians, Kentuckians and Missourians to decide in favor of the Union, while the great mass of those who are identified with them in interest and habits of thought have taken the other side. It is the plain dictate of policy, therefore, that the patronage of the Government should be liberally bestowed upon the loyal men of these States, and that no traitor should find shelter under the wings of the American eagle.

The factions in New-York, Ohio, and other States which have endeavored to organize a party in opposition to the Administration have a narrow ledge on which to stand, with the high wall of patriotic public opinion towering above them on one hand, and the gulf of secession yawning below on the other. If they were inspired by an honest purpose to push forward the great cause of the country—if they were moved by intenser patriotism, and more active loyalty to the Union than the dominant party has exhibited, they would have no difficulty in making headway. But they could not disguise their real disloyalty if they were to make the attempt, and they would not, if they could, since they would thereby defeat their main object, which is the restoration of the Union, by making dishonoring concessions to the rebel enemy. All their hearts' sympathies are with those whose hands are dyed red with the blood of American patriots. All their prayers are for the triumph of the rebel arms, and they could no more be relied upon to advance the progress of our arms, than could the Confederate Congress assembled at Richmond. They will have much fault to find with the Administration, but it will not be for its tardiness, or short-sightedness, or its faithlessness to the cause of Union. On the contrary, this opposition faction would at once become the ardent supporters of the President and Cabinet, if they should evince the slightest purpose of abandoning the war for the Union, and the malignant attacks they make upon the Government is the best surety the country could have of the patriotic purposes of those in power.

A period of war for the life of the nation, for the Constitution, and for the boundaries of the empire, is no time for an Opposition, in the ordinary sense of the word, to flourish. The whole people must move together, and if the Administration fails to keep step to the music of the Union, the whole people will demand a change of Cabinet and an improvement in the management of affairs. But of all oppositions, in a time of war the Administration has least to fear from one founded in disloyalty—one whose leaders are heart and soul with the rebels, and all whose movements are athwart the great patriotic purpose of the people. A cunning Administration would be tempted to foster such an opposition, as the readiest means of keeping the great body of the people quiet and confiding. OBSERVER.

Recreant Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I write to applaud the course you pursue in relation to the action of those regiments which have dishonored themselves upon the field of battle. It is time that we ceased lavishing indiscriminate praise.

To the full rigor of martial law and exact military discipline let there be added a severe public opinion,—one which will reward the brave and punish with contempt the cowardly. If we are not a nation of clowns, we are not to dance and throw up our caps whenever "our boys" return, regardless of the part they have performed. To those whose discipline and heroic bearing have advanced the honor of our standard and added lustre to the arms of our State, let there be given the grateful welcome of a proud people; and to those whose craven hearts have made New-York a bye-word, and caused our cheeks to burn with shame, let them reap their reward—pronounce them *cowards*, and uphold them as *cowards*, till they sneak from our sight, and accept the destiny their own deeds have wrought for them.

It is useless to denounce the "bit of demagogism" you quote from the *Tribune*. In the whirl of the great storm that darkens over our land, the petty arts that appeal to men's senses in times of peace, and direct the current of popular action, have no place. There is a dignity in the hearts of all men in the presence of a great danger that will trample with scorn upon these ignoble appeals.

The men who broke and fled in that battle must meet with the angry condemnation of every earnest man. They deserve the hiss of shame, and it should be given them, that brave men may feel, when they return to the community they have honored, that we of New-York know how to distinguish between those whose conduct is our shame, and the gallant men who deserve well of their country. All honor to the brave, and shame upon the coward. Respectfully,

A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democratic Party and the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The refusal of the Democratic State Committee to accede to the liberal and patriotic proposal of the Republicans, looking to the nomination of a State Union ticket, will prove to be unwise, and will, in our judgment, effectually accomplish that dismemberment of the Democracy against which it is the alleged purpose of the refusal to guard.

We will not question the loyalty of the Committee, for the language avows the duty of supporting the Government; but we cannot justify them in a policy, which, of necessity, must divide public sentiment on the measures it is the duty of the Administration to pursue.

It matters not whether this war resulted from what has been termed the aggressive radicalism of the Republican Party, or whether it is the legitimate consequence of the dangerous political heresies with which, more than thirty years ago, JOHN C. CALHOUN inoculated the Southern mind, filling it with wild visions of State sovereignty and independence, it is everywhere conceded by sane Northern men of all parties that the Confederate States are waging war against the Government and the Constitution. It is no party warfare against a party Administration, but is the collision by a lawless revolutionary force with the constitutional Government of the whole Union.

Nor will any truthful man deny that this conflict was initiated by the Confederate States, and that the General Government acted only on the defensive, until forbearance was mistaken for pusillanimity. The culmination of treasonable outrages amid the smoke and flames of Moultrie and Sumter, at last called forth from all the North, without division of sect or party, one cry of patriotic determination, "On, one and all, to the maintenance of the Government and the rescue of the Constitution."

It is but justice to say that, in this emergency, the Democratic Party as a whole was as prompt and as sincere in its expressions of loyalty and attachment to the Union as the Republican Party. Candor demands that we concede more. It is true that a large proportion of those brave men who hastened to meet the perils of the battle-field at the call of the President were Democrats; and we doubt not that, of the blood which has already been shed in defence of the Union, a full moiety has been drained from Democratic veins.

It is evident, therefore, that this general uprising to sustain the Government is no party movement, and the Administration, in the prosecution of this war, relies upon the people, and not upon political parties.

Moreover, the burdens of the war must be borne by all citizens according to their ability, and not in reference to their political sentiments.

The rebellion has assumed a magnitude which demands and will imperatively require the perfect union of the North to crush it. We must bring to the work no divided strength—no divided counsels.

And when the Administration shall succeed, as it eventually will, in the suppression of this wicked and unnatural conspiracy against the Government of the People, the triumph will belong, not to the Administration, not to the Republican party, not to the Democratic party—but to the whole people, whose power has been put forth by the Administration, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution.

It seems to us, therefore, most unfortunate, that the representatives of the Democratic party should, at this time of public danger, permit any party considerations to control their action. The decision of the Committee does violence and injustice to the patriotic sentiment of the Democratic masses, and elicits approbation only from those miserable idiots who still believe JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE to be a friend of his country.

Let the determination of the Committee be read to the Democratic soldiers who have abandoned home, and friends, and comfort, to peril life for the Union and the laws, and in what terms will they express themselves of the recusancy of those leaders who, in April last, were urging an instant appeal to arms for the suppression of rebellion?

There has been no change in the policy of the Administration since then. The danger to the country is still imminent; the necessity for Union is still vital.

Have Messrs. RICHMOND and CAGGER and their associates lost their patriotism? We hope not, though we fear it. But fortunately for the country, the judgment of a party committee is not final. The voice of patriotism calls upon all men who love the Constitution and the liberties it secures, to rally around the Stripes and the Stars, and, deaf to all party appeals, to stand together as united Americans, till the Government is reinstated in its supremacy, from the St Croix to California.

We submit, therefore, that Republicans and Democrats should still seek for Union in their nominations, and thus show the Southern traitors that all former issues are forgotten, and that twenty millions of freemen are pledged, with undivided energies, to the support of the Government in the prosecution of this war—not to subjugate our brethren, but to protect freedom through the length and breadth of the Republic.

UNION.

The Blockade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Great misapprehension seems to prevail with respect to the blockade or closure of our Southern ports.

It appears to be generally supposed that the recent action of Congress, authorizing the shutting up of all ports of entry within the limits of the rebel States, will, when followed by a proclamation to that effect by the President, constitute, in itself, in its international bearing, an adequate legal bar against the visits of all foreign vessels, irrespective of the strength or feebleness of our naval forces encircling those ports.

In other words, people seem to think we have the same right to declare a rebel port to be no longer a port of entry, that we have to close the ports of New-York or Boston, or that Great Britain has to shut up the ports of Cork or Liverpool.

Now, although, from our point of view, this may be a perfectly reasonable and just conclusion, yet it may be regarded as nearly certain that neither France nor Great Britain will acquiesce in it.

Indications are not wanting to show a predetermined harmony of action between those Powers: they need, or will need, Southern cotton, and they will most assuredly have it unless prevented by some means recognized among nations as *legally sufficient*.

Now Great Britain has recognized the Confederate States as a *belligerent Power*, and as one belligerent cannot close the ports of another belligerent by simple legislation or proclamation, it clearly follows that the British Government cannot and will not, without self-stultification, admit our right to close the Southern ports in that mode.

They will unquestionably deny our rightful power to close the rebellious ports in any other manner than by a thorough blockade, the only admitted means open to one belligerent to shut out commerce from the ports of another.

Any other course than this, on the part of Great Britain, involves the virtual repudiation of her recognition of the Confederate States as a belligerent Power.

However unpalatable this complexion of the subject may be to us, it is evident that such is the shape in which it is safe and wise for us to regard it, and hence it is of the last importance that all the ports within those States shall be thoroughly and effectively blockaded at the earliest possible moment.

As between ourselves, at home, we may call our marine measures what we please. Our ships of war may be blockaders, port-closers, smuggler-catchers, or coast-guardians; but so far as France and England are directly concerned, we must be content to designate our men-of-war as blockaders, pure and simple.

Having placed ourselves in this position, no foreign Power can molest our investing fleets without a direct and deliberate repudiation of perfectly well settled international law, as laid down by the very European Powers from which alone we have anything to fear.

It will be seen that Mr. SEWARD's original blockade notification is answering our purpose much better than would a proclamation closing the revolted ports. Such a proclamation, indeed, would now unnecessarily and seriously complicate our relations with Great Britain and such other Powers as are disposed to accord to the Confederate States the rights of a belligerent Power.

Some of the British journalists tell us we cannot blockade our own ports. We beg leave respectfully to refer the gentlemen for an answer to the British Government, who say the ports we are shutting up are the ports of a *newly-born belligerent Power*, and not, therefore, United States ports.

They can settle the matter between them to their liking.

If the ports we environ with our vessels of war are not our own ports, then we blockade them; but if, on the other hand, the said ports are ports of the United States, then we declare them to be no longer ports of entry.

It is, in fact, a matter of but little moment which of the two positions any foreign Power may be inclined to take, inasmuch as it is and will be necessary to maintain a large naval force throughout the Southern waters to keep in check the Confederate privateers, and we should not, therefore, be able to lessen, in any considerable degree, our strength in that quarter, if our closure of the ports, as ports of entry, were universally acquiesced in and recognized. MARSHFIELD.

The Sanitary Commission—Handsome Donation.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 14, 1861.
Geo. T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer Sanitary Commission, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in inclosing you the check of this Company for $3,000, as the present donation of our Board of Trustees in aid of the highly philanthropic and practical operations of your Commission.

Having personally visited the camps in and around Washington, and the various hospitals in that city, Alexandria and Georgetown, I can give competent testimony as to the faithful and beneficent character of your labors in those departments of your extended field of operations, and, from information derived from intelligent sources, I do not doubt that the same results appear in other quarters.

That the aims and ends of your Commission are humane, moral and elevating upon our Army and those connected with it, and patriotic and useful to our Government, is admitted by all who can best judge and appreciate them.

Trusting that you will be fully supplied with all necessary means to fulfill your responsible duties, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Volunteers' Families Suffering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of the public to the inefficiency of the Relief Societies for the families of Volunteers in New-York. Many of the wives of men in my Company have applied for relief, presenting a certificate properly signed by all the officers of the Company and countersigned or approved by the Colonel, that they had been mustered into the service of the United States by a United States mustering officer. They were answered that they could not get relief until the regiment had left for Washington. Now, Mr. Editor, we all know that after being mustered into the service by a United States officer, they are of no more use to their families than if they were in Washington, or Virginia, and the relief should be just as promptly furnished the families then as after leaving the City; the families of those in my Company who live in Brooklyn, have no trouble in getting relief, neither have those in Jersey City, and why should those in New-York? By placing this before the public you will much oblige,

Yours respectfully, S. N. ASPINWALL,
Lieut. Co. A, P. L. G.

Affairs in China.

RESULT OF THE VISIT OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON TO HANKOW.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 16.

We are indebted to our friend, Dr. CALLIS, for a full file of China papers brought by late arrivals, the dates being to June 1. From these papers, we copy an announcement of the favorable results of the recent visit of the American Squadron up the Yang-tse-Kiang River, to Hankow, where such arrangements were made as will allow Americans to trade without molestation. The following statement has been published by Com. STRIBLING:

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, SHANGHAI, CHINA, May 28, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

The following dispatch and inclosure therewith have been received at this Consulate, from C. K. STRIBLING, Flag-officer, Commanding United States Squadron in the East Indies, and are published for the information of all whom it may concern.

W. L. G. SMITH, U. S. Consul.

[Dispatch.]

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, SHANGHAI, May 28, 1861.

SIR: I inclose herewith "Extracts from a communication addressed to the Taeping Authorities," and an extract from their reply, assenting to all the points submitted for their acceptance. You will please to have these extracts published for the information of our countrymen, who are interested in the trade upon the Yang-tse and interior of China.

The Yang-tse, from Woosung to Hankow, is not safe for Chinese vessels; the banks of the river are held indiscriminately by Insurgents and Imperialists; neither can be said to command it. While this state of things exists, the trade will be in the hands of foreigners, who now have the right to navigate the river to Hankow. I do not think there is any danger to be apprehended on the river at present. But there are so many lawless parties in the country, that great care should be used by unarmed vessels in navigating the river, to prevent surprise. When vessels are unavoidably detained at places not opened to trade, they should be careful to do nothing to offend the inhabitants of the villages or country. Respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed,)

C. K. STRIBLING,
Flag-Officer, Commanding
United States Squadron in the East Indies.

W. L. G. SMITH, Esq., U. S. Consul, Shanghai.

[INCLOSURE.]

Extracts from a Communication Addressed to the Taeping Authorities by Flag Officer Stribling, Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

U. S. FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, May 4, 1861.

Points to be submitted to the Taeping authorities for their acceptance.

By recent arrangements at Peking, the right has been conceded to British ships of navigating the river Yang-tse, for the purpose of trade, immediately. By the Treaty of Tien-tsin between the United States and the Imperial Government, this right at once enures to the benefit of Citizens of the United States, who desire to trade upon the river.

The Consul of the United States at Shanghai will issue passes to all vessels authorized to trade upon the Yang-tse, directing them to exhibit these passes to the Superintendent of Custom at Nankin, or any person authorized to attend to the business of foreigners.

In the event of the Taepings taking any place where American Citizens are engaged in trade, they are expected to protect such persons, their property, and those in their employment, and permit them to continue their business or to leave the place with their property, and persons in their employment, if they think proper so to do.

In like manner, if there should be any American Citizens in such places, teachers of Religion, they are to be protected, together with those under instruction in their schools, as well as their property, including chapels, hospitals, school-houses, and all their property of whatever kind.

If Citizens of the United States commit offences on shore, they are not to be punished, but to be made prisoners, and sent to the nearest Consul of the United States, with a full statement of the offence committed, for punishment, according to the laws of the United States; and in like manner, if any Chinese of the Taepings, commit an offence on board an American ship, he shall be delivered up to the authorities for punishment.

The Consuls of the United States are authorized to give citizens of the United States passports to travel into the interior of the country. If any American citizen should be in the territory of the Taepings, it is expected that he will be respected and protected, as if the passport were directed to them.

The above points being conceded, they shall be promulgated as speedily as possible throughout all the possessions of the Taepings.

Extracts from the Reply of the Taeping Authorities to the above.

We respectfully accede to the stipulations.

When merchant vessels pass, let them be examined by the Assistant-General in charge of the Heavenly Custom-house, and such as have passed from the Consuls of your honorable country shall be at once allowed to proceed. Should your honorable country's vessels be passing (Nankin) in the night, they must come to anchor off the tower at the mouth of the creek on the North bank of the Yang-ts , and as soon as it is daylight, after having been examined at the Custom-house, they will be allowed to proceed.

This is the most important arrangement, and will add greatly, if properly improved, to the extent of our trade in the East. The China *Mail* speaks of the river Yang-tse Kiang, as the "Child of the Ocean," "The Great River," and *par excellence*, "The River," &c.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

UNITED STATES SHIP SAGINAW, OFF NANKING, May 5, 1861.

On the 30th ultimo Flag-Officer STRIBLING, who is Minister, &c., *ad interim*, left Shanghai in the *Hartford*, with the *Saginaw* and *Dacotah*, on an expedition up the Yang-tse. The first night the squadron anchored a few miles above Woosung, and getting under way early the next morning, made some one hundred miles before dark. At 1 P. M. on 2d instant, the vessels anchored off Ching-kiang, and the next day arrived at Nanking, where the *Hartford* will remain till the *Saginaw* and *Dacotah* return from Han-kow, or as much further up as the commander decides to go.

For the first one hundred and fifty miles there was little to be seen, the river five to ten miles wide, and the banks low. Before reaching Ching-Kiang, however, the scenery improved; distant hills and the verdure of the rich alluvium, a constant succession of villages, fortifications, people and boats, gave variety to the scene. We passed an army of Imperialists, which seemed to have as many banners as men, and near Ching-Kiang, (Silver Island,) as picturesque a spot as I have seen in China.

Ching-Kiang is a large walled town; it has been retaken from the rebels, and was recently successfully defended against an attack from them. A great portion of it has been destroyed, and that which remains is squalid and filthy in the extreme. No trade has been restored, and the people seem to be in the greatest possible destitution and misery.

Nanking has been for some ten years in possession of the rebels; it is their head-quarters, the residence of the Emperor. The condition of the city is most peculiar. No trade or work is allowed within the walls. Rations of rice and oil are served out by the Government every sixth day. The men are not paid, but are required to give up only one-tenth of their plunder. The rebels are robbers, not producers, and it is said that Nanking still contains an immense deal of wealth, which has been brought from Loo-Chow and other plundered cities. There are several armies always in the field, and the wholesale butcheries and atrocities of every kind, the result of their incursions, are too horrible for belief. The city wall of Nanking is said to be from thirty to forty miles in circumference; it is from thirty to fifty feet high, but it incloses, for the most part, ruins and a desert, though there are still several hundred thousand inhabitants in the city, who differ from other Chinamen in appearance, because they wear long hair and have a fancy for gaudy colors in their attire, which taste they have been able to gratify.

To reach the ruins of the far-famed Porcelain Tower, one of the world's wonders, it is necessary to pull some ten miles in a canal outside the wall. Human bones and dead bodies are abundant along the bank, and there is nothing of interest to be seen till the site of the tower is reached, and there a huge pile of ruins—porcelain bricks, of a variety of colors, is all that remains of what was once so beautiful. A barrel or two of gunpowder very speedily destroyed this elaborate and highly ornamented structure, which is so strongly associated with our earliest ideas of China. It was thought to command a portion of the city, and some treachery being apprehended on the part of one of the rebel leaders it was blown up. There is nothing even picturesque in the ruins of the tower. Some entire bricks laced with porcelain, some grotesque fragments of ornaments in pottery, and a good many pieces of the tower, which had nothing but their source to recommend them, were brought away by the officers who made the excursion.

In a day or two the *Saginaw* and *Dacotah* will probably leave for Han-kow to rejoin the *Hartford* here, after the Commodore has completed his exploration of the river. That the opening of the Yang-tse will prove to be an event of great importance to the China trade seems likely; but the distracted state of the country, the ruin and desolation that inevitably result from civil war, will interfere materially for a long time with the successful prosecution of the commercial enterprises.

Death of Lord Herbert.

From the London Times.

Death yesterday cut off in Lord HERBERT one whom nature had intended for a Prime Minister. It is quite certain, that had he lived, he would before long have attained that honor, if not by virtue of extraordinary intellectual qualities, yet by force of character, by charm of manner, and by aptitude for business. He was one of the most winning statesmen of his time, and, by aid of a great social faculty, rose above men who were on other grounds superior to him. What was most remarkable in him was his anxiety to do everything well. His labors were unceasing; he never spared himself; he gave up life and luxury for toil and trouble; and if he did not die in harness, it was in harness that he earned his death. It was not merely in the fulfillment of duty that he was thus self-sacrificing; he was equally unsparing of himself in the discharge of those social observances which men usually bend to the convenience or humor of the moment. With great manliness of character there was curiously intermingled an extraordinary desire to please. He studied and strove to please, and heightened by all the arts of style the natural attractiveness of his character. He had in his favor every social advantage—high birth, a great estate, a happy home, a handsome person, irresistible manners, many accomplishments, a ready address. He made the most of all this, so that his good nature seemed to be always overflowing, his frankness to be always unbounded, and his power of pleasing to be always undivided. So he won upon all comers, and won most upon those who knew him best. Men would give up to SIDNEY HERBERT what they would grant to no one else. He inspired no jealousy; for his superiority was less the result of brilliant parts than of that indefinable charm from which there is no appeal. Add his power of work and of public speaking to his rare power of making friends, and you have the possible Prime Minister. That power, and love of work, we grieve to say, has killed him, as it has killed many another statesman before his time. He gave up the enjoyments of wealth and a brilliant home for the great game of politics, and has been known to pass a whole summer and autumn in London with only perhaps a day and a night at Wilton. He drove a good constitution too hard, and at Christmas last began to feel that sentence of death had been passed upon him. There is some reason to think that even then, had he given up all work, he might have recovered. All that he did was to leave the House of Commons and to try the comparative repose of the Peerage, still retaining his office, as Minister for War. The consequence has been fatal. He dies of overwork at the age of 51—a great loss to society, a still greater loss to his party.

SIDNEY HERBERT was born at Richmond in 1810, the second son of the eleventh Earl of Pembroke, whose title he would have inherited had he lived. His mother was the only daughter of SIMON, Count WORONZOW, so that in blood he was half Russian. He was educated at Harrow and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree with honors in 1831. In the following year he entered the House of Commons as member for South Wilts, which constituency he represented from the date of the Reform bill to the present session, when he passed to the Upper House. He began as a Conservative, and his maiden speech was delivered in 1834, urging the second reading of a bill to admit dissenters to the Universities. Four years later we find him take the lead in opposing Mr. GROTE and the ballot; and from this period to 1841 he took an active part, under Sir ROBERT PEEL, in battering the lame Government of the Whigs. When PEEL entered upon office, Mr. HERBERT was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty, and so remained until, in 1845, he was made Secretary for War, with a seat in the Cabinet. Thus it was under PEEL that he had the first training as a Minister in military affairs. But his connection with Sir ROBERT PEEL's Cabinet was chiefly interesting for its influence on his conduct as a disciple of Free-trade. The doctrine of Free-trade was the Peelite bond of union. They opposed it hand in hand, and they were converted in a lump. Theoretically, indeed, the principles of Free-trade had long been accepted by our statesmen, and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, even before PEEL's rise to power, could taunt the Whigs for their presumption in claiming to be the original discoverers and owners of Free-trade principles—"those principles having been enunciated years ago by a Cabinet of which Mr. HUSKISSON and Mr. PEEL were prominent members." But the policy which was allowed in theory was in practice qualified with exceptions; Mr. HERBERT refused to accept Free-trade as an inflexible mathematical rule, and practically Protection was the order of the day. Towards the close of 1845 came the new order of things. Slowly, but surely, the light had been breaking in upon PEEL. The commercial reforms which he had introduced forced him on, during a season of great distress, to the total abandonment of Protection. The point is worth notice in this article, because, in the Spring of 1845, Mr. HERBERT was put forward by Sir ROBERT PEEL to oppose Mr. COBDEN's motion for a select Committee to inquire into the effects of the corn laws on the farmers. When that motion was made, the usual speakers of the Treasury bench were silent. PEEL never opened his mouth, but laid the burden of reply on the Secretary for War. The doubt had then entered into PEEL's mind, and instead of taking the responsibility of reply upon himself, he laid it on a young Minister—a member of his Cabinet—whom he had not yet admitted into his uttermost confidence. Some ten months afterwards Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT had to eat his own words, to declare that Mr. COBDEN was right—that he himself was wrong, and that Free Trade in corn is the only wise policy. Nor did he find any reason to repent the course he then took. When taunted, long afterwards, with the suddenness of his conversion, he said: "To the latest day of my life I shall feel a pride in the course I then took. It is true, that we were exposed to much obloquy; it is true that we were exposed to much misrepresentation, and that we had to make a choice,—a difficult one at any time, and a bitter option to take—a choice between party ties and feelings of personal honor, as wrapped up in party ties, on the one hand, and the welfare of the country on the other; and if those principles for which we then sacrificed office, and have undergone since what I admit to have been a necessary political ostracism, are to be attacked, no effort shall be wanting on my part to do my utmost to maintain those principles, and to preserve unimpaired, unreversed, unrevised, and unmodified, the blessings which I believe to have been given by those measures to the great body of my fellow countrymen."

The ostracism of the Peelites ceased when Lord ABERDEEN's Government was formed. In that Administration Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT returned to his old post as Secretary for War. How the War Department broke down under the pressure of the Russian campaign is an old story which need not now be revived. Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT's reputation has survived that disaster. Whatever his faults or the faults of the system which he administered, no one has ever accused him of deficient industry or a lack of sympathy. While the Crimean disaster was still the subject of controversy, Mr. HERBERT was for a few weeks Colonial Secretary in Lord PALMERSTON's first administration, but when two years ago Lord PALMERSTON had to construct a Cabinet for the second time, the War Department was handed over to undoubtedly the best man for the post, the Minister whose loss we are deploring, and whose conduct as Secretary for War, a few years back, gave rise to much angry criticism. It is an unwieldly, half-organized department, but Lord HERBERT, so far as his health would permit, was getting it into a little order. His term of office has been signalized by three great events—by the creation of an imposing volunteer force, which he has had to organize and control; by the amalgamation of the Indian with the Royal Army, which he has also had to superintend; and by the ascertained preeminence in the field of our rifled cannon. It is not likely that, for years to come, another Secretary of War will, in time of peace, have to deal with any changes that can be compared to these. He was fully alive to the magnitude of the questions which he had to decide, and no Minister could have brought to bear upon them more intelligence or more zeal. Lord HERBERT married, on the 12th of August, 1846, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. CHARLES ASHE A'COURT, by whom he leaves six children, four sons and two daughters, his eldest son, GEORGE ROBERT CHARLES, (now Lord HERBERT,) having completed his eleventh year last month.

THE "BENICIA BOY" IN AN ILLINOIS COURT.—It appears that the domestic difficulties of the "Benicia Boy" are not yet settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. We find the following advertisement in the Woodstock *Sentinel*, of the 7th inst.:

M'HENRY COUNTY DISTRICT COURT.

October Term, A. D., 1861, State of Illinois, McHenry County, ss.—Adah Isaac Menken Heenan vs. John C. Heenan. Bill for Divorce.

Affidavit of the non-residence of JOHN C. HEENAN, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court, notice is hereby given to said defendant that the complainant has filed her bill of complaint in said Court, and a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the second Monday of October next, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said defendant, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of McHenry County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Woodstock, in said County, on the second Monday of October, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you, according to the prayer of said bill.

Dated at Woodstock, this 5th day of August, A. D., 1861. CHAS. H. RUSSELL, Clerk.
T. D. MURPHY, Solicitor.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—At the close of the past week, an aged citizen of wealth and respectability mysteriously disappeared, and for several days nothing was heard of him by his family. His absence gave rise to the most serious apprehensions, and strenuous efforts were made to ascertain his whereabouts, without success. Finally a note was received by one of his daughters, informing her that her immediate presence was desired at a house in the lower part of the city. She repaired there, in company with a servant, and was informed that her father was there, and was very sick. She desired to see him, but was told that she could not. The servant who accompanied her insisted upon the daughter's right to see her father, which led to a quarrel between her and the occupant of the premises, a widow, and she was driven from the door. Taking refuge behind a carriage, a stone was thrown at her, which smashed one of the carriage windows. The daughter soon after left, her request to see her father being refused to the last. Proceedings were then commenced before Recorder ENEU against the widow, in which she was charged with assault and battery and malicious mischief. After the hearing, the accused was informed by the Recorder that the daughter had a right to see her father, and that she must be permitted to visit him, or legal steps would be taken to compel his production in court. The widow finally consented, and the family physician and one of the Recorder's officers accompanied the daughter. The father was found in a chamber, almost unable to speak from paralysis, one side being entirely paralyzed. The widow said that, soon after his reaching the house, he complained of diarrhœa, and she had given him a glass of lavender brandy; that as he drank it he was deprived of speech, and she called in her family physician, who had attended him. She objected to his removal, but he gave his daughter to understand that he desired it, and he was conveyed to his residence. Yesterday he was better, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. The object of the widow in refusing permission to his daughter to see him, and desiring to keep him at her house, is left to conjecture. He lost his wife recently, and that fact may help to solve the mystery.—*Phil. Ledger, Aug. 16.*

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address H. R., Box No. 2,459 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

RIKER—EDWARDS.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr Davidson, RICHARD RIKER to HARRIET A. EDWARDS, only daughter of Charles P. Edwards, Esq., all of this City.
☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on the 17th inst., at the New-York City Hospital, of lockjaw, WILLIAM ANDERSON, of New-York, late of the Island of Cuba, aged 21 years and 6 months.

His friends and those of his brothers James and Alexander, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock, P. M., from No. 20 Stanton-st.

RILEY.—In this City, on the 17th inst., of erysipelas, WM. H. RILEY, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from No. 34 West Houston-st., without further notice.

THOMAS.—On Saturday, 17th inst., C. H. THOMAS, of Waynesville, Ohio.

His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 50 Bond-st. His friends and members of the I. O. of O. F. are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be conveyed home by the New-York and Erie Railroad.

BUTTERFIELD.—At West Park, on Friday night, after a brief illness, EDGAR, only son of Col. Daniel Butterfield, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Funeral from St. Mark's Church, (2d-av. and 10th-st.) on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Without further invitation.

CONDIT.—In Jersey City, on Friday morning, July 16, JOSEPH PAUL, son of the late Dr. John T. Condit, of New-Jersey, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, Harrison, N. J., on Monday morning, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

STILLWELL.—At New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 14, suddenly, RICHARD STILLWELL, late merchant of New-York City, aged 62 years.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FIELD.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Friday, Aug. 16, Mrs. S. D. FIELD, wife of Rev. David D. Field, in the 79th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 441.—AUG. 17, 1861.
35, 76, 24, 37, 1, 10, 32, 43, 18, 56, 55, 66.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 442.—AUG. 17, 1861.
48, 42, 37, 18, 60, 75, 10, 65, 5, 63, 44, 22.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy, and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.
MRS. H. A. ALGER.
Lowell, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething, it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

IMPORTANT!

SEND ALL MONEY AND PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS BY HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, AS THEY HAVE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERMISSION TO FORWARD TO THE ARMY AT FORTRESS MONROE, WASHINGTON, SANDY HOOK, AND OTHER POINTS, FOR HALF RATES. THEIR EXPRESS IS THE OLDEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

Their Great Eastern and Philadelphia Expresses sent as formerly.

PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PRINCESS CLOTILDE,
DUCHESS D'ABRANTES.

These distinguished visitors have just visited our new Gallery and favored us with the first sitting in the United States, for visiting card and other Photographs. Copies for sale.
C. D. FREDRICKS & CO.,
No. 587 Broadway.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.
CAMP ASTOR, RIKER'S ISLAND.

This Regiment will positively leave for the seat of war next week. A few first-class men will be received for the reserve. Uniforms, equipments, &c., furnished immediately. Recruits will be forwarded from the tent on Union-square by Lieut. Thwait.

HONVED OF HONGAARSCH REGIMENT VAN DE NEDERLANDERS.—Zy, die de Nederlandsche taal verstaan en geneigd zyn eene Nederlandsche Compagnie op te rigten, ter aansluiting by voorgenoemd Regiment worden uitge. noodigd zich te vervoegen aan het werfdepot by den Heer H. Dellemyn, No. 134 Leonard, tusschen Centre, en Elm sts. Manschappen 18 jaren ond en daarboven worden aangenomen. onmiddelyk wordt kwartier, verpleging en uitrusting verstrekt. Voor de vrouwen en kinderen van geburrden wordt gezorgd. GRAAF L. C. WRATISLAW, Colonel.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT HIGHLAND GUARD.—A meeting of the friends of this Regiment will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on MONDAY EVENING, next, Aug. 19, at 7½ o'clock. All persons interested are invited to attend, a business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

TO MILITARY MEN.—A COMPETENT MAN, who can get two companies, and can pay his share of expenses in the regiment, can have the post of major in a regiment accepted by the Secretary of War and now in camp. Address A. Box No. 107 Times Office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 17, 1861.

5,000	U. S. 6s, '62	95	5	N. Y. Cent. R. Ex D.	73⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg'd	88	200	do s4	73⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, coup	88¾	50	do .... p&c	73¼
22,000	Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 Year	97⅞	150	Erie Railway	25¾
2,000	N. Y. State 7s, '70	107	100	do	25½
22,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43⅛	175	Hudson R. R.	33
10,000	do s10	43	100	do s15	33
28,000	do	43½	50	Harlem Railroad	10½
6,000	Virginia St. 6's	55	175	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63½
3,000	do	54¾	200	do s60	63
5,000	do s15	54	200	Harlem R. Prefed	25
16,000	N. Car. St. 6s	66	100	Reading Railroad	35¾
15,000	Missouri St. 6s	43¼	370	Mich. Central R.	41½
30,000	do	43⅛	100	do s30	41¼
38,000	do	43	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S. s30	28
5,000	do s10	43	50	do	28½
3,000	Mo. 6s Is. to H. & St. Jo. R.	47	150	do	28
			5	Clev., Co. & Cin. R.	94
11,000	Louisiana St. 6s	64	100	Galena & Chic. R. b60	61½
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	76	100	do s10	64½
3,000	City 6's '87	98	100	do s30	64
1,000	H. R. R. R. C. B.	70	40	do	64½
7,000	Mich. S. 2d M. B.	60½	500	do	64¼
300	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	89¾	900	Clev. & Tol. R.	28¾
1,000	do	89⅞	400	do b30	28¾
100	Manhattan Bank	115	300	do	28⅝
40	Penn. Coal Co.	77	200	do s30	28¾
100	P. M. S. Co. ex. div.	71	50	Chi. & Rk. Island R.	38¾
50	do	70¾	400	do	38¾
10	Mil. & P. Du C. R	14½	25	do	38¾
125	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	58½			

SATURDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

The Stock Market was again firm to-day on Government Securities, and weak, as at the close of yesterday's dealings, on the State and Railway Stocks. A number of prominent speculators, for a day or two past, have been free sellers, in anticipation of bad political news for the National cause from England and France, in answer to the Manassas defeat. They bear the market with considerable apparent confidence, by offering seller's options 10 to 60 days, and to-day the speculators in the opposite direction were indisposed to take up such offers, pending the arrival of the next steamer, though willing to buy the cash stock at a liberal difference. There was nothing new in Money or Exchange affairs to excite remark, beyond a further demand from the country, including a number of New-York interior and Connecticut Banks, for the new 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury paper. The following were about the closing bids for Stocks in the afternoon.:

Central .... exd.	73⅛	Toledo	28½
Erie	25¾	Michigan Central	41½
Missouris	43	Michigan Guaranteed	28½
Tennessees	43⅛	Panama	107
Galena	64½	Pacific .... exd.	70¾
Rock Island	38⅛	Illinois Central	63¾
Treasury Notes	97⅞	Hudson	33

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	80	Hanover	85
Manhattan	115	Metropolitan	90
Union	88	Market	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Shoe and Leather	80
State of New-York	75	Corn Exchange	72
Commerce	75½	Continental	67
Mercantile	100	Commonwealth	66
American Exchange	75	Importers' & Traders'	7[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	75	Park	85

The following bids were made for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	N. Indiana firsts	77
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	74
Erie firsts, '68	103	Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ cent., '75	89½
Erie seconds, '59	100	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₱ c.	[illegible]
Erie seconds, ex. '79	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	85½	C. & N. W. firsts, 21 s.	38
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	102½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Hudson Riv. Conv., '67	70	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Harlem firsts, 1869-73	96	Gal. & Chic. firsts	97
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Gal. & Chic. seconds	95½
M. Cen. 8 ₱ c., old	95	Chic. & R. Island firsts	92
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	95½	Lake E. & Wabash firsts	61
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. firsts	77½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	96
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. seconds	60	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	--

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, Aug. 15.

The markets have been very active most of the time since our last review, but also quite irregular and fluctuating. By Saturday a large advance had been established in Flour and Grain, and some improvement in Provisions, Wool and Hides, but since Monday, the Flour and Grain markets have been feverish and fluctuating, prices falling back, with a variation of 1c.@2c. on Spring Wheat, ½c.@1c. on Corn, and 5c.@10c. on Spring Wheat Flour. Notwithstanding the unsettled state of the markets in the last few days, prices are higher on the week for leading articles, and a portion at least of the recent advance seems certain to be maintained. Winter Wheat has experienced the greatest improvement, No. 1 Red having advanced 10c.@12c., and No. 2 do. 4c.@5c., and closing firm. Spring Wheat Flour may safely be quoted 10c.@15c. on the good medium grades, which are scarce, and White Wheat Flour is firm and steady. The advance on Spring Wheat from last Wednesday to Saturday was fully 5c., and the subsequent falling back still leaves an improvement on the week of 2c.@3c. Corn advanced in the same time 1½c.@2c., but closes only 1c. higher than a week ago. Rye advanced 2c.@3c. which is nearly all lost. Barley is 2c.@3c. better, but not active at the improvement. The market for Seeds has not yet opened. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables have been scarce and active at higher prices, but the supply is now increasing again, and prices falling back. Poultry and Game active, but Eggs very dull. Hides are more active, with some improvement in prices. High Wines firm. Alcohol steady. Provisions selling only in a small way. Wool rather better on the medium grades.

The Flour and Grain movement was heavy last week, reaching an aggregate of 1,268,209 bushels, received by Canal and Railroads, and 1,073,978 bushels, shipped by Lake, but we have had several weeks of larger receipts and shipments, both last year and the present season. A rain storm of unusual violence set in last Sunday evening, and continued all night, flooding the whole country, and possibly doing great damage to crops now being harvested, which have not been properly secured, but one result will be a rise in the Illinois River, allowing a large amount of grain to come up *via* the River and the Canal, to swell our receipts in the next two or three weeks.

The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning, were 13,230 bbls. Flour, 216,296 bushels Wheat, 498,440 bushels Corn, 39,319 bushels Oats, 1,712 bushels Barley, and 2,306 bushels Rye, or a total of 722,511 bushels.

The shipments of the first half of the current week are 9,629 bbls. Flour, 167,420 bushels Wheat, 593,450 bushels Corn, 33,125 bushels Oats, or a total 842,140 bushels.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain from all sources except teams, from the 1st of January, for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st	190,550	61,293	156,237	385,32[illegible]
2d	176,540	79,201	231,852	469,107
3d	177,680	72,350	333,095	414,218
4th	147,623	84,971	321,288	341,615
5th	96,064	130,778	241,886	353,308
6th	160,054	133,298	288,180	372,500
7th	173,008	173,547	253,601	308,791
8th	232,123	112,056	188,588	313,461
9th	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,051
10th	232,112	84,794	230,129	274,076
11th	127,772	77,726	481,498	478,811
12th	115,062	182,185	299,575	484,041
13th	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191
14th	330,184	181,914	442,743	286,170
15th	319,637	129,686	428,919	238,159
16th	310,759	168,945	529,977	462,712
17th	678,682	185,433	514,584	613,039
18th	497,514	213,831	836,293	902,820
19th	493,612	228,303	677,333	984,538
20th	509,697	322,136	817,163	1,088,210
21st	397,988	479,887	827,348	1,085,495
22d	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,326,145
23d	542,020	474,302	524,076	1,228,450
24th	993,474	369,795	675,512	1,097,967
25th	1,171,361	274,858	827,271	1,081,888
26th	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	1,124,915
27th	963,877	199,072	685,887	1,078,763
28th	742,874	304,170	906,982	1,038,607
29th	538,938	231,644	646,476	1,593,892
30th	303,618	126,829	669,123	1,010,060
31st	301,967	160,587	913,898	1,278,209

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 12,588 bbls. Flour, 235 bbls. Corn-meal, 23,875 bushels Wheat, 57,404 bushels Corn, 10,315 bushels Oats, 90 bushels Malt, 297 pkgs. Provisions, and 185 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 58 bbls., including Pots, $5 25. Pearls, $5 37½ ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 878 bbls., including, 635 bbls. Pots, and 243 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The supplies in market are very moderate, but the demand is limited for all other than Army work, and prices are unsettled. The Boston market exhibits very little improvement. The *Shipping List*, of that city, says: "Buyers are here from all the leading cities West, but purchases continue to be on a very limited scale, compared with former years. At this time last year, the bulk of the Fall trade was over, nearly all the large buyers having completed their purchases, and returned home. What is to be the future course of the market this year is a matter of uncertainty. Both buyers and sellers are reluctant to move to any extent, and it is evident that there is a growing want of confidence in the ability of the men at the head of the Government to bring our political affairs to a favorable and speedy close. With abundance of men and any amount of money that is wanted, we have so far made very little progress, and until our Government makes a successful and positive movement, business of all kinds must continue unsettled and depressed. With the New-England trade very little has been done, and so far our usual Fall business has been almost an entire failure, and the prospects ahead indicate a light trade. The shipments from this port indicate the depressed state of our business since 1st of January last, showing a falling off of 56,884 cases by water, and 147,821 by railroad—in all, 204,705 cases. The entire shipments by water and railroad amount to only 222,163 cases this year, against 426,868 cases in 1860, showing that, so far, we have done but about one-half of last year's moderate business. The shipments of 1860 fell short of 1859 to date 93,440 cases, and if we go back three years, the deficiency is still greater. Manufacturers that are employed continue to turn out Army goods, but otherwise there is scarcely any business doing. For California there continues to be a moderate inquiry. Among the shipments of the week we notice 1,006 cases by the *Europa* for San Francisco; 260 cases have also been shipped by the *North Atlantic* to Melbourne. From New-York we notice shipments of 91 cases to San Francisco. The quantity cleared at the Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	1,571	7,491
Since January 1	64,550	115,517
Total	66,121	123,008

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bags Rio at 14¼c., and 300 bags St. Domingo, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand at uniform quotations. Middling Upland, 18c.@18½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been rather quiet, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The supply has been moderate, and the assortment, especially of shipping brands, poor. The firmness of holders of desirable lots, which are sparingly offered, checks operations. The demand from shippers is limited. The reported transactions reach 12,150 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 50@$4 60; poor to choice Extra State at $4 75@$4 95, mainly at $4 80@$4 85, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 50@$4 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 65@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 70@$5 80; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 60
Extra State	4 75	@ 4 95
Superfine Western	4 50	@ 4 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 65	@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70	@ 5 80
Inferior extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 40
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in less demand, at previous prices. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 20@$5 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 95@$9 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour in quiet, including superfine, at $4 50@$4 55, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 70@$7 50, ₱ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is salable at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and has been held very firmly, but transactions have been restricted, as shippers have not been disposed to buy freely. The reported sales amount to 71,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 32@$1 35; Canada Club, on p. t.; White Western $1 32@$1 42; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 31; red Western, at $1 29@$1 30 chiefly at $1 30; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 19@1 20½; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at $1@$1 18; Racine Spring, at $1 13@$1 15; North Western Club at $1 13@$1 15; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 95c.@$1 12; new white Kentucky, at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in lively request at advancing prices, the supply is limited; sales 104,000 bushels, a considerable part to arrive, at 46c.@51c. for poor to prime mixed Western; 43c.@45c. for damaged do.; 52c.@53c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand, at 65c. for Northern, 52c.@54c. for Western, ₱ bushel. Sales 1,400 bushels. Oats are salable and buoyant, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32½c.@33½c., and State at 33c.@34c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is selling slowly at 55c.@70c. for poor to prime old, and 45c.@62½c. for new crop, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are quiet, at previous prices. We quote last year's crop, at 18c.@26c., and crop of 1859, at 10c.@12½c. ₱ ℔.

HIDES—The demand has been mainly for lots wanted by export buyers. The inquiry from the home trade has been very limited. The week's receipts have been 15,562 Hides, and the sales 24,581 Hides and 40 bales do., including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 7,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 ℔s., private terms; 600 dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ ℔s., private terms, for Philadelphia; 600 dry Cordova, 22 ℔s., private terms; 2,500 dry California, 22 ℔s., private terms; 3,460 dry Matamoras, 22 ℔s., private terms, for export; 1,460 dry Porto Cabello, 22 ℔s., private terms, for export; 700 dry Vera Cruz, 21 ℔s., private terms, for export; 1,500 dry salted Maranham, 26 ℔s., private terms, for export; 1,100 dry Buenos Ayres Kip, 11 ℔s., private terms, for Salem; 1,000 wet salted Montevideo Horse, 30 ℔s., private terms, for export; 3,800 City Slaughters, 70 ℔s., private terms, for export; 800 City and Country Slaughters, 60@70 ℔s., 5½c.@5¾c., cash; 181 California, 45 ℔s., private terms; 40 bales Calcutta Cow, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 527,000 (same time last year 344,200—year before, 246,800) and 1,120 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 600 Horse, 2,500 East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Most of the transactions are in Oak tanned, all descriptions of which are in active request for military purposes. Hemlock sole continues very quiet. We quote: Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 23c.@25c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 24c.@25c.; Oak Light Southern, Good Heavy, 20c.@22c., Oak Light Cropped, Good Heavy, 30c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good Heavy, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 16c.@17c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good heavy, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 16c.@17c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 16½c.@17½c., Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 15½c.@17c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 13c.@15c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 9c.@11c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 19c.@21c; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@27c.; on six months' credit. The week's receipts of Sole, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER, have been 37,000 Sides.

METALS—Are in limited request at unchanged quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has been in active request at advanced prices; sales 1,200 bbls. Wilmington Crude at $10 ₱ 280 ℔s.; also, 800 bbls. Spirits, for immediate and future delivery, at from $1 35@$1 50, closing at $1 50 ₱ gallon. Tar has not varied. Resin has been in good demand, and sales have been reported of 4,800 bbls., nearly all common, at $5@$5 12½ ₱ 310 ℔s., cash and 30 days' credit.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at previous prices; sales 575 bbls., at $15 for mess; $15 50@$15 75 for clear, the latter rate for uninspected, and $10@$10 12½ for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Lard is unchanged; sales 450 tierces and bbls., very inferior to prime, at 7¼c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales, since our last, 125 bbls., at $12 25@$13 25 for Extra Mess, $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is selling at 4c.@7½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Has been quiet, but very firm. Sales 75 tcs., in lots, at $6 25@$7 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—Have been very lightly dealt in within the annexed range of prices: DEER: San Juan, 36c.@38c.; Bolivar, 26c.@28c.; Sisal, 36c.@38c.; Vera Cruz, 36c.@37c., Chagres, 36c.@38c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 26c.@27c.; Missouri, 24c.@26c.; Texas and Arkansas, 18c.@20c.; Florida, 18c.@20c., ₱ ℔. GOAT: Tampico, 30c.; Vera Cruz, 23c.@25c., ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales have been made of 2,100 hhds., since our last, chiefly Cuba, at 6c.@7c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 21,000 ℔s. at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 900 bbls., at 17¼c.@17½c., closing at 17½c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The firmness of shipowners tends to check engagements, which are on a less extensive scale to-day. We quote: For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9½d.@9¾d., ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ tierce. Resin, 2s. 6d. ₱ 310 ℔s. Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. Oil, 35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton; Hops, ¾d.@⅞d. ₱ ℔. For Cork, a bark, with Corn (20,000 bushels) in bulk, for orders, at 11½d. ₱ bushel. For Galway, a bark, with Corn, in bulk and bags, at 11d. ₱ bushel. For Bremen, Ashes and Lard, ₱ ton, at 25s.; Apples and Shoe Pegs, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl., Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s., in hhds., and 22s. 6d. in cases. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Danish bark to Rio Janeiro, 3,000 bbls. Flour, $1 25 out, or if out and back, $2 37½; a schooner, 280 tons, from Philadelphia to Montevideo, Lumber, $21; a British schooner, 100 tons, from Frontera to New-York, $900; a brig, 170 tons, from an Eastern port to St. Thomas, Coal, $4 50; one, 285 tons, hence to Demerara, $2,000; a brig, 160 tons, to St. Jago de Cuba and back, $1,600; a British schooner, 100 tons, to Martinique, 80c. ₱ bbl.; one, 150 tons, to Barbados, 80c.; a bark, 300 tons, to Terranova, with privilege of Palermo; a tern schooner, 658 tons, to Dunkirk, 31,000 bush. Wheat and Corn; a schooner to a port in Spain, Staves; a brig 307 tons, to a Mediterranean port; a schooner, 300 tons, from Sicily to New-York; a brig, 204 tons, hence to Rio Janeiro, and a brig to Barbados, on private terms.

Neutrality of the Isthmus.

From the Panama Star, Aug. 3.

We learn that Mr. POMBO, *Chargé de Affaires ad interim* of the Granadian Confederation to the United States of America, has recently had an interview with Secretary SEWARD in reference to the intervention of the United States naval forces stationed at this port and Aspinwall, in case of the invasion of this Isthmus by a rebel force from Carthagena; and that it resulted in Mr. SEWARD's acknowledging the obligation of the United States, under the existing treaty of peace, amity, &c., to protect the neutrality of the Isthmus and insure the safety of the transit against the threatened invasion, and that vessels-of-war would be kept at both ports for that purpose.

The position assumed by Mr. CORWINE, United States Consul here, in his correspondence with Intendente General VISCO a short time since, is fully sustained.

This action of the American Government will put a stop to all fillibustering expeditions against this Isthmus, whether of a foreign or local character, and at the same time it insures security to its inhabitants and all others who pass over this great highway of nations.

The United States, in this matter, have simply complied with the obligations they agreed to in the treaty of 1846, which stipulates that they (the United States) guarantee positively and efficaciously to New-Granada, the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time; and in consequence the United States also guarantee, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New-Granada has and possesses over the said Territory, embraced in the said Isthmus from its southernmost extremity to the boundary of Costa Rica.

A ROMANTIC STORY.—We learn the following facts in relation to a young man recently enlisted in the Navy at the recruiting-office in this city. Some three years since, and just previous to his sailing on a whaling voyage, he became acquainted with a young girl in Fall River, of unspotted reputation, who was an operative in one of the mills of that city. Returning from his voyage, not long since, he was surprised to learn that this girl, whom he left so pure, was an inmate of one of the foulest dens in our city. He at once found her out, listened to the sad story of her wrongs, and at length induced her to abandon her vicious course of life. She is now an inmate of the Home for the Fallen; and like a good Samaritan, the young sailor, before he went to join his ship, left a half-pay ticket for the benefit of the poor girl. We state but the simple facts (not all of them) to show the touching kindness of heart and unselfish generosity of the young sailor, and the benefit of an institution which furnishes to the penitent girl an asylum. —*New-Bedford Mercury, Aug. 12.*

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American and General Agency, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., week ending Aug. 3, 1861: Mr. Norman G. Brown, New-York; Rev. W. O. Lawson, Paris; Messrs. J. De Haviland, New-York; J. S. Silver, Wm. J. Swain, Philadelphia; Albert Rathbone, Albany; Edward Barlow, Theo. Barlow, New-York; Mrs. A. E. Schleickes, Baltimore; Messrs. C. Latimer, Washington City; Logan Fay, H. C. Lees, Col. Richard M. Hoe, Messrs. H. A. Stone, J. Mozier, New-York; E. P. Burrage, Boston; Rev. D. V. McLean, Easton, Penn.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
City of Washingt'n	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 21
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Khersonese	New-York	London	Aug. 22
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

R. S. T.—I ARRIVED IN TOWN ON THE 10TH. Please write, and if possible send remittances.

A LETTER FOR JAS. GEORGE ROWE is at *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—70,000 copies issued the first four months of its publication. It is an entire new work of nearly 200 pages. Many of the tunes and hymns were written expressly for this volume. It will soon be as popular as its predecessor, (Bell No. 1, which has run up to the enormous number of 555,000 copies, in 32 months, outstripping any Sunday School book of its size issued in this country. Also, both volumes are bound in one to accommodate schools wishing them in that form. Prices of Bell No. 2, paper covers, 15c., $12 per 100; bound, 25c., $18 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 30c., $22 per 100. Bell No. 1, paper covers, 12c., $10 per 100; bound, 20c., $15 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 25c., $20 per 100. Bells Nos 1 and 2 bound together, 40c., $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50c., $40 per 100. Mailed postage free at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, Publishers, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

REV. L. H. VAN DOREN'S SUBJECT on SABBATH MORNING—*Our Nation's Hope only in God.* Our Congress and President have now admitted it. In the EVENING—*God's Two Witnessing Prophets Yet to Come—Their Wonderful Mission and Martyrdom.* A Union Prayer Meeting one half hour before each sermon. West 47th-st., No. 125, near 7th-av.

LIBERTY!—ITS PERILS IN TIMES OF REVOLution and its Safeguards, will be the subject of the evening's discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—MISS EMMA HARDINGE will lecture, under spirit influence, at No. 806 Broadway, (late Dodworth's Hall,) on SUNDAY, Aug. 18, morning and evening, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject in the evening, (by request,) *The Life and Times of Satan.* Admission 10 cents.

STEPHEN REED, ESQ., WILL DELIVER a discourse at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, on the prophetic periods, and will show that the coming of Christ is especially nigh.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 12th-st.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Preaching at 10½, 3, and at 7¾ o'clock. Rev. J. S. KALLOCH will preach at 3 P. M. Baptism after the evening sermon.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED NEAR the City of New-York, with good buildings and highly cultivated grounds or farms, for improved real estate of the first-class and in the best location in the City. Inquire at the office in the basement of house No. 143 Madison-av.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in a central part of the City, above 20th-st.; will purchase house and furniture, or either, at a low figure; house must be small and modern built, and if furnished, the furniture must be in perfect order. Address V. A. N., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A good location, not above 30th-st., where the owner would board the rent, and permit a small number of first-class boarders: unexceptionable references given. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A small, genteel family, where part of the rent will be taken in board. Best of care taken of the premises, and a pleasant home given. Good references. Address A. B. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—OF A medium size, pleasantly located, for a family of three persons. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-office, stating location and price.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A SHIPping office—wages, $10 per week; two porters for stores; one stewardess for a steamboat. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER. A German preferred, to take care of a small flower garden, with green and hot-house, and willing to make himself generally useful; wages, $25 per month. Address Box No. 1,005 Post-office.

A HOUSEMAID AND COOK.—WANTED, A young or middle-aged woman for general housework, and a little very particular cooking and baking, in a family of two persons, close to the City; one fully qualified, a Protestant, and content to be much alone, may find here a most desirable home and good wages. Apply at No. 77 Murray-st., up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.

VIBBERS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-hanging Warehouse, No. 642 Broadway.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—A REspectable family being greatly reduced, and being desirous of trying to do something to relieve their suffering situation, has been taught by one of our most distinguished ladies to make those elegant toilet-tables, (called Duchess,) would be pleased if the ladies would call at their residence, No. 135 West 10th-st., 4 doors from Hudson-st., and examine them. (they can be made to any order and at prices to suit them,) and if they should be pleased to order one they will be the means of assisting a worthy family.

THE LADY WHO, BY MISTAKE, EXchanged her parasol for a sun umbrella, in pew No. 4, in the gallery of Rev. Dr. Spring's church, on the occasion of Rev. Dr. Hoge's farewell sermon, will oblige the owner by leaving the umbrella with the sexton of said church, where she can receive her own in exchange.

MACHINERY WANTED.—SMALL ENGINE, lathes, planers, drills, vices, &c., wanted; such as have been used by sewing-machine makers, and similar small work would answer best. Address CASH BUYER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; H. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.

Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 17 West 38th-st.,

will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

MRS. MACAULAY

Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 42 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal, JOHN ROSENBERG.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 82 East 24th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPErienced and qualified to teach thoroughly, English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,564 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by a College graduate of much experience, who is fully competent to teach the higher English branches, with Latin and Greek; good testimonials furnished. Address A. M., Box No. 73 Post-office, East-hampton, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French, and music; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Brooklyn Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel, neat young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and take care of children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would prefer the country; seeks a pleasant home with a private family; has recently worked at her trade; reference for character will be given. Address ELLEN, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, lately from Boston, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; she understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 669 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable Protestant German girl; would not object to do chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 197 East 11th-st., in the grocery store.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING young woman, with good City reference, wishes a situation to do housework in a private family; is a good cook and a good baker of bread, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; can enter her place immediately. Can be seen at No. 669 Broadway, up stairs.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, SUFFICIENTLY educated to impart the elements of her language to young children, and who speaks the English well enough to occupy a place in any American family, desires to find a situation as lady's-maid or nurse and governess. Address Mlle. LAVERRIERE, Box No. No. 174 *Times* office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by Mrs. Floyd, No. 13 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.

No. 11,445—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.

No. [illegible]—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.

No. 1[illegible]2—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 1, 18[illegible].

The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. R. [illegible] CH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 14TH, A GOLD PATENT LEVER WATCH, gold dial, No. 35,0[illegible], Wm. Adams, maker, Liverpool, with chain attached. Whoever will return the above to No. 4 Barclay-st. will receive a reward of $25, and no questions asked. W. C. BRYANT, No. 4 Barclay-st.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of a trunk, lost or miscarried, covered with canvas, letters F. W. F. painted on each end, with a card attached marked "F. W. Fish, Chenango County, N. Y." Apply to P. & H. JONES, No. 412 Broadway.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—AN ITALIAN hound slut, fawn color, white on face and neck; answers to the name of "Fawn." The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving her at No. 296 Bleecker-st., or No. 15 7th-av.

FOUND—IN LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS' STORE, a Porte-monnaie, which will be restored on a description being given. No. 305 Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ALCOHOL column and goose, in perfect order for running. Address, with description and lowest cash price, E. G. R., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms may be had, with board, for families or single gentlemen, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square, one of the best locations in the City. Apply at house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CLERMONT-AV., near De Kalb. One or two gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family. Address P. Q., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 11TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let; desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 21 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.—A LARGE FURnished first story front room (parlor) to let, suitable for one gentleman, at $14, or two at $18, a month. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Reference exchanged. If required, breakfast may be given.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A single gentleman wishes a room, (with partial board preferred,) in a strictly private family, residing near the Fulton Ferry. Address CASH, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate. Houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

NO. 118 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between 2d and 3d avs. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house first class. Dinner at 6.

ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD—ON THE second and third floors of No. 52 East 10th-st. They have ample closet room and every convenience for a family or gentlemen. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board at No. 51 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WASHINGTON Heights, Hudson River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st.; a large suite of rooms are now vacant in the Woodland Park House. This family mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of picturesque grounds, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, within two minutes' walk of the railroad station, 152d-st.; excellent bathing, boating and fishing; good stabling. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house 3 minutes' walk from the depôt; overlooking river and creek. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 385 Broadway, up stairs, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and ground is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO LARGE ROOMS TO be had, with first-class board, at the Greenleaf Trench House, Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 17th.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LATOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., will be kept open until October; two or three family suites of rooms will be vacated this week, and may be secured at reasonable rates for the balance of the season, if applied for immediately. Boats leave Pier No. 2, N. R., for the Latourette House dock at 8 20 and 11 20 A. M., 3 20 and 5 20 P. M., from Dey-st., at 10 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE—SITUATED ON Staten Island, Simonson-av., a short distance from Vanderbilt Landing, location unsurpassed for health, beauty of scenery, &c.; fine grounds, boating and fishing. Boats hourly from Pier No. 2, N. R. and Whitehall. Terms from $5 to $11 as rooms selected. Only 30 minutes' sail.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861, with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT OF 38 ACRES AT PATTERSON, N. J.—Elegant gothic stone house, all kinds of out-buildings and small and large fruits, for sale or to be exchanged for a larger farm or City property. Price $12,000, free of mortgage. S. COCKCROFT, 8 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE ADVERTISER, A RESIDENT OF ILLInois, has 1,400 acres choice timber lands, in Southern Illinois, that he will exchange for dry goods. For information, parties may call on DIBBLEE, WORK & MOORE, No. 97 Chambers-st. W. R.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction. European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCaminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor, No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh, Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box, six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 1 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this city,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 50th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages, contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH PREVENTIVE.—An entirely new invention, and the greatest of the age (for married people.) Those who have used them are never without them. The only safe and infallible preventive against pregnancy and disease. Price, $5 per dozen. Mailed free on receipt of the price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., has made the important discovery of the only infallible and safe remedy for monthly obstructions. Packages of his Great Benefactor, $3, sent to any address. Board at his residence, if required.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A PIECE OF GROUND 46 by 125 feet wide, with bulkhead and water-right in front, also side entrance 40 feet wide. Situated 38th-st., North-river. Suitable for coal, lumber, flag, lime, or brick-yard. For particulars, inquire of M. DONAHUE, Jr., No. 4 Abattoir-place, 39th-st., west of 11th-av., or J. S. REYNOLDS, Nos. 110 and 112 Broad-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 5 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or in Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DE-graw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET ON 5th-av., centrally situated above Madison Park, a fine corner house, well furnished, with stable connected in the rear; possession immediately. Address Box No. 2,060, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

A STEAM FERRY-BOAT FOR SALE—Very low. Engine in good order. Apply at No. 191 Fulton-st., second floor, front room.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
[illegible] Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers [illegible] the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST [illegible] SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities [illegible]. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, [illegible] &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of [illegible], for which they will issue, free of charge, letters [illegible] circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to [illegible] extensive use on the Continent of Europe [illegible], payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts.,
New-York,
[illegible] current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., [illegible] San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
[illegible] CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
[illegible] daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 [illegible] Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 [illegible], and Five per cent. on larger amounts.
This Bank has received on deposit, since Jan. 1, 1860,
$501,228 33.
C. B. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
[illegible] letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of [illegible] through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.
W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company due Aug. 15, 1861, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861, the 3:15 P. M. train out of New-York, for Boston, will be changed, and leave at 3 P. M.
JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN [illegible] Dentists, No. 276 Grand-st., New-York, and No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth [illegible] atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $1; silver, $1.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR [illegible] SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each; one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal it can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel, of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement:

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoisting screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED.—A CLOSED ONE-HORSE CARriage, with seats for four persons—not too much used—at a reasonable price. Address Box No. 2,179 New-York Post-office.

HORSE PASTURE.—A FEW HORSES WILL be taken on pasturage. Apply at No. 51 Broad-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 13, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, the mail for Boston, *via* New-Haven, heretofore closing at 2 P. M., will close at 1½ o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., AND TILTON'S GROVE.
The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:
Long Branch, at .... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at .... 5.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.
This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.
To Long Branch and return $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return 50
To Port Monmouth and return 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.
Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.
To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, 1861, by the well-known steamboat THOMAS HUNT, Capt. GILMOA. Tickets $1 each, including dinner, which will be served up from 11 to 3 o'clock. A brass and cotillon band will be on board for the amusement of passengers. Bait furnished free. Leave Spring-st., 7:30; Patterson Dock, Jersey City, 7:45; Bridge-st., Brooklyn, 8:15; Broome-st., E. R., 8:30; Peck-slip, 8:45; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. No charge for dinner. Bill of fare: Roast beef, roast clams, boiled ham, boiled tongue, boiled codfish, boiled sea-bass, fried clams, fried codfish, fried bass, baked codfish, clam chowder, fish chowder. Children under 12 years of age, free.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st.	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8.10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9.00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY GOODS.
3,000 Double Haversacks.
3,000 Government Patent Canteene.
5,000 Water-proof Blankets. And other articles for sale by F. C. WAGNER, No. 91 Liberty-st., New-York.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—PARR'S CELebrated Patent Army Chest when opened forms a table and contains camp stools and all the culinary arrangements, with an apparatus for cooking for a mess of four; weight, 40 pounds. Recommended to the Army by President Lincoln, Ex-President Millard Fillmore, M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army; Jos K. A. Mansfield, Brigadier-General Commanding. For sale and on exhibition at BALL, BLACK & CO.'S, Price, $19 each.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices White, 12½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
ETNA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
CITY OF MANCHESTER .... SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY .... Sept. 14
On MONDAY .... Oct. 14
On MONDAY .... Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst.
Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF $3 PER SHARE HAS been declared on the capital stock of this Company, and is payable at this office on and after Monday, the 12th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE, stock and fixtures of store and saloon, No. 842 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre; the lease has five years to run from the 1st of May last. For full particulars apply at the office of E. PERSON, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—DR. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The manager is delighted to announce the most WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY Ever offered to the people of New-York, viz.:
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.
The only animal of the kind ever brought to America; an animal that is worshipped by the Egyptians, and never allowed by the Government to leave the country except as a special favor. They have never been seen out of Egypt except at the Zoological Gardens in London, the Garden of Plants in Paris, and the one now offered to the citizens of this Metropolis; and in each of these cases by the special favor of the Grand Viceroy of Egypt. He will be seen at all hours, every day and evening, attended by his watchful
ARAB KEEPER, SALAAMA,
Who exhibits the utmost solicitude for his pet charge.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
The Lecture-room Entertainments embrace
PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE and FARCE.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
OLDEST And BEST ORGANIZED BAND in the CITY.
CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NEW ACTS.
Engagement of the TIMBUCTOO MELODISTS, CHARLEY FOX, MASTER LEON, and GEORGE CHRISTY.
Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC—INSTRUMENTAL.—"THE STAR Spangled Banner," with brilliant variations by the celebrated German composer, Augustus Cull, 40 cents. "Away with Melancholy," with brilliant variations, Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, 50 cents. "Comet Schottish," by Thomas Baker, 25 cents. Vocal: "Drummer Boy of the Nations (Grays," A. Cull, "Why Have My Loved Ones Gone," S. C. Foster, 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance will try new music.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $4 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.
FARE TWENTY CENTS.
The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY, from Pier No. 26 North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 8:45 A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M.; Perth Amboy, 3:30; Tottens, 3:40; Rossville, 4; Union, 4:15.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9.30 A. M., 1.30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare, 50 Cents; Excursion Tickets, 75 Cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw; returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock Yonkers, 5:30.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—STEAMer KEYPORT will leave Robinson-st. Pier on SUNDAY, Aug. 18, at 9 o'clock A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood, each way. Returning, leave Keyport at 3½ P. M. The KEYPORT will run punctually to her advertised time, and make her regular landings.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7¾ A. M.; James Slip, E. R., at 8¼; Delancy-st. 8¾; 11th-st. 9; 20th-st. 9¼. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M., New-Rochelle 3½, making all the landings.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M. making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

DOINGS OF THE PRIVATEERS.

MORE CAPTURES OF NORTHERN VESSELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 17.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 6th inst., announces the arrival there of the officers of the bark *Rowena*, of Philadelphia, from Laguayra, captured by a privateer.

The *Courier* also states that the privateer *Jeff. Davis* has captured a large Philadelphia brig, from Havana, and taken her into Brunswick, Georgia, in the absence of the blockading brig *Perry*.

GOING TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 17.

A gentleman just arrived from St. John, N. B., states that the ship *Alliance*, Capt. DE FOREST, formerly of Charleston, S. C., but now under the British flag, sailed on Monday last for Havana. Her real destination is well known to be Charleston. The Captain boasted that he would run the blockade without difficulty. Her cargo consists of 200 tons of pig iron, a quantity of pig lead, 50 carboys of quicksilver, five cases of rifles, a large quantity of spool cotton, pins, needles, thread, percussion caps, mackerel, etc. Mr. LAFITTE, of Charleston, came from St. John to Portland on the steamer *Eastern City* yesterday.

THE PIRATES OF THE PETREL IN COURT.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 15.

Yesterday, at 3 o'clock, the thirty-six men captured by the frigate *St. Lawrence*, from on board the pirate ship *Petrel*, were brought again before United States Commissioner HEAZLETT. The accused were brought from prison in two vans, and every two were handcuffed together. The moment the vans drove up to the Court-room a large crowd immediately gathered, but the best of order prevailed. When the doors of the Court-room were opened, the crowd made a rush, and soon filled every inch of space. Three ladies were present, the relatives of EDWARDS, one of the prisoners. Counsel appeared for all the prisoners. Mr. N. HARRISON and Mr. JOHN P. O'NEAL represented thirty-three of the party. CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq., appeared for THOMAS BROOKBANKS, and GEORGE W. ARUNDELL, Esq., appeared for RICHARD LEWIS. The boy, SHARKIE, who is still ill, was not present. GEO. EARLE, Esq., assisted United States District-Attorney COFFEE. It was proposed to proceed with the examination, when Mr. HARRISON stated that the prisoners would waive a hearing.

Mr. HEAZLETT, the Commissioner, doubted the right of the parties, in a capital case, to waive a hearing. The Commissioner was to commit them for trial if there were probable cause, and this could not be ascertained without a preliminary examination.

Mr. HARRISON observed that the only object of the Government was to ascertain the complicity of the defendants in the acts charged, and that object was accomplished by the waiving of a hearing. The counsel for the prisoners were desirous of avoiding prejudice on the part of the community before the trial. All the parties ask, and all they expect to get, before a Philadelphia jury, is a fair and impartial trial. If the hearing should now progress, the evidence would be published, and then read by every man, woman and child who felt any curiosity on the subject, and at the trial the accused would be met with the prejudice thus raised.

U. S. District-Attorney COFFEE argued that the prisoners had no right to waive the examination. The United States was entitled to the evidence as well as the defendants. The United States has the right to know what the witnesses called on oath will testify.

Mr. BROOKE insisted that the waiving of the examination did not prevent the District-Attorney from examining his witnesses, who were under his control.

Mr. ARUNDELL promised, in case of a postponement, to produce ample authority that the prisoners had the right to waive a hearing.

The argument was continued, and finally Commissioner HEAZLETT said that he was not satisfied that the accused, when charged with a capital crime, could waive a hearing. But as the case could not be disposed of at one sitting, and there would have to be an adjourned hearing, he would reserve his decision until Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

As the prisoners were taken out of the Court-room to the prison van, Fifth-street was densely packed, and the Police had considerable difficulty in clearing a passage-way for the men.

THE PRIZE-SHIP GEN. PARKHILL.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 15.

The prize-ship *Gen. Parkhill*, which was brought to this port on the 1st of May, was sold at public sale by the clerk of Marshal MILLWARD, and brought $7,400. She was bid off to Messrs. WORKMAN & Co., of this city, but it is understood was bought for HOLMBOE & Co., of New-York. The vessel was sold just as she was, with her tackle, furniture, &c. Several merchants and shipowners were present, but the bidding was confined to two persons. As the vessel has seen considerable service, and is less than 500 tons register, it was thought that she sold for as much as she is worth. The *Parkhill* was captured about the middle of May, off the harbor of Charleston, by the United States steamship *Niagara*. She was owned by PATTERSON & STARE, of Charleston, S. C., and at the time of her capture was attempting to run the blockade. Her cargo, consisting solely of salt, is yet on board. It cannot be sold until a decision of the Court is obtained in reference to it.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

A correspondent writing from Montreal to the Boston *Traveller*, says:

"Having seen several statements concerning the identity of the privateer *Sumter*, and knowing them to be incorrect, I have taken a little trouble to ascertain a few particulars about her, which I think would be of interest to your many readers. The original name of the steamer was the *Colon*, and she was built by WM. A. CANTIN, at the Montreal Marine Works, for PEDRO LACASSE, Havana. She was launched Nov. 9, 1858, and sailed from Quebec on the 24th November, 1858, for Cardenas. She is a screw-steamer of 437 tons register, 184 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 13 feet depth of hold, and is rated as a three-masted brigantine, being square-rigged on her fore, and fore and aft rigged on her main and mizzen masts. She has two cylinders, each 30 inches in diameter, with three feet stroke. Her engines are nominally of 120 horse-power, and her builder thinks there are but one or two vessels in the American Navy that can outsail her. He named the *Iroquois* as one. She was built for the Havana and Mexico trade, but was soon sold to Gen. MIRAMON, and known as the *Marquis de Habana*. Her subsequent career is too well known to need any notice. I have reserved the strongest proof of her identity for the last. While she was being fitted out in New-Orleans for her present service, one of Mr. CANTIN's men was on board and saw the plate of the Montreal Marine Works upon her engines. I am greatly indebted to Mr. CANTIN for the courtesy and kindness shown me while pursuing my inquiries."

SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 17.

The Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WYMAN, will leave Camp Cameron at noon to-day, march to Boston, and proceed *via* Fall River and New-York, to the seat of war.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 17—P. M.

The Sixteenth regiment left at 3½ P. M., *via* Fall River.

A regiment of cavalry is being raised in Massachusetts for the war.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The entire regular recruiting service at this station has been thrown into convulsions by an order of the War Department, abolishing the $2 per man always paid to persons procuring recruits. This will complete the destruction of business at all the regular offices in the country, for men will take no pains or trouble to obtain soldiers if they have not some inducement to do so beyond their regular pay. A wise curtailment of recruiting expenses might be made in other respects, but this one is suicidal.

The three-months' pay allowed to soldiers who reenlist in their company or regiment, within one month after their discharge, and the bounties paid for enlistments at distant stations—$117 in California, $142 in Washington and Oregon Territories, and $52 in New-Mexico, &c., &c.,—are abolished by the ninth section of the act of Congress, approved Aug. 3, 1861. This regulation will also exercise a sweeping change in the Army, as hundreds of wavering men daily rejoin the service on account of "the ready tin handed down."

Capt. HAGER, of the Eighth Infantry, has been allowed to accept the colonelcy of a volunteer regiment by the Secretary of War. He has been only in the Army six years, and was breveted the month he entered it. He is a Vermonter, a graduate of West Point, and very fortunate in receiving promotions.

Messrs. ROGERS and STEMBLE, and SEBASTIAN and KEARNEY, have been made gun-boat captains and masters by the Navy Department, and ordered to Cairo immediately for service, on the light draught vessels ready for duty at that place.

The Naval (vessel) Examining Board have selected, for final trial, at Philadelphia, the *Kensington, Union, Gen. Scott, Eagle, Curlew*, and another boat. Four of these will probably be purchased. The Board has finished its business at Philadelphia, and sent on a report to the Navy Department.

Capt. LEE, of Boston, has received the appointment of acting-master in the Navy, and will come on here to join the chartered vessel *Kuhon*, now lying in the stream at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

In order to accommodate persons in and adjacent to the State of Massachusetts, who may be desirous of entering the United States Corps of Engineers, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered the Board, which adjourned at Brooklyn some days since, to reassemble at the Navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass. When all the candidates offering there are disposed of, the Board will probably resume its sittings in this section.

A detachment of United States soldiers arrived in this City on Friday, and were transferred to Governor's Island. They were recruited at the office in Philadelphia.

The United States store-ship *Nightingale* was commissioned, and hauled into the stream, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The store-ship *Pampero* has taken her berth at the wharf. The former vessel sailed yesterday.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* will sail from the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, about Aug. 22, to communicate with the Blockading Squadron south of Cape Hatteras, and also with the Gulf Blockading Squadron, which affords a good opportunity to send letters and packages, if directed to the care of the United States Naval Lyceum.

Last evening one of the new gun-boats building in this City was launched, some ten days before the period stipulated for her completion. She is 160 feet long, 28 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. It is said she will have 12 32-pound guns. This vessel is building by Mr. ENGLIS. Mr. WESTERVELT's boat will be launched next week.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 16.

The activity at our Navy-yard is now immense. The new war steamer *Tuscarora* literally presents the appearance of a hive of bees—300 men now swarming about her, presenting a scene of energy and activity rarely witnessed. This vessel is intended for a screw propeller; she will be launched on Wednesday next, and be ready for sea by the 10th of October. Her length is 212 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet. She is flat-bottomed and draws 7½ feet. Her armament will be eight 32-pound guns and two 11-inch pivot guns.

The keel of a new screw propeller sloop-of-war, to be called the *Juniata*, will be laid in a fortnight. This vessel will be 225 feet long, with 40 feet breadth of beam.

The yard is well supplied with Florida live oak frame timber, but is short of the North Carolina yellow pine deck timber, which has of late years been in use upon Government vessels. This is replaced by a quality of pine, equally good, obtained up the Susquehanna River.

Three gun-boats, 158 feet in length, 28 in breadth, and 12 in depth of hold, are now being built outside the yard—two by Messrs. BIRELY & GILMAN, at Kensington, and one by Mr. JOHN LYNN, at Beach-street wharf.

There are now under repair at the Navy-yard the steamship *Susquehanna*, obtaining a new shaft, and to sail next week; the steamer *Flag*, now on the dry dock, coppering and repairing, and the steamer *Albatross*, also coppering. Both of these latter vessels will be ready for sea in ten days. They were each formerly in the merchant service. The *Flag* carries eight guns, is one hundred and ninety-five feet long, thirty feet wide, and draws nine feet of water. The length of the *Albatross* is about one hundred and fifty feet, her width twenty-two feet, and her draft of water seven feet. Her armament is six guns. The Revenue cutter *Allen* will also soon be overhauled, repaired, and sent to sea in two weeks. She carries four nine-pounder guns.

The Government has recently rented an old building, contiguous to the Navy-yard, for storage purposes. Complaints are made that the space now occupied by the yard is much too contracted for the various operations. Proposals for some years have been made to purchase five acres adjoining, but the price demanded being considered extravagant, no action on the subject has recently been taken.

THE GUN-BOATS IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 15.

The two Government gun-boats, which were ordered to be built by two prominent ship builders of Kensington, are now rapidly approaching completion. It is not two months since the work upon them was begun, and at the present time the one at the yard of JACOB BIRELY has all the frame work, all the iron braces in, and the planking commenced. The one at the yard of HILLMAN & STREAKER is still further advanced, it having had the wales placed on, and the deck is about being framed. The boat will be launched in about five weeks, whilst the former will be about a week later. The frame-work is of the best Delaware white oak, and over one hundred and fifty hands are engaged upon the two vessels.

THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY AND THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We published, yesterday, the presentment of the Grand Jury, in relation to the traitor press. The presentment was accompanied by the following communication:

To the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

The Grand Inquest of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, at the close of a service of nearly four months, during which many intricate questions have arisen, and many troublesome cases investigated, think it proper to thus place upon record their confidence in, and their appreciation of, the energy, industry and ability of the District Attorney, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq.

CHARLES GOULD, Foreman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

Judge SHIPMAN remarked that he fully concurred in the paper, and would direct its entry in full upon the minutes of the Court.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S VIEWS.

From Brownlow's Whig, Saturday, Aug. 10.

In the First Congressional District, Mr. NELSON has been reelected to Congress by a majority of five or six thousand votes. In the Second District, Mr. MAYNARD has been elected by a majority of about six thousand votes. And in the Third District, Mr. BRIDGES has been elected by a majority of from one to two thousand votes. Messrs. BRIDGES and MAYNARD, it is said, have both crossed the mountains into Kentucky, and have gone to Washington. No matter what may be said as to the propriety of these gentlemen going to Washington to take their seats, it is due them to say they became candidates for the Congress of the United States, and were *elected to go there*, their constituents desiring to be represented in the Federal Congress, and not in the Congress of the Southern Confederacy. They were so announced in this paper, as candidates before the people. Their competitors so stated to the people, and no one was deceived in their running the race for Congress.

Mr. NELSON, who announced himself a candidate for the United States Congress, was elected by an overwhelming vote, and by a constituency who desired to be represented at Washington. In crossing from Rogersville to Kentucky, on Saturday last, was arrested in the corner of Lee County, Va., by an armed military force of thirty men, and taken as a prisoner to Abingdon, from which point it is said he will be taken to Richmond, to be incarcerated until he can be tried for *treason* against the Southern Confederacy, by secession judges, before secession jurors, and upon the testimony of secession witnesses. That he will be convicted, no sensible man can doubt for a moment. His son DAVID, and some two or three other gentlemen were with him, and all were arrested, and the presumption is they are all together in Richmond as prisoners. The exploit was one of a daring and grand military character—thirty armed mounted men taking four or five civilians prisoners, who were armed with pocket pistols! Those who led in the charge ought be promoted in the Confederate Army!

The *treason* of Mr. NELSON consists in his having advocated the cause of the Union, and the Stars and Stripes of his country, in opposition to the heresy of secession. To this grievous offence, he has added the unpardonable sin of permitting his fellow-citizens to elect him to Congress. To be consistent, and to carry out their principles, they ought now to arrest, and send on to Richmond, every man in the District who voted for NELSON.

We have but little to say, now, respecting this arrest, and the hot haste with which the gallant and patriotic NELSON has been hurried off to Richmond. We shall await the action of the authorities there, with some degree of interest, as will the thousands of Union men in East Tennessee. Before dismissing the subject, however, we will take occasion to congratulate the people of Richmond in this, that when they cast into their filthy city prison THOMAS A. R. NELSON, they will have more brains, patriotism, honor and chivalry in their prison, than can be found in the Rump Congress!

Col. BAXTER, of this city, has gone to Richmond, or such other point as they may choose to stop and try NELSON, to act as his friend and counsel. He goes as a volunteer, having no intercourse with NELSON since his arrest. We doubt whether he will be allowed a showing.

For weeks past, with our large list of subscribers, our weekly expenses have exceeded our income, and hence our paper has been carried on at a pecuniary sacrifice. Our exchange papers are kept back and not allowed to come to Knoxville. Our letters are broken open and robbed in all directions and our newspaper packages are laid aside or destroyed, so as to keep them out of the hands of our subscribers. At Cumberland Gap, or the office near there, we are informed, upon reliable authority, there is a large pile of letters, to say nothing of papers, addressed to us, which Secessionists will not allow to come forward. These letters no doubt—mostly from Kentucky—contain several hundred dollars for subscriptions. At Bristol, we are informed, our paper is thrown aside, and not allowed to go further East. One contemptible puppy, who fills the dignified position of route agent on the railroad, boasted in this city that he intended to destroy the papers sent out by him because they were incendiary sheets. Similar acts of perfidy are committed all over the country by a set of unprincipled villains, who handle mail matter, and whose only title to public favor and confidence is that they have the honor to wear around their necks a collar having upon it this inscription: "I AM JEFF. DAVIS' DOG—WHOSE DOG ARE YOU?"

In addition to all this, the fact has come to our knowledge, and from different reliable sources, that the Confederate authorities at Richmond have ordered that our Knoxville *Whig* must no longer be published or transmitted through the mails to subscribers. The order has not yet been given, but we are in daily expectation of it, unless it be rescinded, and it of course closes us out in business. We presume that those who are destroying our mails, and our packages sent off, are acting under this order. Is this the boasted freedom of the Press, of speech, and of conscience we hear of in the new Southern Confederacy? And does this freedom, guaranteed by the Constitution of Tennessee, unrepealed as yet, enter into this war for Southern Rights and Independence? If so, may God deliver us and our Union countrymen from such freedom, and from the enjoyment of such rights!

The Usurper and Tyrant LINCOLN, so much abused for invading the soil, and personal rights of others, tolerates the publication of journals in Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, New-York, Connecticut and New-Hampshire, which oppose him in all his measures, and advocate this Southern rebellion. But the only Union paper in the entire Southern Confederacy, having any circulation among the honest people, must be crushed out by the liberty-loving and tyrant-hating authorities of the Southern Confederacy at Richmond! We have been told that the Confederacy, conscious of uprightness of purpose, and *knowing* that her cause is just, feared no discussion, but threw open wide her doors and invited the light of heaven to shine in upon her men and measures! We supposed that with her hundreds of journals, able and strong, stretching from the District of Columbia to the Western frontiers of Texas, she could combat the errors of *one* Union paper among the mountains of East Tennessee. But no, this boasted Confederacy finds it necessary to frown down investigation, to check the progress of free inquiry, and for what? Why, forsooth, lest her deeds should be reproved.

It is an old proverb, but as true now as centuries ago, "that none ever feared that the truth should be heard, but those that the truth would indict"—none ever feared to come to the light but those whose deeds are evil. And when when we find men loving darkness, and wishing to keep others in darkness, either in regard to their Government, or other transactions, we have reason to believe all is not right.

Leading men of the Union party, of unblemished character, must be rudely seized by an armed band of men, to gratify the malice of leading Secessionists in Knoxville, torn from their families, and rushed off upon the cars to Richmond, and there thrown into a loathsome prison! The only press they have must be muzzled, its batteries silenced, and its readers and friends required to take the false statements of secession papers for the news of the day! Large bodies of armed men must be thrown into our country, and put in possession of all the principal towns and thoroughfares of the country, but no wrongs are to be inflicted upon the people of East Tennessee, nor are they to be deprived of any of their rights.

Can all this mean anything less than a declaration of war against East Tennessee? Is it not opening the ball, and inviting bloodshed in East Tennessee? What the effect of all this will be, we are wholly unable to say. It will either depress the Union forces of this end of the State, and cause them to cower like dogs, or it will make them frantic in defence of their gallant leaders down-trodden because of their principles, and arouse a thirst for vengeance and brave deeds! What Union leader, after all this, can any longer meet his friends, and urge them to peace and moderation, as we know they have been doing?

So far as we are concerned, we can suspend our publication, in obedience to the dictates of tyranny and intolerance—we will yield to the demands of an armed mob—turn over to them our office and what little property we have—deprive ourselves and a helpless family of small children of the necessary means of support—and beg our bread from door to door among Union men who are able to give—but we shall refuse, most obstinately refuse, to the day of our death to think or speak favorably of such a Confederacy as this, or to agree that honor, patriotism, or love of country have influenced the men at its head, who have plunged the country into this revolution! And whether our humble voice is hushed in death—whether our press is muzzled by the spirit of intolerance at Richmond, making this our last issue of a journal we have edited for almost a quarter of a century, we beg all who may come after us and our paper, to credit no secession falsehood that may represent us as having changed our principles from those of an exalted devotion to the old AMERICAN UNION, and of undying hostility to those who perpetrate its dissolution.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Editor of the Knoxville *Whig*.

AUG. 10, 1861.

SOUTHERN COMMERCE.

A PROPOSED MASS COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CONVENTION.

To the Merchants, Bankers and others of the Confederate States of America:

There are two great objects which we desire as the result of the momentous struggle which is now pending. One is political, the other is commercial and financial.

The first has been thoroughly organized, and under the direction of the ablest minds of our Confederacy, and with the blessing of God, appears to be rapidly progressing to a satisfactory conclusion. The second, and in our estimation the greatest and most important, has not, as yet, an organization, and is in great danger of being lost by the success of the first, before any well digested plans have been adopted for its attainment.

We feel it to be our duty, therefore, to ourselves and our country to seek to awaken the public mind to the incalculable importance of seeing to it, that our forces are promptly mustered and well equipped for the coming struggle, our plans thoroughly discussed and well matured, that by prompt and combined action when the movement shall be made, we shall insure entire success, and become, as we seek to be, not only politically, but commercially and financially, free and independent.

Have we not the skill and energy in our Confederacy which is needful to conduct our commercial and financial affairs as well abroad as at home? If not, we fear we must be content, as heretofore, to allow them to remain in the hands of, and be conducted by others.

Shall the profits arising from our immense trade with foreign countries continue to flow into the hands of those who are inimical to our peace and welfare, or shall the benefits arising therefrom be retained by us and transmitted as a rich legacy to our children?

A mighty and systematic effort has been made by merchants and bankers at the North to transfer to and engross almost the entire profits of Southern trade in their own hands. Our institutions have been decried to the world, in the hope that by this means they might drive from us the sympathies of other commercial nations, and obstruct, if not wholly prevent, direct intercourse between us and them.

With these facts before us, is it not time we should awaken to the vital importance of instant, wise and decided action upon this subject?

One of the greatest obstacles in the way of the establishment of direct trade with foreign countries, immediately upon the opening of the ports of our Confederacy, is the fact that our merchants are comparatively unknown in foreign markets, and have no credit established there. Although the products of the Southern States have constituted the basis of credits and exchange between the late United States and those nations for more than half a century, in a financial and commercial sense we are unknown to each other; our bills of exchange having been drawn by Northern houses, and the vast amount of their productions consumed by us imported through the same channel, so little have we been known in these transactions that years would be required in the ordinary course of events to build up that trade, and establish that confidence which is absolutely necessary in commercial transactions which are founded on a system of credits.

It is clear, therefore, that some extraordinary measures must be devised, to enable us to free ourselves from these impediments to our commercial credit and independence, and prevent our falling back into the old channel as soon as our ports are again open. It is, moreover, desirable that our products, other than our great staple, should be fully made known to the world, and the great advantage to foreign nations of a direct trade with us, and we should all unite our efforts in the promotion of this great work.

We therefore cordially invite the merchants, bankers, and others of the Confederate States, to meet us in mass Convention, in the City of Macon, on the 14th day of October next, for the purpose of devising some plan for establishing a system of credits between the Confederate States of America and foreign countries, which may be practicable and available to all desiring to use it, and which will also command the hearty support of the citizens of our whole country.

We earnestly invite the assistance and co-operation of the Press of the Confederate States in forming the subject fully before the people, and the presence of its members on the occasion named.

We would, also, respectfully suggest to the various Chambers of Commerce and other societies within the Confederacy, organized for similar purposes, the propriety of appointing Committees, at an early day, for the purpose of a due and deliberate investigation of this important subject, and proposing such plans to be submitted to the Convention [illegible].

Very respectfully,
WM. B. JOHNSTON,
President Macon Chamber of Commerce.
HENRY L. JEWETT, Sec. Macon Chamber of Com.
MACON, Ga., July 29, 1861.

THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.

MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The State Executive Committee of the National Union Party of the State of New-York convened in this City yesterday, and unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, After the labor of a few months, since the last meeting of the Union Committee of the State of New-York, our most fearful anticipations in regard to the then future destiny of our country have been fully realized.

Resolved, When we deprecated the consequences that would necessarily flow from the indulgence in party strife, and sustained rancor, when we urged the adoption of measures of conciliation and fraternal feeling, and expressed the hope that mutual forbearance and a loyal devotion to our common country, should not only guide and control the people, but characterize the councils of the National and State Governments, we were stigmatized as "Union Savers." Our gloomy forebodings were ridiculed, and the painful predictions of a dissolved Union and of a country distracted by civil war, were regarded by partisan leaders, as but the emanations of irresolution and timidity. Our worst apprehensions are being realized; and those peaceful fields that then were teeming with the bounties of Providence, are now drenched by the blood of Americans, slain by fraternal hands; our once glorious Union severed in twain, and over a large portion of our land a Confederate flag is substituted for our proud national banner. As Americans, we deprecate it; as citizens, who openly and boldly avowed their devotion to "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws," we still proclaim our adherence to those principles, and our unyielding determination to sustain them. In the midst of national perils, it is no time to falter, but true patriotism should arouse an elasticity of purpose commensurate with the extent of our national calamity. If partisan strife and political warfare are still to engross the public mind, and the great and fundamental interests of our common country are to be forgotten, or merged in the contests for political ascendency, there is but little hope for the permanency of this Confederacy. May we not then hope that party or political distinctions may be obliterated in this State, and that we may all unite in one common determination to sustain and perpetuate "Our Union and our Constitution." And we hail with joy the recent triumph of our Union friends in Kentucky, and trust that every true patriot of the North will sympathize with and sustain the principles of that noble band, and show them and the world that there is no necessity of any irrepressible conflict between the people of the two sections of the country, and that we believe the Union can be restored upon the great landmarks laid down by our Fathers in the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Committee adjourn to meet at Syracuse, on the 4th day of September next, at 12 M.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Chairman.
GEO. A. HALSEY, Secretary.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DESERTERS FROM THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The captain of the steamer *Boston*, of the outside Philadelphia and New-York line, was surprised on Friday by a sudden and unusual accession of passengers for this City. They were mostly dressed in citizen's clothes, and those who had uniforms wore only such portions as would not identify them with any regiment. They represented that they belonged to three months' regiments, whose terms of enlistment had expired. They numbered about two hundred, and arrived here yesterday (Saturday) morning. It now appears that these were nearly all deserters from the Seventy-ninth Regiment, concerning which the Government have recently had some difficulty in Washington, and 37 of whose number are under arrest for mutiny. They contrived to escape from the lines under cover of night, and taking the cars for Baltimore at a way station, came to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer to New-York. These persons are all liable to arrest and punishment as deserters, having been sworn in for the war. Squads of regulars, with United States officers, were in sharp pursuit of them yesterday, and it is said that several were arrested and conveyed to Governor's Island. They were followed to Staten Island, Hoboken, and other places, where they took to the woods to elude pursuit. Others were supposed to be concealed by their friends in this City. The authorities express the intention to arrest every one of them as fast as they can be found.

THE WASHINGTON ZOUAVES.

The First Regiment of Washington Zouaves, Col. JAMES H. ROMAINE, have recruited up to 250 men; and are established in camp at Yonkers, with head-quarters at No. 76 Varick-street. The officers are well-educated military men, several of whom have seen service in Mexico. They are to serve as infantry, and are engaged for the war. The men are provided with quarters and rations as soon as they are enrolled. Those wishing to join will find this a favorable opportunity.

NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

This corps, under command of Col. DICKEL, is encamped at Yonkers, and is fast approaching completion. The Colonel is a Prussian officer of established reputation. Several of the Captains have seen service in Poland, Prussia, and in Mexico. Among the latter is Capt. SAMUEL GENTHER, who served through the Mexican campaign as an officer in the Third Regiment of United States Dragoons. The latter requires twenty-five good men—none others will be accepted—to make up his company, which will be one of the most complete in equipment and drill. Any capable officer having the above number of men, and wishing to join the Mounted Rifles, is invited to apply at the head-quarters, No. 542 Broadway.

THE MORGAN RIFLES.

Col. H. LUTZ, of the Humboldt Jager, and Col. F. GELLMAN, of the Morgan Rifles, have consolidated their commands for the purpose of effecting a more speedy organization of this regiment. The organization will bear the name of the Morgan Rifles—his Excellency Gov. MORGAN having permitted the use of his name, and promised the acceptance of the regiment.

THE HONVED REGIMENT.

Recruits for this regiment are rapidly coming in, and are quartered at Pythagoras Hall. To-morrow a full company will arrive from Newburgh and attach itself to this corps. The head-quarters are at No. 307 Broadway.

THE SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

To-morrow evening Lieut. HUGHES will leave with a squad of men to join his regiment, now stationed at Rockville, Md. A few more recruits are wanted. By applying before 3 o'clock on Monday, at the regimental armory, corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, they will be taken on by Lieut. HUGHES.

THE NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

This regiment, now in active service at Harper's Ferry, will receive a few recruits of good character if immediate application is made to Capt. J. N. DAVIS, at the Armory, corner of Thirteenth-street and University-place.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Another squad of recruits for this regiment was forwarded to Newport's News yesterday morning, by Lieut.-Col. BETTS, making the second during the past week. The recruiting head-quarters are at No. 545 Broadway.

THE SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD (THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.)

Efforts are now in progress in this City to recruit this regiment to the number of 1,000 strong. At the recent battle of Bull Run its loss was very great, and it has since been reduced by sickness. Lieut.-Col. ADDISON FARNSWORTH has been detailed by the War Department to attend to this business. An office will be opened to-morrow morning corner of Broadway and Leonard-street.

THE WASHINGTON GRAYS.

Col. HENRY MOORE, the commandant of this regiment, has now some four hundred men encamped at Camp Wakeman, East New-York. In a few days five hundred more men will arrive from Pennsylvania and attach themselves to this corps. The men already in camp have received their uniforms, and camp equipage has been furnished sufficient for a full regiment. Head-quarters, 534 Broadway.

THE MCCLELLAN RIFLES.

Three companies of this regiment, Col. LE GAL, were quartered yesterday at Hamilton Park, on the Third-avenue. Recruiting goes on briskly, and it is supposed that in a very short time the full complement of men will have been obtained. The line officers are nearly all men of experience, and well know the requirements and duties of camp life. Head-quarters, No. 84 Nassau-street.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

This flourishing organization, under the command of Major R. E. ALFRED HAMPSON, is now based upon a solid organization. Capt. ROBERTSON's company was sworn into the United States service for three years, or during the war, on Thursday last, and large additions will be made during the week. None but experienced officers will be allowed to command companies, and the very name of this regiment will suffice to rally the right men to its ranks. We want experienced military officers to lead the brave soldiers now enrolling their names to sustain our glorious Stars and Stripes.

Among the active officers engaged in the arduous [illegible] of equipping the regiment is the Regimental Quartermaster, Dr. [illegible]. The Head-quarters are at No. 648 Broadway, where all inquiries can be made. Camp Eaton, named in honor of Major EATON, of the United States Army, is beautifully located, in front of the Pavilion Hotel, Staten Island, where all recruits are comfortably sent upon joining the regiment. A number of Crimean tents are pitched. The men are drilled three times a day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A FIRST WARD POLICEMAN ARRESTED.—JOHN SEXTON, a policeman of the First Ward, was arrested on Friday night, by Capt. SILVEY of that Ward, on a complaint of LEWIS HOGAN, who resides in Brooklyn. It seems that on the night of the 8th inst., this policeman went into a coffee and cake saloon on the corner of Morris and Greenwich streets, and while there got into a quarrel with HOGAN, whom he knocked down with his fist. HOGAN got up and soon left the place, but the policeman followed him, and when on the sidewalk knocked him down the second time. In the melee HOGAN lost his gold watch and a pocket-book, containing $23. SEXTON was dressed in citizen's clothes at the time, and HOGAN did not learn until yesterday who it was that assaulted him. The accused was taken before Justice OSBORN and locked up for examination. He says HOGAN and others were acting very disorderly at the time, and that he was trying to restore order, as it was his duty to do.

A TRUE SECESSIONIST ARRESTED.—A man named CHARLES KOFFERAN, about 25 years of age, who says he belongs in Carroll County, Mississippi, and is a Major in one of the regiments of that State, was arrested yesterday morning, by order of Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Police Precinct, upon the charge of treason. He does not deny that he is a Secessionist, and is bold in asserting that he is here for the purpose of securing the aid and coöperation of the Secessionists of this City in behalf of the Confederate States. He claims to have fought in the battle of Bull Run, and shows a revolver, bowie-knife, and some other weapons, with which he fought the "Yankees" upon that occasion. He was taken to Police Headquarters, and a telegram sent to the Secretary of State at Washington, to ascertain what disposition shall be made of him.

LARGE HAUL OF COUNTERFEITERS.—At a late hour yesterday afternoon, U. S. Marshal MURRAY, aided by his deputies, arrested a gang of counterfeiters, six in number, at their rendezvous in the back part of Williamsburgh. A large amount of counterfeit coin was found on the premises and seized, together with all the varied apparatus used in its manufacture. Counterfeit bills on various Banks of the State of New-York were also found, with the plates from which they were struck off, all of which were taken possession of by the Marshal. The prisoners were brought to this City and committed to the Tombs. The leader of the gang goes by the name of WILLIAM GURNEY. They will be brought up for examination on Monday.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER SEA-SHORE.—Yesterday, on the 4 P. M. trip of this boat, she became entirely unmanageable, owing to a leakage in one of her boilers, and a signal of distress being given, assistance was rendered her by the steamer *Thomas P. Way*, of Newark, Capt. JOHN MASSON, who transferred the passengers to his own boat, and though greatly to his inconvenience, he took them to Port Monmouth, and brought home the passengers returning in the 4:30 train from Long Branch. These arrived in New-York at 11 P. M., *via* Newark and the Philadelphia train, the agent of the Long Branch Railroad Company taking charge of them.

A FLUID ACCIDENT.—A little girl, about 12 years of age, named MARY DELANEY, was very seriously burned on Friday night, at the residence of her parents, No. 96 Bowery, by the bursting of a lighted fluid-lamp. She was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Obsequies of Col. Farnham.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION OF POPULAR RESPECT.

The obsequies of Col. NOAH L. FARNHAM, of the First Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves, who died in consequence of injuries at the battle of Bull Run, took place yesterday morning. The body arrived in this City on Friday evening and was removed to the residence of the father of the deceased, No. 123 West Thirty-eighth-street, by a detachment of the Second Company National Guard. The body had been embalmed at Washington, and, dressed in the uniform of Zouaves, was encased in a metallic coffin. The lid of this was removed, and many hundreds of relatives and friends were enabled to take a last look at his well-known features. The National colors, the cap of Col. FARNHAM, and wreaths of flowers were placed upon the lid, and the plate bore the inscription:

"NOAH L. FARNHAM.
Aged 32 years, 4 months and 8 days."

The procession moved at 9½ A. M., from the house to Christ Church, the following being the order:

Section of Police.
Carriage containing officiating clergymen, Rev. Mr. DENNISON and Rev. Mr. WILEY.
The hearse, with the following pall-bearers:

Col. Lefferts,	Chief-Engineer Decker,
Lieut. Col. Shaler,	Major Losier,
Capt. Clark, (N. Y.,)	Capt. Wiley, (F. Z.,)
James Kelly,	Mr. Delatour.

A private of the Fire Zouaves at the rear.
Carriages, containing immediate relatives of the deceased.
Commissioned Officers of the Fire Zouaves and United States Chasseurs.
Commissioned Officers of the Seventh Regiment, N.G.
Members of the Second Company, N. G., in charge of Corporal JAMES, in full-dress uniform, and two-abreast.
Carriages containing relatives, friends and citizens generally.

Arrived at the Church, where a large audience was assembled, the military escort formed in open order from the street, half way up the main aisle, and the coffin was borne through them to its place in front of the chancel. The impressive service of the Episcopal Church was said by Rev. Mr. WILEY and Rev. Mr. DENNISON, and the former gentleman pronounced a brief eulogy on the deceased. He specially commended his industry, energy and Christian character.

After prayer, the coffin-lid was again removed, and many persons present availed themselves of the opportunity to view the remains.

The procession was then re-formed, and escorted the body to the New-Haven Railroad depôt, whence, at 12:15 P. M., the remains were removed to New-Haven for burial.

The Steamship Etna.

This steamer sailed from Liverpool July 31, and touched at Queenstown the following day, and sailed at 4 P. M. for this port. The agency of the line are not at all apprehensive of her safety, as she is one of the most substantial ships afloat, having seven water-tight compartments. The steamship *Persia*, which followed the *Etna*, had clear and pleasant weather, making the passage in eleven days. Some disarrangement of her machinery is supposed to have taken place, and the next arrival from Europe will probably announce her putting back. We published on Friday a list of her cabin passengers, among whom is the agent of the line, Mr. JOHN G. DALE.

SPECIE LIST PER ETNA—TO ARRIVE.

Mercantile Bank	£2,800	J. F. Freeman	£250
Duncan, Sherman & Co	3,615	Howland & Frothingham	1,300
Hawley & Howe	250	B[illegible]ham & P[illegible]ns	8,093
Walsh, Carver & Chase	750	J. G. Dale	110
A. W. Hoyt & Co	200		
Order	2,575		
Total			£19,693

Cricket at Long Branch.

A very interesting contest at cricket took place yesterday (Saturday) at Long Branch, between a club recently organized in that noted locality and the St. George Club of this City. During the play, Mrs. LINCOLN and suite visited the grounds, and evidently seemed interested in the proceedings. We append the score of the game, which resulted in a victory for the St. George eleven:

ST. GEORGE.

First Innings		Second Innings	
Lang, st Van Buren, b Kendall	11	b Gibbes	3
Ford, b Sharp	2	b Bailliere	3
Bainbridge, c and b Sharp	9	b Bailliere	6
Vanderlip, c Kendall, b Sharp	6	Not out	5
Bailey, b Sharp	25	b Gibbes	4
H. Wright, c Kendall, b Sharp	6	b Gibbes	9
P. Robinson, b Kendall	1	c Van Buren, b Bailliere	4
Vinton, not out	6	b Gibbes	3
Dr. Trener, c Gibbes, b Sharp	0	c T. Waller, b Gibbes	1
Hobbs, b Kendall	4	b Gibbes	2
Bage, st Van Buren, b Kendall	7	b Gibbes	0
Byes 6, leg-byes 2, wides 7	15	Byes 5, wides 9	9
Total	[illegible]		49

LONG BRANCH.

Bailliere, b Bailey	13	b H. Wright	7
F. VanBuren, b H. Wright	12	not out	6
Sharp, b Bailey	0	b Bailey	0
Gibbes, c Ford, b Bailey	3	c Vanderlip, b H. Wright	14
Hudson, b Bailey	3	absent	0
Kendall, c Bailey, b H. Wright	1	b Bailey	0
Wallack, run out	7	b H. Wright	1
Vincent, b Bailey	0	b Bailey	0
T. Waller, run out	3	not out	0
Chadwick, b H. Wright	1	absent	0
Bennett, not out	1	not out	0
Byes 3, leg byes 4, wides 1	8	Byes 5	5
Total	52		33

UMPIRES—Messrs. Hearne and Godwin.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT 1c.@2c. better; sales 15,400 bushels Milwaukee Club, 90c., 92,000 bushels at 97c., and 16,000 bushels White Winter Indiana $1 13c. CORN quiet and steady; sales 60,000 bushels at 37c.@37½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports*—1,700 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—500 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 174,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced; sales 3,000 bushels, at $1 20@$1 22 for Red, $1 35 for White. CORN quiet at 53c. WHISKY firm at 18c.@18½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 17.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77¼; Reading Railroad, 17⅞; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅞. Exchange on New-York par.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 17.—*In steamship Fulton, for Southampton and Havre*—Mr. Wood, N. Y.; Mr. Jillepe, Mrs. E. Frezzolini and servant, Miss Walker, England; Mr. and Mrs. Arnaud, Paris; Mrs. Mozier, Mr. Roy, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Vallin and child, Mr. C. Meletta, N. Y.; Mr. J. Lureche, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich and family, N. Y.; Mr. H. S. Ackerman, San Francisco, Mrs. Durmpeau Marre, Paris; Mrs. Mary Ehni and child, N. Y.; Miss Blakny, Mr. Tho. Peele, N. Y.; Mrs. Ellen Blake, Miss M. Painter, Geo. Bouvet, France; E. Francois, Leopold Bossange, A. C. Gazot, Mr. and Mrs. Walters and two children, Baltimore; Mrs. Anthony, Baltimore; Rev. Dr. Squier, Geneva, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Baird, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Fli W. Blake, child and servant, Conn.; E. de Saunez, Havre; Rev. Mr. Facile, N. Y.; Jules Le More and friend, N. Y.; Rev. Mr. Ambrose, Charles H. Bagot, Eng.; Rev. Mr. Bornin, Henry Tomes and son, Brooklyn; Mrs. Wales, J. A. Little, Boston; E. Nordmann, John Playle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Woodley and two children, George C. Hall, N. Y.; Mrs. Tousan, T. C. Moyer, N. Y.; Miss Pauline Myer, Mr. Thomas P. Fusetti, Mr. L. Hermite, Mrs. M. Doller and child, N. Y.; Mrs. Wm. Gow and child, Mr. and Mrs. Deschamps and two children, C. L. Smith, Mr. Bicknell, Boston; E. M. Lehman, M. Rosenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. W. Leon and child, Philadelphia; G. Luib, John Sarre, F. Galli, W. Gottebrerott, Washington; S. Troutman, Penn.; F. Trest, Mrs. Bertrand, Master Bertrand, B. C. Townsend, N. Y.; H. Groves, Jamaica; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. B. Plana, Porto Rico; Mr. Sorrante, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Lyons, Philadelphia; Mrs. P. Myer, Mrs. L. Drakley and three children, St. Louis; John Bradfield, N. Y.; [illegible], Charles Brown, N. J.; F. Bartholomew, N. Y.; L. C. Huck, E. Mayer, Philadelphia—Total, [illegible].

In the steamship Marion, for Havana and Key West.—Wm. H. Thorp, J. Durand, Manuel Castañeda, S. M. Bailey, S. Korper, C. Ruiz, G. Mayvidal and son, Wm. R. Timpson, Mr. McHugh, Orlando Vermay and lady, Francisco Hernandez, Mariano Hendive, John Birkbeck, James Murphy, Mr. Dervernine, Nicholas [illegible], John Cairns, Elhu Baker, Jose Lallier and lady, James [illegible]let, James Caldwell, Jordan Lord, H. S. Parker, James McLean, Thomas Henry, E. Armstrong and lady, A. Gonzalas and lady, Miss Ida Bethel, Mrs. M. Molina, F. Surret, James Castel, A. Arango, Kennett Brown, Alexander Dirie, Wm. Pirie, H. K. Smith, Peter [illegible], L. W. Bethel, Enoch Phillips, Miss Niro, Adam Gordon, John Congdon, John Waters, Christopher Slaom, lady and two children, Mrs. Cronin, Thomas P. Duffy, Michael [illegible]any, J. Antiga, Jose A. Coll, Wm. Barbour, Pedro Montells, D. Jose Calvo, Mrs. del Valla and daughter and Mr. del Valla.

AUG. 17—*In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool*—Mrs. G. W. Vanhorn, child and infant; Mrs. Susan [illegible] and child, A. Sequeria, wife, 2 children and servant; Chas. Barrow, B. Roberts, J. K. Fisher, A. Koch, M. D. Murrey, J. Hart, G. O'Reilley, G. Abraham, Maria Mahan, Catharine Mahan, Mrs. St. John, Mr. Saltus and wife; Capt. W. Lull, R. Saunders, J. M. de Silva, John Herman, Edward Keongh, F. Hergert, H. B. Jackson, Garry Baldwin, Mrs. J. P. Canfield and 3 children; James Heume, wife and infant; Edmond Leveaux, Henry Youge, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Karnak, for Havana and Nassau, N. P.—Mrs. Wm. Barton and three children, Chas. Dexter, Chas. Disenger, C. McCoskey, Thos. McCarty, Miss [illegible] Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kerr and two children, New-York; Ensign Jas. J. Hopkins, Second Regiment; E. A. J. Bethel, B. V. Hall, Nassau; [illegible] J. Payne, Miss Payne, Mrs. C. Remick and four children, Mrs. Bisler and infant, Miss C. A. Saunders, England.

Passengers to Arrive.

In steamship Etna, from Liverpool—Mrs. Wash[illegible], Jas. Tomlinson, Charles Bull, Elizabeth Baden, [illegible] Godwin, C. Jones, John Phillips, S. Bradley, Henry [illegible]lor and wife, Mrs. Lutz, H. Weltoch, Jas. Wilson, [illegible] Smith, wife and infant, John Dawson, Abm. Gee, [illegible] Taylor and wife, John Taylor and wife, C. Stiff, J. Smith, W. Pettibone, E. Riggs, F. Hammerman, Mrs Harris & Son, Esther Moore, F. Varley, Michael Christy, G. Hniner, wife and infant, G. Armstrong, Thos. Galbraith, Wm. Jones and wife, J. Williams, Margaret O'Meara, Sarah Maunville, James Kobe, Thomas Mycroft, [illegible] Lemon, J. Elach, G. Tamel, J. Neilson, W. Winterbottom, D. McIntosh, wife and infant; John Jones, J. Tibbert, T. Francis, J. Hughes and wife, Michael Feragh and son, Sarah Benfield and infant, S. Crowe, Ellesly, Esther Philbrook and child, E. Marais and wife, M. Bauman and wife, C. Reilly and wife, James Petts, W. Funnell and wife.

From Queenstown—Margt. Mulcahy, Ellen Collins, Jas. Colgan, Thos. Coyle, Reb. Spillane, J. and Julia Kilbride, John and Sarah Brooke, Catherine Dunn, J. Griffin, H. Flanigan, J. Bernard, William and Sarah Reilly, Owen Gafney, Mr. and Catherine Doyle, Margaret Smith, Patrick Hyland, Ann Reilly, John Murphy, Wm. Kelly, James Lavender, M. Summers, Daniel Miles, J. Murray, J. Reilley, L. Russell, John Shelan, J. Duffy, Hugh Falkner, John Farrell, J. Enstace, Margaret and Patrick Donohue, Martin and Mary Kenny, Sarah Whelan, M. Corcoran, wife and two children, T. Carroll, T. Banks, Catherine Donegan, Margaret Cummins, T. Fleech, Edw. Veale, Margaret and Mary A. O'Reilley, J. Kavanagh and wife, Bridget Dillon, M. Byrne, John Henry, M. Delany, Catherine Sullivan, James and Peter Reilly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	5 13	Sun sets	6 55	Moon sets ...	3 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5 54	Gov. Island	6 43	Hell Gate ...	8 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships City of New-York, Mott, Washington, ——; Karnak, Le Messurier, Nassau, E. Cunard; Marion, Phillips, Key West and Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Potomska, Nye, Portland.

Ship Dorisana, Finlaysen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Camilla, (Aust.,) Gladenbeck, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Catharina, Elfing, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Canopus, Lawrence, Hartlepool, Jackson & Mill; Jaruco, Cabana, Barcelona, Galway, Carado & Teller; Ninevah, Rooney, Queenstown, Snow & Burgess.

Brig Agnes, Maurice, Lalenelly, Wales, ——.

Sloop Jane Maria, Ward, Norwich.

Schooners O. M. Pettit, Clark, St. John, B. F. Small; Libra, (Dan.,) Twensgard, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Schr. W. R. Genn, Bacon, Camden; Schr. Howard, Phinney, Boston; Schr. F. H. Abbott, Smith, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Schr. Young Teaser, Norton, Elizabethport.

Arrived.

U. S. transport steamer Planet, Wilson, Washington, in ballast.

U. S. transport steamer Whilden, Colmery, Washington, in ballast.

Steamship Joseph Whitney, Loveland, Baltimore 3 ds., with flour to master.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Jubilaum, (Br.,) Kimme, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 25 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Bark Sarah Sheaf, McGregor, Baltimore, 6 ds., in ballast, to R. W. Cameron; experienced heavy E. to NE. gales during the passage.

Brig Ella Reed, (of Philadelphia,) Davis, Sagua, 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to master; been 4 ds. N. of the Delaware, with heavy NE. winds. Left schr. Thos. Holcomb, for New-York in 2 ds.; brig Samuel Lindsay, do. do., for orders.

Schr. Alexander M., (Br.,) Wallace, Turks Island 17 ds., with salt to F. A. Bloomfield. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Elizabeth, (Br.,) Graham, Cow Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to J. Belloni.

Schr. Empire, Carr, Bristol, R. I., 2 ds., with sugar to Camp, Brunsen & Sherry.

Schr. J. L. Snow, (of Rockland,) Achorn, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Perth Amboy, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Ann Caroline, Bacon, Philadelphia, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. S. M. Shaddich, Arnold, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Flying Fish, Lowe, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Angler, Bessy, Wareham.

Schr. Emma Mayo, Mayo, New-Haven.

Schr. Galota, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Chas. Hazard, Duell, Hartford, 2 ds.

Schr. I. Merritt, Hughson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Martin, Goldwaith, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. Quaker City, Benjamin, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. Uncas, Colt, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Sloop Wasp, Nash, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Sloop Ann Abrahams, Elizabethport, for Rockaway.

Sloop Charles, Mitchell, New-London, with oil.

WIND—During the day from NE. to S. and light.

Below.

The Prussian bark Despesche, Hertman, hence for Cork and a market, returned with pumps choked.—(By pilot-boat Mary F. Fish, No. 4.)

Bark Corilla, Pettingill, Rio Janeiro, July 6.

Schr. Emily G. Sawyer, from Porto Rico.

Sailed.

Aug. 16—Ship Devonshire, London. Barks Gusto, (Aus.,) Cork. Brigs Lucia, (Ital.,) do., Granada, Nuevitas, John Freeman, Rio Janeiro, and anchored in Quarantine. Schr. Elva, (Br.,) Nassau.

AUG. 17.—Steamships Fulton, for Southampton and Havre, Kangaroo, for Liverpool via Queenstown; Marion, for Key West and Havana. Karnak, for Nassau, N. P.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Fair Wind, of Boston, from Jarvis or Baker's Island, with a cargo of guano, went ashore on Hog Island, Va., on the 12th inst.; lost her rudder and sprung a leak; after throwing overboard part of her cargo, was got off on the 14th by steamship Spaulding, and was assisted by the Joseph Whitney in towing her into Lynnhaven Bay. Capt. Loveland, of the Whitney, understood she had four feet water in the hold, and was bound for New-York.

The ship Jeremiah Thompson is on the Great Balance Dock, and the steamship Champion, of the Aspinwall line, is on the Sectional Dock for repairs.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Commodore Stringham has sent a boat's crew to the assistance of the ship Fair Wind, previously reported ashore on Hog Island,) and with the aid of the steamers S. R. Spaulding and Joseph Whitney she had been got off, and was being towed into Hampton Roads, with three feet of water in her hold, so reported. The schr. R. H. Vernalye has just arrived from New-York, has been ashore on Chincoteague, had to throw overboard part of her cargo.—By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

RETURNED—The Prussian bark Despesches, Hartmann, hence for Cork and a market, has returned in consequence of having shifted cargo, and the pumps being choked, from the gale of the 12th inst.; 16th, lat. 40, long. 72 [illegible], exchanged signals with Prussian bark Elise, hence for Havre.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Arr., schr. Independence, (Br.,) Benton, Cornwallis, with wood; schr. Sarah Elizabeth, (Br., Bondrot, Picton, 105 tons coal; schr. Ellen Barstow, Conners, Hillsboro, 204 tons coal; schr. Northern Ligh (Br.,) Delery, Picton, 170 tons coal; schr. Mary Frazer, (Br.,) Pettis, Cornwallis, with wood; schr. New-Foundland, Muggat, Sydney, 140 tons coal; schr. Mifflin, Buck, Providence; schr. J. Loriliard, Lyon, Hartford; schr. Almon, Baker, Baker, New-York; schr. C. H. Henson, Robinson, Philadelphia; schr. E. Hotchkiss, Nickerson, Albany; schr. Black Warrior, Carpenter, Gouldsboro; schr. Ligonia, Butler, Tremont; schr. W. S. T. Andemerd, Hewett, Philadelphia; schr. H. N. Farnham, Baker, do.; schr. Mary Patterson, Dole, do.; schr. P. A. Saunders, Somers, do.; schr. Willow Harp, Hulze, do.

Spoken, &c.

Palmyra—whaling schr., of New-Bedford, cruising—had 45 bbls. sperm oil, July 20, lat. 39 5, lon. 37 15.

Congress—U. S. frigate, by pilot-boat No. 21, 16th, 50 miles E. of Fire Island, from St. Thomas for Boston.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BILLIARDS.
BASSFORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES,
No. 149 Fulton-st., to No. 8 Ann-st.,
CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000.
Three tables, Stapleton Landing, L. I.,
By CHAS. LORD.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

AS DAIRY-MAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in the country as dairy-maid—one who understands her business. Apply at No. 120 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, EDWIN SPENCER.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3091. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

The Rebel Forces Gradually Approaching the Potomac.

Important Order from the Secretary of War.

All New Regiments and Parts of Regiments to be Hurried to the Capital.

Equipments and Other Necessaries to be Furnished Them.

The Attitude of England and France.

NO POLICY AGREED UPON.

Additional Particulars of the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

Interesting from Fortress Monroe.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 18.

It has been well ascertained that agents of the French Government have been engaged for several weeks in purchasing large quantities of breadstuffs, both at the West and in the Eastern storehouses. The lowest grades are taken. Whether this is because of the scarcity of grain in France and a timely precaution against exorbitant prices, or whether the Government is preparing for a war footing, is of course matter of conjecture, as its agents have no information beyond instructions to buy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The increase of correspondence from the Washington Post-office, consequent on the war, is enormous, 70,000 letters a day being sent off.

MR. FAULKNER.

The place of MR. FAULKNER's imprisonment will be changed to Fort Hamilton. He will not be examined until the evidence upon which he was arrested is used to secure the arrest of others implicated with him.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

Reconnoissances and close observations indicate that the rebels are closing in upon our lines. Three mornings since, Mr. MILLER, of Albany, observed with his glass from the tower of the Seminary, three miles from Alexandria, that the rebels were throwing up intrenchments on the hill, about two miles northwest of Bailey's Cross-roads, on the northern road to Fairfax. A close observation showed that beside the earthworks and abattis around the brow of the hill, a stockade had been erected across the roadway. Early the next morning, a heavy volume of smoke ascending from behind the hill, led the officials of Col. McLEOD MURPHY's Regiment to conclude that the rebels were there in force, and a subsequent reconnoissance confirmed the conclusion that probably a Brigade was encamped behind the hill. During the succeeding night, two fire balloons were sent up from the direction of Fairfax Court-house, it is supposed as signals to other bodies of rebels. From contrabands who came into our camps yesterday, it was ascertained that heavy obstructions had been thrown across the road between Bull Cross Roads and Fairfax Court-house.

Gen. SHERMAN's pickets, which until recently have extended to Bull Cross Roads, have been drawn in a distance of a mile and a half, and the rebels have been seen to approach and occupy that point.

SECESSION RUMORS.

The city is full of secession rumors again to-day. We have various accounts of the rapid and near approach of from 150 to 200,000 rebels, under BEAUREGARD, LEE, JOHNSTON and JEFF. DAVIS. One account states that they are coming on Alexandria; another that they will approach *via* Chain Bridge and the upper fords of the Potomac; but all agree that they are coming right down on Washington. Our military gentlemen do not seem to be alarmed by these demonstrations.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The New-York Evangelical Alliance have established an agency in this City for the distribution of moral and religious information among the troops. The office of the agency is at No. 34 Four and a-half-street.

ACCEPTANCE OF TROOPS.

The Government has decided to accept companies as fast as organized, and to have them all sent to the seat of war, where they will be formed into regiments, and clothed and equipped. Orders to this effect were to-day transmitted to the Governors of all the States.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE, AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

A startling announcement, said to be based on the latest foreign dispatches, was published the other day, to the effect that France and England had formed an alliance with a view to combined action on the part of the two Governments towards the United States. I am enabled to state on the best authority that no such compact has been formed. Certainly neither the French, nor English Minister Resident here, has received intimation of any such procedure. The rumor probably grew out of a recent correspondence between the French and English Governments, of which I am able to give you the substance. The revelation, you will see, puts a decidedly new face on our views of European diplomacy.

Three weeks ago M. THOUVENEL, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, transmitted a note to the English Government, proposing that the two Cabinets come to a closer understanding with respect to the United States. To this note the English Cabinet sent a message asking for a more explicit statement. The reply received was a proposition that England should unite with France for the purpose of procuring, in the Autumn, a supply of tobacco and cotton from the United States. The English Government then responded that *it could enter into no such engagement*. Here ended this interchange of diplomatic notes. The correspondence, joined to other ominous facts, leave no doubt that NAPOLEON III. will be very willing to take advantage of a favorable opportunity to recognize the Southern Confederacy; while, on the other hand, the just and prudent course of England cannot but inspire respect.

It was no doubt the leaking out of some earlier portions of this correspondence which led to an item in the London *Post*, which was taken up and grossly perverted by your sensation cotemporary the *Herald*. The *Post* said, "an alliance, *it is believed, is about to be* formed;" the *Herald* made certainty out of conjecture, and stated that an alliance *had been* formed. The alliance has *not* been formed; and for this it is not France but England that we have to thank.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 18.

The statement in this correspondence, several days ago, that the Confederates were slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, with a view of entering Maryland, and encouraging and supporting the revolutionary spirit in that State, with ultimate designs on Washington, is now repeated with increased assurances of its truth, and with such evidences as cannot be disregarded.

With a view of meeting all possible contingencies which may arise in connection with this subject, the Administration has just issued the following important order, a prompt response to which, it is not doubted, will be given; thus at once securing the Capital against invasion, and at the same time affording additional confidence to the country of the earnestness of the Government in the protection of the general welfare:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this Department in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Maine and Michigan, will take notice of and conform promptly to the General Order this day directed to the Governors of the States above named, which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of ——:

By direction of the President of the United States, you are urgently requested to forward, or cause to be forwarded immediately, to the City of Washington, all volunteer regiments, or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under immediate control or by acceptances, issued direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped or uniformed or not.

The officers of each regimental organization that may not be full shall leave recruiting officers at their several rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible.

All officers of volunteer regiments on arriving will report to the Commanding General, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary for their comfort.

To insure the movements of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will please confer with, and aid all officers of independent regiments in such manner as may be necessary to effect the object in view. All clothing or supplies belonging to, or contracted for the several regiments, shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the Commanding General.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Among the latest appointments are Major-Gen. HALLOCK, of California, for the regular Army, and Col. GEORGE A. THOMAS, to be a Brigadier-General of volunteers. The former received a military education, and is experienced; and the latter is an Army officer, and attached to Gen. BANKS' Division.

All the Military Departments composed of the States of Delaware and Maryland and portions of Virginia, together with the City of Washington, have been united in one grand Department under the command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN. As a consequence Major-Gens. DIX and BANKS are thus placed in subordinate military position. Fortress Monroe is not included in this new arrangement.

The State Department has just issued the following notice, addressed

To all whom it may concern:

Until further notice, no person will be allowed to go abroad from a port of the United States without a passport, either from this Department or countersigned by the Secretary of State. Nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a Minister or Consul of the United States, or, if a foreigner, from his own Government, countersigned by such Minister or Consul.

This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad until a reasonable time shall have elapsed for it to become known in the country from which they may proceed.

A scouting party, under Lieut. GIBSON, composed of the Lincoln Cavalry, Capt. BOYD, while out to-day in the neighborhood of Patrick Church, some 12 miles from here, encountered a company of secession cavalry.

A slight skirmish ensued, during which Private IRWIN, belonging to Philadelphia, was killed. One of the Confederates was seen to fall from his horse, but his friends succeeded in carrying off his body.

Three men, representing themselves as belonging to the Empire Rangers of Louisiana, came to our pickets to-day. They left Richmond fourteen days ago. After a hearing, they were sent to Washington.

CAUSE OF MR. FAULKNER'S ARREST.

From the National Intelligencer.

We understand that Mr. FAULKNER received information from the War Department on Thursday last that he was detained as a hostage for the return of Messrs. HARRIS and MAGRAW, who went to the Confederate camp for the purpose of recovering the body of the late Col. CAMERON.

We are sure that our readers will be glad to learn that the arrest of this distinguished gentleman has not been prompted by any consideration relating to his personal demeanor as a citizen or as a foreign representative of the United States; and while it could have been wished, in justice to him and to the Government, that the grounds on which he is detained might have been sooner announced, we are sure that all will find fresh cause for condemning and deploring the harsh and inhumane proceedings towards Messrs. MAGRAW and HARRIS, which have thus reacted to the inconvenience and injury of the Ex-Minister.

Mr. FAULKNER is now lodged in comfortable quarters, and receives the cards of his friends; but is not permitted to have any further communication with them.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

THE NATIONAL ARMY SAFE AT ROLLA.

ROLLA, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 17.

The St. Louis *Republican's* correspondent furnishes the following items:

The forces engaged in the battle of Wilson's Creek reached their camping ground at a point eight miles south-west of here, to-day, where there is an abundance of water and other facilities for camp life.

Major STURGIS assumed command of the Army at a point 30 miles from Springfield, and had since conducted the retreat.

The Iowa First Regiment reached here to-day, and will proceed immediately to St. Louis and be disbanded, their term of enlistment having expired. The loss of this regiment was 13 killed, 134 wounded, 53 seriously, and eight mortally, and five missing.

Lieut.-Col. MERRITT, commanding the First Iowa Regiment, reports officially that the enemy brought into the field 14,000 well armed and disciplined troops, and 10,000 irregular troops, while our own force was only about 5,000 in the early part of the engagement, and considerably less than 4,000 for the concluding four hours of it.

Capt. EMMITT McDONALD, of the *habeas corpus* notoriety, arrived at Major STURGIS' camp this morning with a flag of truce, ostensibly to negotiate an exchange of prisoners and procure medical stores for the wounded on both sides. But it is strongly suspected that he is really acting as a spy. What action Major STURGIS will take in the matter is not known.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

My account of the great battle published this morning, being necessarily incomplete, as regards the interesting details connected therewith, I take this, the first opportunity to supply the deficiency.

First, I am fully satisfied from conversation with Gen. SIEGEL and Col. SALOMON, as well as from my own observation, that the Eastern Division did not make any attack until the roar of TOTTEN's Artillery announced that Gen. LYON was upon his ground. The battle then commenced at 6 o'clock and 10 minutes, and lasted until 11—Gen. LYON having been killed very soon after 9 o'clock.

Twice during the exhausting struggle, by seeming mutual consent, the hostile armies rested for nearly half an hour, after which the battle raged with increased vigor.

Capt. MANTER behaved with coolness and bravery.

Capt. MAURICE was hotly engaged, and showed that he knew how to face the music.

Capt. YATES was noted for his gallant bearing upon the field. I met him once, his face covered with powder, and the blood running from a slight scratch over the eye. He kept the field until ordered away.

Capt. STONE was actively and nobly engaged, pressing the enemy hard, and bravely driving him back from his position.

Capt. BURKE fought as only such men will, while no less than three bullets passed through his clothes. One, a spent ball struck his leg; another passed through his blouse, and a third passed in and out of the leg of his pants, without touching his body.

Capt. COLE fought bravely, and had his left lower jaw shattered, but, with his usual perseverance, had his face patched up, and was around the streets of Springfield in the evening.

Capt. MILLER, finding at one time late in the day, that it was impossible to gather his company together, called in men who were without officers, and made himself a very respectable command, while many of his men were lying bleeding and dying upon the ground.

Capt. RICHARDSON and both his Lieutenants, FISH and JOHNSON, were covered with powder and dust. The latter was once a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and lost his sword, but a platoon under Lieut. FISH gallantly rushed to his rescue, and the enemy, knocking him over with a gun, left him for dead, and withdrew. JOHNSON jumped up and mounted a bare-backed mule, and returned to our lines.

Capt. CAVENDER was undaunted, and after severe fighting, was wounded and compelled to retire.

Capt. GRATZ, the lamented officer who alone, of all the Captains in the Missouri First, fell dead upon the field, was in the thickest of the fight. He fell within a few feet of where Gen. LYON's horse was killed and Col. ANDREWS was wounded, and when I saw him, Dr. CORNYN was doing everything in his power to save his life.

Lieut. BROWN was wounded when they encountered the second regiment which was brought against them, but I do not think his wound was serious. I dismounted upon meeting him. MURPHY lifted him into the saddle, and I assisted him to a place of safety, he meanwhile cheering on those whom he met.

Other Lieutenants and many privates doubtless distinguished themselves, but these acts came more particularly under my especial notice.

At 11 o'clock the ambulances having been filled with our wounded were moved toward the city. The body of Gen. LYON had been placed in one of them, but without being uncovered no one knew that the remains of the gallant hero of Boonville and Camp Jackson were lying beneath that martial cloak, and it was unfortunately removed to give place to those who were wounded. It was afterwards obtained, and after being laid out and dressed in a uniform befitting his rank, I looked upon the pale face of the dead. An expression of painful embarrassment was plainly depicted upon his countenance—such an expression as I had noticed he had worn for several days.

On the way to the city I exchanged horses with Capt. CAVENDER, that he might have an easier riding animal, and afterwards gave that one up to a wounded soldier overtaken upon the road.

Arriving at Springfield about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a large number of wagons were at once sent out to the field of battle, to bring in our wounded, and were kept busy until long after midnight, at which time the hospital had received about 120, the Baily House had been turned into a receptacle for our wounded, and the Methodist Church had also been filled, the two latter buildings holding probably 250 or 300. Dr. WHITE was busily attending the Iowa, at the Baily House, while Drs. FRANKLIN, DAVIS, SMITH, MELCHER, CORNYN and SCHENCK, were busily engaged at different places in the city.

Col. ANDREWS was slightly wounded when I last saw him, but was afterwards wounded again, and how seriously I am unable to say.

As soon as possible, after reaching the city, a council was held, and it was decided to move at once towards Rolla. Gen. SIEGEL now assumed command, and before daylight on Sunday morning the Army, with a very long baggage train, moved out of the city. The reporters, meanwhile, determined to push through at once to St. Louis without waiting to witness the anticipated attack of the enemy. On the road to Rolla we passed scores of families moving away from the vicinity of Springfield. Of course the product of their farms will be taken for the support of the rebel Army.

It now remains to be seen whether the Government will recognize the necessity of sending troops into the Southwest. Thirty thousand men should at once be placed in Springfield, and McCULLOCH and PRICE, with their traitorous minions, driven from the State before they have time to recover from the terrible shock given them by Gen. LYON. His blood calls aloud for vengeance upon the rebels. Open two routes to the Southwest and keep them constantly crowded with troops. Protect the Union element of Springfield, Mt. Vernon, Ozark, and Greenfield, and they will furnish a dozen six-months regiments for the United States service. Leave them as they are and you will see the arms now in the hands of Home Guards taken from them, the enemy advancing upon your city and threatening your capital. B.

REBEL LOSS AT BULL RUN.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, in narrating the achievements of the Eighth Georgia Regiment at Bull Run, closes a graphic account of their valorous conduct under the fire of the National troops as follows: "At length they withdrew from the fight. Their final rally was with some 60 men of the 600 they took in. Balaklava tells no more heroic tale than this: 'Into the valley of death marched the six hundred.' As they retired, they passed Gen. BEAUREGARD. He drew aside, fronted, raised his hat, and said: 'I salute the Eighth Georgia with my hat off.'"

After the retirement of this remnant of the Eighth Regiment, the *Dispatch* goes on to tell how the Georgia Seventh was brought up to sustain the position they had occupied, and how bravely they fought; but it appears that they were slaughtered very much in the same manner, the Colonel (BARTOW) being killed immediately upon taking position. These detailed accounts of the losses sustained by each regiment show a much greater loss of the rebels than the papers which publish them have ever been willing to admit in the aggregate. Here are over 500 Georgians admitted have been killed, while the Louisianians claim to have lost over 300, and the South Carolina Legion, whose Colonel was wounded and their Lieutenant-Colonel killed, are officially reported to have been completely "cut up," and to have had more than 200 killed and wounded. The North Carolina Regiment lost 110 men, and every other regiment suffered more or less; and yet the rebel authorities claim that their loss was less than that of the Union Army!

The following is an extract from a letter received in Boston, from a Virginia lady, now residing in Washington:

"Senator JOHNSON's friend, ——, of Tennessee, is now stopping with us, his brother with MARY. They are both so earnest in the Union cause, risking their lives, property, and everything earthly, that we feel much interested in them. On his way from Tennessee, —— traveled part of the way with a Georgian who had been at the battle of Bull Run, and, mistaking him for a Secessionist, talked freely with him. He says Southerners are astonished at the Northern troops; they fight like tigers; so steady, so cool. A Louisiana regiment, the 'Chain-Gang Regiment,' brought off, to my knowledge, but twelve men; an Alabama and a Georgia regiment were nearly annihilated. In fact, he says: 'Sir, it was a victory on the part of our troops, but a dear bought one. You know they will not allow any paper or individual to publish over 3,000 killed and wounded; but I *know* positively that it was fully 8,000, and a few more such victories would break us up.'"

FIGHTING EXPECTED IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

It is known that brisk fighting is expected yet in Western Virginia, before the present campaign shall close. The people expect it; the soldiers expect it; it is shrewdly surmised that Gen. ROSECRANS expects and is preparing for it. On what is this expectation based?

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, of the rebel Army, is now in the mountains, at the head of the rebel forces, menacing the Cheat Mountain Gaps. So much may be accepted. I do not give this as mere flying—or even probable—rumor, as I was compelled to do two days ago. I am not permitted to state all the facts in the case—"military necessity," you know, and the recent "compact," by which the military and the Press are to get along so lovingly—but I may say that the authorities here *know* that five days ago Gen. LEE was in personal command of the rebel troops, and that his head-quarters were then at Huntersville, about thirty miles southwest from the Gaps. Since then, little doubt is left that he has removed to Monterey, not more than twenty-five miles, in an air line, southeast from the Gaps, and on the direct pike to Beverly.

Gen. LEE then, the first in reputation, and probably in ability, of the four Major-Generals in the Confederate Army, has been sent to take command of the division moving against Western Virginia. It has not been without a purpose that DAVIS has detached the ablest of his Generals from Richmond, and from his Army of the Potomac. What that purpose may be will form a fitting subject for the speculators at home. To me I confess it still seems, despite his ten thousand men and his rumored reinforcements, that LEE's movement is intended only for an effective feint. Manifestly, the more National troops can be diverted from the Grand Army at Washington, by keeping up constant alarm along the border, threatening an attack here and an attack there keeping the loyal troops on the march and the loyal officers ever on the *qui vive*, the more effectually can the rebels prepare for the "forward movement" east of the mountains, which they must know that the Autumn will bring.

Yet, on the other hand, there are many reasons why the rebels should intend a real attempt to drive us from the sacred soil of Virginia. There are the most serious stains that their otherwise victorious arms have received; there is the most galling presence of the invading Yankees; there is the burning desire to quash the new State Government at Wheeling; there is the immense moral advantage of holding the Western half of Virginia; the encouragement given by the secession leaders of this section now congregated at Richmond; the ease with which a people familiar with the country, and with a large friendly element in the population can hold these mountain fastnesses, if they can only once be regained.

"On the whole," we may conclude with the inimitable Sir ROGER DE COVERLEY, that "much may be said on both sides;" and so, may leave the determination of the question whether the rebels under LEE really intend to try forcing their way into Western Virginia or not, to the developments of the future, which alone can settle it.

Of course the country is full of the wildest rumors concerning LEE's movements. Some of them have a seed-grain of truth, others are not hampered in that way at all. Thus I have heard, among the current talk of the people, that LEE is advancing with two columns, one of five, the other of seven thousand men; that they are now in the mountains near the Gaps, and are trying to cut a new road through; that LEE has had a personal interview with REYNOLDS; that he has sought an exchange of prisoners; that he has served a notice on the loyal troops to quit the country, and the like. To attempt winnowing the falsehood from the truth in such a mass would be an idle effort.

There is one rumor, however, that is significant. Three days ago, in first alluding to the presence of LEE beyond the Cheat Mountain Gaps, I expressed the belief that if he did make an attempt to enter this country, he would hardly try to storm the fortified Cheat Mountain Gaps, but would endeavor to cut a new road over what has been supposed an impassable mountain range, and make a flank movement on the forces that were awaiting his attack in front. Then, little or nothing was said of his movements, but now the air is thick with rumors that he *is* cutting a road through the mountains; that he is delaying till he can draw our forces to the Gaps; that he may then make a rapid rush *past* them, to Beverly, and hurry on to Grafton and the key to our railroad communication.

Of this plan—if plan it be—and of our movements to resist it, or any other attempt that the enemy may make, it need only be said that Gen. ROSECRANS is supposed to be maturing ample preparations.

Meanwhile the reviving hopes of the Secessionists may be observed in an infallible barometer. Those who are familiar with the Phillippa, Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain campaign, will remember what an outburst of guerrilla fighting there was through all this section of Western Virginia just before the more serious operations began.

Already something of the same kind is beginning to be noticeable again. Every day or two we hear of some of our men being shot at from behind the bushes by the roadside; but yesterday a teamster told me of being fired upon while driving a United States team between here and Weston, and to-day there come stories of a skirmish between a handful of our men and a band of native Secessionists, but a dozen miles from here, on the road to Pruntytown, in which several are said to have been killed. Of this last affair I have been unable yet to procure any reliable particulars, but will endeavor to send them by telegraph to-night.

We still continue the pleasant amusement of shooting our own men—by "unavoidable accidents," of course! The other day, a poor fellow belonging to the Third Virginia Regiment was sent home, shot dead by a stupid picket, not half a mile from town. And to give *éclat* to this miserable end of a soldier's life, he was wrapped in the national colors, as if that could atone for his murder by his friends. When will volunteers learn that they are armed with weapons that sometimes kill, and that it is not always safe to conclude that anybody whom a sentry happens to see moving in the darkness is necessarily a rebel who must be shot? Excepting in the fighting at Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill, I firmly believe that we have outdone the enemy, thus far in the campaign in Western Virginia, in killing our own men.

The Second German Regiment, Col. MOORE, is winning golden opinions here. It is already well drilled, the men look and act like soldiers, and *they are always at work*. Here is the grand secret: they want to learn, their officers are competent to teach them, and they go into this business well understanding that it is not a Summer's frolic, that it *is* business, and of the sternest kind, and that the men who work the hardest and make the best preparations will come out with the most success and the most laurels.

Col. MOORE himself has not yet, I believe, arrived. He took four of his companies away from the regiment at Parkersburgh, to settle some Secessionists who were giving trouble at a little town called Enterprise, some twenty-two miles from Parkersburgh. Preparations are going on here for making this the great military depôt for the Army of Occupation. I can scarcely see why Clarksburgh should be preferred for such a purpose to Grafton, where the railroad facilities are unquestionably so much better, but there are doubtless good reasons for it. A large warehouse is now almost completed, about one hundred and seventy-five feet long, by a hundred broad, to be used for commissary stores.

THE INCREASED PAY.

The following is the Act to increase the pay of the privates in the regular Army, and of the volunteers in the service of the United States, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted, &c., That the pay of the privates in the Regular Army and Volunteers in the service of the United States be thirteen dollars per month for three years from and after the passage of this Act, and until otherwise fixed by law.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Ohio and other Volunteers," approved July 24, 1861, be, and the same are hereby, extended to all volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, whether for one, two or three years, or for and during the war.

SEC. 3. That all the acts, proclamations and orders of the President of the United States, after the 4th of March, 1861, respecting the Army and Navy of the United States, and calling out or relating to the militia, or volunteers from the States, are hereby approved, and in all respects legalized and made valid, to the same intent, and with the same effect, as if they had been issued and done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States.

WESTCHESTER FAIR FOR THE WAR.

KATONAH, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 16.

The Soldiers' Fair, inaugurated by the ladies of Katonah, and the town of Bedford, passed off pleasantly, and proved a complete success, supplying an ample fund for the prosecution of their labors.

The details were well arranged, and it was largely attended by the residents of the neighborhood for miles around, and by visitors from Lake Mahopac and Waccabuc.

The fair closed in the evening with an auction sale of the articles undisposed of, and Judge ROBERTSON read a note from Mr. JAY, inclosing an extract of a letter from Mrs. LINCOLN, in reference to the havelocks sent to Washington, which had been presented by her to the Second, Ninth, Twenty-seventh and Tammany Regiments from New-York. They had been received thankfully and with cheers.

The spirit exhibited at the Fair showed a stern determination to sustain the Government against the armed rebels of the South, and their disloyal sympathizers at the North, no matter under what pretence they veil their treachery. It indicated also the deep anxiety of the people of this section for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and for the prompt arrest of traitors at the Capital and throughout the country, as an essential step towards the success of our arms, and the vindication of the nation's honor.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Already the new order of the War Department, directing regular soldiers to be enlisted like volunteers, for three years, has exercised a marked influence on recruiting here. Last week more than double the number of men of the week previous were accepted, and sent over to Governor's Island. The Cavalry rendezvous still keeps ahead, so that detachments go to Carlisle now twice as often as they did formerly. Thirty-two men joined the old regiments in the City last week, about twenty of whom were sent to Fort Columbus for drill and regimental muster. The new Twelfth Regiment is fast assuming strength.

It has several offices open for recruits, and its head-quarters, at Fort Hamilton, may soon be able to report one battalion at all events. The officers are working hard to have the regiment "in fighting condition" before November. There is some talk of continuing a dépôt at Fort Hamilton—English fashion—to keep the current wants of the corps always supplied. The Fourteenth Regiment, whose head-quarters is at Trumbull, Conn., is probably fuller at present than any of those authorized by Congress lately. The new cavalry regiment, which is concentrating at Pittsburgh, Penn., has over 200 men at present, and is enlisting very fast. The progress of the new artillery regiment is not so rapid as that of the others, but the new three years' law will doubtless help it considerably.

The Navy is still increasing. No less than 150 seamen shipped in Cherry and South streets last week, and detachments from Buffalo, Erie, and New-Bedford, have joined their respective receiving ships. There are now over 1,200 men on board the *North Carolina* at Brooklyn, probably 1,500 on the *Ohio* at Boston, about 600 in Philadelphia, some 500 at Portsmouth, and probably as many at other places, so that we have ready for instant service the manual material for seven or eight men-of-war. In fact, our receiving ships, instead of being chiefly receptacles for invalids, as those in England are, constitute a useful naval reserve, which can be filled up and drawn from when necessity requires us to do so; and if our demand now probably exceeds the supply, the fact is owing more to the magnitude of the former than to the shortcomings of the latter. There are the following National forces in this neighborhood to-day:

	Men
Governor's Island	280
Fort Hamilton (regulars)	720
North Carolina Receiving-ship	1,250
Marine Barracks	270
Vessels in the stream	200
Total	2,720

The steam gunboat *Monticello*, recently rechartered by the Government, sailed from the Navy-yard for Fortress Monroe on Saturday. She took out a large mail for the Chesapeake flotilla, and several necessaries for the vessels of that fleet. She is to be subject to orders from the Commander of the Norfolk Division of the blockade squadron.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The Sixteenth Regiment of Massachusetts enlisted for the war, arrived in this City yesterday *via* the Fall River route. The regiment has been for some time encamped at North Cambridge, near Boston, and during its march through the latter city on Saturday morning, was most enthusiastically greeted. They number 1,040 men, and have 117 horses, 32 wagons, and several ambulances. They are armed with Enfield rifles, and have 60,000 rounds of ball-cartridges. Their canteens, haversacks, knapsacks, and in fact, all their arms and equipments are of excellent quality, and the regiment, as a whole, is equal to any yet sent forth by the old Bay State to do battle for the Union. They are provided with an excellent band, also enlisted for the war. They carry five prisoners with them—deserters from other regiments. The following are the officers:

Colonel—Powell T. Wyman, Boston; Lieutenant-Colonel—George A. Meacham, Cambridge; Major—Daniel S. Lamson, Boston; Adjutant—Waldo Merriam, Boston; Quartermaster—Edward M. Livermore, Cambridge; Surgeon—C. C. Jewett; Assistant Surgeon—Edward A. Whiston, Framingham; Chaplain—A. B. Fuller, Watertown. Co. A, Cambridge—Captain, Samuel W. Richardson; First Lieutenant, Samuel McKeever; Second Lieutenant, George H. Howard. Co. B, Holliston—Captain, James M. Mason; First Lieutenant, Wm. A. Amory, Brookline; Second Lieutenant, Lysander Flagg. Co C, Groton—Captain, Leander G. King; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Hinds; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Metcalf. Co. D—Captain, Patrick S. Proctor; First Lieutenant, David Roach, Lowell; Second Lieutenant, James D. Wyman. Co. E—Captain, John Wiley, S. Reading; First Lieutenant, James R. Darracott, Boston. Co. F—Captain, Charles R. Johnson, Lexington; First Lieutenant, C. Mayo, Roxbury; Second Lieutenant, Payson E. Tucker, Cambridge; Orderly Sergeant, Jos. S. Hills. Co. G—Captain, Thomas O'Hara; First Lieutenant, —Dallas; Second Lieutenant, J. B. Thompson. Co. H, Waltham—Captain, Gardner Banks; First Lieutenant, W. A. Smith; Second Lieutenant, F. P. H. Rogers; Co. I—Captain, Henry T. Lawson, Newton; First Lieutenant, John B. Brown, Ipswich; Second Lieutenant, Lothrop Wright. Co. K, Watertown—Captain, Henry C. Lindley; First Lieutenant, Stephen E. Meserve; Second Lieutenant, Francis W. Hilton.

The Colonel of the regiment and a majority of the staff and line officers are graduates of West Point. Quartermaster LIVERMORE is a son of Hon. ISAAC LIVERMORE, of Cambridge, and Gov. BANKS, (now Gen. BANKS,) has a brother in the regiment in the person of Capt. GARDNER BANKS, of Company H. Altogether the regiment is better officered, probably, than any volunteer regiment that has yet enlisted for the war. The regiment did not arrive until noon yesterday, and proceeded directly to Jersey City before landing. Owing, probably, to the uncertainty with regard to the time of their arrival, the usual deputation of the Sons of Massachusetts was not present to receive them. They were met, however, by Mr. A. A. COFFIN, who, in the absence of the regular agent, Mr. FRANK E. HOWE, had been deputed to attend to their wants, and who had completed arrangements for their transportation to Washington. After receiving the congratulations of the citizens of Jersey City, and partaking of a lunch from the rations which they carried with them, they took the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, at 3 P. M., for Washington *via* Philadelphia and Baltimore.

BURIAL OF CAPT. SILVA OF THE SECOND REGIMENT FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

Yesterday, Capt. MANUEL SILVA, of the Second Regiment Firemen Zouaves, who died suddenly on Thursday last, was interred at Greenwood. The funeral *cortége* moved from the late residence of the deceased, No. 166 New Canal-street, shortly after 1 o'clock. In the mournful procession were members of Peterson Engine Company No. 31, of which deceased was a member, a number of the Masonic fraternity, and a detachment of the Second Regiment of Firemen Zouaves. The late Capt. SILVA was only 30 years of age, and was much respected by all who knew him.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

This regiment is progressing very rapidly towards its complete organization. Four companies have been mustered in, and three more will be this week. Their camp is at Scarsdale, near White Plains, and is peculiarly distinguished by its beautiful location and admirable neatness. The whole regiment has been ordered to proceed to Washington as soon as their uniforms are completed. Col. DAVIES will proceed to organize the remaining companies immediately at his head-quarters, No. 648 Broadway.

APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE STATE.

ALBANY, Sunday, Aug. 18.

Senator HILLHOUSE of Geneva, Ontario County, has been tendered the office of Adjutant-General, and it is understood has accepted, and will enter on the duties of his office to-morrow.

The appointment is one likely to give good satisfaction, for Mr. HILLHOUSE is known to possess unusual qualifications for the position.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAIRO, Thursday, Aug. 15—4 A. M.

When I left Cape Girardeau yesterday noon, the force of four companies of infantry under Lieut.-Col. ERWIN, and one piece of CAMPBELL's Artillery, sent out by Col. MARSH on Monday to look after the rebels in the vicinity of Benton and Hamburgh, had not returned. As the enemy were reported in strong force in that direction, there is much anxiety manifested in their behalf. Lieut. A. M. RANDALL, U. S. A., having mounted the four 24-pounders at the Cape, gave them a trial yesterday, firing three shotted guns, the balls being carried two and a half miles. The steamers *January* and *Belle Memphis* discharged a large lot of stores at the Cape, for Col. MARSH's command.

GIL PHILLIN, a private in Company A, Sixth Missouri Regiment, broke guard on Tuesday night, and when found in a saloon, assaulted a couple of men detailed for his arrest with a knife. He was instantly shot, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. He will die. ALEXANDER LATTA, a private in Company D, same regiment, arrested Judge REANY, residing a few miles back of the Cape, the same night, who was discharged after a hearing by Col. MARSH. A rebel flag was found in his possession, notwithstanding he claims that he is opposed to the doctrine of secession. Last week he was chosen Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Cape Girardeau County.

Cairo is again alive with excitement, and all kinds of rumors of an immediate attack on Bird's Point. Early on Monday morning, Orderly J. W. CARSON, of Chicago, with two of LAWLER's men, crossed over to Bird's Point, laid out in the woods all night, and went out beyond Charleston on the day following, on a scouting expedition, and captured three of the mounted enemy—one known as "Black Hawk," noted for driving Union men from Price's Landing, Mo. Another proved to be a member of the Mississippi Artillery corps, under PILLOW. They reported a scouting party of the enemy, 150 strong, not over half a mile, perhaps not more than sixty yards, distant from where they were captured, in a thick piece of woods. The Mississippian is in the hospital, and the other two in the guard-house.

Two scouts, sent out by Col. LAWLER three weeks since, dressed in citizens' clothes, were taken prisoners near Columbus, Ky., and sent down to Union City, and there kept until PILLOW advanced on New-Madrid, and set to work on the intrenchments. On Saturday last, they were released by order of Gen. PILLOW, as they say, on the ground that nothing could be proved against them. They arrived here on Monday, and reported that PILLOW had left New-Madrid with his whole force, on nine steamers. The knowing ones surmise it was a feint on the part of PILLOW to give false information. Intelligence reached here yesterday that PILLOW, after being absent six hours, returned to New-Madrid with his entire force. Fifty cavalry, principally from Centralia, left Bird's Point on a scouting expedition Tuesday night, proceeding towards Charleston. Early yesterday morning, beyond the latter point they came upon a large body of rebel cavalry. Finding they were too strong, they retreated on Charleston, and in passing through the town, encountered a strong force of rebel infantry, and had to cut their way through, four or five men being missing. Lieut. TUFTS was in command of the expedition. JEFF. THOMPSON was reported in Charleston last night with 400 men—150 cavalry, and the balance infantry. It is the intention of the rebels to fortify the little town of Sikestown, beyond Charleston. Two days since PILLOW sent word to remove all the women and children. He has dug wells from New-Madrid to Charleston in order to supply water for his troops. His force is estimated at 17,000. A spy, or rather Union man, from Commerce, came in yesterday, reporting rebel scouting parties all along from that point to Price's Landing. The whole country for twenty or thirty miles around, is swarming with rebels, who are getting more defiant daily, and who say Bird's Point will be cleaned out.

By order of Gen. FREMONT, some of the Illinois regiments embarked this morning for Herculaneum, a landing on the Mississippi, and Iron Mountain Railroad, twenty-five miles below St. Louis, to reinforce Col. BLAND, who is threatened at Ironton, and probably also, Gen. LYON's command. Gen. PRENTISS, who was at St. Louis last night, will meet and take charge of the expedition—Col. OGLESBY being in command at Cairo and Bird's Point. Col. LAWLER's regiment is at Bird's Point. The gun-boats *Conestoga* and *Lexington* were ordered and arrived here from Mound City last night, and will be held in readiness for action.

Prince Napoleon in the West.

CLEVELAND, Sunday, Aug. 18.

Prince NAPOLEON and suite arrived here last night, and took rooms at the Angier House. They sail for Lake Superior to-morrow evening, on the steamer *North Star*.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, from Washington; Hon. Philip Dorsheimer, State Treasurer of Buffalo; J. Pitman, of Detroit; J. W. Stanton, of Stonington; Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Louder, and Lawrence Grinell, of New-Bedford, are at the Astor House.

Maj. C. H. Fry, U. S. A.; Capt. Mayer, U. S. A.; Col. Ewing, of Indiana; J. S. Bruce, of Kentucky, and Joseph Warren, of Oswego, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. R. Holloway, Secretary to the Governor of Indiana; Chas. S. Stewart and lady, of Boston; Geo. A. Wilcox, of Detroit; George B. Rogers and family, of Boston, and W. R. Borr, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. W. McDougall, of California; A. D. Hunt, of Louisville, Ky.; S. McClellan, of Wheeling, Va.; Samuel Downer, of Boston, and James Kidd, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. John Ewen, of Troy, N. Y.; Capt. Haworth, of England, and Mrs. Christy, of England, are at the Everett House.

H. Wikoff, of Washington; T. D. Johnston, of Baltimore, and Mr. Remington, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

New-Jersey.

INCREASED RAILROAD FACILITIES.—The work of constructing the Hoboken and Newark Railroad is going forward rapidly, and those who should be well informed on the subject, assert that it will be in operation in two or three months. The passenger and freight depôts, engine houses, &c., for this road, are to be built on the grounds of the Atlantic Garden. The ground for the purpose has already been broken, and the work is to be pushed rapidly forward. The new road, when completed, will be of great advantage to the residents of Newark, Bloomfield, Orange, Milburn, Morristown, and other places on the line of the road. It is also intended, at an early day, to build a branch of the Hoboken and Newark Railroad, which will still better accommodate those residing in the central and southern sections of Newark. These increased railroad facilities are of the utmost importance to the people living on the lines of the proposed routes, and should certainly receive, as we learn they do, the warmest encouragement of all persons interested. To the City of Hoboken the concentration of the several railroad lines is an advantage that the people seem fully to appreciate by extending to the enterprise every possible encouragement. And for so doing they will doubtless be well repaid in the future prosperity of the city.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

It is not often that we find an English writer discussing American affairs with sufficient accuracy of facts and liberality of sentiment to command respect on this side of the Atlantic. But in *Slavery and Secession in America*, by THOS. ELLISON, F. S. S., a book published in England, and by an English author, we find a marked exception. It proposes to give a historical sketch of the introduction and growth of Slavery in the States, its development as a political element in the Union, and the successive steps by which it gained control of the National Government, and dictated its policy from the acquisition of the Louisiana territory in 1803, down to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854.

Having reached and recorded the defeat of the Slave-Power in the election of Mr. LINCOLN, the volume before us proceeds to group together, in a compact and effective order, the events of the secession movement, in which the miserable part played by the Buchanan Administration is given over to just infamy. The various attempts of Congressional pacification are fairly presented, and the moderate and forbearing, but yet firm policy of President LINCOLN, brought out in a just and strong light.

The latter part of the work, devoted to the unsafe tenure of his sceptre by "King Cotton," in the Southern States, either with or without successful secession, and to the general consideration of Slavery as a moral and political element in the American Government, will be found up to the mark of economical science and enlightened conscience of the present day.

While the subjects treated of are far too vast to be exhausted, or even fully presented in a volume of the limits of this one, it must be admitted that so satisfactory a summary of the origin and character of the issues involved in the great American rebellion, as this book of Mr. ELLISON'S presents, has not been published this side the Atlantic. It is animated by a genuine sympathy with the cause of Freedom, does full justice to the long-continued forbearance of the North under the incessant provocations of the slave oligarchy, and presents the intolerant and intolerable spirit of human Slavery in the Southern States, in a light not calculated to win for it the slightest regard from the enlightened nations of the world. We think the circulation of the book in England would be productive of immense good at the present time, in preparing the people of that country to check instantly and forcibly the insane effort that their Government may make to espouse the cause of the rebel Confederacy.

—To declare that *Great Expectations*, DICKENS' last work, is also his best, would be somewhat hazardous, inasmuch as that those who have trembled with delight over the pages of *Oliver Twist* and *David Copperfield* will remain firm in the belief that such books cannot be *bettered*, even by the author, wilfully resenting any attempt to convince them to the contrary. It is fortunate, therefore, that we can refer the incredulous to the book itself—if "seeing is believing," reading can prove no less so.

The former and more popular works of DICKENS are to be regarded as successions of sketches, rather than as completed and harmonious wholes. The plot was in every instance made subordinate to the characters. Amid the quaint touches of humor, the shrewd observation of actualities, and the all-pervading pathos with which DICKENS imbued his creations, we forgot to follow the thread of the story; and a critical examination at its close invariably assured us that at times the author had also forsaken the clue. It was the embarrassment of riches exemplified. In *Great Expectations*, however, DICKENS has mastered his wealth. He disburses his treasures as liberally as ever, but more judiciously. We have the same powerful delineations of character, the same strength and glory of color, the same vigorous contrasts of light and shade, but the whole is better managed; regard is had for the picture in its entirety, as well as for the effect of particular portions of the canvas. And the consequence is, that the work is one to challenge criticism.

It would be difficult to improve the plot in its conception, more difficult still to say in what manner it might have been better managed. From the introduction of the story, where we find "Pip" and his convict in the churchyard, until the moment that we take leave of them, the plot progresses in so natural and apparently unstudied a manner, that the reader asks himself in vain: What should the author have added, what should he have taken away? Our interest is enlisted at the first tap of expectancy, nor is it dismissed the service until the completion of the volume.

A new round of characters has been created, and much of their conversation is quotable. "Barkis," "Mrs. Gamp," the respected "Mr. Pecksniff," and other of our old acquaintances must look to their laurels. We have an especial favorite in "Joe Gargery," good, honest, tender-hearted, strong-armed "Joe," with his confused English, but his ever unconfused notions of right and wrong, and his unfailing devotion to vacillating and rather unworthy "Pip." "Is that you, dear Joe?" asks the latter when he wakes from a trance of fever, to find a strong hand clasping his emaciated digits. "Which it air, Pip, old chap," replies the ever constant "Joe." How we sympathize with the patient man while his impatient spouse is "on the ram-page," and how we think that her punishment would have been a deserved one had the villainous "Orlick" dealt stripes instead of that brutal blow which spoilt "a fine figure of a woman, she were, Pip." *Apropos* of this "Orlick," his is the most unartistic character in the book, and also the most unnecessary. For his crime there seems no adequate motive, and we rather suspect he is brought on the stage simply to be used as a means, in the hand of Providence, for delivering the worthy "Joe" from the troublesome "rampages" of his wife. "Miss Havisham," in a literal sense, may be objected to as an exaggerated and impossible character. The faded and withered bridal dress, the accessory stocking,—worn unwashed and unremoved for years,—the mouldering bridal feast, the apartments whence the light of day and the faintest approach to a breath of fresh air were so carefully excluded, all these musty luxuries would have been swept away by friends and physicians even at the cost of a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*. The faded bridal silk would have been exchanged for wholesome flannel, the stockings would have been changed, and a general ventilation and fumigation of the apartments effected. But we fancy the author did not mean that the accessories with which he shrouded this lady should be literally understood. The withered and moldering surroundings are typical; they indicate that the woman's life was in the past; that the current of her life, all pulsations of her heart in sympathy with the outer world, stopped when the clocks in the house were stopped by her command, on the bridal morning, so long ago.

In *Great Expectations* we joy to find that the cunning hand which drew "Little Nell," and so many other pleasant portraitures of the brain, is not yet paralyzed, and that we may look forward to additional pleasures from the same source. The mine is not exhausted,—its boundless wealth becomes now plainly apparent, and we await with greater expectations than before what the future shall unearth. An illustrated edition of the book is published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, of Philadelphia.

—The name of TROLLOPE is not a pleasant one in American ears. It is associated with memories of the strong-minded but somewhat coarse-mannered lady who, some years ago, gave the world her "Impressions of us." "We people" in a manner not at all flattering to the national pride,—playing the Dickens with us in a most exaggerated manner, without having that gentleman's claim upon our love and esteem. And yet, despite the disfavor in which the mother is held, the son has found many friends this side the Atlantic. The HARPERS give place to his productions in their library of select novels, and even run his stories through their Magazine in serial form. Consequently Mr. TROLLOPE has good reason to infer that we have set aside the Mosaic vendetta, and do not visit the sins of the father—or rather the mother—upon the children. It may be that the author has now our good favor, by merit, and that no praise accrues to us on the score of concession. He is an industrious writer and labors as assiduously to make us familiar with the peculiar strata of society, in which he is ever delving, as though he were in the interest of all the respectability of England. It is in parlors and comfortable manses that Mr. TROLLOPE has his most familiar home. He only seems to be familiar with human nature in its repose,—of the breadth and depth of passion, and the logic of circumstances he has a very limited idea. He sympathizes ardently with all the conventionalities and proprieties of life, and is never very ready to forgive or depart from them. In *Framley Parsonage*, the last of his works—for which we are indebted to the ready press of the HARPERS—we are made acquainted with the trials and troubles of a young clergyman, who indulged in the somewhat unclerical luxury of indorsing a bill for a friend, and in consequence came very near having a Sheriff'a execution levied on his furniture. This disgrace is happily spared by the intervention of a dowager patron; the clergyman's sister, a very nice sort of a girl—nay, more, a perfect brick, and worth a dozen of her brother—eventually marries the dowager's son and heir, from whom she has been separated, through the main part of the story, by the stupidity of several and the sharpness of others, and in the end all are very happy, as they ought to have been in the beginning. The book will interest, if the reader skips judiciously, whenever he finds the author growing diffuse and imitative.

—In *Seasons with the Sea-Horses*, published by the HARPERS, we have a delightful book of adventures in the Northern Seas. The author, JAMES LAMONT, Esq., F. G. S., in company with Lord DAVID KENNEDY, chartered a sloop in Norway and took a Summer-season at Spitzbergen in place of at Baden Baden. The result is the most pleasant chronicle of a sporting tour that we have met with for years. In GORDON CUMMINGS' exploits there was something revolting; he seemed to kill merely for the sake of killing, slaughtering lions and elephants apparently but for the pleasure of seeing them bleed. Our Spitzbergen friends, on the contrary, utilized their sport. With a hardy crew they went in chase of walrus and seal, bear and deer, killing no game that they could not secure, destroying no life that did not go towards paying the expenses of the voyage. The style in which these adventures are told is eminently attractive. It has a certain crispiness and snap and sparkle that seems to partake of the boreal regions. If ever JOHN LAMONT, Esq., F. G. S., again goes seal and walrus hunting, if not "there to see," may we at least be here to read.

—To the Harpers, also, the public are indebted for the reprint of another most instructive and entertaining book, the *Carthage and Her Remains*, of Dr. N. DAVIS, F. R. G. S. &c. Much of interest attaches to the old city of DIDO, whither Æneas was driven by opposing winds and currents, and whence that pious navigator set sail with favoring breezes to bear him on to fortune, scarcely casting back his eyes to the pyre where the noble queen lay burning. The city upon which the crust of centuries had gathered is now undergoing a resurrection, and its secrets, sifted from the sands, are brought forth to the light of day. Coins and medals, marbles with their Punic inscriptions, curious vases and sculptured urns are brought from the bowels of the ruined city, so fresh and unbroken comparatively that one can scarcely realize that so many years have rolled by since the cry went up in the Roman Senate *Delenda est Carthago*. By the aid of the numerous illustrations, in addition to the interesting narrative description of Dr. DAVIS, the reader is enabled to form a very fair idea of the Carthage of the present day as contrasted with Carthage in her glory.

—A second series of *The Recreations of a Country Parson*—the first of which met so very favorable a reception a few months since—is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. The parson discourses in a desultory way of a variety of things, without being at all guilty of sermonizing. We gather from the volume that the recreations of country parsons are pleasanter than they are commonly supposed to be; that in the matter of enjoyment they have a decided advantage over their city brethren.

—The bulkiest if not the best book of the season is *Positive Facts, Without a Shadow of a Doubt*; a series of extracts from all sorts of authors on all sorts of subjects, compiled by MICHAEL GEORGE DUIONAN. In an age when everything uncertain is at a discount, and everything positive at a premium, facts established beyond a shadow of a doubt would seem to be well worth laying hold of. A reference to the list of authors convinces us that some of the facts are compiled from rather antiquated sources, but they may be none the worse for all that. It is not always the newest truths that are best.

—A beautiful edition of DRAKE'S *American Flag*, illustrated from original drawings by DARLEY, is printed by JAMES G. GREGORY. It is a companion for the *Star Spangled Banner*, issued in like form some time since, and the publication of which, we are pleased to find, has proved a success. Now that the new National Songs have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, we must solace ourselves and soothe our patriotism with the old.

Something for Democrats to Read—Senator Douglas on the War.

A friend of Senator DOUGLAS has handed to the *National Intelligencer* for publication a copy of the following letter from him on the state of the country:

CHICAGO, Friday, May 10, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Being deprived of the use of my arms for the present by a severe attack of rheumatism, I am compelled to avail myself of the services of an amanuensis in reply to your two letters:

It seems that some of my friends are unable to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise, with the hope of averting the horrors of war, and those urged in support of the Government and the flag of our country, *when war is being waged against the United States with the avowed purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union and a total destruction of its Government.*

All hope of compromise with the Cotton States was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—*not even if we would furnish them with a blank sheet of paper and permit them to inscribe their own terms.*

Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina, and the Border States, and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to these loyal States would create a Union party in the Cotton States, which would be powerful enough at the ballot-box to destroy the Revolutionary Government, and bring those States back into the Union by the voice of their own people. This hope was cherished by Union men North and South, and was never abandoned until war was levied at Charleston and the authoritative announcement made by the Revolutionary Government at Montgomery, that the secession flag should be planted upon the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and a proclamation issued *inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United States.*

These startling facts, in connection with the boastful announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transferred from the cotton fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North, furnish conclusive evidence that it was *the fixed purpose of the Secessionists utterly to destroy the Government of our Fathers and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.*

In view of this stats of facta *there was but one path of duty left to patriotic men.* It was not a party question, nor a queation involving partisan policy; *it was a question of Government or no Government; country or no country*; and hance it became the imperative duty of every Union man, every friend of constitutional liberty, *to rally to the support of our common country, its Government and flog*, as the only means of checking the progress of revolution and of preserving the Union of States.

I am unable to answer your questions in respect to the policy of Mr. LINCOLN and Cabinet. I am not in their confidence, as you and the whole country ought to be aware. I am neither the supporter of the partisan policy nor the apologist of the Administration. My previous relations to them remain unchanged; *but I trust the time will never come when I shall not be willing to make any needful sacrifice of personal feeling and party policy for the honor and integrity of my country.*

I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution, and the Union, under all circumstances and under every Administration, *regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad.* The course of CLAY and WEBSTER towards the Administration of JACKSON, in the days of Nullification, presents a noble and worthy example for all true patriots. At the very moment when that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country, partisan strife between Whigs and Democrats was quite as bitter and relentless as now between Democrats and Republicans.

The gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as broad and deep as that which now separates the Democracy from the Republicans. *But the moment an enemy rose in our midst, plotting the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of the Government, the voice of partisan strife was hushed in patriotic silence.* One of the brightest chapters in the history of our country will record the fact that during this eventful period the great leaders of the Opposition, *sinking the partisan in the patriot*, rushed to the support of the Government, and became its ablest and bravest defenders against all assailants until the conspiracy was crushed and abandoned, when they resumed their former positions as party leaders upon political issues.

These acts of patriotic devotion have never been deemed evidences of infidelity or political treachery, on the part of CLAY and WEBSTER, to the principles and organization of the old Whig Party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which the Democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the Constitution and the Union, will ever be deemed evidence of infidelity to Democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization and creed of the Democratic Party. *If we hope to regain and perpetuate the ascendency of our party, we should never forget that a man cannot be a true Democrat unless he is a loyal patriot.*

With the sincere hope that these my conscientious convictions may coincide with those of my friends, I am, very truly, yours,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

To VIROIL HICKOX, Esq., Chairman State Democratic Committee.

MINING IN GARMANY.

The Coal Mines of Zwickau—How they are Managed—A Visit to one of them.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ZWICKAU, April, 1861.

According to German mining law, the State owns all metals which may be discovered in the earth, and possesses the exclusive right of granting permission to obtain them. If the owner of the land which contains such metals will not buy this permission himself, any one who will buy it may come and sink a shaft in his fields without his consent. This state of things leads to endless disputes between neighboring miners, who trespass upon one another's privileged domain, and to numberless suits for damages, brought by the owners of the soil against the destroyers of their crops and their peace. Mining for the metals is, therefore, a business surrounded by difficulty, and attended with considerable risk; hence it has not felt the impulse which private enterprise and competition have given, of late years, to every other business.

But coal mining is not governed by these laws. Here the owner of the surface has the right to take out the coal which lies beneath it; and where the process of obtaining it is not too expensive, every small farmer can make a shaft of his cellar and turn miner.

Standing upon an eminence near Zwickau, it is impossible not to notice the evidences of this individual activity. Hundreds of shafts meet the eye, most of them small and insignificant, covered only by ricketty shanties, many, however, evinching by the smoke that issues from their tall chimneys that they possess steam engines, and are owned by wealthy companies. One of these large shafts, with its steam engines, pumps the water from all the little ones near, who pay it a certain rate for the service.

This view at our feet is worthy of further attention. Every foot of ground in the broad valley, at this point, is devoted to mining purposes. Further down, where the coal-beds lie deeper under the surface, it requires capital to commence a mine. One company, whose splendid shaft I visited the other day, spent two hundred thousand thalers ($146,000) on their preparatory works alone. Their shaft is more than a thousand feet deep. It is located on the top of a hill, and has no neighbors. But here, where I am supposing us to stand, the coal lies close under the soil. All the land-owners here have turned miners. A hole thirty feet deep, a windlass, a bucket and a pickaxe are the necessary outfit. There a man, with a field a couple of rods square, has put up his shanty and is selling coal. Here a company, not owning any land, have bought the right to a narrow by-road, and are busily undermining *that*. Do you see everywhere these sudden sinkings of the surface, the strange lack of perpendicularity in the houses, the great *cracks* in plowed fields and brick walls? These are the results of "*Bruch*," or *break*, the caving in of the subterranean galleries.

Across the river, where so many chimneys smoke sociably with each other, is the great "Marienhütte," the royal Saxon iron works, of which, perhaps, we shall see more anon.

Boots, Stirtz, Klips and Kogmenter are fairly settled at the inn "To the Green Linden," kept by a jolly old chap who has raised himself from the position of a coal-carrier to be the wealthiest inn-keeper in this quarter of the town. His one and twenty splendid horses, and his half-dozen fair daughters, are the admiration of all wandering students like ourselves. Sweet it is, after a hard day's work in the mines, to return to the Green Linden and call on Black Eyes for pipes and beer, while Blue Eyes runs with the evening paper, and Gray Eyes with the bootjack. Indeed, Klips found the society of the Green Linden so attractive that after the first day he rebelled against coal mining altogether, and attempted to inform the youngest daughter that the coal of his admiration lay in her coal-black eyes, which I fear he did not make very clear with his incipient German.

The rest of us were more devoted to our work, and visited shafts, machinery, &c., with commendable perseverance.

It is naturally to be supposed, omniscient TIMES, that you know all about mines. Yet your readers cannot possess this knowledge, else in what respect is a Freiberg student better than other people? I remember distinctly the impressions upon the subject with which I approached the Academy not many years ago; and that I may not give offence by presuming the reader to be ignorant, I shall address the following explanation to *myself*, in my former state of deplorable darkness.

"Wretched *Kogmenter* of 1858!" say I to my objective self, "do you think all mines are alike? Do you think all the coal mines are alike? Do you think all the coal mines of Zwickau are alike? Do you think a mine is nothing but a hole, like the lime quarries of Rabenstein? *Kog*, you're a fool!"

Know, then, that it is more difficult to build a mine than a city; that there are some forty kinds of mines, among which half-a-dozen or more come under the head of coal mines. I am very glad that I have only coal-mining to explain; it is simply impossible, with pen and ink, to give an idea of ore-mining.

Imagine yourself an Irishman on a side-hill, which is covered with snow. You are to remove the snow from a certain field, at the lower corner of which you stand. You begin by cutting a path horizontally on the side-hill, along the bottom of the field. Arrived at the further end, you turn at a right angle, and run your path straight up the hill, to the top of the field. Completing the path on the other two sides of the field, you have laid out the ground for operations. If now you divide this field by other paths, running parallel to the horizontal one, into long, narrow stripes of snow, you will have the ground plan of a Zwickau coal mine. For, imagining this snow to be coal, and to lie a couple of hundred feet under ground, and you have transformed the thing into a coal-bed, and need not persevere in the Hibernicism of mining on a side-hill, above ground.

The question now arises: how shall we treat the space which is left, when the coal bed is taken out? In some coal mines it is filled up with other stone—a rather expensive operation. Supporting the roof with masonry would be a suicidal expense; supports of wood only last a few years, and must be renewed. The peculiarity of the Zwickau system (as I will call it for convenience) is, that, although all the coal is taken away, the space left is not protected from falling in in any way whatever. The system is based on the expectation of a continual "break." The horizontal passage-way, and the "paths up hill," are provided with wooden columns and supports; but as fast as the coal has all been taken out, the supports are removed, and the whole thing caves in. As the mine is worked from the furthest corner of the field *backwards* towards the shaft, this caving in does not occur between the workmen and their way of egress. It would be very dangerous to begin taking out the coal close by the shaft, since the workmen, at every step of their progress, would be in danger of a "break" behind them, cutting off their only chance of escape, and dooming them to a lingering death.

Let us go, *Kog*, and visit one of the mines. As we approach the shaft, we are met by several miners, who, seeing the silver hammers on our hats, greet us with "*Gluck ouf*." It is stated by the otherwise accurate Mr. MURRAY, in his little red (and yet much read) work on North Germany, that "*Glück ouf*" means "Lucky up," and that the idea is a wish that the person greeted may come safe to daylight. The objections to this are several. *Glück* does not mean *lucky*. *Auf* does not mean *up*. The greeting is not exclusively of mining origin. It was formerly the greeting of foresters and postillions, and means in reality no more than *gluck gu*, or good luck t'ye. It is interesting, because it is one evidence of the implicit faith the old miners had in luck. Half the veins of ore they discovered were christened in obedience to this superstition. "Unexpected Luck," "Fresh Luck," "United Luck," etc., are frequent instances.

Having attired ourselves in the usual costume, we proceeded to the mouth of the shaft. Will you ride in or climb? If you wish to do the thing like a man, and really see anything of the shaft, you must go down with me on the ladders. With our lamps burning on our breasts, we take a last farewell of daylight, and disappear through the trap-door, like the ghost in the play. "Ugh!" you say, "is this a shaft?" Narrow, dark, dripping, dirty, monotonous descent. I know your knees are trembling with the unaccustomed labor; I know you are a little frightened and a good deal disgusted. I, on the contrary, am myself again. A miner above ground is a solemn, stupid thing, like an owl in the sun. But us in our realm and we are kings. Danger lurks on every side of us; eternal silence attempts in vain to chill our courage; we are sovereigns of the subterranean, and none shall dispute our right. You asked me if this is a shaft. This is a part of a shaft—the compartment devoted to *passengers*. On the other side of this board partition, you hear the loaded cages of coal go thundering up: beyond them is the compartment through which passes the current of air which ventilates the mine, and where the piston-rods of the pumps work ceaselessly, night and day, to prevent the mine from being drowned.

We have now reached the level of the first bed of coal; and I fancy you will not care to go deeper. We will here leave the shaft, and spend a short time in wandering along the passageways, to where the real work of mining is being carried on. On either hand the great mass of coal, yet undisturbed, gleams in the rays of our lanterns. You know, the workmen will be found at the furthest point of the field, and thither will we hasten. How beautiful is the pure white mold that hangs from the timbers overhead, unsoiled amid the grimy blackness of the place. It sways in the current of air set in motion by our passage, and then sinks to rest again, as though its momentary curiosity were satisfied. At length we hear the distant blows of the miners, and see their star-like lamps.

The coal, you remember, is divided first of all by the numerous passages, into long rectangular masses, which are called pillars. These pillars are then cut out one by one, and the roof allowed to cave in. Luckily, we shall see the most exciting portion of the work. The space before us—as large as a good-sized parlor—has been spoiled of the coal which once filled it; and now they are about to pull away the temporary supports of wood, which served to protect the miners. A chain is fastened to the foot of a wooden post, and two men pull lustily at the other end. The post falls and is dragged away, but the roof still stands. With the utmost care and prudence the chain is fastened to another post, and this is also jerked away. A moment's pause, and several huge pieces of the rock come crashing down. One by one all the posts are removed, save two, which are so tightly wedged in that it is impossible to stir them. One of them is in the midst of the space, and no workman will risk his life now by attempting to approach it. The other is on the edge, and can be reached. A hole is gently bored in it—gently, for the least jar may bring the whole mountain about our ears—filled with powder, and the slow-match is ignited. Ensconced in safety, we await the result. The slight explosion breaks the post, and it falls to the floor. Now the earth seems fully aroused. With thunders, as though a thousand earthquakes were crowded into this small prison against their will, the great rocks come tumbling down. The roof breaks up into pieces as though it had never been whole. You involuntarily shut your eyes, and the next instant, by the distance between this dreadful place and your comfortable arm-chair at home. On looking again, you would hardly recognize the chamber which we entered so short a time ago. Instead of the space laboriously created by pickax and spade, you see a vast cavern, into whose dim heights and gloomy recesses your glances cannot penetrate. Nature seems to say, "Ye puny men, see what *I* can do, when *I* undertake to make a mine!" Poor, foolish Nature! you are working in harness for us, spite of your pride and strength!

Let us go back to day-light. You have had enough for once. Next week we can walk about a little, and I will tell you a few odd facts about the subject, which I have picked up by loafing in the mines. There is more of interest in the matter than you suppose, after to-day's dry explanations. Having come down by the ladders, we will ride out in a "*cage*." It is dirty with coal-dust and water; but you have lost the squeamishness you had an hour or two ago, and you seat yourself in the car, I see, as though it were a sofa. The signal is given, and we are wheeled up the shaft at a rapid rate. "What if the rope should break?" We should not fall; for here is a patent arrangement, (you are too dizzy to see it properly,) by means of which we would be immediately held fast, midway in the shaft, and hardly know that any accident had happened, beyond the stoppage. You wonder that the light does not show itself above. My dear fellow, time flies, and it is night.

We emerge into the starlight, and go home to *sausages* and *kraut*.

R. W. R.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE WAR ABROAD.

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

From Fraser's Magazine.

The Americans have different tastes in literature and composition from those which prevail in England. They do not admire, and certainly do not imitate, that mixture of polished language with straightforward common sense which is now our accepted type of good writing on political subjects. It may be said that this only shows that they are not very cultivated, and that they have not skill enough to recognize what is best. But the thing which they do admire is one which in its kind is singularly good. They wait to see the salient points of a subject put in a consecutive, unmistakable, unanswerable way. Their writing is in fact modeled upon their speaking. What tells with the best kind of American mob is a speech with very little art in it, but with a continuance of plain and homely logic. Fond as they are of bombast and rhodomontade, they still award the palm to the speaker who puts into intelligible English arguments which are within the compass of ordinary minds. The present President had a reputation as a speaker long before he was thought of as a successor to Mr. BUCHANAN. No one thought him a very clever man, and still less an eloquent one; but it was generally recognized that he meant what he said, and had a happy facility in putting his case so that every sentence led the hearer a step further on towards the desired end. It was, as his admirers described it, as if every sentence drove a fresh nail in. His Message appears to us to have the characteristics that used to mark his speeches. It is badly worded, and in many parts is not English at all. But it puts in a plain and forcible way the case of the Government. It forces on our attention exactly what the North, as represented by the Executive, is doing, and has been doing, and purposes to do. It raises the real question at issue, and instructs the world what are the hopes and fears with which the Government enters on the dreadful struggle. We may be glad that so important a document should force us once for all to consider fairly the whole case of the Union party. We may not agree with the view set before us; but until we know what it is, we cannot gain anything by determining to disagree with it.

The President recounts the history of the few months which have passed since the beginning of his Administration, and his narrative may be taken as setting forever at rest all question as to the first origin of open war. The Administration did all that lay in its power to make war impossible. It left open every loophole for reconciliation. It even gave the rebels distinct notice that Fort Sumter would only be provisioned with the supplies necessary for the support of the existing garrison, and that no military operations were contemplated. The South, however, was determined on war; and as President LINCOLN points out, the fate of Fort Sumter had a great and immediate effect. It drove Virginia and one or two of the other Border States into the arms of the South, and it roused the spirit of the North, and created a general and a profound determination to support the Government at all hazards and at all costs. Mr. LINCOLN, now that Congress has met, and the outlay both of life and money can be calculated on, is to make an effective beginning, if not a speedy end. His estimate cannot be termed inadequate, or his resolution doubtful. He calls on the States still remaining in the Union to give him 400,000 men and $400,000,000. The exact sum which the Finance Minister of his Cabinet asks for to meet the expenditure of the year is not quite so much; but it is upwards of £60,000,000 of English money. Three-fourths of this amount is to be provided by a loan; and as the credit of the States is scarcely good enough in Europe to raise any great portion of this very considerable sum, America must find it. If the North really provides something like half a million of men and fifty millions of money, besides bearing the increase of new taxation, no one can deny that it will have done the very utmost that could be expected of it. That nothing like so great an effort was ever expected of it in England may be gathered from the much more respectful tone in which the North and the Northern statesmen are spoken of since it was known that they felt so strongly, and were prepared to back so stoutly the cause which they believe to be the right one. It is still, however, thought absurd in England that the North should take so much trouble where real success is impossible. The great interest and importance of the President's Message lies in the clearness with which he explains why he thinks it worth while for the North to try at all hazards to subjugate the South.

In doing this, the President finds it necessary to argue once more the question whether the seceding States can be said to have in any sense a right to secede. This cannot be called an idle discussion, for if the Confederate States are but exercising a legal right, the war is as wicked as it would be absurd. In order to get at a right answer we must distinguish between the senses in which this right of secession is used. Sometimes it is used as the right which justified the Americans in quarreling with the Government of GEORGE III. Sometimes it is used as a right identical with that which permits one of two partners to break up an ordinary trading firm. President LINCOLN believes himself able to show that no right of the latter kind could or ever did exist under the American Constitution. But the right of a section of a people or of a whole people to judge what is best for their own interests, is a very different thing. It may be quite right for one province of an empire to try to be separate from the rest, as, for example, it may be quite right in Hungary to try to shake off the yoke of Austria. And it may be quite right for a people to depose their sovereign, and to put themselves under a new sovereign, as has been done lately in Tuscany and Romagna. This may be quite right if, first, there is a good cause of quarrel; and secondly, if the attempt can be made with a sufficient hope of success. But it is also quite right for the other provinces of the empire, or for the reigning monarch, to prevent the change, if prevention is possible. No one can blame Bohemia and Austria Proper for putting down Hungary if they can do so, and only place Hungary at the end in its legal position. It would have been quite right for the Duke of Tuscany to have stayed at Florence if he could. It was quite right in England to put down the Irish rebellion at the end of the last century. It has been said that no one who denies the right of the Romagnese to secede from the Pope can deny the right of the South to secede from the North. It is not necessary to deny the right, but we may admit that the Romagnese had the right to secede and assert themselves to Piedmont, and may yet allow that if they attempted to secede again, VICTOR EMANUEL would be quite right in preventing the secession. In this sense, secession is inevitably a violation of existing law. Such a violation is sometimes justified by past facts, wise and expedient, and in a moral point of view is therefore right; but as opinions will differ on the question of its being justifiable and wise, those whose interest it is to maintain the existing law, cannot be pronounced morally wrong in trying to uphold it. The sympathies of mankind will, however, be greatly determined by the existence or non-existence of previous acts of injustice. President LINCOLN, therefore, shows that the South had nothing to complain of. They were beaten by the fair vote of a popular election, and they would not accept a strictly legal and constitutional defeat. It is said that they should be the best judges of what will benefit them, and that this is a good claim. Then the answer is that the North disagrees with them, and claims that they shall stay in the Union. This is a good claim too. If the Isle of Man claimed to secede from England, on the ground that it was tired of belonging to a country which was burdened with a national debt, England would claim to keep it to its allegiance. The relative claims would only be settled by force, and this must be the end of all discussions which set out with admitting that no injustice has been committed, and that the strict letter of the law must be broken for the occasion.

The North is prepared to try its strength, and whether this is wise as well as legally and morally right is one of the most difficult and intricate questions conceivable. The common arguments against the expediency of the war are principally three. It is said, first, that the separation of the Union was an inevitable necessity it must emerge. It covers too much space. It is composed of elements too heterogeneous for a compact and powerful State. Secondly, the secession of the Slave States is said to be not only the loss but the greatest of all possible gains to the North. To get rid of the curse and guilt of Slavery, to have no more responsibility for it, to get all the material advantages of it without having to control it, or be answerable for it, was the very thing of all others that Northerners ought to have prayed for from the bottom of their hearts. They will also henceforth escape the presence of the domineering, insulting, intriguing politicians whom for so many years the South has sent to Washington to govern the Union; and to get rid of them opens a prospect of fair and free debate, of a quiet domestic policy, and of an honorable foreign policy. Lastly, the war is pronounced to be necessarily a mistake, because success must lead the conquerors into even deeper embarrassment than failure. How, it is asked, can it be possible that a Republican Government, without a standing army, should hold in perpetual subjugation an enormous expanse of territory and eight millions of freemen, most of whom carry their lives in their hands, and would rather fight on any occasion than not? These reasons against the war, and especially the last, are so cogent, that we turn anxiously to see how they are met by the President. He tells us why, in spite of reasons so good, the North are still determined to fight, and to fight if possible in such a way as to make short work of it.

When men come to a fixed resolution in a serious and very difficult matter of practical life, they are generally guided, not by their failing to perceive that the course they take is dangerous, but by their believing that the dangers which they would encounter if they took a different course would be still more serious. This is the point on which President LINCOLN dwells so strongly. The dangers of making war are great, but the dangers of not making it are greater. In his opinion, the character and the very existence of Republican Government is at stake. With very great truth he observes that any other Government but a Republican would be expected to put down the secession of an integral part of its Empire, if it could. If, then, a Republic did not attempt to exercise its sovereignty, it would be a confession of weakness—a confession that for some of the greatest and most vital purposes of government republicanism was a failure; that it would do for little States, but not for large. England has shown that it can hold together an immense variety of peoples and races. It keeps Ireland, with an alien population and a hostile priesthood, firmly under its rule, and it governs colonies and dependencies under every climate. We in England may believe that a republic could not do this, but we cannot expect that an American would admit it, or that if Americans were brought generally to believe it, republican institutions would not be in great danger.

It must also be remembered that the prophets who prophecy that the American Union must split up from the mere effects of its excessive size, are not content with the division of North and South. They see the possibility of five or more great States in North America. The Western States might, it is supposed, form one new nation, and the States of the Pacific seaboard another. This vision is viewed with great complacency in England, where the prospect of America being divided into a multitude of discordant and comparatively small States is not unwelcome. But in America this comes as the death-blow to all the dreams of a great empire, and to all the pride and satisfaction which citizenship in one of the great nations of the world inspires. This is a powerful and a legitimate feeling. Every Englishman would think it ridiculous if a foreigner tried to persuade him that he would be just as happy if England held in the world the same rank as Sweden or Denmark.

But this is not all. It is not merely that if this secession takes effect, the North foresees that it will be only one of a number of rival States. It fears the effect on itself of the neighbors which secession will place along its border. Mr. RUSSELL'S letters have made clear to all the European world what persons acquainted with the country had long ago stated, that the South has no elements of a free State in it. There are no republicans in that Republic. The governing classes live in the midst of two enormous and very dangerous subject classes, the blacks and the mean whites. These must be kept in order, or simple anarchy and the most frightful confusion will follow. The easiest way to maintain order will be to erect a despotism; and this despotism will not be a despotism of the type known in Europe. It will be a despotism that, to exist, must pander to the worst passions of the governed. The numerical strength of the mean whites is too great to permit their wishes to be disregarded. There are two things they pine for—excitement, and money got without work. The despotism that governs them will be asked to furnish them with plenty of wars, plenty of plunder, and plenty of slaves. The despotism that will line the borders of the Free States for thousands of miles will be a despotism of slaveholding marauders. What more dreadful neighbors could there be? Nor is it merely that a marauding despotism would be a constant source of annoyance and danger, but it would be a most pernicious example close at hand. If we could imagine the Northern Union one of five States—if its nearest neighbor was enabled to carry on war and to domineer and bully by the concentration of forces which a despotism for a time at least insures—and if it had been conceded, in one great and critical instance, that there is in republicanism an inherent weakness which prevents its being able to carry out a great policy or to keep together a great empire, the firmness with which the North at present clings to free institutions might give way, and New-York might be the Capital of a fifth part of North America, with an Emperor instead of a President at its head. No one can deny that this is a not improbable result of the secession of the Southern States, and no one can wonder that it is a result from which the North recoils in horror and dismay.

The fate of the South itself may also weigh with the Government of the North in this anxious moment of doubt. If we may trust the reports sent us, not only by Mr. RUSSELL, but by every traveler there; if we may accept the papers and the books of the South as signs of what really goes on there—a more wretched tyranny, a more miserable, broken-down barbarism, scarcely exists anywhere than in the worst Slave States. Perhaps Mexico or Bokhara might be even more disagreeable as places of permanent residence, but it is only these very extreme haunts of savage lawlessness that can eclipse the horrors of a society where the unbridled insolence of the meanest of idlers sets the constant tone of society, and imposes an iron bondage on all thought and feeling. No doubt many of the planters are gentlemen, with high courage and high feeling and cultivated minds; and their families, as we on this side of the Atlantic are aware by experience, are pleasanter and more friendly than the Northerners. But the planters appear to have no more influence for good, no more power of directing and elevating the mean whites and loafers of the towns and the roaming vagabonds of the

[illegible] than a stray missionary can [illegible] St. Giles' [illegible] Southern States to continue in the [illegible] some hope that gradually this [illegible] would become better. It may be a feeble chance, but at any rate the Southern mob would be kept from its worst excesses. It would be restrained from open insubordination. Above all, it would be cut off from the African slave trade, the removal of which will be the first demand of the poor proprietors of the South if once they are the supreme arbiters of a new State. There is a degradation and a waste of great opportunities and resources in the picture which may well touch the noble feelings of American statesmen, and may nerve them to try any extremity rather than suffer such a dismal chaos of lawlessness to occupy the soil of America.

It may also be argued that the choice is not really between war and peace, but between a short and decisive one and a long and undecisive one. It is difficult to see how the two Confederations, jealous of each other, with hostile feelings and very divergent politics, could be at peace for more than the briefest interval. The command of the Mississippi and the escape of fugitive slaves would furnish endless grounds of quarrel. It is true that if peace were made, one of the first conditions would be the free navigation of the Mississippi. The North would claim this, and the South would not think of resisting it. But the access to the sea which this great river gives the North is so very necessary to the Western States, and could be so easily barred by the South, that every act of the Southern authorities that could be distorted by the most fervid imagination into an intention to control the navigation would raise a flame in the North. The slaves would be even a greater cause of discord. At first sight it might seem as if the Northern States would only stand to the Slave States in the relation that Canada stands now. Every one knows that if a slave gets across the St. Lawrence he is free, and there is an end of the matter; the Slave-owner accepts his loss, and no peculiar irritation against Canada or Great Britain is felt. But if we look a little further, we shall find that there are very considerable differences between the two cases. Canada is not a hostile State, nor is it really near at hand. It is a friendly State far off. But the North and South would be separated by a line which in many parts could follow no natural boundary, and would only be visible on paper. On one side of this line would be an enemy that would have to look on while he saw what a few minutes before had been his property parading comfortably about, and on the other side would be an enemy who would be very little of an American if he did not take care to make his success take the most unpleasant and irritating shape possible. Peace will be as difficult to preserve as it would have been in San Juan, if when Gen. Harney landed his troops there a body of British volunteers had been landed there too.

But even if the subjugation of the South is desirable or is possible, can the Union again include the Slave States, and the Constitution once more prove a working machine? It is, as it seems to us, much more difficult to see how this can be, than to see why, if it is possible, it should be sought after at any cost. But in order to discuss the point at all, we must take for granted that the victory of the North in the battle field is complete. Half measures and a doubtful triumph would necessarily entail ultimate defeat. President Lincoln feels and acknowledges this; he asks for a supply of money and men sufficient to crush all resistance in the South. Of course he may be mistaken in his calculation of the relative strength of the South and North; the South may fight so well that anything like subjugation may be impossible. But if he is right, the North can and will put down all resistance in the South, and it will then have to hold a conquered country. Can this be done? In answering this, we must take into consideration the immense effect which the consciousness that resistance is hopeless produces on the mind of the discontented. If the South were once convinced that it was impossible to get out of the Union, and that to attempt to secede again would be only a wanton sacrifice of property and life, a spirit of acquiescence in an inevitable misfortune might begin to display itself in the South. The natural consequence would be a desire to gain power in the only way that would be open to them, and as it is a mode which has so long given them all they wanted, they might seek once more to control the Union by gaining possession of the authority of government. They would not be like the conquered subjects of a conquering power that had no real connection with its dependents. They would be once more exposed to a familiar temptation, and would be lured with the prospects of office. Since England succeeded in convincing Ireland that it was absolutely impossible that Ireland should be under a different Government from that of England, the Irish have learnt to put up patiently with English rule, and have begun to seek in the arrangements of the English constitution their best avenue to political power. In the same way the South, which can scarcely be more separated from the North than the Irish of the days of Emmett were from England, might be taught by despair, as Ireland has been, to take the readiest way of getting a fair hearing for its wishes, and might endeavor to retrieve in the council-chamber what it had lost in the field.

These considerations may not have much weight in England; but they are, we think, great enough and ample enough to account for the energy with which the Government of the North is inclined to prosecute the war. The exasperation produced by the manner in which the South has acted, and the disappointment and humiliation which the disruption of the Union has caused in the breasts of men who seriously believed that America could "flog the world," may account for much of the temporary excitement and enthusiasm that have marked the North since the fall of Fort Sumter. But the President's Message will convince any impartial man that there are serious as well as light reasons, and noble as well as paltry motives, at work in the breasts of those who advocate the policy of a war on the largest possible scale. As Mr. Lincoln says, Republicanism is on its trial, and is fighting for its existence: and honest Republicans cannot await the issue with indifference.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Hon. H. J. Jewett, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, has accepted the nomination in a letter, in which he says:

"In one section of the country a rebellion exists—the laws of the land are put at defiance—the Union of the States ignored—the Constitution set aside, and another, at once the offspring of and apology for this rebellion, sought to be substituted in its stead. In the prosecution of their designs the parties instigating and leading this rebellion have seized upon the property of our Government, driven its officers and soldiers from their posts of duty, and by armed violence have sought to humiliate our flag and to overawe the Government. These parties had, no doubt, carefully calculated the chances of success, and, having no sympathy in common with the great body of their people, determined, at all hazards and at any cost of treasure and of blood, to attempt the execution of their unwise and wicked purposes. *With such men I have no compromises to make—to such I have no terms to offer, other than an unconditional submission by them to the Union, the Constitution and the laws.*

But in my opinion the number of this class of men is small. The great body of the people South are loyal to the Government; their sympathy is with it and for it, if the real nature of the controversy was fairly before them, and they were permitted to act in accordance with their own feelings and judgments. It is the loyal people of the South who must suffer the most by the continuance of hostilities. I would, therefore, in justice to them as well as to ourselves: for the sake of our common country; for the sake of humanity, undeceive them. I would invite them into a National Convention, where we might consult and advise together for our common good, and by wise measures provide against any and every line of policy which, if persevered in, must result in our common ruin. For the restoration of harmony between the States—sympathy among the people, and for the preservation of the Union, I would make any reasonable and honorable concession, not to the traitor, but to disarm the traitor, by undeceiving the betrayed.

In making proffers of peace and proposing terms of conciliation, I would not overlook the fact that the rebellion is in the hands of those who are opposed to any reasonable and peaceful adjustment of present difficulties, short of submission to their policy and an acknowledgment of their independence; an acknowledgment which I trust no considerable number of our people ever have been or now, or ever will be prepared to make. I would, therefore, in no way weaken the arm of the Government, in no way impair the efficiency of our Army, but, on the contrary, as a matter of economy as well as of humanity, I would impart vigor and energy to both, and, with every peace offering, there should be the alternatives of war or submission."

THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

From the Baltimore Clipper, Aug. 12.

The futile attempt of the Committee on Federal Relations to manufacture sympathy in behalf of the Commissioners of Police, imparts renewed interest to the scenes of the 19th of April last, in which these gentlemen bore a conspicuous part. A very brief review of the events of that period will show conclusively that the complaints of the Commissioners themselves are hollow and groundless, that the pretended love of their secession sympathizers for civil liberty is hypocritical and dishonest, and that what has since been styled a riot, if not preconcerted and predetermined, had no sooner occurred than it was publicly indorsed by them, and hailed as a fortunate opportunity to precipitate Maryland into this infamous and bloody revolution. What are the facts? On the evening of the 18th April, the day preceding the riot, a large meeting of the Southern Rights, now the Peace Party, is held at the Taylor building, some six or seven hundred persons being present, with their passions lashed into fury by the secession Press of Baltimore, and T. Parkin Scott is chosen President. Very inflammatory speeches were made at this meeting, and some by men who are at this moment in arms against the National Government; and not the least significant among them was that of the President himself, who "advised the *States Rights Party* to go to work, organize ward companies, elect officers, and believed that as there was plenty of money to provide them with arms, so they might soon expect to receive them." This was certainly a most important announcement from "head-quarters," and was an appropriate introduction, at least, to the riot, as it was called, which occurred accordingly on the following day. On the afternoon of the 19th, another public meeting is called at Monument-square. What was the character of its proceedings? The military are placed there under the order of Gen. Geo. H. Steuart now of the Secession forces, and Dr. A. C. Robinson, appears upon the stand with the Maryland flag, and "informs the people that the time for sentimental abstraction was passed; he took pleasure in displaying the Maryland flag, and throwing all doubts aside, we would with our strong arms defend ourselves, or be aided in that defense by the stout hearts and vigorous arms of the South." Mr. Preston, who came there with no intention of making a speech, told the people "now was the time above all times for the sons of glorious old Maryland to stand firmly together in defense of her honor and of her independence. He had seen *our citizens* butchered in the streets of their own city. Mr. Wallis "had not come to speak, for if the blood of *our brethren* shed on the streets of Baltimore to-day, does not speak to the heart of every man in Maryland, then the human voice may well be dumb." For himself, he was devoted to the cause of the South, and was ready to march forward under the flag of Maryland in the common cause of Southern freedom. Secession speeches of like sentiment were delivered by Messrs. Marshall, McLane and others. It thus appears that just before and subsequent to the riot, the men who rose most conspicuous on the stream of popular passion, and directed its course, raised their voices then as loud for war as they do now for peace. Their speeches then were open and unmistakable indorsements of the assault on the troops "who had invaded our soil," and show that these present peace-makers were satisfied that the revolution was complete, and that the time, "*yea, the set time*" of our redemption was nigh. The Police Board immediately after this appear upon the field of action. Information is given then that fresh troops are approaching, and it was immediately resolved to destroy the bridges, and the order was effectually carried out, the police law fortunately presenting no obstacle in the way. On the following day, large amounts of military stores of every description, belonging to the United States, some of it as much as nine miles from the city, are seized by the police by order of the Police Board—the secession flag being now very liberally displayed over secession recruiting-offices in the city, while the provisions of the Police law, fortunately for our defence, again threw no obstacle in the way. During these events, it will be remembered, the military forces of the whole State were arming and flocking to Baltimore under the orders of this same Police Board and Police law, and most especially in response to the telegraphic dispatch of Marshal Kane to Bradley T. Johnson, now *in the Southern Army*, requesting the assistance of riflemen from Virginia, "that fresh hordes would be down upon us to-morrow," &c. This dispatch, entirely ignored by the Commissioners in their "memorial," by the Mayor in his message, and in fact by all their sympathizers and apologists, is nevertheless a fact as significant and full of meaning as any event of that period, and in relation to it we would simply inquire what provisions of our special police law direct the riflemen of Virginia or of any other State to be used to suppress a riot, *especially after the riot is over*. It was also early in the progress of these events that the Mayor and Board of Police invest J. R. Trimble, now we are informed in the Southern Army, with military authority, and his military orders No. 1, 2, &c., now figure conspicuously in the public Press. A brief reference to the orders issued by him under the authority of the Police Board, will unmistakably define the relation of these Commissioners to the National Government. For instance, Order No. 1, April 21, 1861, *two days* after the riot: "Wm. H. Norris, Robert M. McLane, Benjamin C. Prestman, Charles Wethered, E. Louis Lowe, Frederick Harrison, and Grafton D. Spurrier, are appointed aids to the commander of the Volunteer Uniformed Association, any order given by them will be duly respected. J. R. Trimble, Commanding." Order No. 2: "Captains of the Volunteers Uniformed Association will report their names and the number of men under their command at the *office of the Commissioners of Police*." By Order No. 9, "Col. F. J. Thomas, (since killed at Manassas, 'fighting in defence of our beloved city,') from his military experience is well calculated to supply the present deficiency of officers of the staff, and he is appointed Adjutant-General of the forces under my command. J. R. Trimble, commanding." On April the 26th, it is ordered by the Mayor and Board of Police that no provisions of any kind be transferred to any place until further orders, and the execution of this order is intrusted to J. R. Trimble. The Ericsson steamers for Philadelphia, and that, too, with *mails* and *passengers*, on application to the Board of Police, was refused permission to leave for *prudential reasons*. The Bremen ship *Admiral*, with an assorted cargo of tobacco, &c., which cleared on the 22d, was prohibited from leaving the wharf, the police having taken charge of the ship. Then we have the following announcement: "I hereby, by authority of the Mayor and Board of Police, direct that no steamboat shall leave the harbor without my permission. J. R. Trimble." What comment could add force or meaning to these indisputable facts of record? During the rapid progress of such wholly unconstitutional proceedings of the Mayor and Board of Police, we are informed by the Press "that two suspicious characters made their appearance, and are taken up as spies, and detained at the Marshal's office; they are supposed to belong to the Massachusetts Regiment." "Capt. Scott, of the Maryland Guards, arrested last night, at Barnum's Hotel, one Sergeant Schwartzer, recruiting officer at Fort McHenry, on suspicion of being a spy; he was committed." This very brief statement of events brings us to Wednesday, the 24th of April, the day of election. No sooner are the election returns made public, than a sudden change comes over the whole aspect of affairs. A panic is visible in the ranks of the party, and at once Major Trimble, his Aids and his military orders, violating every principle of civil law under the authority of the Board, now rapidly disappear from public view. His unlawful restriction on the trade of Baltimore is removed, "the supply of provisions being found to be ample." The police law is now restored to life, and again becomes the sole guide of official action. Every provision must now be sacredly observed, especially from any, the least infraction by the General Government. It now becomes necessary for the Commissioners, by a public declaration of April 28, to inform the people "that the sole object of the Board, in all they had done, was to protect the lives and property of the people of Baltimore. This was the special purpose for which the Board was created," &c. Viewing this declaration in connection with the events of the week, it is somewhat surprising to see the number of secession soldiers and officers who coöperated with them in their patriotic efforts. We know of no men in the least suspected of attachment to the National Government, who shared their confidence; on the contrary, some such were regarded and detained as spies, others had warning to flee the city; and this fact was boldly published in their own Press. It was in view of these facts, too, that they say in the same declaration that "the Board have been governed by no political views." It is in the face of this record that our Committee on Federal Relations have become so nervously alarmed for the fate of civil liberty, and are desperately struggling to save it by awakening sympathy for the very men who were the first to violate it, and to place the citizens of Baltimore under the military orders of Maj. Trimble and his aids. It will take more than a few short weeks to erase these facts from our recollection; but, appreciating as we do the efforts of our Committee, covering, as we are informed, seventy-five pages of foolscap, we are happy to recall to their recollection that part of the declaration of the 28th of April, which is so full of comfort to the Commissioners themselves in their confinement, and ought to be no less so to their friends, and which is so forcibly expressed in their own words, viz.: "That the Board are entirely satisfied that their *position is understood and appreciated by the General Government*, by the authorities of the State, and by a great majority of the thinking and order-loving people of Baltimore."

FREE SPEECH.

The Toronto *Globe* remarks as follows on the recent demonstrations against certain newspapers:

"This is not only an exceedingly foolish way of proceeding,—it not only insures its own punishment by encouraging a race of journalists who will never speak the truth except when likely to please, but it does more than almost anything else to lower the American people in the estimation of all civilized nations. We care not what the destroyed journals published. If treasonable matter, then the writers ought to have been punished in due course of law, and not by a mob. But if the matter was not treasonable, but only false or vexatious, then its undisturbed publication ought to have been permitted. Its suppression by violence is a proof that in Concord and Bangor at least, freedom of opinion does not exist; and the complacency with which the act appears to be generally regarded would perhaps justify us in believing that other and more widely extended localities are equally unfortunate. Those who have anything to lose in the United States cannot remember too soon that when the mob's idea respecting the rights of *meum* and *tuum* get confused, mistakes are likely to be made with property more valuable than that usually contained in newspaper offices. At the present time, especially, the assumption of power by illegally constituted tribunals ought to be sternly checked, or the great Republic will be resolved into chaos from which there is no return, except by "the purchase of order at the expense of liberty."

HOW THEY GET ARMS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"A gentleman (?) who held a $3,000 position under the Government until Congress met in last December, when he was removed, went immediately to Montgomery, and thence to Richmond, denouncing the Union and asking for Confederate pap. His wife sold out her furniture and went off a few days ago. On the day of her furniture auction, a number of strong boxes lay in the hall of the house, addressed to her husband here, and showing by the express label that they were from New-York. She was asked by unsuspecting parties what was in them. She replied: "her best plate," which she proposed to take with her. This did not satisfy inquisitive neighbors, who knew what plate she had, and saw it all on the day of the sale in her china closet, and afterwards sold at auction. Nothing of a contraband character, however, was suspected until after she left for Richmond, carrying the boxes with her, when the fact of her taking away a large number of letters led to an inquiry, when, through the explanations of an intelligent colored servant who had lived with her, it was found that the cases were filled with pistols from New-York, sent on here for her to carry over to the rebel cavalry."

HON. A. R. BOTELER NOT DEAD BUT ARRESTED.

A day or two since we had a dispatch announcing the death of Ex-Congressman A. R. Boteler, of Virginia, from wounds received at Bull Run. We find the following rather contradictory statement in the Boonsboro' (Md.) *Odd Fellow*:

"We learn from private sources that Hon. Alex. R. Boteler, of Virginia, was captured by the National troops, at his residence near Shepherdstown, and taken on Tuesday to Sandy Hook to Gov. Banks. We have not understood the cause of his arrest, or what disposition has been made of him. Possibly he will be exchanged for Hon. Mr. Ely."

The following letter to the Boston *Journal*, dated at Sharpsburgh Camp, Aug. 13, confirms this statement:

"A detachment of Companies E and H, Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, under command of Maj. Gould, crossed the Potomac last night, and surrounded the house and seized the person of Hon. Alexander H. Boteler, formerly member of Congress from Virginia. Some others were expected to have been taken, but the march was so broken up, the river having risen, and where they forded it being nearly waist high, and the roads heavy and miry, they did not get along as fast as they calculated. He was allowed to ride in his own wagon to our camp, some six or eight miles from his house. His popularity is represented to have been very great, but his active coöperation with Secessionists has changed even his friends. The honorable gentleman was very indignant, and made several patriotic allusions to his residence, but the boys have got well used to speeches and prefer action. We have several little surprises in store for them, if our plans are not frustrated, which will in due time develop themselves, to the satisfaction of Union men."

M'CLELLAN'S ENERGY.

From the Philadelphia Press.

There never has been so much quiet and order in Washington, and so much industry and energy on the part of the young Commander-in-Chief of the American forces. Glad to hear what all men have to say—ready to receive statesmen, editors, and politicians, he is careful to avoid committing himself to a revelation of a single one of his plans. You will observe that nothing has been printed, either as to his purposes or his opinions. His head-quarters, at the residence of Commodore Wilks, corner of Sixteenth and H streets, is thronged with visitors, and, although always busy, he is always ready to receive information—no matter by whom presented.

His confidential aids are regular officers, trained in many a hard campaign; and he has at his side, in his father-in-law, Col. R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., a safe, experienced and prudent counsellor. Every assailable point near the city has been carefully guarded, with a silence and a rapidity that have infused confidence into all classes. The life of Gen. McClellan has been a double life. He has been an officer of the Army, and the head of two great railroads, and thus he is equally a soldier and statesman. He is enough of a martinet to insist upon discipline among his men, and sufficiently a politician to understand the prejudices and interests of the people by whom he is surrounded. Hence there is no doubt that, while taking care to protect the Capital, he will exercise a sleepless vigilance over the traitors who nestle in our midst. The arrest of Faulkner was undoubtedly one of his suggestions, and any movements upon the disaffected population hereabouts will not only receive his sanction, but be pushed forward with unrelenting vigor. It is worth recording that Gen. McClellan knows Davis, Beauregard, Lee and Johnston intimately. He knows their prejudices, their habits, their theories and their abilities, and is therefore their master, because, occupying a position which will compel them to advance upon him, he will be enabled to wait until they have been exhausted by their own factions and by the efficiency of the blockade. It is due to Gen. McClellan to add that no one pays more deference to the opinions of the veteran Lieutenant-General than he does. He visits him daily."

AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Aug. 4, 1861.

The Secretary of War has left Richmond for a few days to take his family to the Springs. Professor (or Colonel) Bledsoe, the Chief Clerk, is Acting Secretary during his absence.

The two prisoners—Arnold Harris and Harry Magraw—who were taken after the battle when in search of the body of Col. Cameron, the brother of Simon Cameron, (Lincoln's Secretary of War,) are in the county jail, separate from the others. Until within a few days ago they were allowed to receive visitors. No one except their physician is permitted to see them now. Harris has many friends here, and Magraw has some. Extraordinary efforts were made in their behalf, especially for Harris, to have them released on parole. Harris was out in the city for several hours each day the first few days after they were brought to Richmond. What the cause of these fresh restrictions are I cannot learn. I know that President Davis was appealed to earnestly by his personal friends for Harris, but he has remained inexorable. Harris had always been regarded as a friend of the Southern cause.

He was so regarded in Washington three months ago. His family is in the South. He was, at one time, many years ago, an officer in the United States Army, appointed either by Gen. Jackson or Mr. Polk, from Tennessee. His wife is the daughter of the late Gen. Robert Armstrong, of Tennessee. After the death of Gen. Armstrong, Harris conducted, as the executor of his will, the business of the Washington *Union* newspaper, for the benefit of the family. He was well known as the active personal and political friend of Douglas. Magraw was known in Washington as the *factotum* of Buchanan. He had been Auditor of the State of Pennsylvania. Harris, it was supposed, had an interest in contracts with the Lincoln Government, and, in that case, would be an enemy, but he protests that he has not. Though these prisoners do not apprehend any punishment, beyond confinement, they are not likely to be released at present.

THE FIRST IOWA VOLUNTEERS.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The whole nation will remember this regiment with gratitude and pride. Their presence and bearing on the bloody battle-field where the gallant Lyon fell, demonstrated their courage, and saved the brave little Army from being overwhelmed by the hosts which opposed them. Their names will go down to posterity as a bright illustration of sublime patriotism.

This record of this noble regiment presents a striking contrast to the record made by the Pennsylvania regiment, (and Varian's Battery of the Eighth, New-York,) which marched from the battle-field at Centreville "to the music of the enemy's cannon." The one will be remembered with pride—the other with contempt.

Their example should not be without its effect. Portions of several regiments sent out from our own State, although enlisted for two years, are clamorous for a discharge because they were sworn into the service of the United States but for three months. This is disreputable; and it is gratifying to know that neither the authorities of the State nor of the General Government are disposed to succumb to these clamors. It is gratifying also to know, that this desire is not general in these regiments, and that the majority possess, and, if necessary, would exhibit as brave a spirit as did the gallant Iowa First.

THE PIRATES.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 6th inst., announces the arrival in that city, on the afternoon of the 5th inst., on the steamer *Antelope*, of a detachment of the Washington Artillery, under the command of Lieut. James Salvo, having in charge the following officers and seamen, captured by a privateer:

Capt. L. Holmes and W. Hurd, mate, late of the bark *Glen*, of Portland, Maine, bound from Philadelphia for Tortugas, with a cargo of three hundred and ninety-one tons of coal, intended for the Gulf squadron. Henry Wilson, mate, late of the bark *Rowena*, of and for Philadelphia, from Laguayra, with a cargo of one thousand bags of coffee; Wm. Nichols, seaman, and Henry Anderson, a boy, late of the schooner *Mary Alice*, from Porto Rico for New-York, with a cargo of two hundred and fifteen hogsheads of sugar. The prisoners above named were removed, the *Courier* says, to comfortable quarters in the jail "for safe keeping until proper disposition can be made of their cases. They were accompanied to the prison by the City Police, in citizen's dress, so as to avoid attracting any unnecessary attention."

The Savannah *News* says:

"A bark bound from India for Boston, and captured by a Confederate privateer, was run ashore on the coast of Florida some days ago by the prize crew. The crew went ashore in small boats, after which the bark was boarded by a large number of men from a blockading vessel in the distance, and set on fire. Her cargo consisted of wool, furs, and medicines, valued at $75,000."

The Baltimore *Patriot*, of August 16, says:

"The schooner *Priscilla*, Capt. Crowther, arrived yesterday from Curaçoa *via* Ponce, P. R., on the 17th ult., consigned to Wm. Applegarth & Son. The *Priscilla* was captured on the 3d inst., by a rebel privateer, and taken into one of the ports of North Carolina, and her cargo, consisting of 660 bushels of salt, taken out. She was then released on account of her belonging to Baltimore, but the salt was retained. The *Priscilla* brought as passengers Capt. Curley and crew, of the brig *Itaska*, from Neuvitas for New-York, captured by the Confederates, with a cargo of 500 hogsheads of sugar. She had also five passengers, and was captured on the 4th inst. Capt. Osborn and crew of the schooner *Sea Witch*, from Baracoa for New-York, with fruit, of the schooner *Henry Nutt*, from Florida, and the crew of the brig *William McGilvery*, before reported captured. She brings information that a schooner called *Transit* had also been captured by a Confederate privateer."

THE PRIZE BRIG HERALD.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 17.

Some weeks since, the brig *Herald* was captured by the United States frigate *St. Lawrence* and sent to this port. Lord Lyons hearing of the capture at Washington, visited the Secretary of the Navy, and represented that the *Herald* belonged to British subjects in Nova Scotia, and demanded her release. A release was made out and sent to this city, but previous to its arrival the *Herald* was brought in, and the prize master had delivered her up to the United States authorities. The order of discharge was not, therefore, obeyed. Lord Lyons then made representations to the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and another order was given directing that the vessel should be surrendered to her owners; but between the reception of the two orders, the papers of the brig were examined here, and it was found that the brig, though apparently belonging to British owners, was owned by Americans, and also that her intentions and orders were to force the blockade at Charleston. These facts were made known to Secretary Seward, and he immediately withdrew the order for her release, and directed that she should be subject to the decision of the Prize Court in Philadelphia.

We understand that a similar attempt was made in the case of the ship *Parkhill*, sold by order of the United States Marshal on Thursday.

SENATOR TRUMBULL IN NEW-JERSEY.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, who is making a brief visit to a sister in Belleville, N. J., was complimented, on Thursday evening, with a serenade from the citizens of the village. In response to a call, he appeared and gave a short and spirited address, reviewing the origin of the rebellion, and commending the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the authority of the Government shall be reëstablished from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. He stated that Illinois was putting 50,000 men in the field; that the greatest unanimity prevailed throughout the State, and that we would hear no more of 5,000 Union troops contending with 20,000 rebels, and soon they would be driven from the border States to fight the battle on their own soil. He alluded to the patriotism of our capitalists, particularly to the action of the banks in proposing to take a loan of $150,000,000 as calculated in an eminent degree to strengthen the Government.

CONNECTICUT.

Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has issued the following proclamation:

For the purpose of sustaining the supremacy of the Federal Government, and suppressing the rebellion now raging against its authority, I, William A. Buckingham, Governor of the State of Connecticut, do hereby call upon the loyal and patriotic citizens of this State, to organize in companies, for four regiments of infantry, and offer their services for three years or during the war.

The several companies will report to the Adjutant-General, and when accepted, will be required to rendezvous with the regiments to which they shall be attached by the Commander-in-Chief.

Two regiments will rendezvous at New-Haven and two at Hartford.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Hartford, this, the 15th day of August, 1861.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

By His Excellency's command,
J. H. Trumbull, Secretary of State.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman, of Sherman's Battery fame, was in Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, and left the next morning. The Boston *Traveler* says that he is on an important secret mission to the Governors of the Northern States, connected with Army operations against the rebels, and will visit Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New-Hampshire, &c., before his return.

OFFICIAL ROBBERY.

From the Rochester Union.

Some time last year Thomas C. Bates, of Brighton, made a contract for furnishing the rails for the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroads, to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Bates made an arrangement with Eastern parties for the iron; and he had shipped a large quantity prior to the breaking out of the rebellion. But owing to low water in the Southern rivers, none of it had reached its destination. The iron, as appears by the "Act of the Confederate Congress," quoted below, was scattered at various points, and on the meeting of the rebel Congress, the railroad company procured the passage of a law authorizing them to take the iron and use it without paying or consulting the wishes of Mr. Bates, subject to the conditions specified in the act. A copy of the Act of Confiscation is subjoined:

CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.—BILL NO. 179.

An Act to make temporary disposition of certain Railroad Iron:

Whereas, In furtherance of a contract between Thomas C. Bates, an alien enemy residing in the State of New-York, and the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, a large quantity of railroad iron is on deposit at New-Orleans, on the Mississippi and Red Rivers, intended by said contract for said railroads, and said alien being now incapable of carrying on his contract,

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact that said Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby authorized to take possession of said iron upon payment of duty and lawful charges, if any, and lay the same on their railroad upon giving bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury, to respond for the payment of said iron as Congress may hereafter direct, the ultimate rights of all persons being reserved under such legislation.

Approved May 21, 1861.

(Signed) HOWELL COBB,
President of the Congress.
(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

That is a pretty easy way to pay for railroad iron!

THE IMPRISONED FIRE ZOUAVES AT RICHMOND.

The *Leader* publishes the following letter from Capt. Downey, of the Fire Zouaves, now held as a prisoner at Richmond:

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 3, 1861.

My Dear Wife: You see I am still alive. There are about 43 officers and 800 prisoners here, including 40 of my regiment. Tell Thomas Ryan that James Weir is among the prisoners, and that, with few exceptions, we are treated as well as we could expect, though a good deal stared at and gaped at just at first.

As a general thing, our officers and men are short of clothes and money, having been carried off just as we stood. My whole earthly stock in trade at present is a cup, red shirt, pair of pants, pair of socks and shoes. We are confined in a large tobacco factory on Main-street, the officers having the first floor, and the men occupying the upper floor and two other buildings. There is a building opposite used as a hospital for our wounded, who are kindly treated.

I know not how many of our men were killed, but think not so many as at first reported. Nor do I know how many are prisoners here. I saw many a red shirt stretched on the field, and was myself almost the last to leave, in company with Wm. Smith, of the First Michigan Regiment. We were taken in the woods, just as the last guns of the fight were fired, walking right into the middle of an ambush. We were treated kindly then as now, and sent to Manassas Junction that night. One of my guards was "on the square," and that helped me.

There is some talk here of sending us to Raleigh, N. C., but all is uncertain yet. Our boys fraternized warmly with the boys of the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth, New-York. My regards to all friends, and believe me, dearest wife,

Ever your affectionate husband,
JOHN DOWNEY,
Captain Company D, Eleventh N. Y. Volunteers.

HUMANE.

From the Memphis, (Tenn.,) Avalanche.

We do not feel that we are sanguinary or bloodthirsty in our disposition, yet we confess that, day by day, we are gradually becoming more inclined to a terrible severity towards our enemies of the Yankee States. Their war upon us is so unnatural, so revolting, so subversive of all the rights which we and they too have always held sacred, that its enormity grows upon us as we think of it.

It is not one distinct nationality warring upon another and a foreign one; but it is a sundered family,—brother arming against brother, father against son. The Yankees now aver that it must and shall be a war of subjugation. We are to be crushed, and all our rights of life, liberty and property taken from us, in order to uphold the Constitution which *guaranteed* to us all of them! Their demon papers proclaim that mothers and children must weep in rage, in order to learn a lesson of submission to Yankee rule. Rapine and lust are to be let loose, and our own slaves are to be their instruments for our degradation and torture. This is the damnable creed preached by the abolition sheets at the North, and by the rabid Congressmen at Washington; and can it fail to make a Southern man's blood boil when he thinks over its hideous atrocity?

We have laws in all the Southern States against uttering such incendiary language, and a Yankee who would come down here and venture to talk or write thus, would be strung up with the least possible delay.

Then, when they come in acres to *practice* what they *preach*—when they come down among us, invading our homes, insulting our wives and daughters, and attack us with arms in hand the better to carry out the teachings of their hellish political priests—is it a wonder that the Southern man should cry, as he dashes over the battle-field, infuriate after his foe, "No quarter to the —— Yankees; let it be a war of extermination!" As God is our Judge, we cannot see how any Southerner could spare Greeley, or Lovejoy, or Hickman, or Grow, or Lyon, or Boernstein, if he should meet him in battle. We would cleave him down, even with his hands uplifted in prayer, and thank Heaven that our wife or sister has one less relentless, brutal foe. This feeling will grow upon our people as the war goes on and it will be considered a sacred duty to take no prisoners, and leave none to return with the story of their disaster.

When such a war is made upon our mothers, wives and daughters, as they propose to make with the aid of our slaves, we cease to be men when we cease to slay our foes. We do not invade their country. We have no wish or thought to do so. We are defending our *own* land, and all that is worth living for, and when the dogs come down among us to *practice* what we would hang one of them for *preaching* even, is it to be supposed we can be merciful? May Heaven forgive us. But daily the terrible thought grows upon us that we owe it to ourselves, to our wives and children, to proclaim to all Yankeedom that, as we would hang the *individual* who would come among us to teach his damnable creed of lust and equality, so will we show no quarter to any prisoners, but all such shall die upon the gallows. Horrible as the lesson is, it is one our people feel they may yet have to teach those who insist upon prosecuting this war upon our liberties, our institutions and our rights.

In such a contest the advantages are all on our side, for we fight at home among our friends and kindred, while they but surround themselves with lurking foes every mile they advance southward. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord;" but in this case we are but his chosen instruments of that vengeance. It would be terrible, but it may become as just as it is terrible.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the Toronto Globe, Aug. 16.

We need hardly point out to our intelligent readers that the chance of war breaking out between Great Britain and the United States is of the most distant kind. The dispatch of troops to Canada affords no proof that Lord Palmerston expects a collision with the Republic. Whenever there is the most remote possibility of danger appearing, then it is the policy of the English authorities to send troops. Their very presence is a security against danger. The troops must be somewhere; the army is maintained in full force and efficiency, and a few regiments may as well be stationed in Canada as elsewhere. *We are by no means sure that the military authorities in England [illegible] enough to be aware that the collision in the United States would necessarily take place far from our frontier. A foolish story was started that the St. Lawrence Canal locks were in danger, and troops are now actually employed in watching them. In all probability the War Office imagines Jeff. Davis to be in full [illegible] for the border.* It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

The London papers grumble at the expense of sending the troops here, and say the Canadians should defend themselves. They are utterly unreasonable. Consider the cause of the present absurd alarm. Have the Canadians any anxieties about cotton? Is there any desire on the part of Mr. Cartier to raise the blockade? Not at all. *The war if it came at all would proceed from English interests, and how unreasonable it would be under such circumstances for England to ask us to defend ourselves. We are willing to help in a good cause, but it is useless to conceal that in case of a collision with the States, the main part of the fighting must be done by the British Army and the munitions of war come from the arsenals of Woolwich at the cost of Britain.*

But, as we have said before, the British Government does not anticipate war with the States, nor is it likely to happen. The American people are engaged in a long and arduous civil contest, out of which they will come, whatever may be the result, in a prostrate condition, anxious only to resume the arts of peace, and fearful of falling into the condition of barbarism which war is apt to engender. There are some people who talk of the States being ruled at the end of the fight by a military dictator and a standing Army, who will naturally seek new conquests. These persons generally urge that republics in past ages have been subverted by military power. There is a great difference between any republic which has ever before existed and that of the United States. The ancient republics were ruled by a single city; when the city fell before the conqueror the liberties of the republic fell with it. The French Republic was destroyed by the conquest of Paris, which formed it. If Gen. McClellan, Gen. Banks, or any other successful commander were to desire to become the Cæsar of America, the idea is very absurd, [illegible] people who consider it a reality [illegible] good many Radicals before he [illegible] *things pleasant*. If he took Washington, he would have a magnificent capital and no more. If he took New-York, he would have money, but no more influence over the mass of the population than his orderly sergeant. It is the rural population, the reading population, who rule the United States, and no military dictator could conquer. If he could, he would not be able to control them for a day. The greatest standing Army that ever was raised would not keep down twenty millions of reading men inhabiting a country thousands of miles in extent. The Americans do not desire to assail England, and the English do not want to assail America. There is no real cause of quarrel now, and none is likely to arise if both sides preserve civil tongues, and do not let cotton come between them and their wits. Our duty in Canada is to avoid irritating collisions with our neighbors, who are very good customers in our markets. The task is not difficult, if men will forget party and seek the good of the country.

SOME STILL LEFT.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Aug. 7 and 8, publishes the following curious paragraph:

"The charge of being an Abolitionist, and of uttering incendiary language, is of late becoming quite common, and, in not a few instances, such charges, when investigated, have been found to originate in malice or misconception, and the parties arrested have been forthwith discharged. Last evening two men were arrested on a charge of being of abolition inclinings, and of having uttered incendiary language to the prejudice of Southern institutions and independence. The parties—laboring men, one of whom is said to have been in the employ of Bostwick & [illegible]nock for the last nine years—are named William Burns and Charles Jensing, and were this morning arraigned before Recorder Emerson for examination on the 9th inst., their bail being fixed at $1,000 each. Burns only could furnish bail, and, singular enough, we find the name of his accuser on his bond.

A reverend gentleman was brought before His Honor Mayor Monroe, yesterday, on the charge of having expressed sentiments more suited to the latitude of Washington than that of New-Orleans. His name is S. A. Hodgeman, and he is comparatively a new comer, having narrowly escaped a ticket to the Shades from a Texas Vigilance Committee, through the eloquent appeals of a lawyer, who happened to be one of the Committee, and who was a subscriber to a paper which the accused edited in St. Louis some time before Dr. Abe attempted the supposed easy task of subjugation. There was a beautiful display of skill in the questions and answers between the Mayor and the accused—a kind of game of chess, in which the Mayor Morphy led him at last. He is an elderly man, with a head which seems to combine a good deal of cool daring with a considerable intellect. He is tall, tolerably stout, with a big nose, wide-awake eyes, and black, bristling hair and whiskers. He is locked up to await the determination of the Mayor."

EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 12.

We learn from Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, who has been in this city for some days, that his colleague, Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, was arrested in attempting to make his way North, and that he is to be tried on a charge of treason. Mr. Nelson's route led him through a corner of Virginia, where he was discovered and taken by a party of Secessionists. Messrs. Nelson and Maynard have just been elected to the United States Congress, by their old constituents, who are still true to the Union.

Mr. Maynard says the Union feeling is warm in Eastern Tennessee, and that the people are anxious to fight for the preservation of the Government. He is astonished to find an anti-war faction appearing in the North, and to learn that there are here and there persons willing to make peace by consenting to the destruction of the Union. Secession was rapidly sinking in the South before the Battle of Manassas. The victories of Gen. McClellan's forces in Western Virginia had a very disheartening effect on the Secessionists. Even now, many people in the South believe the Manassas battle stories in the Secesh papers must be composed chiefly of falsifications. They have been lied to so extravagantly that they have become very incredulous.

A CARD FROM HON. ELI COOK.

The following card appears in the Buffalo papers:

"An article in one of yesterday morning's papers, on the subject of Judge Houghton's opinion as to the power of the Government to compel the continuance of the Twenty-first Regiment in service, contains an intimation that there are other citizens of Buffalo who have indorsed that opinion. The day before the article appeared, I was informed by a personal friend, that he had been told that I had written an opinion similar to that of Judge Houghton, and one that indorsed his. I then contented myself with a simple denial of the truth of the statement, and authorized my friend to contradict it. This morning I am again informed that the statement has been reiterated, and that I am the person alluded to in the newspaper paragraph. Will you do me the justice to say that the statement is utterly false. I have not written a word on the subject, have given no opinion upon it, nor would I do so if my opinion was in accordance with Judge Houghton's, at a time when the Government requires soldiers. I would rather advise the regiment to remain and share the glories of a war which should be pressed most vigorously, and until the dangerous heresy of the right of secession shall be crushed out. The honor and character of the regiment, as well as the good fame of our City, demands this of them, and I trust they will not return until they may be received as the conquerors of the present rebellion.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861. ELI COOK.

GEN. SHIELDS ON THE WAR.

Gen. Shields delivered the oration at Columbia, California, on the 4th of July. In the course of his remarks he said:

"We are in the midst of a civil war; may God preserve us from any more of its horrors! The North does not wish to subjugate the South, but only wishes to do what is clearly its right and duty to do—to regain, protect, take, and hold and preserve the public institutions and property of the United States, which belongs to our posterity. If any one refuses, or does not feel willing to perform this duty, he is not worthy of this country, and ought not to be allowed to reside in it. In conclusion, I feel a presentiment in me—so strong that I do not hesitate to express it—that the next Fourth of July will find our beloved Union reunited stronger than ever. When the South learns the intentions of the North towards her, she will throw off the harlequin yoke of Jeff. Davis, Toombs, Wigfall and others, and grasp our hands in a Union forever."

PORTE CRAYON.

The following paragraph, in the Louisville *Democrat*, is abundant contradiction to a statement which has had wide circulation, that "Porte Crayon" was fighting for the rebels *con amore*:

"Mr. Strother, the celebrated "Porte Crayon" of *Harper's Magazine*, is a warm Union man, and is charged with having indiented the line of march for the National Army. The Southern papers are very bitter on him, and very much annoyed by it, as they say he knows every road, path, by-path and low-path in the Old Dominion. They are very willing to drive him from the State, because he is a Union man, but have no desire for him to return backed by an army."

A BRAVE BUGLER.

Eugene Messick, who has been for ten years in the regular service, arrived in Pittsburgh on Friday last, on a visit to his friends. Messick was chief bugler to Sherman's Battery, and was in the Battle at Bull Run, where he was wounded in the arm by a musket ball. In the heat of the action he was ordered to sound the call to advance, and, in the act of so doing, felt a sudden stinging and a numbness in his arm, which fell by his side helpless. His bugle also dropped to the ground, but dismounting and regaining it, he again got upon his horse, and, allowing the bridle to go as he would, held his bugle to his lips with the uninjured arm and blew the charge. He has in his possession the ball which struck him, which was afterwards extracted.

GETTING UNEASY.

We are now entering the third week from the great battle, and we have no official report. We know the difficulties that have delayed such a report, in the constant movements of many who were engaged in it, but we hope there will be no needless delay. We need no suppression; our people desire the truth, and can face the truth under any circumstances. Can we not at least request immediately an official statement of the amount and variety of ordnance and military stores captured, as an offset to Northern lies?—*Charleston Courier, Aug. 6.*

QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICERS.

The Board recently appointed for the examination of volunteer and Army officers, have resolved upon a standard of qualifications as follows:

"Field officers must understand all that is required of company officers, and also be able to answer questions regarding evolutions of line, proper conjuncture, the elements of military engineering, the circumstances under which the use of field artillery is proper, and other such collateral interrogations as the Board of Examiners think proper to propose.

Company officers must answer orally and correctly all questions on the manner of instructing recruits; the use of the manual of arms, the school of the soldier, the position of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in line and battalion movements."

THE TWO YEARS' VOLUNTEERS.

There have been so many conflicting rumors about the disposition which the Government proposes to make of the two years' volunteers, that Gov. Morgan deemed it of sufficient importance to have the matter officially settled. He accordingly telegraphed to Washington in reference to the rumored opinion of the Attorney-General, and received the following emphatic response:

To Gov. Morgan: WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1861.

The Attorney-General has given no such opinion. The whole Government holds the troops bound for two years, and will discharge none of them.

WM. H. SEWARD.

This should put an end to mischievous and unfounded rumors.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An order has emanated from the War Department, and will be found in the TIMES this morning, which urges all commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by the Department, in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Maine and Michigan, to hurry forward their commands as early as possible to the Capital, in accordance with an order directed to the Governors of their respective States. This order directs that all regiments or parts of regiments shall be pushed on to Washington immediately, whether armed, equipped or uniformed, or not—recruiting officers to be left for such organizations as are not full. On arriving in Washington, the commanding officers of the troops will report to the Commanding General, when they will be furnished with all equipments and other necessaries. This hurried order is understood to be in consequence of authentic intelligence received by the War Department that the rebels are gradually pushing their forces nearer the Potomac, with a view to operations in Maryland, and ultimately against the Capital itself.

By the steamship *Bohemian*, which arrived off Father Point yesterday afternoon, we have advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 8th, and Londonderry on the 9th inst. Not much change had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market, which was reported steady. Breadstuffs and Provisions were also steady. American securities were flat, in consequence of recent news from the United States. The first news of the battle of Bull Run had been received, and was freely commented upon. The London *Times* was disposed to be sarcastic in reference to it, and thought that perhaps the Southern nut would be found, after all, too hard for the Government to crack. It sees difficulty, however, in the question of the blockade, and thinks that the English Government may be drawn into truble about it. Lord PALMERSTON, on the last day of the session of Parliament, which had been prorogued by the Queen in person, had stated his views in reference to the blockade, in which he declared that, should one vessel be allowed to enter a blockaded port, that moment the blockade must be considered raised. A belligerent had a right to seal up a port, but if he lets one vessel in, his right is gone. The news from the Continent is not of special importance.

A few days ago we published in our European advices an announcement that an arrangement had been entered into between the English and French Governments, with a view to combined action in reference to relations with the United States Government. The truth of this announcement is now positively denied by our Washington correspondent. It appears that the basis for this announcement was the fact that M. THOUVENEL, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, proposed to the English Cabinet that such an arrangement should be made, but the proposition was rejected by the British Government, and the scheme consequently fell through.

By the dispatches from Missouri, which we publish this morning, it will be seen that the gallant little Army which fought the battle of Wilson's Creek has arrived safely at Rolla, and gone into camp. It is definitely ascertained that the enemy had in that battle 14,000 well-armed and disciplined troops, and 10,000 irregulars—in all 24,000—while our whole force consisted of only 5,000.

A number of petitions, directed to prominent newspapers in the North for publication, are understood to have been brought from Richmond to Fortress Monroe by Corporal HURLBUT, of the First Connecticut Regiment, who has recently been released by the rebels. They purport to be from wounded and imprisoned soldiers, and ask for a compromise in relation to an exchange of prisoners. Gen. BUTLER very properly took charge of them, and sent them to the President. The name of Congressman ELY is said to head one of them.

The Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WYMAN, arrived here, *en route* for Washington, yesterday afternoon, *viâ* the Fall River route. They did not land in the City, but proceeded directly to Jersey City, where they took the cars at 3 P. M., for Washington, by way of Philadelphia and Baltimore. The regiment numbers 1,040 men, and is one of the finest, best officered, and most thoroughly equipped regiments that have yet gone to the war.

The Stock Market closed dull on Saturday, except on Treasury Notes and Government Stocks. New-York Central fell off to 73½, and Missouris to 43 ₰ cent.

From the Times of Sunday Morning.

An important seizure has already been made under the proclamation of the President, which we published yesterday morning. Goods to the value of about $5,000, purchased by parties in Baltimore for Richmond dealers, were yesterday intercepted at Annapolis Junction and taken possession of, together with the teams and wagons by which they were being conveyed, and a number of letters to officers in the rebel army. It is understood that the man having charge of the goods has also furnished much valuable information in reference to the manner in which communication has been kept up between Baltimore and the rebel States. Thus one prolific source of supply for the rebels is undoubtedly at last cut off.

Gen. SCOTT yesterday issued a general order uniting the Military Departments of Washington and Northeastern Virginia, including Maryland as far as Bladensburgh, into one Department, to be called the Department of the Potomac, and to be under the control of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is ordered to proceed to organize the troops in the Department into divisions and independent brigades. This order will soon, undoubtedly, be followed by another, establishing stated periods for division and brigade drills, and our troops will thus become accustomed to moving in large bodies, while their officers will obtain a more perfect knowledge of what may be expected of them on the field of battle.

Our dispatches state that the rebel forces which have, since the battle of Bull Run, occupied more advanced positions, have now been withdrawn to Fairfax Court-house, although their pickets still remain as before. What this movement portends we shall probably find out in good time.

Fifty-eight thousand dollars belonging to the Bank at St. Genevieve were on Friday last seized by order of Gen. FREMONT, by a detachment of National troops from Cape Girardeau, and conveyed to St. Louis. The money was intended to be used for the benefit of the secession cause, and Gen. FREMONT thought he could dispose of it to better advantage, in a much better cause.

Flags of truce almost daily pass between the lines outside of Fortress Monroe. One on Thursday last accompanied Mr. WHEELER, former Minister to Nicaragua, to the rebel pickets beyond Newmarket Bridge, and one came into our lines on Friday, accompanying a corporal of a Connecticut regiment, taken prisoner at Bull Run, and released by the rebels on account of kindness to a rebel officer on the battle-field. This corporal entertains the opinion, from the observations he was enabled to make, that the rebels intend to make a demonstration of some kind against Fortress Monroe. Such a movement, he states, is popular in the rebel camps, and suitable material is being collected at Norfolk in large quantities. There is little danger, however, of any attack being made upon the fortress itself, though the outlying forces may soon have something to do. The New-York Regiments were on Thursday paid off by Gen. BUTLER, himself, in the absence of a paymaster.

There is a probability of another skirmish in Western Virginia, soon, if not something more serious. A force of eleven hundred rebels is reported to be assembled at Romney, with the intention of attacking a small National force stationed at New-Creek Bridge for its protection. The knowledge of the presence of the rebels, however, has induced the reinforcement of our troops, which lessens the chance of an attack. Three notorious secession bridge-burners were captured by our scouts at New Creek a few nights ago.

Dispatches from Richmond to the Tennessee papers are very busy in reporting the details of a battle which has recently taken place, but they seem to be very undecided as to the locality where it occurred. Our dispatch, published by us yesterday morning, located it at Leesburgh, changes it to Lovettsville. The statements that a but another, which we publish this morning, National force crossed the Potomac, and being unable to return on account of a freshet, it was defeated and captured. We are anxious to know where they will locate the affair next.

It is certainly time that some measures were taken, if possible, to put an end to the depredations of the Southern pirates upon Northern commerce. The capture of a Philadelphia bark—the *Rowena*—is announced by the Charleston *Courier* to have taken place, and her crew are now in Charleston. Another capture is also reported to have been made by the *Jeff. Davis*, the prize being taken into Brunswick, Ga., in the absence of the blockading brig *Perry*.

Fair warning has been given by the Captain of the ship *Alliance*, formerly of Charleston, S. C., but now sailing under the British flag, that he intends to run the blockade at Charleston. She sailed on Monday last from St. John, N. B., ostensibly for Havana, but his real destination was well known. She took a very valuable cargo, which will prove a rich prize for our cruisers, if they are smart enough to intercept her. It may be well to call the attention of Government officers to the fact that a Mr. LAFITTE, of Charleston—probably concerned in the venture of the *Alliance*—arrived at Portland on Friday from St. John. Under the recent Proclamation of the President there can be no hesitation in arresting him, wherever found.

The obsequies of Col. NOAH L. FARNHAM, late Colonel of the First Regiment Fire Zouaves, took place yesterday morning, at Christ Church, and were witnessed by many citizens. The remains were removed to New-Haven for burial.

The United States frigate *Congress* was spoken on Friday, fifty miles east of Fire Island, from St. Thomas, W. I., bound to Boston.

The United States Mail steamer *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, left on Saturday for Havre, *viâ* Southampton, carrying 112 passengers and $700 in specie. Among the passengers are, Rev. Dr. BAIRD, of this City, and Rev. Dr. SQUIERS, of Geneva.

The sales of Flour and Grain yesterday were restricted, the limited receipts and high prices claimed having discouraged buyers. Sugars and Coffee were more active. Cotton, Rice, Molasses, Oils, Metals, Hay, Hops, Hides, Seeds and Spices were quiet. Provisions were in moderate request. Whisky advanced a shade. Resin and Turpentine were quite brisk, and the latter was much dearer. The movements in other branches of trade were light. There were 492 vessels of all classes in port.

The Capitalists and the President.

At the close of the late session, in this City, of the Bank officers of the cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and after they had perfected the negotiation whereby they placed $50,000,000 in the hands of the Government for the prosecution of the war, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this meeting, in assuming the grave responsibility of furnishing means to sustain the Government in this important crisis, beg leave respectfully to express to the President of the United States its confident expectation *that the Government will, without respect to party or personal considerations, so conduct its affairs in every department of administration, as to insure vigor, integrity, economy and efficiency to the triumphant termination of the war.*"

A copy of this resolution, signed by the President and the Secretary, was directed to be sent to the President of the United States, and, no doubt, this has been done.

The above recited action of the Capitalists of the country is remarkable, not only for its delicacy but for its significance. To intimate to the President that they would expect from him "integrity" and "economy" in the expenditure of the millions they were putting into his hands for the public weal, if no suspicion of the contrary disposition of any of the National treasure had existed, would be to insult the President without cause. To have said to the President, "We have doubts of the honesty and fitness of some of your agents, and we require your pledge that the money we now advance shall not be corruptly and efficiently used as the former has been," would have been to impeach the President's integrity by compelling a promise of reform.

The Capitalists carefully avoided either offence. They first advanced the money that the Government needed, without a qualification, or proviso, thus showing their hearty, and unbounded confidence in the honesty and patriotism of the President, whose will can direct the expenditure of every dollar. But having done this, the representatives of the millions of money so generously tendered, do a duty to themselves, to the President and to the country, by sending him the expression of their sentiments that we have quoted.

To the President, this significant resolution cannot fail to imply several things. One is, that there was, in the opinion of the Bankers, a need to give him the warning it contains. The Capitalists *do* fear that all is not right in the Administration of the Government, or they would never have told the President that he would be expected to enforce "integrity" and "economy" in the application of the money they are advancing. But the resolution signifies more. It reaches into the future, and means that if the President shall fail to consult the obvious wishes of the nation in regard to the "vigor, *integrity*, *economy* and efficiency" of the Administration in the prosecution of the war, the "grave responsibility of furnishing means to sustain the Government" will be dropped by the very capitalists by whom it has been assumed.

A close scrutiny will follow every step of the Government henceforth. But we cannot believe that the capitalists of the nation will have cause to doubt the readiness of the President to sacrifice everything of less value than the Republic for the Republic's safety—most especially all "*party* and *personal considerations*, where the latter stand in the way of the popular confidence and support of the war. The wish of the capitalists, so delicately and fitly expressed, will to a nice sense of honor, go further than an extorted pledge. And so the President will accept it.

Tightening the Chains.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, under the authority of Confederate legislation, of course, has issued a proclamation ordering all residents in the seceded States, who do not recognize the Confederacy, to depart within forty days, under pain of being "condemned as aliens and enemies." The purpose of this order must be to operate on the Union population of East Tennessee; for, as we are advised, all opposition to the despotism of the Confederate rebels has been thoroughly crushed out, long since, in every other part of the South. But in East Tennessee the opposition to the rebel rule was too formidable to be suppressed by the usual means of mob violence. Not only large communities, but entire counties and districts, were almost unanimously faithful to the old Union, and resolved to know no other allegiance. To deal lightly with such an element was more than the wary tailors of the Confederate States were willing to risk. They have therefore temporized, coaxed, expostulated and flattered by turns, down to the present time. But no amount of persuasion, or cajolery, or intimidation, has been able to swerve the Union patriots of East Tennessee from their duty. And they have recently, by a vote of over thirty thousand, proclaimed anew their detestation of the Southern rebellion, and their purpose to resist it. They have so far defied JEFF. DAVIS and his Government as to elect members to the National Congress, at the very time when the rebel Congress was in session at Richmond, and claiming legislative authority over the State of Tennessee.

The existence of so extensive and so formidable an opposition to their authority, right in the heart of the Confederacy, was more than the Richmond Government could safely allow. It was a sign to the world of weakness; and it pointed out to the National Administration a favorable point of attack. It has become necessary, therefore, for the rebel Government to resort to extreme measures; and they do not hesitate to do it.

Here again do we see the earnestness and vigor, not to say desperation, of the great rebellion. They stop at no consideration of life, property, or right of any kind, in carrying out their inexorable determination to overturn the Government and divide the Union. Here is the third part of a great State put upon its answer for treason. Thirty thousand freemen must renounce their allegiance to their Government—must forswear the convictions of their lives—must repudiate the sentiments so recently and so solemnly uttered at the polls, or become exiles from their homes forever. They must support rebellion, or become "aliens and enemies," and meet the doom of such if they dare abide where God and freedom gave them birth. With these thirty thousand freemen will be their families—their women and children—making, all told, a population of near two hundred thousand souls, who are to be crushed together under the bloody wheels of the slaveholders' revolution. For how shall fathers, husbands and brothers depart from the tyrant-trodden land, and leave those who depend on them for support behind? As for the property of these two hundred thousand people, that, of course, will be lost, save what little movable goods each one shall be able to take in fleeing from his home. For where all are of one mind, and all under one judgment of expulsion, there will be none to buy. Vacancy and universal desolation will inherit the land. The rapacious Confederate Government will come in, seize and confiscate, and sell again, as it may, the homes which have bred patriots for generations, and that are now ravaged and made desolate for breeding patriots still.

We shall not dwell on the horrors that must mark the exodus of the Union population of East Tennessee—that is, supposing they shall seek exile rather than soil their souls with a treason that they loathe. God grant they may have such virtue, and, taking their household jewels, may turn their backs on the land of their birth and love. It would be a scene to shock Christendom, and draw down the curses of Heaven on the cruel and bloody tyrants who had perpetrated the national infamy.

Of course our Government should be prepared for such a stupendous blow upon its loyal citizens, as is now about to fall on the Union men of East Tennessee. The Secretary of War, in his recent report, assured the nation that after the withdrawal of the three months' volunteers, there would still be 230,000 armed men in the field. We know that the President is authorized to call a half million into the field. And we have most positive evidence that the Union men of Middle and East Kentucky are burning with the desire to fly to the rescue of their fellow-patriots of East Tennessee. It would seem that, with so much power and so much patriotism in the Union, so cruel a persecution as the Confederate Government is about to inaugurate against two hundred thousand citizens ought to be successfully met and resisted. The nation will watch with the deepest solicitude the development of this most startling drama. If anything is to be done to shield a brave and loyal people, now about to pay the last penalty of their fidelity, to their country and their opposition to traitors, there is not a day to be lost. The thirty thousand freemen of East Tennessee should be met on the borders of their State, in their flight, by thirty thousand soldiers of the Union, with thirty thousand extra muskets for the fleeing Tennesseeans. The two forces combined could easily wrest back the devoted homes of the patriots, and plant a thorn in the side of the rebel Confederacy that would rankle to its final death and decay.

HOW MEN ARE HUNTED AT THE SOUTH.—The New-Orleans *Delta* complains that it is becoming quite common to bring charges of being Abolitionists, and of uttering "incendiary" language, against persons on whom the complainants desire to wreak some private revenge. It mentions several instances in which men were thus arraigned for expressing sentiments "more suited to the latitude of Washington than New-Orleans." No man anywhere at the South is allowed to utter any sentiments but those of hatred to the Union, and devotion to the secession cause. Any hint of Unionism is treated and punished as a crime. This is in striking contrast with the course of things here at the North. Scores of persons haunt our hotels who are open in proclaiming their sympathy with rebellion. Many of them do it in the most offensive and insulting manner. Yet they are never molested. This indulgence, beyond all doubt, is often carried too far,—but it is certainly better to err on this extreme than on the other.

Military Discipline and Soldiers' Grievances.

The rigors of military law are now being brought to bear upon mutinous and malcontent soldiers. Gen. BUTLER has promptly quelled the revolts in the Second, Ninth and Tenth Regiments at Fortress Monroe, by bringing his loaded batteries to bear upon the mutineers, while he secured the ringleaders and transported them to the Rip Raps to be speedily tried by Court-martial. This he wisely followed up by removing the causes of the regimental discontent—taking upon himself the responsibility of paying the men their arrearages, and, in generous and manly words, promised them a redress of all their real grievances. The mutineers of the Seventy-ninth, also, have been promptly and sternly dealt with by Gen. MCCLELLAN. He surrounded the regiment with an overpowering force of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, ordered it to return to duty, and threatened to shoot on the spot every man who was disobedient. He then administered to it a terrible and somewhat passionate reprimand—disgraced it by taking away its colors, and by other martial severities; while over fifty men from its battle-decimated ranks were by his order imprisoned and put in irons, and will be tried by Court-martial to-day. Gen. MCCLELLAN has also severely punished the insubordinates of the Thirteenth New-York and Second Maine regiments, by banishing over a hundred of their number to the Dry Tortugas, where they will be employed as laborers upon the fortifications until the expiration of their term of enlistment. The disaffected members of the Sixteenth and other regiments have been taken in hand with equal promptitude and rigor. In fact, the whole Army is now for the first time beginning to understand that a cheerful obedience to orders, and a manly submission to the necessary hardships of camp-life, are the first virtues of the soldier. These measures of just severity have already done much for the efficiency of the National Army; and will doubtless also do much to repress the frivolous complaints, of which the public and the better portion of the soldiers are now utterly tired. No one will uphold such measures more heartily than the true soldier, as none know so well the fatal results of loose discipline and disaffection.

It is a cheering sign, too, that while insubordination is thus rigorously punished, more attention is being paid to redressing the grievances of the soldiers. These mutinies, in some cases at least, are but the culmination of disaffections springing from grievous, unnecessary and long-borne sufferings and wrongs. No rigor of discipline can produce permanent order in an American Army while intolerable wrongs go unredressed. If our Army is to be maintained in anything like the strength and efficiency needed for years of service in such a country as the Southern States, their wrongs must be remedied as promptly as the insubordinations they produce are punished. One of the mutinous New-York regiments, now reported to be in a state of almost irretrievable demoralization, is one of our City militia regiments, and is composed of a thousand as upright and soldierly men as could be chosen from the industrial citizens of New-York—who left the City only a few weeks ago, burning with enthusiasm and hearty devotion to the Republic. It is preposterous to suppose that anything but the worst management could have brought them to their present condition. And it will prove but a poor remedy for their misfortunes, and a poor example to the Army, to shoot a dozen or two of them for misconduct traceable to such causes, as seems now to be the prospect. These numerous disaffections furnish a terrible warning to the functionaries who manage the details of Army affairs, and form the elements of disasters more to be dreaded than a dozen defeats in the field. Gen. BUTLER'S policy is the true one—to remove all legitimate grounds of insubordination, and *then* promptly punish its appearance.

THE BLOCKADE—EXAGGERATED COMPLAINTS.—We have already alluded to the mischievous exaggerations in which a portion of our newspaper Press indulges, concerning the imperfections of our blockade. They are calculated to do an immense deal of harm, by furnishing plausible pretexts for neutral vessels who may wish to break it, and for foreign nations whose interests incline them to disregard it. Unquestionably instances have occurred, and will still occur, in which vessels will leave and enter Southern ports in spite of the blockade. A thousand accidents, the darkness of night, a familiarity with channels and coasts not possessed by the blockading force, the temporary absence of a vessel, &c., &c., may facilitate such instances of evasion. But as a general thing, we believe that the blockade is quite as effective and rigorous as could possibly be expected, when all the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration.

The following paragraph, from a letter of the Special Correspondent of the London *Times*, written from Mississippi over a month ago, when the blockade was far less effective than it is now, bears valuable and disinterested testimony to this fact. Mr. RUSSELL says:

"A blockade has been enforced, which, *despite all assertions and pretences to the contrary, has produced already, to my certain knowledge, much inconvenience, and will, I believe, cause serious mischief in the South.* At present the Southerners are cheered by the hope, almost as strong as conviction, that England and France dare not permit the blockade to be enforced as soon as the cotton crop is ready, and that they will find means to raise, resist or force it, even by a war with the United States. They talk, too, of the impossibility of enforcing a blockade of all their coast, and of the thousands of miles of coast which they possess, a proof that all the navies of the world could not do that which the United States Navy is called on to perform. Similar language has been used in England and elsewhere. But it is not necessary to blockade all these many miles of coast; nature—the coral reef, the sandbank, shallow water, dangerous inlets—have done that work most effectually. *From Chesapeake Bay, on the northwest frontier of Virginia, to Galveston or Indianola, there is no port which a vessel of large tonnage would care to enter, which is not at this moment nearly as efficiently blockaded as in usual in war.* The Fortress Monroe commands Norfolk, the best harbor and port on the Southern coast. Broad River, Port Royal and Wilmington are of little consequence, and can be closed at any moment. Savannah, Charleston, Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans are at present under watch and ward. Cast your eyes over the chart of shallow, tumultuous, eddying waters, fanged with rocks and reefs, and breaking on outlying sand bars, which chafe the shores of the Southern States, and you will see abundant reason for the conclusion that foreign shipowners will not be anxious to run in for cargoes on those dangerous coasts. *As soon as the stock of merchandise, provisions, wines, clothing, boots, tea, coffee and such articles, now in the South, is exhausted, a powerful test will be applied to the statement that the South can supply itself, and can produce all that it wants.*"

Coming from such a source, this evidence is of the utmost importance. It is quite right that every possible effort should be made by our Government to *perfect* the blockade, and to render it absolutely impossible for any vessel to maintain commerce of any kind with a blockaded port. But such a degree of rigor is by no means indispensable to the legal validity of the blockade itself. If a vessel succeeds in running the gauntlet, and completes her voyage, she is entitled to immunity from the penalties imposed. But occasional incidents of this sort cannot give a foreign Power the slightest shadow of right to disregard the prohibition, or to claim for its commerce exemption from its restrictions. As the blockade is now maintained, neither France nor England can disregard it, without the most flagrant violation of the principles of international law.

Murder not War.

A dispatch from Washington states that "since the affair at Mathias Point, the steamer *Freeborn* went down and shelled the woods from whence the rebels fired, clearing them up and *rendering them untenable for the time being at least*." Why not render them *permanently* "untenable" for the enemy, and thus put an end to the murders which are constantly perpetrated at that point? Three or four times now has this trap been set for our men,—for no other object, apparently, than to indulge the luxury of killing a few individuals: but every time, as soon as the trap has been sprung, the rebels are allowed to set it again and prepare for another slaughter. If the place can be "cleared" it can be held. Why, then is not a force sent down sufficient to occupy it?

The system of individual murders which the rebels have inaugurated, and thus far practiced with considerable success, is one of the most disgraceful features of the present contest. It is utterly at variance with the spirit in which warfare should be conducted, and is conducted by every nation of advanced civilization. It is only savages and semi-barbarians who confound assassination with war, and who take delight in killing individuals of the enemy, whether the general objects of the war are thereby advanced or not. A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*,—after reciting instances to show that the "French and English treat their opponents in a more chivalrous and civilized manner than any other nations," thus lays down a general principle which both the parties to the present war may well consider:

"*The slaughter of a solitary individual*, merely because he forms one of the many thousands of an enemy's force, and by which no ultimate advantage can be gained, *is a useless piece of barbarity.* Aggressive measures should not be taken without a view to secure advantages which may hasten the final result; and if war be a necessary evil, everything should be done to mitigate that evil, so far as lies in our power. Let us fight in our country's cause with all our strength; but let us not be carried away by the bad passions engendered by warfare, *to confound the murder (for it is little less) of helpless individuals*, with the one object we ought to bear in view—that of using every effort to bring the war in which we may be engaged to a glorious termination."

If this system of individual assassination is practiced by one side, necessity will compel its adoption by the other—and then war becomes an arena for the worst excesses of the worst men. There can no longer be fields of honor, nor will national hostilities be redeemed by any of those acts of magnanimity which shed lustre on deeds of blood.

Prisoners of War.

We stated a few days since the position taken by our Government in regard to exchanging prisoners with the authorities of the Southern Confederacy. It is generally understood that the President declines to make such exchange, on the ground that it would be virtually a recognition of the rebels as belligerents.

In another column, this morning, we publish a communication from a gentleman, whose initials sufficiently accredit his opinions as entitled to weight, upon this subject. He maintains that such an exchange would recognize nothing beyond the *fact* of war; that it would not in any degree concede anything to the rebels on the score of right, and that the action of the Government should be determined wholly by considerations of expediency. He cites sundry historical precedents for the exchange of prisoners under similar circumstances.

The subject is one which demands the prompt attention and action of the Government,—and it should be settled, not upon any narrow or technical grounds, but in the exercise of a just and liberal spirit. Nearly a thousand of our citizens are in the hands of the enemy. They were taken prisoners while defending the honor and the rights of the country, and feel, naturally enough, that they are entitled to all the relief which the usages of war admit. If the Government refuses to receive them in exchange for prisoners which they may hold, on the ground that the latter are rebels and traitors and entitled to no such lenity, neither they nor their friends can be expected to acquiesce in a judgment which inflicts upon them penalties which they have not deserved.

Nor does the country expect that the contest is to be waged on any such basis. Whatever technical name the Administration may give it, it is *war*,—and must be carried on in strict accordance with the rules and usages of war. We are at a loss to perceive any harm that could possibly come to our cause from exchanging prisoners. During our Revolutionary war, prisoners were exchanged between the British Government and their rebel colonies,—yet this fact did not in the least affect the character of the contest, or change its aspect in the eyes of the world. We exchange prisoners, not because the rebels have

[illegible] We believe, moreover, that the [illegible] of the whole community demands the adoption of such a policy. It is the only one consistent with the magnitude of the struggle—and with those usages of civilized warfare, without which no war, in this age, can long be waged.

Napoleon and the Southern Confederacy.

It is mortifying to discover that, while the Emperor of the French has been profuse in expressions of good wishes towards the Government of the United States, he has at the same time been secretly carrying on an unfriendly and uncalled-for plot against that Government. Our Washington telegrams, this morning, revealing the fact of a correspondence between M. THOUVENEL, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the English Cabinet, are accompanied with such vouchers as put the tidings beyond all doubt. It is certain that the French Cabinet has invited the English to enter into an arrangement for forcibly procuring, this Autumn, a supply of cotton and tobacco from the United States, and that the English Government has declined participating in the scheme.

It is obvious that we have assurances of good faith in the case of England that we have not in the case of France. There is in England that immense power, public opinion. We have in the honor and enlightened sympathies of the middle classes of England (that class which controls the House of Commons) an element which must be sternly reckoned within any action of the British Cabinet. The noble utterance of Mr. BRIGHT—himself the leading exponent of the Manchester school—to the effect that "the interests of Manchester are more dependent on the success than the failure of the Washington Government," and that it would be better to support unemployed operatives than venture hostilities with the United States—marks a very advanced morality. In the case of France we have no such safeguard. There is there no public opinion that can claim any potentiality. *L'état c'est moi*, the Grand Monarque used to say—NAPOLEON can affirm it with far greater truth. If, in the complicated scheme of policy that fills the Napoleonic brain, it should seem advantageous to recognize the Southern insurgents, there is nothing to stand between his individual will and the act. This fact introduces an element of uncertainty and caprice into French diplomacy which, we are assured, is painfully felt at Washington.

We have no wish to press these facts beyond their due purport. That they signify immediate recognition of the insurgents, we have no thought. But they show a hostility which, coming from France, cannot but pain the American people. Meanwhile, we may as well understand thoroughly, that the question will be settled simply as one of fact. Our foreign relations are *here*. Every decisive act here is a diplomatic dispatch, and the only really forcible State papers we can transmit is the announcement of a series of victories.

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.—The Baltimore secession journals,—the *Exchange* of course at their head,—are overwhelmed with grief and astooishment at the rigorous confinement of their Police Commissioners in this City. The prisoners, themselves, write long letters of complaint, bewailing their inability to visit the City or to receive their friends, and representing the National Government as the embodiment of tyranny and cruelty. The *Exchange* is shocked at the danger to civil liberty and constitutional freedom when such things can take place.

Pray what do these journals think of the imprisonment of Mr. ELY, of Mr. HARRIS, of Mr. MCGRAW and others in the tobacco warehouses of Richmond? Not one of these men is even suspected, much less accused, of any crime. They are put in prison simply because they fell into the power of the rebels. They are kept there without pretence of any other authority than that of force,—without promise of any trial or hint of any accusation,—but simply because they are believed to disapprove of the rebellion. Does the *Exchange* see any danger to civil liberty in such proceedings as these? Or does the attempt of those by whom they are perpetrated, to destroy *all* liberty, to overthrow the Constitution and every guarantee for freedom which it provides, and to bring the whole country into complete subjugation to the most relentless and intolerant despotism the world has ever seen, sanctify these things and give them favor and support at its hands?

AN ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY.—Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina, has discovered an enormous mare's nest. He has revealed it in a letter to the Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, for the purpose of throwing fresh light on the "diabolical conspiracy" which has resulted in the present war. Somebody has sent him the proof-sheet of an article, which he has every reason, "from information received in the most confidential manner," to believe was submitted to Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet,—and that a proclamation in conformity with its general views was to be issued. Of that paper Gov. PICKENS says:

"It is asserted in this article (which, in all probability, is a proof sheet from a confidential New-York paper), that *if the President desired to excite and madden the whole North to a war of extermination against Slavery, and in favor of the absolute plunder and conquest of the South, he had only to resolve that Maj. Anderson and his garrison at Fort Sumter should perish, as it appears was well known would have to be the case.* Maj. ANDERSON and his men were to be used as fuel, to be thrown in to kindle the flames of fanaticism, and to force the Northern people into a united war, which would give the Abolition leaders absolute control over the Government and country. What must be the feelings of the civilized world, when it is known that the President of the United States and his Cabinet *did so act*, and with a view expressly to carry out this policy of exciting the whole Northern mind?"

Unfortunately for this delightful theory the President did *not* "so act." He acted exactly the other way. As PICKENS himself says,—"a change in the decision of the Cabinet was made in one night, and *exactly the contrary course was adopted.*" What does PICKENS mean, then, by abusing the President, in a long and vituperative letter, for something, which, as he himself declares, he did *not* do? PICKENS must be growing addle-pated. Much secession hath made him mad.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BOHEMIAN OFF FATHER POINT.

The English Press on the Battle of Bull Run.

Declaration of Lord Palmerston in Reference to the Blockade.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady.

American Securities Flat.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Aug. 18.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool Thursday, 8th, via Londonderry 9th, arrived off this point at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The *City of Washington* arrived at Queenstown 7th, and the *Hibernian* reached Londonderry 7th, and both arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 8th.

The *Edinburgh* sailed on the 7th. She took £3,000 sterling.

The *Bremen* took £1,500 sterling for New-York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times* has an article, bitterly sarcastic, on the battle at Bull Run. It says there must rise a gathering doubt that the Southern nut is too hard to crack, and that the military line, as a matter of business, does not answer.

The same article laughs at the threats of a prominent New-York journal against England's going into the ports. It fears the question of the blockade in America may involve England in some difficult complication.

The *Times* remarks that there is a little cloud, which, although only as large as a man's hand, may come to overshadow the whole sky.

On the last day of the session, Lord PALMERSTON stated his views on the question. He said in effect, if the blockading force should allow any one vessel to enter a blockaded port by the payment of duties, the blockade from that moment is raised. A belligerent may seal up a port, but if he lets one vessel in his right is gone. It follows, therefore, that when a National cruiser willingly allows a ship to pass a blockaded port upon payment of customs, the blockade will be at an end.

The *Times*, in a leader on the Galway line, shows distrust in its being commercially profitable.

An anonymous advertisement appears in the Liverpool *Post*, inviting a shilling subscription for a testimonial to Gen. BEAUREGARD, in admiration of his skillful generalship.

The London *Herald* says a report had been received that NAPOLEON, on receipt of the intelligence of the defeat of the Northern Army, decided to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The statement lacks confirmation, and is believed to be unfounded.

Mr. TEN BROECK followed up the Goodwood success in winning the Brighton Stake with *Starke*.

FRANCE.

The King of Sweden was the guest of NAPOLEON in Paris.

The *Moniteur* announces that the King of Prussia had sent an autograph letter to NAPOLEON, the contents of which were not stated. It is generally reported that the contemplated visit of the King has been postponed, if not abandoned. The King declines to visit Chalons Camp unaccompanied by the several German princes, who met last year at Baden. He does not wish to appear as acting apart from them.

The Bourse was very firm; Rentes closed at 68f. 50c.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor had ordered an immediate convocation of the Transylvania Diet.

TURKEY.

ABDI PASHA had been appointed Grand Vizier; FUAD PASHA, who returns from Syria, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and KRAMEL PASHA, President of the Council of Justice.

Sir HENRY BULWER had had audience with the Sultan. The latter expressed his deep sense of friendship for England, and his determination to effect large reforms.

NEWS BY THE EDINBURGH AND BREMEN.

News of the battle of Bull Run was received on Sunday, 4th. It caused a profound sensation. Northern Americans were much depressed, and the Southerners correspondingly elated. There was almost a collision in the Liverpool News-room.

Mr. RUSSELL's letter to the *Times* was confined to graphic details of the rout of the Northern Army. He calls it a cowardly rout, a miserable, causeless panic, and disgraceful to men in uniform not soldiers.

The *Times* editorially says the victory was a complete one. The Union Army lost all, even their military honor, and wishes it could find something in it to congratulate either victors or vanquished, but sees nothing but what must stimulate the evil passions of both combatants.

The *Daily News* denounces the *Times'* criticism, but says nothing has happened which was not anticipated as possible.

All journals think the event has closed the door of compromise, and must embitter and prolong the struggle.

A Paris letter says the success of the Southerners powerfully operated on Parisian opinion in favor of the Secessionists.

Parliament was prorogued on the 6th. The Queen's speech was read by commission. The speech says our foreign relations are friendly and satisfactory, and she trusts there is no danger of the peace of Europe. She notices the consummation of the Kingdom of Italy, and hopes for happy results. She says of the American affairs: "The dissensions which arose some months ago in the United States have, unfortunately, assumed the character of open war." Her Majesty, deeply lamenting this result, has determined, in common with the other Powers of Europe, to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties.

She refers to a settlement of affairs in Syria. She hopes the arrangements will henceforth secure internal tranquility. She rejoices at the progress in India. The speech then returns thanks for the supplies voted, enumerates the important measures of the session, and concludes by invoking God's blessing.

The Ministers said they could enter in no arrangement relative to the Galway contract until the Company was in a position to carry it out, which would not be before February. Lord PALMERSTON said he was much disposed to adopt the recommendation of the Select Committee, and give the Company favorable consideration. He also said the Government is not aware of the American Government having resolved to station vessels at ports to levy duties.

The great yacht race between the English yacht *Alarm* and American *Camilla* was won by the former.

The Danish Government has granted an important modification in SHAFFNER's North Atlantic Telegraph Concession, by extending the time till 1874, and returning the caution money.

RUSSIA.

It is rumored that a conspiracy has been discovered at St. Petersburgh to put aside the Emperor and family, and give a Constitution to Russia.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9.

The London *Shipping Gazette* complains of the blockading force, and points to a risk of a collision with maritime Powers. Other journals speak of the same danger.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 8.

To-day the Emperor officially received the Minister of the Kingdom of Italy. His Excellency and suite were conducted to the Tuilleries in three state carriages.

Mr. SOLAR did not appear to-day before the Tribunal, and his appeal was dismissed. Mr. CALLY was condemned in fine of 300 francs for having participated in the distribution of a false dividend.

It is asserted that the interview between the Emperor and King of Prussia will take place at Strasbourg, on the 6th of October.

RAGUSA, Monday, Aug. 5.

The European Commission for the settlement of the affair of the Hesse-Govina has been dissolved.

OMAR PASHA has addressed an *ultimatum* to the Montenegrin chiefs. OMAR PASHA's Army now numbers 30,000, and is being concentrated, with the intention of vigorously carrying on operations.

MARKETS VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 8.

COTTON—The market opened unsettled and excited under the *Canada's* advices from America, and prices advanced ⅛d. Sales of the three days, 38,000 bales, including 17,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closes quiet but steady.

The Manchester market is buoyant, and holders ask an advance.

BREADSTUFFS—WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report Flour dull and tending downward; quotations 25s.@28s. 6d. Wheat firm but quiet. Red Western, 9s. 4d.@11s.; Red Southern, 11s.@11s. 6d.; White Western, 12s.; White Southern, 13s.@13s. 6d. Corn firm at an advance of 6d.@1s.; Mixed, 29s. 6d.@31s. Wheat, 31s.@34s.

PROVISIONS—Beef steady and unchanged. Pork flat. Bacon tending downward. Lard dull at 47s.@50s. Tallow has a declining tendency.

PRODUCE—Resin dull at 7s. for common. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 45s.@46s. Sugar inactive. Rice dull. Ashes quiet, at 29s. 6d. for Pots, and 33s. for Pearls.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds on the 7th firm, tending upward. An advance of ⅛ was established in Consuls. The Discount Market was quiet; good bills 4⅛@4¾. Business at the Bank was slack. There was a fresh fall of 1 ⅌ cent in United States Fives. Gold continues to flow into the Bank.

JAMES CASTAR, BEATIE & Co., warehousemen of London, have suspended. Liabilities about £200,000. NOTTINGHAM, CLOUGH & Co., warehousemen, have also suspended. Their liabilities are also heavy.

There are rumors of the suspension of a respectable house in Liverpool, carrying on an American agency. Liabilities moderate.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm for American. SUGAR quiet. TEA quiet, but steady. RICE steady. TALLOW firm at 49s. 9d. LINSEED OIL steady at 32s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central shares 39½@39 discount. Erie shares 24@24½. New-York Central shares 69@71.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 9.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 63,000 bales. The market opened with an advance of ⅛d., but closed easier, with but little inquiry and prices weak: Speculators took 19,000 bales, and exporters 11,500 bales. To-day (Friday's) sales are estimated at 10,000 bales—the market closing steady. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.........9¼d.	Middling Orleans....8⅝d.
Fair Mobile.........8⅞d.	Middling Mobile....8½d.
Fair Uplands.........8¾d.	Middling Uplands.8 5-16d.

Stock in port estimated at 990,000 bales, of which 710,000 are American.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market is firm.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. Wheat quiet, tending downward, and quotations barely maintained.

PROVISIONS steady and unchanged.

LONDON, Friday.

Consols close at 90¼@90⅜.

American Securities flat.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £163,000.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 12,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

There was an average attendance of country millers this morning. WHEAT in consumptive demand, both for home and on French account, at full prices. INDIAN CORN in steady demand, without change in value. PEAS scarce, and held for more money.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales of the week, 63,080 bales, of which 19,200 were on speculation, and 11,610 for export. Imports of the week, 21,530 bales. Sales to-day, 8,000 bales. Market firm.

The Blockade and Foreign Powers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your Tuesday's issue, over the signature of "Marshfield," is calculated to do much harm, and to complicate an already sufficiently delicate subject. The particular point of the article is to be seen in the following extract, viz.: "Now Great Britain has recognized the Confederate States as a belligerent Power, and as one belligerent cannot close the ports of another belligerent, by simple legislation or proclamation, it clearly follows that the British Government cannot and will not, without self-stultification, admit our right to close the Southern ports in that mode." The logic of this is that Great Britain having, in violation of all propriety, acknowledged the Confederates as "belligerents," so as not to be compelled to regard privateers as pirates, that therefore it precludes the United States from exercising an otherwise indisputable right, to wit: that of closing any of the ports of entry of the United States.

We apprehend that this is a very grave error, indeed, and the writer has occasion to know that not only is this matter regarded with solicitude by our Government, but that Foreign Ministers have made it the subject of informal, but by no means unequivocal remark. The British and French Ministers are undoubtedly favorable to the idea that our coast and harbor proceedings with the rebellious States should continue to be regarded as a blockade, and that the ports should not be closed by proclamation, as provided for by the recent legislation of Congress. *Nay, it is known that some expression has been given to these views in Washington by parties immediately interested.* We do not now, and probably do not intend in the future, to acknowledge the South as belligerents, and hence our right to close our ports is precisely the same as before Great Britain acted in the matter, and no merely diplomatic action she can take can alter or qualify our right in this respect. What our Government should do and do instantly is to close all Southern ports by proclamation, as now provided for by statute, and in addition to this institute as thorough a coast guard against smuggling of all kinds as possible, neglecting in this respect no measure that a regular blockade calls for. In this case we take away from foreign Governments all pretence of right to interfere under any circumstances whatever. A blockade may be lawfully broken if inefficient, and the temptation to consider it so under present circumstances is very great. To enter for commercial or naval purposes a harbor not a port of entry is simply and purely a *casus belli*, and can be treated as such. We trust this matter will engage the attention of commercial men, and the public generally, at once, as well as the Government.

W. L. B.

THE DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS.

Would the Exchange of Prisoners Amount to a Partial Acknowledgment of the Insurgents as Belligerents, According to International Law?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So soon as it became evident that war would be waged between the United States and the insurgents of the South, men who have experience in war asked, "What can we and ought we to do with the prisoners we may make?" It is a question of peculiar difficulty in our present civil war. Considerations of law, authority, humanity, wise foresight and common expenditure present themselves, and frequently counteract one another in a manner that no reflecting man will deem it a subject of easy solution; nor does it appear that our rulers and military authorities have arrived at a perfectly clear decision. The oath of allegiance tendered to the insurgents captured by us seems to be a very attenuated thread. The grave question whether our soldiers, taken by the enemy, have in honor or law the right to get released on the parol of not serving again against the insurgents, have not been discussed, nor have the cases, when Governments have authoritatively discountenanced it, been brought under examination. The still graver question whether we shall allow the enemy to force us, by cruelty toward our men in his hands, into a treatment of captured privateers, as common prisoners of war, although the proclamation of the President has declared them pirates, has not yet been solved. The exchange of prisoners—how far it is admissible in a civil war; how far it may involve a mutual acknowledgment of authority—is undecided. There are many persons who believe that, were our Government to exchange prisoners, by stipulations, customary in modern warfare, it would amount to an acknowledgment of the enemy, as a belligerent—a sovereign power possessed of the right of waging war, or to an extension of the ægis of international law, over that portion of our country, which, nevertheless, we declare otherwise to be in a state of rebellion against the country, the nation and the nation's Government.

It is this last mentioned subject which will form the exclusive topic of the following remarks:

To avoid any misunderstanding, let it be mentioned here, that the writer has no sympathy with the insurgents. He is guided by no false sentimentality. The insurgents have committed an enormous wrong and a most grievous mistake. The integrity of our country is at stake, and must be maintained at whatever cost. Morality, law, honor, and most forcible geographical reasons demand it. This is no question on which a ministry in England may go out or come in. It is not even a National question; the question is about the *nation itself*. The writer does not incline towards the whining peace party, which would divide our land into two parts, between which there could not be any peace for these fifty years to come. All he thinks about our present affairs is that the enemy must be beaten, that the Union men in the South must be supported and raised again, and that a state of law and freedom must be reëstablished. He does not believe, as our so-called peace men tell us, that people who have stood face to face against one another in battle, can never live again like brothers under one Government. History reports far differently. There will be scars in the face of our history; but all history is covered with scars. Some heal entirely over; some remain visible; some, even, do not disfigure much, while some look in the end right well. What history teaches on every page corroborates the teachings of religion—that there are many things worth more than wealth, and many things far worse than blood.

The question then is: *Does an exchange of prisoners in a civil war imply a partial acknowledgment of the insurgents?* This is to-day our sole topic. We do not inquire into the expediency of exchanging at the present juncture, or at any future period of the war. We simply ask, can a lawful and dignified Government exchange prisoners in a case of rebellion, without lowering itself, or without partially, at least, elevating the enemy to the dignity of a belligerent *de jure*, and not only *de facto*, in other words, without *acknowledging* him?

The act of acknowledgment may consist in the mere recognition of a fact as a fact; or in the recognition of its rightfulness, (its *jural* character, as the modern publicists would say,) or in both combinedly. The first is simply a necessary process of our mind—the recognition of reality.

When a highway robber asks my purse, and I, being unarmed, consider it expedient to give it, I certainly recognize the robber, but it is no more than a recognition of a fact. The case would not be altered, even, if I were to ask him to give me back a sufficient amount of money to carry me to a certain station. I would not, thereby, *acknowledge* him, that is, acknowledge his right, although I would have left the sphere of mere passiveness, and entered into parley with him.

All wars, international and civil, are full, and necessarily so, of pure recognitions of facts, without touching the question of right; cases in which the convenience of each party, to be judged of by each party, exclusively decides.

During the war between England and NAPOLEON I., an individual—if memory serves right, a Mr. OTTO—resident in London, carried on whatever business the belligerents might find convenient to transact between them. He was acknowledged, so to speak, the unacknowledged channel of communication, when the two Governments, probably, did not even desire to have much to do with flags of truce—far rarer, be it observed, by the way, in European wars, than they seem to be in our present civil war.

But is not the flag of truce, itself, a striking case in point? We *receive*, at any rate, flags of truce, and by receiving them we do not only acknowledge the war as a fact, which we do indeed by the raising of our armies and by our taxation, but we suspend the war for a moment, and receive what the flag of truce may bring.

Again, we cause prisoners of war to swear allegiance to the United States, and dismiss them. At least, we have done so. According to law, and the very principles on which we have entered into this contest, the prisoner is a traitor and deserves death. Have we acknowledged, by so doing, the rightfulness of the insurrection? We have done nothing but what every Government does when a whole province is in insurrection; we have acknowledged the fact of the magnitude of the insurrection, according to which we cannot, and would not hang *every* man caught in arms against his country, and no more.

But warring parties have gone further in civil war. Armistices have been concluded between them. Why not, if it is convenient for both? The armistice, of itself, acknowledges nothing but that there are two large parties in arms against each other, each of which considers it to its own advantage to suspend fighting for a limited time.

After the battle of Pakozd, on Sept. 29, 1848, an armistice of three days was concluded between the Hungarians and the Austrian Army.

An armistice of much longer duration was concluded between the royalists in Ireland and MONK. Parliament, it is true, was dissatisfied with it, but CROMWELL supported MONK.

As to exchanges of prisoners, it is believed that they have always taken place in civil wars, if the parties were sufficiently large and not simply infuriated against one another, as those were who, in the first French Revolution, fought in the Vendée. When the Jacobins guillotined their opponents at Paris, they killed, of course, the prisoners they made in the Vendée. But we speak of wars in which prisoners *are* made; that is to say, in which prisoners are allowed to live.

When the Carlists and Cristinos carried on the civil war in Spain, they frequently exchanged prisoners, high and low. They do not seem to have thought that it involved an *acknowledgment*, although the war was waged on the very question: Who is the rightful occupant of the throne? The question of acknowledgment was the very essence of that whole civil war.

According to our opinion, the exchange of prisoners involves no question of acknowledgment of right, but is a simple recognition of fact and reality; and nothing remains to be decided except the expediency or advantage, which we leave to the proper authorities. They must decide, in each case, whether it is advisable or not. There is no obligation to exchange prisoners, either in civil or other wars; but, be it repeated, there is no other consideration to be consulted but that of prudence and advantage.

It is not to be supposed that the question how the chiefs of the insurgents are to be addressed in the preliminary transactions, creates any serious difficulty. The exchange of prisoners is not a subject of chancery style or diplomatic nicety. The two parties, whatever their differences are, will, at all events, acknowledge one another as men in arms, accustomed to go straightforward to the point in question. Soldiers settle matters of this sort readily enough. It would appear puerile to make here any suggestions. If the formal Austrian could address Gen. GORGEI, and conclude a written armistice with him, it is not likely the practical American will stand aghast at a difficulty of mere formality.

F. L.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CONCERT IN CENTRAL PARK.—Notwithstanding the exceedingly threatening state of the weather, and the cold cheer that car drivers gave to inquiries concerning the musical prospects in Central Park, there was a concert there on Saturday. If the sun had been a little brighter the attendance would unquestionably have been much greater, and the comfort of those who were present perhaps relatively less. As it was, a select audience enjoyed the admirable strains of Dodworth's Band, and, according to the old way, made up in enthusiasm what was lacking in numbers. The programme contained some of the most popular military pieces of the day, and was interpreted with that precision and elegance for which the Band is justly famous. It is to be hoped that the liberal patrons, who furnish us with this agreeable weekly treat, will find it desirable to continue them during the coming days of Autumn. When the weather is reasonably fine nothing can be conceived more charming than listening to soft music, surrounded by youth and beauty, in the Central Park. We would suggest that in that other kind of weather, which is either equivocal or bad, the conductors of the cars be instructed to say positively whether there will be a concert or not. It might even be desirable to exhibit a placard or card, as is done during the skating season.

ARREST OF A STREET PREACHER.—EDWARD FALCONER, who has for several years past given the Police much trouble, was yesterday arrested in the City Hall Park, by Officer FARRELL, of the Second Precinct, charged with disturbing the peace and creating a tumult in the street. FALCONER mounted upon a stool, at about 10 o'clock, near the City Hall, and began in his way to harangue the passers-by upon the subject of temperance, and soon, of course, he had a great crowd gathered around him, some listening attentively, but many breaking in upon him frequently, and by shouts and jeers creating much noise and confusion. The Officer called upon FALCONER to desist, unless he could produce a permit from the proper authorities, allowing him to preach in the open air. The preacher could not do this, and refused to be silent. He was therefore taken before Justice OSBORN at the Tombs. The Magistrate released him on his parol, and will investigate the charge to-day.

DROWNED ON A PLEASURE EXCURSION.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at No. 135 Washington-street, on the body of JOHN J. LOOSEY about 18 years of age, and a native of this City, who was found in the water near Fort Washington on Saturday last. From the evidence it appears that on Monday last the deceased went with the Coughlan Guards on an excursion up the river, on board of the *Thomas Hunt*. A barge was in tow of the steamer, and about one hundred yards from it. When near Fort Richmond, LOOSEY said to those on board, that he would jump from the stern of the steamer and swim to the barge. He sprang into the water and sank almost immediately. Prompt measures were taken for his rescue, but without success. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

FATAL ACCIDENT AND CRUELTY ON SHIPBOARD.—A young man named THOMAS LOWE was instantly killed yesterday, on board the ship *City of Mobile*, by falling from the fore royal yard to the deck. It appears he had been shipped as a seaman, but never having been to sea, was beaten by the second mate for not getting aloft fast enough. After getting on the royal yard, he became so weak from the beating he had received, and from his perilous position, that he lost his hold, and fell to the deck. His body was taken to the Bellevue Hospital. The crew of the ship, except THOMPSON, the second mate, who escaped, were locked in the First Ward Station-house, to await the action of the Coroner.

MAJOR KAPPERAN TAKEN TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—Major KAPPERAN, the Secessionist whose arrest was reported yesterday, was taken to Fort Lafayette by Superintendent KENNEDY on Saturday, by orders of the authorities at Washington. He is a native of Germany, and came to this country when he was but ten years old. He afterwards married a Southern lady, and located in Mississippi, where, until recently, he has been a merchant, and was for seventeen years a Postmaster.

SERIOUS FALL.—LAWRENCE MAHER fell from the roof of house No. 347 West Thirtieth-street to the sidewalk, and was very dangerously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESERTERS FROM THE ARMY.—The recent offer of $30 for every returned deserter, made by the Government, is already beginning to show its fruits, and the Police returns are beginning to show evidence of the industry of the police in hunting up the fugitives. JOHN WITTON, and WM. WALLACE, two absconding members of the Fourteenth Regiment, were arrested in the Second Precinct yesterday, by Capt. KING, and were sent over to the Police Head-quarters to be returned to their regiment. ETHAN BLANK and STEPHAN GEBAN were arrested by Officers DAVIS and MORRIS, of the Seventh Precinct, on a similar charge; and PATRICK WELSH was arrested by Officer J. C. SMITH, of the Fourth Precinct, for the same offence.

DESTITUTION.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest, on Friday last, upon the body of a child about one year of age, the daughter of FRANCIS and JANE GEARY, when it appeared that the child died of starvation. The parents of the child arrived in this country about the first of June last, and not being able to find any employment they remained in the street, without food, for some time. About a week since, Mr. J. GAMBLE found them at his store door, No. 47 Fulton-street, on going to his store in the morning. Mr. GAMBLE took them into his house, and furnished them with suitable food and care. The father and mother were restored, but the child was past recovery.

MORTALITY.—The mortality in the City of Brooklyn for the week ending Aug. 17, 1861, was: men, 29; women, 23; boys, 76; girls, 67. Total 192. Adults, 52; children, 140; males, 105; females, 87.

The principal diseases of which these persons died were cholera infantum, 47; consumption, 18; convulsions, infantile, 12; marasmus, infantile, 22; delirium tremens, 3; diarrhœa, 5; diphtheria, 1; dysentery, 6. Under 5 years of age, 128.

SOLDIER SHOT.—At Fort Hamilton, yesterday, a private of Company G, of the Long Island Volunteers, being somewhat intoxicated, refused to obey orders, and making some dangerous demonstrations with his bayonet, was shot by his Captain before he could bring him into subjection. The ball passed into his mouth and out near his ear, making a bad but not dangerous wound.

FALSE PRETENCES.—WALDO PHILLIPS, of No. 348 Third-avenue, New-York, charged WILLIAM R. FOSTER, of Brooklyn, with obtaining of him horse-feed to the amount of $152 78 by falsely representing that he owned a certain pair of valuable horses. FOSTER was held to answer in the sum of $500 by Justice OSBORN, of New-York.

POLICE ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—On Friday evening two burglars entered the store of Mr. LATIMER, in Fulton street, shortly after it was closed up, and commenced to pack up goods for the purpose of carrying them off. Capt SMITH, of the First Precinct, went into the store, and succeeded in capturing one of them who gave his name as G. WILSON.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—During the past week the wills of M. FOLEY and F. G. THURSTON, both of Brooklyn, were proved in the Surrogate's Court for Kings County.

Winter Garden.

Mr. J. S. CLARKE, whose success in this City on the occasion of his first appearance was of the most flattering kind, returns to us to-night for a short campaign at this house. The play selected for the event is one in which Mr. CLARKE cannot fail to challenge comparison with Mr. BURTON. The "Toodles" was always considered as incomparable in the latter gentleman's hands, but we are assured that Mr. CLARKE's interpretation, although totally different in conception, is not less admirable. A good company has been secured to render efficient assistance to Mr. CLARKE. Amongst many new names we find that of a lady—Mrs. ALEXINA FISHER BAKER—who is already known to our public. If the crowded state of promiscuous places of amusement on Broadway is any criterion of the willingness of the public to be amused, we may safely predict that Mr. CLARKE will have a good and prosperous season.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Rupture.—DR. RIGGS' TRUSS, NO. 2 BARCLAY-ST.—Steel springs, covered with hard rubber, water-proof; used in bath; always clean; preserves the spermatic vessels. Sixty days' trial given; warranted five years.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

FRANSIOLI—PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 15, by Rev. J. Fransioli, Mr. A. C. FRANSIOLI to Miss MAGGIE G., daughter of Wm. H. Peck, Esq.

DIED.

RILEY.—In this City, on the 17th inst., of erysipelas, WM. H. RILEY, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from No. 34 West Houston-st., without further notice.

DEXTER.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 17, JOHN MARQUAND, infant son of Henry and Lucretia Marquand Dexter, aged 4 months.

MANY.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 17, CATHARINE, widow of the late Francis V. Many, in the 76th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Benjamin S., Francis and Lewis Many, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 272 West 20th-st., this day, (Monday,) the 19th inst., at 3 P. M. Services at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 17, after a short but severe illness, MARGARET, beloved wife of Henry Martin, aged 20 years, 6 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 136 East 23d-st.

ALDEN.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 17, MINNIE, youngest daughter of J. D. and M. T. Alden, aged 11 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 70 3d-st., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

MYERS.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 18, of cholera infantum, HARRY LAKE, youngest child of Enoch G. and Charlotte C. Myers, aged 1 year and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the residence of his parents, in 78th-st., near 3d-av., this (Monday) afternoon, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 18, MARGARET, the infant child of Peter and Margaret Thomas, aged 21 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from their residence, southeast corner of Kent and Myrtle avs. Their friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MILFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 18, WILLIAM MILFORD, aged 41 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Congregational Methodist Church, corner of State and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BURNS.—Drowned, on Thursday, Aug. 15, THOMAS I BURNS, Jr., aged 31 years.

His remains were taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

CONDIT.—On Friday morning, Aug. 16, JOSEPH PAUL, son of the late Dr. John S. Condit, of New-Jersey, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, Harrison, N. J., on Monday morning, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LOTT.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Friday evening, Aug. 16, JEREMIAH LOTT, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Jno. A. Lott, and of his daughter, Mrs. Zabriskie, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church in Flatbush, without further notice.

CAULDWELL.—At Fishkill, on Sunday, Aug. 18, JAMES CAULDWELL, in the 28th year of his age.

His remains will be interred at the Union Cemetery, Williamsburgh, this day, (Monday,) the 19th inst., upon the arrival of the body at the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, Warren-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

PRAY.—At Nyack, Rockland County, on Sunday, Aug. 18, AMELIA G. PRAY, daughter of the late Capt. John Pray, of this City.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her nephew, William P. Lee, are invited to attend her funeral, at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th st., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

BUCHAN.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 17, WILLIAM ELLIOTT, son of James and Rachel Buchan, aged 7 months.

His remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CALDWELL.—At Fordham, on Saturday, Aug. 17, of scarlet fever, GEORGE, second son of James and Janet Caldwell, in the 3d year of his age.

CUSHMAN.—At Elizabeth City, N. J., on Friday evening, Aug. 16, ELLEN M., wife of Henry M. Cushman.

Her remains will be taken to Vermont.

SMITH.—At Bergen Hill, on Sunday, Aug. 18, WALTER H., youngest son of Robert L. and Mary A. Smith, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The friends of the parents, and those of the brothers, Daniel P. and Thomas Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry in Jersey City at 1 o'clock to convey them to the residence, Ocean-st., Bergen Hill.

LANE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 18, WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of Stephen K. and Euphemia Lane, aged 9 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. Boat leaves Pier No. 2, North River, at 3:20 o'clock.

GRACIE.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 18, ELIZABETH BETHUNE, youngest daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth Gracie, in the 10th year of her age.

CREIGHTON.—At Beechwood, near Tarrytown, the residence of her brother, Rev. Dr. Creighton, on Friday morning, Aug. 16, ELIZABETH BRADFORD CREIGHTON, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mary's Church, Beechwood, on Monday, Aug. 19, at 5½ o'clock P. M. The 3:30 train of the Hudson River Railroad will stop at Scarborough Station, where carriages will be in waiting. The 6.40 down train will also stop at the same Station.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 441.—AUG. 17, 1861.
35, 76, 24, 37, 1, 10, 32, 43, 18, 56, 55, 68.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 442.—AUG. 17, 1861.
48, 42, 37, 18, 60, 75, 10, 65, 5, 63, 44, 22.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

IMPORTANT!
SEND ALL MONEY AND PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS BY HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, AS THEY HAVE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERMISSION TO FORWARD TO THE ARMY AT FORTRESS MONROE, WASHINGTON, SANDY HOOK, AND OTHER POINTS, FOR HALF RATES. THEIR EXPRESS IS THE OLDEST IN THE UNITED STATES.
Their Great Eastern and Philadelphia Expresses sent as formerly.

PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PRINCESS CLOTILDE,
DUCHESS D'ABRANTES.
These distinguished visitors have just visited our new Gallery and favored us with the first sitting in the United States, for visiting card and other Photographs. Copies for sale. C. D. FREDRICKS & CO.,
No. 587 Broadway.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the Insect tribe will kill.
ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO WORK AT THE baking business; one who has some knowledge of the business; reference required. Inquire at 207 Varick-st.

From the Ladies' Visiter of this City.
MOTHERS!
There is an advertisement in this number of your paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:
DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.
Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS AFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

MILITARY.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.
A meeting of the friends of this regiment will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Head-quarters, No. 5?6 Broadway, to give and to hear the reasons why the regiment, with 1,200 men, are not yet in the field. Loyal citizens and soldiers are invited, as matters of deep interest to all will be related.
(Signed,) Col R. D. GOODWIN.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.
CAMP ASTOR, RIKER'S ISLAND.
This Regiment will positively leave for the seat of war next week. A few first-class men will be received for the reserve. Uniforms, equipments, &c., furnished immediately. Recruits will be forwarded from the tent on Union-square by Lieut. Thwait.

MILITARY CARD.
Military instruction by Col. W. W. THOMPKINS, daily, in dragoon, artillery, infantry and light infantry tactics, corner Grand and Centre sts., Armory Sixth Regiment, from 8 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 5½ P. M.
An evening class will be formed THIS EVENING, to drill from 6 to 8 o'clock.

HONVED OF HONGAARSCH REGIMENT VAN DE NEDERLANDERS.—Zy, die de Nederlandsche taal verstaan en geneigd zyn eene Nederlandsche Compagnie op te rigten, ter aansluiting by Bovengenoemd Regiment worden uitgenoodigd zich te vervoegen aan het werfdepot by den Heer H. Dellemyn, No. 12 Leonard, tusschen Centre, en Elm sts. Manschappen 18 jaren oud en daarboven worden aangenomen; onmiddelyk wordt kwartier, verpleging en uitrusting verstrekt. Voor de vrouwen en kinderen van gehuurden wordt gezorgd. GRAAF E. C. WRATISLAW, Colonel.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT HIGHLAND GUARD.—A meeting of the friends of this Regiment will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on MONDAY EVENING, next, Aug. 19, at 7½ o'clock. All persons interested are invited to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

TO MILITARY MEN.—A COMPETENT MAN, who can get two companies, and can pay his share of expenses in the regiment, can have the post of major in a regiment accepted by the Secretary of War and now in camp. Address A. Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY, a Leader of Band; pay that of Second Lieutenant, and five buglers. Privates sent immediately to camp when recruited. By order of,
Col. GILL. DAVIES, No. 648 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861.
OPENING NIGHT of the original American Comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
who will give, for the first time in New-York, his original and admirable conception of
TOODLES.
Mrs. Toodles....(first appearance)....Mrs. G. N. Thayer.
Mr. CLARKE
will also enact the laughable character of
COUSIN JOE,
in Buckstone's Comedietta of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
The charming artiste,
Mrs. ALEXINA FISHER BAKER,
in her favorite rôle of Margery.
To conclude with the roaring farce of
THE DEBUTANTE.
Daferd...........(first appearance)...........Mr. L. Baker
Rose.........................Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker.
Miss Fitzjames.........................Mrs. Chanfrau.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber girl and to do fine washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; is willing to go in the country; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Has good references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced woman, as waitress; she thoroughly understands her occupation; no objection to assist with chamberwork or fine washing; good City references. Call at No. 23 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public.
☞ The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

UNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE DESIRE trouver une place comme bonne d'enfants, soit à la ville ou à la campagne. Elle a de bonnes recommandations. S'adresser à No. 63 West 20th-st.

TO TALKERS.

Give us action—speech no longer;
Cheer no fellows to the fray;
Words are well, but deeds are stronger—
Out yourselves and lead the way.

Should each man but urge his neighbor:
"Go ye forth and reap the plain"—
Holding back himself from labor—
Where would be the ripened grain?

When goes up the roar of battle
Stoutest voices are but weak:
Not of cause and duty prattle—
Let your silent service speak.

Have you wives?—do soft eyes, pleading,
Hold you with their gentle spell?
Other hearts are torn and bleeding,
Other men have homes as well.

Urge them not the smoking altar
With such gifts as these to strew,
If you feel your bosom falter
When the gods appeal to you.

Point not out a path to others
Which your feet refuse to tread;
Follow with your earnest brothers,
Though it lead among the dead.

Even now the forest arches
With the tramp of men are rife;
Join your brothers on their marches,
Join them in the surging strife.

Whether drummer-boy or Colonel
Matters not, be duty done;
Battling for a truth eternal,
All are equal—ranks are one.

Should you win a brave dismission
From your country's holy wars,
Yours shall be a high commission,
Bearing date among the stars!

But bring deeds, not mouthings merely,
Urging others to the fray:
You that see the path so clearly,
Yours the feet should lead the way.

—*Harper's Weekly.* C. H. WEBB.

LAW REPORTS.

Discharged from his Uncle's Service.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of Euphenius Devoe.—This was an application for the discharge of Devoe on the ground that he was a minor when he enlisted, and that he had enlisted for a less term than his minority. It was claimed, on the part of the Government, that he had voluntarily entered into the service, and with the consent of his mother, who, it was alleged, had signed a paper agreeing to his enlistment. It was sworn to on the part of the young man's mother, however, that she had signed a paper, but that when she did so she was not informed of the actual contents thereof; that the person who read the paper to her misinformed her of the true nature of the contents. There being no evidence to contradict this the Court discharged the boy from any further service to his uncle.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*William Bostwick et al.* vs. *The Bank of Mutual Redemption.*—This case will be settled when the Attorney for the plaintiff shall, according to rule 36 of this Court, make, upon the proper amendments, his allowance or disallowance.

John Wells et al. vs. *Daniel D. Endon.*—Case settled.

Alexander Spaulding vs. *Peter O. Strang.*—Case settled.

John J. Cristie vs. *Charles B. Phillips.*—Case settled.

John O. Whitehouse vs. *Charles L. Merrell.*—Case settled.

A. J. Van Winkle et als vs. *The United States Mail Steamship Company.*—Case settled.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Amelia W. Townes* vs. *George E. Townes.*—We have repeatedly refused to grant a divorce of the person with whom the adultery was committed. It would be still more improper to grant it upon the testimony of the guilty party, who is defendant. It would lead to great evil. Unless other testimony can be given, the divorce cannot be granted.

In the Matter of John O. Scott, a Person of Unsound Mind.—The report confirmed, and John J. Monell appointed committee, on executing the proper bond.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Hilton and Brady.

John O'Donohue vs. *John J. Hicks et al.*—Motion to vacate order of April 23, 1860, granted without costs.

Alonzo R. Thompson vs. *John P. Grube.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Edward Vincent vs. *Wm. Buhler.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Samuel Moore vs. *James C. Willett, Sheriff, &c.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Loomis Ballard et al. vs. *Ezekiel S. Lockwood.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Thomas Storm vs. *Henry Helmange.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Abel J. Stetson vs. *Henry B. Todd.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Thomas R. Egbert vs. *William Watson.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Gustav Van Arx vs. *The Commissioners of Emigration.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Johanna Murphy vs. *The Same.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Daniel R. Siebschultz vs. *The Same.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Ellen G. Maverick vs. *The Eighth Avenue Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

After the rendition of the above decisions, the General Term adjourned over to the 14th of September.

A STRANGE STORY OF CRIME.—Policeman DRESSER returned from Buffalo last evening, having in custody young WYKOFF, who has figured in the papers here for a short time past. Policeman EMERICK, of Buffalo, assisted DRESSER in hunting him up. WYKOFF was lodged in jail here, and from thence will be brought on Monday before the Police Court for an examination on a charge of bigamy. Mrs. WYKOFF No. 2, Mrs. FIELD, of Detroit, makes the complaint. She alleges that he married her in Detroit, and from there went to Canada, where he left her, and came to this city, she gaving him about $40 worth of silverware to sell, and thereby raise some money. A gold watch and diamond ring of hers he also pawned in this city for a small sum, and they are now awaiting redemption in the hands of the pawnbrokers. Mrs. WYKOFF No. 3 alleges that there is a Mrs. WYKOFF No. 1 now living in Detroit, but she has not learned her maiden name.

About a year since we published an account of a young man who represented himself to be one SEELEY, of New-York, marrying a daughter of a lady who kept a boarding-house in this city, on Hill-street, and afterwards deserting her, taking with him considerable property.

It is thought that WYKOFF and SEELEY are one and the same person.

It is also stated that WYKOFF some five years since ingratiated himself into the favor of a respectable family in this city, and after sponging his living out of them for a few weeks, made a draft on his father in New-York, a wealthy man, and got the paper cashed at one of our banking-houses. The draft was honored by his father, but the indignant gentleman immediately offered a reward of $250 for the arrest of his errant son and his delivery to him.

WYKOFF has been engaged while stopping in this city in making and selling a cheap sort of door-plates, but has earned a precarious livelihood thereby. He is undoubtedly a great rascal, and his chances for a term in that "peculiar institution" at Auburn are good.

If there are any more Mrs. WYKOFFS they will please present themselves at the Police-office, and there be numbered for future reference.—*Rochester Union, Aug. 16.*

THE CROPS IN IOWA.—A letter to the Baltimore *Sun*, dated Miles County, Iowa, August 4, says:

We have just got through harvesting—and such a harvest! There are some farmers in this county who are counting on forty bushels per acre. Oats are very fine, with the exception of a few patches sowed late, which have been struck by rust. Winter wheat is very little raised with us. It has, from some cause, proved a failure in the last few years, and has been superseded by Spring wheat of various Canada Club, Goose, China, and a variety of red chaff are the favorites, though the former is thought to have nearly "run out" with us within the last two or three years, it is very liable to smut. The China and Goose are most sought for, though each kind, of course, has its advocates. Corn looks very well. If we can only get a good rain within three or four days, or even a week, we will have one of the largest corn crops ever known in this State. Even now corn is not considered worth more than ten cents per bushel here, where I have never known it lower than twenty. Potatoes are growing finely.

A NOVEL LAWSUIT.—A novel suit has been brought in the United States Circuit Court of this Judicial District, upon the following statement of facts:

LEWIS JONES, late a deputy under the Sheriff of this county, married a lady in England some nineteen years ago, lived with her nearly six years, when he left her with four children and came to America. He soon afterward married Miss ELLEN FERGUSON, whose husband was still living, but had separated from her. By industry and perseverance he amassed a very handsome property at Joliet, Ill., and other places. Mr. FERGUSON soon turned up, and threatened to give Mr. JONES trouble, but finally compromised the matter, receiving from JONES a handsome sum for his quit claim to the then Mrs. JONES.

About fourteen months ago JONES died very suddenly, leaving no will. The first wife upon learning the facts came from England with her brother, and is now in this city prosecuting her claim to the entire property. Hon. WALTER B. SCATES, of this city, and Hon. URI OSGOOD, of Joliet, are engaged as counsel for the first wife.—*Chicago Post, Aug. 10.*

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.—It would be premature, with the materials yet obtained, to attempt an accurate estimate of the products of the pending harvest. Enough, however, has come to hand to justify the following statement of probabilities: The amount of land sown to wheat is at least one-fourth more than last year, while the average yield per acre will have been reduced by the unfavorable weather and insect ravages about thirty per cent. The wheat product will, therefore, be nearly as follows: Number of acres sown 280,000; average yield per acre, 17 bushels; total wheat product, 4,776,000—which is not quite a million less than last year. Of corn there is less planted than last year, but, if the weather continues favorable, the yield will average higher by at least sixteen per cent. The total product will be about 2,500,000 bushels. Oats, though much less has been sown, will yield a full average.—*St. Paul Times, Aug. 9.*

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
City of Washingt'n	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Khersonese	New-York	London	Aug. 22
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

J. C. D.—APPLY AT UNION-SQUARE POST-office. M. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY-SCHOOLS, called the DAY-SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartetts, and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, beside some 34 pages of the Elements of Music. This will be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 585,000 copies in 32 months. Prices, paper covers 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed free at the retail price.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:
No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.
No. 13,634.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.
No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.
The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 14TH, A GOLD PATENT LEVER WATCH, gold dial, No. 35,008, Wm. Adams, maker, Liverpool, with chain attached. Whoever will return the above to No. 4 Barclay-st. will receive a reward of $25, and no questions asked.
W. C. BRYANT, No. 4 Barclay-st.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of a trunk, lost or miscarried, covered with canvas, letters F. W. F. painted on each end, with a card attached marked "F. W. Fish, Chenango County, N. Y." Apply to P. & H. JONES, No. 412 Broadway.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—AN ITALIAN hound slut, fawn color, white on face and neck; answers to the name of "Fawn." The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving her at No. 296 Bleecker-st., or No. 15 7th-av.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 425 FOR TWO SHARES of the Rutgers Female Institute. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.
DAVID C. NOGER, No. 9 Rutgers-place.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 163,928 ON BOWERY Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the Bank or at No. 279 Lexington-av., and oblige the owner.

FOUND—IN LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS' STORE, a Porte-monnaie, which will be restored on a description being given. No. 565 Canal-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A PIECE OF GROUND 46 by 12- feet wide, with bulkhead and water-right in front; also side entrance 40 feet wide. Situated 39th-st., North-river. Suitable for coal, lumber, flag, lime, or brick-yard. For particulars, inquire of M. DONAHUE, Jr., No. 4 Abattoir-place, 39th-st. west of 11th-av., or J. S. REYNOLDS, Nos. 109 and 112 Broad-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 21st-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 5 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET ON 5th-av., centrally situated above Madison Park, a fine corner house, well furnished, with stable connected in the rear, possession immediately. Address Box No. 2,060, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 20TH-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, suitable for a small genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE ADVERTISER, A RESIDENT OF ILLInois, has 1,000 acres choice timber lands, in Southern Illinois, that he will exchange for dry goods. For information, parties may call on DIBBLEE, WIRK & MOORE, No. 97 Chambers-st. W. R.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTLY FURnished or unfurnished, the large house, 33x58, No. 11 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARDS.
BASSFORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES,
No. 119 Fulton-st. to No. 8 Ann-st.
CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000.
Three tables, Stapleton Landing, L. I.
By CHAS. LORD.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—A RESPECTABLE family being greatly reduced, and being desirous of trying to do something to relieve their suffering situation, has been taught by one of our most distinguished ladies to make those elegant Toilet-tables, (called Duchess,) would be pleased if the ladies would call at their residence, No. 115 West 16th-st., 4 doors from Hudson-st., and examine them; they can be made to any order and at prices to suit them, and if they should be pleased to order one they will be the means of assisting a worthy family.

MACHINERY WANTED.—SMALL ENGINE lathes, planers, drills, vices, &c., wanted, such as have been used by sewing-machine makers, and similar small work would answer best. Address CASH BUYER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel, neat young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and take care of children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would prefer the country; seeks a pleasant home with a private family; has recently worked at her trade. reference for character will be given. Address ELLEN, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, willing to make herself generally useful; also, by one who would take any situation at $4 per month; no objection to the country, and good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, lately from Boston, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; she understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by two girls, situations; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 115 East 34th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general in a small private family; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244, rear, 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does part of the washing in magnificent style; no objection to a respectable boarding-house, City or country, wages $8 to $9. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable Protestant German girl; would not object to do chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 197 East 11th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A NICE, tidy, sober, honest and industrious girl, having excellent City references, wants a situation in city or country, at moderate wages; is a good cook and laundress, chambermaid, waitress, seamstress or nurse. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOKS AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Several excellent and most desirable servants, (Protestants and others,) bearing the highest testimonials from Brooklyn ladies, where they last served, are now wanting situations, and may be hired at very reduced wages by applying to MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, whose establishment, being patronized by the first families in Brooklyn, has become the resort of all the best servants.

AS DAIRY-MAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation in the country as dairy-maid—one who understands her business. Apply at No. 120 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, EDWIN SPENCER.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING young woman, with good City reference, wishes a situation to do housework in a private family; is a good cook and a good baker of bread, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; can enter her place immediately. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman, who understands embroidering, and could take charge of an infant; good City reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERVants from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor, having been 8 years in the business, is known to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Ladies will always find a large selection of superior female servants, American, German, Irish, etc. Immediate and careful attention paid to orders by mail.
OTTO VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, SUFFICIENTLY educated to impart the elements of her language to young children, and who speaks the English well enough to occupy a place in any American family, desires to find a situation as lady's-maid or nurse and governess. Address Mlle. LAVERRIERE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by Mrs. Floyd, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MALES.

AS BUTLER, &c.—AS BUTLER AND VALET, or waiter in a nice private family. The advertiser wishes employment in either of the above capacities; has many years' English experience, and the last five years with first-class families in this City, by whom he can be well recommended. Address BUTLER, at Henry A. Kerr's grocery store, No. 746 Broadway, New-York. Can be heard of for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant man, without incumbrance, a situation as professed coachman, in a respectable family; understands the training and management of young horses, in both saddle and harness; has eight years' City reference; and would be found a valuable acquisition to any gentleman having a number of horses in the country. Address H. N., for three days, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, steady man, who has acted as coachman, plain gardener, or can do farming work; knows how to keep a place in good order. Has good City reference. Address J. Y., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; would make himself useful or keep a small garden in order, if required; will go at wages to suit the times. Address W. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER &c.—TO FARMERS.—A FARMER and wife, with no incumbrance, wish situations; the man a good farmer, gardener, and a careful driver; she thoroughly understands baking, making pies, and butter, and is a first class washer and ironer. Apply at No. 268 West 28th-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance, the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS VEGETABLE GARDENER.—WANTED, by a single man, a situation as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; is competent of driving, if required; City reference given as to competency, &c. Address G. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young man who can produce satisfactory reference from his last employer; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen at No. 181 University-place, in grocery-store, from 11 to 4 P. M., or any notes addressed to JOHN MORRIS will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER'S SITUAtion, by a young Frenchman, having lived in good families, who will give satisfactory recommendations; no objection to the country, or to travel. Can be seen at Mr. HOWELL'S fruit store, No. 683 Broadway, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A SHIPping office—wages, $10 per week; two porters for stores, one stewardess for a steamboat. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, A German preferred, to take care of a small flower garden, with green and hot-house, and willing to make himself generally useful; wages, $25 per month. Address Box No. 1,005 Post-office.

A HOUSEMAID AND COOK.—WANTED, A young or middle-aged woman for general housework, and a little very particular cooking and baking, in a family of two persons, close to the City; one fully qualified, a Protestant, and content to be much alone, may find here a most desirable home and good wages. Apply at No. 77 Murray-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BOY 15 OR 16 years old, who can write a good hand. Salary $100 per annum. Address, with references, A. B. C., Box No. 61 Post-office.

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD OFfice, 2 conductors, 1 stewardess, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LATOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., will be kept open until October; two or three family suites of rooms will be vacated this week, and may be secured at reasonable rates for the balance of the season, if applied for immediately. Boats leave Pier No. 2, N. R., for the Latourette House dock, at 7:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:20 and 5:20 P. M.; from Dey-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE—SITUATED ON Staten Island, Simonson-av., a short distance from Vanderbilt Landing; location unsurpassed for health, beauty of scenery, &c.; fine grounds, boating and fishing. Boats hourly from Pier No. 2, N. R., and Whitehall. Terms from $5 to $11 as rooms selected. Only 30 minutes' sail.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

THE LADY WHO, BY MISTAKE, EXchanged her parasol for a sun umbrella, in pew No. 4, in the gallery of Rev. Dr. Spring's church, on the occasion of Rev. Dr. Hoge's farewell sermon, will oblige the owner by leaving the umbrella with the sexton of said church, where she can receive her own in exchange.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.
Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.
Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to MRS. WILLIAMES, until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 39th-st.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and prices reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Bright, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal.
JOHN ROSENBERG.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., (entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 43 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 69 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPErienced and qualified to teach thoroughly, English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by a College graduate of much experience, who is fully competent to teach the higher English branches, with Latin and Greek; good testimonials furnished. Address A. M., Box No. 75 Post-office, Easthampton, Mass.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess in a private family, by a lady who has had several years' experience in teaching. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address or inquire of H. M. ANSHUZ, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED first-class teacher of English branches for a young ladies' institute in Pennsylvania. Personal applications necessary, on Monday and Tuesday. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools and Teachers.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER, OF SEVERAL years' experience in the public schools of this City and elsewhere, and who has good references, desires a situation in a school. Address T. W. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French, and music; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Brooklyn Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED NEAR the City of New-York, with good buildings and highly cultivated grounds or farms, for improved real estate of the first-class and in the best location in the City. Inquire at the office in the basement of house No. 143 Madison-av.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in a central part of the City, above 20th-st., will purchase house and furniture, or either, at a low figure. House must be small and modern built, and if furnished, the furniture must be in perfect order. Address V. A. N., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A good location, not above 50th-st., where the owner won't board the rent, and permit a small number of first-class boarders; unexceptionable references given. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box No. 263 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A small, genteel family, where part of the rent will be taken in board. Best of care taken of the premises, and a pleasant home given. Good references. Address A. B. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—OF A medium size pleasantly located, for a family of three persons. Address Box No. 4,018 Post-office, stating location and price.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED OR unimproved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful and productive property on Mystic River, Mystic, Conn., consisting of an acre of ground, a splendid mansion built in the Italian style, and six cottage houses, having a fine view of the Sound. All in complete order.
W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the north shore, Staten Island, a short distance from the Castleton Landing. Carriage-house and stable on the premises. House contains eleven rooms, and will be let reasonably to a permanent tenant. Apply to A. H. SEXTON, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT OF 38 ACRES AT PATTERSON, N. J.—Elegant gothic stone house, all kinds of out-buildings and small and large fruits, for sale or to be exchanged for a larger farm or City property. Price $12,000, free of mortgage. S. COCKCROFT, 8 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ALCOHOL column and goose, in perfect order for running. Address, with description and lowest cash price, E. G. B., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms may be had, with board, for families or single gentlemen, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square, one of the best locations in the City. Apply at house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CLERMONT-AV., near De Kalb. One or two gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family. Address P. Q., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, CONsisting of six rooms, communicating upon drawing-room floor and kitchen; also, a suite of three rooms, all airy, handsomely furnished and desirable apartments for genteel families, in the first-class dwelling No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Apply of housekeeper on the premises, or No. 67 William-st.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.—A LARGE FURnished first story front room (parlor) to let, suitable for one gentleman, at $14, or two at $18, a month. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Reference exchanged. If required, breakfast may be given.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A single gentleman wishes a room, (with partial board preferred,) in a strictly private family, residing near the Fulton Ferry. Address CASH, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate. Houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

NO. 118 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between 2d and 3d avs. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house first class. Dinner at 6.

ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD—ON THE second and third floors of No. 52 East 16th-st. They have ample closet room and every convenience for a family or gentlemen. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house 3 minutes' walk from the dépôt; overlooking river and creek. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 385 Broadway, up stairs, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and ground is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BOHSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway; SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO LARGE ROOMS TO be had, with first-class board, at the Breakneck House, Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 17th.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers, job lots in Yankee Notions, Ladies' Underclothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old price. White, 12½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

WANTED—ONE FAST-SAILING SCHOONER, of about 200 tons' register; one propeller, of 100 to 300 tons; and two side-wheel steamers, of 200 to 400 tons. Parties having vessels of the above description, which they wish to dispose of, at a fair price for cash, may hear of a purchaser by addressing D., Box No. 3,192 Post-office, stating particulars, and where they can be seen.

DR. C. D. [illegible] of Paris, who is the first [illegible] living, continues the [illegible] way. His new Book (price [illegible]) may be had of [illegible] No. 331 Broadway, or of the author.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, [illegible] deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice, quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
B SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 2d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh, Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the most *aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*
Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral $1. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Chologogue—$1 50.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH PREVENTIVE.—An entirely new invention, and the greatest of the age (for married people.) Those who have used them are never without them. The only safe and infallible preventive against pregnancy and disease. Price, $5 per dozen. Mailed free on receipt of the price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, Impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., has made the important discovery of the only infallible and safe remedy for monthly obstructions. Packages of his Great Benefactor, $5, sent to any address. Board at his residence, if required.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 135 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most doubtful. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. F. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. TRIPP, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN [illegible] regular treatment and all other [illegible] dieting or restriction in the [illegible] without the disgusting or [illegible] remedies; cures in new cases [illegible] roots out the poisonous taint [illegible] this remedy is used. It [illegible] cannot be obtained genuine anywhere [illegible] No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ON TUESDAY, TO-MORROW, AT 1 o'clock, at store No. [illegible] Broadway, one rockaway carriage, one top wagon, [illegible], one buggy and harness.
On WEDNESDAY, at [illegible] o'clock, at salesroom, an elegant stock of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, by order of assignees. Particulars to-morrow.

GEO. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
HOLBROOK & HOLMES WILL SELL THIS DAY, Monday, Aug. 19, at [illegible] o'clock, all the parlor, dining-room, [illegible] and kitchen furniture, bedding, gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c., contained in the five-story house No. [illegible] West Houston-st.

[illegible], Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, No. [illegible] and 596 Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, Aug. [illegible] at 7 o'clock, miscellaneous books, a great variety, including many valuable and scarce works. For particulars, see catalogue.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM ON the New-Haven, Hudson or Harlem Railroad, in exchange for a very desirable property in Tarrytown, that will always and readily command a high rent. Address FARMER, Tarrytown, or inquire of JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

[illegible] BANKERS, [illegible] New-York.

[illegible] Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, [illegible] the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST [illegible] SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities [illegible] Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe [illegible].

[illegible] UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

[illegible] London, as agents of Messrs. [illegible] & CO., Bankers, New-York, [illegible] they will [illegible] which they will issue, free of charge, letters [illegible] circular notes [illegible] extensive [illegible] principal cities and [illegible] United States, Canada, West Indies, South [illegible].

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner [illegible] Nassau-sts.
New-York.

[illegible] to suit, on ALSOP & CO., [illegible]. Also purchase San Francisco [illegible] and State Interest Coupons.

[illegible] DIME SAVINGS BANK.
[illegible] CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
[illegible] 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 [illegible] interest allowed on all sums of $500 [illegible] per cent. on larger amounts. [illegible] deposit, since Jan. 1, 1860, [illegible] $581,328 33.
[illegible] Secretary.
[illegible] HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
[illegible] credit to travelers, available in all parts of [illegible] the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, [illegible] Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
[illegible] COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., [illegible] the same will be publicly opened for the whole or [illegible] sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of [illegible] Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by [illegible] chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance [illegible] of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor [illegible] 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, [illegible] the necessary works for accumulating and [illegible] the same.

[illegible] stock will bear interest at the rate of six per [illegible] annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal [illegible] redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883. [illegible] proposals will state the amount of stock desired, [illegible] the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the [illegible] whose proposals are accepted will be required to [illegible] with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days [illegible] the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same. [illegible] to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par [illegible] of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

[illegible] proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to [illegible] any or all of the bids if considered necessary to promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by [illegible] of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who [illegible] of availing themselves of the provisions of [illegible] for funding the debts of that city, are hereby [illegible] that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange [illegible] Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver [illegible] them for the purpose of exchange, or send their [illegible] direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, [illegible] will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

[illegible] reference to the above notice, we are prepared to [illegible] the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for [illegible] purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment [illegible] of the Commissioners of the Public Debt [illegible] Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of [illegible] to retire bonds previously surrendered, [illegible] interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered [illegible] later period shall be entitled to interest only [illegible] day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's [illegible] or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.

W. SCHALL & CO.

[illegible] TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861. }

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance [illegible] terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this [illegible] an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued [illegible] assessment is payable at this Office on or before the [illegible] day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this [illegible] have been sent to all holders whose address is known [illegible] application will be forwarded to any parties in [illegible] who may not have received them. By order of the Board.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company due Aug. 15, 1861, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
[illegible] fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
[illegible] Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover [illegible] all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave [illegible] wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 [illegible] P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth [illegible] in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 [illegible] P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, [illegible] and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on [illegible] of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. [illegible], the 3:15 P. M. train out of New-York, for Boston, will be changed, and leave at 3 P. M.

JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at [illegible] A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey [illegible] P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
(Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

[illegible] NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, [illegible], 1861. }

[illegible] with the act of Congress, approved Aug. [illegible] 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for [illegible] and Equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel [illegible].

The [illegible] draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches [illegible] with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, [illegible] each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder [illegible]; the complement to be one hundred persons, [illegible] provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, man, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861. }

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made, in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY GOODS.

3,000 Double Haversacks.
3,000 Government Patent Canteens.
5,000 Water-proof Blankets. And other articles for sale by F. C. WAGNER, No. 91 Liberty-st., New-York.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—PARRS' CELebrated Patent Army Chest when opened forms a table and contains camp stools and all the culinary arrangements, with an apparatus for cooking for a mess of four; weight, 40 pounds. Recommended to the Army by President Lincoln, Ex-President Millard Fillmore, M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army; Jos K. A. Mansfield, Brigadier-General Commanding. For sale and on exhibition at BALL, BLACK & CO.'S, Price, $19 each.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st. }

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.

WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.

ap8-law6wM* JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Philip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, the mail for Boston, *via* New-Haven, heretofore closing at 2 P. M., will close at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch, at .... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at .... 5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return 50
To Port Monmouth and return 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, 1861, by the well-known steamboat THOMAS HUNT, Capt. GILMOR. Tickets $1 each, including dinner, which will be served up from 11 to 3 o'clock. A brass and cotillon band will be on board for the amusement of passengers. Bait furnished free. Leave Spring-st., 7:30; Paterson Dock, Jersey City, 7:45; Bridge-st., Brooklyn, 8:15; Broome-st., E. R., 8:30; Peck-slip, 8:45; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. No charge for dinner. Bill of fare: Roast beef, roast clams, boiled ham, boiled tongue, boiled codfish, boiled sea-bass, fried clams, fried codfish, fried bass, baked codfish, clam chowder, fish chowder. Children under 12 years of age, free.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED.—A CLOSED ONE-HORSE CARriage, with seats for four persons—not too much used—at a reasonable price. Address Box No. 2,179 New-York Post-office.

HORSE PASTURE.—A FEW HORSES WILL be taken on pasturage. Apply at No. 51 Broad-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.—GENTLEmen wishing to act as agents for a certain place, or to canvass one or more counties for the great National work, *The Southern Rebellion and the War for the Union*, published in weekly parts, beginning Aug. 21, (see advertisement in the *Times* of 10th, 14th, and 20th August,) will write immediately to FREDK. GERHARD, Post Box No. 4,001, New-York City. This valuable work will have a very large circulation, and orders for it are pouring in already from all parts of the country.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE, stock and fixtures of store and saloon, No. 842 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre; the lease has five years to run from the 1st of May last. For full particulars apply at the office of E. PERSON, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

[illegible] HITS THE SPOT.

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☞

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☞

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☞

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

[illegible] NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

[illegible] NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 88 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
CITY OF MANCHESTER .... SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY .... Sept. 14
On MONDAY .... Oct. 14
On MONDAY .... Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER KHERSONESE WILL SAIL positively on the 24th inst. She lies at Pier No 36 North River. No bills of lading signed until shippers have cleared at the Custom-house. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861. }

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst.

Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1861. }

A DIVIDEND OF $3 PER SHARE HAS been declared on the capital stock of this Company, and is payable at this office on and after Monday, the 12th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,

CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 276 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The manager is highly gratified [illegible] to announce to his [illegible]

WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY

Ever [illegible]

LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

The only animal of the kind ever brought to America; an animal that is worshiped by the Egyptians, and never allowed by the Government to leave the country except as a special favor. These animals are described in history as the

MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL

of all the animal creation. They have never [illegible] out of Egypt, except at the Zoological Gardens in London, the Garden of Plants in Paris, and [illegible] ed to the citizens of this Metropolis; and [illegible] cases by the special favor of the Grand Viceroy of Egypt. He will be seen at all hours, every day and evening, attended by his watchful

ARAB KEEPER, SALAAMA,

who exhibits the care and watchfulness of a doting parent for his pet charge.

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR [illegible], MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.

The Lecture-room Entertainments embrace a PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA and FARCE,

By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent. Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST, Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT, The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
OLDEST And BEST ORGANIZED BAND in the CITY.
CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NEW ACTS.
Engagement of the TIMBUCTOO MELODISTS.
CHARLEY FOX, MASTER LEON, and
GEORGE CHRISTY.
Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—[illegible] copies issued the first four months of its publication. It is an entire new work of nearly 200 pages. Many of the tunes and hymns were written expressly for this volume. It will soon be as popular as its predecessor, (Bell No. 1, which has run up to the enormous number of 515,000 copies, in 32 months, outstripping any Sunday School book of its size issued in this country. Also, both volumes are bound in one to accommodate schools [illegible]. Prices of Bell No. 2, paper covers, 15c., $12 per 100; bound, 25c., $18 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 30c., $22 per 100. Bell No. 1, paper covers, 12c., $10 per 100; bound, 20c., $15 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 25c., $20 per 100. Bells Nos. 1 and 2 bound together, 40c., $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50c., $40 per 100. Mailed postage free at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Publishers, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC—INSTRUMENTAL.—"THE STAR Spangled Banner," with brilliant variations by the celebrated German composer, Augustus Cull, 40 cents. "Away with Melancholy," with brilliant variations, Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, 50 cents. "Comet Schottische," by Thomas Baker, 25 cents. Vocal: "Drummer Boy of the National Grays," A. Cull, "Why Have My Loved Ones Gone," S. C. Foster, 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from [illegible] to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from [illegible] per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Also, [illegible] Organs for churches at low prices.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.
FARE TWENTY CENTS.

The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY, from Pier No. 26 North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 8:45 A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M.; Perth Amboy, 3:30; Tottens, 3:40; Rossville, 4; Union, 4:15.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, [illegible] P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, [illegible] P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 18th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 8¾, 12¼ and 3¾.
Spring-st. at 9¼, 12½ and 3¾.
Jay-st. at 9½, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

A STEAM FERRY-BOAT FOR SALE.—Very low. Engine in good order. Apply at No. 132 Fulton-st., second floor, front room.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Change in Command—Facts in Regard to Great Bethel—Court Martial—More Contrabands, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

The change in the command of this department so long expected, and by many desired, is about to take place. Gen. WOOL is expected to arrive by the next boat. Nothing is yet known as to the future movements of Gen. BUTLER.

Gen. MAGRUDER seems to have retired to Yorktown or elsewhere, on the laurels won in burning Hampton. His expedition, which seems to have been quite formidable in some respects, was productive of no other result. His intention, no doubt, was to attack Newport's News; but, as on a previous occasion, after surveying the ground, he gave up the job. It is not unlikely that he may have proceeded to Richmond with most of his forces, to participate in the demonstration on Washington, which it is understood DAVIS contemplates.

A deserter from MAGRUDER, who was at the Great Bethel fight, has made affidavit to some facts illustrative of that affair, more authentic than anything heretofore recorded. He says the rebels had four guns, only three of which they used, the fourth having become spiked accidentally after it had been fired a few times; the number of men was six hundred; and the breastwork or battery consisted of a ditch hastily dug, in which the guns were planted and the men were placed; when Gen. PIERCE gave the order to retreat, the rebels, feeling themselves beaten, were retreating also. Had there been any skill used on our side, the battery could have been turned with the greatest ease, and the entire rebel force taken prisoners; and the rebels were astonished, when they saw the force on our side, that it was not done. It was the intention of the rebels to fire one volley and retreat, but discovering what sort of generalship there was opposed to them, they concluded to fight on; and our retreat astonished them as much as it chagrined our troops. I suppose these to be the facts in regard to this famous affair.

A Court-martial is in progress in the fortress for the trial of nearly one hundred men, belonging to the Ninth and Second Regiments, (Cols. HAWKINS and CARR,) for mutiny. These regiments complain that their pay rolls were made out and sent to Washington long ago; that nothing has been heard from them; if they are wrong, no notice to that effect has been received, and no paymaster has made his appearance, though it is known that a large sum of money has been here nearly a month, and it is believed it is for them. They complain, likewise, that they stand greatly in need of clothing, which I can bear witness is true. While there can be no excuse for mutinous conduct, the men have great ground of complaint.

A new consignment of contrabands came down from Newport's News to-day, having fled from a long distance up James River. They report more on the way—men, women and children. At the rate they have increased of late, by the time Winter fairly sets in, the number who will claim rations from the Government storehouse will be thousands instead of hundreds. The question concerning what disposition shall be made of them, it would seem, must receive fuller consideration than has yet been given it, and some more definite conclusion arrived at. The reply of Secretary CAMERON hardly covers the case, and falls short of a full treatment of the question as it is practically presented here.

The Roads begin to swarm with steamers and propellers of light draft, and were I to express an opinion I should say decidedly that something was on foot. But as it is, I have no opinion to express. The *Cumberland* made her reappearance this afternoon, and altogether we have a pretty formidable fleet, including, as it does, the *Minnesota*, the *Wabash*, the *Cumberland*, the *Dale*, the *Savannah*, and some half dozen gun-boats of the first-class. The recent gales have driven a large number of sailing vessels into the Roads for shelter, and the anchorage presents more shipping than has been known to be here since the blockade.

A vessel is unloading at the wharf a number of rifled siege guns and carriages, which look as though they were designed for use. Speaking of artillery, I understand that Gen. MCCLELLAN said the other day, that guns and horses in large numbers must be had, for volunteers could be expected to go as far as artillery and cavalry went, and not much further. Therefore, artillery and cavalry he must have, and he is going to have both. You need not expend any great amount of speculation on the finding of the submerged telegraph wire, which some men fished up the other day, while in swimming, for it was a part of the line recently laid down between the fortress and Hampton and Newport's News; and the fishing it up explains why the line wouldn't work, and haply necessitates the laying down of another cable. Nor should any go into fits over the story of a privateer on the Chesapeake, since the little vessel which so scared the captain of the coaster was nothing more or less than a part of Lieut. CROSBY'S recent expedition after rebel craft engaged in illegal trade on the bay. Really, sensation is cheap.

MARS.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

Gen. PHELPS' scouts report this morning that the enemy has retired from this vicinity, with his nine thousand men, and that this movement is in pursuance of orders from Richmond. Suppose this to be true, and Gen. PHELPS appears to believe it, does it indicate an attack on Washington? Twenty-three prisoners taken at Bull Run, and released from Richmond the other day, and who passed through here yesterday, reported that BEAUREGARD was badgered with the cry of "On to Washington." He is opposed to aggressive movements, yet there are powerful influences in favor of that policy. It is obvious that the Secessionists of Baltimore expect that policy to prevail. It is tolerably obvious even to a dull intellect, that there are persons in the employ of the Government at Washington and elsewhere, who anticipate the success of the rebel armies as against the Capital and as against Maryland. Otherwise they would seek the earliest conveyance to Richmond. There are those who conceive that an attack upon Washington may be a political, if not a military necessity, as THURLOW WEED says of the Bull Run blunder.

Gen. BUTLER was engaged yesterday in quelling an insurrection at Newport's News. It appears that an article published in the New-York TIMES convinced some of the men of HAWKINS' regiment—who are enlisted for two years—that the peculiar term for which they were mustered in, placed them upon a footing entirely different from that of the three years' regiments; that they had entered the service of the State of New-York for two years, and could be held by the National Government not more than three months. A drawing by company commanders for positions in the regiment, resulted in giving the right to Company "G"—unquestionably the best company in the corps. Company "A," which had before held that position, numbers among its men several smooth-tongued gentlemen, who are of a race akin to "sea lawyers." Angered at the change of position, dissatisfied with the service which has not yet paid them anything, and suffering for clothing, these men were just in the condition to seize upon the pretext provided for them by the TIMES. If not instigated, it is apparent that they were at least abetted by some of the company officers. With their grievances, and with their brief, cut from the newspaper, they proceeded to argue the case among their comrades, got up a sort of meeting, chose a Committee, and sent several papers to their Colonel and to Gen. PHELPS. One of the documents contained a flat refusal to do duty, and accordingly on Sunday five companies refused to turn out for inspection. Their case was attended to yesterday. Gen. BUTLER proceeded to Newport's News, ordered all the regiments into line, and remained under the burning sun some three or four hours. The mutinous companies were ordered to the front, and the members of the "Committee" were called forth. They, with one pluckey, but misguided fellow, who said he had voted for the Committee and was bound to stand by them, were sent to the Rip Raps. After hearing the explanation of their position as soldiers, and of the reasons why they had not been paid or provided with new uniforms, the men promptly returned to duty. And to-day several of the members of the Committee having acknowledged their error, and furnished evidence that they signed the pledge to do no more duty without reading, and upon the supposition that it was a respectful petition for the redress of real or imaginary grievances, have been released. To-day HAWKIN'S regiment is, as it was two weeks ago, the best in the Department of Virginia.

To-day it was announced in General Orders that staff officers have been sent to Washington to procure Paymasters, and to Philadelphia to procure uniforms, and if a Paymaster is not sent within three days, the Commanding General will assume the responsibility of distributing the mysterious $30,000, now in the hands of the Adams Express Company's agent at this post, among the troops. So I think they will be paid. In the matter of clothing, the condition of things here is a little curious. If the value of the clothing here was represented by suits of uniforms, there would be enough to clothe the troops here for a year and a half.

Since criticisms of military officers are going out of fashion, I observe that most of "Our Own Correspondents" stationed at Old Point are devoting themselves to vigorous denunciation of the Navy, and complaints of the inefficiency of the blockade. Three-quarters of a column of "solid nonpareil" I observe in a New-York paper, giving an account of the movements of a pirate in Chesapeake Bay, which an officer in command of a gunboat coolly permitted to pass by without so much as inquiring his name. The story is well ornamented, and is quite interesting. The only trouble with it is, that it is untrue. I do not mean to say that the reporter did not believe the facts to be as he represented. Undoubtedly, too, his informant saw all he said he did. But he jumped at a conclusion quite too suddenly. The "gunboat" was in command of Lieut. PIERCE CROSBY, who is not in the habit of letting pirates slip through his fingers easily. The "pirate schooner" was his tender. The two vessels were bound upon an expedition to the eastern shore. The "motley crew of the pirate schooner" were twenty-five men of one of the Massachusetts companies.

There is another cock-and-bull story. When the telegraph was built from here to Newport's News, a submarine wire was used to cross Hampton Creek. It was torn up by the fishermen in weighing their anchors. Subsequently the land wire was laid over the bridge. The submarine wire has not been reclaimed. Upon seeing this, "a gentleman just from Fortress Monroe" authorizes a newspaper to state there is "telegraph from Fortress Monroe to Fox Hill, where the enemy is intrenched in large numbers." Truth has removed from her former abode at the bottom of the well, and is now engaged in furnishing "Army intelligence" for the newspapers.

Here is an affidavit. MAYHEW is the deserter who came from MAGRUDER'S camp the other day, and is manifestly a truthful and intelligent person. He is moreover vouched for as such by some acquaintances in the Massachusetts Battalion. It has some general interest, and it may have some official interest, in view of Gen. PIERCE'S card. Perhaps Gen. BUTLER may be inclined to file it as an answer thereto.

"I, ERASTUS EDWIN MAYHEW, being twenty-three years of age, a native of Herman, in the County of Penobscot, State of Maine, on oath declare that in the month of April, 1860, I left Bangor, Me., which place I had made my home for about twenty years, and went to Boston, joined the sloop *Pocahontas*, and went in her to Calcutta as an able seaman. From that place I shipped on board the bark *Brothers*, of Yarmouth, Mass., to come home; was appointed second mate in the place of one of the officers who died on the way, and reached New-York on the 25th day of January last. I remained at New-York seven days, after which time I shipped on board the *Minnie Schiffer* for Apalachicola, where I arrived after a passage of seventeen days. I there left the vessel, and tried to find another ship, but was not able to do so. I then let myself as deck hand on board the steamer *Indian*, to run up and down the river, at $25 per month; and after I had made a trip up and back, and another trip up, and while we were lying at Bainbridge, Ga., there was a report that the ports were blockaded—so the steamer was hauled up, and I was thrown out of work. I then let myself as a day laborer in Mitchell County, to a Mr. DAWSON, and remained with him about two months, after which time I worked for a Mr. MAPLES, in the same county, about two weeks, and then went into the employ of his mother as a carpenter. I had worked for about five weeks, when I was arrested by the County Vigilance Committee as a suspicious character, being a Northern man without friends or any settled business, and after I was examined by them I was discharged. After remaining some two weeks longer in the same county I got work in Baker County, Georgia, where I was again arrested by a Vigilance Committee, and kept in close confinement until I consented to join a volunteer corps in Georgia called the 'Baker Fire-eaters.' We left Newton, Baker County, July 9, 1861, and arrived at Yorktown, July 12, 1861, where our company, after each member had answered to his name upon roll-call, was informed by Col. COLQUITT that it was in for the war. While with the company I went by the name of ED. E. MAY. I was stationed at Yorktown from the time of our arrival there until last Friday morning, when our company, with others, under the command of Gen. MAGRUDER, marched for Hampton. On the way we stopped at Young's Mills and at Great Bethel.

We stayed at Great Bethel from Monday night until Tuesday night. We reached Hampton Wednesday morning, and at noon I escaped from the party and reached Fortress Monroe about five o'clock that same evening. I met at Yorktown some members of a North Carolina company who were engaged in the Great Bethel fight, and from them learned the particulars of that fight, and while at Great Bethel on Tuesday last I was taken to the place of the fight by a member of a company engaged in it, and he pointed out to me the different localities and stated to me the particulars of the affair. I have learned from him and from other sources which are reliable, that the number of men engaged on the side of the rebels amounted to six hundred, consisting chiefly of artillery and infantry, and that at no time during the action were more men engaged on their side. At the point where Dry River crosses the Hampton Road, on the left of the road about one hundred yards from the bridge was placed a rifled cannon, (afterward stationed at Yorktown, and seen by me there,) which commanded the bridge and the road, and just opposite, on the other side of the road, were two 12-pound howitzers, which also commanded the bridge and road leading to Hampton. In front of these last, about one hundred feet from them, and on this side of the river, was another howitzer of the same size, and similarly placed, and behind an embankment, about a foot above the level of the field. This last was spiked by accident, or in some way disabled, early in the fight. I know of no other guns being placed about there during the fight; and, from the information I have, I am led to believe that there was none other there, and that the only other weapons were the firearms of the men. None of these cannon were large; they were common artillery pieces, field-pieces, brought with the rebels from Yorktown, and taken back with them in their retreat.

The two howitzers first named and the rifled gun were behind embankments about three feet high on the outside and somewhat higher from the inside, though I could not say how much higher. They were not high enough for the guns to stand behind them without making grooves or ruts for the wheels to stand in. I saw the ruts dug in the earth into which the wheels were sunk. Almost all the rebels were stationed behind these embankments; a small body were stationed in a thicket on the right of the National troops, and on this side of the river; about twenty-five men were at the dam in the rear of the rebel batteries, and a company was placed on the right to guard a road leading from Young's Mills Road to the Great Bethel Road. The river ran in front of the embankments, behind which the two howitzers and the rifled gun were stationed—the other howitzer was on this side the river. The two howitzer battery was in a well-wooded spot, and shaded from sight by the trees. The rifled gun battery was exposed to sight. If Maj. WINTHROP had crossed the river at the dam some three hundred yards below the spot where he fell, he could have crossed under the shelter of a thick wood, and attacked the rebels on their left flank and in their rear, which they admit would have been fatal to them. If the National troops had made an attack on the right of the rebels, by the cross road leading from Young's Mills before named, they might have cut off the retreat to Yorktown. This attack was expected, and a company was stationed there to resist approach in that direction. The rebels say that if the attack of the National troops had been continued but a short time, they should have been entirely routed; as it was, they, immediately upon the retreat of the National troops, commenced their retreat to Yorktown, expecting another attack, and fearing that they should be followed to Yorktown. They reached Yorktown that same night. During the fight, Gen. MAGRUDER sent to Yorktown for reinforcements, and an Alabama regiment (I think the First) was sent to Great Bethel, but they did not arrive till after the action was over, and they returned with the other troops the same night.

I have no doubt of the accuracy of the above facts, as they were stated to me by such persons and came to me from such sources that I have every reason to believe them. The statement of the numbers engaged was currently reported by all who were present at the fight, and I saw the ground myself last Tuesday, examined the embankments carefully, saw the port-holes for the guns, and the whole ground is familiar to me. I was impressed into the service of the rebels as I have stated, and being a Northern man I was interested in all that concerned the North, and learned all the facts I could about this fight. I escaped from the rebel camp because I could not make common cause with them, and I intend immediately to go home to Bangor, Me.

(Signed,) ERASTUS E. MAYHEW.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this, the 13th day of August, 1861.

(Signed,) RICHARD LODOR.

First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Judge Advocate.

Gen. WOOL has not yet arrived.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 17,
Via BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.

A flag of truce conveyed to-day to Craney Island a number of ladies wishing to go South.

Corporal HURLBUT, of the First Connecticut Regiment, who arrived here yesterday from Richmond, brought with him a number of petitions, drawn up by our wounded and imprisoned soldiers, for a compromise in relation to an exchange of prisoners. They were directed to several prominent newspapers of the North for publication.

Gen. BUTLER sent the whole batch to the President. Congressman ELY'S name is said to head one of the petitions.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Saturday night, two men, named PATRICK DOOLEY and THOMAS BENNETT, got into a fight in Thirty-second-street, near Second-avenue when DOOLEY drew a dirk-knife and stabbed BENNETT three times in his side, and then escaped. It is believed the injuries will prove fatal.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 17, 1861.

3,000 U. S. 6s, '62	95	5 N. Y. Cent. R. Ex D.	73¾
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg'd	88	200 do.........s4	73¾
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, coup	88¾	50 do.........p&c	73¾
22,000 Treas. 6 ⅌ c. 2 Year	97⅞	150 Erie Railway	25¾
2,000 N. Y. State 7s, '70	107	100 do	25½
22,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43¾	175 Hudson R. R.	33
10,000 do.........s10	43	100 do.........s15	33
28,000 do	43½	50 Harlem Railroad	10¾
6,000 Virginia St. 6's	55	175 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63¾
8,000 do	54¾	200 do.........s60	63
5,000 do.........s15	54	200 Harlem R. Pref'ed	25
14,000 N. Car. St. 6s	66	100 Reading Railroad	35¾
15,000 Missouri St. 6s	43¼	370 Mich. Central R.	41½
30,000 do	43¾	100 do.........s30	41¾
38,000 do	43	100 M. So. & N. I. G. S. s30	28
5,000 do.........s10	43	50 do	28½
3,000 Mo. 6s is. to H. & St. Jo. R.	47	150 do	28
11,000 Louisiana St. 6s.	64	5 Clev., Co. & Cin. R.	94
9,000 Cal. St. 7s	76	100 Galena & Chic. R. b60	64¾
3,000 City 6's '87	98	100 do.........s10	64½
1,000 H. R. R. R. C. B.	70	100 do.........s30	64
7,000 Mich. S. 2d M. B.	60¼	40 do	64½
500 Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	89¾	500 do	64⅝
1,000 do	89⅞	900 Clev. & Tol. R.	28¾
100 Manhattan Bank	115	400 do.........b30	28¾
40 Penn. Coal Co.	77	300 do	28⅝
160 P. M. S. Co. ex. div.	71	200 do.........s30	28½
50 do	70¾	50 Chi. & Rk. Island R.	38½
10 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	14½	400 do	38¾
125 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	58½	25 do	38¾

MONDAY, Aug. 19—A. M.

The event of the past week was the successful negotiation of the Government Loan of *one hundred and fifty millions* through the Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. The conferences between the Secretary of the Treasury and the officers and delegates of these Banks consumed more than half the week. Animated by a single spirit to accommodate and support the Government to the fullest measure of their ability, these Bankers found that the negotiation grew in magnitude and importance the more it was discussed, and the primary application of the Secretary for fifteen or twenty millions, for his immediate wants through the present month and part of September, was ultimately answered by a proposition to take the entire loan, not embraced in the $60,000,000 demand, Notes and a reserve of $50,000,000 to be negotiated hereafter in a National Funded Stock at 6 or 7 ⅌ cent. This arrangement is made in connection with an offer to the whole people of the country to subscribe to such portion of the three-year 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bills (the daily interest being equal to two cents per day, or $6 per month earned on every $100 invested) as they may elect *at an early day*, to apply for in sums of not less than $50—the amount so subscribed to be made part of the Bank subscription, or to be deducted from it. The proportion assigned to the Banks of New-York, all of which have consented to participate per capital, of the first $50,000,000, is $30,000,000, the whole to bear interest from the 15th August, and the Money to be drawn for by installments to suit the mutual convenience of the Banks and the Department, hence to the 1st October, at which time the Banks are to notify of their acceptance of the second $50,000,000, to bear date from the 15th October, and so on with the third option of $50,000,000 in December. The interest on all Bills above $50 is to be paid in New-York, &c., half yearly, and on $50 Bills annually. The Banks of Boston are to hold $10,000,000, and to permit the country Banks of New-England to participate to the extent of $5,000,000. The Banks of Philadelphia have resolved to hold the $5,000,000 assigned to that city.

The negotiation could at no time in their history have come more opportunely to the Associated Banks of New-York, since the dullness of general trade was rapidly reducing their line of active business to a point which would soon have made banking in this City, burthened with a rate of taxation on the capital employed very closely approaching 2 ⅌ cent. per annum, comparatively unremunerative, except by a radical curtailment of salaries and the number of clerks supported by it. And this with a Specie average more than doubled, both in amount and the *pro rata* to the Deposit line since the beginning of the year. As it now is they practically add $30,000,000 to their productive business, earning, in clear addition to their previous income, from the 15th August, $6,000 per day, (this being the daily interest at 7.30 ⅌ cent. on $30,000,000,) equal to $2,190,000 per annum—the equivalent of 3.19 ⅌ cent. on the $69,000,000 of Associated Bank capital. The sum taken, though carrying interest at once on the whole, will not be required to be paid in, beyond the earnest of 10 ⅌ cent., in Specie to go into the Sub-Treasury in a day or two, until gradually drawn for, directly on the Banks, from Washington; but assuming the fact to be otherwise, there is no question of the ability of the Banks, in the present state of the Foreign Exchanges, to spare, if need be, the whole sum in Specie and overdue Treasury paper which they now hold as a demand loan upon the Department, and then show an equal relative strength to their position at the close of last year, which was deemed a sufficiently safe and easy one: In illustration of which we submit the following figures of the Bank movement on 25th December, and about what it will show for the 17th August on the average to be made up this afternoon:

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Dec. 25	$132,152,299	$20,326,970	$83,214,391
Aug. 17	106,800,000	49,750,000	92,000,000

We have reason to know that the Specie in Bank at the close of the week, by actual count, is **$52,202,182**, or about half a million above the Average which will be returned for the week. Of course, under the circumstances of the case the addition of the Government paper, bearing so liberal a rate of interest, will cause an immediate improvement in the value of our well-managed Bank Stocks—and with few exceptions, we believe they are so managed—not alone because of the increased profit which it affords, but because our Bank officers have shown the good sense and quick-sighted judgment to grasp the whole scope of the Government negotiation at once, and with an unanimity which reflects equal credit upon their sagacity and public spirit.

There is much relief to general trade and financial confidence to result almost immediately from the Government negotiation. It is undeniable that after the repulse of our Army at Manassas, serious apprehension was entertained in timid and prudent quarters in Wall-street, that the Government might not be able to work the Treasury with continued ease on high credit, and the damaging influence of such apprehension might soon have pervaded the whole country. This danger is now happily and most triumphantly turned, and with the indorsement of the solid Banking interests of the great cities of the North, the individual and corporate means of the whole country will be directed to the use of the Treasury, with unstinted confidence, from the double motive of sustaining the Government through the trials of the wicked and unprovoked Civil War which has been made upon it, and to secure a liberal rate of earning upon the various sums thus invested. Beyond this consideration is the assured freedom of the Money market from the periodical disturbance or distrust to which it might have been subject by the large wants and equivocal credit and ability of the National Treasury.

The Treasury Department will immediately begin the gradual issue and employment of UNITED STATES NOTES of the convenient denominations of *fives, tens and twenties*, payable on demand in Specie, on presentation at the branch offices of the Treasury designated in the corner of each Note. We have already seen the specimen sheets of the Notes made payable at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New-York. They will be ready for employment at Washington before the close of the present week; taking the place of small Gold Coin at all points of Government disbursement where these United States Notes are equally valuable, as a medium of exchange on the great cities, and even preferable to Gold. We believe it is no purpose of the Government to force a large circulation of these Notes. Their redemption in Specie will be amply provided for at the given points of payment, and the proportion which may be floated—in other words, withheld as a circulating medium from immediate presentation—will be left entirely to the degree of popularity which they may attain through the country. The whole issue authorized by the Loan act is $50,000,000.

There is some further improvement in the jobbing line of trade, but confined mainly to groceries and such staple articles of dry goods as enter into the most ordinary and indispensable domestic use, and in Army clothing. The Import entries continue remarkably light for this season of the year, while there is continued activity in both the home and export demand for Grain and Provisions. The recent partial interruption to Canal navigation caused the shipping supplies to fall off for a few days, but this difficulty we understand to be remedied. The business on the Corn Exchange since the last French and English mails by the *Persia*, has been in advance of the immediate arrivals from the West, and there is increased confidence felt in the future export demand for the supply of Europe. In the Money Market there is no change of rates, and but little additional employment on the Street. The dullness is partially relieved by an active speculation in the Two-Year Treasury 6 ⅌ cents. of the Government, the issue of which now ceases. The Importers, who have prospective customs to provide for, and the Money Brokers on the Street are competing for these Notes since the Bank negotiation with the Government whereby they are made convertible as cash, after the 1st Oct., into the second installment of the Great Loan. Exchange on London closed firm on Saturday, at 107½@107½ ⅌ cent.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,392,600, against $4,959,105 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,587,985, against $1,894,058 same week last season. No Export clearances of specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $205,967. The arrivals of English Gold during the week are $185,000, and from California $944,000.

The trade returns for the Fiscal Year 1861, ending 30th June, having been made up and published a few weeks since, we now resume our weekly comparisons, as for the Calendar Year, beginning with 1st January, since when, to the 1st July, the Import entries of Foreign merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, amounted to

Import entries to 1st July	$77,949,000
Add seven weeks since July 1	10,704,820
Total since Jan. 1	$88,653,820
Against same time last year	151,643,064
Decreased Import since 1st January	$62,989,244

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to

July 1	$66,601,000
Add seven weeks since July 1	16,400,855
Total clearances since Jan. 1	$82,661,855
Against same time last year	55,658,632
Increased Exports since Jan. 1	26,403,223

The Exports of Specie from New-York

from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are	$3,249,438
Against same time, 1860	32,688,920
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1	$29,439,482

The receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York	$33,365,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston	7,396,000
California Gold at New-York	22,250,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1	$63,011,000
Against same time, 1860:	
From California	$21,691,000
From abroad	751,000—$22,442,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1	$40,569,000

The course of the Stock Market near the close of the week, with the exception of Government Securities, was to lower figures. The State and Railway speculatives lost nearly the whole advance of the week before. The general effect of the Government negotiation was neutralized, so far as the transactions in other than Government Stock and Treasury Notes at the Exchange Board could be made to do it, by parties of influence in speculation who bore the market somewhat vigorously, on the opinion that the next news from Europe will be bad for the National cause as against the Southern rebellion. On this opinion or upon some other calculation not so directly avowed, they offered their options to deliver in 10 to 60 days, at a concession of from ½ to 1½ ⅌ cent. from the cash price, (and in the case of Virginia Sixes, 3 ⅌ cent.,) with considerable freedom, causing the market on Saturday to leave off dull. As only one session of the Board was held, the amount of business was not very large, and in the instance of New-York Central, which was offered down to 72½ ⅌ cent. on sellers' option, and 73¾@¼ for cash, only 50 shares were sold for immediate delivery. The shares of the Galena were offered down on the reported short earnings as compared with last season of the second week in August, and Rock Island suffered from the same cause. In the State Stocks there was an eagerness manifested to press the sales of Tennessees and Missouris at the Board, the last registered sales of the latter being at 43, seller 10 days. Virginias, Louisianas and Georgias keep up from the inability of the speculators for the fall to borrow or otherwise bring out the Cash Stock.

The following were the bids at the close for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	80	Hanover	65
Manhattan	115	Metropolitan	80
Union	88	Market	71
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Shoe and Leather	80
State of New-York	75	Corn Exchange	72
Commerce	76¾	Continental	67
Mercantile	100	Commonwealth	66
American Exchange	75	Importers' & Traders'	78
Bank of the Republic	75	Park	85

The following bids were made for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	93	N. Indiana firsts	77
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	74
Erie firsts, '68	103	Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ cent., '75	89½
Erie seconds, '59	100	T. H. & A. seconds. 8 ⅌ c.	8
Erie seconds, ex. '79	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie thirds, '83	85½	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	102¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Hudson Riv. Conv., '67	70	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Harlem firsts, 1869-73	96	Gal. & Chic. firsts	97
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Gal. & Chic. seconds	95½
M. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., old	96	Chic. & R. Island firsts	92
M. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. [illegible]	[illegible]	Lake S. & Wabash firsts	[illegible]
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. firsts	77½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	[illegible]
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	60	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	[illegible]

We understand that numerous applications were made on Saturday to the Banks and the Sub-Treasurer to participate in the New Loan on three-year Treasury Notes, both by individuals and Country Bank officers. The details of the Bank arrangement, so far as they relate to the management and distribution of the Loan, are not yet completed, and in several instances on Saturday the Banks applied to for information, were unable to give an immediate or precise answer. This will be remedied, no doubt, in a day or two. The Sub-Treasurer was instructed by telegraph from Washington to accept all applications made at his office, until further order, it being understood that the amount will be taken from the award to the Banks by mutual consent.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ⅌ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	88@89@88½
Two years 6 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes	96¾@98@97⅞
New-York Central	74⅝@73¼ ex. div.
New-York and Erie	26¾@25¾
Reading	36¾@35¾
Rock Island	40¾@38⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	30@28½
Michigan Southern	14⅜@14
Michigan Central	30@30¼@28½
Toledo	65¾@64½
Galena	65½@63¾
Illinois Central	107½@107
Panama	72@70¾ ex div.
Pacific Mail	44½@43
Missouris	54@56@54½
Virginias	46@43
Tennessees	35@33
Hudson River	26¾@25
Harlem Preferred	57¾@57
Burlington and Quincy	10¾@10¼
Harlem, Common	

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$3,129,138	$3,416,119	$563,305
Thrown on market	3,319,219	3,577,806	359,262
Since Jan. 1			
Entered at the port	78,762,550	69,438,365	32,663,478
Thrown on market	78,514,067	69,424,259	30,167,329

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	243	$84,972	452	$175,862	234	$59,585
Mf. of Cot'n	57	13,690	46	7,313	130	25,392
Mf. of Silk	64	41,463	180	216,797	66	77,811
Mf. of Flax	44	13,743	16	1,444	126	24,286
Miscellan's	4,339	15,951	100	22,280	15	2,579
Total	4,767	$169,609	794	$423,696	571	$189,653
		423,696				169,609
Total entered		$563,305	Total marketed			$359,262

We publish the following communication from a well-known legal authority in Detroit, as an interesting history of the old difficulty between the State of Michigan and her Bondholders, to which frequent allusion is made by the London *Times* as one of the evidences of American repudiation. It was not from ignorance of the nature of the difficulty that the matter was not discussed in the editorial article referred to by Mr. JOY, but because circumstances were known to exist in the instances of both Michigan and Arkansas, about which financial opinion has differed on both sides the Atlantic ever since the original default occurred. In any event, however, the difference in favor of Michigan appears under the following history, to be, that she was ready to return all the moneys advanced upon her bonds, whereas Arkansas, without repudiating the obligation, has left her Bondholders to collect their money out of the landed and other securities of the State and Real Estate Banks for whose benefit the Bonds were originally issued:

THE MICHIGAN STATE DEBT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your comments upon a recent article in the London *Times*, classing Michigan with Mississippi and Florida as repudiating States, you do not seem to be acquainted with the facts in relation to the public debts of this State. That all your readers may know with what justice the London *Times* makes its assertions, I will state the history of the action of this State in this matter, which you can publish if you deem it of sufficient importance.

In 1838 the agents of this State delivered to the Morris Canal and Banking Company of New-Jersey three millions eight hundred and thirteen thousand of the State Bonds, in pursuance of a contract of sale made with them in November of that year. The contract was made by that Company in behalf of the United States Bank. These Bonds were to be paid for in installments according to the contract, as the money was required by the State for its public works then in progress. The installments were to run through a considerable period of time. The State drew its bills upon that Company in anticipation of the installments, and realized the money through the Banks of this and other States. That being the condition of things, and these bills to a large amount being outstanding, the Morris Canal and Banking Company and the United States Bank both failed, and no further payments were made. The outstanding drafts of the State were protested, and the State subjected to great damage pecuniarily and infinite embarrassment otherwise. There were three millions eight hundred thousand of Bonds thus situated, and the payments made on account of them amounted in round numbers to about $1,300,000, leaving about $2,500,000 due the State, and which was never paid.

Of course, it became immediately a question whether the State could be held, in equity and justice, to pay the full amount of Bonds so circumstanced, having received not half the money agreed to be paid for them. Had these Bonds remained in the hands of the Morris Canal Company, or the United States Bank, all the world, probably, would have been of one opinion upon the subject, and would have agreed that declining to pay any more than had been received, would not have been repudiation, but simple justice. The State would have had the legal right, probably, not only to decline paying any more than those, but to have deducted from the amount received the damages caused by the failure to fulfill the contract by the Canal and Banking Company, and would have been only legally and equitably liable to pay the balance, but with interest, of course.

Unfortunately, the Canal and Banking Company, or the United States Bank which, in this transaction, was the same thing, had hypothecated the Bonds in London, and, perhaps, partly in Amsterdam, to secure in part antecedently existing debts, and to procure some additional loans of money, perhaps, pledging at the same time a large amount, as was understood, of other State Bonds in the same transaction. This raised a question between the pledgees and the State. Had the Bonds been sold to purchasers by those Banks in good faith, there probably would have been no doubt of the legal or equitable liability of the State to pay the full amount. They were not sold, however, and the question stood as before stated—one between the pledgees of the Bonds and the State. What were their respective rights? First: Undoubtedly the pledgees would have been entitled to be repaid all the money they had advanced upon their credit, even though it amounted to a larger sum than the State had received. Second: If they had advanced upon the credit of their Bonds no more money than the State had received, then they could require of the State no more than that amount. There was published to the world, immediately on the failure of these Banks, a full statement of their failure to pay for the Bonds. The positions assumed by the State were those above mentioned.

There was a difficulty in ascertaining the amount advanced by the parties who held them in pledge, but it was quite certain that there had not been advanced so much as the amount which had been paid the State by the Banks.

The State, therefore, by its Legislature, passed in 1843, an act recognizing its obligation to the holders of the Bonds for the amount of money, principal and interest which it had received, deducting the damages caused to it by the failure of the contracting Banks to pay for the Bonds as above stated, and authorizing the proper State officers to allow that amount to the holders of the Bonds, and pay it in new Bonds of the State, maturing at the same time and bearing the same interest. As there was some doubt whether any less than the whole amount of the Bonds could be taken under that act, and the holders also complaining of the amount of damage claimed by the State, subsequent acts were passed to avoid these difficulties, the last of which was in April, 1848, and was as follows:

"*And whereas*, The holders of the part of the Five Million Loan Bonds being the outstanding portion, $3,800,000 of the $5,000,000 Loan Bonds and other Bonds delivered to the United States Bank and Morris Canal and Banking Company, have not surrendered the same for adjustment under the Act of 1843,

"*And whereas*, Doubts are entertained as to the power of surrendering under said Act, a part only of said Bonds; and whereas, the Legislature, by an act approved March 28, 1846, did reduce the rate of damages from twenty-five [illegible] ⅌ cent. to three ⅌ cent. on the unpaid portion of said Bonds, and did determine precisely the amount [illegible] to be due upon said bonds respectively. Now, therefore, for the purpose of full and final adjustment and funding of the same.

"8. *Be it enacted*, That upon the surrender at the Treasury of the State of any of the said [illegible] Five Millions Loan Bonds still outstanding, the holder of the same shall be entitled to receive from the Governor of the State certificates of stock or Bonds at the rate of four hundred and three dollars and eighty-eight cents ($403 88) on each one thousand dollars of said Bonds, for principal and interest due thereon on the 1st day of January, 1848, and allowing for subsequent interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on three hundred and two dollars and [illegible] three cents for each thousand dollars of said Bonds, to be computed to the 1st day of January next after the surrender thereof. *Provided*, The coupons due July, 1841, shall remain attached thereto; and provided, further, that if any of said coupons falling due after July 1, 1841, shall not be delivered to the Treasurer, with the Bonds to which they belonged, there shall be deducted from the amount authorized to be issued in the new Bonds the sum of nine dollars and eighty cents for each coupon removed from each Bond of one thousand dollars, and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents for each coupon removed from a Bond of three thousand dollars."

Some of the acts alluded to were passed by the Legislature, acting in consultation with agents and attorneys of large masses of these Bonds, and the computation of principal and interest to be allowed were made by an ascertainment of the full amount received by the State for the Bonds and the interest on the same, and fixing thereby the amount due on each Bond up to the time designated as the period for the exchange of Bonds, and authorizing new Bonds to issue for the amount, and adding interest on the amount received up to the time the new Bond might be called for. There was some pretence that the amount of damages claimed by the State originally, viz.: twenty-five per cent., was unjust, and the State practically abandoned the claim, demanding only three per cent. instead of the twenty-five.

This is the simple history of the action of this State relative to the State Debt. It was rendered bankrupt for a time by the failure of those *banks* to fulfill their engagement. Its bills were dishonored, its public works stopped, the progress of the State stopped for a long period, and its credit for a time ruined. It has never, notwithstanding this, in its own judgment, repudiated or sought to repudiate. It has admitted its debts to the full amount of the money received, and it is believed that under the circumstances, this was all that in equity and justice the parties holding the Bonds were entitled to receive.

That this was generally so considered by the bondholders themselves, is evident from the fact that all of the Bonds, amounting to $3,613,000, so held, have been long since, by them, surrendered, with the exception of only $159,000, which last amount may possibly have been sold by the parties to whom they were pledged, though this is not known to be the case. On the debt thus created, the State has always paid its interest, and though there may have been individuals who would probably have been glad to obtain the full amount of the Bonds held in pledge, there has been none who has not received all that the State received, and, as is believed, none who have not received all the money *they advanced when the Bonds were pledged to them*, and all they were entitled to receive.

Such being the facts, the community both in this country and Europe may easily judge with what propriety the London *Times* classes Michigan with Mississippi and Florida in its charges of repudiation and bad faith towards its creditors. JAMES F. JOY.

DETROIT, Aug. 15, 1861.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR in fair demand. WHEAT—no sales White; Red State in better demand and salable at $1 15@$1 16. OATS—steady at 32c. for Chicago; sales 12,000 bushels; no sales of State reported. CORN in better demand and in fair supply; sales 25,000 bushels Western Mixed at 45½c.@46c., principally at 45½c. Shipments by tow this evening will be over 220,000 bushels. WHISKY—Sales 160 bbls. at 18c. *Received by Central Railroad for New-York*—3,040 bbls. Flour; 46 cases Tobacco; 65 hhds. Tobacco; 300 bbls. High-Wines, 21 sacks Wool, 770 boxes Cheese. *For Boston and the East*—1,596 bbls. Flour, 83 bales Wool, 100 bbls. High Wines. *Shipped by Tows to New-York, Aug. 15*—100,160 bush. Corn, 49,300 bush. Wheat, 26,000 bush. Oats, 19,000 bush. Feed.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm, with an upward tendency—supply offering very light; sales 6,700 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring; 4,000 bushels Red Winter Western sold at $1 15, with buyers for shipments at $1 12½. CORN advanced 1c.@2c., the market closing with little or none on the spot; sales, last night, 7,000 bushels Illinois at 40c.; to-day, 6,000 bushels at 42c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady: Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—200 bbls. Flour; 28,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,670 bbls. Flour; 25,000 bushels Wheat; 40,300 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT in good demand, and advanced 1c.@2c.: sales, 40,600 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 96c.@97½c.; 10,000 bushels Red Winter Indiana, at $1 13; 12,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at 90c.; 17,000 bushels No. 1 do., at 95c. CORN steady: sales, 33,000 bushels, at 37½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—firm. *Lake Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—850 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 182,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT, advanced ½c.; sales of No. 1 at 74½c.@75½c.; No. 2 at 72c.@72½c. in store. CORN, ½c. higher; sales at 25c.@25½c., for mixed, afloat. OATS steady. *Receipts*—3,500 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bush. Wheat, 150,000 bush. Corn, 18,000 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—2,200 bbls. Flour, 487,000 bush. Wheat, 58,000 bush. Corn, 35,000 bush. Oats. FREIGHTS nominal. Exchange dull and unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Corilla, from Rio Janeiro—Capt. H. C. Fuller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 14 | Sun sets .... 6 54 | Moon sets.... 4 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 40 | Gov. Island. 7 29 | Hell Gate.... 8 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 18.

Arrived.

H. B. M. steamship Gladiator, Hickley, from a cruise southward, via Cape Henry 15th inst. Left in Hampton Roads, U. S. ships Wabash, Minnesota, Savannah and Cumberland. 4th inst., lat. 32, lon. 74, spoke brig ——, of Boston, bound S.; 12th inst., off Cape Hatteras, spoke U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, hence, bound S.; 14th inst., off New Inlet, N. C., spoke U. S. ship Dale, on a cruise; same day, spoke U. S. gunboat Penguin, bound into Hampton Roads.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Corilla, Pettengill, Rio Janeiro July 7, in ballast to S. & C. S. Johnson. July 13, lat. 8 44 S., lon. 33 30, exchanged signals with an Am. bark strg. S., showing a white and red signal with letter D. in centre. July 21, lat. 9 34 N., lon. 44 50, passed an Am. herm. brig strg. S., showing a white flag with letter C. in the centre. Aug. 7, lat. 32 33, lon. 66 20, passed an Am. bark strg. S. S. E., showing a white signal with red letter E. or F. in it; same time passed a double topsail herm. brig, strg. S. S. E., showing red burgee with white letters; 10th inst., during a heavy blow from E. N. E., John Conner, seaman of Liverpool, fell overboard and was lost.

Bark St. Bernard, (Brem.,) Beetjen, Rotterdam 32 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling.

Brig Anita Owen, Wallace, Nuevitas 14 ds., with sugar, melado, &c., to Thos. Owen & Son. Was up to the Woodlands on the ——, when she took a heavy N. E. gale, during which lost foresail, jib and mainstaysail.

Brig Harp, Ames, Port Ewen, with coal, for Newburyport.

Schr. Emeline G. Sawyer, (of Jonesport,) Dobbin, Ponce, P. R., July [illegible], with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig Scotland, for Hartford.

Schr. S. S. [illegible], Skinner, Elizabethport, with coal, for Portland.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. [illegible], Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. [illegible], Smith, Stamford, with mdse. to master.

WIND—South.

Below.

Bark S. W. Pike.

Bark Kanawha—Both by pilot boat Mary Taylor, No. 5.

Bark N. W. Boynton.

Sailed.

Aug 17—U. S. steam transport City of New-York, for Washington, D. C.; steamer Jacob Bell, for do. Ships Great Western and Thornton, Liverpool; Shakspere, (Brem.,) Bremen. Barks B. Watson, Marseilles; Sam Sheppard, Cork; J. M. Hicks, Gloucester; Brilliant, Antwerp. Brig R. C. Wright, Baltimore. Schrs. Wm. H. Clear, (Br.,) Harbor Island; Walter Raleigh, Bordeaux; Eckford Webb, Glasgow.

Aug 18—Steamships Marion, for Key West and Havana; A. H. Bowman, Washington, D. C.; storeship Nightingale, Hampton Roads. Ships Mercury, Havre, and anchored at S. W. Spit; Delphine, (Prus.,) Cork. Barks Hyperion, Barbados; Mountain Eagle, Hull; Jarnco, (Span.,) Barcelona; Hermes, (Nor.,) Havre; Catharina, (Russ.,) Autwerp. Schr Gen. Armstrong, Porto Rico.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., July 21, brig Echo, of Baltimore, wtg.

[PER BOHEMIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—3d, St. Louis, in the Clyde. 4th, Glenvere, at Plymouth. 5th, Civilita, at do.; Lorenzo Evans, at Falmouth; Volasco, at Havre; Ocean Skimmer, at Antwerp; Adele, off St. Albans; Eva Hard, Southern Rights, at Deal; T. Nightingale, at do. 6th, C. Loren and Simon, at Deal; Flora Southard, in the Clyde. 5th, Indian Chief, off Warren Point; Fortuna, Keystone, New-World, Great Northern, Liverpool; John Tucker, do. 6th, Amville, Bayne and North American, do. 7th, Admiral, do.; Adjace and Immaculate, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Boston—5th, Forrest Belle, at Dover.

Arrived from Savannah—6th, John Barrow, in the Clyde.

Sailed for New-York—5th, Cornelius Grinnell, from Deal; 6th, Ocean Monarch and N. Notebhum, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The Volante, loading at Cardiff, from Montevideo, took fire 6th August, and was scuttled.

Latest via Londonderry.

Arrived from New-York—Ida at Antwerp; Annie Logan at Cardiff; Affiance and Carl Johan at Gloucester, Agile and Derwent at Queenstown.

Arrived from Boston—Edisto at Hamburg, Camatic at Falmouth.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Belladonna at Queenstown.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3092. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

Meaning of the Recent Order to Hurry Forward Troops.

Delay and Routine to be Dispensed with.

RUMORS OF REBEL MOVEMENTS.

The Potomac Flotilla Materially Strengthened.

Further Regulations in Reference to Passes.

Rumored Capture of the Privateer Sumter.

The Bark Joseph Maxwell of Philadelphia a Prize.

Further Captures by the Jeff Davis.

Gen. Wool in Command at Fortress Monroe.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19.

There was much alarm manifested in Washington to-day, caused by the promulgation of the order from the War Department directing soldiers to be sent forward without waiting for the filling up of regiments, which was construed as indicating a want of troops at this point. That is not the cause of the order, which had its origin in a desire to avoid the delays and routine to which recruits have been subjected, and to save those forming companies the expense of subsisting their men while waiting to be organized into regiments. Military men will appreciate the forethought and justice of this order.

DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS.

It has probably been settled that the Government will hereafter retain all prisoners of war pirates, and those arrested on charges of treason, until the conclusion of the contest. Then, they will be dealt with as they merit—the ringleaders being made such examples of as will deter demagogues from again crying war upon the Government.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Col. G. H. THOMAS, United States Army, has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Gen. JAS. SHIELDS, now of California, has also been appointed a Brigadier-General, and SAML. A. WAINWRIGHT has been appointed a Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry United States Army.

COURT MARTIAL.

A general Court Martial for the trial of regulars has been organized, and commenced its sessions to-day. Lieut.-Col. H. DAY is the President, and Lieut. J. MCMULLEN is Judge Advocate.

THE REMAINS OF COL. CAMERON.

The members of the Masonic Fraternity of Alexandria have preferred a request to the rebel commanders for permission to remove the remains of Col. CAMERON, and present them to the widow of the deceased. It is probable the request will be complied with.

VESSELS FOR THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

The Navy Department continues to be very busily engaged in the purchase of vessels for the blockading squadron. No vessel yet offered, that was reported fit for servic by the Inspectors, and for which the owner would take a fair price, has been refused. As I have before said, the Department will exhaust the resources of the country, if necessary, to render the blockade efficient.

GRANTING PASSES.

The rule with regard to giving passes has been still further restricted, the following being issued to-day:

HEAD-QUARTERS CITY GUARD, Aug. 17, 1861.

To whom passes will be granted to cross the Potomac:

First—To officers and soldiers on duty, and they must exhibit their orders.

Second—Sutlers, who must show their authority.

Third—Citizens, to transact important business, who must have their applications indorsed by some well-known, loyal and responsible person.

N. B.—No passes will be granted to citizens whose only purpose is to gratify their curiosity or to make a pleasure excursion. No passes will be granted to colored persons, unless accompanied by a responsible citizen to vouch for their character and business.

By command of Brig.-Gen. PORTER.

W. W. AVERELL, A. A. A. G.

POWERS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Attorney-General, in response to an inquiry from the Secretary of the Interior, as to how far the general powers of the Secretary of the Interior, over the accounts of District Attorneys and Marshals were effected, by the recent act which gives to Attorney-General supervision of the business of those offices, has delivered an opinion that the act in question only meant to subject District Attorneys and Marshals to the direction of the Attorney-Generals in the discharge of their official duties, and to require them to make report to him regularly as to the state of their official business, but that the settlement of their accounts of fees and expenses still remained under the control of the Secretary of the Interior and the Accounting Officers of the Government.

AN ARTESIAN WELL AT MANASSAS.

The rebels are boring for an artesian well at Manasssas, that their troops may no longer suffer from the want of water, or be subject to have their supplies cut off from Bull Run.

THE NEW OATH.

The new oath prescribed by act of Congress was administered to-day to the heads of bureaus and clerks in the Tressury Department.

MR. FAULKNER'S ACCOUNTS.

Ex-Minister FAULKNER'S accounts are now before the Fifth Auditor, for examination. He makes a charge for thirty days' salary, as the time occupied in returning from Paris to Washington. Mr. DALLAS only charged for eighteen days' time from London.

APPOINTMENTS.

JAS. E. DALLIDA has been appointed United States District-Attorney for Colorado.

FOUGHT AT BULL RUN.

I learn that a son of Ex-Minister FAULKNER, a boy of seventeen years of age, fought in the rebel ranks at Bull Run, aids by side with a son of Ex-Congressman BOTELER.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer *Baltimore* arrived to-day from Fortress Monroe. She had been some days expected, and she passed up the river without any obstruction or difficulty. She passed Mathias Point and Aquia Creek in the night. She brought eleven large cutters, to be fitted out with suitable armament and used in service in shallow water.

The steamers *Jacob Bell* and *Underwriter* also arrived at the Navy-yard, and will be at once fitted up as gunboats.

THE MUTINEERS.

The mutineers of the New-York Thirteenth and the Maine Second are still on the *Pocahatan* at the Navy-yard. They have been troubled with sickness, but arrangements have been made to provide them with more spacious quarters.

The trial of the mutineers of the New-York Seventy-ninth was postponed by permission of the War Department until Wednesday. Gen. EWEN, of New-York, is here to see that they are provided with counsel. Major BINDLE acts as Judge Advocate.

WATCHING ON THE POTOMAC.

A large number of boats, heavily armed, are watching the points on the Potomac where it is said rebel troops are likely to try a crossing. They will have a lively time if they make the attempt.

RUMORS.

We have all sorts of rumors again to-night. One is a positive statement that JOHNSTON has crossed the Potomac at Williamaport, with twenty thousand men; while there is a story that BEAUREGARD is crossing, with about the same number, at Occoquan Creek, and that DAVIS, in person, is leading the assault upon the intrenchments on the Potomac side. Of course, all these stories are idle rumors, having no foundation in truth, but they have served to create a great deal of excitement among the residents.

I am reliably informed that the rebels in Baltimore were yesterday offering to bet that within a week the communications between Baltimore and Washington would be broken up.

THE CABINET.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, returned to Washington this morning, so that all the Cabinet officers will be present at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

RETURNED.

Mr. JOHN HAY, Private Secretary to the President, who accompanied Mrs. LINCOLN to Long Branch, has returned, and resumed the duties of his office.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is daily adding to his staff the best officers in the service, embracing the strongest talent in the respective arms of the service.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19.

The following letters are fair specimens of those found in a recently intercepted mail-bag, the first being a translation:

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3, 1861.

DEAR FELIX: On politics I will not say much. The last important affair is still too fresh not to be in good spirits about it. Moreover, I alone know pretty well what is unknown to the public. I write, for instance, the commercial reports of the English Consul to his Government at home. I can assure you I can see daylight, and we will sooo have full sunshine. I have read RUSSELL'S private letter about the battle, and he completely disposes of the Yankees. Lord LYONS' last good saying was that he would say to SEWARD, (a vile snake,) if you will not admit that the Southerners have belligerent rights, you must now admit that they are a belligerent power.

You may rest assured that the South will be independent, and soon become greater than the North, for true wealth is here, and not at the North; because the soil here produces everything that is necessary, and moreover yields immense values in cotton, tobacco, rice, &c., as extras.

In the products of the earth, the South is the greatest country. I hope Hamburg will soon give us direct steam-navigation. In January we expect to be in full business, for England will and must break up the blockade. I have still later information, which still more confirms me in the belief that England and France will soon acknowledge us.

(Signed.) MORRIS SELIGMAN

Another letter in the same mail-bag is as follows

CHARLESTON, Aug. 6, 1861.

MY DEAR JOHN: The Lincoln Government has stopped the mails, and I avail myself of our good friends ROBT. MURR and JOHN PAUL going over, which they have to do by a very circuitous route, to reach the steamer *Africa* at New-York by the time she leaves for Liverpool on the 14th inst.

After speaking of private affairs, the writer continues:

We are in the midst of a war, but our streets are quiet. We have gained a great victory over the Yankee Army in Virginia. The movements of our Army are secret, but we will probably have startling news soon. I am sure that the intelligent people of Europe must long ere this have seen the vast superiority of Southern men and principles. I hope that you have read the message of the Northern President, (LINCOLN,) and then that of our President, (JEFFERSON DAVIS.) What a contrast! We have a well-organized Government, with a good Constitution. The Northern Government is a total wreck—infatuated, lawless, barbarous. Our harbor is still blockaded, and of course we have a scarcity of such articles as hay, butter, coffee, tea, etc., but notwithstanding, we have plenty of the staff of life. The crops of cotton, rice and corn are most abundant, for in a country where slave-labor is employed the cultivation of the land goes on uninterruptedly during war. It is not so in the Northern States. They are in a desperately bad condition. They have no market for their produce—their manufactories are all stopped—they have no cotton to work upon, and if they had the only market for their fabrics was the South, who, by a high tariff, were obliged to take their goods at their own price. In fact their business is completely paralyzed, and I fully expect to see a revolution there very soon. Their government must have drawn upon it the contempt and disgust of all the enlightened Powers of Europe. I wish I could send you now and then some of our papers, but there is no present chance of doing so. Your affectionate brother,

(Signed,) ALEXANDER GORDON.

Soldiers in this vicinity now receive their letters at their several encampments instead of at the Post-office. Packages containing them are sent there in charge of responsible persons—hence the importance of their distant correspondents being particular in designating the name and company of regiments.

The Post-office Department in advertising for proposals for mail locks, reserved the power to reject all the locks offered. It is understood the number of novel and meritorious locks for other purposes than the mail, offered under the advertisement, was unusually large, but that from considerations of economy and security the Department will readopt the use of its own lock, the clam-shell padlock, of which it owns the patent, and which, with certain modifications, making a new key necessary, is, all things considered, believed to be the best mail-lock yet produced.

Capt. H. C. PRATT, of the Second Artillery of Massachusetts, has been appointed Paymaster in the Army, and W. C. HANNA and S. C. STEVENSON, of Indiana, have been appointed additional Paymasters.

The fears for the safety of the steamer *Baltimore*, in the employ of the Government, are relieved, that vessel having been detained at Fortress Monroe by a storm.

The case of Capt. A. G. DALLAS, of the Twelfth Infantry, has been examined into, and it having been shown that his rejection by the Senate was through a misapprehension of the facts, the President has directed his reappointment.

SAM'L A. WAINWRIGHT has also been appointed Captain of the Thirteenth Infantry by the President.

Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, of California, has been appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers.

The War Department has received from the Governors addressed in the late General Order, the most enthusiastic and patriotic responses to the call for additional troops. As it is known the Cabinet are a unit on the measures for the prosecution of hostilities, the attacks on members of the Administration are regarded here as intended to thwart its policy of its effective operations.

Commander LIVINGSTON, of the steamer *Penguin*, writing to the Navy Department under date of the 15th inst., communicates interesting particulars of his blockading operations off Cape Feri, stating, among other things, that chasing the *Louisa*, of Wilmington, N. C., he brought her within reach of his guns, when she ran ashore, keeled over, filled with water, and became a wreck. She intended going to the West Indies with a cargo of lumber, and return with coffee.

The Captain of the British ship *Gladiator* had sent him a communication, pointing out several localities unblockaded, a fact as well known to Commander LIVINGSTON as to Her Majesty's officer. The Navy Department will soon remedy these deficiencies.

Official information has been received here that the vessel from the South, with Confederate ship papers, only entered Newport, R. I., under stress of weather, and that on the person of a French passenger was found a letter authorizing him to purchase blankets, coffee, iron, &c. It is supposed his intention was to ship these articles to some port in North Carolina, either in a French or English vessel, as it is claimed that foreigners may rightfully take advantage of an ineffective blockade.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, Aug. 19.

In the skirmish yesterday at Pohick Church, Capt. BOYD'S Company of Philadelphia Cavalry behaved most nobly, charging after the Confederate cavalry for three miles.

JACOB BECK, who was slain, lived at No. 20 Beck-street, below Swanson. He was buried to-day, with military honors.

JOHN V. WILLIAMS, living at No. 110 South Water street, and WASHINGTON LANCASTER, No. 1,112 Passayunk Road, were taken prisoners by becoming detached from the main body. Two of the Confederates are known to have been killed.

The Court-martial in session here investigating the charges preferred against Col. MILES, adjourned today until the 15th of September. The prosecution had closed, and five witnesses for Col. MILES had been heard, when an order was received from Washington adjourning the Court, and granting a furlough to the Colonel up to that time. The object of the order is not publicly known.

By order of the Provost-Marshal between forty and fifty barrels of porter, ale and lager-bier, were to day emptied into the street, the proprietor persisting in selling to the soldiers after repeated warnings.

GEN. WOOL AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 18, *via* BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 19.

Gen. WOOL assumed command at Old Point this morning. Lieut. C. C. CHUCH is acting as Adjutant-General. The presence of Gen. WOOL is already having a good effect upon the troops.

The volunteer regiments are fast receiving their new uniforms, and their condition is in every respect improving.

Heavy firing was heard this morning at Willoughby Point. The Confederates are probably trying the range of their batteries.

Capt. WALES' company of New-York light cavalry is already well organized, and it is hoped that the regiment of which it is a part will soon be completed.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Aug. 19.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock to-day 300 rebel cavalry came down to the landing at the ferry. Two companies of GORDON'S Second Massachusetts Regiment fired and the rebels retreated. It is known that two were killed and five wounded. Our troops were unhurt.

The rebels are still on the outskirts at Harper's Ferry, watching the movements of our troops.

Col. GORDON'S regiment is on guard at Harper's Ferry.

ANOTHER SECESSION PAPER CLEANED OUT.

EASTON, Penn., Monday, Aug. 19—10 P. M.

The office of the *Sentinel*, a paper advocating peace and compromise, is now being gutted by a mob.

Col. PHILIP JOHNSON, the member of Congress elect from this District, has been burned in effigy, and made to show his colors. The riot still prevails, and there is great excitement.

ARREST OF PIERCE BUTLER.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 19.

PIERCE BUTLER was arrested this afternoon by the United States Marshal, by order of Secretary CAMERON. He was taken to New-York this evening, *en route* for Fort Hamilton.

The arrest of PIERCE BUTLER was followed by the arrests of WM. B. RESO, late Minister to China; GEORGE M. WHARTON, late United States District Attorney; CHARLES BROWN, Ex-Collector of the Port, and DAVID SOLOMAN. It is stated that BUTLER'S arrest was caused by intercepted letters giving information to the enemy.

THE RECENT BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK, MISSOURI.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 19.

Letters from the battle-field at Wilson's Creek, says the Confederates were surprised by 10,000 men on each side of Camp Churchill.

Col. PARROTT'S Texas regiment was badly cut up. After six hours' conflict Gen. SIGOEL was routed, and reached Springfield with a dozen men. Confederate loss, killed, 265; wounded, ——. National loss, killed, 800; wounded, 1,000. Six cannon and several hundred stand of arms were captured.

The report has been officially confirmed.

THE STEAMER MARION NOT SEIZED.

The rumor which became prevalent yesterday that the steamer *Marion* had been seized, under the President's proclamation, on account of her part ownership by Charleston merchants, is untrue. She was briefly detained for the purpose of receiving dispatches from the President for Fort Pickens.

THE PRIVATEERS.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

The schooner *Hannibal*, of Bangor, Capt. WENTWORTH, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Guadaloupe, W. I., which place she left on the 2d of August, brings intelligence that news was received at St. Thomas on the 3d inst., by a steamer direct from Curaçoa, that the rebel privateer *Sumter* had been captured by one of our men-of-war, name not understood.

It is stated that the *Sumter* had lost a man at Curaçoa, and being unable to find him, left for a cruise, to return in a few days. Meantime, an American man-of-war came into port, and lay in wait for her. When the *Sumter* returned she fell into the hands of our frigate, and was at last dates lying in the port with a Union flag flying.

This statement was probably obtained while passing St. Thomas from some vessel spoken at sea, which accounts for the fact that the name of the United States man-of-war was not understood. If the report is true, it will no doubt be confirmed from other sources in a few days.

CAPTURE OF THE BARK JOSEPH MAXWELL BY THE SUMTER.

Mr. J. R. KOOKEN, Ex-United States Consul at Cienfuegos, who came passenger in the steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, arrived last evening, informs us that the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, of and from Philadelphia, for Laguyra, was captured by the steam-privateer *Sumter*, on the 27th of July, off Porto Cabello. Lieut. HANKS, and a prize-crew of five men, were put on board, taking the Captain of the bark and part of her crew on board the steamer. The *Joseph Maxwell* was taken into Cienfuegos, but was ordered to leave within twenty-four hours. In the meantime, arrangements had been made to run her ashore fifteen miles eastward of Cienfuegos, which was done, and the cargo, consisting of flour, rice, tobacco, and butter, was taken to Cienfuegos and sold, and a part of it had been paid for. The prize-master and his five men had been sent to Havana, by the Governor of Cienfuegos, as ship-wrecked seamen.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

The bark *Kanawha*, Capt. SWINNESTON, which has arrived at this port, reports that, on the 5th inst., when in lat. 32°, long. 73°, he spoke the brig *Francis Jane*, of and from Baltimore, for the West Indies, which vessel reported having been spoken by a privateer the day previous.

FURTHER CAPTURES BY THE JEFF. DAVIS.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 19.

The schooner *Windward*, Capt. PARTRIDGE, from Turks Island, Aug. 1, arrived at Holmes' line on the 17th inst. The *Windward* was captured by the *Jeff. Davis* on the 4th inst., in lat. 28, lon. 67.

The next day the *Jeff. Davis* captured the brig *Santa Clara*, of Eastport, loaded with sugar and molasses, and bounded from Porto Rico to Boston.

The *Jeff. Davis* then put twenty-two men, taken from various vessels previously captured, put them on board the *Windward*, and let them go.

The bark *Alvarado*, from Cape Town for Boston, has been captured by a privateer. We have not learned the particulars as yet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The mate of the bark *Alvarado* reports that she was captured July 21, lat. 26 N., lon. 60.19 W., by the *Jeff. Davis*. A prize crew were put on board, and the crew of the bark, with the exception of Capt. WHITING and his wife, transferred to the privateer. The bark sailed the next morning for the South.

Aug. 5 she captured the brig *Santa Clara*, and treated her in the same manner,—Mr. JANES and four of the bark's crew going as a part of the prize crew. The same day they transferred myself and the remainder of the crew to the schooner *Windward*, from Turk's Island for Holmes Hole. When I left the privateer she had only 21 men, all told, aboard.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday, Aug. 18.

While Col. STEGEL'S Fifth Missouri Reserve Corps, and Col. WORTHINGTON'S Fifth Iowa, were coming down the river on the Government steamer, they were frequently fired upon with cannon and small arms, by Secessionists from the banks, killing one, and wounding seven or eight of the troops. There is great excitement among the people along the river, in consequence of greatly exaggerated accounts of the battle near Springfield, which is represented as a great victory for the Secessionists.

TANEYTON, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 17.

Messengers bring information that Col. HECKZA, who left here Thursday evening with his regiment, surprised a body of some 400 rebels, near Fredericksburgh, early yesterday morning, and captured all their camp equippage, and ate the breakfast which they had just prepared. Twelve prisoners were also taken.

Gen. PRENTIS has arrived and taken command of all the forces in this second.

ROLLA, Mo., Sunday, Aug. 18.

Capt. EMMETT MCDONALD was in town to-day. He reports that Capt. CHAS. C. ROGERS, Aid-de-Camp to Gov. JACKSON, and Capt. STEPHEN A. COLEMAN, both of St. Louis, were killed in the battle of the 10th. Also, that BEN MCCULLOCH'S force before the battle was 22,000 strong, and their killed and wounded amounted to 2,500 to 3,000.

Gen. SIGOEL received his commission as a Brigadier-General on Saturday, and assumed command of the National forces yesterday.

Capt. MCDONALD was escorted beyond the lines yesterday, and sent on his way to Springfield. He, no doubt, gained much reliable information of the position and strength of our forces, &c., as it is said he had the freedom of our camp under his flag of truce.

Our wounded at Springfield are reported to be doing well.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* furnishes the following:

Gen. STERLING PRICE has issued a proclamation at Sprinfield, to the effect that a great victory has been won; that Northern oppressors of Missouri have been driven back; that every one belonging to the Home Guard organization will be regarded and treated as an enemy to the Southern Confederacy; but his protection would extend to such who quietly return to their homes and allow the Southern feeling to prevail; and that whoever recognizes the Provisional Government of Missouri, will be considered as an enemy to the State, and dealt with accordingly.

Capt. MCDONALD reports that Gens. PRICE and CLARK were slightly, and Brigadier-Gen. SLOCK seriously wounded, in the late engagement. Also, Col. BAY, formerly the captain of JACKSON'S Body Guard. Capt. MCDONALD was very anxious to get to St. Louis, but his application was refused. He asked many questions with a view of ascertaining how many troops, cannon, &c., there are at that city, and what preparations are being made to resist an attack.

LOSS OF THE FIRST MISSOURI REGIMENT, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 18.

The First Missouri Regiment, Col. ANDREWS commanding, went into the action at Springfield 720 strong, of which number 77 were killed, 218 wounded, (of which 93 are severely so,) and 17 missing. About one-third of the wounded of this regiment were left in the hospital at Springfield, and are now prisoners.

The First Iowa Regiment arrived last night from Rolla. It is understood that they will be paid off here. A large number of them express a determination to reënlist.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN AT THIS PORT.

How the News of the National Reverse in Virginia was Received Abroad.

The Battle as Described by the Correspondent of the London Times.

The Comments of the London Press.

The Victory Unsurpassed by Austerlitz and Solferino.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 7th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

Her advices have been anticipated, in their general features, by the telegraphic abstract forwarded from the *Bohemian*, which left Liverpool on the same day.

We add, however, various extracts and details of the highest interest, especially a brilliant letter of Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, descriptive of the disaster at Bull Run.

The *Mercantile and Shipping Gazette* says: The number of wrecks during July was 91; making a total during the present year of 1,117.

The amount to which the subscriptions to the national loan have been made by the public now reaches 900,000,000.

The news from Naples is more satisfactory.

A Parliament paper just issued shows that the cost of constructing Cape Race lighthouse was £7,358,187. The expenses incurred since December, 1856, up to March, 1861, was £2,262. The amount received during that period from the toll of 1-16 of a penny per ton, was £2,560.

A dispatch from Madrid, of Aug. 4, says: "According to news received here, the commander of the Spanish squadron before Port au Prince granted the Haitian Government a delay of forty-eight hours, in order to obtain compliance with his demand for a salute and a pecuniary indemnity. Both were granted.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Description of the Engagement by Mr. Russell, Special Correspondent of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19, 1861.

After I had closed my letter to-day, the real nature of McDOWELL'S position was communicated to me. He advanced his left somewhat, with the view of turning the enemy's right if possible; but a careful reconnoissance convinced him that BEAUREGARD had fortified himself so strongly in a position which nature had made sufficiently formidable, that he could not persist in his design of attacking him on that point with any chance of success. Still less could he venture with safety to make a turning movement under the eyes of his enemy, in a country full of difficulties. Bull Run is a stream, larger than a rivulet, and not sufficiently dignified in this land of big waters to be called a river, which intersects the railway from Alexandria to Manassas, and the road from Centreville south, running through a succession of gorges and hills, between steep wooded banks—a kind of Alma, which the Confederates have occupied strongly in advance of the main line of their defences. Gen. MCDOWELL, brought up by the defences and by the intrenchments commanding the roads and passages, is now engaged in a careful examination of the whole line, and will possibly feel his way towards the enemy's left, and, if there should be any comparative weakness discovered there, he will concentrate with the view of forcing it. In his march on the 18th, McDOWELL'S advance under TYLER became engaged with the enemy, and an affair of artillery took place, the result of which seems to have been the repulse of the Nationalists. Very exaggerated statements were circulated in reference to their loss on both sides, and the skirmish has been, as usual, called "a battle." The Confederates will be encouraged by the action, and the Nationalists will not be by any means better disposed for the hard work before them. I observe that the Nationalists do not speak with confidence of immediate success or certain victory, whereas all the Southerners have expressed a perfect conviction as to their superiority. Their friends—and there are many in this city, particularly among the women—speak in the same tone. It is difficult to understand the source of this complete self-reliance, and of the utter contempt in which that North which is threatening half Europe is held by the people of the States in America which set it at defiance.

SATURDAY, July 20.

The Head-quarters' report is that the whole loss on the 18th was 24 killed and wounded. Lieut.-Col. CALLUM, of the Engineers, has gone over to Centreville to see if he can be of assistance to the General, and to report on the actual state of affairs, and up to a late hour last night no movement of consequence took place, nor was there any renewal of long-range practice. The Confederates are resting on their arms, but the delay will be of great service to them, inasmuch as they can get any reinforcements they require from the rear. The halt will produce an unfavorable impression on the country, and on the Army, unless it be followed by a speedy move. The reports, which did not, I hope, go beyond New-York, that Manassas had been abandoned, are, of course, untrue. As far as I can learn of the country, there is no means of getting out of his position left open to McDOWELL without an engagement, unless he falls back on the line of his advance. In all probability, therefore, he will attack his enemy on the very spot selected by the latter as his best position. More will be known before the dispatch of the next mail. Should there be a conflict, the politicians say it promises to be one of the most bloody that have ever taken place on this continent. The preponderance of guns is with the enemy, but McDOWELL has more field artillery. The war without is a contrast to the calm of Congress. I went down to the Senate to-day, and on my way a crowd of men and boys, shouting and running in a cloud of dust, attracted my attention. The crowd were encompassing a body of soldiers, in the midst of whom were fifteen Confederate prisoners, who had been taken at Fairfax Court-house. These prisoners were marching along bravely with their guard, and held their heads up stoutly, many of them taller than the soldiers under whose custody they were going to the Adjutant-General's office. A mob is generally cruel, little boys *en masse* are certainly so, and therefore it was not to be wondered at if the cries I heard were very hostile to the prisoners. There was not one of them probably who did not believe he would have made his entry into Washington under very different circumstances. Although the departure of McDOWELL'S corps has diminished the number of soldiers and officers in the streets of Washington, enough remain behind to constitute almost the majority of the groups round the shops or the papers up and down the thoroughfares. Numbers of soldiers also flock to the Capitol, and the galleries open to the public present a fair show of the immense variety of uniforms which distinguish the motley and enormous armies on both sides. On entering the Senate to-day I found Mr. LATHAM talking to distant California with vigor and some effect. He appeared to blame both sides, but cast the preponderance of his censure against the violence of the South. At the close of his speech the Senate went into Executive session, and, as is usual under the circumstances, sat with closed doors.

As the Senator from California was considered to be merely making a speech, the Senators, as is often the case, were not present in the Chamber in any great numbers. Their chairs were empty, their desks were covered with papers, and the House had a very vacant, uninteresting air, which was not at all diminished by the crowded galleries. The number of ladies fluttering their fans in the heated air gives an Exeter Hall look to the place, not at all suggestive of wisdom or dignity in debate, and the sleepy soldiers and civilians who bob their heads about in the midst of the oration contribute to the undignified aspect of the Senate in the present juncture of affairs. The galleries, which constitute such a remarkable feature in the Chamber, run round the four sides of the square, and the front row is not more than 15 or 16 feet above the floor. They are not supported on pillars, but are actually a part of the House, and the walls which rise from the floor of the Chamber to the front row are the sides of the apartment itself. There are five rows of commodious seats, rising in tiers, and receding to the outer wall, and the flat ceiling, I should think, is not more than 15 feet above the heads of the persons on the back seats. These walls are all profusely gilt and highly decorated around the cornices, angles, and mouldings, and are divided into panels and borders, which break the monotony of the plain surfaces at some cost of simple good taste. The ceiling is also divided into numerous compartments, and is very lavishly gilded, burnished, and colored. Each square compartment is filled with colored glass, containing allegorical transparent figures and emblems, through which the light falls on the floor. Opposite the door, in a kind of recess or alcove, is the chair of the presiding officer—the Lord Chancellor—of the Senate. There is a small table in front of it, and below, on a small estrade, is the table of the clerks, underneath and at the sides of which are the desks of the official reporters and the places of the pages of the Senate. The reporters for the public Press sit in the gallery immediately above the President's head, those in the front row alone being well accommodated, as far as I could judge, with either a sight or a hearing of the speakers. The desks and seats of the Senators are disposed in semicircles with the diameter parallel to the side of the House, and in the centre of which is the chair of the President. Beside each chair is a spittoon. Outside the semicircumference is a vacant space called "the floor," and detached benches or sofas are placed along the walls beneath the galleries for strangers who may be honored by the privilege of "the floor" on the introduction of Senators during the debates. The Opposition, if it can be called so, sit on the Speaker's right, in the seats occupied by the old Democratic party. They number perhaps 10 or 11 Senators, and among them are four who are regarded as Secessionists. Of these the chief is Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, a tall, dark, swarthy man, with a square head covered with sleek dark hair, and large square jaws and chin, indicative of resolution and self reliance, which he has, indeed, exhibited in taking his place in the Senate in defiance of the ill-concealed aversion of his brother Senators. The pages are continually going to and fro amid the seats in answer to the becks of the Senators, or carrying in the cards and notes of persons outside. As I was speaking to Mr. SUMNER a note was brought to him from one of his constituents. The man heard that his brother was killed yesterday at Bull Run, and wanted a pass to go out and find his body: and Mr. SUMNER at once wrote a note to Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MANSFIELD to speed poor Gaston FRAZER on his errand. At another time a knot of Senators assembled on the floor, and listened eagerly to some one who had news to tell, nor did they disperse till the President's hammer and words called them to order. The news was that "Gen. M'DOWELL had carried Bull Run without firing a shot. Seven regiments had attacked the position and carried it at the point of the bayonet." Great satisfaction was expressed in the lobby outside. It was added by some that Gen. SCOTT had given M'DOWELL till mid-day to-morrow to be in possession of Manassas. Alas! soon there appeared one of the President's household, who declared that Mr. LINCOLN had not heard a word of the good news, and that Gen. SCOTT was in equal ignorance of the success. All this time Mr. LATHAM is excoriating, and just as I settle down to recover the clew of his argument in come the active little pages laden with bundles of letters and newspapers, which they proceed to distribute at the various desks. The mail is in. It is a difficult matter I see for a United States Senator to fix or command his audience. I expected to hear a debate, but when the applause from the galleries had subsided on Mr. LATHAM'S resuming his seat no one rose to reply, and the public were driven forth, as an executive session was about to commence. Little bits of gossip, however, are gathered up. A friend of Mr. SEWARD has moved in the other House for the production of his dispatches. Such being the case, there is no reason why they should not see the light in England. In America the Minister has, however, a power of mutilation. He can omit passages if is not good for the world at large to know. Gen. PATTERSON is to be superseded by Gen. BANKS, who has shown so much energy at Baltimore that, though a civilian, it is thought he will act with vigor in the field. On the 17th, PATTERSON marched from Bunker Hill, Va., but did not proceed to Winchester, where Gen. JOHNSTON, at the head of the Confederates, was awaiting him in equal force, with the advantage of intrenchments and fortifications in his front. PATTERSON led his column to Charlestown, on the east of his enemy. He intends to open communications with Harper's Ferry, to rebuild the bridge there, and restore the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, thus facilitating the operations of the corps in Western Virginia very considerably, and throwing open the communications with Baltimore and Maryland and all the North. It is just reported that JOHNSTON has evacuated Winchester. It would seem that PATTERSON'S movements have been very judicious if such is the case, but changes and promotions here are not always dependent on merit, and it may be that the General has failed in some important operation intrusted to him. Mr. Secretary CAMERON and Gen. SCOTT are not on good terms—at least, there is no *entente cordiale* between them. In any controversy before the public, Mr. CAMERON knows that his military rival would carry the day, and he does not desire such an issue. He is an able man, but *arma cedant togæ*, and Gen. SCOTT is now master of the situation.

The papers which have just come in afford much amusement to the officers, who naturally turn to the accounts of the action at Bull Run, if it is worthy of the name of action. The tone of these dispatches is sometimes, to say the least of it, peculiar to the exigencies of the telegraph wire. What is to be thought of a General who "was exposed to the enemy's fire for nearly four hours?" Yet Gen. TYLER did it all—it was his duty, perhaps, and the enemy's fire was not deadly. But, oh, sons of battle, what was he to the "representatives of the Press," who we are told by the modest chronicler "stood their ground as well as any, in spite of the shot, shell, and rifle balls that whizzed past them *for hours!*" Discriminating projectiles truly. But then "the firing of the enemy was very wild." However, the haste and confusion of the retreat, which was very like a runaway match, was due "to the inefficiency and cowardice of some of the officers." "Masked batteries" and the wind of shot play a very important part in these engagements.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19, 1861.

The Army of the North is fairly moving at last, and all the contending voices of lawyers and disputants will speedily be silenced by the noise of the cannon. Let no one suppose that the war will be decided in one or two battles, or conclude from any present successes of the Nationals that they will not meet with stern opposition as they advance. The Confederates uniformly declared to me, after their failure to take either Faneuil Hall or the Capital, they would wait in Virginia and "entice" the Nationals into certain mysterious traps, where they would be "destroyed to a man." There is great reliance placed on "masked batteries" in this war, and the country is favorable to their employment; but nothing can prove more completely the unsteady character of the troops than the reliance which is placed on the effects of such works; and indeed, there is reason to think that there have been panics on both sides—at Great Bethel as well as at Laurel Hill. The telegraph is faster than the post, and all the lucubrations of to-day may be falsified by the deeds of to-morrow. The Senate and Congress are sitting to the Capitol, within the very hearing of the guns and the sight of the smoke of the conflict which is now raging in Virginia. Senators and Congressmen are engaged in disputations and speeches, while soldiers are working out the problem in their own way, and it is within the range of possibility that a disastrous battle may place the Capital in the hands of the Confederates; and the news that has just come in that the latter have passed Bull Run, a small river which flows into the Potomac below Alexandria, crossing the railroad from that place, is a proof that Fairfax Court-house was abandoned for a reason. It is stated that the Confederates have been repulsed by the Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment and the Seventy-ninth (Scotch) N. Y. Volunteers, and as soon as this letter has been posted I shall proceed to the field (for the campaign has now fairly commenced) and ascertain the facts. In the Confederates force the left of McDOWELL'S Army, they will obtain possession of the line to Alexandria, and may endanger Washington itself. The design of BEAUREGARD may have been to effect this object while he engaged the bulk of the Nationalists at Manassas Junction, which you must not confound with Manassas Gap. The reports of guns were heard this morning in the direction of the Junction, and it is probable that McDOWELL, advancing from Centreville, has met the enemy, prepared to dispute his passage. There are some stories in town to the effect that Gen. TYLER has met

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE & KENTUCKY.

Terrible State of Things in Tennessee—East Tennessee in Danger and Calls for Help—Kentucky Constantly Outraged and Threatened—Designs of Breckinridge, Magoffin and their Tennessee Confederates—To Avoid the Condition of Missouri Kentucky Must do her whole Duty.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

Fresh outrages are daily committed by rebel Tennesseeans against loyal Tennesseeans, the Government of the United States, and Kentucky as a member of the United States. The Tennessee traitors, acting under orders from Richmond, are bent on expelling, imprisoning or putting to death as an alien enemy every East Tennessean who still avows himself an American citizen, or refuses to acknowledge the authority of the Confederate Government, and to take, on bended knees, the Confederate oath. Judge CATRON, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is banished from his home in Nashville, and obliged to leave to the mercies of the rebels his aged and bedridden wife. Hon. THOMAS NELSON, a member elect of the National Congress, on his way to Washington, is arrested for "treason." Parson BROWNLOW's Knoxville *Whig* is stopped by the rebel soldiery under ZOLLICOFFER, and he may have to flee or suffer martyrdom. JOHNSON and ETHERIDGE would not now be safe a moment at their respective homes without large body-guards, nor reach their homes without them.

Something should speedily be done for East and all other loyal Tennesseeans. They are crying to us for help. We are daily receiving from them most imploring appeals. Their uniform tenor is this: "Many good and loyal citizens are taken by the mob and made to swear to protect their villainous Confederacy, and where they refuse they are beaten with the swords of traitors and held as prisoners of war. If the Government does not arm us and send us some help we must suffer dreadfully. If the Union men were well armed they would soon redeem Tennessee. I assure you we have the majority in Tennessee, but the course they are taking with us is driving many to acknowledge the justice of the rebel cause. The sooner we get arms the better for us and our cause." They are not armed nor drilled enough to defend themselves. They want the support of first-rate Kentucky officers and troops. Ten thousand Kentuckians, under experienced National officers, should take and hold Cumberland Gap. Every other avenue to East Tennessee, should, as soon as possible, by guarded by Government troops. Ten thousand should be stationed at Knoxville. ZOLLICOFFER's forces should be dislodged and driven from every strategic point in or about East Tennessee. Gen. ANDERSON, Lieut. NELSON, Gen. ROUSSEAU, and Col. FRY—all Kentuckians, competent to command or recruit—will find their services soon needed. They can easily raise in a month 10,000 or more capital riflemen in the Sixth District alone (our southeastern mountain District) to prevent any rebel encroachment upon Kentucky soil, and to protect all avenues of communication and preserve perfect freedom of intelligence and intercourse between loyal Kentuckians and East Tennesseeans.

How Kentucky can much longer endure the insults and outrages of the Tennessee mobocrats, I cannot see. They embargo our commerce, control solely for rebel uses and ends every railroad, turnpike and river which crosses or touches the Tennessee borders, cut off all communication by Press, letter or telegraph, with our Southern friends, invade our soil, steal our arms, impress or spirit away our young men, employ renegades to dog our steps, to spy, spot and report us, and to smuggle off contraband goods and contraband information on railroads and highways which, with telegraph lines, ought to be used entirely, from one end of them to the other, for *loyal* citizens of the United States alone, or be closed by the authorities of the United States, until they can be so used. If any Kentuckian, not known by the rebels to be all right on the rattlesnake question, dares or manages to cross the Tennessee line, he is at once quizzed, searched, inspected, arrested and thrown into jail, unless he forswears his allegiance to the United States; belies himself, if a Union man; takes all sorts of Confederate oaths, and plays the Confederate generally. A member of our Louisville Union Club is now in the Nashville jail as a "National spy," because a Nashville "spectator" saw the U. C. pin under the lapel of his coat when or after he took it off in a Nashville barber-shop. His person, property and life are in imminent danger, and so of every Union Kentuckian or Tennessean within the ruffians' grasp. What is not "subscribed" and "contributed," they "confiscate." Fellows like WITHERS, TILGHMAN, and the drunken and brutal BICKLEY, of Camp Boone, swear they will soon invade Kentucky, and they may expect to do it before our Legislature meets on the 2d prox., at the instance or by proclamation of Gov. MAGOFFIN himself.

I have not had a particle of confidence in BERIAH MAGOFFIN since he introduced WM. L. YANCEY to us last fall. I am confident that he and his arch-counselor, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, are and have been all the while in the conspiracy, and if they had had a convenient Legislature would have played the same game in Kentucky which CLAIB. JACKSON is playing in Missouri, and with the same tragic results. BRECKINRIDGE, BURNETT, MAGOFFIN & Co. feel in a more desperate strait than ever. More than one hundred thousand of the people of Kentucky and three-fourths of her new Legislature are, I think, determined to render those conspirators and their Tennessee confederates powerless for further mischief against her. But, meanwhile, don't be surprised at any sudden move of the conspirators to thwart us, to confound and overawe our Legislature, and to take the chances and plunge us into the horrors of civil war. They must save themselves, and so will rule and ruin us if they can. Finding their professions of neutrality unavailing and worse than useless to their cause, they may be about to abandon it altogether, and to force the people of Kentucky to array her unmistakably on one side or the other within a few weeks.

Well, if the people, the vast majority, suffer themselves or their Legislature to be confounded, upset, alarmed, undetermined, divided and distracted, like so many of their Missouri brethren have been, they may soon find the horrid secession war crowded upon them, too. But if they stand firm, cool, positive and united, proclaim that Kentucky is henceforth absolutely for the Government of the United States, enforce all the National laws upon all within their borders, guard their entire Southern border, and give a helping hand to East Tennessee, they will save Kentucky from the ravages of war, force Tennessee and other rebels to fight for secession on secession soil, and also cause such a Union uprising and reaction, right in the rebels' midst, as may of itself overwhelm and extinguish secession in Tennessee and elsewhere.

Kentucky must and will, to all practical intents and purposes, soon be unitedly and absolutely Union. I believe she cannot much longer be anything else, without becoming "the dark and bloody ground" again, without feeling the ruthless tread and gripe of bandit hordes striving to trample down her loyal sons, and to rush her out of the Union by fire and sword. Kentucky will do her whole duty. PONTIAC.

Disloyalty in Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your columns an article about spies in Washington, in which the ease with which the rebels obtain possession of Government secrets is, to a great extent, attributed to the prevalence of a disloyal tone in Washington society.

Now, although there are many in Washington, whose sentiments are not what they should be, and some who are willing to act as spies, yet their power of penetrating and revealing official secrets would be very small, were the Government and the nation true to themselves.

As a nation, we have acquired the habit of winking at and of tolerating corrupt principles in political places, and of looking at dishonesty in high officials as a thing to be laughed at and to be borne with. "These things cannot be helped, and their scandal had better be hushed up," is a very prevalent sentiment, and one which, like all cowardly and half honest feelings, gives great advantages to a resolute enemy.

Those who are in complicity with the rebels for one purpose, take care to be also in complicity for other purposes with those in our own government who are powerful enough to protect them; or at any rate they become so far informed and trusted in schemes of petty fraud, as to oblige those whose duty it would be to scrutinize their conduct to maintain a convenient blindness.

It is, moreover, of little use to look to political sentiments as guarantees of loyalty, since, among the most prominent and active in all parties, are often to be found men unscrupulous enough to undertake anything whatever for the sake of personal gain. E.

WASHINGTON, Aug 17, 1861.

GERRIT SMITH ON THE WAR.

No Terms With Traitors—The Submission of the Rebels the Sole Condition of Peace.

To the New-York State Democratic Committee:

I make no apology for criticising Democrats, since I am myself a Democrat. Nay, almost can I say, "If any other man thinketh that he hath whereof he might trust in" Democracy, "I more." For I have spent much of my life in inculcating it. Moreover, my Democracy is not a half-way but an extreme one—a Democracy as broad as mankind; and so jealous of Government as to allow its presence not only not in the church but not in the school—nowhere, indeed, save in the one legitimate Governmental office of protecting persons and property. That mine is the genuine Democracy is manifested by the little patience which the current and spurious Democracy has with it. Nor need I make an apology for praising Republicans, since I have never been one of them. And I need not fear that anything that I shall say of Democrats or Republicans will expose me to the charge of office-seeking, since I am one of the few who, at the expense of being called very eccentric and very foolish, sternly refuse to go in the ways which lead to office.

The proposition made to you a few days ago by the New-York State Republican Committee was both wise and magnanimous. It was wise in view of the wants of the country. It was magnanimous because coming from the stronger to the weaker party. I regret that it was declined. Its prompt and cordial acceptance would have strengthened the hands of the Government, and brightened the prospects of patriotism. But there is a reason given for declining it, which I much more than regret. It merits abhorrence and denunciation intense and universal. Republicans, aye all right-minded men, whether Republicans or Democrats, demand of the rebels immediate and unconditional submission. But you would have "the National Government hold out terms of peace and accommodation to the dissevered States." Is this the policy of most of the Democratic leaders in the different States?—and is their party to be rallied to espouse it? If so, then is there more reason than ever to fear the result of the war—of the war which is waged so earnestly by our foes, and with so little and so divided heart by ourselves. Gloomy indeed is the prospect if even this little heart is to be made less and the breach in this divided heart to be made wider by this threatened unpatriotic attitude of the Democratic Party! Gloomy indeed the prospect if the great Party, which comprises nearly half the men of the North, is to exhibit such a spectacle of meanness as in its espousal of this policy it will!—such a spectacle for our foe to feed his pride and strengthen his courage and build his hopes upon!

The North would be left without spirit to continue the war, after a proposed "accommodation" or compromise in her name. For what would the proposition imply but her admission that the rebels are at least partly right in their rebellion, and she at least partly wrong in resisting it?—what but her admission that our Government and Nation are either so reduced in power as not to be able to suppress a rebellion, or so reduced in dignity and self-respect as to be willing to bribe even rebels into forbearance! What, in a word, would the proposition imply but her admission that the Government and Nation are not worth preserving? For to treat with armed rebels is manifestly to throw both away. There is not a respectable monarchy on earth that would consent to do so. But far rather might *it* treat with armed traitors than *we*—we who have an open ballot-box through which wrongs can be righted. Do you say that crimes may be committed by Government as to justify the wronged in passing by the tardy and uncertain remedy of the ballot-box to seize their arms? But if it is by such crimes that this rebellion has been provoked, then it should not be put down; and you ought to be ashamed of your boast that "hundreds of thousands of your (our) brethren (Democratic brethren) have taken up arms" against it. This boast is your virtual admission that the rebels had suffered no wrongs which justified them in seeking any other than a peaceful redress. Never, that I am aware, had they suffered any wrong whatever at the hands of Government, always excepting the very great wrong of being allowed to have things their own way. Emphatically true is it that the South is our partial Government's spoiled child. And no less true is it that the North is now suffering the severe penalty of having permitted and encouraged the Government to spoil it.

A sword in one hand and a bribe in the other! We can never conquer in this wise. Possibly we might were our foe like ourselves. But neither of his hands bears messages of peace. Both are busy in dealing out death. And not only does he scorn to propose compromises, but as utterly and openly does he scorn to accept them. How exceedingly disingenuous in this light is your attempt, and is every other attempt, to make an issue with the uncompromising enemies of the rebellion by proposing compromises! You know perfectly well that there can be no compromises. Nevertheless you continue to urge them. I will not say with the purpose,—though it certainly is with no other effect than to divide and destroy us.

What boots it that we are two or three times as numerous as the enemy and have ten times his wealth, if we are divided and he united?—if, whilst with him all speak one language, there are with us numberless lips, pens and presses that speak for him? Secession regiments allowed to march daily through Baltimore would not be as dangerous to our cause as are her secession Presses. And similar is the danger of such Presses in New-York. The regiments could be watched and controlled, but the demoralizing influence of the Presses cannot be hindered from going over the entire land. These Presses plead their constitutional rights! But just as sure as that the Southern conspirators, who have flung away the Constitution and armed themselves against it and the nation, have no Constitutional rights, so sure is it that they, who remain among us and yet identify themselves with the conspirators, have no constitutional rights. There is not another nation on the earth which would accord rights to persons in the circumstances of the conductors of those Presses, and this nation must either cease from such spurious and suicidal liberality or cease to live. The Constitution was not intended to afford protection to those who help on bloody war against itself and its loyal subjects. But what if there are constitutional or other laws which seem to give shelter to such traitors? The necessities of war, among which there is scarcely one more urgent than the suppression of newspapers that are in the interest of the enemy, rise high above all laws. May the mob suppress them? No—but the War Power may. That Power, which has right to break up a bridge when in its judgment the measure is called for, has right under the same condition to break up a press. But this you will say is to recognize in the War Power the boundlessness of despotic power. Admitted. And the nation, which, in a war for its very existence, hesitates at such recognition, exhibits more of the harmlessness of child's play than of the terrible earnestness of war. What makes our comparatively small foe so effective? It is that the South is so earnest and so wise as to leave her War Power untrammeled, and entirely free to use all the means of the South, and to use them as it will. This wicked war would soon have been ended, had our Government, or, in other words our War Power, felt the like liberty. Very different would have been the present condition of things if the Northern Government had felt the same liberty as the Southern to use black men. Whilst the South is wholly and hotly determined to maintain Southern Slavery and kill Northern Liberty, the North is half-heartedly in the work of maintaining both. The newspapers say that our Government has invited GARIBALDI to take part in this impracticable and ridiculous work. It cannot be true. For though our Government may feel bound to pursue this wretched policy of going for Liberty and Slavery, it could never be guilty of insulting that grand soldier of Freedom by inviting him to identify himself, his magnificent fortunes and his world-wide fame, with this wretched policy. Our Government will never invite GARIBALDI to take part with it until it shall have risen to the purpose of conquering the enemy by whatever means. Not till then will he consent to take part with it.

By the way, is there not some danger that if the North shall continue her present unfriendly and contemptuous attitude towards the 4,500,000 of Northern and Southern blacks, this attitude will, especially when combined with Southern professions and promises, have the effect to bring this mighty element into a sincere, and as appalling as sincere, identification with our foe?

Is it a wonder that every step of JEFFERSON DAVIS is confident and defiant, and that so many of ABRAHAM LINCOLN's are timid and hesitating? It is not. For whilst JEFFERSON DAVIS represents a people of one heart and one purpose, ABRAHAM LINCOLN is obliged to pause and calculate how far and how fast such men as you and the masses you influence will let him go. Unhappy man! for whilst the other President is cheered and strengthened by the entire devotion to his cause of all around him, our President is under the constant and withering remembrance that it will depend upon his success in conciliating the enemy at home whether the country will be able to conquer its other and less dangerous enemy. Simpleton that I was for believing that the shots at Fort Sumter would turn all the Republicans, yes and all the Democrats into Americans, and thus make the war a very short one! Having never worn the chains nor experienced the debauchment of party, I was ignorant how hard it is to break the one or get cured of the other.

You profess to be in favor of "the vigorous prosecution of the war." Of course you do. For the people are; and to get influence with them you must make them believe that you are. But there is only one way for you to be what you profess to be at this point. It is to help the Government carry on the war. But you point to "the hundreds of thousands" of Democrats in the Army to prove that you are helping the Government carry it on. In vain! for this only proves that *they* are helping, not that *you* are. All honor to these "hundreds of thousands!" and all dishonor to you! Deeply do you wrong them, insultingly do you degrade them by identifying yourselves with them. In this dark hour of our country are they, like you, against its Government? No, they are fighting for it. Or do they, like you, refuse to coöperate with Republicans for the salvation of the country? No—God bless them! they rise far above such meanness and wickedness, and stand shoulder to shoulder with Republicans. I cannot affirm that you will not succeed in bringing over the Democratic masses to your guilty ground. But I can affirm that you do not represent them now.

You do not fail to extol the Constitution. Of course not. Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE, MAY, BURNETT, VALLANDIGHAM do not. For the politician not to extol it when his purpose is to gain something from Americans, would betray as great a lack of cunning as would the omission of the hypocrite to commend the Bible when he would gain something from Christians. But, gentlemen, I trust an indignant public will teach you that the present is not the proper time for turning men's minds from the country to the Constitution—from their urgent duties amidst the appalling necessities of the one to their composed study of the requirements and their prolonged admiration of the merits of the other. It is but a poor sort of philanthropy, which distresses itself over the great value of the clothes that the drowning man is carrying with him to the bottom. Very unseasonable is the reading of the "Rules of the Hotel" to its inmates, when the Hotel is on fire. But no more so than to remind Americans of the Rules of the National Constitution, when rebels are at their throats.

I do not expose myself to the charge of making light of the Constitution by setting the country above it. For much more have I written and much more have I spoken for it than has any other Democrat, living or dead. And it is not for parts of the Constitution that I have written and spoken—but for every line and letter of it. And I have not dishonored the Constitution and its authors by admitting it to be necessary to go outside of it for proof of its meaning. But I have honored both by insisting that it is its own sufficient interpreter.

The cry of "The Constitution! The Constitution!" is at once the most hypocritical and mischievous of all the cries with which treason is filling the land. Our Government is earnestly and honestly intent on saving the nation; and it is for the life of the nation that our Government be confided in and sustained. Whoever then seeks to weaken its hands is a traitor. But of the most wicked and effective form of treason are they guilty who, taking advantage of the popular idolatry of the Constitution, unsettle the popular confidence in the Government by charging it with disregard of the Constitution.

I hope, gentlemen, that you are not traitors. But if you are not, then are you greatly to be pitied for so strongly seeming to be what you are not. If you are not more concerned to conquer the Republican Party than to conquer the rebels, then never did any men's attitude more belie their spirit. That your purpose is to inspire your party with the deepest distrust of the Government, is too obvious for even you to deny. That your success in this would complete the ruin of your country you may not see. Nevertheless you would see it, were you not blinded by party zeal. I think you will not succeed. I think you will not be able to carry with you the county and town leaders of your party, much less the party itself. Strong as is the partisan spirit in your party, I think the spirit of patriotism in it is stronger. I believe you will not be able to rally an Opposition Party at the North. As there is but one party at the South, so there will be but one at the North. All the South is for the rebellion, and all the North will be against it. I believe that the Government will stand, and that you will fall. I believe that the Democratic, as well as the Republican Party, will consent to postpone the prosecution of party purposes, and the gratification of party predilections, until the rebellion shall be conquered, and the country shall be safe. That done, and I shall be as willing to see each party go its own way, as I shall be glad to see all the wrongs of the South (if there are any) abundantly redressed, when she shall have ceased from her conspiracy, and laid down her arms. But a curse on the party that raises its head before the war is ended. And not one word of peace, nor one leaf of the olive-branch, nor one concession, however small, to the rebels so long as they are rebels. Much as they are worth, and they are worth much because they are our fellow-men, the Government and the nation are worth vastly more; and both Government and nation will perish if there shall be the slightest stooping to those who are in arms against both.

You would have it understood that the Republican Party would consent to "the separation of the States." I confess that I preferred such separation, if peaceful, to war. But the Republican Party has never proposed it. There is not one Republican in one hundred who would consent to it. Moreover, there are ten Democrats who would, where there is one Republican who would.

I have not failed to notice that in your Call of the Convention you too put party below patriotism. But in vain is it that you do so. "Actions speak louder than words." Never, after you declined the generous no-party proposition of the Republicans, has it been in your power to profess yourselves to be above party, and yet enjoy the reputation of being sincere. Your mistake was a great one. Cunning cannot correct it. The only remedy is your repentance. GERRIT SMITH

PETERBORO, Aug. 13, 1861.

The Enemy's Sea-Coast.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have of late heard the question repeatedly asked, "Why does not the Administration send a force to attack some of the Southern ports?"

To ordinary minds this would seem to be the best possible mode either of preventing the concentration of a still larger rebel force in Virginia, or of drawing off a portion of that which already menaces the Capital. We know that preparations for the defence of New-Orleans are at this moment in active operation, and it is, therefore, evident that the longer this matter is deferred, the greater will be the difficulty of its accomplishment.

There may, however, be good reasons for the apparent inaction in this quarter. If so, and it is within your power, will you have the goodness to relieve many anxious hearts?

It seems to me of the utmost importance that the public mind should not be discouraged, as it necessarily must be, by an unexplained neglect on the part of our Government to avail itself of the opportunity to attack our enemy's most vulnerable points. QUERIST.

Edward Everett on Secession Newspapers in the North.

From the New-York Ledger.

It is an old proverb that the laws are silent amidst arms. The laws are, for the most part, made for a state of peace, excepting those which expressly refer to war, and the manner of conducting it. When a state of war arises, the community necessarily undergoes a great, and sometimes a rapid change; the quiet pursuits of society are, to some extent, checked, and in the immediate vicinity of the seat of war, suspended, and with them the laws, which regulate those pursuits, must for the time give way to the stern necessities of the new state of things. It should, however be, and it is, the great effort of an enlightened Government in civilized countries, to keep this disturbance of the peaceful order of things within the narrowest limits; and allow the supremacy of the law to be interfered with by military authority as little as possible. It is in particular a cardinal maxim of free governments, that the military commander should be subordinate to the civil magistrate. There are undoubtedly cases, in which war exists, in which the public safety absolutely requires that the operation of the laws and the authority of the civil magistrate should yield to the paramount considerations which require summary measures. The patriotic magistrate, of whatever rank, must in such cases exert that moral courage—quite equal to the courage required for the risks of the field—which is needed for the discharge of the unpopular duty of suspending the laws. He must not shrink before the reproaches which his conduct is sure to bring upon him from the timid, the perverse, and the disaffected, cloaking their disloyalty under an assumed zeal for constitutional principles. He must take the risk even of subsequent disavowal, for poor humanity is very prone to be wise after the event and brave after the danger. But he will confine his interference with the regular march of law to the narrowest limits and fewest occasions, and be the first to welcome the restoration of its authority.

These are the general maxims which apply to the conflict of civil and military authority, and the practical difficulty will naturally be, not in their general soundness, but in their application to particular cases. This difficulty will of course be much greater in the commencement of a state of war, than after it has lasted some time, and the community has been obliged to conform itself to the exigencies of the contest. At the present time, those citizens in some of the Border States, who sympathize with the Confederates, think it hard that they cannot be at peace and at war, in the Union and out of it, at the same time. They claim the protection of the Constitution as in a time of profound peace and universal obedience to the laws, while they render secret and, when circumstances admit, open aid to those arrayed in arms against them. They assault the forces moving to the defence of the Capital; they convey supplies and arms to the enemy; they recruit his ranks openly and by stealth, and to effect these objects they sometimes avail themselves of official position and authority derived from the Government, which they assail; and when that Government in self-defence, interferes to arrest these treasonable movements and machinations, they clamor that the liberties of the citizen are invaded.

There are presses, for the most part in the Border States, though some of them are found in cities more remote from the scene of action, which are daily pleading the cause of the enemy, misrepresenting and vilifying the Government of the United States, exaggerating every article of unfavorable intelligence, and exerting themselves to the utmost to dishearten the friends and defenders of the Constitution and the Union. But such is the all but superstitious devotion of the people to the liberty of the Press, that these perilous journals have, with the exception of a single instance in St. Louis, never been interfered with. It seems to have been thought better by those in authority to tolerate the mischief of these unpatriotic presses, than to elevate them to greater importance by prosecution, or to encroach in the slightest degree upon that freedom of public discussion which in ordinary times is justly regarded as one of the greatest safeguards of liberty. *But it is preposterous to sacrifice the end to the means.* We should in this respect learn wisdom from the enemies of the Union. While we regard as unbecoming our Christian civilization that resort to Lynch law, by which every expression of opinion adverse to the popular sentiment is suppressed in the seceding States, we ought to remember that in tolerating a traitorous Press among ourselves, we practice a liberality which awakens no gratitude at home and is never reciprocated by the opposing party. It is in fact an absurdity in terms, under the venerable name of the liberty of the Press, to permit the systematic and licentious abuse of a Government which is tasked to the utmost in defending the country from general disintegration and political chaos. The Governor of Malta was once censured in Parliament for some alleged severity toward the editor of a journal in that island, and the liberty of the Press was declared to be in danger. The Duke of WELLINGTON said he was as friendly as anybody to the liberty of the Press in London, but a free Press in the Island of Malta was as much out of place as it would be on the quarter-deck of a man-of-war. We suppose the most enthusiastic champion of the liberty of the Press would hardly think it right to publish a journal within the walls of Fort McHenry, in which the officers of that garrison should be daily advised to desert and the men be constantly exhorted to mutiny; and whose columns should be filled with persistent abuse of the Government and all engaged in its defence. Why should journals of that description be allowed to diffuse their poison beneath its walls amidst the excitable population of a large city?

So too with reference to the freedom of speech in debate, one of the vital conditions of republican liberty. The late session in Congress has witnessed a magnanimity on the part of the majority in both Houses of a truly romantic cast. The acts and the motives of the Government, in the suppression of the insurrection, (admitted by one of its most distinguished chiefs to proceed mainly from the disappointment of leading aspirants to office,) have been assailed from day to day with a virulence and a persistence which would be harmless in time of peace, but which in time of war can have no other effect upon the popular mind, than to perplex and dishearten those who are staking life and fortune in the cause of the country. This generosity excites no gratitude on the part of those towards whom it is practiced; and so far from being reciprocated, the member of the Confederate Congress at Montgomery or Richmond, who should assail the conduct or policy of that body, as the Government of the United States has been assailed by the sympathizers with secession at Washington, would not reach his hotel in safety. He would swing from the next lamp-post.

Not merely is all freedom of speech and of the Press prohibited in the seceding States, but the most quiet and the humblest rights of citizenship are interdicted. When the Ordinance of Secession was about to be submitted to the vote of the people of Virginia, a distinguished Senator of that State in Congress, and who in that capacity was under oath to support the Constitution of the United States, published a letter, signed with his name, in which he declared that such citizens of Virginia as did not approve the ordinance must leave the State; a summary sentence of banishment and confiscation against about a third part of the people of that ancient Commonwealth; a sentence which the seceding majority are now attempting to enforce at the point of the bayonet, to illustrate the principle that "the right of government rests upon the consent of the governed."

The necessity which, in time of war, partially suspends the operation of the laws, transfers the governing power to the military authority, not absolutely and without conditions; far from it; but under the limitations of the Constitution, and of the laws enacted to meet such a state of things. The power which existed in the Roman Republic of creating a Dictator, in seasons of imminent danger, who was clothed with absolute authority for a limited period—a power which was substantially, though not avowedly assumed by Congress in the revolutionary war—is unknown to the Constitution; and it is to be devoutly hoped will never be called into exercise by perils too formidable to be otherwise averted.

For all the ordinary purposes of war, the President of the United States is clothed with the requisite power as "Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and of the militia of the United States, when called into active service." The laws of the land provide the means for exercising the great powers which he possesses in this character. The present is not the first occasion on which they have been called into action. The proclamation of the President calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers, although not issued till the war had actually commenced by the reduction of Fort Sumter, by the general armament of the South, with ordnance and munitions treasonably prepared beforehand by the sworn officers of the United States, and by an official threat of a movement on Washington, has been denounced by President DAVIS as an unprovoked measure, whose magnitude transcends all constitutional limits, and can aim only at "the subjugation" of the South. At a time when the population of the United States did not exceed four and a half millions, Gen. WASHINGTON called out fifteen thousand troops to suppress an insurrection in the western counties of Pennsylvania. Our population is now thirty millions, and the insurrection has assumed the dimensions of a civil war. *The only reasonable objection to the military preparations of the United States is, that they did not at once proceed on that gigantic scale, which wisdom and humanity alike dictate, as the only means of bringing the inauspicious conflict to a speedy close.* To let it drag on by inadequate means is to prolong the sufferings which it inflicts on both parts of the Union; to protract the perilous duress imposed upon the friends of the Union at the South, who look with aching eyes for the hour of deliverance; and to augment all the difficulties which are to be overcome before peace is restored to the country.

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.

Washington not worth taking—An advance urged upon Philadelphia and New-York—Splendid rebel castles in the air.

From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, Aug. 10.

Upon all sides there seems to be a lull of the battle-storm, which lately swept so fiercely by upon every breeze. What does this betoken? What fresh preparations upon either side are being made for a more desperate struggle? We are in no mood to find fault with our rulers, for we believe them to be wise and fully adequate for all the emergencies of the times. Their counsel is well kept, and no development has yet been made of their future action. This is all well; for, without it, their best schemes might be counteracted. There is, doubtless, a great deal of impatience among our people, and even in the Army, at the apparent inaction since the battle of Manassas. The cry is, "On to Washington." But why? Let us look calmly at matters and survey the whole field.

Undoubtedly, if the golden opportunity could have been seized upon the afternoon of the rout, and fresh troops had been at hand to the number of twenty thousand, we should have entered Washington pell mell with the terror-stricken fugitives, despite of the fresh troops which they had in their fortifications. But our troops were extended in line of battle for miles upon Bull Run, guarding the various fords to prevent the enemy from crossing during the battle, and it was too late to order them to the pursuit when the victory was won. Gen. HOLMES' force could not go for they had made a forced march from Aquia Creek. The golden opportunity for taking the "sink of iniquity" was thus lost. We do not know whether it is the intention now even to attack that city. It is strongly fortified upon this side of the Potomac, where immense intrenchments have been thrown up, and named Fort Corcoran, after the Irish Colonel of the Sixty-Ninth New-York Volunteers, now a prisoner in our hands.

To storm these intrenchments would involve a serious loss of life upon our part; and then, what should we gain after taking them? They are too far distant from the city to do us much good in the way of shelling out ABRAHAM and his gang, and the Potomac would have to be crossed before anything could be done. It is well enough for us to look these things in the face calmly, and study out the relative cost and gain of any future movement. The Long Bridge would be burnt, and thus the transit of the river cut off except by boats, or a flank movement to cross much higher up. It would be folly to attempt the crossing in boats, when the Navy of the United States has full sway upon those waters. The prestige of our success must not be marred by a single abortive step, and therefore a direct attack upon Washington from this side must fail in its object.

To move higher up and cross at Leesburgh or Edward's Ferry would promise better; but our force must necessarily be a large one, in order to throw out *corps d'armées* to hold in check Gen. BANKS, and prevent him and other armies from the North attacking the rear of our main body. Sufficient force should be left also at Manassas to defend that position from a sudden attack from Washington, as our Army would move slowly, and could not make an attack upon Washington sooner than a week after it had started. Look, then, what immense preparations such an undertaking must devolve upon our authorities!—20,000 men must be left at Fairfax and Manassas, and 80,000 would be required for the march, of which 20,000 could act as rear guard in Maryland, to hold off the Yankee reinforcements, while 60,000 investigated once more the gallant Bull Runners. To the unthinking mind nothing would seem more simple than the forward movement of our Army. But it has to be fed, and baggage trains have to be provided, and a thousand other things, involving almost incalculable labor.

To feed this Army a week would require nearly three hundred four-horse wagon loads of bacon and the same number of flour. This one item alone will show what herculean preparations must be made to move such a mass; and it must be remembered, too, that we are also embarrassed by the cutting off of many of our sources of supply, the fatal mistake of our people relying upon the North for the commonest articles of ordinary use coming home upon us now at the most inopportune time. It would be a most delightful *coup* to catch ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Granny SCOTT, and the whole brood of vipers at one jump, and doubtless many of our soldiers would commit the innocent mistake of putting bullets through the cranium of SUMNER, WILSON, LOVEJOY, *et id omne genus of non-combatants* who go upon wine frolics to Bull Run. It would be a crushing blow upon the North in European estimation, where the taking of a nation's capital is regarded as the most humiliating defeat and abject subjection.

But we know that the mere taking of Washington, unless we could catch the vile leaders in one net, would not end the war. They would remove to some other location, and there concoct anew their damnable schemes. An immense Army has been congregated at Washington, and there would doubtless be a most desperate resistance upon their part. We have very little doubt that we should whip them; but why risk anything at all? The same crushing blow could be struck without so much hazard, and without causing us to mourn the loss of so many gallant spirits as the dearly-bought victory at Manassas cost us.

Determined to wage this war with proper vigor, the Secretary of War has urged the raising of 500,000 men at once. Responding to the call, our people will eagerly rush to arms at once, and by the 15th of September, at latest, an army of 125,000 men could concentrate upon the Maryland border, leaving 50,000 men to guard the approach to Richmond, and appropriate forces to defend Aquia Creek, Norfolk and all other needed points.

Our column could then take up its march, *not for Washington*, but for *Philadelphia*. Let us strike at the fountain head, the vast receptacles of Northern stores, and the workshops from which they fit out their armies. It would be far easier for us to take Philadelphia than to capture Washington. Even if we should give them notice of our intention to pursue this course, they would not believe us, and our army would be far on its road through Pennsylvania before the wise noodles in Washington would wake to the reality of our movement. They think they are safe so long as Washington remains in their power. Even the giant intellect of a MCCLELLAN will not save them. The combined genius of their acknowledged best Generals, SCOTT, MANSFIELD and MCDOWELL, could not withstand the blighting touch of Southern prowess. Let us not talk of taking their fortified places any longer. Leave Washington, like Fortress Monroe, Fort Pickens, Fort McHenry, Tortugas and other places, for after consideration.

Let the war be carried into Africa, let the enemy be made to feel the blasting, desolating effects of our conquering arms. What a shaking and quaking would there be in the high places around the *Court*, when we thus would step in between their dainty lordships and their gracious followers of the North. Menaced from all sides, for Maryland would at once rise, there could be no escape except by sea; and it does seem to us that batteries sufficient to command the Potomac might are that be located *somewhere*. We go in for a scheme which will crush out this vile brood, root and branch. With Philadelphia in our hands we should have something with which to help pay the expenses of the war; and it behooves us to procure some of the needful, as ABRAHAM and his sagacious friends have determined to make us pay their war debt of six hundred millions!

If we take Washington we gain a moral victory—not a substantial one; and we have still the onward movement to make. There we shall find nothing but cumbrous masses of stone, which can be of no service to us. In Philadelphia we shall find vast stores of everything, and the material and workshops with which to supply our armies in the future. Then our revenge would not be sweet enough unless we could tread with martial step through the broad streets of New-York, quarter in the palatial mansions of the merchant princes, who have rioted *in dreams* upon the possessions of the *to be* conquered Southerners. New-York must be humiliated beyond all other cities, for she has grown fat and insolent upon the wealth which the South has poured into her lap.

DOINGS OF THE PIRATES.

The Capture of the Philadelphia Schooner Henry Nutt by the Privateer Gordon—Statement of Capt. Sydney Baker.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

On Saturday, we mentioned in our local columns that the schooner *Henry Nutt*, owned in this city, had been captured by a privateer off Hatteras Inlet, and that her Captain and crew were subsequently liberated, and brought to Baltimore by the schooner *Priscilla*, a vessel owned in Baltimore, from which city they arrived here on Friday night.

The interest felt in the capture of the vessel, and the hope indulged that the Captain of the *Henry Nutt*, Mr. SYDNEY BAKER, from his matured nautical experience, might be able to give us reliable information with regard to the rebel defences along the coast, induced us to dispatch a special reporter of the *Inquirer* to the residence of Capt. BAKER, at Village Green, Delaware County, yesterday, to obtain from him whatever communication he might have to make in relation to the capture of his vessel.

On arriving at the Green, our reporter was much grieved to learn that the hardships and fatigue to which Capt. BAKER had been exposed since the capture of his vessel, together with the pecuniary loss involved in its confiscation, induced a fever, for which he is now being treated by the best medical practitioners. As Capt. BAKER was quite rational in his conversation yesterday afternoon, our reporter, by the consent of the family, was admitted to his presence, and obtained from him the statement which follows. This information is entitled to all credence, having been corroborated by those of the crew acquainted with the facts of the case.

As we have previously stated, the *Henry Nutt* left Alleghany Reef, a port a short distance from Key West, during the day of the 29th of July. She sailed in company with three other vessels, and up to the morning of the 4th of August nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the voyage. On the morning in question, at about 7 o'clock, they discovered in the distance what was supposed to be a steamer, as subsequently proved to be the fact, rapidly bearing down upon them. The first intimation they had of her design was communicated by a shot fired at the *Nutt*, and which passed under her bow. Simultaneous with this act the *Gordon* raised the secession flag, and coming within hailing distance of the *Henry Nutt*, ordered the latter named vessel to send her Captain and crew on board of the steamer. Capt. BAKER then replied that the yawl of his vessel was not a seaworthy craft, and asked them to put out their own boat.

This request was immediately complied with, and a prize-crew, headed by a captain, soon came alongside the *Henry Nutt*, and ascended to her deck. The papers of the vessel were then demanded, after which the captain and crew were hustled very unceremoniously into the boat then lying at the side of the *Nutt*. When the prize-crew first reached the deck of the *Henry Nutt*, Capt. BAKER was in his slippers, and many of the crew—all blacks—were in their bare feet. The crew were immediately ordered into the boat, and upon Capt. BAKER remonstrating, he alone was allowed to draw on his boots. Previous to the arrival of the crew, the cook, a negro on board, secured all the money the captain had on board—about $30—and hid it between two pieces of mahogany stowed away beneath the deck.

After a short detention at the Inlet, Capt. BAKER, and the wife and child of the mate, were transferred to Newbern, and at the expiration of a week, the mate, the black cook, and the crew of the *Nutt* were similarly disposed of. The crew, all this while, were confined in a jail at Hatteras Inlet, and the same treatment was bestowed upon them after their arrival at Newbern. The captain, his mate and the wife and child of the latter, were allowed to stop at a hotel at that place.

Capt. BAKER informs us that the strength of the rebels at Hatteras Inlet consists of *six small cannon, a rifled cannon of small size and a sand battery*, and that in and about the Inlet, and from there to Newbern, a distance of eighty-five miles, there are not more than five hundred men to be seen. During the time that the mate of the *Nutt* remained at Hatteras Inlet, *there was not a single Government vessel in sight.* Capt. BAKER says that *with a single man-of-war he could take out of Hatteras Inlet all the vessels stationed there.*

To show how fearful the pirates of the Inlet are of a United States steam vessel, the mate of the *Henry Nutt* states that one day, during his stay in that vessel, after the capture of the *Gordon*, the prize-crew on board the former-named vessel thought that they saw a man-of-war in the distance, and immediately commenced to prepare kindling-wood for the purpose of burning the *Nutt*, should their suspicions prove correct. This, Capt. BAKER is of opinion, would be the fate of all our vessels captured by the rebels, should a war steamer make her appearance off the Inlet.

The Henry Nutt was captured when within fifteen miles of Cape Hatteras Light house. The strongest argument that could be used why the Government should afford protection to our shipping interest at this point above all others, is the fact that all vessels coming from the West Indies make direct for this Light-house, it being situated at the edge of the Gulf Stream, from which point the vessels bear away for the Delaware Capes. This fact is well known to the pirates off the Inlet, and they have consequently fortified themselves at a point where our vessels fall an easy prey to their vigilance.

In the neighborhood of the Inlet, Capt. BAKER saw three pirate steamers, the *Gordon*, the vessel which captured the *Henry Nutt*, the *Winslow* and a steam tug from Wilmington, N. C. He also saw a number of small craft, sailing vessels, in the Inlet.

Capt. BAKER, the mate, his wife and child, were boarded at a hotel at Newbern during their stay there, as we have before said, but before they left in the schooner *Priscilla* for Baltimore, they were politely requested to *pay their board bill*, which was done by the captain.

We have previously stated that the *Henry Nutt* left this port for Key West, laden with a cargo of coal for Government vessels at that point. This fact was known to the rebels at Hatteras Inlet, for a duplicate draft for $1,140, drawn at Key West, in favor of Capt. BAKER, for amount due by the United States Government for charges on his cargo, landed at the former named point, was taken from him. The original draft for this amount was sent home by the Captain some days previous, and the obligation of Uncle Sam will be worth to the rebels just what they choose to value the paper at upon which it is drawn.

Capt. BAKER dwells with much emphasis upon the fact that the appearance of a single war vessel in the vicinity of Hatteras Inlet would entirely abate the infamous practices of the pirates. The *Gordon*, he represents to be simply a hulk under steam power, who would sooner sink herself than attempt to cope with a war vessel. The other steamers he witnessed he represents to be in a similar condition, and for whom it would be nothing more nor less than folly to fire upon a Government vessel. With these facts in view, it is a matter of the greatest astonishment to all the Captains who have arrived at this port for the past three weeks that the Government does not immediately dispatch two or three vessels to this point to protect our commerce from the incursions of these pirates.

During Capt. BAKER's imprisonment at Newbern, and while on parole through the streets of the town, he was consequently insulted with a recital of the affair that occurred on board of the schooner *S. J. Waring* some time since, in which a number of the prize crew, put aboard after her capture, while endeavoring to take her into a rebel port, were murdered by the black cook, formerly one of the crew of the vessel.

Capt. BAKER says that otherwise he and his party were treated with the greatest kindness at Newbern. The reason why the *Priscilla* was liberated by the rebels, he states, was because the pirates knew that she belonged to Baltimore, and that city *would stand by the South to the last.*

The Captain complains bitterly of the manner in which he was put into the boat of the *Gordon*, previous to being placed on board of her. They would hardly allow him time to decently attire himself, and having been a sick man when he left Alligator Reef, there were many articles of wearing apparel needed by him, which, in the haste he was obliged to make, he left behind. The result of this exposure, and the mental anxiety which he had subsequently undergone, accounts for his present malady. It is to be hoped that it may not terminate fatally.

Examination and Committal of the Thirty-four Pirates Taken from the Petrel, Sunk by the St. Lawrence.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Monday.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, thirty-four of the prisoners taken from the *Petrel* were brought to the United States Marshal's office for a hearing. As usual, the court-room was

provided. Messrs. N. HARRISON and J. P. O'NEIL appeared for all the prisoners, except two, who were represented by Messrs. BROOKS and ARUNDEL. The United States District Attorney, Mr. [illegible]. The United States District Attorney, Mr. COFFEY, was assisted by GEORGE EARLE, Esq. Two of the crew, SHARKEY and FLINN, being sick, were not present, and consequently are not affected by the result of the examination, but will have a separate hearing. Upon the commencement of the examination, Mr. HARRISON stated that, for reasons too numerous for him to mention, the counsel of the prisoners had concluded to withdraw the motion to waive the hearing. The examination was then proceeded with. The evidence elicited was as follows:

Lewis C. Sartori, sworn: I am a commander in the United States Navy, and am in command of the United States steamship *Flag*; the thirty-four prisoners before me were transferred to my custody under the following circumstances: On the evening of the 1st of August, while lying off Savannah, I descried a sail; as usual with me, I immediately got under weigh and stood towards it; I came up with the sail between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening; I ran under her quarter, hailed her, and found her to be the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*; the weather being too heavy to board, I stated to the commander that I would lay by and board his vessel in the morning, which I did; the Captain told me that he had on board the crew of a privateer that he had sunk a few days previous; the privateer was the *Petrel*, formerly the *Governor Aiken*; the commander of the *St. Lawrence* showed me a round of shot and a grape shot which had been fired into his vessel by the *Petrel*; he told me that he opened fire upon her and sunk her in a few minutes; the crew of the sinking vessel called for assistance, and all but two were rescued, in a boat sent from the *St. Lawrence*; I told the Captain that I would be obliged to go North, as I had been under steam for seventy-two odd days, and was leaking somewhat, and asked him, being my superior officer, to give me some orders in that respect; having no orders to give me, I told him I would have to take the responsibility myself, and go North; he then gave me the letter-bag of the *Jamestown*, which was lying at Savannah; I told him I would run in with the letter-bag, and report myself to the squadron off Charleston; I then left his vessel, and went on board my own, which was lying nearly half a mile off; a few moments after getting on board, the *St. Lawrence* made signals for me to come within hailing distance, which I did; the Captain then told me that if I was going North, he would send the prisoners by me, and wished me to deliver them to Commodore STRINGHAM, at Hampton Roads; the prisoners were then sent on board my vessel; thirty-two of them were in irons; the other four, whom I understood were the officers, were not ironed; a package to be delivered to Commodore STRINGHAM, was also sent on board; (this package has been delivered to the Court here.) There are only two of the prisoners here that I ever saw previous to having been sent on board my ship; one of them, Mr. HARVEY, had been a shipmate of mine in early years, twenty-seven years ago; my recollections of Mr. HARVEY are pleasant; in 1854 he was a messmate of mine in the United States Navy, on board the frigate *United States*; we were together on a short cruise of several months; in 1840 or 1841 I met him in the Pacific; I then also had pleasant associations with him; to the best of my belief he was then passed midshipman; since 1841 I have lost sight of him, and never saw him again until I recognized him among the prisoners sent on board my vessel; on recognizing him I asked him if his name was not HARVEY; he said it was; I asked him if we had not been shipmates together; his reply was, yes; I then asked him whether his heart or his circumstances were engaged in this cause; he replied that *his sympathies had been aroused on the part of the South, as they were taught there that it was the determination of the North to subjugate them, and reduce them to provinces, but that his circumstances, chiefly, were the reason of his being engaged in the Southern cause*; my association with him in former years having been pleasant, I felt sorry for his condition, and told him so; he replied that he was sorry also; I had no other conversation with him in reference to the matter; the other prisoner whom I saw previous to being sent on board my vessel from the *St. Lawrence*, is Mr. HARRISON; in the early part of June, while in the neighborhood of Charleston, he came on board my vessel with a flag of truce; the Captain of the *Wabash* told me to communicate with the steamer and bring off whatever she had to say in reply; we forbade the steamer from approaching any nearer; I immediately got under weigh, and when I got within half a mile of the steamer I fired a blank cartridge across her bow, and hove her to and asked if she had anything to communicate with the commanding officer; they said they had; a boat containing Mr. HARVEY and two other men who rowed the boat, came with a letter; after receiving the letter I found that Mr. MUIR, the man who has been arrested at New-York, was on board as an agent of the English Consul; I hailed the vessel, and said that if he wished I would take him on board; Mr. MUIR, in company with the Captain of an English bark which had been ordered off from Savannah, came on board my vessel; I took these gentlemen to the *Wabash*, where they made their communication to the commanding officer and were then sent back to my vessel to be put on board the steamer again; HARVEY remained on board my vessel during the whole time the others were passing on board the *Wabash*; some of my men said he was a Northern man, and joked a good deal with him about it, and at dinner time they messed with him. When HARVEY was transferred with the other prisoners to my vessel, my men were very much outraged, and supposed that Harvey had come on board as a spy, and it was as much as I could do to prevent them laying hands on him; HARVEY said that he was second mate of the *Governor Clinch*, that brought the flag of truce, and was forced to come on board of our ship, and was accused unjustly. The prisoners sent on my vessel from the *St. Lawrence* were delivered by me to the United States Marshal; the *Governor Clinch* was not a British vessel, but had borrowed a British flag; I had no conversation with any other of the men.

Cross-examined—There are but two of the prisoners present whom I recognize as having seen previous to their being sent on board my vessel; to the best of my belief, the prisoners present are those who were transferred to my ship; their faces are all familiar, and several of them I positively recognize; I could recognize a dozen of them anywhere; I do not recollect that the captain of the *St. Lawrence* told me that he was fired into first by the *Petrel*; I understood that, as usual, the *St. Lawrence* fired a blank cartridge and hove the vessel to; Harvey did not state to me that the *Petrel* was fired into first; he did not say that the *St. Lawrence* continued to fire after the *Petrel* displayed a white flag; I did not learn which party fired first; the captain of the *St. Lawrence* told me that after she was fired into by the *Petrel*, the *St. Lawrence* fired twelve shots into her; the *Petrel* was endeavoring to escape, but the *St. Lawrence* outsailed her on every tack; when the firing commenced the *St. Lawrence* had got to within four or five hundred yards of the *Petrel*; I understood that the *St. Lawrence* fired a blank cartridge, after which the *Petrel* fired three shots; Mr. Harvey admitted to me, in conversation, that the *Petrel* had two guns on board—a twelve and a nine-pounder; he said that he had nothing to do with the firing of the guns; I believe that Harvey was First Lieutenant of the *Petrel*; the officers of the *St. Lawrence* said he was; I did not ask him what position he held.

The package sent from the *St. Lawrence* was now produced. The papers contained were taken from the captain of the *Petrel*; the letter-of-marque, dated Montgomery, July 10, was produced and identified; another paper, answering the description of a shipping-list, was also shown, together with an envelope, with the address, "Capt. PERRY." All these papers were identified by Capt. SATORI as those taken from the package delivered to him from the *St. Lawrence*.

On the person of the Frenchman, PETRESITT, they found a certificate, in French, that he had been engaged in the French marine service, and had permission to leave. If there had been any trouble about identifying this paper as the property of PETRESITT his counsel, Mr. HARRISON, in the most innocent manner, settled the question. After looking at the paper a moment, he turned to PETRESITT, and remarked, "Oh, this belongs to you?" and PETRESITT naturally answered in the affirmative.

The examination was continued—These papers were brought to my vessel in the last boat that conveyed the prisoners; the officers, I believe, were brought in that boat, and they handed me the package; the other prisoners were not present when the package came on board; they were being transferred to the quarter-deck; Mr. Harvey told me that when the *Petrel* sailed from Charleston she went southeast at first, but that afterwards the course had been altered to south; he did not mention what point south; a southeast course would have taken them right over the Gulf Stream; when I spoke the *St. Lawrence* she was about seventeen miles southeast from the light-house at Savannah; when I boarded her the next morning she was about twenty-four miles east-southeast of Savannah; I boarded the *St. Lawrence* on Tuesday, the 2d of August; these prisoners had been on board since the previous Sunday; I understood that the *Petrel* came out of Charleston on Saturday, and was taken the next day; the prisoners were in my charge from the 2d to the 8th of August, when I transferred them into the custody of the United States Marshal; I did not open the package containing the papers; it was opened by Capt. Lardner.

At the close of the examination of this witness, Mr. COFFEY said that he would not call any more witnesses, and asked that the prisoners be committed for trial on the charge of piracy and treason.

The Commissioners then proceeded to state that the defendants were charged with having, upon the high seas, attacked and set upon a frigate of the United States, called the *St. Lawrence*, with an intent unlawfully to plunder the said frigate; and were also charged with treason in levying war against the United States. The prisoners were then committed to answer the charges of piracy and treason; the first to be tried at the District Court, and the other at the Circuit Court.

The prisoners were then conducted to the vans in waiting, and reconveyed to Moyamensing Prison.

Necessity of Strengthening the Fortifications of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Already we have an intimation that one or more foreign powers may interfere in our domestic concerns.

It becomes, therefore, a duty of the Government, a matter of necessity to the citizens of the great metropolis, that our defences should be placed in a condition to afford us security. To be able to avoid foreign war, we must show ourselves in attitude to meet it; and so long as the seat of our wealth, of our commerce, and of our national power is at the mercy of a foe, so long are we inviting instead of avoiding an attack. Already has the Government drawn from us and from our immediate vicinity *fifty thousand men*. Already have we supplied, or agreed to supply, *two hundred and fifty millions of dollars*.

Of this vast sum, *a mere broker's commission* would suffice to furnish us with the safety which our people now imperiously demand.

On this great commercial centre, the men who administered the affairs of this nation have heretofore relied, and hereafter must rely, and the nation will visit upon their heads the most severe retribution for any disaster that may befal us if we be stricken by a fatal blow. And the blow that descends upon New-York, (if such a calamity might have been averted by proper precaution,) will, at the same time, descend upon them.

While, from a sense of honor, we are spending millions upon the preservation of Washington, they have failed to mete out a dollar to New-York.

New-York demands protection as an act of justice. The nation insists upon it, for New-York is essential to the nation's *own stability* and to the nation's *own resources*. The calamities of Big Bethel and Bull Run must not be repeated at New-York.

Warning after warning has been given by the Press, by the PEOPLE, by the authorities of the State. Let those warnings be heeded!

The Legislature of this State has, at the instance of the General Government, ceded in advance to the United States, by an act passed no longer ago than last Winter, jurisdiction over lands they might purchase as necessary to complete our harbor defences.

The United States Board of Military Engineers have reported (time and again) upon the insufficiency of our present fortifications, and have shown that enlargements and additions were urgently and immediately called for. And they have decided that there should be at the Narrows batteries sufficient to concentrate a fire of THREE HUNDRED GUNS [illegible] *point of a vessel's path within range*.*

Shall Fort [illegible] [illegible] like Fort Sumter, until the enemy is thundering at its gates?

Let not the Administration be compelled again to exclaim "TOO LATE!" Should that occur, an indignant people will pursue its members to their retirement with obloquy and scorn.

Shall we wait until the *fifty millions of specie*, now in the vaults of our Banks, are transferred to steel-clad ships that can glide to our wharves and steal away with their prey, and yet never be exposed for fifteen minutes to the fire of our guns?

Forty years have changed the features of naval warfare, and compel us to adequate means of resistance. *Then*, we placed little Fort Hamilton at the entrance of the great Northern seaport. Years later, we planted great Fortress Monroe to guard the entrance of *little Norfolk*.

To whose care and management is this matter confided? Is the Secretary of War responsible? is Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT? or Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN? or are all three of them?

We wish to know where the responsibility rests, for there the appeal of a million of people should make itself heard; and if the voice of that million be not powerful enough to reach the ears of men in whom their confidence has been placed, the voice of *twenty millions* more may ere long swell the sound. ARGUS.

* The Dangers and Defences of New-York, by Major J. G. BARNARD, U. S. E. New-York, 1859. Page 45.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

A DESPONDING VIEW OF AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

LETTER FROM GEORGE WILKES, ESQ.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have sat down a dozen times, within the last two days, to write; but I hardly dare to trust the thoughts which agitate me into print. The pall of Manassas still drapes everything in gloom. I cannot describe to you the dejection which exists on every side. The timidity and failures of the Government have at last penetrated the people with alarm; and no one can walk about amid this atmosphere, without being saturated with a prevailing and indefinable dread. When I was here before, there was still cheer and audacity in the bearing of soldiers; but since the death of LYON all confidence is gone. Civilian and soldier now exchange looks of apprehension, and ask each other, with sudden earnestness, why this great Government, with its triple strength, is outnumbered by an upstart power in every battle-field? Nay, why it is trembling in its Capitol, with victorious rebel legions threatening its gates! They cannot understand this working of the problem of thousands against hundreds, and comparing the result produced by opposing means, already whisper of treason in the Cabinet. I need not reason on the weight of this idea. Suspicion always falls on imbecility with half the gravity of fact, and the Government must prepare to make concessions to the notions of the nation. These are sad things to say, but it is time that somebody should say them. The fate of the Republic is trembling in the balance, and the young General, whom popular fancy paints as careering through sunshine to a glorious climax, is weighed down by frowning responsibilities, which threaten to overwhelm him. It is well that he has talents, for they are presently to be severely tested; well that he has prestige, for a faint reliance upon his fresh fortunes is about all the "heart" which our despairing regiments can take into new battle. Alas! they are most lamentably low in hope. Indeed, they are not an Army, but a mere crowd of drooping men, and unless speedily invigorated or stimulated by some evidence of courage from the Government, the Capital will pass from their hands in less than ten days. Let the Administration, therefore, instantly adopt effective measures to recruit the Army, to arrest traitors, and to release our captured soldiers by exchange. The childish policy of not recognizing as belligerent, a power which outnumbers us in arms, is not worthy the folly of an idiot. Above all let us have a *new* Cabinet. Not one that is merely mended and repaired; but a fresh lot from first to last. The People have confidence in the integrity of the President; but they cannot spare time, in this fearful crisis, to make certain which is the suspected leaven. Something is due from a failing Government to the public fears and doubts. Moreover, the people of the North retain some few reserved rights, even against the four years' lease. They intend to sustain this Government, either under the Administration, or *over* it; and it may as well be said now, as at a later and more serious period, that the Democracy, who have given up their all to save the country, will not be led into *defeat* by Mr. LINCOLN. Cheerfully and magnanimously have they vailed their pride, and marched in the dusty ranks beneath his banners; but he *must save the country*, or the banners will be taken from him. A great party capable of great sacrifices, is also capable of great efforts; and he may as well bear in mind that this is a season of revolutions. Already strange and sudden thoughts are forming, and I tell you earnestly, and all else it may concern, that the spirit of this Nation will not suffer itself to be humbled, and its hopes blasted for want of proper leaders. This is not a period for party lines. "No taxation without representation" has been bloodily cemented as a principle. The Democratic masses who stand most largely in the field, and who are taxed in blood, should have their share of *representation* in the Cabinet; and Connecticut and Pennsylvania can well afford to yield, for a time, to Kentucky and Tennessee. The Cabinet re-formed, the country will regain its confidence, and the whole people, after working out the salvation of the Government, may, in its subsequent leisure, enjoy the pastime of reconstructing parties. These are the thoughts of men who believe in Mr. LINCOLN, and who are governed simply by the throes of loyalty.

There is, however, a more immediate necessity even than the reorganization of the Cabinet, and that is, the gathering of proper troops. The volunteer system is, to a great extent, a failure. Billy Barlow figures too largely in the Army, and to have soldiers who are reliable and sound, we must follow the practice of the enemy; nay, of all the powers that ever have had a martial host. We must begin to draft at once, and if the order be not issued within the present week, I fear our demoralized and insufficient forces on the banks of the Potomac, or in the valley of the Kanawha, will soon meet with a disastrous reverse. Let the Secretary of the War Department but make this necessary order, arrest all noted traitors, and require all Washington, male and female, to take the oath; and then let the President, while the nation is so sad and sick with grief, call home his family from the inopportune attempt to sparkle as a Court, and all may yet be well.

GEORGE WILKES.

P. S.—As I close, I learn with satisfaction that the Government has at last awakened to its peril, and that the Secretary of War will to-morrow make an order that all regiments and parts of regiments, and indeed, all single men who have been enrolled in any of the States, whether armed or not, to be sent forthwith to Washington, at Government expense. Thank heaven for this pulsation, late though it be, for the tempest from the other side is imminent. Now is the time for the Seventh to show again its devotion to the country; for Washington is in greater danger then ever it was before. Now is the time for the gallant Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first, and other three months' troops, to rearm for one quick march, and one more short and sturdy blow against advancing treason. They can never serve their country as they can within the coming week, and, if they will but assemble, and come on at once, they may be told, when they return to New-York, in a few days afterwards, that they have saved it. What say the Seventh? The pomp of their bayonets alone, moving, in sublime devotion, once more toward the Capital, would be worth, to the spirits of the Army, more than ten thousand men!

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES ON THE PROPOSITION TO DIVIDE THE STATE.

The following letter was read, on Thursday last, in the Virginia Convention, now in session at Wheeling, by Mr. RITCHIE, of Marion County:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 12, 1861.

Hon. A. F. Ritchie, Virginia Convention, Wheeling:

SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant was received within this hour, and as you ask *an immediate* answer, you, of course, will not expect me to go elaborately into the subject.

I have thought a great deal upon the question of dividing the State of Virginia into two States; and since I came here, as a member of the Government, I have conversed with a good many, and corresponded with some, of the good men of Western Virginia in regard to that matter. In all this intercourse, my constant and earnest effort has been to impress upon the minds of those gentlemen the vast importance—not to say necessity—in this terrible crisis of our National affairs, to abstain from the introduction of any new elements of revolution, to avoid, as far as possible, all new and original theories of Government; but, on the contrary, in all the insurgent Commonwealths to adhere, as closely as circumstances will allow, to the old constitutional standard of principle, and to the traditional habits and thoughts of the people. And I still think that course is dictated by the plainest teachings of prudence.

The formation of a new State out of Western Virginia is an original, independent act of revolution. I do not deny the *power* of revolution (I do not call it *right*—for it is never prescribed, it exists in *force* only, and has and can have no law but the will of the Revolutionists.) Any attempt to carry it out involves a plain breach of both the Constitutions—of Virginia and the Nation. And hence it is plain that you cannot take that course without weakening, if not destroying, your claims upon the sympathy and support of the General Government; and without disconcerting the plan already adopted both by Virginia and the General Government, for the reorganization of the revolted States, and the restoration of the integrity of the Union. That plan, I understand to be this: When a State, by its perverted functionaries, has declared itself out of the Union, we avail ourselves of all the sound and loyal elements of the State—all who own allegiance to, and claim protection of the Constitution, to form a State Government, as nearly as may be, upon the former model, and claiming to be the very State which has been, in part, overthrown by the successful rebellion. In this way we established a *constitutional nucleus* around which all the shattered elements of the Commonwealth may meet and combine, and thus restore the old State in its original integrity.

This, I verily thought, was the plan adopted at Wheeling, and recognized and acted upon by the General Government here. Your Convention annulled the revolutionary proceedings at Richmond, both in the Convention and General Assembly, and your new Governor formally demanded of the President the fulfillment of the constitutional guarantee in favor of *Virginia*—Virginia, as known to our Fathers and to us. The President admitted the obligation and promised his best efforts to fulfill it; and the Senate admitted your Senators, not as representing a new and nameless State, now for the first time heard of in our history, but as representing "the good old Commonwealth."

Must all this be undone, and a new and hazardous experiment be ventured upon, at the moment when dangers and difficulties are thickening around us? I hope not—for the sake of the nation and the State, I hope not. I had rejoiced in the movement in Western Virginia, as a legal, constitutional and safe refuge from revolution and anarchy—as at once an example and fit instrument for the restoration of all the revolted States.

I have not time now to discuss the subject in its various bearings. What I have written, is written with a running pen, and will need your charitable criticism.

If I had time I think I could give persuasive reasons for declining the attempt to create a new State at this perilous time. At another time, I might be willing to go fully into the question, but now I can say no more. Most respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

EDW. BATES.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, August 10.

Gen. KELLEY is now Post Commander at Grafton, and deservedly enjoys the confidence of Gen ROSECRANS and the Union men. Upon taking charge of the post, he at once instituted thorough discipline, and will establish valuable police regulations, which will be extended throughout Western Virginia, especially upon the lines of railways. There is no doubt that the rebels have been well informed of all our movements, through secret emissaries and private correspondence. Men have been permitted to travel back and forth who were unknown and unvouched for. Passes have been given to strangers with very little inquiry as to their antecedents or present objects.

Hereafter all this will be stopped. Men will be detached for the various important points along the line of railroad as far east as Cumberland, who will take the name, age, residence, business, destination and general description of every stranger who travels, and those who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves will not be permitted to take the cars. There are traitors all through the country, and a single match might do such damage in five minutes as would take a week to remedy. One lady, whom it would be ungallant to particularize, has eight nephews in the rebel army, and a day or two ago acknowledged that she was in communication with them weekly.

A line of communication is now fully established as far east as Cumberland, and west to the Kanawha, so that every matter of interest will be communicated by courier or telegraph to Gen. ROSECRANS, who still makes Clarksburgh his head-quarters. There is no indication of a movement of any importance in Western Virginia, and our troops are inactive simply for the lack of an enemy to fight.

WISE appears to have got entirely beyond reach, and the only use for our troops now appears to be to keep down the spirit of rebellion and strengthen the Union men, until the new State Government is thoroughly organized, and made efficient in all its details.

Eight companies of the Fifth Ohio, Col. DUNNING, arrived at Clarksburgh, from Parkersburgh, yesterday morning, and immediately took up their line of march for Buckhannon. Two companies of the Fifth still remain at Parkersburgh. Two companies of the Tenth, which have been stationed at Buckhannon for some time, will probably proceed to Bulltown, to join Col. LYTLE.

From the Lynchburgh Republican Aug. 3.

Gentlemen who arrived here yesterday on the Western train from the direction of the Kanawha Valley, report that there is great danger of Gen. WISE's command being cut off. Gen. COX, the leader of the National forces from the Kanawha Valley, was closely pursuing him in his retreat, while, it is said, Gen. ROSECRANS' command was in motion for the purpose of falling upon him in front. The reports, however, lack confirmation, and we are not disposed to believe them, for we think Gen. WISE too shrewd a man to be caught in such a trap.

Thirty-nine of the Hessians taken prisoners by the forces under Gen. WISE, were brought to Salem yesterday morning, and confined in jail at that place. Among the number are four Methodist preachers, while the greater portion are traitorous Virginians,—seven or eight only being from the Northern States.

The following is from the Richmond *Dispatch*:

"Capt. O. J. WISE, of the Richmond Blues, arrived in this city yesterday, on business connected with the War Department. We learn that the Blues, with the Wise Legion, are at the White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier. Gen. FLOYD's Brigade are at the Sweet Springs."

THE SIXTY-NINTH.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. EDMUND CONNELLY, OF THE SIXTY-NINTH, TO HIS BROTHER.

RICHMOND PRISON, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: I have written two letters home since my arrest, giving a brief account of how and when I was taken prisoner, which I think must have reached you, as the officers of the Confederate Army who have charge of us here assured us that they should be forwarded without delay per Adams' Express. I have not very much news of importance to communicate to you, as I have no opportunity of going out of this establishment, and can learn but little inside. It is true that the authorities here are kind enough to allow us to buy and read the papers, and also the privilege of having one of our party go out to market every morning. By this means we can have plenty of vegetables, &c., every day. We take turns at this business, which is quite agreeable to us all, although always accompanied by a guard. When I go home I will be quite posted in domestic affairs in general.

There are a dozen of us in company in our mess, and about four such messes in this room, which is about as large as half the first floor of our new barrel shop, and just such a building in appearance, and is well adapted to the purpose for which it is now used. There are several such buildings here. They were originally built and used as tobacco factories, but since the war set in, they have been closed until now that they are used as temporary jails. There are in all about forty-two officers of us on this floor. This is the number that have been arrested so far from the last battle, and amongst them there are some doctors. We are now quite comfortable here. Yesterday we purchased a cot for each one of us in our mess, and for the first time but once since I left home I had a comfortable sleep from off the bare floor, having been accustomed for some time before we came to Richmond to sleep on the soft grass. The Georgia pine, of which this floor of our prison is made, is almost too hard for our iron sides, but now, thank God, we are delivered from it, at least for the present; but if we happened to be removed, I suppose we would have to leave our cots behind, or take up our bed and walk. Either would suit us, if allowed to select our own course on the journey. The kitchen work is done by us all in turn, and to see colonels and members of Congress washing dishes is really amusing. Why, then, should I complain when I witness all this? Why, Sir, I had a member of Congress take his turn with me in doing those things. His name is Mr. ELY, from Rochester, New-York. There are two other officers from our regiment here, who have been captured, on Monday, at Centreville, and in all, four, namely: Capt. MCIVOR, Lieut. BAGLEY, Lieut. GANNON and myself. There are thirty-four men who were taken prisoners, and about fifteen wounded, whose names I will send you with this. If you will call to see Capt. KIRKER, of Broadway, you can get a great deal of information from him, as Col. CORCORAN has written several letters to him, giving him pretty fully the particulars of the battle of the 21st. The Colonel is a noble and chivalrous soldier, and that was the day to test every man's bravery and competency to fill his position, and manfully did he fill his, as did also his Lieutenant-Colonel (HAGGERTY,) who fell gloriously in the heat of the action. I was in the hospital on Sunday and yesterday, to see the wounded. The Colonel is very kind to them all. Tell Major MEAGHER that all his boys will recover. One was shot through the arm, which was broken; the same ball entered his side and came out again near his stomach. I brought him a chicken, yesterday, which was sent to the Colonel by a friend, with some peaches, oranges, &c. I would give anything to receive a few lines from home. Many letters go from this place, but it is a rare thing to hear an answer to any of them. I hope my family will not feel uneasy in regard to me; they ought to rejoice I came off so well, as many a ball came whistling within an inch of my body. I consider I had a most miraculous escape. My old friend, WM. JOICE, has a nephew who was in the battle; and well may he feel proud of him, for a braver and better young man I never knew. My love to all. Your affectionate brother,

EDMUND CONNOLLY.

The names of the wounded members of the Sixty-ninth, who are now in Richmond Hospital, are as follows: T. Montgomery, Company A; P. Murphy, Company B; Patrick Brennan, Company D; James Collins, Company D; John Jackson, Company D; Owen Donohue, Company F; John Moran, Company H; Peter Kelly, Company J; Edward Shaughnessy, Company K; Thos. K. Hughes, Company K; Mich. Brennan, Company G; Michael Keating, Company E; P. McGill, Company G; J. McTague, Company B. The following are in the hospital at Manassas: Thomas Munson; G. E. Bolton; Edward Dalton, Company K, (I think;) Thomas Martin.

N. B.—We hope our Government will take some steps towards liberating us from here. We are of opinion they ought. E. C.

THE CLAMOR FOR PEACE AND WHERE IT COMES FROM.

From the National Intelligencer.

We hear much said at the present day by these same equivocal "peace-makers" in deprecation of "invasion," but it is instructive to remark that by this term they mean only the southward march of the National Army in support of the National authority. The hundred-fold "invasions" of the National Government, as witnessed (long before that Government had raised its finger) in the seizure of United States forts, the rifling of United States mints, the firing on the United States flag, the capture of United States soldiers, the pillage of United States arsenals, and the appropriation of United States ships and revenue cutters, all pass for no account with these sturdy and vehement denouncers of National "invasion." And, reduced to the mere aspect of its territorial relations, and apart from all considerations of relative rightfulness, on which side has the "invasion" been the more "ruthless" since the war began by the act of the Confederate Government? The events passing before our eyes afford an easy answer.

On the one hand we have the National Government "invading" Virginia only for the sake of defending the National Capital against menaced attack, and of dispersing a hostile force congregated in its neighborhood. On the other we have seen the loyal State of Maryland "invaded" by an insurrectionary body of men, and her property "wantonly" destroyed; we have seen Kentucky "invaded," and an arsenal within her borders stripped of its cannon and muskets; and while we write Missouri is "invaded" for the purpose of forcing upon her people a deposed and self-exiled Governor, and of driving out of the Union a State which prefers to maintain unimpaired her National relations.

And has it come to this, that a revolutionary Government possesses, in defence of *its* existence, rights of war superior to those attaching to the Constitutional Government established by our fathers and cemented by their blood? How is it that "invasion," justifiable and holy when prosecuted against the honor and existence of the loyal States, becomes "infamous" and "atrocious" the instant it is waged in defence of rights and immunities secured by the Constitution and laws of the whole land?

When, therefore, we listen to fervent adjurations in favor of "peace," we are constrained to inquire what sort of a peace it is meant to commend to our acceptance; for if it be a plea in behalf of that "peaceable secession" which vindicates its claim to recognition by a rash appeal to arms, we can have nothing to say in behalf of any such political solecism. Among the last to abandon the hope or to remit unceasing labors for the preservation of peace, we shall be among the first to welcome its return, provided it be such a peace as consists with the safety, honor, and integrity of the loyal States and the Union. But for a peace which consults only the interests, convenience, and caprices of a Revolutionary Government, and which leaves to that established by WASHINGTON in the field and MADISON in the council only the poor privilege of accepting the terms created by insurrectionary schism, we have no such preference as leads us to espouse with forwardness the cause of political violence against the cause of political right, as we understand their relations. From all the havoc and bloodshed incident to this most unnatural and unnecessary conflict, we turn as sorrowfully away as any among the most zealous advocates of "peace" can possibly do, and we have the sad consolation of knowing that, if our humble counsels had been heeded by the patrons of secession, we should not have been called to mourn over a divided land, or over States discordant, and therefore belligerent. But it passes our comprehension to discern the grounds on which the friends of secession *and peace* can claim a right to be heard before the friends of the Union *and peace*; for "peaceable secession" has from the first been little more than a nominal pretext under which, to claim impunity for flagrant acts of war against the peace and dignity of the National Government.

THE GREAT LOAN.

From the National Intelligencer.

It is difficult to exaggerate the financial [illegible] eance or political importance of this great negotiation, which, when regard is had to its magnitude, and to the circumstances under which it has been concerted, is *without example in the history of nations*, and the successful conclusion of which reflects the greatest honor on the present enlightened Secretary of the Treasury. For it is not too much to say that the country is primarily indebted for this result to the confidence so justly inspired by the integrity and ability with which Mr. CHASE presides over the administration of the National finances.

It will be readily inferred that, in effecting the details of the negotiation, he was greatly aided by the coöperation of the distinguished financiers of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston whom he met in conference on the subject; and, we understand that he acknowledges his special obligations to Mr. STEVENS and Mr. VAIL, respectively, the able President and Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The political value of the confidence thus manifested by the capitalists of the country in the stability of the National Government, and in the continued prosperity of the country, are too apparent to need demonstration or enforcement. The people of the country, in common with the Administration, owe to this class of our fellow-citizens a debt of gratitude for the promptitude and patriotism with which they have responded to the call of their Government, and by which they have shown to foreign nations not only the opulence of our resources, but the stable foundations of a public credit seen to be independent of any aid that may be given or withheld from abroad.

CANADIAN VIEW OF THE EVILS OF WAR.

From the Toronto Globe.

Strange things happen in these latter days, but strangest which has come within our ken for some time, is the presence in Canada of an active sympathizer with Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, a gentleman who did service to the Southern cause as a newspaper writer in Washington,—seeking through the Ministerial press of this country to stir up strife between the Northern States and Great Britain. If gentry of this stamp could have their will, we should speedily see the deadliest feelings of animosity aroused between the two countries, and this great lake region, at present the scene of busy commerce and prosperous husbandry, become the theatre of a frightful war. We do not, of course, anticipate that any such result can be produced by the puny means at their command, but it is abundantly evident that the dread of hostilities which some of the Ministerial journalists, perhaps unthinkingly, are endeavoring to raise, is likely to be exceedingly injurious to the Province. Upper Canada is just emerging from a protracted period of depression; and we are all engaged in observing with gratified eyes the indications of returning prosperity. Can any one imagine a more fatal means of destroying our fairest prospects than this constant talk of war, this persistent call for troops and arms? We are looking anxiously across the ocean for new settlers to swell our population and our means, will they come if they think that they will be required on their arrival to take up the rifle and the sword, and relinquish the plow and the scythe. We need foreign capital for a hundred important objects; does any one think we will get it, if war, as these journalists aver, is at our gates? We are aware of one large monetary institution connected with Britain, which was asked by its correspondents there as to the prospects of war between the United States and England, and which sought to calm the fears of its clients by a statement of the actual position of affairs. If these gentlemen were to consult the organs of the Canadian Government, they would find a very distinct contradiction of their correspondents' views, but one entirely unsupported by facts. We hear of one large monetary institution making arrangements in London for carrying on its business with greater facility. Can that arrangement be made if the Ministerial journals are all crying out that the war is imminent? The Grand Trunk itself asks money for more rolling stock, yet its organ, under the inspiration of the confidant of JEFF. DAVIS, is proclaiming that at any moment its through traffic may be cut off by war. The people of Toronto are about to hold a meeting to discuss the propriety of proceeding with a much talked-of and very extensive public work, designed to carry the produce of the West through our waters; yet a city journal is industriously spreading the idea that that produce is about to be withdrawn from our canals and rivers by the influence of war. There is no department of business which this foolish suicidal talk does not effect. Who will buy wheat if there is danger that the American market will be closed to the flour into which it is to be ground? Who will buy logs and cut lumber if he thinks there is a chance of its being stopped by force of arms on its way to market? Surely Canada has passed through enough of real trouble during the past four years, without being made the prey of an imaginary danger, the sufferer by an evil which, in all probability, will never arise.

And what is the apology for these inexcusable expressions of alarm? The threats of the New-York *Herald*, a journal utterly unreliable as an exponent of the public opinion of the States. There is no better reason given for a course of proceedings which threatens to check the tide of prosperity throughout this country. The presence of troops in Canada is, as we before said, no indication that war is expected by the home authorities. If there were danger of a collision, the presence of troops here would inevitably prevent it, and, therefore, the troops are sent. The manifestation on the part of the mother country of her intention to defend her North American colonies, which is seen in the recent movements, is sufficient to prevent the mind of the most ambitious American being directed to Canada as a field for conquest. All Canadians rejoice at this manifestation, nor will they be found wanting in the display of at least as much devotion to the mother country as the mother country shows to her.

The people of Canada do not dread a war with the United States, if it comes to them in the way of duty. Backed by the Army of Great Britain, with two millions and a half of population, loyal and devoted, they are ready for a contest in a good cause, nor will they endure either insult or injury without resenting it. But no such issue is now presented to them. There is no *casus belli* between England and the United States, nor is any likely to arise. There is no single Press in Great Britain, of whose existence we are aware, which advocates the interference of England in the American quarrel. The cry there from all parties is for neutrality, and it ought to be ours also. The Americans will gladly leave us alone if we are equally forbearing, and only the foolish or designing can seek to excite feelings of animosity between the two countries. We can imagine the editor of the *Leader*, who wrote the Upper Canada annexation manifesto in 1849, imagining that war might bring forth some change favorable to his views of that time; we can imagine Mr. GALT, the author of the Lower Canadian manifesto of the same date, entertaining the same idea; we can imagine the other editor of the *Leader*, the friend of JEFF. DAVIS, and the editor of the New-York *Herald, arcades ambo*, laboring to bring about a war between England and the United States, but we cannot imagine any true friend of the interests of Canada seeking to embroil her with her neighbors, or making the world believe that such a thing is imminent.

LETTERS FOR THE ARMY.

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

The number of letters received at the Washington Post-office average about 30,000 daily, and of this number, it is estimated that at least two-thirds are for the Army.

The letters for the soldiers are assorted according to regiments, and delivered to the letter messengers selected by the Colonel of each regiment. Two deliveries are made each day, and as there are now about one hundred regiments receiving their mail matter through the Washington office, one may readily imagine the large amount of additional labor thrown on the clerks. This will be greatly augmented by the continued arrivals of fresh levies. A large table is arranged for the use of army letters, on which the Postmasters of the different regiments arrange their letters and papers by companies. This prevents confusion in camp and enables them to make a speedy delivery. On the delivery of the mail the scene is quite animated, there being a hundred regimental Postmasters in uniforms coming and going constantly. A receipt is taken on the delivery of each mail—a wise precautionary measure, as, upon reference to the entry, persons disposed to be clamorous without cause, are silenced. No mails are delivered without a certificate first being filed that the applicant is the duly authorized person to receive it.

Some difficulty occurs in the distribution of this class of letters, from inattention of the writers in affixing the proper name of the regiment and company, particularly in the substitution of volunteers for militia, or militia for volunteers, having at one time the two classes whose numbers of regiment corresponded with each other. A good service would be rendered if printed envelopes could be furnished the persons having friends in the Army, and thus secure safer transmission. The Second Connecticut Regiment adopted a simple mode, which has worked admirably. It is the words, "Second Connecticut Volunteers, Co. ———," printed in large letters on the top of the envelope. It attracts attention at once, facilitates the distribution, and prevents errors.

In connection with this subject, the Postmaster of Washington requests us to tender in his behalf and that of his clerks, their thanks to the Postmasters at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Albany and other places, for the prompt compliance with a request made at the commencement of the arrival of troops at the Capital, to separate the military letters from the ordinary correspondence. It has been found to work admirably, and without this aid unavoidable confusion and delay would have occurred, in assorting the mails.

Congress has passed an act, authorizing the transmission of letters prepaid, addressed to soldiers, when forwarded from one office to another, without additional postage. This is all the relief afforded them thus far.

It would be a matter of great convenience to the soldiers, their friends and the post-offices, if printed envelopes for the use of the Army could be furnished thus:

Mr. ——— ———,
——— Regiment,
——— ——— Volunteers,
Company ———,
Washington, D. C.

A LOYAL NAVAL COMMANDER.

From the Boston Journal.

A fact has come to our knowledge which shows that the Navy has not yet been thoroughly purged. A Captain of one of the steamers which are employed in blockade service in the vicinity of Newport's News and Fortress Monroe, is a Secessionist, and does not hesitate to express his hopes that the rebels will triumph. His treason, however, is not confined to words. He is in frequent communication with the Virginia rebels, who visit him in boats, and doubtless receive much valuable information from him. Vessels are also allowed to pass to and from the Virginia shore without being overhauled, and when informed sometimes that a vessel is in sight, he will put his vessel upon another course and go below, and remain until the strange craft is out of his reach. These facts were communicated to the Navy Department a week or two since, but we have not learned of any action being taken in the premises.

TEST OF THE DAHLGREN GUN

The work of testing the Dahlgren gun, recently cast at the Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburgh, was brought to a close on Friday. One thousand rounds were fired, yet the bore at the close exhibited an enlargement only of 0.26, or but little more than, one fifth of an inch. The result was most satisfactory, and shows the superior quality of the metal from which the gun was cast. The gun weighs considerably over eight thousand pounds, and during the firing was suspended from a heavy frame-work erected for the purpose. Ten thousand pounds of powder and eighteen tons of iron were used in the test, but much of the latter may be recovered. The Fort Pitt Works had a heavy contract for the construction of guns of this character, the fulfillment of which was contingent on the success of that just tried.

AN EFFICIENT BLOCKADE.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The twenty-four new gun-boats, twelve of which are to be built in New-York, for the protection of our commerce along the Mississippi, will shortly be completed, and will constitute an almost irresistible blockade. The boats are built under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Navy Department has employed a number of merchant vessels, which are now being altered and adapted for warlike purposes. The Confederates are relying upon the foreign Powers to break the blockade, and if France and England are insane enough to follow their advice, they will be woefully disappointed. In thirty days every Southern port will be hermetically sealed up.

As an evidence of the extraordinary vigor which has been infused into the different departments of the Government, and also as proving the efficiency of our ship-builders, it may be mentioned that the gun-boat *Beauty*, built by WILLIAM H. WEBB, of New-York, commenced on the 18th of June, was launched at New-York yesterday, and the *Alabama*, lying at that port, an altered vessel, will be in readiness for sea in a few days.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*John Lund vs. The Seamen's Bank for Savings.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs, with leave to defendants to answer in ten days, with payment of costs.

Thomas Chambers, et al. vs. John O. Sargent, et al.—Judgments for the plaintiffs on demurrer, with costs, with liberty to defendants to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

Henry A. Hartt vs. Charles R. Harvey.—Judgment for the defendant, that the complaint be dismissed with costs.

Herman B. Sears vs. Calvin Claflin, Assignee, &c.—Judgment for the defendant, that the complaint be dismissed with costs. The findings of fact and conclusions of law to be drawn by defendant's attorney and settled on two days' notice.

Eliza Maguire vs. William S. Eaton, et al.—Judgment for the defendants, dismissing the complaint with costs. Findings of fact and conclusions of law to be drawn by defendants' attorney and settled on two days' notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Garrett W. Ryckman vs. William P. Coleman, et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted.

Garrett W. Ryckman vs. Charles H. Schneider, et al.—For the reasons assigned in the opinion in the case of Ryckman vs. Coleman the motion is granted.

August Belmont et al. vs. William G. Lane.—I am not satisfied that the explanation given by the defendant relative to the proceedings connected with the assignment, from the charge of an improper disposition of the original firm and the motion to discharge the attachment is therefore denied—costs to abide event.

In the matter of the petition of the First Baptist Church.—Reference ordered to N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., to ascertain what lots have been sold and to whom, and what would be a proper sum to be paid in each case to the holder, such parties to be notified of the hearing before the referee.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*John W. Foot vs. The North Western Insurance Company.*—Case settled.

Charles W. Sanders vs. David D. Patton.—Case settled.

Eder vs. Haughwout, vs. Alexander Eagan, et als.—Case settled.

Hunt vs. Kane, and Kitching vs. Kane.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON J.—*Daniel Bidwell vs. Jose C. Pedrajas.*—Motion granted on payment of costs before trial, one term fee, and $10 costs of motion.

Augustus H. Novell et al. vs. Harrison D. Hunt et al.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Albert W. Wright vs. Wm. M. Eddy.—Motion to strike out part of answer granted, unless plaintiff elect as suggested in opinion.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 20,119 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 674 bags Corn Meal, 120,104 bushels Wheat, 230,967 bushels Corn, 223 bushels Rye, 21,113 bushels Oats, 302 pkgs. Provisions, and 326 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, 150 bags Rio, at 14½c., and 150 bags St. Domingo, on private terms, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Holders quote the market steady today, but reported no sales of any importance. Middling Upland, 18c.@18½c. ₩ lb.

DYEWOODS—A small lot of St. Domingo Logwood was sold, for export to Bremen, on terms not ascertained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, to-day, at lower and somewhat irregular prices. Holders are eager to sell, but not willing to make any important concessions to buyers. The supply is more extensive. The reported transactions reach 14,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 50@$4 55; poor to choice Extra State at $4 65@$4 90, mainly at $4 70@$4 80, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 40@$4 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 60@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 70@$5 80; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 45	@$4 55
Extra State	4 65	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 45	@ 4 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 60	@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70	@ 5 80
Inferior extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 40
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at previous prices. Sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 10@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$8 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine, at $4 50@$4 55, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 60@$7 50, ₩ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $2 75 for Jersey, $2 85 for MARSH's Caloric, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has been in fair demand, mainly for export, at reduced prices. The reported sales amount to 92,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 30; Canada Club at $1 10; White Western at $1 33@$1 37; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 30; red Western, from store and afloat, at $1 25@$1 29; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 17@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at $1@$1 16; Racine Spring at $1 12@$1 14; North Western Club at $1 12@$1 13; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 92c.@$1 10; new red State at $1 25; new white Kentucky at $1 40 ₩ bushel. Corn is more abundant, and prices are lower and unsettled. The demand is good; sales 230,000 bushels at 45c.@51c., closing at 45c.@50c. for poor to choice mixed Western; 43c.@45c. for damaged do., 52c.@53c. for Western Yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in moderate demand, at 65c. for Northern, 52c.@54c. for Western, ₩ bushel. Sales 35,000 bushels. Oats are inquired for, including Canadian at 27c.@30c., Western at 32½c.@33½c., and State at 33c.@34c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is quiet, at 55c.@70c. for poor to prime old, and 45c.@62½c. for new crop, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in slack request, at previous prices. We quote last year's crop, at 15c.@26c., and crop of 1859, at 10c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $1 12½@$1 15 ₩ thousand.

METALS—Have been very quiet, at old quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been light, at previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been brisk and buoyant; sales, 7,500 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 12½ for common, and $5 25@$5 37½ for strained ₩ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 900 bbls., opening at $1 55 and closing at $1 65@$1 67½, with some reported sold at even $1 70, the general asking price ₩ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been limited; quotations have not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at former rates; sales 900 bbls., in lots, at $15 for mess; $15 50@$15 62½ for clear, and $10 for prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard has not varied; sales 325 tierces and bbls., inferior to prime, at 8c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, 100 bbls., at $12 25@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 25@$11 25 for [illegible] Western Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams $11 [illegible] Butter is saleable at 7c.@11c. for Western, [illegible] 14c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in request [illegible] ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales [illegible] $6 25@$7 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—[illegible] to the extent of 1,270 hhds. [illegible] 7c., with 13 hhds. Melado, at [illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible] lbs. at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales [illegible] bbls., at 17c.@17¼c., mainly at 17½c. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible] claim higher rates today, [illegible] less animation. We quote: For [illegible] Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, [illegible] 10½d.; Corn, 9½d.@10d., ₩ bushel [illegible] 3s. ₩ bbl., Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₩ [illegible] 2s. 6d. ₩ 310 lbs.; Lard and Bacon, 25s. [illegible] Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton; Oil, 3[illegible] For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl., Grain, 9[illegible] ₩ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d., Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton, Oil, 35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl., Grain, 9½d.@10 [illegible] Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl., Beef, 6s. ₩ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., Tallow, 35s. ₩ ton; Hops, [illegible] ₩ lb. For Bristol—Wheat, [illegible] ₩ bushel. For Dublin—Wheat, 12½d. ₩ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, (6,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, 19c. ₩ bushel. For Bremen—Logwood, (50 tons,) 32s. 6d. ₩ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ROUGH DIAMOND—TOODLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-STREET.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Under the apprehension that the general order emanating from the War Department, published yesterday, indicated a belief on the part of the authorities at Washington that the Capital was insufficiently secured against threatened attack, the responses from the various Governors of States to whom the order was addressed have been of the most prompt, enthusiastic and patriotic character. It appears, however, that the order was issued for no such cause. It had its origin in a desire to avoid the delays and routine to which recruits have been subjected, and to save those forming companies the expense of subsisting their men while waiting to be organized into regiments. The promulgation of the order caused considerable excitement in Washington yesterday, under the misapprehension before alluded to, and the most absurd stories were put afloat relative to the movements of the rebels, who were represented to be crossing the Potomac, both above and below the city. When the rebels do undertake to cross the Potomac, they will probably find that such a contingency has been amply provided for. A large number of boats, heavily armed, are watching all accessible points on the Potomac, and will be quite likely to give some trouble to any force attempting to cross.

If a report which reached us from the West Indies is true, we are at last rid of the King of the Privateers. The schooner *Hannibal*, from Guadaloupe, W. I., Aug. 2, reports that a steamer arrived at St. Thomas on the 3d inst., from Curacoa, bringing intelligence that the rebel privateer *Sumter* had been captured at the latter port by a United States man-of-war, and that she was lying in that harbor with the Stars and Stripes flying at her mast-head. The name of the United States vessel was not ascertained, owing, it is supposed, to the fact that the report was communicated from a vessel spoken at sea. Previous to her capture—if she is captured—the *Sumter* ran down the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, from Philadelphia for Laguayra, loaded with flour, rice, tobacco and butter, put a prize crew on board and sent her to Cienfuegos. The Governor, however, would not allow her to remain, when she was taken a few miles down the coast and run ashore. The cargo was sent to Cienfuegos and sold, and a part of it had been paid for. The prize-master and five men from the *Sumter* had been sent to Havana as shipwrecked seamen. We still continue to hear of the doings of the *Jeff. Davis*, next to the *Sumter* the most enterprising privateer yet put afloat by the rebels. On the 4th inst. she captured the *Windward*, and the next day the *Santa Clara*—the latter from Porto Rico, loaded with sugar and molasses. She subsequently allowed the *Windward* to go, having first put on board her twenty-two men taken from vessels previously captured—among them the bark *Alvarado*, from Cape Town for Boston. When last heard from, the *Jeff. Davis* had only twenty-one men aboard.

In response to the call of the War Department to hasten forward troops to the Capital, there to be organized and equipped, Massachusetts will probably, during the present week, send forward five new regiments. Three additional regiments and a battery of artillery are also expected shortly from New-Hampshire. The Pennsylvanians are also active. In Philadelphia alone there are skeletons of some thirty regiments, consisting of several companies, some of which will now most likely be consolidated.

Mr. SERRILL, who arrived in the *Persia* a few days ago, having in his possession a considerable sum of money alleged to be intended for the use of the rebel Government, has been removed from civil to military jurisdiction, and is now confined in Fort Lafayette. He was to have had an examination yesterday morning before the United States Commissioner, but a dispatch was received from Washington on Saturday evening advising the transfer, and he was accordingly taken down on Sunday. A dispatch from Philadelphia announces the arrest, by order of the Government, of PIERCE BUTLER, and that he also is to be imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. The cause of his arrest does not appear.

Major-General WOOL assumed his duties at Fortress Monroe on Sunday, with Lieut. C. C. CHURCH as Acting Adjutant General. Matters in and around the Fortress begin to assume a better appearance. The volunteer regiments are receiving their new uniforms, and their condition in every respect is much improved.

The Fire Zouaves were mustered at the City Assembly Rooms yesterday morning, when, according to the official report, there were 608 present, 119 wounded and prisoners, 117 deserters or absent without leave, 24 killed, 16 discharged honorably. They are to be mustered this morning, when the surgeon will decide as to who are unfit for duty, and the Paymaster will determine the question whether those who have left the regiment are legally deserters.

The screw steamship *Bremen*, from Bremen, calling at Southampton on the 7th inst., arrived here last evening. The material portion of her advices had been anticipated by the *Bohemian* at Father Point; but the account of the fight at Bull Run, and the commentaries of the London Press in that disaster supply very interesting and important extracts.

The Stock market was lower yesterday by ⅛@¼ per cent., on the English news *via* Quebec, but the feeling was firmer at the close of the day, and the last quotation of New-York Central 72⅛@¾, and Missouris 42¼@½, as against 73 and 43 respectively on Saturday. The Bank return shows an addition of $1,103,000 to the Specie line, and a decrease of $1,265,000 in Loans and Discounts.

Prices of Breadstuffs were reduced, yesterday, in consequence of the increased receipts, and the rise in rates on freight. The demand was fair for the principal kinds. No important movements were reported in Cotton, Rice, Seeds, Hay, Hops, Hides, Metals, Oils or Spices. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Tallow and Provisions. Common Rosin and Spirits Turpentine were freely purchased at advanced prices. Sugars were in good request, and were very firm. Other branches of trade exhibited no noticeable changes.

Fighting at Hand in Kentucky.

Public feeling in Kentucky is tending rapidly to a crisis. Any day the fire of civil war may light up "the dark and bloody ground." The attitude of the State of Tennessee is extremely menacing. That State has three important military camps close on the border of Kentucky; and numerous smaller bodies of troops, established at other points along the State line, apparently watching the Unionists of Kentucky. These secession troops are all armed and ready for invasion; and they declare it to be their purpose to invade Kentucky, disarm the Home Guards, and put their arms into the hands of the Kentucky Secessionists, the moment that Kentucky shall violate her assumed position of neutrality—and that neutrality, the Tennesseeans declare, will be violated whenever Kentucky shall attempt to afford aid to the East Tennessee Unionists, or whenever the United States Government shall be permitted to march its troops through Kentucky to the aid of the Union men of East Tennessee.

It is on this latter point that a breach must take place and a war quickly enaue between the States of Tennessee and Kentucky; for while Kentucky still maintains its purpose to be neutral in the war so far as furnishing soldiers to President LINCOLN is concerned, her Union men universally hold that the State is one of the Union, and that the Armies of the Union may lawfully be marched over any portion of Kentucky soil. The attempt of the United States Government, therefore, to reach and succor the Unionists of East Tennessee, the right of which Kentuckians maintain, is the *casus belli* with Tenneasee; and as soon as this attempt is made, the fight will begin.

It is clear to our perceptions, watching the demonstrations in both States, that neither side cares how soon the fight begins. The Unionists of Kentucky are chafing under the insolence and threats of the Tennessee troops on their borders. They are arming everywhere for the impending fight, and already camps are spontaneously forming to be prepared to meet the invader half way.

The Secessionists of Kentucky are doing all in their power to hurry on the collision. They are politically undone and extinguished in the State. A majority of 50,000 consigns them to everlasting oblivion. Their leaders, BRECKINRIDGE, MAGOFFIN & Co., will soon be under discipline to a Union Legislature fresh from the people. One may be instructed from the Senate, the other impeached and deposed. All is lost in policy and diplomacy, and no hope is left but in revolution and war. Accordingly, the Kentucky Secessionists will be certain, in a few days, to provoke a collision. The camp of Union Volunteers now forming in Garrard County, (near the heart of the State,) is denounced by BRECKINRIDGE & Co., as being designed to march to East Tennessee with arms for the Unionists. A secession mob of Harrison County, on the line of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, has threatened to burn the bridges on that road, if it transports any more guns or ammunition towards the Union Camp. And it is now said that Gov. MAGOFFIN will issue a proclamation, charging that this Union camp is receiving arms from Cincinnati, destined for East Tennessee; that the purpose is to invade East Tennessee; and hereupon the Governor will base his command to the volunteers in the camp to disperse. This mandate will not be obeyed. But the Tennessee Secessionists will have in the proclamation of MAGOFFIN, the coveted occasion of invading Kentucky. They will claim that they have the evidence of the official organ of Kentucky that their own State is menaced and about to be invaded; and they will not wait, but strike the first blow!

Such is the prearranged jugglery of the Kentucky Secessionists; and they are resolved on the war. The Unionists of Kentucky realize the whole scheme, and they are prepared, or preparing, for it. They still call for neutrality; still declare their adhesion to the policy; still deplore the horrors of fraternal strife between Kentuckians; but they do not love a Kentucky rebel better than a South Carolina or Mississippi rebel. And when the tocsin of strife is sounded, which the Kentucky Unionists do not expect to be delayed, they will be in the field, and, if fraternal blood must flow, red-handed in the fight.

A FITTING TESTIMONIAL.—The steamship *Bohemian* brought us a factious item in its budget of European news, which was duly telegraphed to us yesterday from Father Point, to the effect that an anonymous advertisement had appeared in a Liverpool paper, after the news of the late battle reached England, inviting a *shilling subscription* for a testimonial to Gen. BEAUREGARD, in admiration of his skillful generalship. The American public will anxiously wait the details of this horribly mysterious affair, and still more anxiously wait the result of the subscription—it will furnish such a nice gauge by which to measure that intangible but variable element called English sympathy. Curiously enough, a communication appeared in a Charleston paper about the same date, proposing a *dollar subscription* for a testimonial to the same individual from the women of the Palmetto State. The Charleston scheme looks marvelously like another attempt of the Honorable COBB to raise the wind in behalf of the rebel treasury—as the money raised there for the testimonial is to be invested in Confederate bonds, and the *bonds* are to be presented to the little Creole. The paternity of the Liverpool advertisement, too, is somewhat suspicious: it looks so like one of the queer dodges resorted to by the three plenipotentiaries to attract attention, sympathy and cash in England.

But we trust our thundering London namesake will speedily give us the details of the whole affair, tell us how many shilling subscribers there are in the whole kingdom, and what form the testimonial is likely to take. It will be so curious to know how many shillings—each shilling symbolizing an Englishman—will be subscribed by the freemen of the fast-anchored isle to aid and comfort this engineer and architect of despotism, who builds his greatness on his country's ruin.—how much the Anti-Slavery men of England will give to gild the foundations of an edifice whose corner-stone (so say the men who laid it) is negro Slavery. A few years ago a General far more skillful than BEAUREGARD visited England—HAYNAU, of Hungarian memory—and he received a *testimonial* from English freemen, typified by the muscular brewers of BARCLAY & PERKINS, worthy of the cause in which his genius and skill had displayed themselves. BEAUREGARD, who has drawn his sword in a cause infinitely more atrocious than HAYNAU—what shall be his testimonial? If the subscription should go any further than its advertisement, there is no way in which it could be invested more befitting the man and his cause than in an Alabama plantation, well stocked with fat negroes.

The Supply Department.

We understand that the visit of Quartermaster-General MEIGS to the North has resulted in the establishment of certain important rules and regulations concerning the purchase of supplies for the extraordinary necessities of the Army. We hear, furthermore, that it has been decided by the Government at Washington to appoint a Commissary-General, who will have charge of purchases, supplies and contracts of every kind connected with military operations:—and that his duties will be performed under a system of rules calculated to insure the most rigid accountability, and to give the public assurance of thorough efficiency and economy in this most important branch of the public service. Everything will unquestionably be thrown open to free and honorable competition, so that there will be no longer any suspicion that the public welfare will be overlooked out of regard for private interests. We have reason to believe that the appointment in question will be made during the present week.

The Capital in Danger.

Yesterday was emphatically a blue Monday in the City. The sudden demand of the Secretary of War for the immediate dispatch to Washington of all the men who had been accepted for the public service, whether organized or not, was held to indicate apprehensions of an immediate attack, either upon Washington, or upon Baltimore, in its rear. It cannot be denied that the document justified such an interpretation, especially in view of the rumors which have been for some days current concerning the movements of the rebel troops. There is certainly reason to believe that they intend to cross the Potomac some twenty or twenty-five miles above Washington, whenever they consider themselves in sufficient force to do it safely. Their troops are flushed with victory; they are known to have been rapidly preparing and accumulating large means of transportation during the past three weeks; they are believed to have not less than 100,000 men at their command; a bold and brilliant stroke, even if accompanied by corresponding hazards, is what is required by their situation, and an immediate advance upon Washington has been clamorously demanded by their troops, and confidently predicted by their journals for some time past. Under these circumstances the sudden requisition of the Secretary of War was admirably calculated to force the belief that the long-meditated attack was on the eve of being made.

It behooves the country, certainly, to act upon that supposition, so as to be fully prepared for that contingency. There should be no loss of time in any quarter in responding to the demand of the Government. The force at Washington is already large enough to render idle any exaggerated fears of its capture by a *coup de main*;—but this is not enough. Its safety should not only be put beyond contingency, but a sufficient force should be collected to render the attempt fatal to those who make it. Whatever, therefore, may have been the motive of the Government in making this demand for the instant dispatch of troops to Washington, we trust it will meet with a prompt response.

Freedom of Speech and the Rebellion.

In an article which we copy this morning from the New-York *Ledger*, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT sets forth, in clear and strong terms, the duty of suppressing all attempts, through the Press or by speech, to aid the cause of the rebellion. He remarks upon the extraordinary spectacle of toleration exhibited by our Government in this respect. Newspapers throughout the loyal States are permitted to denounce the endeavors of the Government to protect and defend its own existence. Members of Congress were allowed openly and defiantly to defend the action of those who were waging war upon the Constitution and the Union. The Government, from its regard for freedom of speech, has tolerated the open advocacy of measures which, if successful, inevitably involve its own destruction.

Coming from so high an authority, these views cannot fail to have weight with the public at large. They are enforced with the learning and ability which Mr. EVERETT always brings to the discussion of topics of public concern. That they are just and true, no one who considers the question dispassionately can well doubt. There is a vague notion afloat that freedom of *speech* carries with it some special and peculiar sanctity,—which removes it from the sphere of ordinary responsibility, and raises it at once above the law and the safety of the State. Whatever else may be assailed, under no circumstances must the freedom of speech be touched. Men may be prevented from *doing* a thousand things on the score of the public good:—but they must be allowed to *say* whatever they choose to as many persons as they please, and without the slightest responsibility for its effect on the interests of the public.

It is not easy to see on what basis such an opinion can rest. Speaking and printing are among the most powerful weapons of modern times, and are just as efficacious for evil as for good. A newspaper in New-York can give more solid and substantial aid to the rebellion, and inflict more serious damage on the Government, than half-a-dozen regiments of armed foes. Those journals which are constantly engaged in denouncing the efforts of the Government to put down rebellion,—which excite distrust and discontent in the public mind,—destroying the confidence of the people, discouraging enlistments, weakening the credit of the Government, and creating the impression that it is waging an unjust and unholy war, do infinitely more toward aiding the rebellion than they could possibly do with arms in their hands, fighting in the rebel ranks. Why, then, should they not be held to the same responsibility? Why should they be allowed to wage war with impunity in one way, while they would be hung as traitors if they were to do it in another way not one whit more effective? When a man takes sides with the enemies of his country, his guilt does not depend on the *mode*, but on the *fact*, of his support. His speaking, or writing, or printing, may be as dangerous and as treasonable as any other mode of action.

It seems to us that Mr. EVERETT'S position on this subject is clearly just,—and that Editors of newspapers should be allowed no more impunity than is accorded to any other men in assailing the existence of their Government and giving aid and comfort to its enemies. Speech should only be free when it is loyal. Like every other act, whenever it becomes dangerous to the public welfare, it should be punished and prevented. The law can no more allow speech to be absolutely and unconditionally free, without regard to the circumstance or exigencies of the country, than it can grant similar freedom to any other form of activity. Whenever the Press becomes dangerous to the existence of the Government, it must be checked by the law. Of course we have not a word to say in support, or in excuse, of the mobs which have attempted to regulate the Press in any part of the country. Remedies of this kind are worse than the disease. The misconduct of the Press, like that of individuals, must only be punished by due course of law.

An Improved Army.

In calling to Washington the incomplete regiments of the Eastern and Middle States, the Government either confesses its fears as to the safety of the Capital, or proposes to introduce a new system into the muster and organization of its Armies. If we are to receive the latter interpretation of the measure, we may accept it as one of the very highest promise. The earliest rally for the protection of the seat of Government necessarily originated in the spontaneous patriotism of the masses, which rendered anything like selection or discrimination entirely impossible. All who offered were, unless physically incapacitated, mustered into service. That among these raw and quite inexperienced bodies of men, numbers should find a place whose motives were sordidly confined to pay and plunder, and who, incapable of understanding, or regarding with indifference, the great questions at issue, cared nothing for their eventual solution, was to be anticipated; and we might naturally expect to find insubordination in camp and cowardice in action among this class of the National defenders.

But even when the first dangerous crisis had passed, other causes contributed to mix a mischievous leaven of this description with every regiment sent to the war. There were Colonels whose commissions depended upon their production of a certain number of men, and Captains and Lieutenants whose claims to rank depended upon the same numerical test. Any featherless biped, not actually tainted with disease, met all the requirements of this system of recruiting. Thieves and vagabonds were as available as good men and true. How many enlisted as the alternative of starvation, calculating on an opportunity of escape from the perils after they had enjoyed the profits of war—and how many took service upon the same speculative chances which invite rogues to a great conflagration, it is impossible at present to tell. But there is every reason to believe that the National need in the first instance, and individual recklessness subsequently, brought multitudes of such men to the ranks, and that we are still paying the penalty of so vicious a method of constructing an Army.

The disaster at Bull Run showed the practical value of material thus hastily amassed. Had there been in the National Army a nucleus of veteran troops accustomed to the encounters of the battle-field, it is eminently probable that no such panic as carried our inexperienced troops away from what was really a field of victory, would have become general and fatal. But in the absence of this reliance, it was not to be expected that a raw soldiery, unfamiliar with all the fearful sights and sounds of mortal conflict, and distributed sparsely over a broken country, where the eye might seek in vain for a corrective to panic fears in the presence and success of other detachments of the Army, would be proof to the cowardly demonstration which the first round of a hostile battery, or the first volley of hostile musketry, would produce in that viler material of our Army, who never went and never meant to fight. A score of vagabonds and poltroons in a regiment is as effective in thus creating a panic as thrice the number. And we may derive consolation from the fact, that all those grand Armies which the French Revolution set in the field, were in their earlier campaigns attended with similar disasters, from the same causes as those which have already brought us to shame; and yet when the bad material had been purged by desertion, dismissal and death, and veterans alone were left, those Armies had their Marengo, Austerlitz and Jena.

In reserving the organization of companies and regiments to be perfected at Washington, our military leaders give reason to hope that that some judicious principle of selection is to be employed. The practiced eye of the accomplished drill-officer readily detects the men who will damage rather than strengthen the service, and will assign them to a description of duty where they will be less liable to do mischief. To officers of such experience let the task of organization be intrusted, and we shall no longer have cowards in the ranks, to communicate the contagion of their fears to better men, and snatch from real courage and patriotism the victory they have almost grasped.

OF COURSE!—It is announced by the War Department that there is already an undue proportion of Commissioners, Quartermasters and Paymasters for the Army, and that, *therefore*, Mr. SANDERSON'S appointment to superintend the cooking cannot be made! Why was he not appointed before these places were filled? He has been trying for months to get permission to teach the soldiers *gratuitously* how to cook their rations so as to make them palatable and nutritious. The soldiers themselves complain that they are not cooks, and cannot prepare their food so as to be either wholesome or agreeable, and the officers are too busy in taking care of themselves to give attention to the culinary wants of their men. So it has been for a long time, and so it is likely to be for a long time to come. Mr. SANDERSON'S appointment to some position which shall enable him to instruct the troops in the matter, is of more importance to the well-being of the Army than that of the whole battalion of Commissioners who have been thrust in before him.

Work for Gen. Wool.

Gen. WOOL is assigned to the command of Fortress Monroe. So far, so good. The nation was deeply dissatisfied, not to say indignant, at the fact that one of the bravest, as well as one of the most skillful and experienced of American Generals, was persistently kept in quiet retreat at Troy, N. Y., while political Brigadiers were fretting away the spirit of the Army by awkward blunderings upon masked batteries.

The people demanded that Gen. WOOL should be in command of a Division of the Army in front of the enemy. That demand is answered, and Gen. WOOL is sent to Fortress Monroe, the most important military post in the United States. But Fortress Monroe is not, after all, the place for Gen. WOOL. Nature and Art have made that position impregnable, in the hands of far inferior officers. If Gen. WOOL is to play the part of Gen. BUTLER, merely to hold a post, without the privilege of cavalry or artillery to assume offensive operations in the enemy's country, then he had as well been left at Troy.

But we do not construe the transfer of Gen. WOOL to Fortress Monroe as indicating certainly that his future service in the war is to be there. We cannot help believing that the purpose of the Government is to put Gen. WOOL at the head of an armada that shall assail the Southern Coast, and introduce an Army of Occupation into some one of the Cotton States. A letter in yesterday's TIMES from Fortress Monroe may indicate the preparations for such an invasion. Our correspondent says that Hampton Roads are now swarming with steamers and propellers of light draught, and that all signs denote that an important movement is on foot. Besides these numerous lighter craft, there are riding at anchor at Fortress Monroe, some of the finest ships of our Navy—the *Cumberland*, the *Minnesota*, the *Wabash*, the *Dale* and *Savannah*, and some half dozen gun-boats of the first class. With the rapid concentration of military forces on the Potomac and Chesapeake, it will be easy to spare to Gen. WOOL a small army, and hundreds of vessels now chartered by the Government, and preparing to start for Southern waters to assist in the blockade, will be put to good service in transporting this Army, and leaving it at such point as Gen. WOOL shall select for his operations. Give Gen. WOOL thirty thousand men, and move them as quickly as the chartered steam-marine of the Government can move them to the coast of South Carolina, and Charleston, Moultrie and Sumter will be under the flag of the Union long before BEAUREGARD can throw a shell into Washington City.

This attack in the rear of the enemy must be made. It is the vital movement of the war. The nation will not recover from its choking sensations in regard to the safety of Washington City, till the guns of Gen. WOOL, or some other veteran leader, are thundering over the sand-hills of a Southern port. Then the enemy's Army of the Potomac will dissolve and disappear.

Blockade vs. Coast Guard.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DO, for the sake of *right reason*, drop your erroneous use of the word blockade—and adopt the better term coast-guard—and regulate all your articles by the *evident* sense of the thing. Read your correspondence, "W. L. B.," in this day's paper, and cease to give aid and comfort to the enemy by constantly using the word blockade, as if the rebel States were in truth an independent foreign Power. From the beginning the use of the word blockade has led to a great deal of confusion in the public mind, and it has enabled England to use it in its fullest sense, which she would not have done had it not been so injudiciously used here. The case is really too clear to need argument. We as an independent people, have a purely domestic quarrel with some portion of our populace. We seek to coerce them into respectful submission to our laws, and in order to do that we are obliged to deprive them of the privilege of commerce with the world at large, or with the loyal part of the country—and so we close and guard their ports, and so notify the commercial nations of the world—and they, so long as they respect our independence, would respect that domestic police regulation, which we had a perfect right to establish. Such is the simple fact; but the writers for the public Press have almost unanimously treated the guard as a veritable blockade of an independent belligerent nation's ports. The error is palpable, and the Press cannot do a greater service than to at once retrace its steps, and explain fully and clearly to the people the error that has been so far followed, and change the phraseology.

Your own article to-day is composed in error in the use of the words. In one sense it is in truth a blockade—but not in the belligerent sense usual and generally understood by the world. Thousands of men are befogged by it who desire to see clearly. Do right them and yourself. A. G.

We think everything of our correspondent's advice. He is evidently a gentleman whose views and opinions ought to be received with the utmost deference. We should be very happy to *call* this blockade a "coast-guard," or anything else that might please him, if calling it so would make the slightest difference in the fact, or in the least degree affect the action of England and other foreign Powers. Our correspondent may not be aware that the action of the Government decides the character of this proceeding. All that England knows on the subject is what she learns from the acts and declarations of the President. Now, at the very outset of these troubles, Mr. LINCOLN issued a proclamation in which he declared it to be his intent to "set on foot a *blockade*" of the ports of certain Southern States, which had nominally acceded from the Union,—and that this would be done "in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the laws of nations in such cases provided." The President called this a blockade,—and put it on the footing of a blockade. We respectfully suggest to our complacent correspondent that *our* calling it something else will not, in the slightest degree, change its character.

It is very true that this blockade of our own ports differs in some important particulars from what is usually known as a blockade, which consists in closing the ports of another and hostile Power. Our Government doubtless had the right to close all these ports without resorting to the blockading process,—though it is quite possible that Great Britain might in our case, as she did in that of New-Granada, require the actual presence of a blockading force to render the prohibition effectual. If so, it matters little what we call it. It has all the essential features of a blockade, and must be supported by substantially the same means. Congress at its last session authorized the President to close all the ports of the seceded States, and declare them to be no longer ports of entry. This, it is announced, he is about to do. This step will add new legal rigors to the blockade that is now maintained, but we do not see that it will change its character in any important particular.

Letter from a Southern Secessionist.

TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been a reader of your paper for the last six months, during which time I have noticed that it is filled with nothing but venom and animosity against the South and everything Southern. Its perusal has given me ample food for reflection, and suggested a few questions to my mind which I hope you will answer with freedom and candor.

Your representations of the South lead your readers to infer that the Southern people are devoid of every sentiment of honor and honesty. According to your reports, they not only steal public property and confiscate private debts, but they likewise tar and feather Union men, and whip Union women, and perpetrate every other enormity known in the category of iniquity. Now, I ask you, if the Southern people are as you represent them, what object the North has in re-establishing friendly relations with such barbarians?

Will Union men be any safer after the South is reconquered than they now are? Will private debts be paid any more promptly than heretofore? I say to you, No! The people of the South are in earnest in this war, and will be so until the bitter end. The Southern children are now sworn like Hannibal of old, to hate the North with all the venom of their nature; and well will they redeem their oaths. If the South does not succeed in the open field, it will succeed in secret, and the dagger and poison will be used to accomplish this end.

You talk continually of the Union sentiment at the South, which needs your help and assistance; but your editorials continually give the lie to your assertion of its existence. In your issue of to-day I find, under the head of "Trials of our Soldiers," that, "in Martlesburgh, it is said, the Union troops found a few Union men, but in Charleston none at all—not a living soul avowed any love for the old Flag, or any desire for the restoration of the Union." Where, then, is your Union sentiment in Virginia? Among the Yankees of the Pan Handle?

Where are the regiments which were to join you as soon as the Stars and Stripes were unfurled? Not one regiment has been raised; not even a company of native-born Southerners has enlisted in this war, nor ever will enlist.

It is high time that the people of the North understood the nature of this war—that they understand that it is a war for liberty, and that it will be waged while there is a man left at the South. If the Union is to be restored, the war must take place at the North. You must exterminate the Black Republican nigger-equality party at the North, before the South will listen to any proposition you may make.

I ask you to publish this letter, because, to my mind, there has been tom-foolery enough evinced in this matter, and because it is time that the people of the North began to reflect upon the calamities which are now upon them, and upon the remedy of the present state of affairs. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES G. DAVIS, Louisville, Ky.

We agree fully with Mr. DAVIS, of Louisville, Ky., that there has been "tom-foolery enough" acted and written on this subject; and yet out of deference to his wishes, we permit him to add to the quantity by publishing his communication. We do not see that it adds much to our stock of information in regard to the South, nor does it seem to us specially calculated to satisfy the Northern mind, as to the propriety of letting the Southern rebels destroy the Government and Constitution of the United States.

Mr. DAVIS insists that the South is terribly in earnest—that they will destroy the North by secret assassination, poison and the dagger, if they cannot do it in open warfare—and that their children have been taught to swear, fiercely and ferociously, at the Yankees. All this may be true. Probably it is true of that particular class of Southerners on whose behalf he is authorized to speak. Whether it is true of all of them or not, is a question concerning which there is probably a difference of opinion. If it is, then a war on men so lost to all sense of humanity is needed for their own good. If not, then it is needed to deliver the great body of respectable and civilized citizens from the thraldom of a class, so near the savages in everything but honor as those to whom Mr. DAVIS' description will apply.

Our own opinion is that Mr. DAVIS very grossly slanders the people of the Southern States. There are some among them quite as base and bad as he represents—and unfortunately just at the present time these are the men who have seized the political power of the South and control its action. But the great mass of the Southern people are of a very different stamp. They know very well that it is all "tom-foolery" to talk of this war, on the part of the South, as a "war of liberty,"—that it is really a war of Slavery,—that its object is to put into power for life the political demagogues who are now in office—that it is waged against the only Government from which the cause of civil and political liberty has anything to hope, and that their safety and happiness depend on maintaining the Union and the Constitution. We think there are a great many people at the South who hold these opinions and cherish these hopes. There may not be any of them "at Charlestown,"—but there are a good many in Kentucky—and Mr. DAVIS would probably not have to go very far among his neighbors in Louisville to find here and there a specimen. As fast as the Government succeeds in crushing out the rebellion, their number will be increased.

A REBEL OFFICER.—The Richmond (Va.) papers announce the appointment of GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN, late Major in the United States Army, to be Brigadier-General in the army of the Confederate States. This Major CRITTENDEN obtained his appointment in the United States Army about twenty years ago, not from any merits of his own, but through the influence of family and friends. He was a man they had all grown tired of supporting, and it was a happy idea, and successfully pushed, to quarter him on the United States Treasury, as an Army officer.

The emoluments of office, added to the indolence of Army life in the piping times of peace, combined to encourage habits of dissipation already strong enough in Major CRITTENDEN, and twice was his sword taken from him for drunkenness and consequent imbecility, but twice did a noble father's influence procure Executive interposition, and

restoration to rank. But now, at last, treason has sheathed the sword so long worn by the toleration of a generous Government, and the eldest-born of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN brings shame and sorrow upon his illustrious sire by accepting service against the Government that pitied and spared him so often.

A VERY NATURAL INQUIRY.—We find the following in the Richmond *Whig*:

To the Editor of the Whig:

What has become of the thirty-thousand handcuffs seized at Manassas? and what are they for but for prisoners? Would it not facilitate the safe keeping of any surplus of prisoners we may have, and encourage the capture of more, to use a few of those cuffs? Besides, it would require fewer guards.

Sure enough—what has become of them? Perhaps the Baltimore *Exchange* can tell. The Southern chivalry might find them useful just now. Of one thing we may rest assured —*when found*, they will be put to service.

HURRYING FORWARD TROOPS.

NEW-JERSEY TROOPS FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

TRENTON, Monday, Aug. 19.

The New-Jersey troops have orders to leave to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, whether the companies are full or not, or equipped or not. It produces no little excitement. The State authorities are very active. Ten companies are partially filled and are here, and others are coming.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS, ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 19.

The order from the War Department to hasten troops to the seat of war is being actively responded to, and it is probable that five new regiments will leave Massachusetts during the present week.

New-Hampshire will shortly send forward three regiments and a battery of artillery.

SKELETON REGIMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 19.

There are now thirty-one skeleton regiments in this city, composed, on an average, of three companies each. The latest Army order will doubtless have the effect of merging them, and Philadelphia will soon be able to send an army of nine or ten thousand men.

A number of colonels of the various unorganized regiments met Col. HIPSA, the Secretary of State, this evening, and reported the numbers and conditions of their troops.

Companies sufficient for four regiments are able to march immediately, and others will rapidly follow according to orders. There are at least 15,000 available troops in Philadelphia.

Gen. PLEASANTON will, in good season, issue an order calling his Home Guards together.

Col. OWENS' Irish Regiment, Col. CHANTRY's Regiment and a regiment of cavalry are among those ready for an emergency. Military enthusiasm is increasing.

MICHIGAN TROOPS.

DETROIT, Monday, Aug. 19.

Five regiments of infantry, under State authority, and two independent regiments, which have been accepted by the War Department, are partially filled and effected, and the men in camp in different parts of the State. None of these regiments have been [illegible] as yet, but it is understood all available [illegible] will be moved forward during the [illegible] order of the War Department.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

[illegible] REGIMENT OF ARTISANS AND ENGINEERS.

[illegible] regiments now forming, under the [illegible] has prospered more thoroughly than [illegible]. Although scarcely two weeks in existence, [illegible] of a *bona fide* muster roll of nearly [illegible] and fifty men. The regiment is stationed at Camp Washington, Staten Island, and occupies the barracks erected by Col. BILLY WILSON, where a thorough drill is daily gone through. The [illegible] nearly all artisans, engineers, rail-layers and [illegible], who have been engaged in the construction of railways and public works. They need tools, tool-[illegible], engineering instruments, &c., to render them thoroughly efficient, and it is hoped that when this want is known to our manufacturers of these articles it will be generously supplied. As an indication of one of the many uses of this regiment, we may mention that Col. SERRELL on Saturday last reported to his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, that plans and specifications were now being made by officers of the regiment, under his direction, for a pontoon train, which can be built by the men now in camp, if the State will but furnish the material. The officers are all practical engineers; none others, in fact, are accepted—and hence it happens that men come in quicker than officers. A splendid battery of six guns, constructed on the Parrott principle, and called the Parrott Battery, has been presented to the regiment. Several friends in New-Jersey have offered to mount it if there is any difficulty experienced on the subject here. The head-quarters of the regiment are at the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets.

THE YATES RIFLES.

Col. AYRE, being one of the most advanced of the new volunteer regiments, received orders from Gov. MORGAN yesterday to march to Washington as soon as the companies which are promised to come, are mustered in. The regiment is expected to be ready by the middle of next week to move to the seat of war. All is now activity in the camp, and the recruits pleased at the idea of soon seeing active service.

THE IRA HARRIS GUARDS.

Capts. GREEN and ISAACS have each one company. The former is recruiting for another at the Park Barracks, the latter at regimental head-quarters. Capt. WESSER, formerly Captain in one of the Connecticut regiments, has another company. Capt. DALY has a recruiting office in Fulton Market. Capt. DE BRAUN is recruiting at No. 19 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and has about 40 men. Col. DE FOREST has also accepted proffered companies from Buffalo, Rochester and Albany. All these companies are accepted, with the officers elected by the men, subject, of course, to the approval of the Board of Examiners, appointed by Government. Capt. BENSON, of Newark, N. J., expects to have a full company mustered in by next Thursday. Head-quarters, No. 564 Broadway.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT (HIGHLAND GUARD.)

Yesterday evening a meeting of the friends of the Seventy-ninth Regiment was held at the Mercer House. Major MCLELLAN, Capt. BARCLAY and Dr. NORVALL, all of whom were lately connected with the Seventy-ninth, were present. These gentlemen upheld the men in their mutinous conduct, and stated that they had been severely imposed upon. Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, they stated, had promised the regiment a furlough, in order to come to New-York and elect officers. Capt. BARCLAY, however, though condemning Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT for breaking his promise, admitted that he saw the permit, signed by those in authority, for the furlough, but that afterwards it was countermanded by the Secretary of War. Major MCLELLAN stated that one of the causes of the mutiny arose from the men having bad and insufficient food, and that the regiment claims to be a Militia regiment, and as such is allowed to choose its own officers. The men have no doubt that Col. STEVENS, who has been appointed to command them, is a good and reliable man, but they object to his being appointed, without their wishes or feelings being consulted. At the close of the meeting a Committee of five was appointed to report what action had been taken in the matter, at the Mercer House, at 8 o'clock P. M. next Monday.

THE FIRST REGIMENT VANDERBILT GUARDS.

The Vanderbilt Guards, named in honor of Commodore VANDERBILT, Col. JAMES RAYMOND, has been accepted, with the privilege of mustering in by companies, so that as soon as a company is full it is mustered in, and the men fully armed and equipped. Recruits will draw pay from the day of enlistment, and immediately go into quarters. Head-quarters, No. 234 William-street.

THE EMPIRE ZOUAVES.

This regiment, Col. W. F. EGAN, is rapidly filling up, and in a few days, it is expected, will leave for the seat of war. A few more recruits are wanted, and those wishing to join will apply at the head-quarters, No. 600 Broadway.

REASSEMBLING OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

MUSTER AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—OFFICIAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS PRESENT, DISCHARGED, KILLED, WOUNDED AND DESERTED.

The First Regiment of the New-York Fire Zouaves was ordered to assemble at the City Assembly Rooms yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, in order to determine the present numbers of the regiment. At the hour named, the hall was quite filled with the members and their friends, in every variety of costume. Major LEOSER, who was in command, about 9 o'clock, ordered the companies to be formed, and soon after, the calling of the rolls commenced. It is but fair to state that in many cases men were marked absent, who were at the time either loitering at the door, or about the city. The number of deserters will not therefore sum up as many as at first appear from the table. Many were reported after their companies had been mustered. The following are, however, the official figures:

	Discharged.	Killed.	Prisoners & Wounded.	Deserted or Absent without Leave.	Present.
Company A..		—	16	36	45
Company B..	3	1	14	15	67
Company C..		1	11	15	57
Company D..		1	4	22	66
Company E..		3	20	14	64
Company F..	4	4	18	7	54
Company G..	2	3	4	8	77
Company H..	1	5	7	32	48
Company I..	4	3	13	13	66
Company K..	2	3	12	12	64
Totals...	16	24	119	177	608

Total present	608
Deserted and absent without leave	177
Prisoners or wounded	119
Killed	24
Discharged	16
Total	944

The companies were commanded yesterday, as follows:

Company A, Capt. John Coyle.
Company B, Edward Burns.
Company C, Sergeant J. D. Smith.
Company D, Capt. Hugh McKec.
Company E, Capt. T. B. Leverich.
Company F, Lieut. Jacob Willsey.
Company G, Sergeant John Dunn.
Company H, Lieut. P. A. Gillen.
Company I, Capt. John Wildey.
Company K, Capt. Andrew Burtell.

Of the regimental officers, as is well known, Cols. ELLSWORTH and FARNHAM are dead, Lieut.-Col. CREGIER has refused, and the regiment is now commanded by Major C. McK. LEOSER, Second Lieutenant, Second Dragoons, United States Army. Lieut. LOSIER was detailed to the regiment on its arrival at Washington, and has been with it since. Upon the death of Col. ELLSWORTH he was promoted from Adjutant to Major and since Col. FARNHAM's death and Lieut.-Col CREGIER's resignation, has been acting Colonel. He is an able officer, and appears to have the confidence of the men. The other regimental officers present were Quartermaster ALEXANDER STETSON, Paymaster J. J. WESTERVELT, Surgeon CHARLES GRAY, Chaplain DOWNS and JOHN A. SMITH, an ex-knight of the quill, who has resigned the pen of the journalist for that of Secretary to the acting Colonel.

As soon as the roll call was finished, Major LEOSER addressed the men as follows:

MAJOR LEOSER'S ORDERS.

ATTENTION BATTALION: As soon as the battalion is dismissed, it will be to assemble to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, when the Paymaster and Surgeon will both be present. The Surgeon will examine such men as have been wounded, and discharge such as prove to be unfit for duty. The Paymaster will decide the question about those men who have left the regiment and been absent without leave, and *if they are not legally deserters*, they will get both their Government and State pay. You must be here punctually at 9 o'clock, in order that we may pay those entitled to it, and discharge those unfit for duty, and go into quarters. The battalion is dismissed until 9 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

The regiment then scattered, discussing their prospects for pay, active duty, their treatment by the Government, &c.

GONE TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

SERRELL, THE LOAN AGENT OF THE C. S. A., TRANSFERRED TO THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

T. S. SERRILL, the agent of the Southern Confederacy, whose arrival in the *Persia* with £10,000, the proceeds of a supposed loan negotiated in England for the C. S. A., was previously reported, has been transferred from the civil to the military authorities. He was to have had an examination before a United States Commissioner yesterday morning, but a dispatch was received from Washington on Saturday evening directing his transfer to the military authorities in command at Fort Lafayette. Accordingly, on Sunday afternoon Marshal MURRAY, accompanied by Deputy SAMPSON and Officer DEVOE, proceeded to the Tombs and escorted the prisoner from thence to Fort Hamilton, where he was handed over to the officer in command and at once removed to Fort Lafayette. SERRILL was not very communicative, but expressed the utmost confidence in being discharged if he could only get a hearing. He says that the money brought by him from England is his own private property, and that he was intending to start an exchange brokerage business with it in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript* gives the following account of him, which does not tally with his present anti-secession protestations:

"The arrest of THOMAS S. SERRILL at New-York, charged with being a rebel financier, has caused considerable gossip in mercantile circles in this city. SERRILL is very well known here, and since the breaking out of the rebellion he has been in this city, freely stating secession views and abusing the North. He is a man of about 50 or 55 years of age. He was born near Danby, Delaware County, in this State, and for a number of years was in business as a cotton broker in Philadelphia. He purchased the great Southern staple for a number of prominent firms in this community, but several years ago he removed to New-Orleans, where he married, and continued in the cotton broking business. For six or seven years past he has come North every Summer, generally stopping with a relative who resides here. Last Summer he stopped at the La Pierre House with his family. He has lately expressed his sympathy for the rebels very loudly, though when he left for Europe he registered his name as a resident of Philadelphia, and left his family here. It is to be hoped that his career will shortly be brought to a close by his imprisonment, where listeners to his secession talk will be very scarce."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BANK-STREET—LOSS $35,000.—About 5½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the extensive manufactory Nos. 143, 145 and 147 Bank-street, and so rapidly did the flames spread that, although the firemen were early on the ground, they found it impossible to check them, and in a very short space of time after the discovery of the fire the building, which was of brick, three stories in height, 60 feet front and 100 feet deep, was a mass of ruins. The building was owned by Mr. VAN HOOK, whose loss is estimated at $20,000, mostly covered by insurance. The first floor was occupied by Messrs. STEWART & INNES, machinists, whose loss on stock was about $800. No insurance. Messrs STILLMAN & ISLEY also occupied a part of the first floor as a receiving mill. Their loss was about $3,000; insured for $1,000. The second floor was occupied by Messrs. SAZARMAN & RICH, packing-box makers. They lost their whole stock and fixtures, which cannot, at present, be estimated. HADLEY & POST, carpet cleaners, occupied the third floor. The loss on their machinery is about $2,000, and on carpets belonging to customers about $800—no insurance. Mr. HALSEY occupied about 60 feet of the third floor, and he lost all his stock and fixtures. It is believed that the fire originated in the sand-pit, which contained shavings and dust, and although discovered early by the night watchman, he was unable to extinguish it. The total loss will be over $35,000.

DARING ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a boarding-house kept by Mrs. KIRBY, No. 405 Fourth-street. An alarm was at once given, which brought the Police and firemen upon the ground. Before their arrival, however, the inmates, with one exception, finding their escape down the stairs was cut off by the smoke and flames, went to the top floor and climbed through the scuttle to the roof, and thence to another building, from which they were rescued by the persons below. Mrs. KIRBY, and a lady and gentleman boarder, and two servant girls escaped in this way, and with nothing but their night clothes. The gentleman had his limbs very much cut and bruised with nails and glass. The fire was subdued before it had gained great headway. About $1,000 worth of furniture was destroyed, which is fully insured in the Metropolitan Insurance Company. Fire Marshal BAKER, upon proceeding to inspect the premises, found the most unmistakable indication of incendiarism. In no less than six different places, fires had been kindled; in four places in the parlor, one in the kitchen and one in the front basement. Furniture had been piled together and set on fire, by means of old newspapers and other dry rubbish placed under them. The Fire Marshal caused Mrs. KIRBY and a domestic, named ELLEN O'CONNOR, to be arrested on suspicion, and detained to await an investigation.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—A sort of prefatory season to the regular campaign was inaugurated at this handsome establishment last evening, by Mr. J. S. CLARKE, a comedian whose great success last season has justified an experiment which, under other circumstances would be dangerous. Three pieces were provided, and a number of artists comparatively new to our stage, introduced. In the first—the "Rough Diamond" —Mrs. ALEXINA FISHER BAKER, an experienced actress of a past school, made her *rentrée*, and was warmly received by a very appreciative audience. The lady's performance of the character of *Margery* was marked by much vivacity, but was marred by certain nasal extravagances of style, which savored more of the stage Yankee "gal" than the English peasant. The word "sass" does not occur in any British vocabulary, nor do the village girls of Britain cultivate a healthy leisure by whittling on a pine board with a jack-knife. Mrs. BAKER will probably be astonished when we tell her that her performance would be much improved by omitting these extravagances. Mr. CLARKE was the *Cousin Joe*, and made the most of the part, which, we may here add, has been reduced to a mere sketch. It was in the second piece—the immortal "Toodles"—that the comedian was seen to the greatest advantage. His performance, although totally unlike Mr. BURTON's, deserves to rank with it in breadth of style. In other respects it is much more finished, and even in the drunken scene was free from grossness. The house was kept in a perfect roar of merriment, and during the progress of the play Mr. CLARKE was twice called out. The part of *Mrs. Toodles* was played admirably by Mrs. E. N. THAYER. The entertainments terminated with the comic piece called the "First Fight," in which Mr. LEWIS BAKER appeared.

Fire—Heavy Loss.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 19.

The building known as the Grain Dock Elevator, owned and occupied by P. S. STEINBERG, was burned at 10 o'clock this evening. It contained not far from 100,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat. The building was valued at about $20,000, and is a total loss. The grain is fully insured.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 19, 1861.

13,000	U. S. 6s, '81, con.	88	225	Pac. M. St'p Co....	70
32,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	87½	50	do........ s30	69¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74, reg.	79¾	165	N.Y.C.R.R.Div.opg	72½
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1862....	96	350	do.........opg	72¾
6,000	Treas. 6 ⅌c. 2 Yr.	97½	50	do s30	72
1,000	do	97	50	do. ....p. & c.	72½
6,000	do	97¼	200	do......p. & o	72¾
4,000	Ill. Can. reg. bds	79	50	Erie Railway.......	25¾
25,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42	100	do.	25¾
5,000	do...........	42¼	50	Panama R.......s60	104
2,000	do...........	42¼	25	do...........	106
6,000	Va. State 6s......	54½	215	Hudson River R...	33½
5,000	Ga. State 6s......	68	50	do........	32¾
5,000	N. Ca. State 6s ..	65½	50	do. s10	32¾
25,000	do	65	100	Harlem Railroad	10⅜
11,000	do	64¾	250	Reading Railroad .	35
1,000	Mo. State 6s......	41½	250	Michigan Cen. R	40½
49,000	do	41¾	100	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	12¾
61,000	do	42	50	do	12½
3,000	Kan. State 6s....	77½	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	27½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	92½	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63½
1,000	Louisiana State 6s	63	110	Galena & Chic. R	64¼
8,000	do...........	62½	180	do ...	64
4,000	California State 7s	75½	100	do s10	64
21,000	do	75	300	do s10	63¾
4,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	103	750	Cleve. & Toledo R.	28½
2,000	Chic., B. & Q. R. 8 ⅌ Ct. Bonds..	92½	600	do ..	28⅝
			1,200	do. b3	28½
6,000	Chc. & N. W. 1st M.	38	600	Chicago & R. I'd R.	38
4,000	L. Erie & W. 1st M.	61	50	do.	38⅛
5	Metropolitan Bank.	80	6	do	37½
30	Del. & Hud. Canal.	83	100	do.......... c	37⅞
30	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	94½	350	do.......... b3	38

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	87¾	5,000	Hud. Riv. Con. B	70
4,000	U. S. 5s, '65......	86	100	Pac. M. St Co	70
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88	300	N.Y.C.R. Ex.D.opg	72½
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80½	500	do.... ...b15	72½
7,000	Tree. 6 ⅌c. 2 Year	97¾	550	do..........s10	72⅝
10,000	do	97½	50	Erie Railway	25
12,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42½	50	Erie Railway Pref'd	48
5,000	Virginia St. 6s. s30	52½	50	Hudson River R. s30	32½
7,000	do...........	54½	100	Michigan Cen. R. s10	41
1,000	do	54	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S	27½
11,000	Missouri St. 6s ..	41⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip..	83¼
19,000	do..........	42	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	28½
6,000	N. C. State 6s	65	50	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	38
30,000	Ill. Can. Bds., '00	79	5	do	38½
3,000	Ky. State 6s. ..	77½	300	do...........	38⅜
2,000	Ky. 6 ⅌c. large bs	75	100	do........ b60	38½
2,000	Mich. S. S. F. B.	74			

MONDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 10:

Decrease in Loans	$1,265,508
Increase in Specie	1,103,874
Decrease in Circulation	219,056
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	30,351

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 18, 1860.	Aug. 17, 1861.	Aug. 10, 1861.
Capital	$69,755,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	129,950,346	108,717,434	109,983,942
Specie	21,008,761	49,733,996	48,630,116
Circulation	9,058,648	8,521,426	8,730,482
Gross Deposits	104,690,471	105,408,419	105,418,945
Exchanged	22,934,355	13,302,111	13,402,888
Undrawn	82,756,116	92,046,308	92,016,057
In Sub-Treasury	5,902,358	4,360,239	5,629,641

The Bank return is very near the figures indicated in our weekly review of this morning. The actual count of Specie in Bank at the close of the week was half-a-million above the average, to wit, **$50,202,182.** As the Banks are to-day paying into the Sub-Treasury the first 10 ⅌ cent. on the Government negotiation of last week, the present return of specie is probably the [illegible] for some weeks to come, and the Loans [illegible] Discount line the *minimum*. We learn to-day [illegible] our City Banks, instead of the New-England country Banks, have taken the five millions Treasury loan declined by the Boston City Banks. The $35,000,000 thus taken by New-York has been duly apportioned, per capital, by the Associated Bank Committee, to-day, and a duplicate of the apportionment rendered to the Sub-Treasurer, upon which he was busily engaged in receiving the first installment (or earnest money) of 10 ⅌ cent. up to the closing of the office, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The proportion to each Bank participating in this negotiation is, as near as may be, 50 ⅌ cent. of their capital. There is no change in the general Money Market, to-day, and but a partial movement outside of Bank. In Bills on England there is continued firmness, at 107¼@107½ ⅌ cent. for Bankers, and 106½@107 for the various grades of Merchant bills. We hear that the exporters of Grain to British ports received, by telegraph this morning, *via* Quebec, an enlargement of their limits, as to price, but French buyers for some days past have been holding up for Wheat, and it is only in Indian Corn that orders can be executed for England and Ireland.

The English news telegraphed to the morning papers was responsive to the accounts from this side to the 24th July, of the repulse of our Army at Manassas. While the news was no worse, or scarcely so discouraging, as had been anticipated, the parties on the Stock Exchange, who had been Bearing the market, availed of the rumors of the questionable position of Washington against attack from the rebels, to press their options and to offer cash Stock at lower figures than on Saturday. The additional decline on the Railways was ¼@½ ⅌ cent., and on Federal and State Stocks ¼@1 ⅌ cent. A fair amount of business, well distributed through the list, was done at the early Board quotations, leaving off steady at 12½ o'clock. On the Street there was considerable business done in New-York Central at 72½ ⅌ cent., for delivery to-morrow, and on other descriptions the market was fairly maintained. At the Second Board in the afternoon, the demand for stocks partially improved, and United States Treasury Notes, Tennessee Sixes and Missouris were a fraction higher. On the Street, later in the afternoon, the feeling was firmer on the active speculatives, and the following about the closing bids:

Central	72½	Galena	64½
Erie	25¼	Illinois Central	63½
Missouris	42¾	Rock Island	38½
Tennessees	42½	Toledo	28¾
Treasury Notes	97½	Michigan Guaranteed	27¾
Panama	106	Michigan Central	41½
Pacific	70	Reading	35

The bidding for the City Bank Shares to-day was about as follows:

Manhattan	114	Hanover	65
Merchants' Exchange	79	Metropolitan	80
State of New-York	75	Shoe and Leather	80
Commerce	76	Commonwealth	66½
Broadway	100	Importers' & Traders'	78
Ocean	65	Park	85
American Exchange	75		

The Railway Mortgages were generally weak, in sympathy with the Share Market. The following bids were made:

N. Y. Central sixes	93	M. Cen. 8 ⅌c. old	95
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	M. Cen. s. f. 8 ⅌c '82	95½
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	N. Indiana firsts	75
N.Y. Cent. 7s, Conv. '76	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌c.	73½
Erie firsts, '68	103	T.H.&A. seconds, 8 ⅌c. '70	10
Erie seconds, '59	100	I. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	11½
Erie seconds, ex. '79	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie thirds, '83	85	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	36
Erie fifths, '58	68	Chi. & N. W. seconds	15
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	102¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Harlem firsts, 1869-73	96	C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌c. bds	94½
Harlem seconds, '64	90	South Carolina 6 ⅌c.	58

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, per steamer *Europa*, from Boston, Aug. 21, are as follows: Mails close in New-York Tuesday, Aug. 20, at 5½ P. M.

London—60 days' sight	107¼ ⅌ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108¼ ⅌ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ⅌ dollar	5f. 33¾c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ⅌ dollar	5f. 28¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ⅌ guilder	40c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ⅌ marc banco	35¼c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ⅌ florin	40¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ⅌ rix-dollar	78¾c.

The following shows the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of July, 1861, compared with the same month last year:

	1861.	1860.
Received from coal	$213,381 11	$237,789 25
Received from merchandise	26,630 51	41,787 15
Received from travel, &c.	49,975 11	35,229 85
Total	$289,986 81	$314,806 25
Transportation, &c.	137,606 78	147,611 65
Net profits for the month	$152,380 08	$167,191 60
Previous seven months	740,281 08	712,297 23
Profit for eight months	$892,661 11	$879,491 83

The statement of the New-Orleans Banks for the past two weeks compares as follows:

	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Difference.
Short Loans	$9,859,342	$10,010,560	Inc. $151,218
Specie	14,631,633	14,614,215	Dec. 17,423
Circulation	6,548,621	6,411,531	Dec. 77,090
Deposits	15,543,171	15,452,093	Dec. 91,078
Exchange	3,330,941	3,563,776	Dec. 267,165
Distant balances	790,200	763,213	Dec. 28,987
Long Loans	8,762,133	8,571,403	Dec. 190,730

Out-of-town parties who desire to invest in the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes of the Government are referred to the card of ANTHONY W. MORSE & Co., No. 41 William-street, in our advertising columns.

The coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending Aug. 17, 1861.	Season to same date.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	24,076	401,023
Pennsylvania Coal Company	19,639	357,635
Total tons	43,715	758,658
In corresponding period last year		
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	8,199	262,456
Pennsylvania Coal Company	21,140	375,465
Total tons	29,339	637,921

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 17.	LOANS. Aug. 10.	SPECIE. Aug. 17.	SPECIE. Aug. 10.
Bk. of New-York	4,063,169	3,943,295	1,753,366	1,915,689
Manhattan Co.	4,550,957	4,622,301	2,013,298	1,960,676
Merchants' Bank	4,428,960	4,474,380	2,320,854	2,111,478
Mechanics' Bank	3,366,120	3,382,197	1,485,759	1,364,817
Union Bank	2,093,798	2,094,433	1,567,289	1,196,437
Bank of America	4,618,558	4,763,851	4,878,197	4,738,058
Phenix Bank	3,024,884	3,093,574	2,124,112	1,855,744
City Bank	2,048,078	2,048,024	1,604,053	1,539,092
Tradesmen's Bank	1,595,108	1,598,316	241,737	252,088
Fulton Bank	1,062,275	1,122,803	1,118,900	1,003,771
Chemical Bank	1,852,873	1,877,007	3,113,174	2,091,998
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,641,243	1,674,057	586,856	580,381
National Bank	1,851,300	1,948,731	895,068	832,448
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,486,047	1,485,593	475,644	517,489
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	724,804	743,653	451,736	436,204
Greenwich Bank	442,319	486,494	390,521	374,013
Leather Man. Bk.	1,500,268	1,529,042	649,823	568,623
Seventh Ward Bk.	963,794	969,501	500,554	517,785
Bk. St. New-York	3,176,057	3,290,049	1,762,511	1,758,462
Am. Exchange Bk.	6,555,961	6,720,173	2,415,303	2,200,174
Bk. of Commerce	12,141,994	12,348,879	3,786,149	3,794,742
Broadway Bank	2,736,285	2,762,645	1,914,648	1,078,383
Ocean Bank	1,613,139	1,614,598	459,518	447,302
Mercantile Bank	2,211,217	2,267,093	706,044	641,981
Pacific Bank	918,333	936,418	344,176	349,925
Bank of Republic	3,016,563	3,007,343	1,109,854	1,391,866
Chatham Bank	612,469	613,522	220,629	210,594
People's Bank	601,804	605,713	171,414	146,037
Bank of N. Am.	1,751,955	1,797,344	402,112	483,969
Hanover Bank	1,474,080	1,459,336	212,127	212,909
Irving Bank	687,515	702,675	194,868	199,489
Metropolitan Bk.	5,969,309	6,101,370	1,747,812	2,611,065
Citizen's Bank	765,584	777,817	187,324	179,127
Nassau Bank	1,431,811	1,459,681	754,882	743,512
Market Bank	1,367,925	1,396,996	481,038	480,996
St. Nicholas Bank	997,262	1,003,747	176,884	163,122
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,178,678	2,157,335	537,734	543,521
Corn Exch. Bank	1,662,597	1,626,624	407,513	446,172
Continental Bank	2,459,568	2,456,113	865,861	921,847
Bk. of Commw'lth	868,527	877,439	192,808	275,128
Oriental Bank	492,770	503,518	153,294	147,237
Marine Bank	663,168	662,183	220,066	253,932
Atlantic Bank	499,452	496,478	84,991	84,840
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,096,723	2,115,499	470,800	461,147
Park Bank	4,305,311	4,216,184	2,460,711	2,461,555
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	723,237	735,264	145,981	275,615
Grocer's Bank	460,665	471,076	129,571	154,644
North River Bank	513,152	508,045	142,588	152,510
East River Bank	338,777	339,527	64,[illegible]54	73,928
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	752,686	753,558	179,260	193,059
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	351,410	353,276	69,741	68,714
N.Y. Exch. Bank	295,052	304,485	22,486	24,477
Bull's Head Bank	377,821	383,916	99,773	76,802
N.Y. County Bank	228,521	241,787	183,514	175,445
Total	108,717,434	109,983,942	49,733,990	48,630,116
	Decrease...$1,266,508		Increase...$1,103,874	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 17.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 10.	DEPOSITS—NET. Aug. 17.	DEPOSITS—NET. Aug. 10.
Bk. of New-York	372,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],151,710	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	291,[illegible]	284,151	4,032,870	4,036,370
Merchants' Bank	181,705	183,287	3,741,205	3,547,954
Mechanics' Bank	271,466	275,865	2,91[illegible],481	2,879,333
Union Bank	174,047	187,244	2,72[illegible],624	2,430,755
Bank of America	131,[illegible]	138,02[illegible]	7,069,887	7,031,027
Phenix Bank	121,[illegible]	134,[illegible]	2,255,790	3,257,837
City Bank			[illegible]278,787	2,461,014
Tradesmen's Bank	296,[illegible]	294,[illegible]	725,631	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	195,143	190,535	1,580,713	1,521,066
Chemical Bank	407,592	412,843	4,457,651	1,372,639
Merch. Exch. Bk.	101,579	106,581	1,010,601	1,012,357
National Bank	122,[illegible]	128,493	1,340,476	1,373,967
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	291,131	291,073	1,182,655	1,218,895
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	159,229	163,065	897,772	[illegible]15,647
Greenwich Bank	151,166	152,916	523,647	[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk.	261,122	261,512	1,099,667	957,481
Seventh Ward Bk.	181,726	186,755	725,655	712,028
Bk. St. New-York	226,[illegible]	228,304	2,236,441	2,911,042
Am. Exchange Bk.	181,[illegible]	197,117	4,493,829	4,597,441
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,948,420	7,069,165
Broadway Bank	331,187	337,782	2,717,920	2,86[illegible],574
Ocean Bank	80,308	85,154	1,065,280	1,035,345
Mercantile Bank	25,213	25,213	1,856,705	1,784,277
Pacific Bank	160,735	157,635	855,588	867,537
Bank of Republic	205,760	204,767	2,154,731	2,290,844
Chatham Bank	93,023	90,552	446,150	431,646
People's Bank	85,747	88,314	480,252	458,018
Bank of N. Am.	91,667	95,372	1,209,402	1,271,726
Hanover Bank	77,925	81,802	638,361	623,399
Irving Bank	119,386	120,524	546,808	552,311
Metropolitan Bk.	250,485	257,816	4,980,031	5,010,450
Citizens' Bank	141,126	147,088	634,071	630,898
Nassau Bank	142,513	141,313	1,260,605	1,247,289
Market Bank	179,118	185,014	1,002,819	1,031,835
St. Nicholas Bank	74,741	77,587	550,838	631,300
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	228,057	246,485	1,297,134	1,292,472
Corn Exch. Bank	139,062	146,876	1,008,970	1,054,862
Continental Bank	182,959	191,585	1,279,728	1,305,802
Bk. of Commw'lth	270,233	271,786	693,931	712,490
Oriental Bank	101,826	99,006	429,547	425,444
Marine Bank	150,178	153,337	551,315	573,206
Atlantic Bank	98,245	101,859	215,314	220,424
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	187,022	192,490	1,254,127	1,204,664
Park Bank	205,708	206,353	4,856,542	4,772,009
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	77,440	79,567	492,447	594,951
Grocers' Bank	51,776	52,549	313,159	357,031
North River Bank	73,306	71,115	406,139	401,486
East River Bank	91,858	96,637	258,451	275,606
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	122,297	126,346	474,404	484,110
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	115,712	118,114	152,682	146,996
N.Y. Exch. Bank	74,860	79,233	229,331	231,535
Bull's Head Bank	114,749	119,033	369,926	363,430
N.Y. County Bank	64,959	64,227	316,847	315,277
Total	8,521,426	8,730,482	92,046,308	92,016,057
	Decrease...$219,056		Increase...$30,351	

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 19.

New-York advices thoroughly depressed FLOUR, and Friday's advance was lost; Extra sold at $3 75; market dull and unsettled. WHEAT 5c. lower, and unsettled. WHISKY steady, at 13¾c. PROVISIONS dull and unsettled; Mess Pork, $14. Lard, 8¼c. Exchange on New-York, ¾c.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 19—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet; no sales. CORN in fair demand, and 2c.@3c. higher; sales 80,000 bushels at 38½c.@40c., closing at the latter figure. FREIGHTS—10½c.@11½c. on Corn and Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—15,300 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 161,000 bushels Wheat, 191,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 19.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady and in demand; sales 8,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 97c.; 6,000 bushels Chicago Spring, 96c.; 13,000 bushels red Winter, $1 11½; 6,000 bushels do. at $1 10; 3,000 bushels White Kentucky, $1 15. CORN better and in fair demand; sales 20,000 bushels, at 37½c.; 14,000 bushels at 38c., 26,000 bushels at 38½c., 14,000 bushels at 38c.; 27,000 bushels at 40c. CANAL FREIGHTS—10½c. on Corn, 11½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—600 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat, 115,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 19.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT opened at 74c. for No. 1, but closed dull at 72c., and 69c. for No. 2. CORN dull and ½c. lower; sales at 25¾c.@26c. for mixed. OATS active at 18½c., afloat. *Receipts*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 145,000 bush. Wheat, 261,000 bush. Corn, 30,000 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bush. Wheat, 80,000 bush. Corn, 7,000 bush. Oats. FREIGHTS 2c.@3c. lower. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 19.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT very scarce. No Upper Lake Spring on the market. Most of the mills which have not had recent consignments are barren of supplies. There is some shipping demand for Winter Red Western, which is at $1 14, with buyers at $1 12—only one boat load offering. CORN would sell readily, but there is none in market. *Lake Imports*—522 bbls. Flour, 35,600 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—3,621 bbls. Flour, 45,500 bushels Wheat, 98,000 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Rye.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 19.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT, in car lots, $1 17 for Red State, $1 30 for White Genesee; $1 35 for White Michigan. CORN in large supply and the demand shows a further improvement; sales 46,000 bushels Western Mixed at 47c. WHISKY—Sales 256 bbls. at 17¾c. *Received by Central Railroad for New-York*—2,728 bbls. Flour, 438 bbls. High Wines, 158 bales Wool, 119 boxes Cheese, 53 bbls. Pork. *For Boston and the East*—3,175 bbls. Flour, 321 bales Wool, 120 bbls. Pork. *Shipped by Tows to New-York, Aug.* 17—23,200 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Rye, 38,300 bushels Wheat, 24,500 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Feed.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 19.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT advanced 3c.; sales 6,000 bushels White, at $1 35; Red, $1 25. MESS PORK, $15 25. WHISKY firm, at 18c.@18½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 19.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77⅞; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Exchange on New-York par.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Meagher's Narrative.
READY TO-DAY (TUESDAY,)
THE LAST DAYS OF THE 69TH IN VIRGINIA.
By
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.
With a Portrait of the Author.
Price Five Cents.
For sale by all News Dealers.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BOWERS—WILLARD.—At Yonkers, on Thursday evening, Aug. 15, by Rev. D. M. Seward, HENRY BOWERS and LOUISE G. WILLARD.

ROGERS—MAW.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 3, by Rev. Dr. Burlingham, Mr. GRAHAM ROGERS, of New-York, to Miss HATTIE L. MAW, of West Farms.

DIED.

WILKIE.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 19, MARY ELIZA H., daughter of James Wilkie, Jr., and Mary O'C. Wilkie, aged 10 months and 29 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 245 West 50th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

BOGARDUS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 19, MARIANI, daughter of the late Abraham Bogardus, in the 67th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Aug. 21, from the residence of S. H. Benedict, No. 6 Warren place. The remains will be taken to New-Hamburgh by the 11 o'clock train.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 18, Mrs. JEMIMA THOMAS, widow of Wm. Thomas, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, No. 126 East 16th-st., at 10 o'clock this day, Aug. 20.

TUSCH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 19, WILLIAM TUSCH, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 188 Smith-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

PENISTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 19, LOUIS HEARN, youngest child of Geo. H. and Harriet Peniston, aged 1 year, 4 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 624 Pacific-st.

MILFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 18, WILLIAM MILFORD, aged 41 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Congregational Methodist Church, corner of State and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WYMAN.—At Schooley's Mountain, on Monday morning, Aug. 19, HELEN M., wife of Samuel Wyman, Jr., of this City.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 East 14th-st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

SAGORY.—In Bloomingdale, on Friday, Aug. 16, MARGARET, wife of Charles Sagory, aged 57 years.

BROWER.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 18, JANE BOKNUM, wife of Abraham Brower, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and the members of Mutual Lodge No. 57, I. O. of O. F., and of Zetland Chapter No. 174, F. A. M., are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 257 Henry-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BOSSHARD.—In Hoboken, on Thursday, Aug. 8, the infant daughter of John Henry and Emma F. Bosshard.

The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

RAYMOND.—On Staten Island, on Monday, Aug. 19, WILLIAM RAYMOND, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Vanderbilt-av., one and a half miles from Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island.

WINDSOR.—On Monday, Aug. 19, FRANCIS WINDSOR, son of the late Lloyd Davies Windsor.

Funeral services at his late residence, near Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock.

CONGER.—At Waldberg, Rockland County, N. Y., on Sunday evening, Aug. 18, of congestion of the brain, LAURA VAN HORN, infant daughter of A. B. Conger, aged 4 months and 21 days.

PRAY.—At Nyack, Rockland County, on Sunday, Aug. 18, AMELIA G. PRAY, daughter of the late Capt. John Pray, of this City.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her nephew, William P. [illegible], are invited to attend her funeral at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. [illegible] on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

PARSONS.—At Bangor, Me., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, SPARHAWK PARSONS, of New-York City, aged 71 years.

The funeral services of MARY, wife of Wm. B. Barber, will take place at her residence, Bay Ridge, L. I., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 20, at 4 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages for their accommodation will leave First-place M. E. Church, corner of Henry and Summit sts., at 3 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 443.—AUG. 19, 1861.
51, 63, 54, 17, 19, 34, 11, 72, 21, 25, 50, 3[illegible], 69.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 444.—AUG. 19, 1861.
4, 66, 50, 60, 47, 26, 37, 64, 62, 58, 55, 56, 27.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.
SOMETHING FOR EVERY CITIZEN, EVERY FIRE-SIDE, EVERY READER.

THE ONLY CORRECT AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WAR.

On Wednesday, Aug. 21, will be published, the First Number of a great popular National work, of inestimable value to all, viz.:

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION
AND THE
WAR FOR THE UNION.

A History of the Rise and Progress of the Rebellion, and consecutive narrative of events and incidents, from the first stages of the treason against the Republic down to the close of the conflict, together with the important documents and extracts from remarkable speeches.

IN WEEKLY PARTS, 32 PAGES, LARGE 8VO. PRICE, 10 CENTS.

The want of an authentic and thorough History of the Rebellion, for present reference and future preservation, is the subject of general remark. No work of that nature has yet been offered to the public, and all who wish for information are compelled to grope through the mazes of the rumors, reports, dispatches, letters and editorials of the daily newspapers, to precipitate, from its confused columns, the great facts and incidents of the struggle for the Union.

To meet this want, and to produce a work of permanent value as well as of present interest, the publisher has arranged for the issue of the history as above set forth—in a form and at a price which shall render it acceptable to all.

This history will tell the story as it is, giving a clear, consecutive narrative of the entire movement, including all the incidents and events in their exact order, and containing the important documents and extracts from remarkable speeches. It will not be a mere diary, nor a mere enumeration of dry and naked dates, nor a compilation of slips from newspapers, but will portray in connected and interesting narrative, the revolutionary steps, as well as the measures of the Government.

It will thus prove desirable, available and satisfactory to every citizen, every family, every office, and is given to the public in the full assurance that it will command the approbation of every good citizen in our still Glorious Land.

To be had of all news-dealers, postmasters and booksellers everywhere.

Subscribers sending ONE DOLLAR, in a good bill or postage stamps, to

FRED'K GERHARD,
General Agent for the Publication,
No. 81 Nassau-st., (Post Box No. 4,001,) New-York City, to whom all orders are to be directed, will receive by mail, post-paid, ten numbers.

Parties wishing to furnish their friends in Great Britain, California, Canada and Australia with the publication, post-paid, by steamer, will send, (for ten numbers,) including the postage, to Great Britain, $2 20; to California, $1 10; to Australia, $3 20; to Canada, $1 10. In ordering copies, the full and exact address, with town, county and State, should be given in every instance.

JAMES D. TORREY, Publisher,
No. 13 Spruce-st., New-York.

LETTERS FOR SECEDED STATES
CAN BE FORWARDED BY
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
by observing the following directions:

Inclose each letter in a United States Government Envelope—no ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will not answer. The Company will forward and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.

The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight; each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.

At points through the States where Adams' Express have no offices, mail the letter under cover to Adams' Express Company, New-York or Louisville, and inclose the amount as above.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of cutting teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

"DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.
MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging Infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

IMPORTANT!

SEND ALL MONEY AND PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS BY HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, NO 74 BROADWAY, AS THEY HAVE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERMISSION TO FORWARD TO THE ARMY AT FORTRESS MONROE, WASHINGTON, SANDY HOOK, AND OTHER POINTS, FOR HALF RATES. THEIR EXPRESS IS THE OLDEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

Their Great Eastern and Philadelphia Expresses sent as formerly.

THE LATE BATTLE IN VIRGINIA,
FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW,
AUTHENTICALLY DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

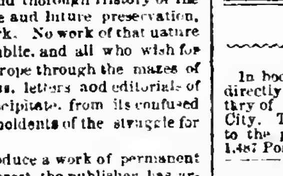
THE REBELLION RECORD.

In a double number, price 20 cents, will contain:

I. ALL THE OFFICIAL REPORTS. (From Gen. McDowell and each Division.)
II. PICTURESQUE NARRATIVES FROM EYE-WITNESSES.
III. A MAP WITH POSITIONS, &c. (Prepared expressly for this Work by Maj. Barry, U.S.A.)
IV. INCIDENTS, ANECDOTES, STATISTICS, &c.
V. OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE REBELS.
VI. MUNCHAUSENIANA. REBEL AND OTHERWISE.
VII. RUSSELL'S LETTER ON THE BATTLE. (To the London Times.)

Order the REBELLION RECORD—BATTLE OF BULL RUN NUMBER—will be ready next week.

G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway, N. Y.


WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y. Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

MILITARY.

RECRUITS WANTED.

In bodies from thirty to one hundred in number, to be directly mustered into a regiment accepted by the Secretary of War, and under marching orders to the Federal City. The expenses of recruiting, &c., &c., will be paid to the person furnishing the recruits. Address Box No. 1,487 Post-office, New-York City.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!

To complete the organization of a Regiment, accepted by the Secretary of War, the office of Lieutenant-Colonel or Major will be secured to any suitable person who can furnish men for that purpose; from another organization preferred. Address RICHMOND, Box 197 *Times* Office.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES,
CAMP DECKER, STATEN ISLAND, Aug. 19, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 11.—ALL MEMBERS of this Regiment absent upon passes must report to these Head-quarters for duty by Tuesday, at 8 P. M., or they will be considered as deserters and be treated accordingly. All officers and privates absent upon furlough will report as above. The list of absent members without leave will be published in the journals of the City after that date, and proper steps will be taken to arrest and confine them immediately, to be dealt with in accordance with the Articles of War. By order of
J. D. MORIARTY,
Major Commanding Second Fire Zouaves.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WINTER GARDEN.

Triumphant success of the original American Comedian,

Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
who will appear in two great comic characters,
COUSIN JOE
and
TOODLES.
Mrs. ALEXINA FISHER BAKER,
and a powerful company will sustain Mr. Clarke.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible [illegible] immediate removal of monthly obstructions [illegible] 13 Laight-st., where Dr. Ward can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CHEAPEST FLOUR STORE.—GOOD EXTRA family flour, $5; choice double-extra white flour, from new wheat, $6 to $6 50. Delivered free in New-York or Brooklyn. W. B. GILLETTE, No. 204 Front-st., near Fulton ferry.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO WORK AT THE baking business; one who has some knowledge of the business; reference required. Inquire at 201 Varick-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Chersonese	New-York	London	Aug. 22
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

J. C. D.—APPLY AT UNION-SQUARE POST-OFFICE. M. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY-SCHOOLS, called the DAY-SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartetts, and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, beside some 30 pages of the Elements of Music. This will be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 685,000 copies in 32 months. Prices, paper covers 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed free at the retail price.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A PIECE OF GROUND 48 by 128 feet wide, with bulkhead and water-right in front; also side entrance 40 feet wide. Situated 33d-st., North river. Suitable for coal, lumber, flag, lime, or brick-yard. For particulars, inquire of M. DONAHUE, Jr., No. 4 Abattoir-place, 3 th-st., west of 11th-av., or J. S. REYNOLDS, Nos. 110 and 112 Broad-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO a desirable tenant, a fine three-story and basement house, with garden, on Brooklyn Heights, within less than five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. If desired, a portion of the rent will be taken in board. Apply at No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

TO LET—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS DISbrow's Riding Academy, 5th-av., corner of 39th-st., for religious service on the Sabbath. The same is being altered and refitted as a skating gymnasium, and will be rented for Sunday service, on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS 3-story houses, 3 rooms, Nos. 126 and 128 West 12th-st., containing new mantel and pier glasses, having just been put in perfect order, with oil-cloth in the hall. Apply at No. 12 Gramercy Park, or No. 820 Broadway, to PEET & THOMAS.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 (new number) 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. It has three rooms deep and all modern conveniences, and can be rented furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on the premises after 10 o'clock A. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms in agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STORE IN house No. 866 Broadway. It is a tip top location for any kind of light business, and will be let for such if required. Apply at the above number.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 51 LISpenard-st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 333 Broadway.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OF the first respectability, would let a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, or bedroom only, to a gentleman, with breakfast and dinner on Sunday, if required. In the house is a fine billiard room. Any person desiring a first-class home, with every comfort and convenience, and willing to pay for the same, may apply to Mr. BURTIS, at Messrs. Schenck's, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. The best of reference given and required.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, CONsisting of six rooms, communicating upon drawing-room floor and kitchen; also, a suite of three rooms, all airy, handsomely furnished and desirable apartments for genteel families, in the first-class dwelling No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Apply of housekeeper on the premises, or No. 67 William-st.

STRANGERS SEEKING TRANSITORY board can be well accommodated in a handsomely furnished house and desirable location, at prices to suit the times. Rooms to let en suite or singly. Apply at No. 31 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—A French family have a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, together or separate, to gentlemen only. House first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

NO. 118 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between 2d and 3d avs. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house first class. Dinner at 6.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:
No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.
No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.
No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.
The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 21,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 425 FOR TWO SHARES of the Rutgers Female Institute. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.
DAVID CONGER, No. 9 Rutgers-place.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 163,928 ON BOWERY Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the bank, or at No. 279 Lexington-av., and oblige the owner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 622 Broadway.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—A REspectable family being greatly reduced, and being desirous of trying to do something to relieve their suffering situation, has been taught by one of our most distinguished ladies to make those elegant Toilet-tables, (called Duchess,) would be pleased if the ladies would call at their residence, No. 135 West 10th-st., 4 doors from Hudson-st., and examine them; (they can be made to any order and at prices to suit them,) and if they should be pleased to order one they will be the means of assisting a worthy family.

METALS.—A. A. THOMSON & CO., NO. 215 Water st., New-York, offer for sale, Tin and Terne-plate, Charcoal and Coke, Sheet-iron, Belgian, Russian, English and American Galvanized do.; Sheet Zinc, Copper, Wire, Block Tin, Spelter, Lead, &c.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, capable young woman, with 18 months' reference, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, and plain sewing or chambermaid and waitress; is very fond of children and a neat sewer, and is very willing and obliging; wages $5 or so, will go to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; does up ladies' fineries in the best style, or will take a situation as first class laundress. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, willing to make herself generally useful; also, by one who would take any situation at $4 per month; no objection to the country, and good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objection to the country; the best of City and country recommendations. Call for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by two girls, situations; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 115 East 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do washing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambergirl and to do fine washing and ironing, is willing to make herself generally useful, is willing to go in the country, can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the housework of a small family; wages not so much of an object as a home; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general in a small private family, thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244, rear, 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does part of the washing in magnificent style; no objection to a respectable boarding-house, City or country; wages $8 to $9. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH COOK, with the best of City reference, wants a situation. Inquire at 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST COMpetent young woman, a situation as cook and to assist at washing and ironing and as dairymaid; is a most excellent meat and pastry cook, a good baker, and understands milk and butter well; good City reference; will go to any part of the country; wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or is willing to do general housework in the City or country; good reference, if required. Can be seen at No. 347 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or housework; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 16 Hicks-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—SITuation wanted for a smart, capable girl, who is an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good plain cook and makes nice plain pastry; is not afraid of work, and can produce the very best of City references for honesty, neatness and capability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., three doors from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, with the best of City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in finest style; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 181 East 21st st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SCOTCH Protestant cook and laundress wants to get a situation, in a City or country; is a very good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of references from her former employers; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A NICE, tidy, sober, honest and industrious girl, having excellent City references, wants a situation in city or country, at moderate wages; is a good cook and laundress, chambermaid, waitress, seamstress or nurse. Apply at No. 294 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Has good references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A REspectable young girl wants a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; is capable of taking care of milk and butter, no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days; good reference can be given. No. 325 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 36th-st., third floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and fine washer; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the store, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 West 27th-st.

AS HOTEL COOK.—A WELL EXPERIENCED English woman wishes a situation as cook in a hotel or boarding-house in the City or country; understands meats, soups, game, gravies and desserts of all kinds, and is also a splendid baker of bread and biscuit, and is open for an engagement this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOKS AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Several excellent and most desirable servants, Protestants and others, bearing the highest testimonials from Brooklyn ladies, where they last served, are now wanting situations, and may be hired at very reduced wages by applying to MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, whose establishment, being patronized by the first families in Brooklyn, has become the resort of all the best servants.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing, dress and cloak making; can cut and fit all kinds of boys' and children's clothing; no objection to travel with a lady; has excellent City references. Call at No. 114 East 14th-st., first door from 3d-av., or address a note to M. W.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse wants a situation; is accustomed to take the entire care of infants; can bring them up by hand; or would take charge of an invalid lady, would be willing to assist in housekeeping. Is also a good seamstress; is willing to go a short distance in the country; the most satisfactory City reference. Apply for two days at 72 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—AN EFFICIENT MONTHLY NURSE, who can give the best of references, is now disengaged, and is desirous of making some engagement, is in the habit of taking care of invalid ladies and gentlemen; no objection to take care of an infant babe. Can be seen at No. 306 3d-av., near 25th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL 17 years of age, a situation to mind children; can sew and embroider neatly; is willing to make herself useful; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 569 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., 3d floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman, who understands embroidering, and could take charge of an infant; good City reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing or chambermaid; would be willing to make herself useful in City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 349 9th-st., near Avenue C.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as children's nurse; she will bring up a baby on a bottle from its birth or do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 303 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young American woman, as infant's nurse, is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has no objections to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, is an excellent seamstress; understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; good references. Call for two days at No. 309 1st-av., third floor, back room, near 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress, would do chamberwork or fine washing, or go by the week or month to sew, no objection to the country, City references given. Call at No. 258 9th-st., corner of 1st-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced woman, as waitress; she thoroughly understands her occupation; no objection to assist with chamberwork or fine washing; good City references. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT, established 1843, is removed to No. 114 East 14th-st., first door from 3d-av. Teachers, governesses ladies' maids and domestic help generally, promptly and faithfully supplied. Entrance southeast corner of 3d-av.

COLORED SERVANTS.—THREE COLORED servants wish situations, as cook, chambermaid and waitress, and nurse, or one will do general housework if desired. Apply at the Servants' Institute, 149 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel, neat young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and take care of children, can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would prefer the country; seeks a pleasant home with a private family; has recently worked at her trade. Reference for character will be given. Address ELLEN, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—By a most willing and obliging young woman, with two years city reference—a situation as general housemaid; is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread, biscuits, &c., and is a careful washer and ironer; is very neat about her person and kitchen; has a good, cheerful disposition; no objection to going in the country, wages $5 or $6 per month; also, a small girl wishes to obtain a situation at $3 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, to do the general housework in a small, private family, or would do chamberwork and see to children; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 316 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, to do general housework in a small family; willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much of an object as a good home; gives best city reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 368 6th-av., back-room, top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, with three years' reference, wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good baker of bread, and a splendid washer and ironer; can do up shirts in good style; is kind to children, willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL WITH good reference wants a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; City or country; wages no object, but wants a good home. Inquire at No. 132 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by Mrs. Floyd, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, SUFFICIENTLY educated to impart the elements of her language to young children, and who speaks the English well enough to occupy a place in any American family, desires to find a situation as lady's-maid or nurse and governess. Address Mlle. LAVERRIERE, Box No. 174 *Times* office.

UNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE DESIRE trouver une place comme bonne d'enfants, soit à la ville ou à la campagne. Elle a de bonnes recommendations. S'adresser à No. 63 West 20th-st.

MALES.

AS BUTLER, &c.—AS BUTLER AND VALET, or waiter in a nice private family. The advertiser wishes employment in either of the above capacities; has many years' English experience, and the last five years with first-class families in this City, by whom he can be well recommended. Address BUTLER, at Henry A. Kerr's grocery store, No. 746 Broadway, New-York. Can be heard of for one week.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, a position in a dry-goods, grocery, hardware, shipping, or commission house; is willing to accept any position, and to work on a small salary. Address Box No. 1,052 New-York Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant man, without incumbrance, a situation as professed coachman, in a respectable family; understands the training and management of young horses, in both saddle and harness, has eight years City reference; and would be found a valuable acquisition to any gentleman having a number of horses in the country. Address H. N., for three days, No. 124 6th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, steady man, who has acted as coachman, plain gardener, or can do farming work; knows how to keep a place in good order. Has good City reference. Address J. Y., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a sober steady man who has acted as coachman, plain gardener, or can do farm work; knows how to keep a place in good order. Has good City reference. Address J. Y., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; can take good care of horses and drive; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; the most satisfactory references given. Address J. W. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; would make himself useful or keep a small garden in order, if required, will go at wages to suit the times. Address W. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family, by a respectable young man of steady and sober habits, and who comes well recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 45 East Broadway, or a note addressed to H. K., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation as coachman and groom; can show the very best recommendations; would assist in a garden, and make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address J. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes to obtain a situation from a gentleman, is a good groom and coachman, also a good vegetable gardener, is willing to make himself useful in every way. Address J. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A STRONG, willing young man, a situation to work on a farm; is used to agriculture and out-door work, understands the care of horses, and is a good driver. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 Varick-st.

AS FARMER &c.—TO FARMERS—A FARMER and wife, with no incumbrance, wish situations; the man a good farmer, gardener, and a careful driver; she thoroughly understands baking, making pies, and butter, and is a first class washer and ironer. Apply at No. 258 West 28th-st., N. Y.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—AN ENGlishman and his wife, not long in this country, without incumbrance, wish situations, the man is a good farmer and vegetable gardener; is also handy with tools; can build and keep everything in order; the wife is a good cook, baker of bread and pastry, is also a splendid washer and ironer; is a first-rate dairy-maid, both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation as farmer or to take care of horses and make himself generally useful., best of reference given. Address JAMES FINNEGAN, No. 9 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a good driver, understands making gas, and is willing to make himself useful. His wife will attend to the laundry, dairy and poultry, or the man will hire alone. Best of reference from his last employer. Address D. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS VEGETABLE GARDENER.—WANTED, by a single man, a situation as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, cows, &c., is competent of driving, if required; City reference given as to competency, &c. Address G. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young man who can produce satisfactory reference from his last employer; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen at No. 184 University-place, in grocery-store, from 11 to 4 P. M., or any notes addressed to JOHN MORRIS will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER'S SITUAtion, by a young Frenchman, having lived in good families, who will give satisfactory recommendations, no objection to the country, or to travel. Can be seen at Mr. HOWELL'S fruit store, No. 693 Broadway, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man servant, who will be found faithful and trustworthy. Call at or address WAITER, No. 582 Broadway, between 14th and 15th sts., in the jewelry store.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A GOOD NURSE FOR the country, a Protestant, and one who is capable of taking charge of small children and is a good seamstress, may apply at No. 14 West 14th-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

NURSE WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN capable of taking care of a child of eight months. Scotch or English preferred; the best of references required. Apply Tuesday, 20th inst., between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 37 East 12th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store—one acquainted with the cash trade of the West and Hudson River. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

GAS MAKER.—WANTED, A COMPETENT PERson to superintend the erection of gas works of a town; the best of recommendations required. Address, with reference, A. R. M., Box No. 2,203 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SE-cured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from the 5th to the end of August.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.
Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.
Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2.50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING. Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal.
JOHN ROSENBERG.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 253 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,131 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 29th-st. Eighth semi annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUNTER WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 15th of September, at No. 78 First-place, Brooklyn.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A THOROUGHLY-EDUCATED, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment; she is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz: higher English, French, which she speaks and writes, Spanish, and some of the ornamentals, or would assume the duties of governess to small children; the very highest references, &c., can be offered; compensation of no importance; parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly requested not to respond. Address, for three days, R. G., No. 388 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPErienced and qualified to teach thoroughly, English, French, which she speaks, and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,594 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by a College graduate of much experience, who is fully competent to teach the higher English branches, with Latin and Greek; good testimonials furnished. Address A. M., Box No. 73 Post-office, Easthampton, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A school or family, (a location in or near Brooklyn or New-York preferred,) by a lady competent to teach music on piano-forte, English, French and easy Latin. Address M. B. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess in a private family, by a lady who has had several years experience in teaching. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address or inquire of H. M. AMSBURY, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess in a private family, by a lady who has had several years' experience in teaching; satisfactory reference given and required. Address or inquire of H. M. AMSBURY, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER, OF SEVERAL years' experience in the public schools of this City and elsewhere, and who has good references, desires a situation in a school. Address T. W. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, a graduate of Williams, wishes a situation; satisfactory references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 16, Haverhill, Mass.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM the 1st of October to the 1st of May, 1862. It must be well furnished; location between 14th and 35th sts., and between Lexington and 6th avs.; family—gentleman and his wife, no children. The pay will be made satisfactory, and the best of care will be taken of the furniture; rent not to exceed $1,500 per annum. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 5,151 Post-office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED AT A LOW price, by a small family without children, location preferred west of Broadway, between 8th and 30th sts. The rent will be promptly paid in advance. References exchanged. Address W. JAMES, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, stating location and rent.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In the suburbs of Brooklyn or in the country. Apply to, or address, (with terms and other particulars) AIMS & HANNAH, No. 7 S. 8th-st., upstairs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT FISHKILL—Within ten minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depot, in full view of the river. Good stable attached. Will be let for one month or longer. Rent $50 per month. Possession given immediately. Address Box 65 Matteawan Post-office, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET ON 5th-av., centrally situated above Madison Park, a fine corner house, well furnished, with stable connected in the rear, possession immediately. Address Box No. 2,060, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 20TH-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, suitable for a small genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 33d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1968 Post-office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir à glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City. J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.
By GEORGE COOK, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 111 Broadway, (below Liberty-st.,) probably the best stock of household furniture offered at auction this season. It consists of a variety of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite, also rosewood armoire a glace, etageres, ladies' secretaries, wardrobes, buffets, tables, hall stands, bedsteads, bureaus, secretaries, &c., worthy the notice of buyers.
E. F. WILBER, Assignee.
N. B.—A number of first-class houses to let, at low rates.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, A TRUSTEE, successor of J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., under the provision of a mortgage deed, executed by the Pittsburgh, Newcastle and Cleveland Railroad Company to said Thompson, his successor in the trust therein mentioned, and assigns, dated the 1st day of October, A. D. 1858, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Beaver County, in Mortgage Book D, pages [illegible], 191, 192 and 193, and in the Recorder's Office of Lawrence County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book No. 1, pages No. 469, 470, 471, 472, 473 and 474, will, on the 8th day of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of Pittsburgh, in said Commonwealth, in virtue and under the provisions of said mortgage, cause to be sold at public auction, the following-described property, rights and franchises, to wit: The Road of the said Pittsburgh, Newcastle and Cleveland Railroad Company, lying between the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad in the said County of Beaver, and the town of Newcastle, in said Lawrence County, being about thirteen miles in length, including the right of way and the land occupied thereby, depot grounds and all appurtenances belonging thereto, and all the franchises of said Company, subject to the lien of a prior mortgage made by said Company, by the name and style of the Newcastle and Darlington Railroad Company, to said County of Lawrence, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lawrence County, in Mortgage Book No. 1, page 215, &c. Default having been made in the payment of interest on the bonds given under said first-mentioned mortgage, for a period exceeding sixty days after demand made thereof, and request having been made by the holders of at least one-half of said bonds unpaid, that such sale should be made. Terms of sale cash.
JOHN M. TIERNAN, Trustee.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st.: Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, cutlery, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, piano, made by Dubois & Bacon.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of prime goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

IOWA LANDS WANTED—FOR ONE OF THE finest country places in Westchester County. There are 40 acres in the place, 3 minutes' walk from railroad station, one hour from New-York. The buildings new, and the neighborhood one of the best in the State. Value of the place $16,000. Also, a farm for a house in Brooklyn, worth $5,000. Address, stating full particulars, MERCHANT, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED OR unimproved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful and productive property on Mystic River, Mystic, Conn., consisting of an acre of ground, a splendid mansion built in the Italian style, and six cottage houses, having a fine view of the Sound. All in complete order.
W. C. GODDARD, No. 84 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year, also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 53 William-st., New-York, from 10 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the north shore, Staten Island, a short distance from the Castleton Landing. Carriage-house and stable on the premises. House contains eleven rooms, and will be let at a reasonably low rate to a permanent tenant. Apply to A. H. STANTON, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NEAR SOUTH ORANGE. New, tasty, and well-built; price to suit the times. Apply to F. FALARDO, South Orange, or at the Drug Store, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—FIVE SMALL GENTEEL houses in a beautiful location, at a great sacrifice. Foreclosure sale by E. H. LUDLOW, at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock M., of five valuable three-story brick houses, 20 by 40 feet, with baths, gas, &c.; lot 100 feet deep, situate on the south side of 46th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

THE ADVERTISER, A RESIDENT OF ILLInois, has 1,400 acres choice timber lands, in Southern Illinois, that he will exchange for dry goods. For information, parties may call on DIBBLEE, WORK & MOORE, No. 97 Chambers-st. W. R.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ALCOHOL column and goose, in perfect order for running. Address, with description and lowest cash price, E. G. R., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF [illegible]

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.
TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., [illegible] doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.
Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 5 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Popular London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. R. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 617 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die R[illegible], Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Gould, No. 64 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. [illegible] South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. [illegible] paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless [illegible]

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A [illegible] radical and permanent cure for [illegible] Weakness and Genital Irritability—as to [illegible] being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of [illegible] *aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or from abuse or excesses.
The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.
This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, and [illegible] any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient [illegible] with it.
MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*
Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 [illegible] to his present very convenient suite of offices at [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he may be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all cases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years' present specialty, (three of which have been at the hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to all parts of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation. A Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious. It heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 38 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWE & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S "UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. [illegible] Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret $3, sent to any address.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LATOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., will be kept open until October; two or three family suites of rooms will be vacated this week, and may be secured at reasonable rates for the balance of the season, if applied for immediately. Boats leave Pier No. 2, N. R., for the Latourette House do k, at 7:30 and 11 20 A. M., 3 20 and 5 20 P. M., from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE—SITUATED ON Staten Island, Simonson-av., a short distance from Vanderbilt Landing. Is also unsurpassed for health, beauty of scenery, &c., fine grounds, boating and fishing. Boats hourly from Pier No. 2, N. R., and Whitehall. Terms from $5 to $11 as rooms selected. Only 30 minutes' sail.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 15, 1861, with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM ON the New-Haven, Hudson or Harlem Railroad, in exchange for a very desirable property in Tarrytown, that will always and readily command a high rent. Address FARMER, Tarrytown, or inquire of JOHN A. KENNEDY, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
[illegible] Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts.,
New-York,
Buy at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. This Bank has received on deposit, during the last 19½ months,
$101,228 33.
[illegible], Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 3, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and completing the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th articles of an Agreement, bearing date 13th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Taylor Casters on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 1st day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby informed that the Scrip to be given in exchange for the first six coupons on each of said bonds, pursuant to the vote of the bondholders at their meeting, July 18, are now ready, and they are requested to present said coupons for exchange, without delay, at the agency of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.
W. B. OGDEN, President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Raccoon Mountain Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., in this City, on the first Monday in September next, at 12 o'clock. Aug. 19, 1861.
Z. PLATT, Secretary.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company due Aug. 15, [illegible] will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the twenty-third day of August inst.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of [illegible] per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Aug. 10, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF $3 PER SHARE HAS been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Monday, the 12th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date.
RICHARD E. COMBES, Sect'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 13, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
[illegible], Secretary.

CLINTON [illegible] COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISSOLVED ALL CONnection and withdrawn from the Manhattan Express Company. Westcott, Dodd & Co.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1861.
ROBT. F. WESTCOTT.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 4th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack* at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoisting screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be so notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed.) A B
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C D
(Place.)
(Signed.) E F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING, and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County, he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of Intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, the mail for Boston, *via* New-Haven, heretofore closing at 2 P. M., will close at 1½ o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS MY WIFE, KATE, HAS left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. RICHARD HANCOX, No. 60 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5 [illegible], 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1.30, 3:15, 4:15, 5.15, 6.15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.
The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:
Long Branch, at .... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at .... 5.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.
This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.
To Long Branch and return........ $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return........ 50
To Port Monmouth and return........ 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st.	7 15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7 45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9 00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW GELSTON, late of the City of New-York gentleman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Henry E. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law6m Tu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9 law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1861.
ap2-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 378 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........ $130
Second Cabin Passage........ 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........ $110
Second Cabin Passage........ 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
ETNA........ SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH........ SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
CITY OF MANCHESTER........ SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.
On SATURDAY........ Sept. 14
On MONDAY........ Oct. 14
On MONDAY........ Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau........ $45
Passage money to Havana........ 60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LONDON, DIRECT.—THE SPLENDID British A 1 steamship KHERSONESE, 2,000 tons, G. DOUGH, Commander, will be dispatched on the 24th inst. She has room for a limited number of first-class and a few second cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $70 and $50 respectively. Apply on board at Pier No. 3 North River, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3.55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 15 P. M.	10 45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset, 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861, the 3:15 P. M. train out of New-York, for Boston, will be changed, and leave at 3 P. M.
JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED.—A CLOSED ONE-HORSE CARriage, with seats for four persons—not too much used—at a reasonable price. Address Box No. 2,179 New-York Post-office.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY GOODS.
3,000 Double Haversacks.
3,000 Government Patent Canteens.
5,000 Water-proof Blankets. And other articles for sale by F. C. WAGNER, No. 91 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—ONE FAST-SAILING SCHOONER, of about 200 tons' register; one propeller, of 100 to 300 tons; and two side-wheel steamers, of 200 to 400 tons. Parties having vessels of the above description, which they wish to dispose of, at a fair price for cash, may hear of a purchaser by addressing D., Box No. 3,182 Post-office, stating particulars, and where they can be seen.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The unparalleled attractions of the Museum are calling together thousands of both sexes, and all ages and classes.

LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE,
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE,
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,

is universally acknowledged to be the greatest wonder ever seen in America. Every intelligent person knows that this is the first one ever seen in this country, and it was only by special permission of the
GRAND VICEROY OF EGYPT
that this was obtained, the penalty being death for any of his subjects to allow one to leave his dominions without his permission. He is strictly an
AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,
living under water or out of it; will float on top of water,
WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER,
under water, and may be seen at the Museum in the
ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING
as if frolicking in his native stream, the historic Nile. He is accompanied by
SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,
who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that [illegible] tribe of men. Also, just obtained at [illegible] expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquaria Hall,
A LIVING SHARK,
beside a great variety of other living Fish. [illegible]
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, [illegible] MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.
The Lecture-room Entertainments consist of
PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE,
By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.
Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST.
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
OLDEST AND BEST-ORGANIZED BAND IN THE CITY.
CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NEW ACTS.
Engagement of the TIMBUCTOO MELODISTS.
CHARLEY FOX, MASTER LEON, and GEORGE CHRISTY.
Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen popular tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $175 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $3 to $8 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 1½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 3:50 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 4:10 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9.45 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1 30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers for Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$525.—AN ENERGETIC PERSON, OF respectability, who will loan his employer the above sum, on excellent security, can secure a pleasant and permanent situation, at a salary of $15 per week. Address, N. H. B., giving name and residence, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—AT A GREAT BARgain, fitted up with all the latest improvements, equal to any in the country; turns out 100 barrels a week. For particulars apply to PEED & COLE, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or will trade for property.

NOTICE.—A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT WIDOW would like to make the acquaintance of a gentleman of means, who would act as partner in a profitable business. Address, confidentially, Mrs. L. LAINER, Spring-st., Station A, Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styled French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c.; colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 662 Broadway, near 18th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

with a severe check on the right, but the advance of McDowell was very cautious, and he would not let his troops fall into the ambuscades against which they have been especially forewarned. Let speculation, which to-morrow's news must outstrip, cease here, and let us examine the composition of the forces actually engaged with the Confederates. The head of the naval and military forces of the United States is the President, in theory and in the practice of appointments, but Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott is "Commanding-in-Chief" of the United States Army. His staff consists of Lieut.-Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of the Staff; Col. H. Van Rensselaer, A. D. C., (Volunteer;) Lieut.-Col. George W. Cullum, United States Engineer, A. D. C.; Lieut.-Col. Edward Wright, United States Cavalry, A. D. C.; Lieut.-Col. Schuyler Hamilton, Military Secretary.

[A copy of the General Order of Gen. McDowell, organizing the Army, is here given by the correspondent. We omit it, because it is already familiar to the American reader.]

Some changes have been made since this order was published, and the corps has been strengthened by the accession of two regular field-batteries. The effective strength of the infantry under McDowell may be taken at 30,000, and there are about 60 field-pieces at his disposal, and a force of about ten squadrons of cavalry.

The following is an approximation to the number of Gen. McClellan's Division in Western Virginia, with their positions previous to the late action. The numerical strength of his command is near 35,000, nearly all volunteers.

The division under Gen. Patterson is about 22,000 strong, and has three batteries of artillery attached to it; and Gen. Mansfield, who commands the Army of Washington and the reserve watching the Capitol, has under him a corps of 16,000 men, almost exclusively volunteers. Gen. McDowell has also left a strong guard in his intrenchment along the right bank of the Potomac, guarding the bridges and covering the roads to Alexandria, Fairfax and Falls Church. The division in military occupation of Maryland, under Gen. Banks, most of which is concentrated in and around Baltimore, consists of 7,400 men, with some field guns. The corps at Fortress Monroe and Hampton, under Gen. Butler, is 11,000 strong, with two field batteries, some guns of position, and the fortress itself in hand. Gen. Lyon, who is operating in Missouri with marked success, has about 6,300 men. Gen. Prentiss, at Cairo, commands a division of 6,000 men and two field batteries. There are besides these forces, many regiments organized and actually in the field. The Army under Gen. Beauregard, at Manassas Junction is estimated at 60,000, but that must include the reserves, and a portion of the force in the intrenchments along the road to Richmond, in the immediate neighborhood of which there is a corps of 15,000 men. At Norfolk there are 18,000 or 20,000, at Acquia Creek 8,000 to 9,000, and Johnson's corps is estimated at 10,000, swollen by the *débris* of the defeated column. The railways from the South are open to the Confederates, and they can collect their troops rapidly, so that it is not at all beyond the reach of probability that they can collect 150,000 or 160,000 men in Virginia, if that number is not now actually in the State. In cavalry they have a superiority, but the country is not favorable for their operations till the Armies approach Richmond. In field-artillery they are not so well provided as the Federalists. They have, however, a great number of heavy batteries and guns of position at their disposal. Food is plentiful in their camps; the harvest is coming in. In general equipments and ammunition the Federalists have a considerable advantage. In discipline there is not much difference, perhaps, in the bulk of the volunteers on both sides, but the United States' forces have the benefit of the example and presence of the regular Army, the privates of which have remained faithful to the Government. If we are to judge from what may be seen in Washington, there are *mauvais sujets* in abundance among the United States troops. The various foreign Ministers have been so much persecuted by soldiers coming to their houses, and asking for help, that sentries were ordered to be put at their doors. Lord Lyons, however, did not acquiesce in the propriety of the step, and in lieu of that means of defence against demands for money, a document called "a safeguard" has been furnished to the domestics at the various legations, in which applicants are informed that they are liable to the penalty of death for making such solicitations. Gen. McDowell writes in his dispatch from Fairfax Court-house: "I am distressed to have to report excesses by our troops. The excitement of the men found vent in burning and pillaging, which, however soon checked, distressed us all greatly." What will take place at the close of a hardly contested action in the front of populous towns and villages? The vast majority of the soldiers are very well behaved, but it will require severe punishment to deter the evil-disposed from indulging in all the license of war.

The energy displayed in furnishing the great Army in the field with transport and ambulances is very great, and I have been surprised to see the rapidity with which waggons and excellent field hospitals and sick carts have been constructed and forwarded by the contractors. The corps in Virginia under McDowell may be considered fit to make a campaign in all respects so far as those essentials are concerned, and the Government is rapidly purchasing horses and mules which are not inferior to those used in any Army in the world. These few lines must suffice till the dispatch of the mail on Wednesday.

JULY 22.

I sit down to give an account—not of the action yesterday, but of what I saw with my own eyes, hitherto not often deceived, and of what I heard with my own ears, which in this country are not so much to be trusted. Let me, however, express an opinion as to the affair of yesterday. In the first place the repulse of the Nationalists, decided as it was, might have had no serious effects whatever beyond the mere failure—which politically was of greater consequence than it was in a military sense—but for the disgraceful conduct of the troops. The retreat on their lines at Centreville seems to have ended in a cowardly rout—a miserable, causeless panic. Such scandalous behavior on the part of soldiers I should have considered impossible, as with some experience of camps and armies I never, even in alarms among camp followers, seen the like of it. How far the disorganization of the troops extended I know not; but it was complete in the instance of more than one regiment. Washington this morning is crowded with soldiers without officers, who have fled from Centreville, and with "three months' men," who are going home from the face of the enemy on the expiration of their term of enlistment. The streets, in spite of the rain, are crowded by people with anxious faces, and groups of wavering politicians are assembled at the corners, in the hotel passages, and the bars. If, in the present state of the troops, the Confederates were to make a march across the Potomac above Washington, turning the works at Arlington, the Capitol might fall into their hands. Delay may place that event out of the range of probability.

The North will, no doubt, recover the shock. Hitherto she has only said, "Go and fight for the Union." The South has exclaimed, "Let us fight for our rights." The North must put its best men into the battle, or she will inevitably fail before the energy, the personal hatred, and the superior fighting powers of her antagonist. In my letters, as in my conversation, I have endeavored to show that the task which the Unionists have set themselves is one of no ordinary difficulty, but in the state of arrogance and supercilious confidence, either real or affected to conceal a sense of weakness, one might as well have preached to the Pyramid of Cheops. Indeed, one may form some notion of the condition of the public mind by observing that journals conducted avowedly by men of disgraceful personal character—the be-whipped and be-kicked and unrecognized pariahs of society in New-York—are, nevertheless, in the very midst of repulse and defeat, permitted to indulge in ridiculous rhodomontade towards the nations of Europe, and to move our laughter by impotently malignant attacks on "our rotten old monarchy," while the stones of their own new republic are tumbling about their ears. It will be amusing to observe the change of tone, for we can afford to observe and to be amused at the same time.

On Saturday night I resolved to proceed to Gen. McDowell's Army, as it was obvious to me that the repulse at Bull Run and the orders of the General directed against the excesses of his soldiers indicated serious defects in his Army—not more serious, however, than I had reason to believe existed. How to get out was the difficulty. The rumors of great disaster and repulse had spread through the city. The livery-stable keepers, with one exception, refused to send out horses to the scene of action—at least, the exception told me so. Senators and Congressmen were going to make a day of it, and all the vehicles and horses that could be procured were in requisition for the scene of action. This curiosity was caused by the story that McDowell had been actually ordered to make an attack on Manassas, and that Gen. Scott had given him till 12 o'clock to be master of Beauregard's lines. If Gen. Scott ordered the attack at all, I venture to say he was merely the mouthpiece of the more violent civilians of the Government, who mistake intensity of feeling for military strength. The consequences of the little skirmish at Bull Run, ending in the repulse of the Nationals, were much exaggerated, and their losses were put down at any figures the fancy of the individual item who was speaking suggested. "I can assure you, Sir, that the troops had 1,500 killed and wounded; I know it." I went off to the head-quarters, and there Gen. Scott's Aid informed me Gen. McDowell's official report gave 6 killed and 37 wounded. The livery-keepers stuck to the 1,500 or 2,000. The greater the number *hors de combat* the higher the tariff for the hire of quadrupeds. All I could do was to get a kind of cabriolet, with a seat in front for the driver, to which a pole was affixed for two horses, at a Derby-day price, and a strong led-horse, which Indian experiences have induced me always to rely upon in the neighborhood of uncertain fighting. I had to enter into an agreement with the owner to pay him for horses and buggy if they were "captured or injured by the enemy," and though I smiled at his precautions, they proved not quite unreasonable. The master made no provision for indemnity in the case of injury to the driver, or the colored boy who rode the saddle-horse. When I spoke with officers at Gen. Scott's head-quarters of the expedition, it struck me they were not at all sanguine about the result of the day, and one of them said as much as induced me to think he would advise me to remain in the city if he did not take it for granted it was part of my duty to go to the scene of action. An English gentleman who accompanied me was strongly dissuaded from going by a colonel of cavalry on the staff, because, he said, "the troops are green, and no one can tell what may happen." But my friend got his pass from Gen. Scott, who was taking the whole affair of Bull Run and the pressure of the morrow's work with perfect calm, and we started on Sunday morning—not so early as we ought, perhaps, which was none of my fault—for Centreville, distant about twenty-five miles southwest of Washington. I purposed starting in the beautiful moonlight, so as to arrive at McDowell's camp in the early dawn, but the aids could not or would not give us the countersign over the Long Bridge, and without it no one could get across till after 5 o'clock in the morning. When McDowell moved away, he took so many of the troops about Arlington, that the camps and forts are rather denuded of men. I do not give, as may be observed, the names of regiments, unless in special cases—first, because they possess little interest, I conceive, for those in Europe who read these letters, and, secondly, because there is an exceedingly complex system—at least to a foreigner—of nomenclature in the forces, and one may make a mistake between a regiment of volunteers and a regiment of State militia of the same number, or even of regulars in the lower figures. The soldiers lounging about the forts and over the Long-bridge across the Potomac were an exceedingly unkempt, "loafing" set of fellows, who handled their firelocks like pitchforks and spades, and I doubt if some of those who read or tried to read our papers could understand them, as they certainly did not speak English. The Americans possess excellent working materials, however, and I have had occasion repeatedly to remark the rapidity and skill with which they construct earthworks. At the Virginia side of the Long Bridge there is now a very strong *tête de pont*, supported by the regular redoubt on the hill over the road. These works did not appear to be strongly held, but it is possible men were in the tents near at hand, deserted though they seemed, and, at all events, reinforcements could be speedily poured in if necessary.

The long and weary way was varied by different pickets along the road, and by the examination of our papers and passes at different points. But the country looked vacant in spite of crops of Indian corn, for the houses were shut up, and the few indigenous people whom we met looked most blackly under their brows at the supposed Abolitionists. This portion of Virginia is well wooded, and undulating in heavy regular waves of field and forest; but the roads are deeply cut and filled with loose stones, very disagreeable to ride or drive over. The houses are of wood, with the usual negro huts adjoining them, and the specimens of the race which I saw were well dressed and not ill-looking. On turning into one of the roads which leads to Fairfax Court-house and to Centreville beyond it the distant sound of cannon reached us. That must have been about 9:30 A. M. It never ceased all day; at least, whenever the rattle of the gig ceased the booming of guns rolled through the woods on our ears. One man said it began at 2 o'clock, but the pickets told us it had really become continuous about 7½ or 8 o'clock. In a few minutes afterwards a body of men appeared on the road, with their backs towards Centreville, and their faces towards Alexandria. Their march was so disorderly that I could not have believed they were soldiers in an enemy's country—for Virginia hereabout is certainly so—but for their arms and uniform. It soon appeared that there was no less than an entire regiment marching away, singly or in small knots of two or three, extending for some three or four miles along the road. A Babel of tongues rose from them, and they were all in good spirits, but with an air about them I could not understand. Dismounting at a stream, where a group of thirsty men were drinking and halting in the shade, I asked an officer, "Where are your men going, Sir?" "Well, we're going home, Sir, I reckon, to Pennsylvania." It was the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, which was on its march, as I learnt from the men. "I suppose there is severe work going on behind you, judging from the firing?" "Well, I reckon, Sir, there is." "We're going home," he added after a pause, during which it occurred to him, perhaps, that the movement required explanation,—"because the men's time is up. We have had three months of this work." I proceeded on my way, ruminating on the feelings of a General who sees half a brigade walk quietly away on the very morning of an action, and on the frame of mind of the men, who would have shouted till they were hoarse about their beloved Union—possibly have hunted down any poor creature who expressed a belief that it was not the very quintessence of everything great and good in Government and glorious and omnipotent in arms,—coolly turning their backs on it when in its utmost peril because the letter of their engagement bound them no further. Perhaps the Fourth Pennsylvania were right, but let us hear no more of the excellence of three months' service volunteers. And so we left them. The road was devious and difficult. There were few persons on their way, for most of the Senators and Congressmen were on before us. Some few commissariat wagons were overtaken at intervals. Wherever there was a house by the roadside the negroes were listening to the firing. All at once a terrific object appeared in the wood above the trees—the dome of a church or public building, apparently suffering from the shocks of an earthquake, and heaving to and fro in the most violent manner. In much doubt we approached as well as the horses' minds would let us, and discovered that the strange thing was an inflated balloon attached to a car and wagon, which was on its way to enable Gen. McDowell to reconnoitre the position he was then engaged in attacking—just a day too late. The operators and attendants swore as horribly as Anna's warriors in Flanders, but they could not curse down the trees, and so the balloon seems likely to fall into the hands of the Confederates. About 11 o'clock we began to enter on the disputed territory which had just been abandoned by the Secessionists to the Nationalists in front of Fairfax Court-house. It is not too much to say that the works thrown up across the road were shams and make-believes, and that the Confederates never intended to occupy the position at all, but sought to lure on the Nationalists to Manassas Gap, where they were prepared to meet them. Had it been otherwise these earthworks would have been of a different character, and the troops would have had regular camps and tents, instead of bivouac huts of branches of trees. Of course the troops of the enemy did not wish to be cut off, and so they had cut down trees to place across the road, and put some field-pieces in their earthworks to command it. On no side could Richmond be so well defended. The Confederates had it much at heart to induce their enemy to come to the strongest place and attack them, and they succeeded in doing so. But, if the troops behaved as ill in other places as they did at Manassas, the Nationalists could not have been successful in any attack whatever.

It was noon when we arrived at Fairfax Court-House—a poor village of some 30 or 40 straggling wooden and brick houses, deriving its name from the building in which the Circuit Court of the county is held, I believe, and looking the reverse of flourishing—and one may remark, *obiter*, that the state of this part of Virginia cannot be very prosperous, inasmuch as there was not a village along the road up to this point, and no shops or depots, only one mill, one blacksmith and wheelwright. The village was held by a part of the reserve of McDowell's force, possibly 1,000 strong. The inhabitants were, if eyes spoke truth, Secessionists to a man, woman and child, and even the negroes looked extra black, as if they did not care about being fought for. A short way beyond this village, Germantown, the scene of the recent excesses of the Nationalists, afforded evidence in its blackened ruins that Gen. McDowell's censure was more than needed.

The chimney stacks being of brick, are the sole remains of the few good houses in the village. Here our driver made a mistake, which was the rather persisted in that a colored chattel informed us we could get to Centreville by the route we were pursuing, instead of turning back to Germantown, as we should have done. Centreville was still seven miles ahead. The guns sounded, however, heavily from the valleys. Rising above the forest tops appeared the blue masses of the Alleghanies, and we knew Manassas was somewhere on an outlying open of the ridges, which reminded me in color and form of the hills around the valley of Baidar. A Virginian, who came out of a cottage, and who was assuredly no descendant of Madame Esmond, told us that we were "going wrong right away." There was, he admitted, a by-road somewhere to the left front, but people who had tried its depths had returned to Germantown with the conviction that it led to any place but Centreville. Our driver, however, wished to try "if there were no Seceshers about?" "What do you say?" quoth the Virginian. "I want to know if there are any Secessionists there." "Secessionists?" (in a violent surprise, as if he had heard of them for the first time in his life.) "No, Sir-ree! Secessionists, indeed!" And all this time Beauregard and Lee were pounding away on our left front some six or seven miles off. The horses retraced their steps, the colored youth who bestrode my charger complaining that the mysterious arrangement which condemns his race to slavery was very much abraded by the action of that saddle, combined or rather at variance with the callosities of the English saddle. From Germantown onwards by the right road there was nothing very remarkable. At one place a group of soldiers were buying "secession money" from some negroes, who looked as if they could afford to part with it as cheaply as men do who are dealing with other people's property. Buggies and wagons (Anglice, carriages) with cargoes of Senators were overtaken. The store carts became more numerous. At last Centreville appeared in sight—a few houses on our front, beyond which rose a bald hill, the slopes covered with bivouac huts, commissariat carts, and horses, and the top crested with spectators of the fight. The road on each side was full of traces of Confederate camps; the houses were now all occupied by Nationalists. In the rear of the hill was a strong body of infantry—two regiments of foreigners, mostly Germans, with a battery of light artillery. Our buggy was driven up to the top of the hill. The colored boy was dispatched to the village to look for a place to shelter the horses while they were taking a much-required feed, and to procure, if possible, a meal for himself and the driver. On the hill there were carriages and vehicles drawn up as if they were attending a small country race. They were afterwards engaged in a race of another kind. In one was a lady with an opera-glass; in and around and on others were legislators and politicians. There were also a few civilians on horseback, and on the slope of the hill a regiment had stacked arms, and was engaged in looking at and commenting on the battle below. The landscape in front was open to the sight as far as the ranges of the Alleghanies, which swept round from the right in blue mounds, the color of which softened into violet in the distance. On the left the view was circumscribed by a wood, which receded along the side of the hill on which we stood to the plain below. Between the base of this hill, which rose about one hundred and fifty feet above the general level of the country, and the foot of the lowest and nearest elevation of the opposite Alleghanies, extended about five miles, as well as I could judge, of a densely-wooded country, dotted at intervals with green fields and patches of cleared lands. It was marked by easy longitudinal undulations, indicated by the form of the forests which clothed them, and between two of the more considerable ran small streams, or "runs," as they are denominated, from the right to the left. Close at hand a narrow road, descending the hill, went straight into the forest, where it was visible now and then among the trees in cream-colored patches. The road was filled with commissariat wagons, the white tops of which were visible for two miles in our front.

On our left front a gap in the lowest chain of the hills showed the Gap of Manassas, and to the left and nearer to us lay the "Junction" of the same name, where the Alexandria Railway unites with the rail from the west of Virginia, and continues the route by rails of various denominations from Richmond. The scene was so peaceful a man might well doubt the evidence of one sense that a great contest was being played out below in bloodshed, or imagine, as Mr. Seward sometimes does, that it was a delusion when he wakes in the morning and finds there is civil war upon him. But the cannon spoke out loudly from the green bushes, and the plains below were mottled, so to speak, by puffs of smoke and by white rings from bursting shells and capricious howitzers. It was no review that was going on beneath us. The shells gave proof enough of that, though the rush of the shot could not be heard at the distance. Clouds of dust came up in regular lines through the tree-tops where infantry were acting, and now and then their wavering mists of light blue smoke curled up, and the splutter of musketry broke through the booming of the guns. With the glass I could detect now and then the flash of arms through the dust-clouds in the open, but no one could tell to which side the troops who were moving belonged, and I could only judge from the smoke whether the guns were fired towards or away from the hill. It was evident that the dust in the distance on our right extended beyond that which rose from the Nationals. The view towards the left, as I have said, was interrupted, but the firing was rather more heavy there than on the front or right flank, and a glade was pointed out in the forest as the beginning of Bull or Poole Run, on the other side of which the Confederates were hid in force, though they had not made any specific reply to the shells thrown into their cover early in the morning. There seemed to be a continuous line, which was held by the enemy, from which came steady, solid firing against what might be supposed to be heads of columns stationed at various points or advancing against them. It was necessary to feed the horses and give them some rest after a hot drive of some twenty-six or twenty-seven miles, or I would have proceeded at once to the front. As I was watching the faces of the Senators and Congressmen, I thought I had heard or read of such a scene as this,—but there was much more to come. The soldiers who followed each shot with remarks in English or German were not as eager as men generally are in watching a fight. Once, as a cloud of thick smoke ascended from the trees, a man shouted out, "That's good—we've taken another battery; there goes the magazine." But it looked like, and I believe was, the explosion of a caisson. In the midst of our little reconnoissance Mr. Vizetelly, who has been living and, indeed, marching with one of the regiments as artist of the *Illustrated London News*, came up and told us the action had been commenced in splendid style by the Federalists, who had advanced steadily, driving the Confederates before them—a part of the plan, as I firmly believe, to bring them under the range of their guns. He believed the advantages on the Federalist side were decided, though won with hard fighting, and he had just come up to Centreville to look after something to eat and drink, and to procure little necessaries, in case of need, for his comrades. His walk very probably saved his life. Having seen all that could be discerned through our glasses, my friend and myself had made a feast on our sandwiches in the shade of the buggy; my horse was eating and resting, and I was forced to give him half an hour or more before I mounted, and meantime tried to make out the plan of battle, but all was obscure and dark. Suddenly up rode an officer, with a crowd of soldiers after him, from the village. "We've whipped them on all points," he shouted. "We've taken their batteries, and they're all retreating!" Such an uproar as followed. The spectators and the men cheered again and again, amid cries of "Bravo!" "Bully for us!" "Didn't I tell you so?" and guttural "hochs" from the Deutschland folk, and loud "hurroos" from the Irish. Soon afterwards, my horse was brought up to the hill, and my friend and the gentleman I have already mentioned set out to walk towards the front—the latter to rejoin his regiment if possible, the former to get a closer view of the proceedings. As I turned down into the narrow road, or lane, already mentioned, there was a forward movement among the large four-wheeled tilt wagons, which raised a good deal of dust. My attention was particularly called to this by the occurrence of a few minutes afterwards. I had met my friends on the road, and after a few words, rode forward at a long trot as well as I could past the wagons and through the dust, when suddenly there arose a tumult in front of me at a small bridge across the road, and then I perceived the drivers of a set of wagons, with the horses turned towards me, who were endeavoring to force their way against the stream of vehicles setting in the other direction. By the side of the new set of wagons there were a number of commissariat men and soldiers, whom at first sight I took to be the baggage guard. They looked excited and alarmed, and were running by the side of the horses—in front the dust quite obscured the view. At the bridge the currents met in wild disorder. "Turn back! Retreat!" shouted the men from the front. "We're whipped, we're whipped!" They cursed and tugged at the horses' heads, and struggled with frenzy to get past. Running by me on foot was a man with the shoulder-straps of an officer. "Pray what is the matter, Sir?" "It means we're pretty badly whipped, and that's a fact," he blurted out in puffs, and continued his career. I observed that he carried no sword. The teamsters of the advancing wagons now caught up the cry. "Turn back—turn your horses" was the shout up the whole line, and, backing, plunging, rearing and kicking, the horses which had been proceeding down the road reversed front and went off towards Centreville. Those behind them went madly rushing on, the drivers being quite indifferent whether glory or disgrace led the way, provided they could find it. In the midst of this extraordinary spectacle an officer, escorted by some dragoons, rode through the ruck with a light cart in charge. Another officer on foot, with his sword under his arm, ran up against me. "What is all this about?" "Why we're pretty badly whipped. We're all in retreat. There's Gen. Tyler there badly wounded." And on he ran. There came yet another, who said, "We're beaten on all points. The whole Army is in retreat." Still there was no flight of troops, no retreat of an army, no reason for all this precipitation. True, there were many men in uniform flying towards the rear, but it did not appear as if they were beyond the proportions of a large baggage escort. I got my horse up into the field out of the road, and went on rapidly towards the front. Soon I met soldiers who were coming through the corn, mostly without arms, and presently I saw firelocks, cooking-tins, knapsacks, and great-coats on the ground, and observed that the confusion and speed of the baggage-carts became greater, and that many of them were crowded with men, or were followed by others, who clung to them. The ambulances were crowded with soldiers, but it did not look as if there were many wounded. Negro servants, on led horses, dashed frantically past; men in uniform, whom it were a disgrace to the profession of arms to call "soldiers," swarmed by on mules, chargers, and even draught horses, which had been cut out of carts or wagons, and went on with harness clinging to their heels, as frightened as their riders. Men literally screamed with rage and fright when their way was blocked up. On I rode, asking, "What is all this about?" and now and then, but rarely, receiving an answer, "We're whipped," or "We're repulsed." Faces black and dusty, tongues out in the heat, eyes staring—it was a most wonderful sight. On they came like him,

> "—who having once turned round goes on,
> And turns no more his head,
> For he knoweth that a fearful fiend
> Doth close behind him tread."

But where was the fiend? I looked in vain. There was, indeed, some cannonading in front of me and in their rear, but still the firing was comparatively distant, and the runaways were far out of range. As I advanced the number of carts diminished, but the mounted men increased, and the column of fugitives became denser. A few buggies and light wagons filled with men, whose faces would have made up "a great Leporello" in the ghost scene, tried to pierce the rear of the mass of carts, which were now solidified and moving on like a glacier. I crossed a small ditch by the road-side, got out on the road to escape some snake fences, and, looking before me, saw there was still a crowd of men in uniforms coming along. The road was strewn with articles of clothing—firelocks, waist-belts, cartouch-boxes, caps, great coats, mess-tins, musical instruments, cartridges, bayonets and sheaths, swords and pistols—even biscuits, water-bottles, and pieces of meat. Passing a white house by the road-side, I saw, for the first time, a body of infantry with sloped arms marching regularly and rapidly towards me. Their faces were not blackened by powder, and it was evident they had not been engaged. In reply to a question a non-commissioned officer told me in broken English, "We fall back to our lines. The attack did not quite succeed." This was assuring to one who had come through such a scene as I had been witness to. I had ridden, I suppose, about three or three and a half miles from the hill, though it is not possible to be sure of the distance; when, having passed the white house, I came out on an open piece of ground, beyond and circling which was forest. Two field-pieces were unlimbered and guarding the road; the panting and jaded horses in the rear looked as though they had been hard worked, and the gunners and drivers looked worn and dejected. Dropping shots sounded close in front through the woods, but the guns on the left no longer maintained their fire. I was just about to ask one of the men for a light, when a sputtering fire on my right attracted my attention, and out of the forest or along the road rushed a number of men. The gunners seized the trail of the nearest piece to wheel it round upon them; others made for the tumbrils and horses as if to fly, then a shout was raised, "Don't fire; they're our own men;" and in a few minutes on came pell-mell a whole regiment in disorder. I rode across one and stopped him. "We're pursued by cavalry," he gasped; "they've cut us all to pieces." As he spoke, a shell burst over the column, another dropped on the road, and out streamed another column of men, keeping together with their arms, and closing up the stragglers of the first regiment. I turned, and to my surprise saw the artillerymen had gone off, leaving one gun standing by itself. They had retreated with their horses. While we were on the hill, I had observed and pointed out to my companions a cloud of dust which rose through the trees on our right front. In my present position, that place must have been on the right rear, and it occurred to me that after all there really might be a body of cavalry in that direction, but Murat himself would not have charged these wagons in that deep, well fenced lane. If the dust came, as I believe it did, from field artillery, that would be a different matter. Anyway it was now well established that the retreat had really commenced, though I saw but few wounded men, and the regiments which were falling back had not suffered much loss. No one seemed to know anything for certain. Even the cavalry charge was a rumor. Several officers said they had carried guns and lines, but then they drifted into the nonsense which one reads and hears everywhere about "masked batteries." One or two talked more sensibly about the strong positions of the enemy, the fatigue of their men, the want of a reserve, severe losses, and the bad conduct of certain regiments. Not one spoke as if he thought of retiring beyond Centreville. The clouds of dust rising above the woods marked the retreat of the whole Army, and the crowds of fugitives continued to steal away along the road. The sun was declining, and some 30 miles yet remained to be accomplished ere I could hope to gain the shelter of Washington. No one knew whither any corps or regiment was marching, but there were rumors of all kinds—"The Sixty-ninth are cut to pieces;" "The Fire Zouaves are destroyed," and so on. Presently a tremor ran through the men by whom I was riding, as the sharp reports of some field-pieces rattled through the wood close at hand. A sort of subdued roar, like the voice of distant breakers, rose in front of us, and the soldiers who were, I think, Germans, broke into a double, looking now and then over their shoulders. There was no choice for me but to resign any further researches. The mail from Washington, for the Wednesday steamer, at Boston, leaves at 2½ on Monday, and so I put my horse into a trot, keeping the fields alongside the roads as much as I could, to avoid the fugitives, till I came once more on the rear of the baggage and store carts, and the pressure of the crowd, who, conscious of the aid which the vehicles would afford them against a cavalry charge, and fearful nevertheless, of their proximity, clamored and shouted like madmen as they ran. The road was now literally covered with baggage. It seemed to me as if the men inside were throwing the things out purposely. "Stop," cried I to the driver of one of the carts, "everything is falling out." "——you," shouted a fellow inside, "if you stop him I'll blow your brains out." My attempts to save Uncle Sam's property were then and there discontinued. On approaching Centreville a body of German infantry of the reserve came marching down and stemmed the current in some degree, they were followed by a brigade of guns and another battalion of fresh troops. I turned up on the hill half a mile beyond. The vehicles had all left but two—my buggy was gone. A battery of field guns was in position where we had been standing. The men looked well. As yet there was nothing to indicate more than a retreat and some ill-behavior among the wagoners and the riff-raff of different regiments. Centreville was not a bad position, properly occupied, and I saw no reason why it should not be held, if it was meant to renew the attack, nor any reason why the attack should not be renewed, if there had been any why it should have been made. I swept the field once more. The clouds of dust were denser and nearer. That was all. There was no firing—no musketry. I turned my horse's head, and rode away through the village, and after I got out upon the road the same confusion seemed to prevail. Suddenly the guns on the hill opened, and at the same time came the thuds of artillery from the wood on the right rear. The stampede then became general. What occurred at the hill I cannot say, but all the road from Centreville for miles presented such a sight as can only be witnessed in the track of the runaways of an utterly demoralized army. Drivers flogged, lashed, spurred, and beat their horses, or leaped down and abandoned their teams, and ran by the side of the road; mounted men, servants, and men in uniform, vehicles of all sorts, commissariat wagons thronged the narrow ways. At every shot a convulsion as it were seized upon the morbid mass of bones, sinew, wood and iron, and thrilled through it, giving new energy and action to its desperate efforts to get free from itself. Again the cry of "Cavalry" arose. "What are you afraid of?" said I to a man who was running beside me. "I'm not afraid of you," replied the ruffian, leveling his piece at me, and pulling the trigger. It was not loaded, or the cap was not on, for the gun did not go off. I was unarmed, and I spurred on as fast as I could, resolved to keep my own counsel for the second time that day. And so the fight went on. At one time, a whole mass of infantry, with fixed bayonets, ran down the bank of the road, and some falling as they ran, must have killed and wounded those among whom they fell. As I knew the road would soon become impassable, or blocked up, I put my horse to a gallop and passed on towards the front. But mounted men still rode faster, shouting out, "Cavalry are coming." Again I ventured to speak to some officers whom I overtook, and said, "If these runaways are not stopped, the whole of the posts and pickets into Washington will fly also." One of them, without saying a word, spurred his horse and dashed in front. I do not know whether he ordered the movement or not, but the run of the fugitives was now suddenly checked, and, pressing on through the wood at the roadside, I saw a regiment of infantry blocking up the way, with their front towards Centreville. A musket was leveled at my head as I pushed to the front—"Stop, or I fire." At the same time the officers were shouting out, "Don't let a soul pass." I addressed one of them and said, "Sir! I am a British subject. I am not, I assure you, running away. I have done my best to stop this disgraceful rout as I had, and have been telling them there are no cavalry within miles of them." "I can't let you pass, Sir." I bethought me of Gen. Scott's pass. The Adjutant read it, and the word was given along the line, "Let that man pass!" and so I rode through, uncertain if I could now gain the Long Bridge in time to cross over without the countersign. It was about this time I met a cart by the road-side, surrounded by a group of soldiers, some of whom had "69" on their caps. The owner, as I took him to be, was in great distress, and cried out as I passed, "Can you tell me, Sir, where the Sixty-ninth are? These men say they are cut to pieces." "I can't tell you." "I'm in charge of the mails, Sir, and I will deliver them if I die for it. You are a gentleman, and I can depend on your word. Is it safe for me to go on?" Not knowing the extent of the *débâcle*, I assured him it was, and asked the men of the regiment how they happened to be there. "Sure, the Colonel himself told us to go off every man on his own hook, and to fly for our lives," replied one of them. The mail-agent, who told me he was an Englishman, started the cart again. I sincerely hope no bad result to himself or his charge followed my advice. I reached Fairfax Court-house: the people, black and white, with anxious faces, were at the doors, and the infantry were under arms. I was besieged with questions, though hundreds of fugitives had passed through before me. At one house I stopped to ask for water for my horse; the owner sent his servant for it cheerfully, the very house where we had in vain asked for something to eat in the forenoon. "There's a fright among them," I observed, in reply to his question respecting the commissariat drivers. "They're afraid of the enemy's cavalry." "Are you an American?" said the man. "No, I am not." "Well, then," he said, "there will be cavalry on them soon enough. There's 20,000 of the best horsemen in the world in Virginny!" Washington was still 18 miles away. The road was rough and uncertain, and again my poor steed was under way, but it was no use trying to outstrip the runaways. Once or twice I imagined I heard guns in the rear, but I could not be sure of it in the midst of the roar of the flight behind me. It was most surprising to see how the foot soldiers had contrived to get on in advance. After sunset the moon rose, and amid other acquaintances I jogged alongside an officer who was in charge of Col. Hunter, the commander of a brigade, I believe, who was shot through the neck, and was inside a cart, escorted by a few troopers. This officer was, as I understood, the Major or second in command of Col. Hunter's Regiment, yet he had considered it right to take charge of his chief, and to leave his battalion. He said they had driven back the enemy with ease, but had not been supported, and blamed—as bad officers and good ones will do—the conduct of the General: "So mean a fight I never saw." I was reminded of a Crimean General who made us all merry by saying after the first bombardment, "In the whole course of my experience I never saw a siege conducted on such principles as these." Our friend had been without food, but not, I suspect, without drink—and that, we know, affects empty stomachs very much—since 2 o'clock that morning. Now, what is to be thought of an officer—gallant, he may be, as steel—who says, as I heard this gentleman say to a picket who asked him how the day went in front, "Well, we've been licked into a cocked hat; knocked to —." This was his cry to teamsters, escorts, convoys, the officers, and men on guard and detachment, while I, ignorant of the disaster behind, tried to mollify the effect of the news by adding "Oh, it's a drawn battle. The troops are reoccupying the position from which they started in the morning." Perhaps he knew his troops better than I did. It was a strange ride, through a country now still as death, the white road shining like a river in the moonlight, the trees black as ebony in the shade; now and then a figure flitting by into the forest or across the road—frightened friend or lurking foe, who could say? Then the anxious pickets and sentries all asking, "What's the news?" and evidently prepared for any amount of loss. Twice or thrice we lost our way, or our certainty about it, and shouted at isolated houses and received no reply, except from angry watch dogs. Then we were set right as we approached Washington by teamsters. For an hour, however, we seemed to be traveling along a road which in all its points far and near was "Twelve miles from the Long Bridge." Up hills, down into valleys, with the silent grim wood forever by our sides. Now and then in the profound gloom, broken only by a spark from the horse's hoof, came a dull but familiar sound like the shutting of a distant door. As I approached Washington, having left the Colonel and his escort at some seven miles on the south side of the Long Bridge, I found the grand guards, pickets' posts, and individual sentries burning for the news, and the word used to pass along, "What does that man say, Jack?" "Begorra, he tells me we're not bet at all—only retreating to the ould lines for convaniency of fighting to-morrow again. Oh, that's iligant!" On getting to the *tete de pont*, however, the countersign was demanded; of course, I had not got it. But the officer passed me through on the production of Gen. Scott's safeguard. The lights of the city were in sight and reflected in the waters of the Potomac, just glistened by the cloudy moon, shone the gay lamps of the White House, where the President was probably entertaining some friends. In silence I passed over the Long Bridge. Some few hours later, it quivered under the steps of a rabble of unarmed men. At the Washington end a regiment with piled arms were waiting to cross over into Virginia, singing and cheering. Before the morning they received orders, I believe, to assist in keeping Maryland quiet. For the hundredth time I repeated the cautious account, which to the best of my knowledge was true. There were men, women and soldiers to hear it. The clocks had just struck 11 P. M. as I passed Willard's. The pavement in front of the hall was crowded. The rumors of defeat had come in, but few of the many who had been fed upon lies, and the reports of complete victory which prevailed, could credit the intelligence. Seven hours had not elapsed before the streets told the story. "The Grand Army of the North," as it was called, had representatives in every thoroughfare, without arms, orders or officers, standing out in the drenching rain. When all these most unaccountable phenomena were occurring I was fast asleep, but I could scarce credit my informant in the morning, when he told me that the Federalists, utterly routed, had fallen back upon Arlington to defend the capital, leaving nearly five batteries of artillery, eight thousand muskets, immense quantity of stores and baggage, and their wounded and prisoners in the hands of the enemy!

Let the American journals tell the story their own way. I have told mine as I know it. It has rained incessantly and heavily since early morning, and the country must be unfit for operations; otherwise, if Mr. Davis desired to press his advantage, he might now be very close to Arlington Heights. He has already proved that he has a fair right to be considered the head of a "belligerent *power*." But, though the North may reel under the shock, I cannot think it will make her desist from the struggle, unless it be speedily followed by blows more deadly even than the repulse from Manassas. There is much talk now (of "masked batteries," of course) of outflanking, and cavalry, and such matters. The truth seems to be that the men were overworked—kept out for twelve to fourteen hours in the sun, exposed to long-range fire, badly officered, and of deficient regimental organization. Then came a most difficult operation—to withdraw this Army, so constituted, out of action, in face of an energetic enemy who had repulsed it. The retirement of the baggage, which was without adequate guards, and was in the hands of ignorant drivers, was misunderstood and created alarm, and that alarm became a panic, which became frantic on the appearance of the enemy and on the opening of their guns on the runaways. But the North will be all the more eager to retrieve this disaster, although it may divert her from the scheme, which has been suggested to her, of punishing England a little while longer. The exultation of the South can only be understood by those who may see it, and if the National Government perseveres in its design to make Union by force it may prepare for a struggle the result of which will leave the Union very little to fight for. More of the "battle" in my next. I pity the public across the water, but they must be the victims of hallucinations and myths it is out of my power to dispel or rectify just now. Having told so long a story, I can scarcely expect your readers to have patience, and go back upon the usual diary of events; but the records, such as they are, of this extraordinary repulse, must command attention. It is impossible to exaggerate their importance. No man can predict the results, or pretend to guess at them.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE BATTLE.

From the London Times, Aug 7.

"The dissensions which arose some months ago in the United States of North America have unfortunately assumed the character of open war." Such is the tranquil comment of the Royal Speech upon the events in the New World which have fallen so unexpectedly upon the ear of Europe. Our Queen has reflected, with an excellent fidelity, the feelings of her people. After the first surprise was over, and when the "God bless me! you don't say so?" had been said, we think we never heard of a battle in which 75,000 men seem to have been engaged on each side, and which fell so blank upon the public ear, and engaged so little European interest. The fact is, that we do not like to laugh, and the sense of the ridiculous comes too strong over us when we would be serious. It is a great battle without the dignity of danger or the painful interest of great carnage. There are all the ridiculous incidents of stark fear and rabid terror, without much real peril, and with very little actual suffering. We begin to feel that we have been cheated out of our sympathies. When this war broke out, we English all pictured to ourselves two earnest sections of the same population interlaced in mortal combat, warring to the knife and to the death. We received by every mail little samples of an atmosphere of blood and thunder and war and wounds. All America appeared to us, poor dupes! like a fresh exploded mine—all smoke and fragments and torn limbs. We fancied our kinsmen reckless, furious, flying at each other's throats, and careless of their own safety. At the same time that they were shaking their knives at each other they were shaking their fists at us. We trembled for what we were fated to see. We held our breath for the first shock of battle between these two young giants. We shut our eyes against the deadly struggle. We are calmer now. We are all calmer. We are satisfied that these warlike athletes, who were issuing such dire threats against any one who should dare to offer to separate them, are not so very reckless. Since the dissensions have assumed "the character of open war" they have been carried on upon strictly humanitarian principles. *If we are to believe the American Press, an American battle has never yet been so dangerous as an American passenger boat, and not much more so than an American railway.* The hostile forces shell each other out of strong fortresses without losing a single life. They fight a battle in Western Virginia, which determines the fate of a district at the expense of less than a score of casualties; and a great stand-up battle is fought between 150,000 men, ending in a panic and a twenty miles run; and when the "Grand Army of the Potomac" reaches Alexandria the New-York *Herald* reports that "the killed and wounded on our side will be between three and five hundred."

It is very difficult to gauge the solidity of anything American—even of a great battle. We know that there was a great rout in front of that gap which runs up into the hills, for we were represented in the ruck, and may say that we saw it with our own eyes and heard the cannonade with our own ears. There is a probability, also, that the number of men present at the battle mounts to the high figure of 150,000, for both accounts seem to agree upon this. Beyond these facts, however, everything seems vague and uncertain. The advance of the "Grand Army of the Potomac" reads in the American papers like a burlesque of the progress of Xerxes to the Hellespont. The great National victory of Bull Run, which was flashed over the Northern States and recorded in the Northern papers, was a thing hovering for hours, while yet in print, upon the confines of fancy and possibility. The abject rout, the ultimate reality, was what we could have least believed. Perhaps we ought to have anticipated that the same ferocious men who had burnt up the homesteads on their line of march would speed back over the embers with pale faces in their panic flight. But this never did occur to us. It requires the testimony of the Americans themselves and the witness of our own correspondent to suggest to us that 75,000 American patriots fled for 20 miles in an agony of fear, although no one was pursuing them, and that 75,000 other American patriots abstained from pursuing these 75,000 heroes because they were not informed how stark-frightened these were. Even the artillery were not captured, but picked up. The guns were left behind, because they impeded the flight of the artillerymen, and they might have been to a great extent carried off, if the apprehensions of the gunners would have allowed them to take advantage of the leisure which the prudent conqueror was so ready to afford. On the other hand, our correspondent thinks that the panic had gone so right to the heart of the North, that if Gen. Beauregard had the enterprise to follow up his advantage, he might have gone almost unresisted into Washington City itself. All that the Northern Press says upon this subject, is to congratulate themselves that the enemy did not know in what a fright they were.

This is not our account of this battle. It is the American account. It is the account of the New-York papers, alternating, as they do, between shrieks of victory, of agony, and of vindictive despair. If they have only lost between 300 and 500 men, it seems to us to be a very cheap lesson. See what they have gained by it. They have found out now that the spirit of patriotism, and even the instinct of combat, does not prevent Northern volunteers from going off in a body, under pretence of their time of enlistment being up, although the morning of the combat may be come, and the cannon may be sounding in their ears. They have found out also that even a Northern Army can, without much good military reason given, lose its attraction of cohesion, and dissolve into a mob. They have also found out that the Southerners are not to be walked over like a partridge manor, and that they have some military heads among them. Of course, we must expect them to meet these hard facts by a certain quantity of bluster. They must call out a few more millions of volunteers, and they must make a confident demand upon an incredulous world for a few more hundred millions sterling. *But behind all this there must rise a gathering doubt that this Southern nut is too hard to crack, and that the military line, as a matter of business, does not answer.* The North has now made its experiment, and not only has it not answered, but the process has not been encouraging. As a matter of habit, and to ease the American mind, a certain quantity of threats and tall words may be necessary, and they may pass. But they will be of small avail against the facts as they now stand. In the face of the picture of that screaming crowd—the Grand Army of the Potomac, &c.—these great words from the expectant gentlemen at Washington lose every charm.

From the Times, Aug. 5.

It is a complete victory—as much a victory as Austerlitz. All the incidents of a victory are frankly stated in the New-York telegram. All the artillery, arms, stores, and small arms, have been captured by the Confederates. And now, what next? *No one can hope that this is one of those victories which produce a peace. There will be shouts of exultation all over the South, and there will be frenzy all over the North; but we cannot hope that there will be any thought of peace.* We may be sure that the first thought will be for revenge. We will make no remark upon the number of casualties recorded, except to say that other telegrams have arrived which put it much higher; for we shall be glad to hear that such a fight can have been fought at the cost of 500 men. Every one of these will have his circle of friends and his sworn league of avengers. The Army which has just been routed has had all its spirit broken, and as a military body has ceased to exist; but there are ten times as many ready to come on, perhaps to the same fate. We wish we could find something in this victory upon which to congratulate either the victors or the vanquished. We wish we could see in it the probable cause of that humility or that contentment which might facilitate peace. We can, however, unhappily, see in it nothing but what must stimulate the evil passions of both combatants.

From the London News.

The defeat of the North shuts the door to compromise or to acquiescence on any terms the South can offer. The Union is bound to conquer now. The spirit of New-England and the Northwest will rise to the occasion; and we of the old race, tried and strengthened by many reverses, shall not be surprised if our kinsmen never rest until they have turned defeat into victory.

From the London Telegraph.

The battle of Bull Run was a battle which, if second to Magenta or to Solferino in actual slaughter, was marked with more envenomed hostility. The dominant feeling in England in this unhappy quarrel is one of unfeigned and bitter sorrow. If Americans labor for one moment under the impression that the successes or reverses of one or of the other section of the combatants will awaken anything like partisan feeling in this country, they are most grievously mistaken.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Santiago de Cuba, from St. Jago de Cuba—Joaquin Barait, Diego de Moyor, Antonio Gire, Juan Baleeas, Jose Barrera, E. D'Espaigne, lady, 2 children and servant, G. Adams and 2 sons, A. Carreoso, M. Ocampinero, A. Fruta, F. Cabe, J. Rufast, J. Riera, J. N. Fujol, G. Jerrer, J. E. Causse, E. Battle, A. Vincent and lady, M. Musteller, Pablo Musteller, Misses Isabel Ferrer, Anna Ferrer, Anna Scanlon, C. Hervija, Nicholas Adan, E. W. Wilch, J. Bayman, T. Peon, B. Zizen, M. Z. Chamo, J. Fernander, Thos. J. Fales, Adolf Jesser and lady, H. Cahusac, J. Ronge, M. Saines, D. S. Zanetti, J. R. Kern, Miss Elena Zapricbl, Miss C. Mangas, Mrs. N. F. Caramajon and daughter, Miss Joanna Walsh O'Callaghan, G. Bradford and sons, J. C. Fisher, Robert Murrays, Jos. Fox, Archibald Wilson, Robert Dandye, Sidney Smith, Pedro Bigil, Mr. Cole, Mr. Kooken, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Tinion Valdes.

AUG. 19—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen*—Amalia Roland, Wm. Herrmann, Andreas Voss and lady, Chas. Luling and family, G. A. Hiller and family, Carl Klockgeta, Capt. McKinnon and son, David Duffy, G. C. W. Gammage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 15 | Sun sets.... 6 53 | Moon rises .... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 18 | Gov. Island. 8 07 | Hell Gate .... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 19

Cleared.

Steamships Royal Bride, (Br.,) Smith, Bristol, Howland & Aspinwall; E. Saler, Emerson, Truxillo.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships David Barrow, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; W. Chamberlin, Jennings, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Nereide, (Prus.,) Freymouth, Plymouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Washington, White, Baltimore; Bosselman, Voss, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Victoria, Brusch, Aux Cayes, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Maggie, Cristich, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.; Margaret, Finley, Londonderry, Jackson & Neill; Algonquin, Emery, Shanghai, Harbeck & Co.

Schooners St. George, Penniston, Demerara; Elizabeth Jane, Anderson, St. Kitts, Smith, Jones & Co.; Dasher, Smith, St. John, A. Smithers; Dart, Palmer, Stamford; Flash, (Br.,) Wark, Nassau, E. L. Peret & Co.

Arrived.

U.S. steam transport Thomas Swann, Layfield, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast, to C. H. Williams.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen 4th inst. and Southampton 7th, with mdse. and 238 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Brings $100,000 in specie. 12th inst., lat. 50 10, lon. 21, spoke English ship Rajagopaul. [illegible] 17th, lat. 43 17, lon. 59 14, exchanged signals with a steamship, supposed to be of the Cunard line. 19th, at 8 A. M., passed steamship Fulton, hence for Havre. The B. experienced some heavy N. W. gales.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Cheesman, St. Jago de Cuba Aug. 10, and Havana the 14th, at 12 M., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. de Mier. At 4 P. M. on the 16th, experienced a heavy squall with rain, which in two hours increased to a hurricane, first from N. W. to N. E. and E. N. E. from 4 to A. M. gale still increasing, and heavy sea, the barometer at 29 3-10; at 9 A. M. was struck by a sea which carried away the light work of the paddle boxes; the gale continued more or less for three ds.; 8 P. M. 15th, passed the Great Isaacs.

French war steamer Catinet, Fabre, Halifax 16th inst.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Christofer, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer T. W. Broom, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Alice, Chase, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship E. Z., Hodges, Cork July 1, in ballast, to Zerega & Co. Aug. 10, lat. 41 15, lon. 61, exchanged colors with a black bark, bound E., showing a blue burgee with red border; could not make out his name. The E. Z. has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Abbyla, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Young, Cay Frances, Cuba, Aug. 1, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with Br. brig James Stewart for Boston, and Br. bark Victoria, for Falmouth. Aug. 4, off the Isaacs, saw an English sloop-of-war, cruising about the Gulf, under steam. Has been 8 ds. N. of Barnegat with N. E. gales; was driven back to Cape May; lost sails, &c.

Bark Kanawha, Swinnerton, Grand Turk 20 ds., with salt to Darrell & Co. Has had some very heavy weather, split sails, &c. Aug. 5, lat. 32, lon. 73, spoke brig Frances Jane, of and from Baltimore for the West Indies, who reported having spoken a privateer the day previous; did not mention her name.

Bark T. B. Bartram, Nichols, Sunderland 50 ds., via New-Haven, with coal to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has had westerly weather the whole passage.

Bark S. W. Pike, (of Bath,) Noyes, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Ina, (of Eastport,) Benson, Zaza 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Been 4 ds. N. of Delaware, becalmed.

Brig Soska, (Danish,) Lichtenburg, Santos June 30, with coffee to order.

Schr. Hannibal, (of Bangor,) Wentworth, Baracoa, Guadaloupe, 17 ds., in ballast, to R. P. Buck & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather, broke main-boom, split mainsail, &c. 14th inst., off Cape May, saw schr. Gen. Hersey, from Philadelphia for an Eastern port; had sprung a leak in the gale of the 13th, and sunk in 25 fathoms water. The crew were taken off by schr. F. Warren, from Bangor, and taken into Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Conway, Poughkeepsie, with iron for Pembroke.

Schr. Richard Borden, Arnold, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wentworth, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 17 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Samuel Colt, (3-masted,) Mitchell, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Jones, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Express, Wentworth, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Medford, Gullifer, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Atlantic Dock Co.

Schr. Ringgold, Crowell, Albany, with mdse., for Newburyport.

Schr. Louisville, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with stone.

Schr. Louisa, Hallett, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Acklan, Ray, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. George L. Lamphear, Snow, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Alpine, Bray, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Lion, Furbish, Rockland, with lime.

WIND—During the day from N. to S., and light.

Below.

The pilot boat Ezra Nye, No. 2, boarded, 16th inst., off Gay Head, bark Hannah Thornton, Tarr, 63 ds. from Shields for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamtug Achilles left last evening for Hampton Roads, to tow the ship Fair Wind to this port. She has got a steam-pump on board.

BALTIMORE, Aug 17.—The ship Fair Wind is at anchor inside of Cape Henry, leaking badly and crew worn out and sick. A gang of men have been sent down to pump and keep her free; three carpenters have also gone down to fix her broken rudder in such a way as she can be made manageable.

Spoken, &c.

Ariel—bark, 131 ds. from Zanzibar for Boston, Aug. 16, off Gay Head.—(By pilot boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.)

Annie Logan—bark, bound E., exchanged signals with, July 21, lat. 45 15, lon. [illegible]

A. D. Scudder—schr., of Provincetown, anchored, with 20,000 fish, July 28, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible]

Carolina—(Old.) brig, from Hamburg for St. Thomas, July 28, lat. 20, lon. [illegible]

J. F. Ward—Br. brig, from London for Coquimbo, July 16, lat. 2 N., lon. 32 W.

Margaret Evans—ship, [illegible] for London, exchanged signals with, Aug. 7, lat. [illegible], lon. 57 20.

New World—ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, July 25, lat. [illegible], lon. 43 15.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, July 27, bark Brothers, for New York in 2 ds.; brig Elon Bradbury, for do. do.; the captains of both the above vessels were sick.

At Cay Frances, Cuba, Aug. 1, bark Mary Bentley, Bentley, and Br. brig Stately.

At Santos, June 30, bark "Juermana," for the East Indies.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3093. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

Prompt Measures of the Government to Insure Safety.

Additional Orders Regarding the New Levies.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Prompt Action Required to Suppress Rebel Movements.

Gen. Price's Army Occupying the Principal Towns.

Two Brisk Skirmishes Near Charleston.

GEN. SIEGEL IN ST. LOUIS.

Proceedings of the Western Virginia Convention.

Passage of the Ordinance Establishing a New State.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN NEW-MEXICO.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The arrest of BUTLER, READ and others, in Philadelphia, is only the first manifestation of a purpose which the Government has long entertained, but which has been delayed with a view of obtaining accumulative evidence. For some time past the Government has been satisfied that the rebels were receiving aid, comfort and advice from prominent men at the North, who all the while professed to be warmly in sympathy with the United States. Though there was positive information of this, the parties implicated were not arrested, because the Government desired to know the full extent of the treachery, and to have evidence of all its manifestations. By keeping a strict surveillance over the correspondence, supposed by the parties to be passing directly to the hands of the rebels to whom the letters were addressed, the authorities have ascertained all that it was desirable to know. While it damns a few beyond recall, it affords also satisfactory testimony that the defection of Northern men is much less than expected, and that a small number of prominent leaders being placed in confinement, the disaffection will be healed. When all the arrests are made, the public will be surprised at some men appearing as traitors, and still more surprised that they should have committed to paper the evidence of their own guilt.

STAID UP ALL NIGHT.

You will hardly credit that many of the rebel residents of Washington remained up all last night, waiting for the attack of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD. Such was the fact, and they were very much disappointed this morning at the non-appearance of those gentlemen on the opposite side.

MORE REBEL PRISONERS.

Lieut. TOMPKINS, with a troop of cavalry, left this city on Sunday evening, and returned this morning, after a scout down the river on the Maryland shore of the Potomac. When the Lieutenant returned, he added thirteen to the assortment of rebels we had before at the jail.

GOING TO EUROPE.

Capt. ALEXANDER H. SCHULTZ sails from New-York to-morrow for Europe. He is intrusted with an important mission to the posts of England and France, and will be absent for two months.

GONE TO PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. THOS. A. SCOTT, the Assistant Secretary of War, left Washington this afternoon on a brief visit to Pennsylvania.

FOR THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *Baltimore* left the Navy-yard last night for the river below. She took with her two hundred Marines, under command of Major REYNOLDS, and four cutters, each mounted with one 12-pound howitzer and manned by fifteen sailors. The cutters, with their crews and the Marines, are to be left with the fleet at Aquia Creek.

A GOVERNMENT STORE-HOUSE.

The Government is having a large store-house constructed on the western side of the track, near the dépôt. It is to be used for the storage of all kinds of Government freight.

GREAT NUMBERS OF TROOPS.

Preparations are being made for the reception of immense bodies of troops this and the coming week.

FALSE REPORT.

It was currently reported in Baltimore, yesterday, and so published in the *Exchange* of this morning, that Capt. GRIFFIN'S Company of the Fifth Artillery, who did such effective service at Bull Run, had deserted and gone over to the rebels. It is needless to say that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement. GRIFFIN'S Battery is stationed in this city, under command of the Provost Marshal, and no more loyal officers or men are to be found in the service.

COL. MILES' CASE.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. MILES, which has been sitting for several days at Alexandria, adjourned on Monday to the 15th of Sept. In the meantime, Col. MILES has been granted a furlough to go where he pleases, and it is probable he will visit the sea side for his health. The testimony in his defence will be heard on the re-assembling of the Court.

RELEASED.

Of the Seventy-ninth who were in custody in the guard-house, mostly on charge of mutiny, yesterday, twenty-eight were released, it being satisfactorily shown that there was no ground of suspecting them of being guilty of the charge. Forty-four now remain in custody.

GEN. ANDERSON.

Brig.-Gen. ANDERSON leaves for his department in a day or two. Only Capt. GREEN, as Assistant Adjutant-General, as yet has been appointed on his staff. Brig.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, GEORGE W. THOMAS and H. A. BURNSIDE will hold commands under him.

REFUSED TO TAKE THE OATH.

The refusal of Mayor BERRET, of this city, to take the oath of fealty yesterday, as one of the Board of Police Commissioners, has awakened some anxiety among the Union residents. He is a man who would strictly regard such an obligation, and hence his refusal is construed as evidencing more of secession sentiment than the Mayor has heretofore been supposed to entertain.

DECLINED.

GEORGE W. PECK, editor of the Auburn *Advertiser*, has declined the appointment of Consul to Porto Rico. Aspirants for the vacancy must speak quick.

Senator WILSON, from Massachusetts, returned to Washington to-day.

TROOPS FROM INDIANA.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, who is in this city, assures the Government that he will have seventeen additional regiments in the field within six weeks.

Pennsylvania has put six thousand five hundred men *en route* for the various Armies since the receipt of Secretary CAMERON'S order on Sunday last.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

WM. GIFFORD WEST, late of the United States Navy and attached to the Coast Survey, committed suicide at the National Hotel in this city, this morning. The deceased was a son of Capt. WEST, of New-Rochelle. He went to the theatre last night, with a friend named CROWLEY, with whom he returned to the hotel, and took a glass. CROWLEY proposed to go and have some supper, but WEST declined, at the same time inviting CROWLEY to go up and sleep with him. CROWLEY went to supper, and WEST went to his room. He must have occupied some time writing letters, five or six being found on his table addressed to various persons. One to Prof. BACHE, requested that gentleman to forward the others, in one letter, to Mr. CROWLEY. He says: "Adieu, dear friend—pray for me. I die broken-hearted." The deceased must have prepared deliberately for death. He had dressed his hair, whiskers and mouth the with great care, and had put on clean linen after he had completed writing his letter. He had also tied a lock of his wife's hair around his neck. When found he was stretched at length on the bed, lying on his back, with his hands clasping a portrait of his wife. He had taken a large quantity of laudanum—no less than four empty half-ounce vials being found in his room. He must have died after 9 o'clock, as he was heard to groan about that time, by those occupying the adjoining room. His acquaintances here cannot account for the act.

DESERTERS FROM THE REBELS.

Three deserters from the rebels are now in the guard-house. Their names are AMANDUS VAN HOUCHE, a Swede; JAMES ROGERS, an Englishman, and ANDREW PETERSON, a Belgian. They are all seamen, and arrived in New-Orleans before the blockade, in American vessels. They were pressed into the rebel service, and were privates in the notorious Polish Regiment. While on their way to Virginia, they designedly left the train, and traveled two days on foot to Bristol, Tennessee, and on representing that they had been accidentally left behind, they were forwarded to Richmond on the Express train, and arrived there in advance of their regiment. Without any difficulty they made their way out of Richmond, and they followed the Railroad track to Fredericksburgh. Thence they walked to near Aquia Creek, and deflecting to the Potomac, they stole a boat and rowed up to six miles below Fort Washington, where they hailed a schooner going to Alexandria, and were taken on board. They proceeded to Gen. FRANKLIN'S Head-quarters, and this morning were sent to the city. They state that there are from eight to ten regiments at Richmond, but only one at Fredericksburgh, though there is a large camp at a distance back of the city. They state that the fare of the rebel soldiers is very hard, that no pay is given them, and that great dissatisfaction exists. The men were dressed in their seamen's clothes, they never having had any other uniform. They are unable to state anything as to any fortifications at Richmond and Fredericksburgh, further than that they saw none.

Letters from Manassas to parties in the city state that reinforcements have been received at that point from South Carolina and Georgia. The latter State had sent the greatest number, to replace the regiments which were so badly cut up at Bull Run.

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

The following dispatch, regarding the Fourth Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, has been sent to Lieut. HAYNER, in charge of the recruiting service:

HEAD-QUARTERS DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 38.—Special Order, No. 38, of this date, from these Head-quarters, directing Col. JAMES FAIRMAN, of the Second Fire Zouaves, New-York Volunteers, to proceed to Camp Scott, Staten Island, New-York Harbor, and conduct to this city seven companies of that regiment, is hereby revoked.

By command of MAJ.-GEN. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The following order was to-day issued from the Adjutant-General's Office:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1861.

Officers, who have not been mustered into the service, have power to enroll men, but are not competent to muster them under the provisions of General Orders No. 58, current series, from the War Department. In this case the muster must be made by the same officer, either volunteer or regular, already in the service, and the oath must be administered by a civil officer, or an officer of the regular Army, preferably the latter.

In mustering companies, the original muster in rolls will be retained at the company rendezvous, upon which the names of the members will be enrolled as they present themselves. As they are mustered, they will be sent to the commanding officers of the camps of rendezvous, with a descriptive list, stating name, date of enrollment and muster, the officer by whom mustered, the company and regiment to which they belong, and whether they have or have not taken the oath of allegiance presented for those entering the service, and such other information as may be necessary or useful in the case.

Necessary subsistence will be procured upon returns signed by the mustering officer.

When one-half of a company has been mustered into the service, the first lieutenant thereof can be mustered in, and when the organization of the company is completed, the captain and second lieutenant can be so mustered.

When the men of a company have been mustered by more than one officer, the fact must be stated on the muster-roll opposite their names by whom mustered, which rolls must be signed by each officer.

Field and Staff Officers can be mustered into the service upon the completion of the organization of regiments or companies, as follows:

Colonel—the entire regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel—four companies.
Major—six companies.
Chaplain, Surgeon, Adjutant, Quartermaster and Assistant-Surgeon—the entire regiment.

The cost of transportation of troops from the place of muster to the place of rendezvous will be paid for as directed in General Orders No. 58, current series from this office, from the appropriation for collecting, drilling and organizing the volunteers.

Quartermasters at the camps of rendezvous will make requisitions upon the Adjutant-General for the funds necessary for this purpose.

All officers charged with disbursements of funds appropriated, under the act mentioned, will forward to this office a monthly summary, statements and accounts current with vouchers, in the manner prescribed for the general recruiting service.

As much is said about the attitude of European Powers threatening the blockade, after special inquiry at the State Department, there is authority for saying that in the instance when the *Niagara* was off the station of Charleston for twenty-four hours, Lord LYONS brought the subject to the notice of the United States Government. With that exception, which happened twelve weeks ago, no foreign Government has expressed a word of discontent to this Government concerning the blockade. On the contrary, it is universally respected by foreign Governments, although some of their subjects are very active endeavoring to evade the blockade, and very clamorous against it.

It is considered that the most effective means of checking the designs of the enemy in Washington, is to have a military force adequate for all possible contingencies. This is soon to be supplied. The earnest measures of the Administration to this end have already produced here the most happy effect and afford reassurance of the safety of the Capital depending on the patriotic responses of the North.

The gun-boats building in Maine are to be named *Katahdin, Aroostock, Penobscot* and *Kineo*. Those in Massachusetts—*Marblehead, Sagamore, Chocura* and *Huron*. In Connecticut—*Owasco, Kenawhat* and *Cayuga*. In New-York—*Unadilla, Ottawa, Pembina, Seneca, Chippewa* and *Winona*. In Pennsylvania—*Itasca, Scuto* and *Wissahiccon*. In Delaware—*Jahoma*. At Baltimore—*Pinola*.

STOFFORD, TILLSTON & Co., who have two steamers running between New-York and Key West and Havana, have proposed to subsist one officer and 15 men on board each vessel, to be furnished with the proper armament, and clothed with authority to capture privateers. The Secretary of the Navy has accorded to the proposition.

The engineer appointed to examine vessels on the Western waters, with a view to their purchase for Government uses, has just returned and made his report to the Navy Department.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* will leave New-York on the 23d with fresh supplies and provisions to the vessels now performing blockading service. She will also take the letters to them, previously sent to the Naval Lyceum, at Brooklyn, for that purpose. It is ascertained at the Navy Department that good classes of men are offering at New-York and Boston to command the purchased vessels authorized to be added to the service. They are undergoing examination.

The inlets of North Carolina, it is suspected, are not the only ones on the Southern coast to be obstructed by the sinking of old hulks filled with stones. Those who imagine that the Navy Department is not vigorously at work will have occasion to change their opinion, as vast results will be soon apparent.

F. G. WEST, who registered himself as attached to the Navy, from New-York, committed suicide to-day by taking laudanum. He was employed in the Coast Survey.

Senator WILSON has received authority to raise a regiment in Massachusetts, with a battery of flying artillery attached, and will leave Washington immediately to organize it.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

RUMORS OF AN INTENDED ATTACK BY THE REBELS—GEN. McCLELLAN'S PLANS—THE NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 18.

The Capital is filled with rumors of an attack by the enemy upon our lines, with the view to a demonstration upon the city itself. Rumor, here, is always the first source of general knowledge at any time, and, in the ratio of the intensity of public feeling growing out of the city being close to the seat of war, and it being a point the possession of which is of value to one or the other of the contending parties, does the wildness of Rumor's proportions increase. As the military councils are coy in speaking of their movements, the correspondent is only able, with all his industry, to learn homœopathic facts upon which to base allopathic conclusions; and I am led to conclude, from the result of inquiry, that what everybody says has some foundation in truth. Delays to the rebels are dangerous. What they would most prefer is another movement against them by the Government forces. But the plan of the campaign under Gen. McCLELLAN'S command has been changed, and, to reinaugurate offensive operations, the artillery arm of the service is being vastly strengthened, and, until everything is complete, no movement on our part will be commenced; while, in the meantime, the greatest activity in preparation is prevailing, with renewed spirit, now that the moneyed interests of the nation have so promptly responded to the call for means, the rebel troops are more and more demoralized. Though there may be a unity of feeling in their ranks, as regards the character of the war, yet there is a point of self-sacrifice beyond which even a homogeneous Army will not go. Until recently there is no pretence that the rebel soldiers have been paid, and statements were that the greatest dissatisfaction existed among them. From several sources I learn that recently the troops at Manassas were paid some money—how much I cannot say. Letters from rebel officers to their friends in Washington represent money as abundant in the rebel camps. This, however, is improbable. But a gentleman who was at Manassas, and escaped recently, states that nearly every soldier had from three to five dollars in specie. The truth probably would not sustain any more favorable state of facts to the rebel finances than that a few dollars had, under the most urgent necessity, been given to each soldier, as a sop to prevent the utter dissolution of the Army. That the rebel soldiers are rapidly becoming shoeless, is the testimony alike of private correspondence received here, and of returned prisoners and deserters from the rebel ranks. Hence, each day's delay makes the rebel cause more desperate, while it only increases the efficiency and numbers of our own troops.

The talk is, that the attack, if made, will be at or below Alexandria—perhaps a feint against that point, while the real movement will be by the main body crossing the Potomac below, and then marching north upon the city. Letters from Manassas speak of an attack in or about Baltimore, at the same time to interfere with the movement of our troops. I have no doubt of the existence of some such plan, but I apprehend that the reconnoissances which the rebels make will satisfy them that to attempt an attack will be quite as fatal as to await our movements.

The consolidation of the Departments of North-eastern Virginia and Washington under Gen. McCLELLAN, deprived Gen. MANSFIELD of his command. Hence the issuing of passes was transferred to the office of Gen. PORTER, the Provost Marshal. His aide, Lieut. BACHE, has assigned to him the onerous duties which Capt. DRAKE DEKAY has so long and so well performed. Capt. DEKAY'S colossal signature is no longer of service in passing visitors and others beyond our lines on this side and across the bridge into our camps on the other. His passes are treasured up as mementoes of the war, and as such they possess a marketable value in cash. I inclose with this a sample that you may see to what terrific length chirography may be carried. U.

THE NEW ORDER FOR RECEIVING VOLUNTEERS—ITS PURPOSE AND EFFECT—UNITY OF ACTION—INDIVIDUALITY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—UNLIMITED RESOURCES OF THE NEW COMMANDERS—WHAT IS GIVEN THEM AND WHAT IS EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

The order issued yesterday from the War Department, and the substance of which I telegraphed to the TIMES, will naturally attract the attention of the public, as indicating, perhaps, some fears on the part of the Government that the power at its disposal is inadequate to the demands or immediate wants of the service. But to military men, and those familiar with the routine of enlistment, it will be hailed as the precursor of the coming reign of common sense and practical knowledge.

The new order forbodes no trouble, and is the cause of no alarm, except to the rumor-magnifiers of the Washington hotels. In reality, it says that the Government hereafter ignores the formulas, cuts through coils of red tape, and, discarding State organizations and State circumlocution, comes face to face with the volunteer, and gives him immediately that sustenance and support which his patriotism deserves. It says to the volunteer that from the day of his enlistment, he shall be the child of the Government, and fed, clothed and armed at its expense. That without waiting for the completion of a regiment, or even of a company, he shall be fully equipped for the field, and afforded opportunity for instruction.

Another good effect of this order will be that it leaves officers at liberty to drill and perfect their men, and does not force a Captain to neglect that essential for the purpose of securing a place in a regiment. Any man in whom eighty or a hundred men have confidence that he is competent to lead them, may at once take up his line of march—without waiting for the inspections of militia staff officers, the details of Commissaries, or the stealings of Quartermasters. Indeed, he can come to Washington with his company without so much as the sanction of His Excellency the Governor, and without even paying tribute to any go-between.

It is in the desire to lop off at a single blow the intermeddling army of jobbers, that have stood between the Government and the patriotism of the people that has induced this general order, and not any immediate fear of the willingness or ability of the people to sustain the National honor. There has never been any lack of numbers, for more have applied than have been accepted; but there has, from the beginning, been a barrier of forms and ceremonies that seemed insurmountable, and which was insurmountable by the great mass of those who earnestly desired to serve the country in its hour of peril. With one blow the President has swept away these obstructions, and made the approach to the field of honor and of glory open and free to all.

This is, however, but one of the great innovations which the President has made. He is daily growing up to the altitude of his position, and with every hour learns more and more to comprehend his duties and his responsibilities. He is learning, and learning fast, that place and power involves responsibility,—that power is given him to be exercised by himself: and that as he is responsible so he must direct. Gradually he is comprehending that a Cabinet should execute what its head directs, and not direct what its head should execute.

Another fact, and one which will give courage to the nation. We are to have no more of dull, dreary routine. The destinies of the Army are to be put in the hands of those who have the youth, the energy, the competence to command men, and the genius to win victories—of men who have incentives to action, and who will be left unhammeled by the exploded theories of a past century. We are to have no more of the "rules, science and strategy" that doled out but forty-nine pieces of artillery, ill-served with ammunition, to the Army that was to encounter the hidden batteries of Bull Run—while it left an arsenal at Washington filled with cannon, and a yard piled with projectiles. We are to have no more of the tactics of 1812, but a campaign of 1861—an Army which in its strength typifies the nation, supplied with the weapons and munitions which practice and common sense teach us are essentials to success. This, too, has President LINCOLN determined. And he has done more. He has told McCLELLAN, and FREMONT, and BANKS, and ANDERSON, and all others in whom he has vested command, that they shall be judged by their fruits—that neither President nor Cabinet, nor superior rank shall reap the fruits of their labors. He has pledged himself to stand as a barrier to shield them from the jealousies of those over them, and he will. He has also pledged them that they shall have what is essential to success—to the extent of the resources of the country—and I know he is laboring faithfully to fulfill that pledge. LEO.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

UNITED STATES TROOPS SURRENDERED TO THE TEXANS.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, Aug. 19.

The Santa Fé mail and Canon City Express arrived here last evening, three days ahead of time, bringing dates from Santa Fé to the 5th inst., and Canon City to the 9th inst.

A report reached Sante Fé two days before the mail left, that Major LYND, of the Seventh Infantry, United States Army, in command of about 500 Nationals, surrendered to the Texas troops, 3,000 in number, without firing a shot. Maj. LYND abandoned Fort Fillmore on the 26th ult., and marched toward Fort Staunton, 18 miles from Fort Fillmore. He surrendered his whole command to the Texas troops.

It is believed in Santa Fé that the Texans have also taken the stock and coaches belonging to the Santa Fé and El Paso Mail Company, as their coach failed to arrive in Santa Fé.

On the 3d inst. an engagement took place at Mesilla, between a body of National troops and 700 Confederates, under command of Capt. BAYLOR. Capt. McNIELT and Lieut. BROOKS of the National Army were wounded in the engagement. Twelve of the Confederates were killed. Night put an end to the engagement.

The Texans were remaining in Mesilla and the National forces going to Fort Fillmore, about 100 miles distant. Considerable fears were entertained for the safety of Fort Union, and the commanding officer of that point was having it fortified and intrenched.

Col. LORING, formerly of the United States Army, is said to be in command of a body of Texas Rangers.

The weather on the plains was very warm, and buffalo were in abundance in many places. The mail party found it difficult to get through the large herds, which covered the woods and plains.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Information has reached here that Warsaw, Bolivar and Ocalo, points in the Southwest, have been occupied by portions of the army of Gen. PRICE.

Information has also been received that the Secessionists, under Col. STAPLES, have gathered in considerable force in Pettis and Johnson Counties, and have taken military possession of Warrensburgh, Johnson Georgetown and Sedlia, in Pettis County.

Squads and companies of men are constantly leaving the northern Counties, and pushing southward to join the State forces.

Much excitement exists among the people west of here, and many of them are leaving their homes.

It is stated that Col. STAPLES can concentrate a force of three thousand men, and will cooperate in a movement upon this city. Should one be determined upon we have about thirty-five hundred troops here now, which force, doubtless, will be considerably augmented in a few days.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. PRICE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The following proclamation, issued at Springfield, has been received here:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Army under my command has been organized under the laws of the State, for the protection of your homes and firesides, and for the maintenance of the rights, dignity and honor of Missouri. But it is kept in the field for these purposes alone, and to aid in accomplishing them, our gallant Southern brethren have come into our State with these. We have just achieved a glorious victory over the foe and scattered far and wide the appointed Army which the usurper at Washington has been more than six months gathering for your subjugation and enslavement. This victory frees a large portion of the State from the power of the invaders, and restores it to the protection of its army. It consequently becomes my duty to assure you that it is my firm determination to protect every peaceable and law-abiding citizen in the full enjoyment of all his rights, whatever may have been his sympathies in the present unhappy struggle, if he has not taken an active part in the cruel warfare which has been waged against the good people of this State by the ruthless enemies whom we had just defeated. I therefore invite all good citizens to return to their homes and the practice of their ordinary avocations, with the full assurance that they, their families, their homes and their property shall be carefully protected.

I, at the same time, warn all evil-disposed persons who may support the usurpations of any one claiming to be provisional or temporary Governor of Missouri, or who shall in any other way give aid or comfort to the enemy, that they will be held as enemies, and treated accordingly.

(Signed) STERLING PRICE,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding, Missouri State Guard.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGES OF THE REBELS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, August 20.

A train arrived here this morning from Syracuse, having on board twenty-five passengers and two hundred and fifty United States soldiers. When the train was near Lookout Station, about thirty shots were fired into it from behind a wood pile and bush skirting the road, killing one of the soldiers and wounding six others, one of them fatally. One Secessionist was killed. The train was stopped half a mile beyond the point where the attack was made, and two hundred soldiers put off and sent in pursuit of the miscreants.

Guerilla parties are scouring the counties west of here, seizing property and arresting prominent citizens.

BRISK SKIRMISHING IN MISSOURI.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

A battle took place last night at 12 o'clock at Charleston, between the National forces, about 250 strong, consisting of the Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, under command of Col. DOUGHERTY, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. RANSON, of the Eleventh Illinois Regiment. The rebel force was estimated at 600 to 700 men, and commanded by Col. HUNTER, of JEFF THOMPSON'S army.

The National force was victorious, completely routing the rebels, killing 40, and taking 17 prisoners.

The loss on our side was one killed, viz.: WM P. SHARP, of Company A.

Among the wounded are Col. DOUGHERTY, slightly; Lieut.-Col. RANSOM, shot in the shoulder, not serious; Capt. JOHNSON, Company A, shot in the leg; GEORGE A. PRATT, slightly wounded in the arm. The wounded are all doing well.

Capt. HALEMAN, with 50 mounted men, left Bird's Point at about 6 o'clock last evening for Charleston, to join the forces under Col. DOUGHERTY, but failed to form a junction with them. They met a party of rebels about 100 strong and gave them battle, killing two and taking 33 prisoners, and also captured 35 horses, without the loss of a man.

TOWN OF COMMERCE RETAKEN.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The town of Commerce, Missouri, 40 miles above Cairo, which was taken, and a battery planted by the Secessionists, was retaken last night by 500 troops sent down from Cape Garardeau, by order of Gen. FREMONT. The rebels made no stand, but retreated, with their battery, on the approach of our troops. Their force was about 150 infantry and the same number of cavalry.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

A WEEK OF EXCITEMENTS—THE LATE BATTLE, AND THE REASON WHY IT WAS FOUGHT—GEN. SIEGEL'S SAFETY—ANOTHER MILITARY MOVEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

This has been a week of excitements! Troops have been pouring in and departing every day and night in countless numbers, and the restless activity displayed in the head-quarters of Gen. FREMONT creates astonishment and admiration. His is, indeed, a mind of the highest order, eminently adapted both to organize and act. His energy has saved Missouri at a time when fifty thousand rebels, led by PILLOW in the East and McCULLOCH in the West, threatened the State with certain destruction. A week ago, as your readers know, Gen. LYON was encamped at Springfield with but seven thousand men, and a great part of them three months' volunteers, whose term of service had already expired, or was about to expire in a few days. At a distance of scarcely fifteen miles from his camp, McCULLOCH was watching his movements with a well-organized army of twenty-two thousand; and awaited the favorable opportunity for surrounding our forces and cutting off their communication with Rolla and St. Louis. JEFF. THOMPSON and Gen. HARDEE, with part of PILLOW'S forces, could at any moment leave off threatening Cape Girardeau and marching upon Rolla, accomplish the same result. LYON'S small Army would then be crushed, and the road to Jefferson City opened to the enemy. It was very important for LYON to hold Springfield, but with his little Army this was impossible. He sent off dispatch after dispatch to Washington, imploring reinforcements, but in vain. Mr. CAMERON positively refused. Driven to despair by the prospect of a shameful retreat, evacuating Springfield and abandoning all the many true and noble-hearted Union men of that section of the country, who had rendered him so many important services and were willing to shed their last drop of blood at his side, to the fury of an exasperated enemy, he resolved to make one last, grand, desperate effort to redeem a position rendered untenable by the refusal of the Government to send him assistance. It was the resolve of despair, but it resulted in imperishable glory. And though his own life and the lives of over four hundred of his soldiers paid the price of the victory, it was not too dearly achieved, when the disgrace is considered, a retreat without a victory would have brought upon our arms. We have as yet no reliable details of the battle—a rough outline of which was sent by the telegraph. It is enough to know that all our troops fought like heroes—the Missourians, those from Kansas, and the brave fellows from Iowa. Not more than fifty-five hundred of our forces were engaged in the conflict, while the enemy's numbered twenty-two thousand. Our loss is, as near as can be estimated, four hundred and forty; how many were killed on the other side, it is impossible to say. But we won the victory; and a far greater victory yet was won by our retreat. The greatest anxiety prevailed in our city when the news came that Gen. SIEGEL intended to retreat upon Rolla. No one fancied it possible. How retreat in the face of a foe so superior to our forces in number, over a distance of some eighty miles, with all the immense amount of baggage, ammunition, cannons, &c.? Most of the transportation wagons had to be emptied, to make room for the wounded. When Gen. SIEGEL decided to leave Springfield, a large number of the inhabitants of that place shut up their houses and stores, packed together a few necessary things and valuables, and followed the train, extending over five miles along the road to Rolla. Every farm-house and village they passed increased the number of the fugitives. And yet, the enemy had received so severe a blow in the battle on the previous day that a pursuit was not thought of, and Gen. SIEGEL reached Rolla on Wednesday in perfect safety. Gen. LYON'S body was carefully put in a metallic coffin and brought along. This evening's train will probably bring the fallen hero's corpse to St. Louis, where he will receive a funeral such as this city has never yet seen. The day after the news of the battle became public here, Gen. FREMONT proclaimed the long looked for martial law. The Chief of Police, BROWNLEE, was immediately arrested, and is now held in close confinement at the Arsenal. He was known to be a violent Secessionist, but Gov. GAMBLE had not the courage to discharge him. Major McKINSTRY has been appointed Provost-Marshal. The orders issued by him are very mild. Carrying concealed weapons is prohibited on the severest penalties; likewise the selling or giving away of arms, without an order of the Marshal. In all other respects affairs remain as they have been, and the law is still administered by the Government and executed by the Police. The three rabid secession sheets, mentioned in my last, have been suppressed, to the great disgust of the newsboys. All this has passed off so quietly, that nobody became aware of it, until the facts were published in the papers. Great vigilance is exercised in arresting well-known Secessionists; but it is all done in a quiet and secret manner, so that we have not had even the slightest disturbance. Truly admirable is the zeal displayed by our citizens, since the first report of the battle was published. All rush to arms, for everyone now feels the danger, and wishes to be prepared to sell his life as dearly as possible. The critical position of St. Louis is fully appreciated by our citizens, but the determination exists to defend it to the last man. The Home Guards have all been called in, and as their three months' term has now expired, Gen. FREMONT has given orders for a reorganization of the whole corps. This was absolutely necessary, and was resolved upon in an interview held by the General with the Colonels of the five Home Guard regiments of our city. The new organization comprises five regiments of infantry, *with a reserve of two companies to each*, two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of light artillery. This addition of a small force of cavalry and artillery is a no less important and judicious alteration of the original plan, than the two companies of reserve to each regiment, which will make it far safer to spare the regiments for service in the interior. The reserve companies are only to do service when the other companies are on duty in the interior. They will not be obliged to do guard duty, and their hours of drill will be made to conform to their private and public position. Each company will elect its company officers, and these their field officers, and the Colonels will elect a Brigadier. The names of all the officers will be submitted to the General commanding for approval, and if any officers are wanting the Department will supply the deficiency. Each regiment will have a company of sharp-shooters, for which the best marksmen, and a company of pioneers, for which the best mechanics, will be selected. The reorganization will soon be completed, and then the Home Guards will again have an occasion to signalize their devotion to their "new fatherland." Gen. SIEGEL'S career of daring and heroism has so worked upon the feelings of the Germans throughout the country that it is proposed to form an entire German *Brigade* under his command. The Turners of this city have issued a call to all the Turners in the Union to send on recruits for a Turner regiment, to form a part of SIEGEL'S Brigade; the Fremont Regiment of Germans in New-York is also expected to join, a Swiss regiment now forming in our city is rapidly filling up for the same purpose, and large numbers of Germans from Iowa and Illinois are constantly arriving to enlist under SIEGEL'S name. A German regiment, now forming in Buffalo, and another one from Cincinnati, will probably tender their services shortly; indeed, the enthusiasm has spread all the way to California, where the Germans of 1848 have heard with delight of the battle of Carthage, and the hero of it, their old leader, FRANZ SIEGEL. In the meanwhile, Gen. FREMONT has at last forced the War Department to grant his demand for more regiments, and all the available forces of Illinois and Indiana are under orders to report to Gen. FREMONT at the earliest moment. Illinois troops have been pouring in all the past week, and after having been armed at the Arsenal, were as speedily ordered to the several points in the State most exposed to danger. These are Pilot Knob, the terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and Rolla, the terminus of the Pacific Railroad. Pilot Knob is situated in a deep, narrow valley, running north and south, and guarded at the entrance by a battery of four large Columbiads and a few smaller pieces of cannon. The little valley contains two other little villages, Ironton and Arcadia, each situated a few miles from the other. The roads leading to these places are bad, and considered impassable for artillery. Our forces in these three little places amount to six thousand men, as follows:

Ninth Missouri Volunteers, Col. Frederics.
Sixth Missouri Volunteers, Col. Bland.
First Nebraska Volunteers, Col. Thayer.
Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, Col. Grant.
Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, Col. Hecker.
Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, Col. Coler.

Col. GRANT has chief command. Gen. HARDEE is in the vicinity, with a force variously estimated at from five to ten thousand men, and an engagement is daily expected. The position of our troops is, however, an excellent one, and Gen. HARDEE will find it a hard task to drive them out of it. Should he succeed, St. Louis is directly threatened, and we must prepare for a hot defence. In anticipation of the worst, ten steamboats, out of employment in consequence of the stopping of all navigation, and lying at the lower wharf, below the Arsenal, were yesterday taken in tow by the Government fleet, and taken to the levee above the Arsenal, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

WHY THE PROCLAMATION WAS ISSUED.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

Nothing could have been more timely and appropriate than the order issued by the Secretary of War, on the suggestion of Major-Gen. McClellan, to assemble at this point all the regiments and all the skeletons of regiments now in the [illegible] States named. [illegible] part of the people among whom they were quartered. In the regular service a small as well as a large number of recruits can be sent forward according to the Army regulations. General McClellan has adopted in fact the same principle in regard to those who have volunteered for the war. He must not be misunderstood by this act to indicate that he regards Washington as in present peril. *Nothing could be further from the truth.* So active, so secret, and so extensive have been his defensive preparations in this quarter, as to leave no doubt that he will be able to repel any attack, come from whatever point it may. The Confederates recognize in him a sagacious and experienced military Captain, and they know that with Dix at Baltimore, and Banks on the upper Potomac, they have an overmatch for Johnston and Lee. That they are manœuvring to break our lines, is undoubtedly true, and, in order to effect this, they will resort to every expedient known to military science. While menacing one quarter, they really may intend to attack another. Relying upon the disloyalty of the population of Maryland, they hope to penetrate that State between Banks' column and the main body of McClellan's Army; but in the execution of such a design, the effective vigilance of our troops upon the north bank of the Potomac from Fort Washington to Harper's Ferry, promises for the rebels a disastrous defeat. No better opportunity for preparing our raw troops for the exigencies of a battle could be desired than those furnished at and near this point. We have a number of officers of the regular Army ready to take out of the hands of the militia Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels the duty of moulding our forces for the campaign; and when the regiments full or only partly filled, as the case may be, reach Washington, Gen. McClellan may find it necessary to dispense with certain of the commanders who may have looked forward to lead their men, on the ground that they are incompetent for the task.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

AFTER THE BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

ROLLA, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

All is military parade and bustle here at present. Two Illinois regiments—the Fourteenth, under Col. Palmer, and the Fifteenth, under Col. Turner,—arrived yesterday afternoon. They marched to-day for their camp, about four and a half miles west, to Pantsell's Spring, at the junction of the Little Piney and Big Beaver, where excellent water is found.

A paymaster arrived this morning, and a car has been occupied during the day as his Head-quarters. The soldiers have been perambulating the town since to get twenty-dollar gold pieces changed.

Of projected military movements, having this point as a basis of operations, I know but little, and would say still less. Working parties are grubbing up trees by the roots, between the two camps on the summit, for a new parade ground. Several wells are being sunk; one in Col. Wyman's camp has already been drilled to the depth of forty feet, through the solid lime rock.

Wagons containing familes of Union men, packed with what little they could bring along, are constantly coming in. The greatest consternation prevailed at Springfield previous to the departure of the Army. No conveyances could be had for love or money, and many of the Union men were forced to leave their families. It is supposed that about half of the former population have deserted the place. The latest news from that village was brought in this morning by a Mr. Ingraham, a Union clerk in a secession store. He left on Monday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock. Four regiments of rebel cavalry, under Rains, arrived in town on Sunday noon. A secession flag was hoisted on the old Court-house amid the noisy demonstrations of rebel joy. They have not yet interfered with our wounded in the hospitals. It was proclaimed that none would be molested but the Home Guards, who were particularly subjected to their resentment.

They purchased everything in the stores, paying any price demanded—in Confederate scrip. They were particularly anxious to get hold of anything in the shape of shoes, as some of their regiments were entirely barefoot. There was a general jail delivery of the prisoners, and Liday, a vile Secessionist and one of the prisoners, was appointed jailor.

Our informant learns that Martin McQuade, of Springfield, was killed in the rebel ranks in the battle of the 10th, and that Col. John A. Foster, of the same place, another Secessionist, was severely wounded in the thigh by a grape shot.

Mr. Ingraham and his party left Gen. Sigel Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, near Lebanon. He understood after he left Sigel's Army that the latter would take the Union road, a route that would bring him into Rolla by the Jefferson road.

My informant undertook to get to the battle-field Sunday morning, but was turned back by the pickets a few miles from Springfield.

Capt. Indest of Company A, Rifles, which acted as skirmishers under Sigel, arrived in town last evening, *en route* for St. Louis. The Captain was wounded in the upper part of his leg by an apparently small-sized bullet, which has not yet been extracted. He is on the way to town for surgical aid, and is burning to return and be in at the next fight. He suffers considerable annoyance from the wound. The Captain relates that Sigel's force reached the rear of the secession camp about daybreak, in time to hear Lyon's first cannon, and they plunged forward, taking the enemy completely by surprise. They mowed down the rebels, driving them from their camp, and, what is almost incredible, had not suffered the loss of a man after a sharp fight, lasting half an hour. Subsequently Sigel's cannon mowed down two columns of the enemy, piling them in heaps. The carnage was dreadful. Onward the Third and Fifth Regiment, with two or three pieces, continued to advance, driving the enemy on Lyon. Unfortunately they were subjected to a murderous cross fire on the Springfield road, near a prairie, the enemy playing fifteen or twenty pieces with telling effect on us. A perfect hail of grape and shell was poured in upon us.

A shot from their cannon killed five of our artillery-men, and shattered one of our pieces. We were about an hour trying to push back the enemy, and, having driven them about a mile and a half from the point where we first opened our fire, concluded to retire. The Captain's skirmishers captured fifty prisoners, thirty horses, and loaded two wagons with rifles, all of which were safely brought off. The news of Lyon's fall, and the return of the force operating under him to Springfield, was not learned by Sigel's men until the latter were on the road to the above place—showing how little is generally known during the heat of battle among the different corps of the operations of the other.

The manner in which Lieut.-Col. Bragg was captured I have from a person who had it from the mouth of Lieut. Beverly, of Company D, Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers, who was one of Lyon's body guard. Bragg rode up to twenty of the body guard, and mistaking them for Louisianians from their gray clothes, exclaimed, "What the —— are you doing here? What regiment do you belong to?" He was answered, "Illinois volunteers." Discovering his mistake, he was in the act of wheeling his horse, when Mr. Bragg was bagged by the Illinois boys as a penalty for his blunder.

Lieut. Beardsley, who came through as bearer of dispatches, was surprised by a couple of mounted Secessionists beyond Lebanon, on Monday last. The men attacked the Lieutenant, one on each side of him; the latter drawing his revolver, it was struck from his hand; grasping his sword, it became entangled. He thereupon drew his other revolver from the pommel of his saddle, and shot one of the men, who, falling forward on his saddle, exclaimed, "I'm shot!" A shot from the other rebel glanced across the Lieutenant's breast, when the wounded rebel, number one, recovering from the stunning effect of the wound, rode off, followed by his comrade, satisfied with their futile attempt.

Two deaths occurred in Col. Stevenson's camp. Corporal Kylt, of St. Louis, died yesterday, and private Robinson expired and was buried to-day.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Weather delightfully cool. Capt. Hawkins, of Company A, Seventh Regiment, was wounded in the arm last evening by a shot from a pistol in the hands of the Sergeant Major. The act was a deliberate one.

Siegel is rumored to be within fifteen or twenty miles of this place. Having made something of a detour, his arrival will not be as soon as was expected. He is expected to-day or to-morrow.

FAYEL.

THE SITUATION.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 18.

We think it can now be announced that Gen. Siegel and his column are safe. Gen. S. has made another masterly retreat, and comes out with added laurels. If he has succeeded in bringing away his immense baggage train, and has anticipated the Confederate army in any contemplated flanking movement, he has established his claim to being one of the best field officers in the service, and shown that his splendid escape at Carthage was not a mere stroke of luck, but a *coup de maître* of tactical skill, as indeed it was. The determination of the disunion troops not to pursue Siegel beyond Springfield, shows they were not prepared to cope with such generalship as they had seen displayed. Perhaps they supposed that the retreat, under the circumstances, was but a manœuvre to draw them further into Siegel's meshes, inasmuch as they were aware that they had not gained a victory at the battle of Davis Creek. Nevertheless, Siegel acted a prudent part in withdrawing, being unaware of the movements for his assistance. We shall expect soon to hear that he has come to a halt, when, with sufficient reinforcements, he will again turn towards the enemy.

Nothing new has come to hand in relation to the situation of affairs at Pilot Knob. The report of the near approach of Gen. Hardee seems to have been premature, if not altogether without foundation. Circumstances would seem to confirm our theory that, if he has marched from Greenville at all, he has moved off to the west, along the Black Water, in hopes to cut off the communication south from Rolla. But without an advance of the secession forces in the Southwest, it is clear that this would prove futile, even if, over poor and rocky roads, he could reach that line in time to intercept Seigel, which would appear to be impossible.

It is now known that Jeff. Thompson is still in force at Charleston. A scouting expedition, that went out from Cairo on the 18th, found the woods in that neighborhood swarming with Confederate cavalry, supported with large numbers of infantry. The rebels have also fortified Sykestown. Pillow is said to have advanced twenty-five miles from New-Madrid, at the head of from 15,000 to 17,000 men.

The works at Bird's Point, for the defence of Cairo and Southeast Missouri, are approaching completion. Six or seven regiments are concentrated there, and the fortifications will cover at least ten thousand men. Affairs at Cape Girardeau remain in *statu quo*, with no immediate prospect of the breaking out of hostilities at that point.

The trouble in Northeast Missouri is rapidly cooling off. There was a stampede of women and children from Canton a few days ago, caused by a report that the Secessionists were about to attack the town. About 600 Union men have been engaged in throwing up intrenchments. A large rebel force is said to be gathering in the neighborhood of Memphis, Scotland County, and Col. Moore, at the head of 1,000 men, has sent to Iowa for reinforcements to disperse them. Moore's men have captured a number of the secession scouts.

GEN. FREMONT ON FUGITIVE SLAVES.

HEAD-QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
St. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

To Samuel T. Glover, Esq.—*Sir:* I am instructed by Major-Gen. Fremont to say to you in reference to the two slaves that were taken from certain "Union men" in the Northwestern portion of the State, by Col. Turchin, of the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, that portion of the State being then and now in a state of insurrection, the slaves having been brought to this city with the regiment, afterward detained in the Arsenal, and afterward escaped beyond recovery; and most of the circumstances occurring before their arrival in this city, that he would suggest to the claimants of the slaves that they prove their claim and the fair value of their slaves, as well as their own position as open, active friends of the General Government, having all properly affirmed to before some legal authority; that said documents be transmitted to him, when we will forward them to the Government at Washington, with his recommendation that the claim be paid. And he further desires me to say that he cannot consent that this should be considered as a precedent for the settlement of similar cases where the circumstances may materially differ. Very respectfully,

E. W. DAVIS, Captain and Secretary.

HOW GEN. FREMONT WORKS.

From the Chicago Tribune.

A gentleman who called upon Gen. Fremont, at St. Louis, a few days ago, on business of no less importance than the equipment of a full regiment of cavalry, says that the following conversation took place:

Gen. F.—I can give you a few minutes; but be brief and pointed, as my time is very much occupied.

Col. ——.—I am —— of ——. My men are all enlisted; here are my muster rolls. My boys are ready at the bugle call. I am elected their Colonel.

Gen. F.—(Looking over the papers.) All right—in order,—seems to be correct. Who are your references?

Col. ——.—Mr. —— and Mr. ——.

Gen. F.—Very well; call to-morrow *morning* at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock, and you shall have your answer, and if I accede to your wishes, your papers will be ready.

At 10 minutes past 4, precisely, our informant was at the General's door, which flew open at his demand. At this early hour, the General was at his table with the papers before him. The Colonel made his bow, and was saluted thus:

Gen. F.—Here are your documents which will get you your equipments. Make haste, and report yourself with your command to Gen. ——; and let me hear a good report of you, as I have no doubt I shall, from what your references say. Good-bye!

As our friend went out, he found half a dozen gentlemen in attendance in the ante-room, waiting their turn for an audience.

That's the way that Fremont does his business; and the above is indicative of the hours he keeps.

The last time we saw Mr. Cameron, he was airing his dignity, as he had been every day for a month, on Pennsylvania-avenue, behind a pair of long-tailed bays, with a pair of beef contractors in his open carriage. The contrast is refreshing.

HONOR TO GEN. LYON.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

The remains of the illustrious, brave and skillful Gen. Lyon will pass through your patriotic Metropolis in a few days, and God grant that it may be honored with a funeral pageant worthy of the immortal man.

Only one week previous to the victorious battle in which he gallantly sacrificed his life, he said to the writer, with tears in his eyes: "*Oh, my God! what awful generalship, in allowing the forces the enemy have been collecting the last six months, to leave Memphis almost deserted, and invade my State!* I pity the Union men of Southern Missouri. My force is too small to protect them from being massacred, robbed, and their families dishonored. Why can't our forces at Cairo threaten Memphis? I can't save them, but I'll fight and do my best, and trust to Providence for success!" Great, good patriot! He did his best, and let his remains be honored.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON, of St. Louis.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

THE PRIVATEERS.

WHAT THE PRIVATEER JEFF. DAVIS HAS BEEN ABOUT.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 19.

Mr. Hanaky, first officer of the bark *Alvarado*, which was taken by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, arrived here this morning. He reports that the bark *Alvarado*, (of Boston,) Capt. Whiting, sailed from Cape Town, C. G. H., June 4, for this port. Her cargo consisted of 455 bales of wool, 26 bales bucho leaves, 290 bales sheep-skins, 58 bales goat-skins, and 231 bales hides. Nothing occurred to intercept the progress of the voyage until the 21st of July, when they had reached the latitude of 26° N. lon., 60° 19' W. On that day they fell in with the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, which showed an English flag when first seen, but afterward hoisted the Confederate colors. She fired a shot for the bark to heave to, and sent a boat alongside, fully manned and commanded by the First Lieutenant. On reaching the deck of the bark, he claimed her as a prize under the authority of the rebel government. Capt. Whiting surrendered at discretion.

A prize crew was placed in possession of the vessel, and she was ordered to some Southern port. All the crew of the *Alvarado* was taken on board the pirate except Capt. Whiting, his wife, and the colored cook, who were left on the bark for the reason that there were no accommodations for a lady on the pirate vessel. All the others were transferred to the *Jeff. Davis*. They continued on board for sixteen days, and received such kind treatment that five of the crew of the *Alvarado* joined the pirates. One of them was Jerome B. Jones, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was afterward made prize master of the brig *Santa Clara*. On the 5th of August, when in lat 29° 18', lon. 67° 36', they fell in with the schooner *Windward*, which was also taken a prize, but was afterwards released.

Soon after taking the *Windward*, the brig *Santa Clara*, Capt. Elwell, from Porto Rico for New-York, with a cargo of molasses, came in sight, and was immediately captured by the *Jeff. Davis*. Finding the cargo of the *Windward* to be salt, which was not of sufficient value for them to keep when they had a still more valuable prize on their hands, and seeing that the increased number of prisoners would be likely to endanger the safety of their own craft, they concluded to put all their prisoners on board the *Windward* and abandon her. They accordingly placed them all on board of her, and told them to go where they pleased. It was a wise movement on the part of the pirates, for the prisoners then numbered twenty-two, and the whole force of the *Jeff. Davis* at the time was only twenty-one. The crew of the latter had been weakened by sending off men to man the prizes.

The *Santa Clara*, after being taken, was put in possession of a prize crew, and Mr. Jones, mentioned above, was made prize-master.

After the *Windward* was released, she stood off on a northern course, and arrived at Holmes' Hole on Saturday last. A portion of the seamen reached New-Bedford yesterday, and declare their determination to ship in the Navy.

A portion of the crews of vessels previously boarded by the *Jeff. Davis* had joined her, and among her crew were four men of the ship *Mary Goodell*, before reported released, and arrived at Portland, one of whom was acting boatswain on board the privateer.

Mr. Hanaky, first officer of the *Alvarado*, reports that he, with others captured, were on board the privateer when she visited the port of San Juan, Porto Rico, on July 28. Arriving there on Sunday evening, she remained there twenty-four hours, and obtained small stores and water. The only persons going on shore were the Doctor (Babcock) and Lieutenant of Marines (Seabrook.)

The Captain of Marines on board the *J. D.* has one side of his face shot off, which he says was done at Fort Moultrie, during the seige of Fort Sumter.

Mr. Hanaky states the *Jeff. Davis* is an old craft, and incapable of making more than six or eight knots an hour, and in his opinion could be easily captured.

The bark *Alvarado* and her cargo was owned by Mr. Isaac Taylor, of this city, well known for his enterprise and long connection with the Cape of Good Hope trade.

In addition to the above we learn that the *Jeff. Davis* also captured bark *California* and brig *Mary Thompson*, and allowed them to proceed, not having sufficient men to put prize crews on board of them. Bark *California*, Hathorn, sailed from St. Thomas July 8, for Cork, and probably refers to her.

We infer from the following paragraph from a late Savannah paper that the pirates did not succeed in getting their prize safely into port. The description of the vessel and cargo leaves no doubt that the prize in question was the *Alvarado*. No mention is made of Capt. Whiting and wife, but they probably will not receive any harm, otherwise than the detention in a hostile country.

A PRIZE VESSEL FIRED.—A bark, bound from India for Boston, and captured by a Confederate privateer, was run ashore on the coast of Florida some days ago by the prize crew. The crew went ashore in small boats, after which the bark was boarded by a large number of men from a blockading vessel in the distance, and set on fire. Her cargo consisted of wool, furs and medicines, valued at $75,000.—*Savannah Republican, 7th inst.*

The *Alvarado* was formerly owned in Rockland, but was purchased in this city last Winter.

The New-Bedford *Mercury*, of this morning, publishes the following statement of one of the crew of the schooner *Windward*, but who was previously on board of the schooner *T. J. Warren*, of New-York, captured by the *Jeff. Davis* on the 7th of July?

He says that on the day previous, on the 6th, saw the pirate capture the brig *John Welsh*, of Philadelphia, and the schooner *Enchantress*, of Newburyport. On the 21st of July the bark *Alvarado*, of Boston, bound from Capetown to Boston, was taken. On the 4th August, in lat. 28, lon. 67, the schooner *Windward* was seized. The pirates took everything out of this schooner, intending to make a target of her and sink her. But the next day the brig *Santa Clara*, of Eastport, loaded with sugar and molasses, hove in sight, and was taken by the pirates. The Captain of the *Jeff. Davis* then concluded to release the *Windward*, in order to get rid of the prisoners, who were getting too numerous to be entirely safe. Accordingly, twenty-two men, parts of the crews of the captured vessels, were put on board of the *Windward*, with a barrel of flour, a barrel of bread, and two barrels of beef, and left by the pirates.

The captain of the *Jeff. Davis* is L. M. Coxetter. Of him the crew speak well. But the other officers and crew, of whom twelve were from Northern vessels, were the worst of ruffians. Eleven of the crew of the *Windward* came to this city last evening in the *Canonicus*. Some of them leave to-day for home, and some intend shipping at once in the Navy, anxious to look after their captor, and repay his compliments.

Capt. Smith, of bark *Moneynick*, at this port from Rio Janeiro, states that on the 16th inst., P. M., in about lat. 40°, lon. 68½°, saw a brig on the lee quarter, 11 miles distant, steering from N. E. to N. N. E. She had a flag flying on foremast head. On discovering the bark she shaped her course toward her, and shifted flag into fore rigging. We, fearing it might be a privateer, from such singular proceedings, did not alter our course. The weather shutting in thick that night, think the brig put off to sea again.

A PRIZE BURNED BY THE VINCENNES.

From the Fernandina Floridian, Aug. 7.

On Monday last our town became greatly excited by receiving the intelligence that two vessels were in sight of our bar, one of them being pursued by the other. Every place of sufficient height to enable a person to see the ocean and the two vessels, was crowded with persons, anxiously looking to see what would be the final result of the chase. About 10 o'clock a messenger arrived in town from the Beach bringing the intelligence that one of the vessels, a large bark, was beached, and that her crew had come ashore. Soon the drum was beating to arms, and in a short time the Fernandina Volunteers, Island City Guards, and also the private citizens, were armed and on their way to the scene of action. (We fell in the ranks of the F. V's and found it was no fun to march through the sand to the Beach.) After arriving at the Beach we learned that the vessel ashore, was the bark *Alvarado*, a prize captured by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, about 1,400 miles to the southeast of our port, a prize crew put aboard, and she was, by order, making for our town. The prize crew consisted of eight men, the Captain of which was a Savannah pilot; they came ashore and brought their private property.

We soon learned that the Yankee Captain, his wife and a negro were aboard, who refused to come ashore, and who raised the American flag, Union down, as soon as the prize crew left. A detachment of our citizens subsequently went aboard and brought them on shore, and they are now in our town. At this time the United States ship *Vincennes*, which had been pursuing the prize, came in range, and soon anchored and fired a few guns at the bark, which, however, did not take effect. After impatiently waiting for some time, the bark, carried by the rising tide, got afloat and came nearer to the shore—so near, in fact, that the 6-pounders on the beach could throw a ball some distance beyond; a company of our men manned the yawl-boat brought ashore from the bark, and started to board her, when it was announced that three launches had started from the ship for the same purpose; our men perceiving this, and not being prepared to resist so large a number, returned to the shore. The men from the *Vincennes* proceeded to the bark amid a shower of 6-pounders, which fell thick and fast all around them, and after raising a United States flag, set fire to her and left.

All praise is due to our citizens, who were on the spot as speedily as possible and ready to render any assistance in their power, but not having guns sufficient they could do no good. The vessel continued burning all night, and yesterday morning numbers of our citizens and others from Old Town were around the wreck trying to save what they could. The Yankee Captain lost all of his clothes, and everything else which he and his wife had on board. It is estimated that the prize was worth $100,000, being the most valuable one yet captured by our bold privateer. The prize vessel was loaded with medicines, wool, copper and furs. The gun-ship was *only protecting property* of the citizens of the United States. We are sorry Capt. Coxetter lost the prize, but we are glad the Yankees did not get it.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 13.

The prize crew of the above vessel, numbering eight men, together with the captain of the bark, arrived in this city on Monday, on board the steamer *Wm. Seabrook*, Capt. Grantham.

One of the seamen, George Simmons, gives us the following additional particulars:

The prize crew, under the command of Capt. Hays, were transferred from the *Jeff. Davis* to the bark on or about the 22d ult. When about twenty-one days out they espied the *Vincennes*, and immediately tacked for the nearest point of land. The *Vincennes* at the time had no canvas spread, but at once unfurled and gave chase. The bark then stood off to the southeast, the *Vincennes* doing the same, and standing in toward shore. At one time Capt. Hays descried the Light House off St. John's, on the Southern coast. The *Vincennes*, however, gained upon them rapidly, making almost three feet headway to one of the bark. The bark drew nearly fifteen water.

Finding they could not gain an entrance into the port, and fearing capture, the prize Captain and crew determined to run the bark ashore on the St. Mark's Shoals.

The *Jeff. Davis*, at the time the capture was made, was about 1,500 miles out at sea.

The seamen spoke in the highest terms of the officers of the "bold privateer," and their determination to resist to the last any attempt at capture.

It is thought that a large portion of the cargo of the *Alvarado* may yet be saved.

JUDGE CADWALLADER ON PIRACY.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 20.

The August Term of the United States District Court commenced yesterday. Samuel H. Fisher was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. Judge Cadwallader, in addressing the jury, referred to his charge to the former Grand Jury, as embodying all that was required to guide them in their deliberations. It was explained to them that business pertaining to the Circuit Court, as well as the United States, would come before them during the term. The jurisdiction of both Courts extends only to crimes committed in this Judicial District or on the high seas, or out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, in cases in which the offenders have been apprehended in or first brought into the District. The Judge reviewed the law of piracy, both under the law of nations and under the acts of 1790 and 1820, and stating that some of the offenses described in these acts of Congress as piracy, would, if committed by a person owing either permanent or temporary allegiance to the United States, fall within the legal definition of treason, and the act of 1790 gave to the Government the option to prosecute for either piracy or treason. Any citizen, resident, inhabitant or sojourner, within the United States or their Territories, engaging voluntarily in hostilities against the United States, is guilty of treason in levying war against the Government. Merely cruising in an armed vessel with a hostile purpose, is levying maritime war, though the cruiser may not encounter a single vessel at sea.

The treatment of prisoners charged with the offences described in the acts of Congress, whether as prisoners of war or pirates, was purely a measure of governmental policy with which the Court had nothing to do.

In a civil war, prosecuted on an extended scale, it is usual to treat prisoners as prisoners of war; but the usage is not founded in any rules of absolute legal right, and the question of their observance depends upon the decision of the legislative or executive departments, and not upon the opinions of judicial organs. The duty of the Court is to apply the rules of law to such cases with calmness and firmness. The jury could have nothing to do with the questions of policy, and their duty was limited to the trial of the offences charged.

The cases of the pirates of the *Enchantress* and the *Petrel* will be brought to the notice of this Grand Jury for action.

The Petit Jury was called, and discharged until this morning, at 10 o'clock; but it is not likely that any business will be ready for two or three days.

GALVESTON BOMBARDED.

Galveston papers of Tuesday, Aug. 6, advise us of two attempts on the part of the blockading fleet on that station to shell the city—the first by the schooner *Dart*, on Saturday, 3d, doing no damage; the second by the steamer *South Carolina*, on the afternoon of the same day, which resulted in the killing of one man, the wounding of two or three slightly, and the damaging of several dwellings. From the *News'* account of the bombardment we extract the following:

In the afternoon, the *South Carolina*, with one of her armed prizes in tow, and followed by the *Dart*, left her usual station off Bolivar Peninsula, east of the city, between 3 and 4 o'clock, and came down the island, some four or five miles off shore, to a point opposite the extreme east end of the city. There she turned, dropping the vessel in tow, which remained there; and the propeller ran up toward the bar, to nearly opposite the two beach batteries, in charge of Capt. Schneider's Turner Rifles, from Houston.

In the meantime our steamer, the *Gen. Rusk*, Capt. Leon Smith, being armed and manned, got up steam and moved towards the bar.

Col. Moore, while superintending both batteries, took personal charge of gun No. 1 in the Tremont-street battery, and Messrs. Neill, Mason, and Hamilton assisted in working it. The second piece in this battery was in charge of Ordnance Sergeant G. H. Schroeder, Lieut. Willrich in command of the men. In the second battery, which is about 400 yards to the east of the other, Lieut. Ruttenstein and Sergeant Brunow had charge of the two big black 32-pounders.

* * * * * * *

The *Dart* came sailing down in front of the batteries, doubtless to draw her fire, but this was of no avail. The steamer had now come almost to a standstill. She was within range, and seemed to dare attack. She had not long to wait. Col. Moore sighted No. 1 at her, and in a moment after the white smoke rose above the breastworks, and the thundering report that shook the earth and filled the air announced that the contest had begun.

All eyes now turned to the steamer. In a minute, a puff of white smoke issued from her prow, as she still continued to move slowly on; the heavy report rang out; and the sharp hum of a shell was distinctly heard.

Again, again and again this slow interchange of shots took place, the intervals pretty regular between each.

Capt. Alden now began, however—much to our mingled astonishment and indignation—to fire shells over the city. He had endeavored to enfilade the guns in the batteries, but the gunners failed to hit either the sandbags or the men around and near them. He doubtless then bethought him that, as he had succeeded so well in opening ladies' letters, he would be as triumphant in frightening or injuring our women and children.

Several large shells exploded high in the air, the pieces flying in all directions, far and near. One piece traversed the roof of Tankersley's house, one square in the rear of Mr. Brown's and Gen. Nichol's residences on Broadway. It went through the pantry, next to the kitchen, and through the outer plank wall into the yard. We heard of a piece falling at the south side of the public square, penetrating the roof and floor of Mr. J. Dykeman's portico, an entire bomb at Mr. Close's laundry, a piece going to the First Ward Market, and one shell burying itself near Smyth's garden.

The British Consul's residence is near Mr. League's, and his flag was flying, as it has been for a month, at an elevation that it can easily be seen at a great distance. Another consular flag was up, further in the City, northeast of Mr. League's, but the hostile shell paid no attention to them.

A large number of people having collected on and near the sand hills, a little to the eastward of the batteries, to gratify their curiosity, a shell fell among them, apparently directed for that purpose, cutting one man in two, and carrying away most of his body between the shoulders and the hips, and exploding about the same time. Some two or three others were slightly wounded with the pieces, one of whom is a son of Mr. Menard, our worthy Deputy Collector. The name of the man killed was Frank Sylva, an Italian or Portugese, whose occupation, we understand, was selling fruits, &c.

This, we believe, was all the harm that was done by this first attempt to bombard our city. The firing continued about half an hour. Some of the shells measured ten inches in diameter, and must have been thrown by a 68-pounder, said to be the steamer's pivot gun.

We understand that yesterday all the foreign Consuls united in signing a letter to Capt. Alden, in which they remonstrated in the strongest terms against his firing into the city on Saturday afternoon last, without the warning that is invariably given to remove the women and children, the sick and those incapable of taking arms. This protest was transmitted to Col. Moore, and, we are informed, will be sent out to Capt. Alden under a white flag.

The *Civilian* says "the impression that the *South Carolina* was struck during the engagement on Saturday seems general. We learn that the officers at the Point report that the steamer was engaged in making repairs yesterday."

SPECULATIONS FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, under date of the 10th inst., says:

"I begin to despair of getting at the truth of anything. It turns out that Newport's News has not been evacuated. The Yankees are still there, and manifest no purpose of retiring. More than this, all my indignation against the vandalism of the enemy in burning Hampton *would seem to have been gratuitous, for it is now positively stated that the torch was applied and the town laid in ashes by the Virginians themselves.* Some of the more loyal of the citizens who had remained there after the first exodus, under the authority and with the sanction of Gen. Magruder, determined to make of it a Moscow, and the place was fired that it might no longer afford a shelter to the minions of Butler against the burning sun of a Virginia August, or serve as a rendezvous for negroes induced by the enemy to run away from their masters. I shall next expect to hear that Hampton has not been burned at all, and that what was taken by the people of Norfolk for a general conflagration, was nothing more than the burning of a few whisky barrels.

There has been a good deal of discussion here in military circles and other circles about the operations in the western part of the State under Gen. Henry A. Wise. That he should have fallen back as far as the White Sulphur Springs *creates surprise and dissatisfaction.* Clearly the mission of this officer to the disaffected portion of Virginia has *been a failure.* I say this with no disposition to undervalue the services or the talents of the Ex-Governor. Great expectations were aroused by his departure. His legion was to be called into being as he advanced by the magical potency of his name and the electric inspiration of his personal qualities. His friends claimed for him a popularity with all classes of the people of Virginia beyond that of any man in the Commonwealth. It was predicted and believed that he would carry everything before him, from the Allegheny Mountains to the Ohio River, and that he would take no step backward until the last supporter of the Lincoln Government had been driven from the borders of the Old Dominion.

But mark the result of his expedition. Instead of the thousands that should flock to his standard, *he with great difficulty collected men enough to organize into a brigade, and many of these have now deserted him.* Without the ability to hold Charleston on the Kanawha, he fell back to Gauley Bridge, which in turn he abandoned, after burning the structure; and from this point to Lewisburgh his retreat is said to have been attended with as much confusion almost as if the enemy under Cox had been close upon his rear. The truth has been made apparent that Henry A. Wise *has not the military capacity for a General.*

The Confederate Government, it is to be feared, is likely to fall into the same blunder which has already cost the Lincolnites so dear—that of appointing civilians to high places of command. It would be just as reasonable to suppose that a man who had never acquainted himself with finance should manage the concerns of a large banking establishment with success, as that a politician should be qualified to direct the movements of an army.

THE QUESTION OF PARTY.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 6.

We see intimations in some of our contemporaries of alleged schemes for creating parties. The allusions may be to the proceedings of Congress in secret session, of which we know nothing. It is said that gentlemen from some States south of us, dissatisfied with some of the actions of the Government, or of some of its members, are disposed to form an opposition, with the view of infusing more vigor into the existing Administration, and to substitute a different one at the next election. We are not advised of the particular causes of dissatisfaction, nor of the extent of it; we only infer that it grows out of our altered condition, and has no relation whatever to the old distinction of Whig and Democrat.

For our part, we have a very great aversion to anything like party in such a crisis as this. We had hoped and believed that the men in authority possessed the requisite ability for conducting wisely and successfully the affairs of the Government; and, meriting, would receive the hearty support of an undivided people.

The existence of party may be an inevitable incident to free government; but, in times like these, we have no resources to waste in party squabbles. The united energies of the country are needed for its salvation, and should be devoted to that end.

Party feeling being visible, under existing circumstances, may justify the position of those who thought the Confederate States committed an error in having any election of President. The patronage attached to that office, though curtailed by our Constitution, is still so great as to excite more or less the passions of men. To obviate this result, it was proposed by some that, instead of electing a President, the duties of that office should devolve upon the oldest Senator. It may not be too late yet to adopt this suggestion. The end of Government is the happiness and well being of the people, and the means best adapted to secure that end are those which should commend themselves to general favor. *We are entering upon a new career; we see wherein the old system has failed, and we should profit by the failure for our future guidance.* The Yankee Executive has swallowed up the liberties of the Yankee nation. We have no fears of a like result from President Davis; but we cannot foresee when a Lincoln may emerge from the womb of sin and corruption. Better guard against the possibility while there is yet time.

THE ARREST OF PIERCE BUTLER.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 20.

Yesterday morning a dispatch was received from Secretary Cameron, ordering the arrest of Mr. Pierce Butler, one of the most noted men of the country, formerly a resident of this city, but recently a resident of the South, and an alleged extensive slave owner. The order to arrest was accompanied with a description of the probable locality in which Mr. Butler would be found. Marshal Millward immediately set out upon the search, and, after fixing upon the exact premises designated, (a large boarding-house in Broad-street, above Pine,) disposed of his deputies, Messrs. Shankey, Jenkins and Schuyler, in a manner most likely to prevent the escape of the prospective and distinguished prisoner. The Marshal then procured a carriage, which was placed in a convenient position. He then rang the bell, which was answered by the lady of the house, who produced Mr. Butler. The Marshal read the order for arrest, and placed hands upon the gentleman, in the name and by the authority of the United States Government. Mr. Butler looked somewhat crestfallen, but delivered himself up without a remonstrance.

Pierce Butler, a prisoner of the United States Government, was then placed in the hands of the Deputy Marshals, whilst Marshal Millward proceeded to overhaul the trunks and furniture of the prisoner. After an extended and diligent search of the entire premises, nothing was found to directly implicate Butler in any design against the Government.

As the prisoner was placed in the carriage, the lady of the house asked:

"When will you return, Mr. Butler?"

And the person addressed replied in a *nonchalant* way:

"Oh, as soon as the war is over, Madam."

The carriage, with the company, then drove down to Walnut-street wharf, where the Camden and Amboy boat was taken for the railroad depôt. Here the Deputy Marshals took their leave, and Marshal Millward proceeded on to New-York, where the prisoner will be placed in durance vile at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor.

The antecedents of Pierce Butler are well known to our citizens. He is, we believe, a native of Philadelphia, and was educated to the bar. He is reported to be very wealthy.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Pierce Butler, Esq., a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, was arrested, yesterday afternoon, at his house in Walnut-street, by the United States Marshal, by direction of the War Department, and sent directly to Fort Hamilton. As there was no legal investigation of the charges, the grounds upon which Mr. Butler's arrest is made are not precisely known. As we get it from authority likely to be cognizant of the case, the report is that Mr. Butler left for the South just after the attack upon Fort Sumter, taking with him a number of secession cockades, pistols, &c., and that he returned from the South about two weeks ago. Some days ago, the United States authorities here received word through an anonymous source, that Mr. Butler had visited Philadelphia for the purpose of aiding the rebels, and that if the papers in his office were examined, the truth of the allegations would be verified. After considerable effort, the authors of the letters were found, and they stated that they did not wish their names known, but if it became necessary, they would come forward and testify to the charges they had made. The War Department at Washington was notified of these allegations, and an order was sent to the United States Marshal in this city to arrest Mr. Butler. Yesterday afternoon the arrest was made, and the papers at Mr. Butler's house and office secured. He was taken to Fort Hamilton by the 6 o'clock train.

AN ARREST IN MARCELLUS.

Jerome Barber was arrested in Marcellus on Friday last, by United States Deputy Marshal Lowell, of Syracuse, charged with being "violent and turbulent in his denunciations of the Government of the United States, and ardent and fierce in the expression of his sympathy with the rebel cause." The Syracuse *Journal* says: "Barber is about 26 or 28 years old. He is a native of the town of Onondaga, where he has relatives now residing. He is an engineer and surveyor by profession. About three years ago he went to Mississippi to live, and two or three weeks since came back to Onondaga on a visit. It is alleged that he has been affording aid and comfort to the enemies of the country, and that he is an officer (an engineer) in the army of the so-called Confederate States. We are informed that he has freely stated that he was appointed to such office by the Confederate Congress, at a salary of $3,000 a year, and that being stationed at Vicksburgh, Miss., the fortifications and batteries at that place were erected under his direction.

The accused was brought before United States Commissioner Rooke on Friday afternoon, and gave bail in the sum of $3,000, his father and brother becoming sureties, for his appearance for examination before the Commissioner on Wednesday morning next. Ex-Judge Pratt is retained as his counsel.

We learn that Barber was intending to return to Mississippi next week, and that he had arranged to carry back with him letters from persons here to their friends residing in the Southern States where mail facilities have been suspended.

GENEROUS DONATIONS.

Mr. T. A. Harrison, of Minnesota, formerly largely engaged in the flour business in Belleville, Illinois, and having extensive business connections in this city, yesterday generously donated the sum of $46,000 to the United States Government. The donation will, of course, prove very acceptable just at this time and place.

The People's Saving Institution, of this city, which was overlooked in the recent arrangement with the banks for a loan, yesterday voluntarily came forward and tendered their proposed proportion—$12,000.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

THE PART TAKEN BY THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

HEAD-QUARTERS BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY, near Stone Bridge, on Bull Run, July 22, 1861.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report. On the morning of the 21st inst., (Sunday,) the battalion of Washington Artillery, consisting of four companies, numbering 284 officers and men, and thirteen guns—six 6-pounders, smooth bore, four 12-pound howitzers, and three rifled 6-pounders, all bronze—under my command, was assigned to duty as follows:

Four 12-pound howitzers, under Lieut. T. L. Rosser, commanding, Lieut. C. C. Lewis, Lieut. C. H. Slocumb, and Lieut. H. A. Battles, with Gen. Ewell's second brigade, at Union Mills Ford.

Two 6-pounders, smooth bore, under command of Capt. M. B. Miller, Lieut. Joseph Norcom, with Gen. Jones' third brigade, at McLain's Ford.

One rifled 6-pounder and one smooth 6-pounder, under command of Lieut. J. J. Garnett, Lieut. L. A. Adam, (reported sick after being engaged in the battle of the 18th inst.,) with Gen. Longstreet's fourth brigade, at Blackburn's Ford.

Five guns—three smooth 6-pounders and two rifled 6-pounders—under command of Lieut. C. W. Squires, Lieut. J. B. Richardson, Lieut. J. B. Whittington, with Col. Early's fifth brigade, then bivouacking near McLean's farm-house—13 guns.

At about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, an order was communicated to me to follow, with the battery under Lieut. Squires, the brigade of Gen. Jackson then on the march towards Stone Bridge. Every preparation having been previously made, the order to mount was immediately given, and the battery moved forward, arriving at Lewis' farm-house just in time to receive the first fire from the enemy's guns, then in position near Stone Bridge; here I was ordered to halt and await orders from Gen. Bee; shortly after 8½ o'clock A. M., I detached two rifled guns, under Lieut. Richardson, and took position about one-half mile to the left of Lewis' farm house, where the enemy was found in large numbers; fire was at once opened by the section under Lieut. Richardson, and continued with good effect, until his situation became so perilous that he was obliged to withdraw, firing whilst retiring, until his guns were out of range, when he limbered up and reported to me. In this engagement one of the enemy's pieces was dismounted by a shot from the rifle gun directed by First Sergeant Owen, first company, and other serious work was accomplished. Now, under directions of Gen. Cocke, I took position in battery on the hill in front of Lewis' farm-house, my guns directed towards Stone Bridge, where it was reported the enemy was about to attack. Shortly before 10 o'clock orders were communicated to me to advance with my battery to a point which was indicated, near the position lately occupied by the section under Lieut. Richardson. Here we at once opened fire, soon obtaining range with the rifle guns against artillery, and the 6-pounders, with round shot, spherical, case and cannister, against infantry, scattering, by our well-directed fire, death, destruction and confusion in the ranks of both; as the enemy's artillery would frequently get our range, we advanced by hand to the front, until finally, the battery was upon the crown of the hill, entirely exposed to the view of their artillery and infantry. At this moment their fire fell like hail around us, the artillery in front of our position evidently suffering greatly from the concentration of fire from my guns and those of the battery on my right, and notwithstanding we were at that time subjected to a terrific fire of infantry on our left, my guns were as rapidly and beautifully served by the cannoneers, and with as much composure and silence as they are when upon the ordinary daily drill.

The batteries of the enemy on our front having become silenced, and the fire of the infantry upon our left increasing, I considered it prudent to remove my battery from its then exposed condition, being nearly out of ammunition, some of the guns having only a few rounds left in the boxes; the order to limber to the rear was consequently given, and my batteries, followed by the batteries on my right, were removed to their first position upon the elevated ground near Lewis' farm house. At about 1 o'clock, as nearly as I can now calculate, Lieut. Squires was detached, with three six pounders, and took position near the road leading to Stone Bridge, from Lewis' house, and directing against the enemy's artillery, which had now opened fire upon our position from the vicinity of Stone Bridge. This fire having been silenced by some guns of Col. Pendleton, and the section of my guns under Lieut. Squires, we discovered from the position on the hill the enemy in full retreat across the fields, in range of my rifled guns, when I opened fire upon their retreating columns, which was continued with admirable effect, scattering and causing them to spread over the fields in the greatest confusion, until I was ordered to desist by Gen. Jackson, and save my ammunition for whatever occasion might now arise. Subsequently, I was permitted by Gen. Johnston to open fire again, which was now, after having obtained the range, like target practice, so exactly did each shot do its work. The enemy, by thousands, in the greatest disorder, at a double quick, received our fire and the fire of the Parrott gun of the battery alongside, dealing terrible destruction at every discharge. Thus ended the battle of the 21st, the last gun having been fired from one of the rifles of my battery.

The guns of this battery, under command of Capt. Miller with Gen. Jones' Brigade, and Lieut. Garnett with Gen. Longstreet's Brigade, were not engaged at their respective points, although under fire a portion of the day. The howitzer battery under Lieut.-Commanding Rosser, with Gen. Ewell's Brigade, was on the march from 2 o'clock P. M., in the direction of Fairfax Court-house, and returning by way of Union Mills Ford, arrived with the reserve at my position, unfortunately too late to take a part in the engagement, notwithstanding the battery was moved at a trot and the cannoneers at a double quick, the entire distance from Union Mills Ford.

In this battle my loss was one killed, Sergeant J. D. Reynolds, Fourth Company; two wounded slightly, Corporal E. C. Payne, First Company, and private Geo. L. Crutcher, Fourth Company.

I cannot conclude this official report without the expression of my grateful thanks to the officers and men under my command for their gallant behavior during the entire day; they fought like veterans, and no man hesitated in the performance of any duty or in taking any position to which it was indicated they were required—in a word, I desire to say these men are entirely worthy of the noble State that has sent them forth to fight for the independence of the Confederate States. To Lieut. Squires, commanding, I desire especially to direct your attention; a young officer, the second time under fire, (having been in the engagement of the 18th,) he acted his part in a manner worthy of a true soldier and a brave man. He is an example rarely to be met. Lieuts. Richardson and Whittington, both with this battery in the engagement of the 18th, were in this battle, and bravely did their duty. Lieut. W. M. Owen, Adjutant, and Lieut. James Dearing, Virginia forces attached to this battalion, accompanied me. To them I am indebted for invaluable service upon the field; frequently were they ordered to positions of great danger, and promptly and bravely did they acquit themselves of any duty they were called upon to perform.

I could mention individual instances of bravery and daring on the part of non-commissioned officers and privates, but this would be invidious where all behaved so well. In conclusion, General, I can only say, I am gratified to know we have done our duty as we were pledged to do.

With great respect, I am, General, your obedient servant, J. B. WALTON, Major Commanding.

To Brig.-Gen. G. T. Beauregard, commanding division C. S. A.

THE BATTLE.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* publishes extracts from a letter written by a Lieutenant in the Regular Army, who was engaged in the battle of Bull Run. He says:

"The battle fought last Sunday, between Bull Run and Manassas Junction, was one of the most severe and sanguinary ever fought on this Continent. Both armies were badly whipped. The Confederate troops happened to find it out first, and took advantage of the general stampede commenced on both sides. The National troops beat back the opposing forces more than a mile and a half to their intrenchments, and carried several of their positions with great slaughter; but heavy reinforcements being sent up on the opposite side, the National troops were compelled to retire. Our forces did not exceed 25,000, and in my opinion, not more than eight or nine thousand of this number were actually engaged in the whole fight. We were under fire during nearly the whole of the engagement—some five hours. One hour and a half of this time we were under the fire of a battery of some eight or ten guns, the shot and shell falling around us like rain. Three or four shells passed only a few feet over my head, while one struck directly in front of me, passing by Capt. ——'s horse, wounding me very slightly on the right cheek. [illegible] would not think I had been touched. [illegible] see me now [illegible] of the fight the bullets flew [illegible] in fine style. Three passed around [illegible] I have seen them—I could have

touched them with my finger, and one just under my nose. I actually felt it as it brushed by me—the same shot wounded poor Lieut. ——, the Adjutant of the Third Regiment, who was a yard or two in rear of me, passing through the fleshy part of his thigh. It [illegible] God, in his infinite mercy, shielded me from all harm throughout the day.

The Sixteenth Alabama Regiment was cut to pieces. We marched over the ground where they [illegible]. [illegible] Colonel of it wounded; I saw him on the field, and gave him water from my canteen. His wounds were afterwards dressed by one of the Surgeons of our battalion. The Black Horse Cavalry, of Virginia, New-Orleans Zouaves, the Fourth Alabama, and one or two regiments of Georgia and South Carolina, were also badly cut up. It is estimated that at least three thousand of the enemy were killed and wounded. I am unable to say how many on our side were lost; eight or nine hundred, I think, will cover the whole. We lost fifteen killed in our battalion, and twenty-seven wounded or taken prisoners. Lieutenants D. and H., of the Third Infantry, were the only officers wounded; both were taken prisoners, and also Dr. ——. In fact, all the wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. They were started to Washington in ambulances some time before we left the field, but were cut off or taken prisoners. Our battalion was the last to leave the field. Our entire Army of volunteers, for some reason I know not what, was panic-struck all of a sudden, and took to their heels, some of them not stopping until they reached Washington, and others not even then. At the close of the fight, our battalion held some four regiments, with a large force of cavalry, in check for some time, neither side being disposed to fire on the other, we thinking at first they were some of our own troops; but finding out to the contrary, we opened fire upon them, which they did not return for some time, when they opened a battery upon us, and we seeing that we should soon be outflanked by the infantry and cavalry, we retired in good order, covering the retreat of our Army. The enemy knew we were regulars; and although they had more than ten times our number, were not disposed to attack us. It is my opinion that we saved our Army from being cut to pieces. I think we had the best of the fight, notwithstanding the disgraceful retreat of our troops. It is reported that the enemy were 90,000 strong, nevertheless, I think we could have held our position had not the volunteers been panic stricken. The great fault is the want of proper officers to head them. In a great many cases the officers were the first to leave the field. Some regiments went into action with no officers at all. In fact there was very little organization in our Army that I could see. Every regiment fought on its own hook, no one regiment being supported by another. And to this fact I attribute our defeat, if it can be called one."

The writer, after expressing great confidence in Gen. McClellan, and the hope that the Army will soon be better organized, goes on to mention the deaths of several of the rebel officers, whom he had known in better times, and pays a high tribute to their courage and conduct:

"The South Carolina troops," he says, "fought like tigers, and, headed by Gen. Bonham, won the field. He rode in front of his troops, and led them to the fight, carrying the colors in his own hands. Our battalion was so situated when we were supporting a battery that I had full view of the battle-field. In fact, we were almost in the centre of the fight. Men and horses were shot down all around me. The scene was exciting and sublime, and at the same time most awful." * * * *

"This was altogether a political battle—fought by politicians. I hope they are satisfied, and will for the future permit Gen. Scott to exercise his own judgment with respect to military affairs. Otherwise, God only knows what will become of the Government and the Army."

THE BODY OF COL. CAMERON.

GEN. M'CUNN'S LETTER.

Brigade Head-Quarters, Near Alexandria, Aug. 3, 1861.

To Col. Stewart, Commanding First Virginia Cavalry:

My Dear Sir: The bearer, Lieut. Jones, of the Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, will hand you this. My object in sending to you is this: Col. Cameron, a warm personal friend of mine, fell in the battle of Bull Run. His lady and family are in great distress about his body. May I not appeal to you as a soldier, asking you for the moment to throw away all ceremony, and allow the Colonel's Orderly, who was with him when he fell in the field, to search for the body of his lamented commander? I make thus free with you because your Lieut. Hanger and his men gave me a most generous description of your kindness of heart and your good soldierly qualities. I have the honor to remain, my dear Colonel, yours, most respectfully,

JOHN H. McCUNN, Commanding Brigade.

REPLY OF COL. STEWART.

Head-quarters, Fairfax Court-house, Sunday, Aug. 4, 1861.

Dear General: Your communication of yesterday was duly received under a flag of truce. As the subject matter of your letter belonged properly to higher authority, and had in fact already been the occasion of communications which have been referred to Gen. J. E. Johnston, Confederate States Army, my commander, I had no power to act, but felt bound to refer it to the General commanding the Confederate States forces, of which my command is part. His indorsement is as follows:

"Military usage has established the mode of communication between belligerents. Whenever the military authorities of the United States make such a request as that preferred, and in the manner established by military custom, it shall be complied with promptly. As there is an established mode of communication, none other consistently with the dignity of the position in which Gen. Johnston has been placed by the Confederate States can be agreed to."

I will add that Gen. McDowell, and also three citizens sent by the Secretary of War of the United States on a similar mission, have been informed to the same purport as above. I notice you address me as Colonel First Virginia Cavalry. The regiment I have the honor to command belongs to the army of the Confederate States. I thank you for the flattering terms of your appreciation, and need hardly give give utterance to the universal appreciation of the warm-hearted sons of your native land, of whom I have no doubt you are an honorable type. Allow me to add that our President has given me official assurance, and our gallant General is too well known to the authorities of the United States for them to doubt, that no effort to lessen the horrors of war, and to confine it to the strictest civilized usage, will be spared. Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STEWART,
Colonel First Cavalry C. S. A. Commanding.

To J. H. McCunn, Commanding brigade United States forces.

GEN. M'CUNN TO CAPT. JONES.

Brigade Head-Quarters, Near Alexandria, Va., Aug. 13.

To Capt. Jones, First Virginia Cavalry:

Dear Sir: I am, perhaps, overstepping military custom and usages, in thus communicating with you. The holy mission in which I am engaged is my only apology. Col. Cameron was a warm personal friend of mine, and for the sake of his family and to learn the spot where his bones are laid, I would do anything in honor and fairness. I do not wish you to compromise yourself in the slightest degree, or to do anything that a gallant soldier would not deem it his duty to perform. I do not want any favor that your generous Colonel (Stewart) would not grant at once. I simply ask you the great favor to mark the spot where a brave man has fallen, thus to enable his bereaved family to uncover, at the end of this unnatural strife, the ashes of a fond and devoted father, of a good and brave man.

Capt. Johnston says that you were kind enough to mention to him that you found the body of one of our officers with the likenesses on his person of our Secretary of War and his lady, and other articles of jewelry, which led you to suspect it was Col. Cameron's remains. You were right in your surmises. Do, my dear Captain, do a duty you owe to a brave and generous foe, and do an everlasting favor to me. If we cannot have his remains, mark the spot where his body is buried; and if your gallant Colonel will send the likenesses by a flag of truce, I will deem it such a favor as only a brave and generous enemy could bestow. Hoping I have not overstepped the duties of a soldier in thus addressing you. I have the honor to remain, my dear Sir, yours truly,

JOHN H. McCUNN.

The above letter was conveyed by Capt. Johnston of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, who returned the following letter to Gen. McCunn, and with it the correspondence ended:

CAPT. JOHNSTON TO GEN. M'CUNN.

Alexandria, Va., Aug. 14, 1861.

To Gen. McCunn—*Dear Sir*: I have the honor to report that I delivered your letter, as required, to Capt. Jones, that Capt. Jones blindfolded me and took me to Fairfax Court-house, where I saw Col. Stewart, of the First Virginia Cavalry. Col. Stewart informed me that the likenesses and other things found on Col. Cameron's body were in the possession of one of his officers, now in Richmond; that the same would be at once obtained and forwarded to you and you alone, as Col. Stewart considered that he would not, under any circumstances, render any favor to the Secretary of War, or any other member of the Government. Capt. Jones further says that he has marked the spot where the remains of the lamented Col. Cameron are buried, and will remain till the time comes when they will be most willingly given up to his family. All of which I have the honor most respectfully to report.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON,
Captain Co. K, Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

SICK AND WOUNDED REBELS.

A letter in the *South Carolinian*, dated Charlottesville, Virginia, Aug. 3, says:

"Charlottesville is a city of refuge. Upon a population of 3,000, with scarcely Government preparations for 300, some 1,300 cases of wounded and sick have been suddenly precipitated. Every house is a hospital, and from two to twenty are accommodated most kindly. The population has turned out most nobly in the work of benevolence, and made up for the deficient preparations of the Government. Several public hospitals have been opened, and further preparation is going on, but the citizens have responded to the call for accommodation with characteristic Virginia hospitality. The young and old have been all engaged, and the ladies are night and day untiring in their work of charity. They are worn down, and need nurses to assist them. Supplies are coming in from the South, but nurses are in the greatest demand. Two hundred and fifty wounds are to be dressed daily—many twice a day—and eight hundred cases of fever and measles have to be nursed. Typhoid fever is prevailing, and threatens alarmingly, but precautions are in progress to remove them from the hospitals and scatter them, so that the crowd may be diminished. The medical staff is not sufficient, and volunteer surgeons would be acceptable."

SICKNESS AMONG THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Central cars yesterday brought down from the camps near Manassas 250 of our sick soldiers, most of whom are suffering with the measles, while some few are sick with bilious and other affections. Such a large addition to our sick list urgently requires another good hospital, which we hope will be selected and fitted up without the least delay.

As if our own disabled warriors were not sufficient to employ the careful attention of our physicians and our nurses, a large number of the neglected wounded of the enemy at Manassas has been precipitated upon us, to divide the means and comforts, at this sickly season, for the wants and necessities of the sick. There are some 500 wounded Federalists from the field of Manassas in the hospitals of this city.

Yesterday morning 232 sick were added by the morning trains. Private houses, it is hoped, will yet be offered for the convenience of a part of the increasing numbers. We beg our citizens to continue, and, if possible, extend those good offices which, to their lasting praise be it spoken, they have so cheerfully and liberally performed toward the poor soldier.

LETTER FROM DR. POWELL.

Prison Hospital, Main-street, Richmond, Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

Col. Tompkins, Second Regiment N. Y. S. M.:

Dear Sir: I have to inform you that after the retreat of our Army on Sunday, the 21st ult., I, along with Drs. Ferguson and Connolly, remained on the field and attended to the wounded until about 7 P. M., when we were taken prisoners by a body of the enemy's cavalry. Most unfortunately, poor Dr. Ferguson was at the same time wounded in the leg by a pistol ball which fractured both bones.

We were, with our hospital wagon and attendants, taken to Manassas Junction, and on the following day I obtained permission to accompany Dr. Ferguson to Orange Court-House, where I left him and where he still remains.

I, along with other prisoners, proceeded to Richmond by the cars, and after the lapse of a day or two our wounded began to arrive, and this Hospital was fitted up for their reception. It has been placed under my charge, and as there are nearly 300 wounded men, my brother doctors and I have ample employment.

We have none of the Second's wounded here; they are in the general Hospital.

ALFRED POWELL,
Second Regiment N. Y. S. M.

P. S.—Sergeant Wilson, who rendered valuable assistance to us on the day of the battle, was taken prisoner along with us, and is now acting in the capacity of surgeon in this Hospital.

HON. ALFRED ELY.

From the Rochester Advertiser, Aug. 17.

Hon. Alfred Ely has addressed a long letter to his son Joseph, of which he this afternoon communicated to us the substance of all that possesses any public interest—the most of it relating to business and family affairs.

Mr. Ely states that there are in the same apartments with himself, besides Mr. Huson, some twenty or thirty United States officers—all of whom are treated with kindness and courtesy. And they are all enjoying themselves as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Mr. Ely is silent as to the prospect of his release; and we presume he knows nothing on that subject. The chief interest of the letter consists in the assurance it affords that Messrs. Ely and Huson are "alive and well"—a fact which we, in common with our citizens generally, are very glad to hear.

THE DEMOCRATS IN MAINE.

The Democrats of Maine met in Convention at Augusta a few days ago to organize for the Fall campaign. Resolutions of a decidedly lukewarm character, so far as the Government is concerned, were offered and discussed with much spirit. Propositions were made to qualify them by a resolution *supporting the war so far as it is waged to suppress rebellion and sustain the Constitution and the laws*, which were promptly voted down. The Convention thus putting itself on the record against the Government, the minority retired from the Convention to the number of one hundred and eighty-five. Hon. A. G. Jewett, of Belfast, one of the Vice-Presidents, administered a scorching rebuke to the traitors, and resigned his place. Hon. James W. Bradbury, of Augusta, denounced the Convention as having substantially voted opposition to war, even to sustain the Government. Hon. A. W. Johnson, of Belfast, told them they had declared to the heroic Jameson and Berry and Knowles, and other Democratic officers and their Democratic soldiers that they had made fools of themselves, and in such a declaration he would not join while a spark of manhood was left in him. Hon. S. H. Blake, B. A. G. Fuller and others followed up the denunciation, and the faithful abandoned the recreants to their fate. The retiring minority assembled in Concert Hall, with Hon. Arno Wiswell for President, and adopted the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That the present crisis demands the subordination of party interests to those of the country; that a vigorous prosecution of the war should be accompanied by the most liberal proffers of peace; that we regard no war or peace as defensible based on the idea of an ultimate separation of the States; that while willing to oppose to secession all the resources of our country, we consider sectionalism at the North a pregnant source of the evils that affect us, and demand that public affairs be conducted henceforward upon broad principles of constitutional duty and patriotism, and that justice to our soldiers and tax-payers demands the immediate institution of a more rigid administration of expenditures, and the expulsion of corrupt men from office.

Resolved, That in this hour of the nation's peril it is incumbent upon the Administration to call to its aid the counsels of the wisest and best men of the land without regard to party distinctions.

Resolved, That the first principle of the Democratic faith is loyalty to country, and that we can never abandon the noble Union men of the South, who are so bravely breasting the tide of secession in their midst, and who are raising the Macedonian cry, "*Come over and help us*," without first abandoning and trampling down this great and vital principle of democracy.

Resolved, That the brave and gallant sons of Maine who have with alacrity rushed to the defence of the Union, are deserving every favor which a grateful people can bestow upon them.

Resolved, That the best tribute we can pay to the memory of our late distinguished standard-bearer, that deeply lamented true patriot and statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, is to follow the counsels which he gave us as his last legacy, and stand by and defend the Constitution and the flag of our country, believing with him that the preservation of the Government is paramount to all other political questions, and that *there can be but two sides to this controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors.*

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

From the Providence Press.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, having visited our State for a day or two, for a brief respite from his severe official duties, yielded at a late hour yesterday afternoon to the desire of Gov. Sprague and other prominent citizens, that he would address a Providence audience in the evening, on the solemn issues now thrust upon the American people. A meeting was accordingly extemporized in a very brief space. Mr. Smith, on advancing, was received with tumultuous cheering, and in a clear voice and with an eloquence of manner that instantly secured admiration, proceeded after a few introductory remarks to speak as follows:

The theory of this Government is that the States are sovereign within their proper sphere. The Government of the United States has no more right to interfere with the institution of Slavery in South Carolina than it has to interfere with the peculiar institution of Rhode Island, whose benefits I have enjoyed to-day.

My friends, I have known the President long and well. It has been my fortune to be selected as one of his constitutional advisers. I have had the honor of being connected with this Administration since its commencement, and I tell you to-night that *you cannot find in South Carolina a man more anxious, religiously and scrupulously, to observe all the features of the Constitution relating to Slavery, than Abraham Lincoln.* Had the people of the South been willing to wait and see whether he would regard that oath which in the presence of the assembled nation he had taken, they would have found that no Administration ever organized in this country would have more conscientiously regarded and protected the rights of the South, than this Administration would have done. I know that I speak the sentiments of the President and his advisers—of those who have controlled his Administration. But these people, however, were not willing to wait until this test could be applied, and no sooner was this President inaugurated than the tocsin of war was sounded through every Southern State, and the armed strength of the people was summoned to drag down the Administration, to undermine the foundation of the Government, and to crush in ruin this fair fabric of our republican institutions. What, I ask you, could the Administration have done? One after another of the forts of the United States had been taken; one after another had the possessions of the Government been seized; State after State had renounced its allegiance to the National Union; in State after State the glorious flag of the nation had been trampled in the dust, and in its place had been lifted the emblem of the pirate and the traitor. What was the duty of the Administration in this emergency? Should we stand by and see, one after another, the pillars of our glorious fabric disrupted and broken? or should we appeal to the patriotism of the American people to sustain the institutions of their fathers? If Mr. Lincoln had not pursued the course which he has, would he not have been unworthy of the confidence that has been so generously placed in him? He has adopted this course, and he has appealed to you, the people of the States, to rally around the standard of our country, and teach the world that Republicanism still lives upon this continent. *My friends, we make no war upon Southern institutions.* We recognize the rights of South Carolina and Georgia to hold slaves if they desire them. But, my friends, we appeal to you to uphold the great banner of our glorious country, and to leave the people of that country to settle these domestic matters according to their own choice, and the exigencies which the times may present. [illegible] against Slavery. We are waiting for a different principle. But there is an old adage, brought down to us from the ancients: "That whom the gods would destroy, they first madden." They are afflicted by that madness which for their wickedness God's providence has brought upon them. And that will do more to crush out the institution of Slavery than would have been done by the peaceful administration of the Government in ten centuries. If that should be the consequence, I should have no tears to shed. To the future and to Providence I leave the issues of this great question.

It is not the province of the Government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of Slavery. I would proclaim to the people of all the States of this Union the right to manage their institutions in their own way.

HOW A UNION MAN WAS TREATED IN VIRGINIA.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

We heard a statement, to-day, of Mr. H. C. Strunk, recently a resident of Bath County, Va., but now living in Olive-street, in this city, in which he graphically sketched his exit from the Old Dominion last May. Mr. Strunk is a Chester County man by birth, but removed to Bath County, Va., for the sake of his wife's health, the mineral springs in that region being quite famous. He had resided there several years, and was doing very well up to the 23d of last May. On that day, at the election, he voted for Virginia to stay in the Union, his vote being the only one for the Union out of from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty generally given at that poll. There were about fifty men who would liked to have voted for the Union in his District, but they had no backing and were afraid to do so. As soon as Mr. Strunk had deposited his vote, a "Squire" exclaimed, "That's the only Union vote here to-day;" whereupon Mr. Strunk was assailed by two persons,—flung down a rocky bank, and brutally maltreated. His forehead yet bears the marks of the cuts then received. He was then threatened with shooting; but, on motion of a New-Yorker who resides there, he was given three hours to leave the County and the State—the threats being indorsed by a crowd of secessionists. Mr. Strunk had just time to get his wife ready and hurry away, leaving his house and farm of 175 acres, with the crops in the ground, and his blooded stock in the fields and the stable. The results of years of toil were thus dissipated, and he left his home $2,000 poorer than he had been before depositing his vote. In personal property his loss is $1,000. This he will hardly ever see again, though he expects to get his farm back when the rebellion is crushed out.

Mr. Strunk, on his way towards Alexandria, became acquainted with a Mr. W. H. Frear, who had been living in Virginia for seventeen years, but who had been driven from his home on the North Carolina border, leaving $20,000 worth of property behind. He was a Union man and a Northerner. Mr. Strunk also met other refugees, and described their flight.

RETALIATION URGED.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We do not understand here by what right, decency, good feeling or chivalry, citizens of South Carolina are allowed by our authorities to be brutalized and outraged in every form, while prisoners of the enemy in our hands are to receive every consideration. Our fellow-citizens—gentlemen and respectable men, not common ruffians—are now suffering, as they have for long months suffered, the vile treatment of felons. Yet these men relied upon the commissions of the President of the Confederate States. Is, then, the authority of President Davis so weak, or the power of the Government so emasculate, that those things should so long continue? And is this not enough, but, burning under the sense of outrage themselves, we must be witnesses to the false sentimentality exhibited towards Yankee prisoners by contemptible and misplaced demonstrations of tenderness and care for their comfort? "Comfort," forsooth? while our men are groaning in chains and loathsome dungeons six feet square.

Let the muster roll of the Savannah be obtained, and let two prisoners, at least, for our one be forwarded from Richmond to Charleston Jail. We have no yellow fever, and the extra humanitarians need not shudder. We say let these gentlemen be forthcoming, and Mr. Ely be among them. We ask only for justice, not of Lincoln, but from the Southern Confederacy, and when Baker and Harleston, with their comrades, are again paraded through New-York, handcuffed and for derision, let these gentlemen of the North take fresh air on the Battery under similar circumstances. If it brings about the slaughter of our friends and of our children, so be it; they will know how to die, and we will know how to avenge their unholy and unnatural murder. But let us move in this matter at all hazards."

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

There are now over 1,700 mechanics and laborers on the roll at the Navy-yard, and at the last pay-day $45,000 was required to pay off the workmen. All were paid in specie.

It is understood that the Board of Officers now in session at the Navy-yard is investigating charges against Capt. Chauncey. It was convened at his request. The United States frigate *Susquehannah*, which he commands, was hauled into the stream on Friday, and on the same night, 17 of her crew deserted, an evidence that the sentinels on board were not keeping a very strict watch. The repairs to the machinery of the *Susquehannah* are now finished, and she will leave for the Gulf in a few days. Mr. Charles B. Pottinger of this city, will go out in her as Master's Mate. The *Susquehannah* carries a most formidable battery.

One of the seven propellers provided for by an act of Congress at the extra session, is to be built at this yard, and preparations for its construction are now being made. This will make three vessels in progress here at the same time.

The Bureau of Provision and Clothing has been transferred from the Storekeeper's Department to the Paymaster's Department, and Paymaster Rittenhouse is now in charge of it. The report that workmen had been sent from New-York to enlarge the new provision and clothing dépôt at the foot of Prime-street, had no foundation in fact.

The steam sloop *Tuscarora* will be launched during the present week. The day has not been agreed upon, but due notice will be given of it. Neither the *San Jacinto* nor the *Macedonian*, ordered here for repairs, have arrived.

The United States steamer *Flag*, which arrived at this port several days since, with the pirates from the *Petrel*, was placed on the dry-dock at the Navy-yard on Saturday, for the purpose of being coppered. The delay in getting her upon the dock was owing to a want of water to allow the dock to be sunk a sufficient depth. Several days' dredging were required to clear out the mud.

THE EASTERN TENNESSEE UNIONISTS.

From the Louisville Democrat, Aug. 16.

J. J. Craig, Cashier of the Branch of the Union Bank at Knoxville, Tenn., has traveled through East Tennessee, and gives it as the result of his observation that the people of that region, although over two to one for the Union, do not wish to resist the State authorities. If that be true, it is unwise to send them arms they don't want. They certainly have a right to resist, but what good will it do? If unmolested, and allowed to enjoy their liberty, and property, and their own opinions, they had as well rest quiet, and let the majority of the State go on in their crazy course. Another theatre of war could add nothing to the cause of the Union. The wishes of the people there ought to be well understood before any movement is made on the subject. Mr. Craig seems to give a candid account of his observations.

From the Louisville Courier, Aug. 16.

We learn that another lot of Lincoln guns, some twenty boxes, passed over the railroad from Covington, on Wednesday night, *en route*, probably, for Garrard County and East Tennessee.

We also learn that one of the bridges on the road was subsequently destroyed by fire, and the regular passage of the trains was of course delayed. A change of cars had to be made at that point.

The bridge may have been burnt by accident, but it was reported that it was the work of the people along the line of the road, who have become exasperated at the Lincolnites who are trying to set the neutrality of Kentucky at defiance, and inaugurate civil war in our midst. The bridge destroyed is at Robinson's Station, in Harrison County.

"MORGAN MISSOURI RANGERS."

From the St. Joseph Journal.

This is the title of a picked and gallant regiment raised by W. J. Morgan, of Chariton County, and Capt. J. V. Pratte, of Linn. This regiment was raised in some five or six counties, embracing Chariton and surrounding district of country. The regimental officers were chosen at Milan a few days since, and resulted as follows:

W. J. Morgan, of Chariton, Colonel.
J. V. Pratte, of Linn, Lieutenant-Colonel.
A. Williams, of Putnam, Major.

We feel assured that no regiment could be better officered. Col. Morgan has had a good deal of military experience, though not in active service, while many of his captains served gallantly in the Mexican War. The regiment has been accepted by Gen. Fremont.

THE NATIONAL TROOPS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug 15.

We learn that the people in and about Beverly fear an attack from the forces of Gen. Lee, who is reported to be not more than twenty miles from that place. There are only about 2,000 of our troops at Beverly, including Col. Moss' Second Virginia Regiment. The troops do not partake of the apprehensions of the people, though every preparation is being made to give the rebels a warm reception. The approach of Lee is the general topic about all the military posts, and the opinion is prevalent that there will be a good deal more fighting in Western Virginia.

GARIBALDI.

The Philadelphia *Press* has seen a letter from Turin, dated July 31, which states that Garibaldi has no intention of coming hither, to take part in the battles for Freedom and the Union. But he wishes to organize a National subscription in Italy, as a tribute from one free nation to another—a return, in effect, for the liberality displayed by our citizens in the Italian war of 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

Rights of Consuls.

[illegible]

Before Justice Sutherland.

Rock River Bank vs. Hoffman & Gelpcke.—The defendants were Bankers at Chicago. It is alleged they collected large sums of money in behalf of the plaintiff, which they refused to deliver. A suit was commenced in this Court against the firm, and an attachment issued, by which the Sheriff attached $8,500 for the Bank and $3,300 for the plaintiff, Naylor.

A motion is now made to dismiss the attachment and all proceedings on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as one of the joint debtors, Hoffman, was the accredited Consul at Chicago for Saxe Coburg Gotha.

It was claimed by the defendant's counsel that the suit could not be brought into the United States Courts, as they had already decided that they had no jurisdiction in a suit affecting the partnership business of a Consul.

The plaintiff produced a letter from Secretary Seward showing that in consequence of this conduct of Hoffman, his exequatur was revoked. Hence it was intended that this Court acquired original jurisdiction. The motion was argued at length, and the Court reserved its decision.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Sarah Oppenheimer vs. Ferdinand Oppenheimer.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

William Loeschigk vs. Joseph U. Orvis.—Motion denied without costs to either party.

The President, &c., of the Seneca County Bank vs. William Orvett et al.—Injunction granted.

George E. Hayden vs. Daniel Parker.—The injunction cannot be granted without a proper undertaking.

Samuel Gregory vs. George B. Dingildein.—Injunction granted.

Joshua Atkins vs. James A. Bowman.—The order cannot be made on the papers submitted. The Court must know more about the action, and the proceedings in it.

George L. Willard vs. Mary J. Corr.—The plaintiff's attorney may have an order to show cause on a certain day why an attachment should not issue.

Charles Tollner vs. Andrew J. Braenchle.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event of action.

Charles W. Van Doren vs. Jane G. Graff.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

James C. Willett vs. The Equitable Insurance Company.—An extra allowance of $250 allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

White, J.—*Germaine Beuste vs. Ferdinand Truce.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs of opposing, to be costs in the action.

Ferdinand Truce vs. Adelaide Neron et al.—Motion denied, with $7 costs of opposing, to be costs in the cause.

Adolphus G. Mandell vs. Julius Frankenstein.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event of the plaintiff's right to recover costs in the action.

Lewis Sperling et al. vs. Joseph Wolf.—Motion denied, with $7 costs of opposing, to be costs in the cause.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 44 bbls. Ashes, 20,512 bbls. Flour, 1,875 bbls. Corn Meal, 69,749 bushels Wheat, 157,820 bushels Corn, 11,408 bushels Oats, 600 pkgs. Provisions, and 764 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 40 bbls., including, Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ℘ 100 ℔.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Western Yellow have been made, at 28c.@28½c. ℘ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Sperm, at 40c. for patent, and 30c. for plain; also Adamantine, at 16½c.@17c. ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 150 pkgs. Java, at 19c.; 35 bags Laguayra, at 16½c.; and 70 bags Rio, at 14c.@14¼c. ℘ ℔. Week's receipts of Rio, 14,150 bags; estimated sales, 3,767 bags Rio, including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 1,117, ℘ *Lightning*, at 13¾c. @14¼c.; 1,221, ℘ *Fame*, at 14¼c.; 708, ℘ *Montrose*, at 14¼c. ℘ ℔. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 147,511 bags, including 125,254 bags Rio and Santos, 12,013 bags Maracaibo, 6,550 bags St. Domingo, 2,500 bags Java, 600 bags Bombay, 375 bags Laguayra, and 219 bags Costa Rica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 19c.@20c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 16c.@17c.; Rio, at 13c.@15c.; and St. Domingo, at 13¼c.@14¼c. ℘ ℔, usual terms.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Aug. 17—Baltimore	10,500
Aug. 17—Philadelphia	3,500
Aug. 20—New-York	125,254
Grand total	139,254

COTTON—Is quiet, yet steady, including Middling Upland, at 18c.@18½c. ℘ ℔. Sales 600 bales.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in demand, at 17¾c.@18c., while other kinds have been inactive at old quotations.

DYEWOODS—Sales 100 tons Maracaibo Fustic, on terms not ascertained, and 100 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $16 ℘ ton.

FISH—The demand has improved, but the light supplies check transactions. Dry Cod, $3@$3 62½ ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $9 50@$9 75; Small No. 2, at $4 25 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 25c. for Scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair supply and prices have favored buyers. The demand from shippers has been checked by the scarcity of vessels and the increasing firmness in the freight market. The home trade are not disposed to buy very freely. The reported transactions reach 17,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 40@$4 50; poor to choice Extra State at $4 60@$4 90, mainly at $4 65@$4 75, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 40@$4 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 55@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 65@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 05; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5 10@$5 20 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 40	@$4 50
Extra State	4 60	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 40	@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 55	@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65	@ 5 75
Inferior extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 25	@ 6 35
Fancy Genesee	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand, at unchanged prices. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 10@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$9 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request, including superfine, at $4 40@$4 45, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 50@$7 50, ℘ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive at $2 30@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—Transactions have been limited in most kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 40@$2 50, and Bunch, do., at $1 65@$1 75 ℘ box; Currants, 6½c. ℘ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and prices are lower. The difficulty experienced in procuring adequate shipping accommodation interferes with the execution of foreign orders. The reported sales amount to 124,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 32; White Western at $1 30@$1 35; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 26; red Western, from store and afloat, at $1 23@$1 27; extra Green Bay Spring at $1 20; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 16@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at $1@$1 15; Racine Spring at $1 05@$1 12; North Western Club at $1 04@$1 12; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 93c.@$1 09; new red Western, (Winter,) on private terms; new red State at $1 26; new white Kentucky at $1 38@$1 40 ℘ bushel. Corn is plenty and cheaper; sales 170,000 bushels, at 45c.@50c., closing at 45c.@48c. for poor to good mixed Western; 42½c.@44c. for damaged do.; 50c. @51½c. for Western Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye is in request, at 64c.@65c. for Northern, 52c.@54c. for Western, ℘ bush. Sales 4,700 bushels, including 1,600 bush. heated Western, at 48c. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32½c.@33½c., and State at 33c.@34c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River continues quiet, at 55c.@70c. for poor to prime old, and 45c.@62½c. for ordinary to choice, new crop, ℘ 100 ℔.

HOPS—Are inactive, at unchanged prices. We quote last year's crop, at 18c.@20c., and crop of 1859, at 10c.@12½c. ℘ ℔. Week's export, 837 bales; since Jan. 1, 12,371 bales.

HIDES—Continue dull and heavy, as previously represented.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig have been disposed of at $21 50@$23 ℘ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Holders quote prices steady, but report no important sales.

LEATHER—Oak-tanned finds ready buyers at buoyant prices. Other kinds are quiet and unsettled in value.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day: 30 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c.; a lot of Cuba Muscovado, in barrels, on private terms, and 55 hhds. do., at 20c.@25c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Holders are asking $12 for Crude Turpentine, ℘ 280 ℔., but no sales have been reported to-day. Spirits Turpentine is very firm at $1 65@$1 67½ ℘ gallon, with sales of 800 bbls., and holders asking higher rates toward the close. Tar has not varied. Resin has been less active, but stiffly held, including Common at $5@$5 12½ ℘ 310 ℔., with sales 1,800 bbls. Mr. C. J. Turner, in his circular for the *Europa*, notices the business of the past week thus: "The market has been extraordinarily excited during the past week. Crude Turpentine has advanced to $10@$12 ℘ 280 ℔., with sales of 1,200 bbls., and a further advance is now demanded. Spirits Turpentine fell back from $1 10 to $1 05, immediately after the date of my last, but reacted again at once, and has been daily rising, the closing sales yesterday being made at $1 65, and in some instances as high as $1 70 ℘ gallon. The stock in all hands is about 5,000 bbls., a large proportion of which is firmly held for $2 and upwards. Common Resin has been comparatively neglected in the excitement, but is firmly held; stock about 20,000 bbls. Medium and fine Resins are quiet. Tar has advanced to $5, and is buoyant, being mostly held for higher prices. *Exports for the week*—Resin, to London, 473 bbls.; Liverpool, 100 bbls.; Antwerp, 50 bbls.; Bremen, 500 bbls.—total, 1,123 bbls."

OILS—Are generally quiet yet steady, including Crude Sperm at $1 28@$1 35; Crude Whale at 40c.@45c.; Linseed at 58c.@60c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand, partly on speculation, and is somewhat firmer; sales 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $14 87½@$15 12½, chiefly at $15, for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at [illegible] for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard is in demand and is doing better; sales 400 tierces and bbls., inferior to prime, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ℘ ℔. Beef is unchanged; sales since our last, 200 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in request at 5c.@8c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 250 tcs., in lots, at $6 25@$7 ℘ 100 ℔.

SALT—A cargo of Lisbon was sold at 20c. ℘ bush.

SEEDS—Small sales of Rough Flax were made at $1 55@$1 60 ℘ bushel.

SOAP—Sales: 100 boxes Castile, at 11½c. ℘ ℔.

SPICES—Sales: 200 pkgs. Ginger, on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand has been more animated, partly from speculators, and 2,350 hhds., chiefly Cuba, have been disposed of, at 6½c.@7¼c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 25,000 ℔., at 8¼c.@8½c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Though held firmly, are inactive.

TIN—No sales of any moment have been reported; quotations are somewhat nominal.

TOBACCO—The light stocks and firmness of holders check operations. Sales, 53 hhds. Kentucky, at 7c.@11c., and 116 cases Seed Leaf, at 5½c.@8c. ℘ ℔.

WHALEBONE—The principal demand has been from export buyers, who have purchased 25,000 ℔. of various kinds, mostly Ochotsk, on terms not ascertained.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,250 bbls., at 17¼c.@17½c., ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rates were firmer, and engagements rather heavier. We quote: For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 10d.@10½d., ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℘ tierce; Resin, 2s. 6d. ℘ 310 ℔.; Lard and Bacon, 25s. @27s. 6d.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℘ ton; Oil, 30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ℘ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℘ ton; Oil, 35s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ℘ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton; Hops, ½d.@⅝d. ℘ ℔. For Cork, Corn, in bulk, (two cargoes,) for orders, at 12½d.@13d. ℘ bushel. For Londonderry, a bark, with Corn, in bulk and bags, for orders, at 11½d. ℘ bushel. For Havre, Flour, (5,000 bbls.) at 70c.@75c., ℘ bbl.; Wheat, (35,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at 19c. ℘ bushel. To Dunkirk, a foreign bark, with grain, at 22½c. ℘ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
City of Washingt'n	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Khersonese	New-York	London	Aug. 22
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 24
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Bavaria*, close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WILL MR. LOUIS BONARD PLEASE call at the office of MUNN & CO., *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row.

J. C. D.—APPLY AT UNION-SQUARE POST-office. M. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW NOVEL.
LADY MAUD,
OR
THE WONDER OF KINGSWOOD CHASE.
By Pierce Egan.
Complete in one volume, large octavo, 365 pages, unabridged and unaltered.
Price Fifty Cents, mailed free of postage.
FREDERIC A. BRADY, No. 24 Ann-st.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY-SCHOOLS, called the DAY-SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartetts, and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, beside some 30 pages of the Elements of Music. This will be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 565,000 copies in 32 months. Prices, paper covers 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed free at the retail price.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher.
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

A LADY, UNDERSTANDING MUSIC PERfectly, desires a few pupils to instruct on the piano at their own residences. Terms very low. Address C. ETLON, Nyack, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:
No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.
No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.
No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.
The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

$25 REWARD—WHO RECOVERS THE BODY of Charles Lonx, who was drowned on Monday, the 19th: he wore a black coat, plaid pants, plaid vest and blue shirt. He is 16 years old, and resides at No. 198 West 30th-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
COUNTRY MERCHANTS [illegible]
[illegible] BEATEN [illegible]

THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 10 [illegible], Cooper Union, acknowledge the receipt of the following gifts for the use of the Army, from the 1st to the 15th of August, inclusive:

Fort Washington Heights Army Relief—104 shirts and drawers, 162 bedding and towels, 131 Havelocks, 72 pairs fans, 203 miscellaneous, 50 pounds currant jelly. Poughkeepsie—63 shirts and drawers, 60 pillow-cases and sheets, 12 socks, 60 jars jelly, 34 packages farina, arrow root, &c. Mrs. Elizabeth Cavanhah, New-Jersey—12 jars black currant jam. M. M. B.—10 bottles currant syrup, 3 bottles wine, 37 pounds corn starch, farina, &c., [illegible] 24 towels. Sag Harbor—63 shirts and drawers, [illegible] towels, 36 handkerchiefs, 24 Havelocks, [illegible] ges. Mrs. P. A. S.—12 bottles lemon syrup, [illegible] corn starch, etc. Mrs. H. R. Angus—34 hospital [illegible] bandages, etc. Rome, Oneida County—107 shirts and draws, 72 socks, 98 towels, 34 handkerchiefs, etc. Ladies' Relief Association, Orange, N. J.—36 shirts and drawers, 10 pairs white pantaloons, 30 sheets and pillow-cases, 36 towels, 5 handkerchiefs, etc., 17 jellies and maizena, 1 jar pickles. Spencertown, Columbia County, N. Y.—[illegible] shirts and drawers, 8 sheets and pillow-cases, 8 towels, farina, etc. Mrs. E. H. Huntington—1 box jellies. A Friend—1 pair drawers, 1 wrapper. Miss Margaret Sutherland Olmstead—10 drawers and shirts, 12 handkerchiefs, 6 flannel bandages. Ladies' Army Relief Society, Oxford—18 shirts, 120 sheets and pillow-cases, 32 towels. Dobbs' Ferry—6 quarts currant jelly, mosquito netting. Hempstead, L. I.—38 shirts, [illegible] pillow-cases, etc. Thirtieth-street Relief Society—[illegible] shirts, 6 wrappers, 9 pillow-ticks, 12 Napkins. Hastings on Hudson—10 pairs soft shoes, 2 mosquito nets, 6 bottles wine. A Friend—6 sheets, 2 socks, 2 handkerchiefs. Ladies' Association, Binghamton—[illegible] shirts and drawers, 14 wrappers, 86 sheets and pillow-cases, 84 towels, 22 eye shades, 3 pairs woolen socks, 1 box cotton socks, 2 boxes dried plums, 1 flask currant wine, currant jelly. John Elsworth—1 box preserves and wine. [illegible] B.—2 dozen linen towels. Mrs. P. A. S.—1 box tea. Cazenovia—currant wine, currant jelly, raspberry jam, dried fruit, lint and bandages, 49 shirts and drawers, 18 wrappers, 77 towels, 14 handkerchiefs, 41 pillow-cases and sheets, 10 socks, black tea, etc. Mr. McClure—2 jugs currant wine. Granville, Washington Co.—94 shirts and drawers, 8 wrappers, 38 sheets and pillow cases, 14 pounds dried currants, 17 pounds farina, corn starch. Union Defence Committee, through ladies, No. 1 Bond-st.—500 flannel volunteer shirts. Mrs. Lugner—1 box jellies. Aurora—50 hospital shirts. Delhi, Delaware County—70 shirts and drawers, 9 wrappers, 34 sheets and pillow-cases, 8 towels, &c. Ladies of Michigan—211 hospital shirts, 100 Havelocks. Two Friends—Lint and placuahions. Whitestown and Marcy—103 sheets and pillow-cases, 71 shirts and drawers, 45 towels, 23 socks, 19 handkerchiefs, 6 wrappers, 10 bottles currant wine, 9 jars jellies, &c. Groton—65 packages fine groceries and preserves, 16 shirts, 23 sheets, 40 pillow cases, 25 towels, &c. Hopewell Aid Society—12 flannel drawers, 59 Havelocks, 19 handkerchiefs. Mrs. Bigelow—6 Havelocks. Deposit, Delaware County—82 shirts and drawers, 8 wrappers, 13 socks, 77 sheets and pillow-cases, 60 packages corn starch, 1 dozen soap, 18 quarts dried fruit, 4 quarts preserves, etc. Ladies' Union, Springfield, Otsego County, N. Y.—19 flannel shirts, 74 Havelocks, 14 wrappers, old linen and bandages. Wm. Shutes—11 cans condensed milk. Catskill Soldiers' Aid Society—12 Havelocks, 113 sheets and pillow-cases, 22 pillow-ticks, 88 towels, 118 shirts and drawers, 15 wrappers, 40 currant jellies, 16 bottles wine and raspberry vinegar. Miss Jennie Johnson—15 currant jellies. Mrs. Martin—9 shirts. Mrs. Turnbull—12 shirts. Oxford Army Relief Society—104 sheets and pillow-cases, 72 shirts, 6 wrappers, 51 towels, 31 handkerchiefs, currant wine, etc. Guilford, N. Y.—80 sheets and pillow-cases, 73 shirts, 37 towels, 36 socks, &c. Ithaca—50 hospital shirts, 19 sheets and pillow-cases, 5 socks, 21 dried fruit, &c. Danbury, Conn.—20 hospital shirts, 68 sheets and pillow-cases, 72 towels, 36 pounds corn-starch, 4 dried fruit, &c. Mansion House, White Lake—19 shirts, 32 Havelocks, &c. Irvington—27 shirts and drawers, 31 handkerchiefs, 41 towels. Mrs. J. W. Scott—16 jars jelly. Herkimer—69 shirts and drawers, 73 towels, 67 sheets and pillow-cases, 29 socks, 6 wrappers. J. H. Ruchings—13 fans, &c. Lewiston, Niagara Co.—1 box jellies and preserved fruits. Ladies of St. James' Church, Hyde Park, by the Rector, Rev. J. S. Purdy—110 shirts and drawers, 95 sheets and pillow-cases, 73 handkerchiefs, 2 Havelocks, 12 wrappers, 71 towels, &c. Sag Harbor—30 shirts and drawers, 30 sheets, 24 handkerchiefs, 20 Havelocks, &c. First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo—210 shirts and drawers, 182 hdkf's., 126 socks, 36 pairs slippers, 89 towels, 13 sheets and pillow-cases, farina, &c. Carbondale, Penn.—137 shirts and drawers, 124 sheets and pillow-cases, 7 wrappers. Ladies of New-Haven, Conn.—45 shirts and drawers, 5 wrappers, 34 sheets and pillow-cases, 42 hospital bandages, 14 handkerchiefs, 189 Havelocks, &c. 19th-st. Synagogue—47 shirts and drawers, 12 handkerchiefs, 30 hospital bands, 48 towels, 62 sheets and pillow-cases, 16 pairs slippers, 72 socks, mosquito netting, &c. A Young Lady—4 hospital shirts. Relief Society, Passaic, N. J.—11 sheets, 1 wrapper suit and bandages. Ladies of America—56 shirts and drawers, 32 sheets and pillow-cases, 59 towels, 18 hospital bands, 96 Havelocks. Geneva—110 Havelocks. Ladies' Relief Association, Havana, N. Y.—1 box hospital clothing. Miss A. N. Mason—8 Havelocks, 8 hospital shirts. Mrs. J. Forsythe and Miss R. McMeekin—9 jars jelly. Mrs. Seward—4 hospital shirts, 15 sheets and pillow-cases, 25 towels. Hudson, N. Y.—54 sheets and pillow-cases, 13 wrappers, 42 shirts and drawers, 7 bed-ticks, several dozen towels and handkerchiefs. Relief Association, Syracuse—3 barrels and 2 boxes jelly and preserves. Willsborough, Essex Co.—147 sheets and pillow-cases, 132 towels, 16 shirts, 9 wrappers, 13 socks, 30 Havelocks, 7 bottles wine, 22 cans fruit jelly, etc. Dobbs' Ferry—7 pairs hospital drawers. Miss M. W. Bruce—6 shirts, 12 towels, Jamaica, L. I.—1 box lint and bandages. Patriotic Association, 8th Ward, Brooklyn—27 shirts and drawers. A Friend—23 Havelocks. Hackensack, N. J.—110 shirts and drawers, 97 towels, 163 Havelocks, 12 pairs slippers, etc. Aid Society, of Greene—1 box jelly and preserves. Cortlandt Village—423 shirts and drawers, 402 sheets and pillow-cases, 148 towels, 44 handkerchiefs, 73 socks, 1 box lint and bandages, 1 box jellies, wines, etc. Hastings on Hudson—1 box raspberry vinegar, 23 shirts and drawers, 5 towels. Shelter Island—15 shirts and drawers, 62 sheets and pillow cases, 12 flannel bandages, 6 socks, 11 towels, &c. Middletown—118 sheets and pillow-cases, 32 shirts and drawers, 12 wrappers, 50 towels. Army Aid Association, Newburgh—65 sheets and pillow-cases, 8 handkerchiefs, 34 pillow ticks, 45 bed ticks, 132 shirts and drawers, 98 wrappers, &c. Unknown—29 shirts and drawers, 5 sheets and pillow-cases, 13 handkerchiefs. Stilesville, Hambletville and Vicinity—1 box hospital goods. Holland Patent Association—50 pounds jelly, 20 shirts, 9 sheets, books, &c. Marshall, Oneida Co.—71 towels, 16 shirts and drawers, 5 wrappers. Smithfield, Duchess Co.—90 Havelocks. L. O. Benedict, Greenwich—1 box currant jelly. A Friend—65 Havelocks. Ladies' Relief Society, New-Bedford, Mass.—2 boxes hospital delicacies. Goshen—120 flannel bands, 233 handkerchiefs, 12 Havelocks, 15 towels, 51 shirts and drawers, &c. Churchtown, Columbia Co.—18 shirts and drawers, 33 bedding, &c. St. Ann's Relief Association—25 shirts, 19 eye shades, &c. Miss Julia K. Fish—12 shirts, 12 pillow-cases, 4 wrappers, &c. Mrs. Onderdonk—20 Havelocks. Ordered from New-York House of Industry, by James Lenox, Esq.—100 shirts, 53 flannel do., 50 pairs drawers. Miss Higgins—5 shirts, 4 drawers, 1 pillow-case. Mrs. M. A. Waring—12 shirts. Female Benevolent Society, Troy, N. Y.—64 shirts and drawers, 94 sheets and pillow-cases, 66 flannel bandages, 49 towels, 10 handkerchiefs. A Friend—10 Havelocks. Miss Julia Cooper—18 Havelocks. Mr. Abbott—Old linen. First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo—59 shirts and drawers, 6 wrappers, 19 pillow-cases, 12 fans, &c. Irvington—68 towels, 23 handkerchiefs, 12 shirts, 2 drawers. Central Presbyterian Church, Buffalo—40 sheets and pillow-cases, 72 handkerchiefs, 30 socks, 49 towels, 24 wrappers, 144 shirts and drawers, 24 fans, &c. Utica, N. Y.—69 shirts and drawers, 78 sheets and pillow-cases, 41 wrappers, 127 towels, 31 socks, 71 flannel bandages, over 100 edibles, &c. Clayville—51 shirts and drawers, 63 sheets and pillow-cases, 25 towels and handkerchiefs, 18 socks, 8 wrappers, dried fruits, jellies, &c.

NIAGARA FALLS WATER-POWER—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—This immense water-power is now ready for immediate occupation, together with one hundred acres of land, embracing one-quarter of the village, on which to locate mills and manufactories.
The stipulations for price of power will be one-half that at Lowell, Mass., and the quantity is almost unlimited.
Should the demand warrant it, the American Fall can easily be stopped and its great volume discharged through the bank below its present site, for mill purposes, under a head and fall of 200 feet.
The title is perfect and the property unincumbered. For further information apply to N. W. Day or A. P. Floyd, Niagara Falls; Alexander Hay, No. 1,208 Vine-st., Philadelphia; Hon. F. A. Jenckes, Providence, R. I., D. Thaxter, Buffalo, or the owner,
HORACE H. DAY, No. 91 Liberty-st.
New-York, Aug. 16, 1861.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—A RESpectable family being greatly reduced, and being desirous of trying to do something to relieve their suffering situation, has been taught by one of our most distinguished ladies to make those elegant Toilet-tables, (called Duchess,) would be pleased if the ladies would call at their residence, No. 135 West 10th-st., 4 doors from Hudson-st., and examine them, (they can be made to any order and at prices to suit them,) and if they should be pleased to order one they will be the means of assisting a worthy family.

WANTED—ONE FAST-SAILING SCHOONER, of about 200 tons' register; one propeller, of 160 to 300 tons; and two side-wheel steamers, of 200 to 400 tons. Parties having vessels of the above description, which they wish to dispose of, at a fair price for cash, may hear of a purchaser by addressing D, Box No. 3,192 Post-office, stating particulars, and where they can be seen.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $8,000 by parties already established in the business, or satisfactory arrangements would be made with a responsible party as agent, for the manufacture of Decarbonized steel for pistol and rifle barrels. Address for three days A. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—AT A GREAT BARgain, fitted up with all the latest improvements, equal to any in the country, turns out 100 barrels a week. For particulars apply to FRED A. COLE, No. 348 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or will trade for property.

NOTICE.—A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT WIDOW would like to make the acquaintance of a gentleman of means, who would act as partner in a profitable business. Address, confidentially, Mrs. L. LAINER, Springst., Station A, Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On plating or gold, $30; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars out of Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at* $2 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—TOODLES—NEIGHBOR'S WIFE—FIRST NIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITS DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES IN ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-STREET.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Advices from New-Mexico indicate that the rebels are making desperate efforts to gain possession of the Territory. Two or three bodies of National troops had been surrendered by their leaders—evidently through treachery—and a fight of some consequence had taken place without decisive results.

Government will find in the intelligence which we publish this morning the most abundant evidence of the necessity of adopting at once the most energetic and thorough measures for stemming the torrent of secessionism in Missouri. Emboldened by the temporary retirement of the little National Army from the region of Springfield, the rebel leaders are rapidly disposing of the forces in their large army in such a manner that the task of dislodging them grows more formidable every day. Gen. PRICE, according to intelligence received in Jefferson City, has already occupied Warsaw, Bolivar and Ocolo with detachments of his command; and Warrensburgh, Johnson, Georgetown and Sedlia, in Pettis County, have been taken possession of by Secessionists, under Col. STAPLES. Considerable bodies of men are also leaving the Northern counties and pushing southward to join the State forces. Gen. PRICE has issued a proclamation at Springfield, in which he claims the result of the recent battle as a glorious victory for the rebel Army. He claims to be acting under State authority, and warns the citizens of Missouri against recognizing the authority of the Provisional Government recently established by the State Convention. Notwithstanding the late warnings given by Gen. POPE relative to guerilla warfare, this system seems to be rapidly gaining ground. A railroad train having United States soldiers on board was fired into yesterday morning, while proceeding from Syracuse to Jefferson City, and one soldier was killed and several wounded. Gen SIEGEL is now in St. Louis, having arrived there on Monday—an indication that his little Army is safe, at least for the present.

Two brisk skirmishes have taken place in Missouri—one at Charleston on Monday night, and the other between Bird's Point and Charleston, on Monday evening. The first was between a National force of about 250 men, and a rebel force estimated at from 600 to 700 strong, belonging to JEFF. THOMPSON'S command. The latter were completely routed, with the loss of 40 killed and wounded, and 17 prisoners; while our loss was but one killed and a few wounded. The other affair was between 50 Nationals, mounted, and about 100 rebels. Two of the latter were killed, and 33 taken prisoners.

The secesaion sympathisers in Washington seem to have been certain that JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD would make their appearance before the National lines on Monday night, and some of them, it is stated by our correspondent, actually waited up all night to hear the first boom of their guns. They were disappointed, however.

The steamship *Canada* arrived off Cape Race on Monday afternoon, and her news, which is two days later, is telegraphed from St. Johns, N. F. She left Liverpool on the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th inst. The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet, but prices were firm. Breadstuffs were heavy, and provisions dull. American affairs claimed the almost undivided attention of the British Press, and in fact of the British people—the Battle of Bull Run and the Blockade being the main topics of discussion. The latter evidently creates a great deal of feeling among the mercantile classes, which finds vent in ill-natured articles in the London *Globe*, the *Shipping Gazette* and the *Post*. Another letter on the battle, from Mr. RUSSELL, appears in the *Times*, in which he speaks in the most contemptuous terms of the bravery of both the National forces and the Rebels. The only paper, in fact, which seems to have a good word for us is the *Daily News*, which warmly defends our army from the malignant attacks of the others. From Paris, we learn that a report current, but not generally credited, to the effect that the French Government had demanded prompt satisfaction from Rome for the bad faith shown in recent transactions, has been confirmed by the *Moniteur*. Only twenty-four hours were given for an answer. Another address to the Austrian Emperor had been adopted by the Hungarian Diet—which, however, does not differ in its terms from the one before adopted, and which will probably share the same fate.

Notwithstanding all that has been asserted in reference to the blockade, and the action of foreign Governments in relation to it, there seems to be an almost universal disposition on their part to respect it, although some of their subjects are acting in opposition to it. The only instance in which any supposed inefficiency has existed, was brought to the notice of the Government by Lord LYONS.

The members of the Convention of Western Virginia, in session at Wheeling, do not seem disposed to follow the advice of Attorney-General BATES, but have decided to establish a new State. Their action is to be submitted to the people at the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and may be reversed. The boundaries of the new State, to be called Kanawha, may be enlarged by permitting certain adjoining counties to come in if they should desire to do so.

Gen. BUTLER, whose arrest in Philadelphia by order of the Government we have already noticed, was brought to this City on Monday evening by late train, and lodged in Fort Lafayette yesterday morning.

The public indignation against those who advocate the cause of the South through the public Press still continues to exhibit itself in an unmistakable manner. The office of the *Jefferson*, a paper published in Westchester, Pa., was visited on Monday night, and cleaned out. A mob in Haverhill, Mass., however, took a different course with the *Essex County Democrat*, published there. They caught the Editor, one AMBROSE L. KIMBALL, tarred and feathard him, and made him solemnly affirm that he would never lift his pen again in the Southern cause.

The First Regiment Fire Zouaves reassembled at the City Assembly Rooms yesterday morning, numbering 500 men. They were dismissed at 11 o'clock, and ordered to reassemble at 2 P. M., to go into quarters on the Battery. Only 300 men—half those known to be in the City—made their appearance, and, it is said, many of these are disaffected.

By the Pony Express, which reached the outer telegraph station, eighty miles west of Fort Kearney, on Monday afternoon, we have advices from San Francisco to the 10th inst. The Panama steamer, which left on the 10th to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, took $850,000 in treasure. No change of moment had taken place in business matters. State politics, notwithstanding the troubles at the East, engrossed considerable attention. The canvass for Governor was being conducted with great spirit, principally, however, on local issues. Recruiting for service on the plains was going on briskly, no less than five offices being opened in San Francisco for that purpose. Sonora had been visited by another great fire, which destroyed a number of valuable buildings.

The Stock market was a fraction stronger in prices yesterday than on Monday, but closed dull in tone in the afternoon. New-York Central, 73; Treasury Two Year Notes, 97⅛@97¼ ₱ cent. No alteration in Money or Exchange rates.

The market was depressed, yesterday, for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, and prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn declined. The increased receipts and the scarcity of shipping accommodation exercised an unfavorable influence. The sales of Cotton were limited, but at steady rates. Sugars were in active request, partly on speculation, as was also Pork, at uniform quotations. Coffee was quiet. Less animation was discoverable in the market for Naval Stores, owing, in the main, to the extreme claims of holders. Fish attracted more attention, as did likewise Rice, Whalebone, Whisky and Refined Ingot Copper, Tobacco, Spices, Seed, Iron, Lead, Hay, Hemp, Hops, Hides, Teas, Tin. Laths and Lime were inactive. The freight engagements were more extensive, chiefly of Breadstuffs, for British and French ports, at firmer rates.

The Cattle market is again overstocked, the supply of beeves numbering 4,000 at ALLERTON'S. About 400 were sold at Bergen on Monday, and some lots are still expected so that the total for the week will fall little short of 5,000 head. Prices are no better than one week ago, and on poorer grades they are not as good. Very few animals sold for more than 8c., which was the prevailing price for first-class steers, while the poor cattle ranged from 6c. to 7c. A fair proportion of the stock was sold, but enough remained for all wants to-day.

American Exaggerations.

The peculiarities of the people of the United States were never more strikingly illustrated than in the progress of the present war. We are always on the highest pinnacle of hope or in the lowest depths of despair. For the first three months of our campaigning, nothing could exceed the confidence, not to say arrogance, of the supporters of the Union. We had confidence not only in our own strength, but an equal degree of confidence in the rebels' weakness. The loyal North was brave, enthusiastic, irresistible. The disloyal South was fearful, lukewarm and demoralized. The latter had only to be met promptly in the field and they would dissolve as a rebel mob—for were they not without arms, without money and without food?

The early victories in Western Virginia, and in Missouri, where we had sharp and decisive leaders, seemed to sustain the complacent theory of the sanguine Unionists. We rose of mornings only to read of further victories, and to wonder whether, after all, JEFF. DAVIS would venture to come with his rebel Congress to so unsafe a place as Richmond. And when we found that a step indicating so much hardihood had been taken, we had perhaps a mingled feeling of surprise and pleasure, so sure were we of their capture.

We rode a high horse in those days, and compelled the rebels, in imagination, to go on foot. Our habitual thought of them was, that in due time they should all be hanged. And so we continued, down to that fine day when we started, all so confident, "On to Richmond," and fetched up so uncasily at Bull Run.

Since that ill-fated day, the very heavens are vexed with our unmanly lamentations. Now, all of a sudden, we go to work to unsay all of our proud boastings, and to pull down the air-castles we have so assiduously been building. And there is as little reason in the present shocking abasement of ourselves, as there was in the former exultation and self-glory. The rebels were always strong—always determined and desperate. That we might have known. They had as good Generals as the United States have produced. That we might have known, for they got them from us. The whole population and moneyed power of the South would be wielded against us. That was well known, for the last stand of loyalty was made when the question of secession was an open one to the people of each rebel State. Here, then, were elements for a hard fight, and we should have made up our minds to it, and let alone our extravagant conceits of our own vast power and the rebels' immeasurable weakness. But we did not, and were for our temerity unhorsed at Bull Run.

So far, the fortune of war was about equal between the combatants. We had gained more territory, and even more fights, than the rebels. They gained more spoils and more prestige at Bull Run. But what was there about Bull Run to make the nation blubber? And what new power or new cunning in war did the rebels display to lead us to think them invincible, and able to walk over the Potomac and into Washington without a scratch? Why, it took them several days, apparently, to find out that our Bull Run Army had retired to Arlington and Alexandria. Did the fierce fighting they had to do to maintain themselves in their own intrenchments, give them high hope of being able to conquer the same men, while assailing them across one of the most formidable obstructions of war, a broad and deep river?

Unless our Army at Washington is infinitely more spiritless and disorganized than the semi-mob that went to Bull Run, and unless our Generals—McCLELLAN, BANKS and WOOL—are immeasurably inferior to McDOWELL, PATTERSON and BUTLER, the rebel Army will fail to cross the Potomac or crush Washington, though the attempt be made with twice the strength that lay in the defences of Manassas. Can we not, therefore, put Maryland in bonds, and go to sleep at nightfall in peace for our Capital? For the sake of Northern nerves, let it be tried. We know full well that BEAUREGARD is just as deficient in transportation, in siege cannon, in field artillery, and in munitions of war, at the present time, as he was before the Bull Run battle. And though he be as desperate as the leader of a large army often becomes, he cannot fight the Union armies across the Potomac except at a fatal disadvantage.

Mr. Russell and the London Times on the Bull Run Panic.

We have Mr. RUSSELL'S letter at last, together with the comments of the London *Times*. Both have been expected with a feeling which our cousins across the water might consider complimentary, if they were not too anxious about their neutrality to dare to be complimented by either party. We scarcely exaggerate the fact, when we say that the first and foremost thought in the minds of a very large portion of our people after the repulse at Bull Run was, "What will RUSSELL say?" "How will this affect us abroad?" "What *will* the London *Times* think of us?" and "In what light will it present this untoward affair to the European world?" Speculation soon succeeded wonder, and enterprising journalists began to hint that they happened to know what Mr. RUSSELL had said; that he had written to the *Times* that he never saw such fighting in all his life; that there was nothing at Alma or Inkerman to equal it, in spite of the disgraceful panic by which it was followed. The phrase, if not apocryphal was at least equivocal, and might very well have been used by the shrewd and humorous Special, without any wide departure from the literal truth.

But our doubts are all solved at last. The terrible epistle has arrived and been read with quite as much avidity as an average President's Message. It puts to flight a good many of the hopes and fears that had in advance been built upon it. In the first place it seems that Mr. RUSSELL was not present at the battle.—knew nothing of the general tenor of its tides, and saw nothing of the action of the men engaged on either side. With perfect candor, at the outset, he declares his purpose to give an account, "not of the action," but only of what he "saw with his own eyes:"—and this does not profess to cover any portion of the engagement itself. Leaving Washington at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, Mr. RUSSELL made some very intelligent observations of the aspect of the country, of which he gives a very clear and graphic report. At about half-past 9 o'clock he first heard the booming of cannon, which informed him that the battle had commenced. Not long after, when some five or six miles this side of Fairfax Court-house, Mr. RUSSELL met a straggling body of men, who were on their march towards Washington—who heard the firing of the cannon, and who coolly informed him that they presumed there was warm work going on behind them, but that they were going home, because *their time was up*. Mr. RUSSELL'S reflections on this incident were creditable to his discernment. He says:

"I proceeded on my way, ruminating on the feelings of a General who sees half a brigade walk quietly away on the very morning of an action, and on the frame of mind of the men, who would have shouted till they were hoarse about their beloved Union—possibly have hunted down any poor creature who expressed a belief that it was not the very quintessence of everything great and good in Government, and glorious and omnipotent in arms—*coolly turning their backs on it when in its utmost peril, because the letter of their engagement bound them no further.* Perhaps the Fourth Pennsylvania were right, *but let us hear no more of the excellence of three months' service volunteers.* And so we left them."

Mr. RUSSELL'S inference is somewhat broader than the facts will warrant. It is hardly fair to judge of the temper and patriotism of all who volunteer for three months, from the conduct of one regiment. Mr. RUSSELL has probably since heard of the Iowa regiment, whose term had expired, but who marched *thirty* miles, on hearing of Gen. LYON'S peril, menaced with a force four times as large as his own, to take part in the glorious strife.

It was noon, Mr. RUSSELL says, when he approached Fairfax Court-house; and passing that Virginia apology for a village, he went very far out of his way to Germantown, became involved in some devious and misleading bye-ways, and reached the top of the hill this side of Centreville, full five miles from the battle-field, at not far from 2 o'clock. He gives a very graphic and interesting description of what at that moment lay under his observation. He admired the scenery:—he heard the cannon,—noted the rising clouds of dust that told of the movement of masses of men.—and, "with the glass," says he, "I could detect, now and then, the flash of arms through the dust-clouds in the open; but no one could tell to which side the troops who were moving belonged, and I could only judge from the smoke whether the guns were fired towards or away from the hill." He stopped for some time here to rest and feed his horses, and to make his own little feast of the sandwiches which he had prudently brought along. Many men, and here and there an officer, came up, exulting over the victory, which the National troops had won:—but when "soon afterwards,"—which must have been at 3 o'clock or thereabouts, Mr. RUSSELL'S horse was brought up and he rode towards the front, he met a stream of vehicles, of horses and of soldiers moving in the opposite direction. He pursued his way, however, through a varied experience of flying teamsters, and terrified men in uniform, though he says that "there was no flight of troops, no retreat of an army, no reason for all this precipitation:"—until he reached a point where cannon were planted to cover the retreat, and a rumor filled the air of a menaced charge of cavalry. As the sun was declining, and he had 30 miles to ride, Mr. RUSSELL turned his horse (having missed his buggy) in the direction of Washington,—which town he reached at about 11 o'clock at night.

The remainder of his letter gives a very spirited and perfectly just description of the panic which impelled and accompanied the troops from Centreville to Washington. He does not, for he cannot, in the least exaggerate its horrible disorder,—or the disgraceful behavior of the incompetent officers by whom it was aided instead of being checked. And he closes with this fair and considerate presentation of the leading facts of the case:

"But, though the North may reel under the shock, *I cannot think it will make her desist from the struggle*, unless it be speedily followed by blows more deadly even than the repulse from Manassas. There is much talk now (of "masked batteries," of course,) of outflanking, and cavalry, and such matters. *The truth seems to be that the men were overworked—kept out for twelve to fourteen hours in the sun, exposed to long-range fire, badly officered, and of deficient regimental organization.* Then came a most difficult operation—to withdraw this Army, so constituted, out of action, in face of an energetic enemy who had repulsed it. The retirement of the baggage, which was without adequate guards, and was in the hands of ignorant drivers, *was misunderstood and created* alarm, and that alarm became a panic, which became frantic on the appearance of the enemy, and on the opening of their guns on the runaways. *But the North willl be all the more eager to retrieve this disaster.*"

Thus far Mr. RUSSELL. He saw nothing whatever of the fighting,—and therefore says nothing whatever of its quality. He gives a clear, fair, perfectly just and accurate as it is a spirited and graphic account of the extraordinary scenes which passed under his personal observation. Discreditable as those scenes were to our Army, we have nothing in connection with them whereof to accuse the reporter. He has done justice alike to his subject, himself and the country.

The great journal for which he writes is much less scrupulous in the use it makes of his materials, than he has been in collecting them. It publishes a bitterly, almost malignantly, sarcastic article upon the whole affair. It takes Mr. RUSSELL'S account of the panic as the veritable account of the battle;—and adds thereto some very extraordinary misstatements and exaggerations for which it is difficult to find an excuse. For example, the *Times* says "it is probable that the number of men present at the battle mounts up to the high figure of 150,000,"—that it was a battle "in which 75,000 men seem to have been engaged on each side;"—that "it requires the testimony of the Americans themselves and the witness of our own correspondent to suggest to us that 75,000 American patriots fled for twenty miles in an agony of fear, although no one was pursuing them, and that 75,000 other American patriots abstained from pursuing these 75,000 enemies because they were not informed how stark-frightened these were." The *Times* is an intrepid journal, and never loses the chance of making a strong point, worthy of its fame, for lack of a basis in solid fact. But since its own correspondent had given, in the same letter, a careful and detailed statement showing that "the effective strength of the infantry under McDOWELL may be taken at 30,000, while there are about sixty field pieces at his disposal, and a force of ten squadrons of cavalry,"—it is not easy sufficiently to admire the hardihood of the assumptions which give point and force to the keenest and most telling of its jokes.

However, this is all over now. We have the consolation of knowing that the worst news went first; that the *Times* did us all the damage the affair would warrant at the very outset, and that whatever modifications subsequent reports may have introduced into its narrative must, of necessity, be in our favor. Having survived the first shock, therefore, we may reasonably count on having passed the crisis. The country will cease to wonder what Mr. RUSSELL and the *Times* will say, and may give its undivided attention to what Mr. LINCOLN and the rebels may decide to do. We hope they may find it a more pleasing subject of meditation.

Who is Responsible for the Slavery Agitation?

There are many honest people who honestly believe that the North is responsible for the Slavery agitation; and that to Mr. SEWARD the country is indebted for the irrepressible conflict idea; and that the destruction of our Southern trade, and the perilous state of the country, is all owing to Northern fanatics; but our political history does not sustain these honest people in their views. The cunning men in the South, who have for years labored to dissolve the Union, seized upon the Slavery question as one on which the Southern people were most sensitive, and as best calculated to arouse them to action. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, remarked in 1833, "that the root of South Carolina's discontent lay deeper than the tariff." Her political economists reasoned that as Charleston had a larger commerce than New-York before the adoption of the Constitution, and since that time the commerce of New-York had grown to be considerably larger than that of Charleston, hence Charleston had suffered for the benefit of New-York, and the remedy for this was dissolution of the Union—and when they found the tariff would not unite the Southern people, they took hold of the Slavery question.

In 1833, MADISON writing to CLAY, said:

"It is painful to see the unceasing efforts to alarm the South by imputations against the North, of unconstitutional designs on the subject of Slavery. You are right, I have no doubt, in believing that no such intermeddling dispositions exists in the body of our Northern brethren. Their good faith is sufficiently guaranteed by the interest they have as merchants, as ship owners, and as manufacturers, in preserving a union with the Slaveholding States. On the other hand what madness in the South to look for greater safety in disunion. It would be worse than jumping into the fire for fear of the frying-pan. The danger from the alarm is, that the pride and resentment excited by them may be an overmatch for the dictates of prudence, and favor the projects of a Southern Convention, insidiously revived, as promising by its councils the best securities against grievances of every sort from the North."

BENTON said that

"From the beginning of the Missouri controversy up to the year 1835, he looked to the North as the point of danger from the Slavery agitation. Since that time he has looked to the South for that danger, as Mr. MADISON did two years earlier."

The idea of an irrepressible conflict existing between the interests of the Slave and the Free States was set forth by CALHOUN, in his speech in the Senate on the Nullification Resolutions in 1833. He said:

"The contest (between the North and the South) will in fact be a contest between power and liberty, and such he considered the present; a contest in which the weaker section, with its peculiar labor, productions and situation, has at stake all that is dear to freemen."

In commenting on the above BENTON said:

"Here is a distinct declaration that there was then a contest between the two sections of the Union, and that that contest was between power and liberty, in which the freedom and the slave property of the South were at stake. This declaration at the time attracted but little attention, there being then no sign of a Slavery agitation, but to close observers it was an ominous revelation of something to come, and an apparent laying an anchor to windward for a new agitation on a new subject, after the tariff was done with."

The Disunionists have for thirty years been determined to bring about the present state of affairs, and they took hold of the Slavery agitation, deeming it the quickest mode of accomplishing their object. They seized upon everything calculated to inflame the Southern mind, but at the same time endeavoring to throw the responsibility of their agitation on the North, in hopes of creating dissension here and forming a party in their favor when the time for action arrived. The fact of the present President and Vice-President both coming from the Free States, was a great argument with them, they entirely overlooking the fact that JACKSON and CALHOUN both came from Slave States, and both being natives of South Carolina. Yet this was no cause for alarm or agitation among the Northern people.

The people of the North have ever cherished a love for their whole country, while those of the South have loved only a section. The proud boast of the former has been, "I am an American citizen!" while that of the latter has been, "I am a Southerner!"

The Seventh Regiment.

To the Editors of the New-York Express:

The Seventh Regiment claim two niches in the "Temple of Fame" for its representative dead—Major WINTHROP, Col. FARNHAM. E. R. W.

Both these "representatives" of the Seventh had to join some other regiment before they could get a chance of meeting the enemy. Whatever niches the Seventh is allowed hereafter to occupy, or claim any credit for, should be filled with men who fall while fighting in its own ranks. The Seventh has a most excellent opportunity now to redeem its reputation, and justify the reliance which has hitherto been placed on its loyalty and patriotic courage.

HOLDING PRISONERS TO THE END OF THE WAR.—The Judge who hung the stealer of horses, not to punish the theft, but that horses should not be stolen, taught a lesson which we shall do well to master. The Administration, we are told, is disposed to leave the fate of pirates and privateers undetermined until the close of the war; and that then the question of punishment or absolution will be settled, as individual cases may warrant. The motive of this postponement may probably be found in that mistaken idea of humanity which has thus far tempered our entire policy toward the rebels. They have threatened to retaliate upon their prisoners, life for life, the doom to which we consign ours, so that for every maritime thief we may adjudge to the gallows, they propose to measure out an equal length of hemp to the captives in their hands. To avoid such merciless retaliation may be the object which has led to this most impolitic declaration.

Most impolitic for a variety of reasons. It is simply to repeat a juridical common-place to say, that human punishments are exemplary and not vindictive. When they lose the former characteristic, and assume the latter exclusively, they become utterly unjustifiable, an offence against the Deity and an outrage to humanity. After the crime has ceased to be possible, to inflict death or a minor evil upon old offenders is to retreat from the principles of an enlightened civilization to those of barbarism; to substitute for the code of Christianity that of Paganism. If these pirates are not to serve as examples for the prevention of piracy, the sooner they are released the better. To execute any of them when the war is over, and the apprehension of further mischief of the same character is finally quieted, will be to invoke the indignant condemnation of the world for vindictive and objectless cruelty.

Most unpolitic, because the announcement will be received at the South as an assurance of impunity. There the masses, who contribute to the armature of the privateers, have been taught to believe, and are fully persuaded, that the event cannot be otherwise than favorable to the insurgent States, and that the war must end in an unqualified submission to terms they are prepared to dictate. The possibility of a National triumph is regarded by this class of the population as not to be entertained. Others do their thinking for them, and this is the official thought. To make the punishment of the most flagrant and troublesome offenders against law and order dependent upon a contingency they conceive to be sure not to happen, is equivalent to abrogating all punishment, and inviting to the commission of crime. For these obvious reasons we hope the intention of Government has been incorrectly reported, or that it may yet be altered.

THE DESIGNS OF THE REBELS UPON WASHINGTON.—The Baltimore *Exchange*, the leading secession organ of that city, publishes a letter from Washington, of which this is the concluding paragraph:

"No one here believes for a moment that it is any part of the Confederate plan to attack the intrenchments and defences opposite Washington—least of all, to attack the Capital directly. *They appreciate too intelligently the force of Northern sentiment on this point.* Such a demonstration, if ever contemplated, has doubtless been long since abandoned."

The exact meaning of this is not quite clear. Why "Northern sentiment" should deter the rebels from attacking the Capital we do not know. Unquestionably such an attack would rouse still more thoroughly the indignation of the people, and impel them to put forth still more powerful efforts to crush the rebellion. But such a consideration would scarcely deter an enterprising enemy from making an attack which promises so much of direct advantage as they might reasonably hope to reap from the seizure of the Capital.

Still we agree with the *Exchange* in believing that the attack will not be made. In spite of all that we hear to the contrary, we see no reason to believe that the rebels are in condition to make such an attack without hazarding everything they have at issue. The number of their available troops is, in our judgment, greatly exaggerated in the popular apprehension:—and we doubt whether either their discipline or their appointments are adequate to so formidable an undertaking. One of the most difficult things an army can ever be called on to do is to cross a broad stream in the face of an enemy;—and it is rarely attempted except with veterans or men accustomed to bold and hazardous undertakings. To cross in any formidable force, either above or below Washington, the rebels must take with them a great deal of heavy artillery, and this would greatly augment the labor and risks of an ordinary passage.

We take it for granted that our Government has already taken every necessary precaution against such a movement. It could scarcely be attempted without notice enough to rally a very powerful force to oppose it.

VARIAN'S BATTERY.—About forty-three men of this Battery intend to enlist in the service of the United States, and will leave this week for Washington. Capt. VARIAN will probably accompany them.—*Com. Adv.*

We trust that not a solitary one of the officers and men who insisted on marching this battery to the rear, "to the sound of the enemy's cannon," will have another opportunity of crippling our forces on the eve of a battle. These men should be content with the disgrace they have already won—and not selfishly desire to increase it at the expense of the country. It will last them their life time.

ASPECTS IN MISSOURI.—Our accounts this morning show that the rebels are not inclined to part with the advantage their overwhelming numbers in the Southern counties have gained them. As Gen. SIEGEL has retreated they have advanced. Six weeks ago the National forces had pushed forward to the southwesternmost angle of the State, and the insurgents had withdrawn the main body of their troops into Arkansas. By this position of affairs the lead mines at Granby, indispensable to the rebels, who had no other means of providing an important munition of war, were taken out of their hands, and the capital of the State was effectually barred against the usurpations of Gov. JACKSON. Now, however, the entire South and Southwest are in the possession of the rebels. The imperfect and insufficient resistance of the Home Guard is the only obstacle to their reoccupation of Jefferson City. Add to these reverses the loss of so gallant and sagacious a leader as Gen. LYON, and we discover how seriously we have suffered in this one department of the war.

Happily we have good ground for believing that the successes of the rebels must terminate with the causes which rendered them possible. It has been the want of men, arms, artillery, and supplies of every description, that our operations in Missouri have been ineffective. The skill of our commanders and the courage of our troops were not enough to combat at once against a powerful enemy and a deficient armament and urgent starvation. And while leading his army against the enemy, it was out of the question for Gen. LYON to attend to details which had to be managed at St. Louis. These difficulties vanish under the administration of Gen. FREMONT. The utmost energy is infused into the conduct of the Quartermaster's Bureau. Supplies are amassed with haste; ample transportation is provided; large bodies of troops are in motion from Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa; and a month will not elapse before the insurgents will be confronted by a force greatly exceeding their own in strength, and in all the conditions of an effective and victorious Army. It is safe to say that the gains they have thus far reaped, as the necessary harvest of accident, are now at their best, and can by no possibility survive September.

WANTED, A SLIPPERED PANTALOON.—A morning cotemporary has made a remarkable discovery, and has given the world the benefit of it. Inasmuch as the Army of the United States is to be chiefly benefited by the revelation, and as the cotemporary in question has assumed the position of tutelary guardian of the Administration, the wonder is that the promulgation has been so long delayed. But here it is, done up in italics, in the impressive manner befitting its importance: "*The Army is practically without a Commissary-General.*" Our cotemporary is equal to the emergency, and he proposes that—a Commissary-General be appointed. Sagacious idea. But who is to be the useful man? "If such men as Judge DAVIS, of Illinois, or Gov. MORGAN, of this State, or Gen. MOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, or (*if he is not too young for so important a post*) the gallant, energetic and capable Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, were put at head," &c., &c. In these words the gordian knot is cut, and the country put in the highway to relief.

But that patronizing query about the youthful SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, and of Bull Run, is too much for our patriotic gravity. What will the venerable young McCLELLAN, at the head of our Army, think of it? Will he trust young SPRAGUE in "so important a post?" If not, let an "elderly man," fit for a very important post, be advertised for. The Army should not be without a Commissary-General.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.—The agent of the Associated Press yesterday took the trouble to telegraph from Washington extracts from private letters said to have been found in an intercepted mail-bag. This could not have been done without the consent of the Post-office Department, and in allowing such a publication it seems to us that a singular breach of propriety has been committed, to use no stronger term. So long as the express companies are allowed to keep open postal communication with the rebels, the letters which they carry should be held sacred. If the recent proclamation of the President is intended to make this transportation of mail matter illegal, then letters are contraband as well as munitions of war, and their proper destination is the dead-letter office.

The Government is at liberty to avail itself of any information which they may contain, but it has no more right to favor the public with a knowledge of their contents than it has to invite the inquisitive multitude to amuse itself by rummaging amid the mass of documents relating to love and business which the repository referred to is reported to contain.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—A telegram from Washington says:

"The question of the exchange of prisoners, which has been the subject of considerable consideration, has not yet been decided. *President* LINCOLN *is firmly opposed to any recognition of the rebels as a belligerent power.*"

However disagreeable it may be, President LINCOLN will probably be under the same necessity of recognizing this fact, as he is of recognizing any other. Even he must be tolerably well satisfied by this time that the country is at war with *somebody* that is entitled to be called a "Power." He can neither cheat himself nor the country into any delusion as to the magnitude of the contest, by refusing it a belligerent name. The exchange of prisoners is an incident of all wars,—not because both sides, or either side, can claim to be legally in the right, but because it is much more humane to exchange prisoners than it is to hang them. The country will be much better satisfied to support this contest, with both men and money, when it learns that it is to be waged in accordance with the usages of civilized and Christian nations.

A COMPLIMENT.—Capt. T. F. MEAGHER has received a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. FREMONT, offering him a position as Aide-de-Camp on his Staff, with the rank of Colonel. Capt. M. will share the fortunes of the Sixty-ninth, and will join them if they decide again to take the field. If not, he will probably accept this offer, which he regards as a splendid compliment to the regiment in which he has won his laurels.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT ST. JOHNS.

American Affairs the Prominent Topic in Europe.

Additional Notes of the London Times' Correspondent upon the Fight at Bull Run.

Malignant Attacks of the British Press Generally.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 10th and Queenstown, on the 11th inst., arrived off Cape Race at 4½ o'clock yesterday (Monday) afternoon.

The news by the *Canada* are two days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived out on the 8th inst.

As regards European politics the news is unimportant.

American affairs claimed undivided attention.

The London *Times* in an editorial takes the recent speech of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, as an evidence of the charges that will be brought against Mr. LINCOLN if the South is successful. It says that only a victory, by which the stain of Manassas may be effaced and the South induced to come to terms, can secure the President from the consequences of having begun the "Civil War."

The London *Globe* observes, with regard to the blockade question, that the blockade is a right of war, but by what right, whether of war or peace, can Congress empower the Executive to desist from the blockade and substitute the levying of fiscal duties on goods about to be landed in territories where that Executive can afford no protection to them from further execution or speculation in any shape.

The *Shipping Gazette* complains that the blockading squadron on the coast of America appears determined to interrupt marine commerce, in defiance of the best understood maxims of international law, and at the risk of collision with the forces of a maritime Power.

The London *Post*, in an editorial on the blockade question, says:

"If, unfortunately, England should be compelled to drift into the quarrel, the blame will not rest with England, but with a Government which has endeavored—to the ruin of innocent commerce—to enforce the validity of a blockade which it is manifestly incompetent to maintain."

The *Times*, of the 10th, remarks that the Americans of the North even take pleasure in the sensation caused by their recent unparalleled defeat.

Another letter from Mr. RUSSELL says he having acquired further information respecting the fight, has come to the following conclusion:

"There was not a bayonet charge made by the National infantry during the day; there was not a charge of any kind made by the Confederate cavalry upon any regiment of the enemy until they broke. There was not a hand to hand encounter between any regiments; there was not a battery charged or taken by the Nationalists; there were no masked batteries in play by the Confederates; there was no annihilation of rebel horse by the Zouaves or others; a volley fired by one battalion emptied three saddles among a body of horse who approached at some distance, and the infantry which performed the execution then retired, and there were no desperate struggles except by those who wanted to get away."

He then alludes to the approach of the Confederates towards Washington, says the Unionist troops were complaining of nothing having been paid them, and about 80,000 three months' men had left, or were about leaving.

The *Daily News* warmly defends the Northern Army from malignant attacks on account of the retreat from Manassas, the estimates formed on the hurried flight of a mere panic-stricken mob of camp-followers, and eulogises the gallantry of the Union troops. In the same article the *News* says the aim of the South is to extend and perpetuate Slavery.

BARNABAS HORNE, Member of Parliament, in a speech to his constituents, said he believed the American quarrel more attributable to the Morrill Tariff than the slave. He hoped a reaction would take place in England. If Lancashire was pinched there would be great distress, and he could not foresee to what issue this unfortunate fratricidal struggle would ultimately end. England's only course was to calmly await the result, and abide by the policy of non-intervention.

The mammoth iron-plated war-ship *Warrior* had made a successful trial trip down the Thames.

The Bishop of Durham died on the 9th.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* confirms a report current, but not credited, that the French Government has sent dispatches to Rome, asking satisfaction within twenty-four hours.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash of over 12,000,000 francs.

The Emperor has bestowed the Military Medal on the King of Sweden and the Prince OSCAR.

The Bourse closed flat and drooping. Rentes 68f. 30c.

ITALY.

The Italian Government has canceled the order for the withdrawal from Naples of the Swiss soldiers formerly in the service of the King.

AUSTRIA.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, an Address from the Diet to the Emperor had been proposed by M. DINK, and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. The demands made in this address do not differ from those in the first, which refutes the Imperial rescript, and declared that further negotiations are broken off.

A Pesth telegram of the 9th says the deputations from the magistrates and electors had congratulated M. DEAK on his late conduct. M. DEAK has refused a serenade offered him.

The reply of the Diet to the Imperial Rescript would be dispatched to Vienna on the 12th.

The dissolution of the Diet was anticipated.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Aug. 11.

The steamship *Canada* has $38,000 in specie.

The steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived here yesterday, the 10th inst.

The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet on Saturday, but prices were firm. The sales amounted to 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs were heavy, the weather being favorable for the crops.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

Consols closed on Saturday at 90¼@90⅜ for money and account.

Commercial Intelligence per Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 10.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report Flour dull and [illegible] quoted at 24s. [illegible] Wheat [illegible]; Red Western [illegible] Southern 11s. 3d.@11s. 6d.; White Western, [illegible] and White Southern 12s.@14s. 3d. Corn firm and unchanged; Mixed 30s.@30s. 6d.; Yellow 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d.; White 31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report: Beef steady for the better qualities, but inferior qualities slightly declined. Pork tending downward. Bacon declined 2s.@3s. Lard dull at 47s.@49s. Tallow flat at 44s.@47s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports: ASHES active and advancing; Pots, 30s.; Pearls, 34s. RESIN dull and declining; Common, 6s. 9d.@7s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still declining; sales at 45s.@46s. SUGAR unchanged and steady. COFFEE quiet and unaltered in price. RICE firm and unchanged. COD OIL quiet, but steady at last quoted rates. LINSEED OIL steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Messrs. BARING BRO'S. *Circular* reports: BREADSTUFFS steady, with an improving tendency, and an active demand for France. IRON is very dull, at £5@£5 2s. 6d. for rails and bars. SUGAR quiet and unchanged. TEA heavy and irregular; Common Congou, 11d. COFFEE firm, with an upward tendency. RICE inactive; prices unchanged. TALLOW quiet, with a downward tendency. SPIRITS TURPENTINE at 48s.@49s. LINSEED OIL steady at 32s. SPERM OIL quiet, at £94. COD OIL, 35s. LINSEED CAKES firm, at £10@£10 10s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Securities is very dull. The latest quotations are as follows:

Illinois Central shares .... 40@39 dis.
Erie shares .... 23@23½.

LATEST MARKETS via QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Aug. 11.

The sales of COTTON, yesterday, amounted to 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, but prices firm.

BREADSTUFFS heavy and drooping. The weather is very fine for the crops.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

CONSOLS closed, to-day, at 90¼@90⅜ for money and account.

Illinois Central shares .... 39½@39 dis.
Erie shares .... 22¾@23¼.

HAVRE MARKET.

(For the week ending August 8.)

The sales of COTTON for the week add up 7,500 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 118f.; New-Orleans *bas* 113f. The market closed quiet but firm at an advance of one franc. Stock in port 271,000 bales.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The New Test Oath—Primary Allegiance to the National Government—Disloyal Men in Office—The Bank Loan, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

The new test oath adopted at the late session of Congress was administered, to-day, in the Treasury Department. I have not yet learned what effect the medicine produced, but it may be hoped that there is honor enough left among the Secessionists to restrain them from downright perjury; and if there be any in that way of thinking in office, who are not lost to all sense of conscience and honor, they will be compelled to quit their comfortable berths.

The leading feature of this test oath gives preeminence to the General over the State Governments, by declaring that allegiance to the former is superior to that which is due to the latter. This is in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, which says:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, *and the Judges in every State* shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

No language could be plainer, and yet the whole theory of constitutional construction of the Calhounists is based on the opposite idea that the authority of the State is superior to that of the General Government. If an oath similar to that now adopted had been regularly administered to all officers from the foundation of the Government to the present time, the doctrines of nullification and secession could never have arisen. But the Calhounists, by keeping up the hue and cry, completely hooted this second clause of the sixth article of the Constitution out of sight; and when it was resurrected during the discussions of last Autumn and Winter, it sounded as if some surreptitious addition had been made to the fundamental law of the land. It is to be regretted that this clause had not been incorporated in all official oaths from the time of WASHINGTON down; or if it had been adopted ten years ago, the men who are now arrayed in arms against the Constitution and laws would never have obtained power, and would at least have been compelled to look elsewhere than to the National treasury, and to the National armories, for the weapons of their treasonable warfare. It may be hoped that henceforth this oath of primary allegiance to the General Government will be adhered to for all time; so that if treason again nestles itself under the shadows of the Capitol, the White House, and the Department buildings, it will do so by acts of flagrant and indisputable perjury. Whoever in future takes a seat in Congress, or on the bench of justice, or in the Executive Chair, or in one of the Administrative Departments, should be compelled to swear to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. If this course be followed, there may be treason and rebellion, but there will be no false and hypocritical garb of constitutional theorizing; and no soft-headed dupe will then be led into treason, against his conscience and sense of public duty, by the silly notion that his highest allegiance is due to the State of his birth or adoption.

I commented, a day or two ago, upon the impolicy, not to use a harsher phrase, of keeping disloyal men in office, while indifference is shown to the applications of the friends of Union; and these remarks were made with especial reference to Maryland. I have now to add, that I learn on respectable authority, that Gen. DIX's Quartermaster has taken into his employment a prominent Secessionist, whose business it is to ride over the country, and make purchases for the Army. I am informed that the favor thus shown to an enemy of the Government disgusts the friends of Union, and that it is a subject of free comment among the people. It is said, also, that in the Commissary's Department, Secessionists are employed. I hope that no political bias influences Gen. DIX in the selection of his employes, but if such be the case, he will, though actuated by the most patriotic motives in the world, stand ten chances to one to fall into the hands of the public enemy, for I believe that about that proportion of the "Democracy" of Maryland are Secessionists, open or secret.

That was a witty judgment of the Court-martial which sentenced the sixty Maine revelers to the *Dry* Tortugas.

The *Republican* of this city thinks that the banks which have assumed the Government loan have made a good thing of it; though no blame is attached to either the Secretary of the Treasury or to the banks. Lord COKE said a good while ago that corporations have no souls, but in the present instance I think the banks have displayed a degree of patriotism worthy of imitation by individuals. Their patriotic combination will go far to sustain the public credit; and if they realize a profit, it will be due to the patriotic and prompt manner in which they have stepped forward to sustain the cause of the country.

OBSERVER.

Jersey City.

DEPARTURE OF THE HUDSON COUNTY ARTILLERY.—The Hudson County Artillery, consisting of a full battery of six pieces, and 156 men, left Jersey City for Washington at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, via the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation line. They were escorted from their quarters in Hoboken, by Col. VAN HOUTEN and Staff; the Line Officers of the First Regiment and the Hoboken Fire Department, in the following order, led by Dodworth's Band: No. 1 Engine Company, Union Hill No. 1 Engine Company, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and Excelsior Engine Company No. 2. The officers are as follow: Colonel—L. Hexamer, acting as Captain; Lieutenants—Frudlien, Werner, Lentz and J. J. Hoff. The officers and men have all been in active service. Upon arriving at Washington, four of the field pieces will be exchanged for two howitzers and two rifled cannon.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

The Prizes of the Sumter—Secessionist Sympathizers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

The American bark *Joseph Maxwell*, which was brought to Cienfuegos by the prize crew of the *Sumter*, was ordered by the Governor of the town to leave the port within 24 hours, which they did, and were wrecked on the coast soon after having left Cienfuegos. The crew were all saved and brought into our port by one of our coasting steamers.

A few days ago a rumor was spread abroad by a certain Mr. SCHNABELIUS, a fanatic Secessionist, aided by a Mr. BELT, both partners in a ship chandlery store, and the German Captain, LAWRENCE, of the Secessionist brig *A. A. Chapman*, that Fort Pickens had been taken by the Confederate troops. Only a few days ago we ascertained that this was a false report.

On the day the news arrived of the battle of Bull Run Messrs. SCHNABELIUS & BELT gave a dinner party in honor of the victory of the Confederate troops.

The commercial circles of Havana experience great inconvenience on account of the irregular communication with the Northern part of the United States. This unfortunate war, and the bad management of the Spanish authorities, is the principal cause of all our evils. We have daily to report all sorts of outrages, such as burglary, murder, &c. The police is disorganized, and we even know of cases in which they have themselves assisted in the execution of a burglary.

The weather the past week has been rainy.

Exchange on New-York is 6@7 ℘ cent. premium.
Exchange on London is 16@16½ ℘ cent. premium.
Exchange on Paris is 3@4 ℘ cent. premium.
Exchange on Spain is 6½@7½ ℘ cent. premium, 60 days.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mercantile Intelligence—Treasure List by the Sonora—A Great Fire.

OUTER STATION, Eighty miles west of Fort Kearney, Monday, Aug. 19.

The California Pony Express arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, bringing the following summary of news for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Arrived 7th, steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama, bringing $10,800 from the western coast of Mexico.

Also arrived, 10th, ship *Winged Arrow*, New-York; 7th, bark *Druid*, Sydney; 8th, bark *Kathline*, Quilsug; 9th, ship *Caroline Tucker*, Callao.

The ship *Decatur* has cleared for Hong Kong, with 4,000 sacks of wheat, 1,000 sacks of flour, and other merchandise, valued at $49,000, besides taking out in gold bars $167,000, and $33,000 in silver, making a total of $200,000.

The ships *Eureka*, *Summer Cloud* and *Harkaway* are all loaded with breadstuffs for Australia, the former carrying 13,200 bags of wheat and 16,000 sacks of flour; the *Harkaway*, 20,961 sacks of wheat, and the *Summer Cloud* 1,000 tons of wheat and flour.

The following vessels have been chartered: The ship *Asa Eldridge*, for Melbourne; the ship *Ik Marvel*, for Sidney: the bark *Lewis E. Golding*, for ——; and the bark *Constantine*, with copper ore, for Swansea.

The ships *Abbot Lawrence*, *Thacker*, *Magoun*, *Indiaman*, *Fearless*, and the brig *Angenette*, are the only disengaged vessels in port.

The steamer *Sonora* sailed for Panama this morning, carrying 100 passengers, and $858,000 in treasure, of which $750,000 is for New-York. The principal shippers of treasure are as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$250,000	Seligman & Co.	43,000
Parrott & Co.	116,000	Strauss & Co.	37,000
Davidson & Co.	98,000	B. F. Hastings	33,000
Sather & Church	67,000	Patrick & Co.	30,000
Coleman & Co.	61,000	A. F. Patterson	30,000
Sackes & Co.	47,000	A. F. Patterson	25,000

The cabin passengers per the *Sonora* are as follows:

Capt. Drum, U. S. A., and family, Mrs. Capt. Spencer and child, Capt. Fleming, U. S. A., Mr. Barrow, Mr. Bonham, Capt. Walter, U. S. A., G. W. Peachey, D. Millston, Gordon Dexter, Mrs. Thomas Horton, Alexander Taggart, wife and infant, W. Wetherell, J. O. Thompson, J. M. Thomson, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Shiels and family, J. Shiels, Mr. Eldridge, J. Westley, Thomas H. B. Weller, Mrs. Delafant and family, Frank Martindale Potter, V. Robinson, Frank W. Strade.

Business is generally quiet. No material change has taken place since the last Express. There is a slightly better demand for money, without change in rates. Sight Exchange on New-York is at 5 per cent. There is a growing disposition to store wheat in preference to selling choice parcels under $1 45@$1 50.

There are five different places in San Francisco where recruiting is going on for the Plains. Three hundred are booked for Infantry Regiment, and 200 for Cavalry.

Official orders from Washington are not yet received by the Government.

A great fire occurred at Sonora, Toulome County, on the 7th, commencing a few doors above the Placer Hotel. The flames spread rapidly. HALL's boot and shoe store and printing office, the Placer Hotel, Union Saloon, Great Eastern Saloon, Sonora Fashion livery stables, the Post-office, five or six valuable dwellings, and many other buildings were burned. The loss is estimated at $85,000. ANTIGO's brick building, containing the telegraph office, was saved.

The people are represented to be very much depressed by this sudden and overwhelming repetition of these disasters.

The familiar Chabella Land Claim, or a part of the same claim at Sonora, which caused so much disturbance last Winter, and came near involving the State Government in a bloody contest with the settlers of this vicinity, appears to have been disposed of in the United States District Court. It was rejected on an advantage gained by the settlers. Notwithstanding the condition of Eastern affairs, our State campaign is conducted with great spirit to a very great extent on local issues. The indications are that parties will be divided about as last year, as the Republicans double the Union Democrats, and last come the Breckinridge Democrats. A much greater vote will be cast than was anticipated a month since. They have nominated men who claim to be for the Union, and ingeniously turn on secession questions, while the Douglas ticket is very assailable on personal grounds.

The Overland Telegraph have extended their line to Ruse River, 140 miles east from Churchill. All the wire required for the telegraph line between Carson City and Salt Lake has gone out on the road.

A train of sixty wagons reached Los Angelos last week. The emigrants report some trouble from Indians, but felt no serious casualties.

News from Sandwich Islands, to the 18th of July, are received per bark *Yankee*. The news is unimportant.

The ships *Speedwell* and *Bald Eagle* touched at Honolulu the 24th and the 29th of June, and departed thence for Hong Kong.

Election of Officers of the Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The I. O. of O. F. have elected for the ensuing year John H. White, of Albion Lodge, No. 212, M. W. Grand Master; Cornelius A. Marvin, of Principal Lodge, No. 170, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Charles S. Clark, of State's Rights Lodge, No. 161, R. W. G. Warden; W. H. W. Pratt, of Syracuse Lodge, No. 18, G. Secretary; G. J. Gardner, of Onondaga Lodge, No. 79, G. Treasurer.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

STEINBERG'S Elevator, which was destroyed by fire last night, contained but 32,000 bushels of grain, instead of 100,000, as reported, half of which only was wheat. It was insured for $20,000; the building and machinery was insured for $20,000.

Prince Napoleon at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Prince NAPOLEON, *en route* for Lake Superior, arrived here early this morning and departed this afternoon. He was the guest of Gen. CASS while here.

Mails for Europe.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The mails per steamship *Europa*, for Liverpool via Halifax, close at this office at 7 P. M. to-morrow, and she sails at 10 P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE HOMICIDE ON BOARD THE CITY OF MOBILE.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the body of CHARLES LOWE, a sailor on board the ship *City of Mobile*, who died, as previously reported in the TIMES, from injuries received on board that vessel. The testimony showed that deceased was a fresh sailor, and was ordered by the second mate to go aloft for some purpose. The deceased replied that he was afraid to do so, as he had never been aloft in his life. The mate then seized a broom-handle, and beat LOWE severely, knocking him down three times, and breaking his stick. During this assault the first mate stood by and cried, "Make him go, make him go aloft." The deceased then ascended a little way up the rigging, when he fell back nearly to the deck, and being unable to help himself was brought down by another sailor to the deck, where he shortly expired. The body was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, where a *post-mortem* examination by Dr. BEACH showed external marks of violence upon the sides, thighs, abdomen, back, head, and face,—the cartilage of the nose being crushed, and the aorta also ruptured. The jury found that the fall was the cause of deceased's death, and that the fall was caused by the violent beating inflicted by the second mate, F. THOMPSON, and that the first mate was an aider and abetter of the violence. The first mate, F. PENNEFEATHER, was committed to the Tombs, but the second mate escaped when he saw his victim was dying, and has not yet been arrested.

A PATRIOTIC DODGE TO RAISE THE WIND.—The Assistant United States District-Attorney, Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD, was called out of Court where he was engaged in the trial of an important case Monday, by a well-dressed and rather fascinating female, who, after getting herself closeted in the private apartment of the official, delivered herself in a very mysterious manner of the startling announcement that she was possessed of positive proof of the existence of rank treason at the very seat of Government—in fact, around the Presidential Chair itself. On being asked for the proof she hesitated, and finally concluded that she dare not reveal it to a Government official, at least to none less than the head of the Government itself, whereupon she was advised that she had better take the first train of cars for Washington. This she was ready and willing to do, but unfortunately she had not the means by her to pay her passage. On being asked how much she would require, she replied that she thought $25 would do. Mr. WOODFORD coolly informed her that he thought he could invest that amount of money to better advantage, and thus the grand *exposé* of treason in high quarters was forever nipped in the bud, and the fair and fascinating female departed with a flea in her ear, and a financial *statu quo* in her fob.

LARGE DRUG-STORE BURNED DOWN.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the large five-story brick building, No. 131 West Broadway, occupied by Messrs. FORTENBACH, WISKERMANN & FATGAND, as a drug warehouse. It originated in the basement, by some alcohol accidentally taking fire. Several persons were in the basement at the time, and narrowly escaped with their lives. One of the partners, who was in the store at the time, rushed forward and tried to extinguish the flames, and in doing so was severely burned about the face and neck. The fire soon spread in all directions, and, although the firemen were early on the spot, owing to the combustible nature of the materials in the store, the building was suddenly enveloped in fire, and the entire inside of the building was destroyed. Had it not been for the timely aid of the steam fire-engine, the adjoining buildings would have taken fire in all probability. The loss on the stock will amount to about $14,000; insured for $9,000 in the Peter Cooper and Manhattan Companies. The building, which belongs to the estate of WISKERMANN, is damaged to the extent of $4,000; fully insured in the above companies. One of the partners resided in the upper part of the building. His furniture was totally destroyed.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this City for the week ending Aug. 19, numbered 548, being 150 less than the previous week, and 76 more than the corresponding week of last year; 298 of the number were males, and 250 females; 397 were children, and 151 adults. The chief causes of death were as follows: Consumption, 48; cholera infantum, 120; infantile convulsions, 25; dropsy in the head, 19; infantile marasmus, 67; dysentery, 16; diarrhœa, 39; inflammation of the brain, 14; inflammation of the lungs, 13; scarlet fever, 11; small pox, 11; inflammation of the bowels, 10; heart disease, 7; Bright's disease of the kidneys, 6; drowned, 7; casualties, 7; old age, 4. The burials in Potter's Field numbered 77, an increase of 35 over the corresponding week last year. There were deaths in every Ward in the City, the largest number (67) being in the Nineteenth Ward, and the smallest number (1 each) in the Second and Third Wards. The deaths in the Public Institutions numbered 86.

ACCIDENT TO PROF. GARDNER.—A horse attached to a buggy, containing Dr. GARDNER and wife, took fright Monday afternoon in Union-square, and dashed at a furious pace down Fourth-avenue to Thirteenth-street, where the vehicle struck a lamp-post, and both the Doctor and his wife were thrown with great violence upon the sidewalk. Dr. GARDNER received a severe contusion on the back part of his head, which bled profusely. The wound was not considered dangerous. Mrs. GARDNER fortunately escaped without the slightest injury. Dr. G. was conveyed to his residence, where prompt assistance was rendered. The numerous friends of the Doctor will be glad to learn that no serious effects are likely to result from the injury.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.—Late on Monday night, a Frenchman named CHARLES DUMAS, who is a sailor on board of the ship *Alice Count*, of Thomaston, Maine, lying in the stream, and about to sail for Havre, while intoxicated drew a pocket-knife and stabbed HENRY DYER, a fellow-sailor, in the mouth and side. Soon afterwards he stabbed another sailor who was on board, five times—once in the breast, twice in the face and twice in the neck, inflicting very dangerous wounds. DUMAS was then arrested and placed in irons, and yesterday delivered over to the Harbor Police, who took him before Justice OSBORNE at the Tombs, where he was locked up for trial.

A CARD.—The Long Branch steamboat *Sea Shore* having been disabled, the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company have secured the steamer *Thomas P. Way* to take her place on Friday, the 23d inst., for the balance of the season. Until then the *Josephine* is running on the route. Leave Robinson-street wharf (north side,) daily at 6 and 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—JEREMIAH COFFEE was yesterday drowned while bathing at Coney Island. He was 26 years or age, 5 feet 5 inches in height, sandy complexion, light mustache and side whiskers. Any information in regard to his body will be gratefully received by his afflicted wife. Address JOHN SCOTT, No. 15 Spruce-street, New-York.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—THOMAS MAHONEY, a boy about 12 years of age, jumped upon the dummy belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company, yesterday afternoon, and while there fell before the locomotive which passed over his body, killing him instantly. The deceased lived at No. 60 Laight-street.

Police Reports.

A TICKET SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Monday afternoon, Officer Mason of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested Conrad A. Ten Eyck, a professed passenger or shipping agent, living in Brooklyn. It appears that on Saturday last accused accosted Mr. John Maher, a German, as he was passing along South-street, and asked him if he wanted to take a voyage to Liverpool. Maher at once replied in the affirmative, whereupon Ten Eyck told him that the ship *Great Western* would sail for that port in about two hours, and that he would sell him a second cabin ticket for $14. The ticket was accordingly bought, but the holder thereof subsequently learned that the *Great Western* had sailed for Liverpool early that morning. It also appeared that the ticket was not in accordance with the law, in that it failed to state the names of the owners or consignees. Ten Eyck was taken before Justice OSBORN and held to bail in the sum of $500.

EXTENSIVE LOTTERY FRAUD.

A man named Charles Boldt, residing at No. 95 Crosby-street, was arrested Monday afternoon by Officer Dougherty, of the Tombs Police Court, on a warrant issued by Justice OSBORN. The complainant is Deidrick Klepker, of No. 80 Spring-street. He charges that Boldt, who keeps a policy-shop in Houston-street, near Broadway, has several times prior to October last, and very frequently since that month, sold to him tickets in the Georgia and Delaware lotteries. Nine tickets were affixed to the complainant's affidavits, for which he paid $1,957 81, and he further states that he has been cheated out of about $8,000 by the accused. Boldt was arraigned before Justice OSBORN, and held for examination.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. Haile, of New-Hampshire; H. J. Hastings and family, of Albany; Robert Denniston, of Oswego County; Dr. A. R. Holmes, of Massachusetts; Willis Patten, of N. Y.; J. N. Sutcliff and lady, of Kentucky; Chas. Hall, of Boston; Alexander Harvey, of Buffalo, and Lieut. Southwick, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Hon. T. R. Walker, of Utica; A. E. Stimson, of Utica; J. Davenport, of Ohio; J. M. Parsons and lady, of Columbus; J. F. Farnsworth, of Illinois; B. H. Painter and lady, of Pittsburgh; M. Romero, of Washington; Daniel R. Buswlow, U. S. Consul to Gambia, and family; G. T. Curtiss and family, of Boston; Col. F. J. Bradford, of Kentucky; James Hoyt, of Baltimore, and Benjamin Newton, of New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Commander Parrott, U. S. N.; J. Barratt and A. Correolo, of Cuba; T. W. Nicholas, U. S. N.; L. G. Warren, of Terre Haute, Ind.; P. Kerby, of California; A. J. Alexander and G. B. Strong, U. S. A.; Wm. Whitfield, of Arkansas; and A. H. Siegel, of Reading, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. C. Johnston, of England; Rev. Edward Selkirk, of Albany; Mrs. Brewer and servant, of Havana; and Levi Parsons and A. C. Munson, of California, are at the Everett House.

Frederick Wane, *attaché* of the British Legation; James Abbott, of St. Croix, W. I.; and Lieut. Snyder, O. C. D. Green and H. E. Hazen, U. S. A., are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. L. B. MacKinnon, of England, and T. A. MacKinnon, of Wisconsin, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Nichols, U. S. A., is at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—THE LATE JEREMIAH LOTT.—The Supervisors met at the County Jail yesterday afternoon. Before the roll was called, the Chairman, Supervisor CROOK, announced the death of JEREMIAH LOTT at Flatbush, aged 85 years. He stated that Mr. LOTT was for thirty years Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and had grown up with the County. He could say of him what, it was regretted could not be said of many now-a-days, that he was never suspected of taking one cent not belonging to him. The occasion was one which demanded some special notice, and he should at the proper time offer a resolution. The Board was called to order, when Mr. CROOK presented the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, JEREMIAH LOTT, of the town of Flatbush, for many years Clerk of this Board, and one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of this County, has departed this life, at the advanced age of 85 years, and his funeral will take place this day;

Resolved, That this Board, from respect for his memory, do now adjourn for the purpose of attending his funeral.

The Board adjourned until Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M.

SOLDIERS ARRESTED.—There was quite a stir among the soldiers "off duty," yesterday, growing out of the order directing the Police to arrest and return them to head-quarters in New-York. Several deserters were arrested during the day, who had doffed their uniform and intended to escape further service. There are a number of the First Fire Zouaves yet here, who reached home on Tuesday following the Bull Run fight, who have resumed their former occupations, and expect to be omitted in the next muster.

THE LATE OFFICER MARTIN.—Over $700 has already been contributed towards a fund for the widow of the late officer MARTIN, who was killed by a burglar. It is proposed to raise $1,000, and for this purpose subscriptions will be received at the Second Precinct Station-house, corner of York and Jay streets, and also by Ex-Mayor HALL, at the Firemen's Trust Insurance Company, Court-street.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.—Capt. TAFT'S Company of Light Artillery proceeded into camp at Staten Island yesterday. The corps now numbers 83 men, and they are to have six of BISHOP's breech-loading cannons, 12-pounders. Mr. BISHOP, the inventor, is First Lieutenant under Capt. TAFT.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The work of paying off the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. SMITH, was commenced yesterday. Each man received $58 33 for three months service.

BROOKLYN PHALANX.—This regiment—one wing of which is at Fort Schuyler and the other at Fort Hamilton, has marching orders for to-day. They are ready and willing.

BOY DROWNED.—A boy named ROBERT VANE, was drowned on Monday, while bathing in the East River, foot of Taylor-street. The body has not been recovered.

Personal.

The late action of the Banks of Boston, in taking so large a portion of the Government loan, at par, says the Boston *Journal*, is due in a great degree to the exertions of the Chairman of the Committee of the Banks, William Gray. This gentleman is a grandson of that William Gray, the merchant prince of 1812, who did so much to sustain the credit of the Government in the last war with England. The descendant inherits the energy, the patriotism and the influence of the grandfather.

[Advertisement.]

CRAMPS, RHEUMATIC PAINS AND STIFF JOINTS are promptly alleviated by the immediate use of HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Important to Volunteer Regiments.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1861.

All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this Department in the State of New-York, will take notice of, and conform promptly to, the general order this day directed to the Governor of the State of New-York, which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of New-York:

By direction of the President of the United States you are urgently requested to forward, or cause to be forwarded, immediately, to the City of Washington, all volunteer regiments, or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under immediate control or by acceptances issued direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped, or uniformed, or not.

The officers of each regimental organization that may not be full shall leave recruiting officers at their rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible.

All officers of volunteer regiments, on arriving, will report to the Commanding General, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary to their comfort.

To insure the movements of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will please confer with and aid all officers of independent regiments, in such manner as may be necessary to effect the object in view. All clothing or supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the Commanding General.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 88.—The above orders from the War Department are hereby promulgated.

In pursuance thereof the commandants of regiments and parts of regiments which have been mustered into the service of the United States, under acceptances issued directly from the War Department, will report forthwith to the Commander-in-Chief, at No. 51 Walker-st., in the City of New-York.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adj.-Gen.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters. Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Rupture.—Dr. RIGGS' TRUSS, NO. 2 BARCLAY-st.—Steel springs, covered with hard rubber, water-proof, used in bath; always clean; preserves the spermatic vessels. Sixty days' trial given; warranted five years.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

WILKIE.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 19, MARY ELIZA H., daughter of James Wilkie, Jr., and Mary O'C. Wilkie, aged 10 months and 29 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 245 West 60th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

CLARK.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 19, BININGER A. CLARK.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 4th-av., near 37th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

FORSTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, SARAH FORSTER, aged 72 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 863 Greenwich-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Pleasantville, Westchester County, on Thursday morning for interment.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, CATHARINE R., daughter of the late Dr. P. Clarke.

Funeral service will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her mother, No. 84 West 25th-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

EGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, CORNELIUS, youngest son of Catharine and Wm. Egan, aged 1 year and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 33 Vandewater-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

THORN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, of paralysis, WILLIAM THORN, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family, and those of his sons-in-law, Thomas Garner and Joseph L. Clark, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 74 Clinton-place, New-York, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MAYER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, CHARLES H. MAYER, aged 80 years and 4 months.

All friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 503 7th-av., on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VAN SCHAICK.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, ELIZABETH, wife of Myndert Van Schaick, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church on Washington-square, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 19, at the residence of her brother-in-law, P. Hamilton Myers, Mrs. PHEBE S., wife of Capt. Edward G. Marshall, and daughter of the Capt. William Swain, of Auburn.

The remains will be taken to Canandaigua, her late residence, for interment.

ROMAINE.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, LEVINUS [illegible] ROMAINE, infant son of John [illegible] and Rebecca S. Romaine, aged 7 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 137 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, E. D., this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

GRIFFING.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Aug. 19, Mrs. PHEBE GRIFFING, aged 72 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Peter W. Griffing, No. 224 South 2d-st., between Grove and Erie.

☞ Greenport, L. I., papers please copy.

WYMAN.—At Schooley's Mountain, on Monday morning, Aug. 19, HELEN M., wife of Samuel Wyman, Jr., of this City.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 East 14th-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

POOLE.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 19, MARY, wife of Dr. John Poole, of Bradford, Vt., in the 66th year of her age.

The remains were taken to Bradford for interment.

☞ California papers please copy.

CROCKER.—At Morrisania, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, ANNE JOSEPHINE, only daughter of William H. and Eliza C. Crocker, aged 9 months and 12 days.

The remains will be interred in Greenwood. Carriages will leave Harlem Railroad Dépôt, 26th-st. and 4th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 9:45 A. M.

FANNING.—In Newark, on Saturday, Aug. 17, MARIA KETCHUM, relict of Henry Fanning, aged 78 years.

HOWES.—In Chatham, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 19, MILFORD HOWES, late merchant of this City, in the [illegible] year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 445.—AUG. 20, 1861.

72, 66, 33, 53, 46, 54, 17, 59, 11, 2, 56, 67.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 446.—AUG. 20, 1861.

39, 65, 2, 53, 55, 59, 28, 15, 58, 47, 24, 1, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganisation of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

IMPORTANT!

SEND ALL MONEY AND PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS BY HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, AS THEY HAVE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERMISSION TO FORWARD TO THE ARMY AT FORTRESS MONROE, WASHINGTON, SANDY HOOK, AND OTHER POINTS, FOR HALF RATES. THEIR EXPRESS IS THE OLDEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

Their Great Eastern and Philadelphia Expresses send as formerly.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, PRINCESS CLOTILDE, DUCHESS D'ARBANTES.

These distinguished visitors have just visited our new Gallery and favored us with the first sitting in the United States, for visiting card and other Photographs. Copies for sale. C. D. FREDRICKS & CO., No. 587 Broadway.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the insect tribe will kill.

ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitaters. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SOME COPIES of New-York Times of Sunday, July 14. Apply at subscription desk, New-York Times Office.

MILITARY.

RECRUITS WANTED.

In bodies from thirty to one hundred in number, to be directly mustered into a regiment accepted by the Secretary of War, and under marching orders to the Federal City. The expenses of recruiting, &c., &c., will be paid to the person furnishing the recruits. Address Box No. 1487 Post-office, New-York City.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!

To complete the organization of a Regiment, accepted by the Secretary of War, the office of Lieutenant-Colonel or Major will be secured to any suitable person who can furnish men for that purpose; from another organization preferred. Address RICHMOND, Box 197 Times Office.

CONTINENTAL GUARD—COL. JAMES H. PERRY.—This regiment was accepted by the Secretary of War on the 24th of July. Members of returned regiments desiring to re-enlist can go into quarters at once, or have furlough, as they may desire. $30 bounty to re-enlisted soldiers, and $40 to every full company per man. $100 and bounty land to every man at expiration of term of service. Apply to Capt. JOHN HAZEN, Lieut. JAS. M. GREEN, Lieut. SAML. K. WALLACE, George Smith's Albion Hotel, corner New-Bowery and New-Chambers-st.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogues, address REV. A. FLACK, A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, capable young woman, with 18 months' reference, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, and plain sewing or chambermaid and waitress; is very fond of children and a neat sewer, and is very willing and obliging; wages $5 or $6; will go to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; does up ladies' fineries in the best style, or will take a situation as first class laundress. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, with a year's reference, a situation in a private family; she understands chamberwork and waiting thoroughly; is kind to children, and is willing and obliging; would do plain sewing; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a respectable family as chambermaid, and has no objection to assist with children or in fine washing; good City reference from her present employer. Can be seen, Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 21 Gramercy-park.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman; also, by a nice girl of 16; best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objection to the country; the best of City and country recommendations. Call for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do waiting; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can do all kinds of embroidery; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Call at 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 821 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the housework of a small family; wages not so much of an object as a home; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable Protestant young woman as plain cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pies and cakes; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. A respectable Protestant widow lady, American, wishes a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; has kept a first-class hotel for 15 years; understands all kinds of jellies and preserves in all its branches; or would take charge of an invalid, or go as matron in an institute. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 222 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, has lived in first-class families in the City, has unexceptionable reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, has no objection to assist in part of the washing, the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 138 36th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant German girl, as plain cook or baker; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 181½ Broome-st., candy-store, for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH COOK, with the best of City reference, wants a situation. Inquire at 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST COMpetent young woman, a situation as cook and to assist at washing and ironing and as dairymaid; is a most excellent meat and pastry cook, a good baker, and understands milk and butter well; good City reference; will go to any part of the country; wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or is willing to do general housework in the City or country; good reference, if required. Can be seen at No. 347 West 16th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or housework; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 16 Hicks-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable young women, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to a respectable boarding-house, can cook and wash in a most superior manner, and they can produce the most unquestionable City references from their places. Call at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., or a note addressed to A. M. will be attended to; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO sisters wish situations in the country; one is a first-rate cook, baker of bread and biscuit, pastry, and a splendid washer and ironer, and understands the care of milk and butter, the other is a good chambermaid and waitress; both are willing to do the whole work of a family, and are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—SITuation wanted for a smart, capable girl, who is an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good plain cook and makes nice plain pastry; is not afraid of work, and can produce the very best of City references for honesty, neatness and capability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., three doors from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, by a smart, clean and industrious girl, a situation in either of the above capacities; can give the very best reference; is not afraid of work, and will go at low wages, has no objection to the country. Can be seen, until suited, at "Wallace's," No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, with the best of City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in finest style, wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SCOTCH Protestant cook and laundress wants to get a situation, in City or country, is a very good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of references from her former employers; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A REspectable young girl wants a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, is capable of taking care of milk and butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days; good reference can be given. No. 325 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 36th-st., third floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and fine washer; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 23 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the store, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 29 East 11th-st., near 3d-av., can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

AS HOTEL COOK.—A WELL EXPERIENCED English woman wishes a situation as cook in a hotel or boarding-house in the City or country; understands meats, soups, game, gravies and desserts of all kinds, and is also a splendid baker of bread and biscuit, and is open for an engagement this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—A LAdies' maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also, family sewing of all kinds, can be highly recommended by her present employers. Address E. D., Union-square Post-office.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress, understands hairdressing, dress and cloak making, can cut and fit all kinds of boys' and children's clothing, no objection to travel with a lady, has excellent City references. Call at No. 114 East 14th-st., first door from 3d-av., or address a note to M. W.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper in a seminary or institution, by a lady who is fully competent to take the entire charge; she is strictly conscientious, and can give the best of reference. Address, for one week, A. L., Box No. 344 Post-office, Yonkers, Westchester County.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—AN industrious, well-recommended young woman wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid, or to do both, or to wash and iron, in the City or country. Call at No. 22 [illegible]-av., between 4th-st. and Amity.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL SUFFICIENTLY [illegible]

AS HOUSEMAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel, neat young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and take care of children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would prefer the country; seeks a pleasant home with a private family; has recently worked at her trade. reference for character will be given. Address ELLEN, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—By a most willing and obliging young woman, with two years' city reference—a situation as general housemaid; is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread, biscuits, &c., and is a careful washer and ironer; is very neat about her person and kitchen; has a good, cheerful disposition; no objection to going in the country; wages $6 or $8 per month; also, a small girl wishes to obtain a situation at $3 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, to do the general housework in a small, private family, or would do chamberwork and see to children; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, to do general housework in a small family; willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much of an object as a good home; gives best city reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 368 8th-av., back-room, top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL WITH good reference wants a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; City or country; wages no object, but wants a good home. Inquire at No. 142 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family to do the general housework; is a good cook, baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, with three years' reference, wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good baker of bread, and a splendid washer and ironer; can do up shirts in good style; is kind to children, willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Wanted, by a neat, active young woman with 12 months' City reference from present employer, a situation as general houseworker, or cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread, pies, cake, &c., and is a good laundress; is particularly neat about her dishes; obliging and willing to please her employer; wages moderate. No objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse wants a situation; is accustomed to take the entire care of infants; can bring them up by hand; or would take charge of an invalid lady; would be willing to assist in housekeeping. Is also a good seamstress; is willing to go a short distance in the country; the most satisfactory City reference. Apply for two days at 72 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—AN EFFICIENT MONTHLY NURSE, who can give the best of references, is now disengaged, and is desirous of making some engagement; is in the habit of taking care of invalid ladies and gentlemen; no objection to take care of an infant babe. Can be seen at No. 306 3d-av., near 25th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL 17 years of age, a situation to mind children; can sew and embroider neatly; is willing to make herself useful; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 369 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., 3d floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing or chambermaid; would be willing to make herself useful in City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 349 9th-st., near Avenue C.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced person a situation as child's nurse, and seamstress, can take charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand; has no objection to travel with a family and act as lady's-maid; has waited on the first ladies in this City; best City reference given. Apply at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as children's nurse; she will bring up a baby on a bottle from its birth or do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 303 East 12th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable middle-aged woman, who has lived in respectable families, as children's nurse or chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing. Apply or address for two days at No. 690 Hudson-st., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable widow woman, as wet nurse; has lost her husband recently, and her baby is five weeks old. She has unexceptionable reference as to character, from parties with whom she has lived during her single life. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk on her second child, two weeks' old. Can be seen at No. 213 East 12th-st., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has no objections to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent seamstress; understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; good references. Call for two days at No. 300 1st-av., third floor, back room, near 18th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable Scotch woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a family; has good reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 49 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; would do chamberwork or fine washing, or go by the week or month to sew; no objection to the country; City references given. Call at No. 258 9th-st., corner of 1st-av., for two days.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERVants from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 82 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor, having been 8 years in the business, is known to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Ladies will always find a large selection of superior female servants. American, German, Irish, etc. Immediate and careful attention paid to orders by mail.

OTTO VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest Select Institute at No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av., for German, Scotch, American and Irish help; civil and capable; wages to suit the times; good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended.

Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would make himself useful; no objection to work in a vegetable garden, if required, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. C., Box 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-rate references. Address A. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a sober steady man who has acted as coachman, plain gardener, or can do farm work; knows how to keep a place in good order. Has good City reference. Address J. Y., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, who understands his business; had many years of experience; is a good and careful driver, and good groom. Call or address J. R., No. 12 Washington-square.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; can take good care of horses and drive; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; the most satisfactory references given. Address J. W. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family, by a respectable young man of steady and sober habits, and who comes well recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 45 East Broadway, or a note addressed to H. K., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation as coachman and groom; can show the very best recommendations, would assist in a garden, and make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address J. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes to obtain a situation from a gentleman; is a good groom and coachman, also a good vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself useful in every way. Address J. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A STRONG, willing young man, a situation to work on a farm, is used to agriculture and out-door work; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 Varick-st.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—AN ENGlishman and his wife, not long in this country, without incumbrance, wish situations; the man is a good farmer and vegetable gardener, is also handy with tools; can build and keep everything in order; the wife is a good cook, baker of bread and pastry; is also a splendid washer and ironer; is a first-rate dairy-maid; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation as farmer or to take care of horses and make himself generally useful; best of reference given. Address JAMES FINNEGAN, No. 9 John-st., N. Y.

AS WAITER.—A MAN, JUST DISENGAGED, wants a situation as waiter in a private family; can produce satisfactory references from respectable families in the City, no objections to the country or to travel. Can be seen at the grocery store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, or a note addressed to J. M. will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man servant, who will be found faithful and trustworthy. Call at or address WAITER, No. 882 Broadway, between 19th and 19th sts., in the jewelry store.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-rate young man, as gardener, who understands the business in all its various branches; has the best of testimonials. Address M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a good driver; understands making gas, and is willing to make himself useful. His wife will attend to the laundry, dairy and poultry, or the man will hire alone. Best of reference from his last employer. Address D. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—SALARY $50 PER ANNUM, IN an office, a smart, active, intelligent boy, one who writes a good hand. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, "Branch Office," Box No. 4,558 New-York Post-office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store—one acquainted with the cash trade of the West and Hudson River. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE HOME, WITH pleasant rooms, may be secured by a family of four adults, in a small family residing up town, between 5th and 6th avs., where there are no other boarders. Persons of religious habits preferred. References given and required. Address S., Box No. 1,540 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LADY RESIDING AT BEDford, Long Island, having a large house and ample grounds, would like to take four boys to board. They will receive the best care. Fulton-avenue cars pass near the house. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address S. E., Box No. 193 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GOOD-SIZED BEDROOM TO let to one or two gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Also, a hall bedroom. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 66 East 27th-st., or address F. F. N., Box No. 3,657 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three young men, can be accommodated with good board, on reasonable terms, by applying immediately at No. 32 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a large furnished room with board. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OF the first respectability, would let a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, or bedroom only, to a gentleman, with breakfast and dinner on Sunday, if required. In the house is a fine billiard room. Any person desiring a first-class home, with every comfort and convenience, and willing to pay for the same, may apply to Mr. BURTIS, at Messrs. Schenck's, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. The best of reference given and required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY pleasant front rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, &c., &c. Terms for two persons, $8 to $14 per week, according to rooms desired.

STRANGERS SEEKING TRANSITORY board can be well accommodated in a handsomely furnished house and desirable location, at prices to suit the times. Rooms to let en suite or singly. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—A French family have a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, together or separate, to gentlemen only. House first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

NO. 118 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between 2d and 3d avs. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house first class. Dinner at 6.

PERSONS DESIRING PLEASANT AND comfortable accommodations for the Winter, can procure them at No. 70 Irving-place, between 18th and 19th sts. References given and required.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 768 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, (Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, A FAMILY with children, as boarders, in Stamford; terms moderate; or parents desiring to find a home for three or four children, where they will be well cared for, can do so by addressing S. E. R., care of L. S. Scofield, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A PIECE OF GROUND 46 by 128 feet wide, with bulkhead and water-right in front; also side entrance 40 feet wide. Situated 30th-st., North-river. Suitable for coal, lumber, flag, lime, or brick-yard. For particulars, inquire of M. DONAHUE, Jr., No. 4 Abattoir-place, 39th-st., west of 11th-av., or J. B. REYNOLDS, Nos. 110 and 112 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS DISbrow's Riding Academy, 5th-av., corner of 39th-st., for religious service on the Sabbath. The same is being altered and refitted as a skating gymnasium, and will be rented for Sunday service, on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS 3-story houses, 3 rooms, Nos. 126 and 128 West 12th-st., containing new mantel and pier glasses, having just been put in perfect order, with oil-cloth in the hall. Apply at No. 12 Gramercy Park, or No. 820 Broadway, to PEET & THOMAS.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 (new number) 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. It has three rooms deep and all modern conveniences, and can be rented furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on the premises after 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE IN EXcellent order, with gas and water conveniences, in a pleasant and convenient locality, at the rent of $325 per annum. Apply on the premises, No. 22 West 54th-st., or No 64 Wall-st., basement.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,600 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STORE IN house No. 866 Broadway. It is a tip top location for any kind of light business, and will be let for such if required. Apply at the above number.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 8, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 51 LISpenard-st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT FISHKILL—Within ten minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, in full view of the river. Good stable attached. Will be let for one month or longer. Rent $50 per month. Possession given immediately. Address Box 60 Mattenwan Post-office, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSE, FURNISHED COMPLETE, to rent till April next to a good tenant at a low figure. Railroad five times a day; commutation, $50. Situation very healthy and house new. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 20TH-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, suitable for a small genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1889 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM the 1st of October to the 1st of May, 1862. It must be well furnished, location between 14th and 35th sts., and between Lexington and 6th avs.; family—gentleman and his wife; no children. The pay will be made satisfactory, and the best of care will be taken of the furniture; rent not to exceed $1,500 per annum. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,784 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a neatly furnished house in good repair, between Lexington and 6th-avs., and below 30th-st. Rent not to exceed $1,200. Address Box No. 2,930 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN MOTT-HAVEN, Morrisania, or Tremont, a small cottage-house and lot whereon most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Address H., Box No. 2,392 General Post-office, stating location, price and terms.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—A thoroughly well built house on 5th or Madison avs., between 28d and 42d sts.; must be on a full-sized lot, and not an English basement. For a suitable house a reasonable cash price will be paid. Address Box 544 Post-office.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In the suburbs of Brooklyn or in the country. Apply to or address (with terms and other particulars) AIMS & HANNAH, No. 7 South-st., up stairs.

METALS.—A. A. THOMSON & CO., NO. 215 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, offer for sale TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET IRON, BELGIAN, RUSSIAN, ENGLISH and AMERICAN GALVANIZED DO., SHEET ZINC, SPELTER, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 106th-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 567 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.
Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.
Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks.
Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Fifth-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Rutgers Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMES until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 39th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 16th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 856 Broadway; and at the School.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal,
JOHN ROSENBERG.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUNTER WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 15th of September, at No. 78 First-place, Brooklyn.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A THOROUGHLY-EDUCATED, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment; she is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz., higher English, French, which she speaks and writes, Spanish, and some of the ornamentals; or would assume the duties of governess to small children; the very highest references, &c., can be offered; compensation of no importance; parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly requested not to respond. Address, for three days, R. G., No. 388 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

TO TEACHERS.—A SMALL FAMILY, REsiding a short distance from the City, would like to make an immediate engagement with some young lady of refinement, thoroughly competent to teach French, music and drawing, two or three hours each day, as compensation for board and a pleasant home. Address immediately (stating where an interview may be had) W. M. P., No. 85 South-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reengagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPErienced and qualified to teach thoroughly, English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,604 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by a College graduate of much experience, who is fully competent to teach the higher English branches, with Latin and Greek; good testimonials furnished. Address A. M., Box No. 73 Post-office, Easthampton, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in tuition, is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French and music. Salary not an object. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A school or family, (a location in or near Brooklyn or New-York preferred,) by a lady competent to teach music on piano-forte, English, French and easy Latin. Address M. B. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess in a private family, by a lady who has had several years' experience in teaching; satisfactory reference given and required. Address or inquire of H. M. AMSBURY, No. 20 Malden-lane.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, a graduate of Williams, wishes a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 16, Haverhill, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—FIVE SMALL GENTEEL houses in a beautiful location, at a great sacrifice. Foreclosure sale by E. H. LUDLOW, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock M., of five valuable three-story brick houses, 20 by 40 feet, with baths, gas, &c.; lot 100 feet deep, situate on the south side of 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Terms liberal.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, &c. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City. J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS EXTRA LARGE HOUSE ON TWENTY-THIRD-ST. AT AUCTION.
(In consequence of the owner going abroad.)
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—The valuable four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 69 East 23d-st., north side, near 4th-av. The house is 28.3 by 45 feet, with three-story extension; very complete, in perfect order, and tastefully decorated; all the modern improvements throughout; elegant marble mantels throughout the house, brought from Italy. Terms will be liberal. Lot 28.3x110 feet. Possession immediately, if required. For cards of admission and full particulars, apply at the auctioneers' office.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.
By GEORGE COOK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, (below Liberty-st.,) probably the best stock of household furniture offered at auction this season; it consists of a variety of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite; also rosewood armoir a glace, secretaries, wardrobes, buffets, tables, hall-stands, book-cases, &c., worthy the notice of buyers.
By order. E. F. WILBER, Assignee.
Also, a fine lot of second-hand furniture.
N. B.—Several nice houses to let, at low rates.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF CARRIAGES.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., several City built carriages of the best makers, viz.: Coupé rockaway, square-box rockaways, several top buggies, Concord road wagons, four-seated rockaways, &c., to be sold peremptory. Now on view for examination.

MORTGAGE SALE.
Will be sold on the 23d day of August, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the lumber-yard corner of West 12th-st. and West-st., the entire contents of a lumber-yard, containing an assortment of lumber consisting of planks, boards, joists, posts, &c., fine clear stuff, whitewood, cherry, black walnut, and other choice lumber. Also, horses, wagons, harness, and one iron safe. JOHN A. L. TERHUNE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, at 7 o'clock, Standard and Miscellaneous Books—a large assortment, including a variety of valuable English publications, &c. For particulars, see Catalogue.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of prime goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruritus Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, a morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—PARTIES DESIRous of having handsome and roomy cottages built for them on an improved plan, in a beautiful, healthy and genteel situation, pleasantly accessible in less than an hour from the City, at a cost of $2,500 each, and ready for occupation on 1st of May next, or sooner, can do so by making application at No. 75 Liberty-st. Part cost can remain on mortgage.

IOWA LANDS WANTED—FOR ONE OF THE finest country places in Westchester County. There are 40 acres in the place, 5 minutes' walk from railroad station; one hour from New-York. The buildings new, and the neighborhood one of the best in the State. Value of the place $50,000. Also, a farm for a house in Brooklyn, worth $8,000. Address, stating full particulars, MERCHANT, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR RENT—A BEAUTIful country residence at Rye, furnished or unfurnished, with 30 acres, chiefly in meadow, besides orchards and gardens, richly stocked with choice fruits, &c., one hour from City by rail. Address Box No. 33 Rye Post-office, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NEAR SOUTH ORANGE—New, tasty, and well-built; price to suit the times. Apply to P. FALARDO, South Orange, or at the Drug Store, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.

FARMS.

WANTED—A FARM FROM 20 TO 30 ACRES OF good land, in a healthy location, not over three hours distant from New-York, with ordinary houses and fruit, well shaded, with farming utensils. Price not over $3,000, one half cash, balance on mortgage. Address T. E. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, for one week, giving a true statement of all particulars.

FARM WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM ON the New-Haven, Hudson or Harlem Railroad, in exchange for a very desirable property in Tarrytown, that will always and readily command a high rent. Address FARMER, Tarrytown, or inquire of JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first sexual surgeon living, [illegible] way. His new Book, [illegible] No. 831 Broadway, [illegible]

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of disease for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 5 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st, New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr David Rino, No 66 4th st, Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts, Williamsburgh; Mr W Guild, No 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st, near 2d-st, Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the most *aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages, contains nothing injurious, it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 81 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor—the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. Ward can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. H. A. DANIELS, NO. 334 FOURTH-ST, third door west of Broadway, gives special attention to operative surgery, in connection with all diseases of both sexes. Particular care given to disease of the heart. Can be consulted personally or by letter.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. F. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LATOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., will be kept open until October; two or three family suites of rooms will be vacated this week, and may be secured at reasonable rates for the balance of the season, if applied for immediately. Boats leave Pier No. 2, N. R., for the Latourette House dock, at 7:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:20 and 5:20 P. M.; from Dey-st., at 10:20 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

WESLEY H. HILL, Proprietor.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE.—SITUATED ON Staten Island, [illegible] a short distance from Vanderbilt Landing, location unsurpassed for health, beauty of scenery, &c. [illegible], boating and fishing. Boats hourly from Pier No. 2, N. R., and Whitehall. Terms from $5 to $11 as rooms are selected. Only 30 minutes' sail.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861, with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from the 5th to the end of August.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & CO., BANKERS, [illegible] Issue [illegible] Letters of Credit for travelers [illegible] in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES [illegible] and all the principal cities [illegible] Credits for use in Europe [illegible]

[illegible] STATES AND CANADA. [illegible] of London as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby [illegible] will receive money on account of [illegible] will issue, free of charge, letters [illegible] sums of £10 and upwards, available in [illegible] the Continent of Europe [illegible] the principal cities and [illegible] West Indies, South [illegible]

[illegible] & CO., [illegible]

[illegible] ALSOP & CO., [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] Coupons.

[illegible] SAVINGS BANK. [illegible] COR. [illegible]-STREET. [illegible] and from 5 to 7 [illegible] allowed on all sums of $500 [illegible] on larger amounts. [illegible] during the last 19½ [illegible]

[illegible] HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, [illegible] to travelers, available in all parts of [illegible] through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, [illegible] Naples and their correspondents.

TREASURY NOTES. For payment of duties or for investment, Bought and sold by KETCHUM, SON & CO. No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., [illegible] COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., [illegible] same will be publicly opened for the whole or [illegible] of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of [illegible] Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by [illegible] of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor [illegible] 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, [illegible] extending the necessary works for accumulating and [illegible] the same. [illegible] will bear interest at the rate of six per [illegible] annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal [illegible] be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883. [illegible] will state the amount of stock desired, [illegible] per one hundred dollars thereof; and the [illegible] are accepted will be required to [illegible] the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days [illegible] the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, [illegible] the premiums on the same. [illegible] to the Comptroller the receipts of the [illegible] deposits, the parties will be entitled [illegible] for equal amounts of the par [illegible] bearing interest from the dates of payment. [illegible] should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," [illegible] inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to [illegible] [illegible] on the part of the Comptroller to [illegible] or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller. [illegible] New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

[illegible] TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., [illegible] DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, July 15, 1861. } TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance [illegible] terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 16th December, 1858, creating this [illegible] an assessment has been called by the Trustees of [illegible] Centum on the amount of certificates issued [illegible] assessment is payable at this Office on or before the [illegible] of September next. Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this [illegible] have been sent to all holders whose address is known [illegible] on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest [illegible] not have received them. By order of the [illegible] EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of the First Mortgage [illegible] of this Company are hereby informed that the [illegible] to be given in exchange for the first six coupons [illegible] of said bonds, pursuant to the vote of the bondholders at their meeting, July 18, are now ready, and they [illegible] requested to present said coupons for exchange, without delay, at the agency of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. W. B. OGDEN, President.

[illegible] NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, [illegible] transfer books of this Company will be closed at [illegible] close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of [illegible] and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the [illegible] day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Buckeye Mountain Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., in this City, on the first Monday in September next, at 12 o'clock. Aug. 12, 1861. Z. PLATT, Secretary.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company due Aug. 15, 1861, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY [illegible] & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway. Cash Capital, $500,000. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of [illegible] per Cent., for which scrip will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on the 1st of October next. Also, a semi-annual cash dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent., payable on demand. GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861. } [illegible] SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock [illegible] on the Twentieth day of August instant, [illegible] at New-York, Boston, or Albany, [illegible] day of September next, upon Stock [illegible] London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the [illegible] of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose [illegible] registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. [illegible] & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered [illegible] at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those [illegible] registered at London, at the UNION [illegible] OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to [illegible] The Transfer Books, which are now closed, [illegible] at New-York, Albany and Boston, on [illegible] Friday, the Twenty-third day of August [illegible] JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of [illegible] per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. [illegible] Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be [illegible] by the Company's Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the [illegible] Fire Insurance Company; in Albany and [illegible] at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the [illegible] in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all [illegible] at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. [illegible] not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. [illegible] Aug. 14, 1861. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New-York, Aug. 14, 1861. } THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of [illegible] earnings of this Company for the past three [illegible] payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, [illegible] inst. The transfer book will be closed on the [illegible] at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. [illegible] of the Board. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861. } THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS [illegible] THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, [illegible] their office on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

[illegible] BANK.—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual [illegible] of four per cent. has been declared out of the [illegible] of the last six months, payable to the stockholders [illegible] the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, July 3, 1861. } DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

[illegible] REFRIGERATOR [illegible] [illegible] health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, [illegible] Aug. 6, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery, and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam-machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 6, 1861. }

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement:

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made, in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed.) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe—A pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A CLOSED ONE-HORSE CARriage, with seats for four persons—not too much used—at a reasonable price. Address Box No. 2,179 New-York Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE, STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, (Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

CHEAPEST FLOUR STORE.—GOOD EXTRA family flour, $5; choice double-extra white flour, from new wheat, $6 to $6 25. Delivered free in New-York or Brooklyn. W. B. GILLETTE, No. 204 Front-st., near Fulton ferry.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible] NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 31, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of each notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in each newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. } The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. } The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. } I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original. D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, the mail for Boston, *via* New-Haven, heretofore closing at 2 P. M., will close at 1½ o'clock, P. M. WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS MY WIFE, KATE, HAS left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. RICHARD HANCOX, No. 60 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN, Administrator. au7—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861. LORENZO CARRYL, Executor. CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix. ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator, HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix. au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861. FANNIE H. STOW, Administratrix. mh6-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861. mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 66 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861. JOHN M. CHESTER, W. W. CHESTER, } Executors. ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1861. ANSON BAKER, Jr., CHARLES BAKER, } Executors. mh27-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861. ELIZA ANN WEEKS, Administratrix. jy3-law6mW*

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. "Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

[illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....................$130
Second Cabin Passage....................75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....................$110
Second Cabin Passage....................60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor. The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.: WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION, DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY, BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD, WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHŒNIX, UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA, Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York; TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14. The United States Mail STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway. The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA....................SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH....................SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
CITY OF MANCHESTER....................SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60. Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares. Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board. For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY....................Sept. 14
On MONDAY....................Oct. 14
On MONDAY....................Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau....................$45
Passage money to Havana....................60

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LONDON, DIRECT.—THE SPLENDID British A 1 steamship KHERSONESE, 2,000 tons, G. HOOD, Commander, will be dispatched on the 24th inst. She has room for a limited number of first-class and a few second cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $70 and $50 respectively. Apply on board at Pier No. 36 North River, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861. 11 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. station. For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5.25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861, the 3:15 P. M. train, out of New-York, for Boston, will be changed, and leave at 3 P. M. JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent. NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st. }

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 14, 1861. WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Society for the election of Officers, etc., will be held at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1861. Nominations to be made at Regular Rehearsal, the Monday previous, (Aug. 26, 1861.) By order W. H. DAYAS, Secretary.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY GOODS.

[illegible] Double Haversacks. [illegible] Government Patent Canteens. 5,000 Water-proof Blankets. And other articles for sale by F. C. WAGNER, No. 91 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ALCOHOL column and goose, in perfect order for running. Address, with description and lowest cash price, E. G. R., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The unparalleled [illegible] of the Museum are [illegible] together thousands of both sexes, and all ages and classes.

LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE,
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE,
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,

is universally acknowledged to be the greatest wonder ever seen in America. Every intelligent person knows that this is the first one ever seen in this country, and it was only by special permission of the

GRAND VICEROY OF EGYPT

that this was obtained, the penalty being death for any of his subjects to allow one to leave his dominions without his permission. He is strictly an

AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,

living under water or out of it; will float on top of water, WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER, under water, and may be seen at the Museum in the ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING, as if frolicking in his native stream, the historic Nile. He is accompanied by

SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,

who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that [illegible] tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquaria,

A LIVING SHARK,

beside a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c., &c. WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. The Lecture-room Entertainments embrace PETITE DRAMA, BURLETTA and FARCE. By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent, Miss DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST, Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT, The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c. Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has pleasure in announcing the unbounded success of the great and original American Comedian,

MR. J. S. CLARKE,

who has revived the reign of comedy, and achieves the greatest triumph won for many seasons on the New-York stage. He will repeat THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) 21st, his great comic rôle of

TOODLES,

and also appear in a new character,

TIMOTHY BROWN,

in my Neighbor's Wife. After which the delightful Comedietta of

THE FIRST NIGHT,

in which Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mr. D. L. Baker, Marlowe, &c., will appear.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st. OLDEST And BEST ORGANIZED BAND in the CITY. CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NEW ACTS. Engagement of the TIMBUCTOO MELODISTS. CHARLEY FOX, MASTER LEON, and GEORGE CHRISTY. Admittance 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. COALIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 1½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, — AUGUST. — HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 3:50 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 4:10 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON. THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¾ and 3¼. Spring-st. at 6½, 12½ and 3½. Jay-st. at 8¾, 12¾ and 3¾. Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 78 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch, at....................[illegible] P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at....................5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 28 miles, through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return....................[illegible]
To Tilton's Grove and return....................[illegible]
To Port Monmouth and return....................[illegible]

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington. Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing. To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, [illegible] at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DOMONY, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st.	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M. This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISSOLVED ALL CONnection and withdrawn from the Manhattan Express Company, Westcott, Dodd & Co. NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1861. ROBT. F. WESTCOTT.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

...e astonished owners, did not fail, however, to express gratitude to Gen. FREMONT.

[illegible] is more exposed than Pilot Knob, but our force there is large enough to quiet all apprehensions. Besides Gen. SIEGEL's command of six thousand men, the following reinforcements have been sent:

Seventh Missouri, Col. STEVENSON; Thirteenth Illinois, Col. WYMAN; Fourteenth Illinois, Col. PALMER; Fifteenth Illinois, Col. ——; Forty-first Illinois, Col PUGH.

Gen. SIEGEL will, probably, after a few days' rest, march with part of these troops back upon Springfield, and effectually rout the enemy in the southwest. Cape Girardeau is at present guarded by the Eighth Missouri, Col. SMITH; the Twentieth Illinois, Col. MARSH, and ten companies of the St. Louis Rifle and Engineer Regiments. At Bird's Point we have the Eleventh Illinois, Col. WALLACE; Seventeenth Illinois, Col. ROSS; Twenty-second Illinois, Col. DOUGHERTY; Second Iowa, Col. CURTIS; Companies A and B, Chicago Light Artillery, and J. T. BUEL's three companies of Artillery, from St. Louis. In the vicinity of Bird's Point, the Eighteenth Illinois, Col. LAWLER, is encamped near Charleston, and the Nineteenth, Col. TURCHIN, at Norfolk. Jefferson City is occupied by the Chicago Irish Brigade, Col. MULLIGAN, and in Lexington, Col. [illegible]'s regiment of Home Guards has been replaced by the Iowa Fifth. The fortifications erected around our city are daily assuming more formidable dimensions. Heavy 64-pounders and 32-pounders guard the southern and western entrances. The number of troops in our city is sufficient to make us feel safe, and will be materially increased to-day and to-morrow by the arrival of the Indiana Regiments. The whole encampment at Jeffersonville, consisting of Gen. ROUSSEAU's Brigade, and mostly Kentuckians, has been ordered here, and will arrive in a few days. We have at present:

Second Missouri, Col. SCHAEFFER.
Fouth Missouri, Col. HASSENDEUBEL.
BISSELL's Engineer Regiment.
ELLIS' Cavalry Regiment.
Sixth Iowa Regiment, Col. McDOWELL.
Fourth Iowa Regiment, Col. DODGE.

Five regiments of Home Guards and several regiments of volunteers, not yat completed. At Washington, they have been so slow in sending money here, that Gen. FREMONT has been obliged to make a Government loan at the Banks of $250,000, which, I am happy to say, was promptly taken. Our volunteers are now rapidly paid off; in consequence of which there is great rejoicing. The evident activity in military matters inspires our citizens with confidence of success; and Gen. FREMONT is certainly doing his best to insure it.

GEN. SIEGEL IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 19.

Gen. SIEGEL, Major CONANT, and several other officers, arrived here from Rolla to-night. The train also brought a large number of the wounded of the different regiments engaged in the late battle near Springfield, who were conveyed to hospitals, or taken in charge by their friends and relatives.

Capt. MAURICE was detailed this morning to proceed to Springfield under a flag of truce, with a guard and ambulances, to bring in Capt. CAVENDER, Corporal CONANT, and the body of Gen. LYON.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The Convention passed the ordinance creating a State, reported by the Select Committee on a division of the State this morning, by a vote of 50 to 28. The boundary as fixed, includes the counties of Logan, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, Randolph, Tucker, Preston, Monongahela, Marion, Taylor, Barbour, Upshur, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Jackson, Roane, Calhoun, Wirt, Gilmer Ritchie, Wood, Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel, Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock.

A provision was incorporated permitting certain adjoining counties to come in If they should desire by the expression of a majority of the people to do so.

The ordinance also provides for the election of delegates to the Convention to form a constitution. At the same time, the question "for a new State," or "against a new State," shall be submitted to the people within the proposed boundary. The election is to be held on the 24th of October next.

The name of the new State is to be Kanawha. The utmost harmony prevailed. The Convention will adjourn to-morrow.

The First Virginia Regiment is expected to return to-morrow. Great preparations have been made to give them a brilliant reception.

TROOPS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The Second and Fourth Battalions of Boston have voted unanimously to offer their services to the Government for three months.

Gov. ANDREW, in a brief proclamation, calls upon the citizens of Massachusetts to come forward and fill up the regiments already accepted for the war.

Between three and four thousand men will be forwarded during the present week.

The steam gun-boat *Pembroke* sailed to-day for the Potomac.

The Twenty-first Regiment, Col. MORSE, with full ranks and thoroughly equipped, leave Worcester to-morrow for the seat of war.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM NEW-JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Ten companies, numbering 666 men, started this afternoon for the seat of war, Col. SIMPSON, late Major of Engineers under Gen. BANKS, commanding. They were armed and equipped.

The Colonel made a patriotic and appropriate speech on taking command. Other regiments are forming, and will be forwarded as soon as possible.

THE ARREST IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

PIERCE BUTLER was the only one arrested in this city, the other arrests being only mere rumors.

PIERCE BUTLER IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

PIERCE BUTLER, Esq., of Philadelphia, who was arrested on Monday upon a charge of treason, arrived here on Monday evening by the late train, in charge of two United States officers. The party stopped at the Astor House for a few hours, where the prisoner, as well as his custodians, obtained a few hours of repose, and Mr. BUTLER was then conveyed to Fort Lafayette, where he will share the confinement of other illustrious State prisoners. It appears that the Government had seized a parcel of letters on their way across the Potomac, written by Mr. BUTLER, and addressed to JEFFERSON DAVIS, Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, and other prominent men among the Confederates. A short time after, the [illegible] was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal in Philadelphia, who arrested Mr. BUTLER as he was walking down Chestnut-street, and brought him to New-York.

ARREST FOR TREASON IN CINCINNATI.

SENATOR BRIGHT IMPLICATED.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

About two weeks since, information was received by the Custom-house officers of this city that THOMAS B. LINCOLN, a prominent citizen of Texas, [illegible] ardent sympathizer with the rebel Government, was on his way to Cincinnati; that he had in [his possession] documents that would warrant his arrest [on a] charge of treason. Collector CARSON immediately [illegible] his deputies, Messrs. POLLOCK and ROSS, on the [track] of the individual. He arrived here early last [week] and took rooms at the Madison House. His [movements] were closely watched by Messrs. ROSS and [illegible] on Saturday last, fearing their bird might [escape, they] got United States Marshal SANDS to [illegible]. When arrested, he inquired what was the matter, with all the astonishment of conscious innocence. [Being] informed that he was suspected of being a [traitor, he] [illegible] that the suspicion was unfounded, and [even if] it were correct, he was too sharp to have [any] evidence of it about him. He said he was a citizen of Texas, and participated in the Manassas battle [on] the Confederate side. He was taken to the Marshal's office late in the afternoon, and transferred [thence] to the County jail to await an examination before United States Commissioner HALLIDAY, at 9 A. M. to-day.

On searching his trunks the following documents were found.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.

To His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederation of States:

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend, THOMAS B. LINCOLN, of Texas. He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards a great improvement in fire arms. I commend him to your favorable consideration as [illegible]

[illegible] Very truly yours,

[illegible]

MY DEAR SIR: I have had an [illegible]

the Department and am to have another in a few days. Things looks pretty well. I will see you this evening or to-morrow morning.

Truly yours, BEVERLY TUCKER.

The following pass from the Secretary of War gave him permission to travel within the Southern lines:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Aug. 7, 1861.

T. B. LINCOLN has permission to visit Nashville upon his honor as a man that he will not communicate, in writing or verbally, for publication any fact ascertained by him.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

In addition to the above, there were found a number of letters from Southern gentlemen indorsing Mr. LINCOLN as one sound on the secession question, viewed from a Dixianic stand-point; also, a proposition from WM. H. STOKES, of Louisville, to make artillery harness, knapsacks, belts, &c., for the secession Army.

Mr. LINCOLN is said to be the inventor of a gun newly patented at Richmond, and in use in the Confederate Army. He says he is an advocate of Southern rights, but denies that he is or has been acting as a spy.

The examination this morning will reveal a great many facts which we are not at liberty to publish this morning.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 19, Via Baltimore, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

An excellent state of feeling begins to prevail, and our troops are anxious for an advance.

The *Minnesota* will sail southward shortly.

The *Quaker City* is up from the Capes, and reports a 90-gun ship (a Dutch ship) ashore at Cape Henry. She went aground at ebb tide, but will probably be got off at flood tide.

Two powerful propellers are going to her relief.

MORE SECESSION PAPERS STOPPED.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The *Jeffersonian* newspaper office in Westchester was quietly visited by a crowd last night and "cleaned out." There was no disturbance. Most of the residents of the place were ignorant of what was going on until the work was effected.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

In Haverhill, Mass., last night, AMBROSE L. KIMBALL, editor of the Essex County *Democrat*, (a weekly secession sheet,) was forcibly taken from his house by an excited mob, and refusing information, was covered with a coat of tar and feathers, and ridden on a a rail through the town. Subsequently, under threats of violence, Mr. K. promised to keep his pen dry, in aid of rebellion, and was liberated. The town authorities, and many good citizens, unsuccessfully attempted to quell the mob.

Mr. KIMBALL after suffering the abuse and indignity of the mob for a long time, made the following affirmation on his knees:

"I am sorry that I have published what I have, and I promise that I will never again write or publish articles against the North and in favor of secession, so help me God."

After this he was conducted to his home.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

A dispatch to the *Courier* states that the steamer *Hannibal City*, with National troops from St. Louis, bound southward, was fired into by the Confederates at Commerce, Mo., and sunk; 300 Nationals were taken prisoners.

The Frankfort *Yeoman* says that Gov. MAGOFFIN deputes W. A. DUDLEY and F. HUNT as Commissioners to President LINCOLN, to request the withdrawal of troops from Kentucky; and GEO. JOHNSON to JEFF. DAVIS, to request him to respect Kentucky's neutrality.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, of the '13th inst., says Capt. ALDEN, of the steamer *South Carolina*, had informed the Galveston, Texas, authorities that unless two boats which he alleged belonged to citizens, should be returned him, he would fire the city.

The Richmond papers of the 16th place no reliance upon the reported battle at Lovettsville.

The Nashville *Banner*, of the 20th, says indications point to a speedy reconciliation of the conflicting elements in East Tennessee.

The Abington *Virginian* says that there is trouble in Johnson County. The Union men are overawing and making prisoners of the Secessionists, and reports a passage at arms. Several Secessionists made a hasty retreat from the County. The Secessionist vote 100 in the County, while the Union men vote 1,000.

R. W. BARNWELL, in a letter from Charlottsville, Va., Aug. 12, says the supplies of clothing for the Army is not enough, and the destitution in our Army in clothing and food is terrible. Many applications have been made to us by well men, who wish to escape sickness by an extra pair of drawers or socks or undershirts. It will require every nerve to be strained by you and ourselves here to meet the exigencies of the Fall and Winter, should the war last so long.

The Charleston *Courier* has a letter from Richmond, the 14th, saying that there is a great deal of sickness in our Army. It is said at Charlottsville and Culpepper that there are over 3,000 ill. A great many have been brought sick from this city, and at Norfolk and Yorktown there is more disease than with us. The measles has swept, and is sweeping, through every division of the Army.

THE PRIVATEER JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. BARTLETT JONES, first officer of brig *Santa Clara*, of Eastport, arrived in this City, this morning, from Holmes' Hole. Mr. JONES was one of the party that was put on board the schooner *Windward*, from Turks Island, with a cargo of salt. He states that the *Santa Clara*, of Eastport, Capt. ELLINGWOOD, was from Fajardo, P. R., with a cargo of sugar, bound to New-York, and consigned to RIVERA & HALL, and was captured Aug. 6, lat. 29°, long. 67', by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, the pirate just previous to the capture flying the British flag, but upon approaching within gunshot hauled down that flag, and placed in its stead that of the Confederate States. Upon taking the *Santa Clara*, Capt. ELLINGWOOD, Mr. JONES and the entire crew, with the exception of the cook and three Spanish passengers, were transferred to the *Jeff. Davis*, and from thence to the schooner *Windward*, which vessel was captured the day previous. Mr. JONES says it was the intention of the commander of the privateer to burn or sink the *Windward*, but, having so great a number of prisoners, and not knowing what to do with them he concluded to put them on board the *Windward* and set them free, which was accordingly done, only allowing them for subsistence one barrel of bread, two barrels of beef and one barrel of flour, and a small allowance of water, which gave each man one pint per day. Mr. JONES speaks of Capt. COXETER, of the *Jeff. Davis*, in the highest terms; his gentlemanly conduct and humane feeling were in great contrast with that of his first officer, (POSTELL,) whose language and treatment of the prisoners was very bad. He also says that they had but one prize-master more on board and only about thirty men, and would be compelled to go home soon for a crew. The *Jeff. Davis* carries two 12-pound medium guns in a battery, two 18-pound medium guns in a battery, and one long 18-pounder on a pivot amidships, and enough small arms of the best quality for one hundred men, with plenty of ammunition. Her officers are: Commander, L. M. COXETER; First officer, POSTELL; Second officer, STEWART; Surgeon, BABCOCK; Assistant Surgeon and acting Purser, SEABROOK.

MORE OF THE PIRATES.

A letter to ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated at St. Thomas, Aug. 1, says:

We have advices from St. Johns, P. R., that the privateer *Jefferson Davis*, mounting 18 guns, arrived at that port on the 27th ult., and was allowed to water. The Confederate steamer *Sumter*, was at Curacoa about the 20th, and brig *Echo* (privateer,) was about 200 miles northwest, and had boarded a Baltimore vessel, allowing her to proceed.

The interest of shipowners and underwriters would be much benefited by the presence of a United States war steamer in these waters.

TREASURER OF THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Injustice has been done to Col. WALTON, Treasurer of the Philadelphia Mint, by the recent reports that charges against him of being a Secessionist were to be investigated. His Union sentiments are well authenticated.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This regiment, which has been quartered, drilled and equipped on Riker's Island, has received the general order to march, and they will leave to-day for Washington. Four thousand rations have been ordered for their subsistence en route. Steam-tugs will receive them on board at the Island, and convey them direct to Elizabethport, where they will take the Central Railroad of New-Jersey for Baltimore and Washington. They are provided with the [illegible] a large number of their friends went down to bid them [farewell] [illegible].

ANDERSON ZOUAVES, ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE, ATTENTION.—Members of this regiment are notified that they are to proceed immediately to Camp Astor, Riker's Island, to move by order to Washington. Absentees will be dealt with as deserters. By order,

J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, Colonel.

J. N. McLEAN, Adjutant.

Aug. 21, 1861.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.

HEAD-QUARTERS LINCOLN CAVALRY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1861.

Capt. A. W. ADAMS is now organizing a company for my regiment of Cavalry, under authority given some weeks since by me, to raise and organize such company, subject to my approval of officers, and to receive such subscriptions for the expenses attending the same as he might be able to procure, the surplus, if any, to be paid over to me for the use of the regimental organization.

ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS, Colonel Lincoln Cavalry.

I will continue to receive and gratefully acknowledge subscriptions from patriotic citizens, for the purposes above stated, to my address at head-quarters, Conrad's Elm Park, Ninety-first-street and Broadway, or to the care of Col. McREYNOLDS, Metropolitan Hotel.

A. W. ADAMS, Acting Captain, Company K, Lincoln Cavalry.

REGIMENTS READY TO DEPART.

There are a number of regiments in and about the City that are ready, or very nearly ready, to depart for Washington, or wherever else they may be required. The Anderson Zouaves will probably leave to-day, and the First Long Island Volunteers (Brooklyn Phalanx) also expect to leave to-day or to-morrow. The Second Fire Zouaves and the Fifth Regiment of the Sickles Brigade, are declared ready, and they will doubtless be sent on without further delay. The same is true of the Cameron Rifles and Col. COCHRANE's Chasseurs; and the cavalry under Col. DEPOREST and under Col. McREYNOLDS, will probably move—as many companies as are full—before the close of the week.

COL. MATHESON'S FIRST CALIFORNIAN REGIMENT

Lieut. CHARLES DIAMOND is now in this City to recruit men for this regiment. About fifty men are wanted, and as soon as recruited will be taken on to Washington to join the regiment. At Bull Run Lieut. DIAMOND distinguished himself, bringing off one of the enemy's guns and capturing several baggage wagons. All who wish to join this regiment can do so by applying at the head-quarters, No. 454 Broadway, or at the recruiting office No. 15 West Houston-stree.

GOV. MORGAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

Gov. MORGAN's arrival in the City has caused increased activity among the organizations of volunteers. The Governor's head-quarters, for the present, are at No. 51 Walker-street, where he will be to receive and act on reports sent to him in accordance with the following order, relating to the departure of accepted regiments or parts of regiments from this State:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The above orders from the War Department are hereby promulgated.

In pursuance thereof the commanders of regiments and parts of regiments which have been mustered into the services of the United States, under acceptances issued directly from the War Department, will report forthwith to the Commander-in-Chief, at No. 51 Walker-street, in the City of New-York.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General,

DISORGANIZATION OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

THE REGIMENT AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—ONLY FIVE HUNDRED MEN PRESENT IN THE MORNING, AND THREE HUNDRED IN THE AFTERNOON—THEY GO INTO CAMP ON THE BATTERY.

The Fire Zouaves were ordered to assemble at the City Assembly Rooms yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. It had been announced by Major LEOSER that the Paymaster and Surgeon would be present to pay those who were entitled to it, and discharge those unfit for duty. The men were late in coming. Neither the Paymaster or Surgeon were on hand, nor could the men obtain any satisfactory answer to their numerous inquiries as to what was to be done. Paymaster WESTERVELT was busily engaged in paying the wounded, and those absent on leave, the residue of pay due from the State. The Government Paymaster was *non est*. It appears that the legal formalities cannot be complied with, owing to the remissness of the company officers in furnishing properly authenticated rolls. The process of discovering who are and who are not deserters, bids fair to be a long and tedious job, and likely to create even more than existing discontent. Many of the men absolutely refuse to take up arms again unless they are paid, while, it is believed, the very act of such refusal will prevent their being paid, however well they may have previously performed their duty. The statement made by a private of Company G gives a fair sample of the discontented men. This man says the whole thing has been a "dead beat," or swindle on the men; that they never got the arms or uniforms promised; that they never elected their officers; that they never got the present of provisions sent them by the Seventh Regiment; that they never got a penny of the $700 subscribed for their work at the fire at Willard's; that the officers have, the majority of them, deceived and neglected the men, advised them to go home, run away from the field of battle, and done everything to disorganize the regiment; that the Captain of his company (MICHAEL TAGEN) personally advised about fifty men, a few days after the battle of Bull Run, to make the best of their way home; that other officers also advised the men to leave the best way they could; that many men did thus leave and accompany other volunteer regiments to various parts of the country; that every man thus told to leave by his officers feels that he did not forfeit his right to pay, and that the great body of the men will never go back unless they are paid. On the other hand, it is stated that the backwardness in paying the men is entirely the fault of the Government; that the rolls have been properly made out, and that the regiment has not received fair treatment at the hands of the War Department.

The men were busily engaged in talking over their grievances, and presented, in their every variety of costume, a most picturesque scene. Meanwhile the Union Defence Committee had been playing at shuttlecock and battledore with the War Department, trying by means of telegrams and letters to get some quarters set apart for the Zouaves, to go into camp and recruit. Neither Gen. MANSFIELD, who sent the regiment home, nor the War Department, that ordered them to recruit to their full number, has yet seen fit to provide them with quarters. It was at first intended to send them to Riker's Island, but as the money was not forthcoming, and there was no certainty when the Anderson Zouaves would leave, the Battary was determined upon. At about 11 o'clock, therefore, Major LEOSER ordered the companies formed. The following were the numbers present, out of the 608 reported the day previously:

	Present.
Company A—Captain John Coyle	60
Company B—Captain Edward Byrnes	66
Company C—Acting Captain Michael Murphy	45
Company D—Acting Captain McGraw	49
Company E—Captain J. Leverich	52
Company F—Acting Captain J. Woolsey	51
Company G—Acting Captain James Byrne	60
Company H—Acting Captain P. A. Gillen	35
Company I—Captain J. Wilde	44
Company K—Captain Purtell	51
Total	513

Major LEOSER addressed each company, telling the men to be present promptly at 2 P. M., fully uniformed and equipped, ready to go into quarters, announcing that every man found absent without leave after that time, would be arrested as a deserter.

At 2 o'clock the men commenced reassembling, the police nominally admitting none but members to the room. Several hundred outsiders, however, gained admittance and seriously obstructed the movements of the regiment. After several hours delay the line was formed by Acting Adjutant BERNARD, an excellent officer by the way, and formerly in Capt. SHALER's Second Company, Seventh Regiment. But, with the most charming *nonchalance* the line persistently refused to stay formed, and the men lounged on the benches or the floor, or strolled about the room as suited their individual fancies. Eventually, however, they proceeded by company to the Arsenal and took their arms, this time only *three hundred*, out of the six hundred who reported on Monday, presenting themselves for duty. Thus, one half of those known to be in the City refused to do duty, and, it is believed confidently that the other half will soon follow suit—so great is the disaffection of the men, and the utter inability of the officers to control them.

At 4 o'clock exactly, the platoon of Police, that was to precede the column, arrived, and cleared the stairs. The regiment then marched out—or at least the remnant of it marched out—and proceeded down Broadway to the Battery, to go into quarters. Many of the men followed on the sidewalk, with or without their uniforms, arms and equipments, and many stood jeering as their comrades passed. It is thought that the regiment will dwindle to most insignificant numbers from the Battery, though it is rumored that the Police have stringent orders to arrest every straggler. The plan for payment is to examine deliberately each individual case, and pay accordingly. This will, of course, take much time. At present there seems little likelihood of reorganizing the regiment.

Major LEOSER's West Point experience would seem to fit him to command, but he lacks the requisite backing of company officers of sufficient military knowledge to maintain discipline. Until the men have officers in whom [illegible] the officers have [illegible] duty of obedience, [illegible] must remain [illegible].

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. [illegible]

$[illegible],000	U. S. 6s, '[illegible], reg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] M. R.	[illegible]
[illegible],000	U. S. 6s, '[illegible], cou.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Ct. 1st	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '[illegible] cou.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74 cou.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. [illegible]	97
29,[illegible]00	Treas. Nts. 3 Year	97¾	[illegible]	[illegible] Bank	70
[illegible]00	Treas. 12 ₩c. Notes	100¾	[illegible]	Penn. Coal Company	77
1,200	Indiana State 5s.	75	15	do	76½
2,000	Michigan 6s	80	[illegible]00	Pac. M. St'p Co.	70
5,000	Ten. State 6s '90	42	5	Ch., Bur'n & Q'y R.	58
13,000	do	42¼	112	N. Y. Cen. R....s3	72¾
1,000	do	42⅜	375	do....s3	72⅞
5,000	do	42⅜	50	do....b4	72½
1,500	Va. State 6s	54¼	30	do	73
7,000	do....c.	54¼	100	Erie Railway	25½
7,000	do....s3	54¼	180	Hud. Riv. Railroad	33
10,000	Ga. State 6s	68	10	do	32⅞
500	do	67½	50	do....s30	32¾
4,000	Cal. State 7s	75¼	50	Harlem R. Prefer'd	24¾
6,000	N. C. State 6s	64½	225	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	12¾
1,000	do	64¼	7	Panama Railroad	106
23,000	Missouri St. 6s	42½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc....s10	63¼
10,000	do....s10	42	63	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94¼
12,000	do	42	26	Gal. & Chi	64½
2,000	M. 6s ls. to H. &		100	do....s10	64¾
	St. J. R.	46	700	Clev. & Tol. R.	28¾
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	92	250	Chi. & Rock I. R.	38½
4,000	E. R. 1st M. Bds.	103	50	do	38½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	80	100	Pac. M. St'p Co.	70¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, cou.	88	100	do....s30	70
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	87¼	50	do	70¼
4,000	Indiana State 5s.	75½	300	N. Y. Cen. R....s3	73
1,800	do	75	100	Erie Railway	25½
12,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¾	13	Erie Railway Pref'd	48
10,000	do	42¼	50	Hudson River R.	33
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	54¼	100	Reading Railroad	35
4,000	do	54	300	Gal. & Chic. R....s20	64¼
3,000	do....s6	53¾	100	do	65
7,000	Missouri St. 6s	42	100	do	64½
1,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H.		100	Clevs. & Toledo R.	28¾
	& St. J. R.	46	300	do	29
1,000	Georgia St. 6s	67¾	25	Chicago & R. I'd R.	38¾
1,000	Ky. State 6s	77	10	Second-avenue R.	80
1,000	C., B. & Q. 8 p.c.b.	92½			

TUESDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of July, have at length been completed, and we are now enabled to bring up our tables to the close of that month, completing seven months of the calendar year 1861:

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of July, 1861, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$3,200,663
In Dutiable Goods, bonded	1,769,639
In Free Goods	2,972,054
Total Foreign Merchandise	$7,942,353
Against July, 1860	24,817,298
Decrease this season	$16,974,945

There was also entered during the month foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $6,996,498, against only $64,351 the same month last year. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse is $6,622,454, or $4,852,815 more than went into bond during the month; so that the total amount of foreign goods actually marketed in July is $12,795,168, against $23,948,816 marketed same month last season.

The Exports from New-York for the month of July, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce	$9,552,789
Foreign Goods reëxported	464,191
Specie	11,020
Total clearances	$10,028,000
Against July, 1860:	
In Domestic Produce	$7,525,713
Foreign Goods reëxported	373,501
Specie	6,563,985—14,463,985
Decrease of all Exports, July, 1861	$4,435,985

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past seven months of the calendar year, comparing with the previous year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	19,565,000	21,528,000
February	14,068,000	19,166,000
March	12,658,000	23,495,000
April	12,933,000	16,922,000
May	11,462,000	16,797,000
June	7,263,000	19,123,000
July	7,942,000	24,817,000
Total 7 months	$84,891,000	$141,848,000
Foreign Specie	32,906,000	751,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	10,278,000	5,299,000
February	10,237,000	5,699,000
March	10,581,000	6,999,000
April	9,256,000	6,639,000
May	10,856,000	5,812,000
June	10,270,000	8,308,000
July	9,553,000	7,526,000
Total, 7 months	$71,031,000	$46,342,000
Foreign reëxports	5,588,000	5,185,000
Together	$76,619,000	$51,527,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861 From Jan 1.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	59,000	854,000
February	1,103,000	977,000
March	302,000	2,382,000
April	1,413,000	2,996,000
May	129,000	5,530,000
June	244,000	8,842,000
July	11,000	6,564,000
Total 7 months	$3,261,000	$28,145,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	1860. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$71,031,000	$46,342,000
Foreign Reëxported	5,588,000	5,185,000
Specie	3,261,000	28,145,000
Total	$79,880,000	$79,672,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	2,059,202	3,899,166
February	2,528,736	3,378,043
March	2,489,926	3,477,545
April	1,643,261	2,444,267
May	979,145	2,466,462
June	885,062	2,724,193
July	2,069,590	4,504,066
Total seven months	$12,654,922	$22,883,742

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1861.	From Jan. 1.	1860.	From Jan 1.
Jan. 3	$1,445,385	Jan. 10	$1,788,666
Jan. 13	1,446,219	Jan. 24	1,700,582
Jan. 25	1,246,020	Feb. 10	1,476,625
Feb. 3	1,514,154	Feb. 26	1,392,579
Feb. 12	1,052,318	Feb. 29	382,504
Feb. 25	1,056,426	March 11	1,198,711
March 5	855,775	March 14	147,000
March 18	815,520	March 25	898,730
March 25	699,597	March 29	156,110
April 3	996,445	April 10	1,146,211
April 12	1,110,231	April 27	1,455,338
April 24	884,577	May 12	1,251,177
May 4	868,619	May 28	1,510,703
May 10	755,102	June 13	1,385,652
May 25	354,115	June 26	1,541,580
June 2	373,211	July 12	1,514,884
June 12	631,659	July 23	673,290
June 24	1,007,196	Total, 7 ms.	$19,699,400
July 4	811,368		
July 15	1,214,000		
Total, 7 ms.	$19,177,931		

The Stock Market, which was attached by speculators for the fall, yesterday, on the European news and on vague rumors that "Washington is in immediate danger," could be driven no lower to-day. The disposition, on the contrary, was to a better confidence and higher prices. It is reported on the Street this afternoon that certain parties operating in the Exchange Board had telegraphic advice, in cipher, yesterday, that an attack on the Capital was to be made at once, and on the mere chances that such attack might prove true and successful to the Southern side, some considerable sales were ventured at lower figures than the market of to-day. Buyers took about $230,000 Federal and State Stocks, generally at the full rates of yesterday, and on Tennessees at an advance of ¼@½ ₩ cent. Most of the Treasury Notes sold through the day were done at 97⅝@97¾ ₩ cent. The Railway shares were ½ ₩ cent higher on New-York Central, and from ½ to ¾ ₩ cent. higher on the Western stocks, the largest advance being on Galena and Chicago. Late in the afternoon the feeling was dull, and prices scarcely so firm as on the printed sales:

Central	73	Galena	65
Erie	25½	Illinois Central	63⅝
Missouris	43	Rock Island	38¾
Tennessees	42¾	Toledo	28⅞
Treasury Notes	97⅝	Michigan Guaranteed	28¼
Panama	106	Michigan Central	41⅞
Pacific	70	Reading	35

There was an improved inquiry for the City Bank [illegible] to-day, and the influence of the Government [illegible], which reflects equal sagacity and patriotism on the Bank managers, begins to tell upon the bidding at the Board:

New-York	90	American Exchange	[illegible]
Manhattan	112	Bank of the Republic	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	105	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Chemical	[illegible]	Citizens'	[illegible]
Butchers' and Drovers'	[illegible]	Nassau	73
[illegible]	[illegible]	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Continental	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Commerce	78	Importers' & Traders'	79
Broadway	100	Park	86
Ocean	70		

The Railway Mortgages were also in good inquiry, without bringing forward sellers to any important amount:

N. Y. Central sixes	91½	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	73
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100¼	Illinois Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	89¼
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	80
N. Y. Cent. 7s, Conv., '76	100½	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₩ c. '70	10
Erie firsts, '68	103	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	10½
Erie seconds, '59	100¼	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie seconds, ex. Bs	100¼	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	36
Erie thirds, '83	85	Chi. & N. W. seconds	15
Erie fifths, '88	63	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Hudson firsts, '69	102¾	N. J. Central firsts	103
Hudson seconds, S. F. '85	96	Gal. & Chi. firsts	96¾
Hudson thirds, '75	75	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Harlem firsts, 1869–73	96	L. E. & Wabash firsts	58
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. E. & W. seconds	28
M. Cen. 8 ₩ c., old	95	D. L. & Western firsts	95
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	96¾	M. & P. Du C. firsts, Pr	63
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	75	C. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. bds	92½
M. So. 7 ₩ c. Assent. B.	52	South Carolina 6s	56
N. Indiana	75		

The Exchange Market for the Boston mail closed with much steadiness. The Bankers' rate on London is 107½ ₩ cent., and Merchant's bills 106½@107 ₩ cent. The following is the comparative statement of Exports, exclusive of Specie from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week and since July 1st:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,198,887	$1,745,141	$1,696,819
Prev. reported	40,451,457	54,826,915	80,019,454
Since Jan. 1	$41,650,344	$56,572,056	$81,716,273

The following are the figures represented by the vote of Confidence passed in the Bank Convention of last week in the Government Credit of the United States:

IMMEDIATE BANK SUBSCRIPTIONS TO UNITED STATES LOAN.

New-York	$1,547,000	Republic	$1,025,000
Manhattan	1,050,000	Metropolitan	2,050,000
Merchants'	1,423,000	Chatham	239,000
Mechanics'	1,025,000	Peoples'	210,000
Union	768,000	North America	512,000
America	1,546,000	Hanover	512,000
Phenix	922,000	Irving	256,000
City	512,000	Citizens'	205,000
Tradesmens'	512,000	Nassau	512,000
Fulton	307,000	Market	512,000
Chemical	114,000	St. Nicholas	384,000
Mer. Exchange	632,000	Shoe & Leather	768,000
National	768,000	Corn Exchange	512,000
Butchers'	410,000	Continental	1,025,000
Mech. & Trad's	307,000	Commonwealth	384,000
Greenwich	102,000	Oriental	155,000
Leather	307,000	Marine	200,000
Seventh Ward	256,000	Atlantic	205,000
State	1,025,000	Importers'	768,000
Amer. Exchange	2,562,000	Park	1,025,000
Commerce	4,687,000	Mech. Associa'n	256,000
Broadway	512,000	Grocers'	153,000
Ocean	512,000	Manufacturers'	256,000
Mercantile	512,000	North River	205,000
Pacific	215,000	East River	103,000

Total by Banks of New-York	$35,000,000
By Banks of Boston	10,000,000
By Banks of Philadelphia	5,000,000
Total immediate in three Cities	$50,000,000
Contingent in Oct. and Dec. next	100,000,000
Grand total	$150,000,00

To meet the suggestion and preference of the New-York Banks, the Secretary of the Treasury will probably agree to attach half-yearly coupons for the accruing interest on the three-year Treasury Bills to be issued under last week's negotiation.

The State of Indiana has acted with much promptness and good faith in the application of $450,000 recently received from the United States Government, in reimbursement of War expenses, to the payment of so much of the War Loan of $2,000,000 authorized by the last Legislature, as was awarded by the Fund Commissioners, in this City, in June, to wit: about $422,000. The funds were received from the National Government in two-year Treasury paper, which Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., as agents of the Fund Commissioners in this City, have disposed of. This transaction gives assurance that, should any further issue of the War Loan of Indiana be found necessary or convenient, the pledges of specific taxation, and of the Money to be reimbursed by the National Government, will be faithfully carried out.

The Banks of this City have paid into the Sub-Treasury, in Specie, $3,500,000, as earnest money for the foregoing subscription; raising the Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon to $7,362,967.

Annexed is the Specie list of the steamship *Bremen*, arrived at this port:

A. Rolker & Co.	£1,500
Ruanth, Nachod & Ruhue	1,950
Leopold Huffer	53,760
H. D. Brookman	1,747
Total	58,966
Colgate & Hoffman—silver	£15,000

The increased business in the various Treasury negotiations of the Government centering in this City, including the issue and redemption of United States Notes of the denomination of fives, tens and twenties for popular circulation, has induced an enlargement of the office rooms of the Sub-Treasury, which are now fitted up anew with much taste, and with strict regard to the convenience of the Department and the accommodation of the public.

SPECIE LIST PER BREMEN.

A. Rolker & Co.	$1,500
Knauth, Sachod & Kuhne	1,959
Leopold Huffer	53,760
H. D. Brookman	1,747

Colgate & Hoffman, £15,000 in silver.

The following are the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of August, 9th to 15th:

	1860.	1861.	Decrease.
Freight	$25,530 07	$20,558 38	$4,971 69
Passengers	5,542 62	5,193 04	349 58
Mails, &c.	1,250 00	1,100 00	150 00
Totals	$32,322 69	$26,851 42	$5,471 27

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Red State, $1 15@$1 17. OATS steady at 32½c. for Chicago, and 33c. for State, heated; sales 18,000 bushels. CORN—Market closed easier; sales 10,000 bushels Western Mixed at 47c., and 6,500 bushels at 46c., 2,000 do. at 47c., and 5,000 do., heated, 47c. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls. at 17½c. *Received by Central Railroad for New-York*—181 bales Wool, 431 bbls. High Wines, 4,691 bbls. Flour, 64 hhds. Tobacco, 37 cases do. *For Boston and the East*—451 bbls. High Wines, 575 bales Wool, 3,271 bbls. Flour. *Shipped by Tows to New-York, Aug.* 19—146,700 bushels Corn, 37,700 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR dull and 10c. lower. WHEAT, 4c.@5c. lower; no sales; No. 1, 68c.@70c.; No. 2, 65½c.@67c. CORN 1c. lower; sales of mixed at 23½c. in store. OATS steady at 16c. in store. *Receipts*—16,000 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, 259,300 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 5,600 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS firm and 1½c. higher. Exchange unchanged.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR unchanged. No WHEAT on the market; sales last night, 3,500 bushels Winter Red Western, $1 14. CORN very scarce, and market better; sales 6,000 bushels Illinois 44c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports*—7,000 bushels Wheat, 46,300 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—497 bbls. Flour, 48,400 bushels Wheat, and 70,600 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 20—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. Not a single sale of either WHEAT or CORN has been reported this morning. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports*—5,200 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bush. Wheat, 10,000 bush. Corn, 32,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bush. Wheat, 72,000 bush. Corn, 11,000 bush. Oats.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Capital	$38,231,[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	60,898,[illegible]
Specie	6,666,[illegible]
Due from other Banks	5,801,[illegible]
Due to other Banks	8,523,[illegible]
Deposits	18,235,[illegible]
Circulation	6,366,[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In bark A. B. Cook, from Bathurst, W. C. A.—Messrs. Richard O. Lloyd, Daniel R. B. Upton, U. S. Consul at Gambia, wife, 2 children and servant.

In bark C. C. Billings, from Salt Cay—Capt. G. Carter, late of bark Sarah Clark.

In ship Eliza & Ella, from Shanghai—Mrs Rankin [illegible]

[illegible]—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 [illegible] | Sun sets.... 6 [illegible] | Moon rises.... 7 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Sandy Hook [illegible]

NEW-YORK [illegible] Aug. [illegible]

Cleared.

Steamship [illegible] Booth.

Steamer New-York, Hunter, Philadelphia.

Ships [illegible] J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks [illegible] Despatch, Fades, Barbados, Middleton & Co.

Brigs [illegible] Sons; Marcus, Crockett, Boston, [illegible] Dresser, Hatch, Bangor; [illegible] Sagua, P. N. Spofford; [illegible] Smithers; [illegible] Gager; A. Taylor, Taylor [illegible]

Schooner Caroline, Cassidy, [illegible] Marys, Cook, Baltimore, master; [illegible] Newcastle, master; Meteor, Park, [illegible] Alvira, Brainerd, Millville, [illegible] Hill, Portsmouth; Mary Emily, [illegible] S. M. Atkins, Atkins, Milton, [illegible] Mathews, Egg Harbor, master; [illegible] land, R. P. Buck & Co.; Tilly [illegible] L. Darling, Hoard, Providence, master; [illegible] Collins, Fall River, master; Sterling, [illegible] master; A. & E. Baker, Smith, Egg Harbor, master; Caroline, Rogers, Warren, master; G. W. Baldwin, Crowell, Danvers, master; Tyrall, Adams, Nantucket, master; Augusta, Keller, New-Bedford, master; J. Parker, Gildersleve, Pawtucket, master; [illegible] Norwich, master; [illegible] & Co.; Kate Walker, Gulliver, [illegible] lock, Reed, St. John, [illegible] Taylor, Newburyport, [illegible]

Sloops W. D. Mangum, [illegible] Citizen, Terpenny, New-Haven, [illegible]

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Charles Osgood, [illegible] ton, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast, to master.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandever, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, [illegible] to J. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Eliza & Ella, (of Boston,) Lunt, Shanghai March 15, passed Anjier May 10, Cape of Good Hope June 28, St. Helena July 10, with teas, silk, &c., to master. Had light winds and calms down the China Sea; [illegible] off Cape of Good Hope with strong westerly gales, was struck by lightning in the China Sea, which carried away the maintopgallantmast and royalmast; crossed the Equator in lon. 33; took the N. E. trades in lat. 12 N., and carried them to lat. 26, since which time have had light southerly and easterly winds, with much rain; [illegible] with ship Sultan, from Calcutta for New-York.

Ship Chace, Edwards, Newcastle [illegible] ds., with coal to Mead & Bell. Has had continual westerly gales the entire passage, with terrific sea. Has been 4 weeks W. of the Banks; has rolled away head of the [illegible] jib-boom. Aug. 1, lat. 41 30, lon. 49 38, spoke [illegible] brig John, bound E., who reported having been chased by a privateer brig.

Ship Sam Dunning, (of Brunswick, Me.,) [illegible], Liverpool July 4, with coal, &c., to Nesmith & Sons. Has had heavy westerly weather the whole passage.

Ship Quickstep, Wade, London July 4, and the Isle of Wight July 9. Has had strong westerly gales up to lon. 60, since then light westerly winds.

Ship Mongolia, (of Boston,) Belcher, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Albertina, Barton, Havana Aug. 6, with tobacco and cigars to Moses Taylor & Co. Is at the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Hannah Thornton, Tarr, Shields 64 ds., with coals to John A. McGaw. Had heavy westerly weather, split sails, &c.

Brig A. B. Cook, Perkins, Bathurst, W. C. A., July 19 with ground nuts, &c., to Simpson & Clapp. Aug. 12, [illegible] miles W. of Bermuda, saw a ship of about 1,200 tons on fire; stood towards her, and when within [illegible] of her, she sunk; was becalmed all day in [illegible] from her; saw no boats; picked up one of her [illegible]; had seen the light of the fire all the night previous. Aug. 8, lat. 30, lon. 68 10, spoke schr. Baltimore, of [illegible] Elizabeth City, for Martinique; she showed the American Union. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Brig C. C. Billings, (of Bangor,) Cort, Salt Cay, via Grand Turk, 11 ds., with salt to T. H. Sanford. [illegible] to Newport, R. I., for orders; while coming out of Grand Turk, struck on a reef, and threw overboard [illegible] and 600 bushels salt to get her off.

Brig A. P. L., (Br.,) Landry, Messina June 2, with rags, oil, &c., to Arthur Leary. July 29, lat. 34 42, lon. 44 30, saw part of a wreck; put about for it, but saw nothing to distinguish what it was.

Brig Porte Plata, (Brem.,) Hachtmann, Port-au-Platt 11 ds., with mahogany, &c., to C. F. & H. G. Schmidt. The schr. South Boston sld. for London 2 ds. previous.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Fall River,) Pannell, Havana 11 ds., in ballast, to order. Aug. 16, lat. 35 30, lon. 74, spoke U. S. sloop-of-war Dale, cruising, all well.

Brig A. P. Fenno, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) [illegible], Santa Cruz, Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar and melado to [illegible] Son & Co.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda [illegible] ds., in ballast, to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig W. A. Dresser, Hatch, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Brig Marcus, Crockett, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Hudson, Smith, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Arzac, (3-masted,) Baas, Cette 43 ds., with wine, &c., to M. Lienan. July 12, off Cape de Gatt, saw brig Fanny Butler, from Cette for New-York.

Schr. Lady Mulgrave, (Br.,) Hartigan, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Lucy Ann, (Br.,) Lawrence, Sackville, N. B., 6 ds., with stone and fish to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Electric Light, Hume, Mayaguez, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Harkaway, (Br.,) Penniston, Bermuda 6 ds., with mdse. to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Magnet, Sanborn, Machias 6 ds., with spars to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Cameo, Orcutt, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Orion, Hartt, Calais 6 ds., with laths to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. James English, Nelson, Albany, with lumber, for Boston.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlin, Hallett, Albany, with [illegible], for Boston.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, Drisko, Port Ewen, with [illegible] St. John, N. B.

Schr. Nightingale, Martin, Providence 2 ds., in [illegible]

Schr. James Barratt, Davis, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Jabez L. White, Snow, Newport, in ballast.

Schr. Mars Hill, Mitchell, Bangor, via Huntington.

Schr. Mary C. Turbell, Thomas, Boston 3 ds., [illegible]

Schr. Harvest, Nickerson, Harwich, in ballast.

Schr. Thos. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, in [illegible]

Schr. A. Heaton, Variance, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Willow, Parker, Eastport 8 ds., with fish.

Schr. Ann M. Edwards, Edwards, Brookhaven.

Schr. Flying Cloud, ——, Newark, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Laura Jane, Mitchell, Norwich, in ballast.

WIND—During the day from S. E., and strong.

Below.

Ship Belle of the Ocean, from Liverpool.

Ship Eclipse, (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro.

Ship Salwin, (for,) from Cette.

Bark Kate Lincoln, from Alexandria, Va.

Brig J. W. Johnson.

Brig Nebraska.—(By pilot boat David Mitchell.)

Brig J. Smithers, from Ancona.—(By pilot boat Nettle, No. 20.)

Sailed.

Aug. 19—Steamships Royal Bride, (Br.,) Liverpool; E. Soler, (South American,) Truxillo. Ships Logan, Havre; City of Mobile, Liverpool. Bark Canopus, (Br.,) Hartlepool, England.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 20—Arr. ships Blandina, Dudley, Calcutta; Molocka, Liverpool; Marshfield, Cadiz; brigs Robert Wing and St. Marys, Sierra Leone; Rockingham, Port-au-Paix.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The brig Rockingham, at this port from Port-au-Paix, reports having experienced a hurricane Aug. 15, in lat. 38 30, lon. 68 40; at the same time was in co. with a ship, supposed to be a New-York Liverpool packet, and saw her lose her mizzenmast.

ST. THOMAS, Aug. 1.—The ship Hope, of New-York, Tucker, from Liverpool, with a cargo of coal, bound to Mauritius, arrived here on the 21st, in a leaky condition; recommended to be discharged. The ship [illegible] sailed on the 28th ult. for [illegible] sailed on the [illegible] for [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Caroline—Br. brig, Lenoir, from Pictou [illegible] Aug. 13, lat. 42 4, lon. 64 46.

[illegible]—schr., from Havana for Philadelphia, [illegible] off Hatteras.

[illegible]—bark, of and for Greenock from [illegible] Aug. 8, lat. 50 56, lon. 41 33.

[illegible] Scott—bark, of and for Sunderland, July [illegible] lon. 36 46.

[illegible] Barrs—bark, hence for Bermuda, [illegible] lat. 37, lon. 68 38.

[illegible]—ship, bound E., Aug. 13, off [illegible]

[illegible]—ship, Lunt, 26 ds. from Callao for [illegible] Aug. 14, lat. 31, lon. 67.

[illegible]more—Br. bark, bound to Lake Superior, [illegible] lon. —.

[illegible]—fishing schr., of Bucksport, Aug. [illegible] lon. 58 30.

[illegible]ard—ship, of Bath, Me., Eastman, from [illegible] for Hamburg, May 28, lat. 24 28 S., lon. 56 56 W.

[illegible]—ship, hence for Havre, Aug. 20, at [illegible] Fire Island.

[illegible]—Br. bark, from Bombay for Liverpool, [illegible] lat. 28 48 S., lon. 33 48 S.

[illegible] Alsop—ship, bound E., July 15, lat. [illegible]

[illegible]—Br. bark, July 19, lat. 47 17, lon. 22 19.

Foreign Ports.

[illegible] Cay, Aug. 9, bark American, of and for [illegible] in 3 ds.

At Bermuda, Aug. 14, schr. J. G. Rice, for Hayti [illegible] for emigrants.

[PER CANADA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. [illegible]

Arrived from New-York—Isabella, at Deal; [illegible] at Londonderry; Sultana, at Havre; [illegible] Gibraltar; Dominica, at Glasgow; Underwriter, at [illegible]

Arrived from Baltimore—Ellen Stewart, at [illegible]

Arrived from Savannah—Genoa, at Deal.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Kaler, at [illegible]

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the [illegible]. The attention of families is [illegible] new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER [illegible] situation wanted by an American [illegible] or would do the [illegible] home for a [illegible] Chatham-st., [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3094. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Renewed Bad Faith of England, France and Spain.

Application to Recognize the Southern Confederacy.

Plans of the Rebels Foiled by the Rains.

THE POTOMAC RENDERED UNFORDABLE.

Retirement of Beauregard Behind Fairfax Court-house.

GRAND REVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Official Report of the Fight at Charleston.

Further Particulars of the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

The Report of McCulloch's Death Reiterated.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The weekly report of the patients in the military hospitals is as follows: General Hospital, Washington, 99; Seminary, Georgetown, 103; Union do., 109; Columbia College, Washington, 207; Regulars' Hospital, do., 70; Alexandria Hospital, 75; Hospital for Eruptive Diseases, 37. Total, 700. This is an increase over last week.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

The *Star*, of this city, says it has positive information that BEAUREGARD withdrew his forces last night to a mile in the rear of Fairfax Court-house, owing, as the *Star* alleges, to a fright caused by a supposed advance of the Union troops.

MOUNTED RANGERS.

The Department has accepted a regiment of mounted rangers, to be raised in Colorado Territory, which has been tendered by Judge PETTIS, of that Territory.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

CHAS. B. SHAW, of Virginia, was to-day appointed a clerk in the Treasury Department, in place of J. R. YOUNG, of Mississippi, who was granted all future time in which to determine if he would take the oath of allegiance.

The front of the Treasury Buildings being finished, the offices of the Secretary and his Assistant will be moved at once to the new rooms. The rooms now occupied by the Secretary and his staff will be appropriated to the Second Auditor, who is now in the Winder Building.

THE BLOCKADE.

The President will not in any way change the character of the relations of the Government to the ports of the rebel States. The blockade will be enforced and rendered effective, to the full extent that England or any other European Power can demand or expect. The project of closing up the smaller ports and inlets, by sinking old vessels loaded with stone, is now being executed, a number of hulks having been purchased in Baltimore for that purpose, and tug boats employed to take them to the several localities where they are needed.

THE REBEL ARMY.

JAS. ROGERS, one of the deserters from the rebel ranks, and a member of the Polish Legion, says that when his regiment left New-Orleans there was not another regiment remaining in the city, and that it was almost impossible to obtain recruits, though the most active efforts were making to do so.

THE PLANS OF THE REBELS.

Information has been received at head-quarters, to the effect that the recent rains had entirely broken up the plans of the rebels for a movement upon the city, by their having so swollen the Potomac as to make it unfordable. There is now no point between Georgetown and Harper's Ferry where the river can be forded.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The case of the mutineers of the Seventy-ninth will be taken up by the Court-martial to-morrow. Gen. EWING and SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New-York, have been interesting themselves in behalf of the prisoners. They have engaged Mr. R. GILLETT, of Washington, to act as their counsel. No technical defence will be interposed, but the effort will be solely to bring out facts in mitigation of punishment. The general belief is that a state of facts will be shown which will induce the Court to deal leniently with the offenders.

THE SANITARY CONDITION.

The reports of the visitors of the Sanitary Commission show that our forces in the different camps are remarkably free from disease. The hospital patients are recovering rapidly, and are cheerful and well cared for.

MORE MUTINY.

Yesterday the dissatisfaction existing in the New-York Twenty-first, Buffalo Regiment, Col. ROGERS, culminated in a mutiny. By order of Gen. MCDOWELL, forty of their number were taken in custody and conveyed to the mould-loft at the Navy-yard, where they are now confined. It is said that they will be conveyed to the Dry Tortugas, for service on the military works. Their names are: John Farley, John Gray, Richard Eagle, John O. Brian, Lewis Strait, Geo. S. Cook, Charles Ball, John Barnes, John Vallean, Alfred Warren, Thomas Gordon, John Lafevre, Geo. Venable, Henry J. Linman, Henry Grun, Henry Clock, D. H. Yearman, Silas Arnold, Ralph Arnold, Thos. Colter, Elisha R. Ames, Conrad Allits, John Bell, Jas. Dyer, John Daw, Jas. Fall, Egnaty Gangloff, Geo. Hurley, Jas. Hurley, Henry Johnson, Fredk. King, Christopher King, Jos. Lee, Wm. Lessicks, Jas. S. Mills, Patrick Mahony, Jos. Miller, Chas. Moran, Jas. McKane, E. Norris, Nelson Porter, Austin Salisbury, Finley Spnrrier, Christian Steinweigh, Jas. F. Taylor, Jas. A. Thompson, and Wm. H. Watson.

GEN. MANSFIELD.

Gen. MANSFIELD has not been relieved from his duties as yet. He is closing up the business of his command, but he has been requested by Gen. MCCLELLAN to delay his departure for a visit North for a few days, until it is certain that there will be no immediate demand for his presence here.

EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS.

To-day Gen. PORTER, the Provost-Marshal, and Col. KEY, of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, made an informal examination into the charges against certain prisoners of suspected loyalty. Three, Messrs. BURT, MINER and FLOWERS, recently arrested, were released on their parole. Four Northern men, deserters from the rebel ranks were released, and given passes to return home Three others, charged with firing upon our pickets, are still held.

AN IMMENSE RIFLED GUN.

The gun-boat *Underwriter* has been armed with an eighty-pound rifled cannon, weighing six tons, and an eight-inch gun. The rifled cannon is one of the largest ever constructed. She will probably leave for below to-morrow.

SICKNESS AT MANASSAS.

Information from secession sources states that much sickness prevails at Manassas among the rebel troops. There is some small-pox, though not so much as has been reported in Northern papers. Measles and malarious fevers are very prevalent, and in some companies over half the members are on the sick list.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MEYERS.

Attorney-Gen. MEYERS is in the city, using his efforts to quiet the dissatisfaction that exists in some of the camps of the New-York Volunteers.

THE LATE SUICIDE.

Nothing has transpired to-day to clear up the mystery connected with the suicide of Mr. WEST. Mrs. WEST arrived this evening. Mr. WEST's domestic relations were of the happiest character, and his suicide is only accounted for by his being seized with a morbid despondency.

GOING TO RECRUIT.

It is understood the New-York Thirteenth Volunteers, Col. QUIMBY, who fought so gallantly at Bull Run, are to be transferred to Fortress Monroe to recruit, by order of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

PICKET DUTY.

Yesterday, four pickets of SHERMAN's Brigade, when near Ball's Church, discovered two of the enemy's pickets and gave chase to them. They followed them nearly a mile without being able to overtake them. Subsequently, a party of six scouting were brought to a halt by one of the enemy's pickets, who asked them who they were. They replied, "Union." He said, "I am ordered not to fire upon you, but if you don't turn back I will alarm the camp." After conversing for several minutes, the pickets turned back.

A GRAND REVIEW.

There was a grand review to-day of the troops at Tennallytown, under Gen. MCCALL. Ten thousand men were under arms. The review was by Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff, with President LINCOLN and suite, every member of the Cabinet, Gen. MANSFIELD and his Staff, Gen. THOMAS, Adjutant General, Brig.-Gen. LANNER, and a number of other distinguished military gentlemen. The review was a most magnificent display, the men appearing to be highly inspirited by the presence of the young General, and the distinguished *cortège* who accompanied him. Gen. MCCLELLAN made a brief speech to the troops, accepting all responsibilities of command, pledging them all they were entitled to enjoy, and exacting from them the courage, discipline and endurance of men fighting for a National existence. The President was received with a National salute, fired from a battery of 64-pounders.

In the afternoon Gen. MCCLELLAN, accompanied by the President and Secretary CHASE, reviewed 5,000 men, under command of Gen. SMITH, of Vermont. The same high spirit appeared to be infused into these troops by the presence of Gen. MCCLELLAN, as was manifested by those reviewed in the morning. The practice at the guns was grand.

THE EUROPEAN POWERS AND MEXICO.

Intelligence has been received of the intended active intervention of England, France and Spain in the affairs of Mexico. It is also stated that their action is to embrace, in some form, the recognition of the Southern Confederacy—provided assurances can be had that the South will not make any attempts at conquest in that direction. I do not learn that any official representation on this subject has been received by our Government, but the Foreign Legations are well informed upon it.

INSURRECTION IN VIRGINIA.

I learn from a source entitled to credit that a formidable insurrection occurred among the slaves in Orange County, ten days since, set on foot by a negro preacher. Several negroes were hung for having taken part in the movement. There are very few whites left in that county, nearly all having been drafted into the military service of the State.

CASE OF W. H. HURLBUT.

I understand that letters have recently been received in this city from Mr. W. H. HURLBUT, stating that he is still confined in jail at Richmond, but that he has received a certificate from Mr. TOOMBS that he is not regarded by the Government of the Southern Confederacy as a spy, but is retained from motives of precaution. He says nothing of being sent to Charleston. He describes the Government as marked by extreme rigor.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Postmaster-General BLAIR, in response to an inquiry on the subject, says he has neither the power to interdict nor to suspend intercourse between the loyal and rebellious States, by private expresses or otherwise. The power rests with the War and Treasury Departments alone, and so long as these departments forbear to exercise it, correspondence between the insurgents of the South and their friends and abettors in the North, may be lawfully continued. His power over the matter extends only to the protection of the revenues of the Department from fraud by the conveyance of this circuitous correspondence over the Post routes of the United States, partly in the mails, and partly by private expresses, unlawfully. This the Postmaster-General believes has been effectually done in the manner set forth in his letter on the subject to Gen. MCCLELLAN, published a few weeks ago. He concludes by saying:

"You have doubtless observed that the President, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed at its recent session, has by his proclamation of the 10th instant, declared that all commercial intercourse between the insurgent States or the people thereof and the loyal States is unlawful. It is presumed that instructions will be issued by the Treasury Department for the due enforcement of this declaration, and that the abuse of which you complain will be effectually suppressed."

The continued alarms about designs of the insurgents against the Capital, are now declared by gentlemen in high quarters to be fabrications of secession emissaries. Opinions, however, are divided on this subject. Whatever may be the truth respecting it, the Administration wants to reinforce and be ready for active operations. The volunteers while left in the Northern cities and towns can do no service, but they can be organized here and ready for service immediately. Hence the call made on the 19th inst.

This has been an interesting day among the military in the neighborhood of Washington. A distinguished party, consisting of the President of the United States, Secretaries CAMERON, CHASE and SEWARD, together with Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff, have been visiting the various camps on both sides of the Potomac River. The weather was clear and remarkably pleasant, after the late heavy rains.

The appearance and movements of the several brigades were in a high degree creditable.

The General was everywhere greeted with an enthusiasm unbounded. The customary salutes were fired, both for him and the President.

The severe newspaper strictures upon the members of the Cabinet are regarded here as attacks upon the country, and those who make them are now suspected of being in the interests of the Secessionists. This subject has attracted attention at Washington, as well as the conduct of those who, failing of success in plundering purposes, are endeavoring to obtain control of the Government, and to detract from its efforts to save the country from ruin and the designs of the enemy.

An order was to-day issued from the Adjutant-General's office, by which the body of volunteers at Fort Monroe, Virginia, known as the Union Coast Guard, will be formed into a regiment organized as follows:

Colonel—Wardrop, of Massachusetts; Lieutenant-Colonel—Maggi, of Virginia; Major—Holloday, of New-York; Adjutant—Bates, of Massachusetts; Quartermaster—Noyes, of New-York; Surgeon—Hooper, of Rhode Island; Assistant Surgeon—Clark, of Massachusetts.

COMPANY A—Captain, Nixon; First Lieutenant, Rome; Second Lieutenant, Rice.

COMPANY B—Captain, Hurst; First Lieutenant, Tillotson, of New-Jersey; Second Lieutenant, Patton.

COMPANY C—Captain, Clark, of New-Jersey; First Lieutenant, Ryan, of Connecticut; Second Lieutenant, Stevens.

COMPANY D—Captain, McIntyre; First Lieutenant, Winans; Second Lieutenant, Mitchell.

COMPANY E—Captain, Hart, of Massachusetts; First Lieutenant, Bates, of Massachusetts; Second Lieutenant, Fox.

COMPANY F—Captain, Niebahr; First Lieutenant, Millwood, of District of Columbia; Second Lieutenant, Cauley.

COMPANY G—Captain, Plageum; First Lieutenant, Noyes; Second Lieutenant, McDonough.

COMPANY H—Captain, Walker Johnson; First Lieutenant, Daily; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Williamson.

Those not above designated by States are from New-York.

The commanding officer of Fort Monroe will take such measures as may be necessary to complete the organization of this regiment, causing two additional companies to be formed, and all of the companies to be recruited to the maximum authorized by the second section of the act approved July 22, 1861.

Major W. S. BARRY, Chief of Artillery in Gen. MCCLELLAN's staff, was to-day appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

One of the men supposed to have been taken prisoners, on Sunday, at Pohick Church, when the Lincoln Cavalry, under command of Capt. BOYD, charged on the Confederates, returned to camp yesterday morning. He slept in the woods during the day, and traveled by night. JOHN B. WILLIAMS, his companion, has undoubtedly been taken prisoner.

No obstructions have yet been placed by Provost Marshal PORTER upon travel between here Washington, although much good would probably come from such a restriction.

Col. EINSTEINS has been arrested by order of Gen. MCDOWELL, not, however, on serious charges.

The Court-martial in the case of Col. MCCUNN is closed.

All is quiet on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

The largest secession force between Manassas and our lines, is in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE DUTCH STEAM-FRIGATE ZEEZEELAND, ETC.
FORTRESS MONROE, August 20,
via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The Dutch steam-frigate mentioned in my yesterday's dispatch, ashore at Cape Henry, is the *Zeezeeland*. She was got off at high-water, and came up the Roads last evening. Her destination is Annapolis. She is direct from Europe, with important dispatches for Washington.

The *Quaker City* will leave for New-York on the 25th, unless her charter, which expires on that date, shall be renewed.

VERMONT UNION STATE CONVENTION.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The Union Convention, called to nominate candidates for State officers, met here to-day. W. G. FERRIN, of Montpelier, presided. The following is the ticket placed in nomination: For Governor, Hon. ANDREW TRACY, of Woodstock; for Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. LEVI UNDERWOOD, of Burlington; for Treasurer, J. T. TENNESTON, Esq., of Montpelier. The Convention was large, harmonious and enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Hon. STEPHEN THOMAS, S. B. COLBY, Esq., and ORAMEL H. SMITH, and others.

ARREST OF A BALTIMORE MERCHANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

AUGUST DOUGLAS, a merchant of Baltimore, was arrested here at 12 o'clock last night, charged with an attempt to induce Lieut. HAIN to join the rebels, promising him higher rank and pay. He was handed into the custody of the United States Marshal

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CHARLESTON AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

A dispatch received at head-quarters here, dated St. Louis, Aug. 20, states that the Commanding Officer at Cairo reports to Gen. FREMONT that Col. DOUGHERTY, with 300 men, sent out the day before, at 7 o'clock, from Bird's Point, attacked the enemy at Charleston, 1,200 strong, drove him back, killed 40, took 17 prisoners, captured 15 horses, and returned at 2 o'clock in the morning to Bird's Point, with the loss of one man killed and six wounded.

THE RECENT BATTLE NEAR SPRINGFIELD.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Gen. PRICE's official report of the battle near Springfield, says that the Missouri forces in that engagement numbered 5,221, of which 156 were killed and 517 wounded. Among the killed are Col. Wightman, Col. Brown, Adjutant Bennett, Capt. Blackwell, Lieut.-Col. Anstin, Capt. Eughart, Lieut. Hughes, Capt. Farris, Capt. Hallock, Lieut. Haskins' Capt. Coleman, Major Rogers and Col. Allen. Among the wounded are, Brig.-Gen. Clarke, Col. Burbridge, Col. Fasker, Capts. Nichols, Dougherty, Armstrong and Muegs, Col. Kelly, Col. Hawthorne and Capt. McCarty.

Many of the wounds of both officers and men are reported mortal.

Gen. PRICE makes no mention of Gen. MCCULLOCH's forces in the battle.

The entire rebel Army had been ordered to move forward on Gen. LYON, in four columns, at 9 o'clock the evening previous to battle, so as to surround Springfield, and begin a simultaneous attack at daybreak, but the order was countermanded, in consequence of the darkness of the night and threatened storm.

TERRIBLE LOSSES OF THE REBELS.

CANYON COPPER MINES, FRANKLIN COUNTY, MO.,
Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following intelligence: A Sergeant belonging to a company of United States dragoons arrived here to-day, having escaped from the rebels, by whom he was taken prisoner in the last battle near Springfield. He reports that BEN MCCULLOCH was mortally wounded and died at Springfield the morning after the battle. His body was placed in a tin-lined coffin, which was filled with whisky and closely sealed, and sent southward Tuesday evening, accompanied by his body guard and a few companies of soldiers. He says that Gen. PRICE was badly wounded, and thinks he will not be able to take command again soon. The rebels were reinforced on Saturday night after the battle by 9,000 men, under Judge MCBAINE, many of whom had no arms.

It was current among the rebels that 10,000 of their army would make forced marches on Jefferson City and take it.

My informant says the last charges by the Kansas and Iowa regiments and dragoons forced the enemy to retreat three miles, where they waited till night in constant expectation of being attacked. He says two more regiments would have driven the rebel army into Arkansas. The horrible havoc made by TOTTEN's and DUBOIS' batteries having filled them with dismay. He thinks 6,000 a low estimate of their killed and wounded.

The troops with whom this dragoon traveled kept him in ignorance of the route they pursued, but told him they were going to join Gen. PILLOW. From the description of the country through which they moved, it is believed they were making for some point near Pilot Knob.

ENROLLING THE STATE MILITIA.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

An extra train arrived here last night, bringing the scouting party put off the train, which was fired into yesterday morning. They report having killed two and wounded several of the Secessionists, and bring in five prisoners.

GOV. GAMBLE has appointed Division Inspectors in five of the seven Military Districts in the State, for the purpose of mustering men into service under the militia law of 1859, revived by the State Convention. The Governor calls upon the citizens to come forward promptly to sustain the peace by the suppression and dispersion of the armed bands of men who are now committing violence in different parts of the State. As soon as troops are enrolled they will hold themselves in readiness to march at the call of the Executive to enforce order. Any regular organization will be permitted to volunteer in the service of the United States, if the members so desire.

The following is the form of oath to be administered to the militia:

"You each and every one of you do solemnly swear that you will honestly and faithfully serve the State of Missouri against all her enemies, and that you will do your utmost to sustain the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, and you do further swear that you will truly execute and obey the legal orders of all officers properly placed over you whilst on duty, so help you God."

SECESSIONISTS IN SALINE COUNTY.

GLASGOW, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

About 1,500 Secessionists have assembled in Saline County, and are organizing, either to join Gen. PRICE's Army in the South or for local operations in the surrounding counties. In view of the latter purpose the Union citizens at that place have sent to Gen. FREMONT for protection. Some thousand or more Secessionists of Charitan County crossed the Missouri River at Brunswick on Saturday, and marched southward to join Gen. PRICE's forces in the Southwest. They took a great number of horses and wagons with them.

NEWS FROM KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Intelligence, received from a reliable source, states that there is an organized force of 1,000 Secessionists in Sinabar township, in the southeastern part of this County.

The rumor that Fort Scott has been taken, and is now in the hands of the rebels, has been contradicted by the Fort Scott *Express*.

A messenger has just arrived and he states that all is quiet at that place.

THE RESPONSE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The proclamation of Gov. CURTIN has been nobly responded to. More than three thousand men have already been forwarded of the twelve new regiments contemplated by the State authorities. The one commanded by Col. BLACK, Ex-Governor of Nebraska, left for Washington last evening, and two others are fully equipped, and will march in a few days. The remainder will be made up and dispatched at the rate of two a week. All these regiments will be officered by experienced men, selected with great caution by Gov. CURTIN, most of whom have seen active service in the field, and about two-thirds of the rank and file are recruited from returned volunteers.

THE TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The departure of the Twenty-first Regiment from Worcester to-day was unavoidably postponed. They leave to-morrow afternoon *via* Norwich. Several other regiments in camp will follow within a few days.

MOVEMENTS OF PRIVATEERS.

OPERATIONS OF THE PIRATES IN THE WEST INDIES.

The bark *Cordelia*, Capt. ROBERTS, arrived at this port last evening from Monrovia *via* St. Thomas 6th instant, and reports, August 10, lat. 22° 12' N. lon. 67° 10' W., at 7 A. M., discovered a schooner, pilot-boat build, to windward, running down for the bark, and apparently full of men. Capt. R. then kept off, when the schooner made chase, and after pursuing her for an hour, and not being able to gain on her, she hauled her wind and gave up the chase, and stood to the southwest. She was painted entirely black, and showed no colors.

Capt. R. also reports that while at St. Thomas intelligence was received there from Port Spain, Trinidad, to the effect that the privateer *Sumter* had put into that port to coal, and also to land the captain of the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, of Philadelphia, which vessel was taken as a prize by the *Sumter* off Porto Cabello.

The U. S. steamer *Keystone State*, SCOTT commander, sailed from St. Thomas 8th instant in search of privateers.

The schooner *J. W. Congdon*, Capt. WILLIAMS, arrived yesterday from Mayaguez, P. R., which port she left on the 11th inst., reports that just previous to his sailing, a Spanish fisherman had arrived in port, and reported having the day previous, in the Mona passage, supplied the privateer *Jeff. Davis* with fish, and afterwards saw her take a schooner.

By an arrival from Ponce, P. R., at this port yesterday, we glean the following intelligence, extracted from a letter on board, dated

PONCE, P. R., Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

Since my last, quite an excitement has been raised amongst us, owing to the news of the arrival at the Capital of the privateer brig *Jefferson Davis*, Capt. COXETTER, 10 guns, 120 men. Previous to his entering the port, he sent in a boat with an officer and 10 men for provisions, but as they were not allowed to land, he went in with the vessel. The Captain-General informed the Commander that he must leave within 24 hours, and immediately dispatched outside the harbor the steam corvette *Hernan Cortez*, 6 guns, to keep an eye on his movements. The Captain of the privateer boasted of having taken five prizes, and said he was waiting for a vessel from New-York having specie on board. He boarded the brig *Frances Jane*, of Baltimore, and gave the Captain a passport, described to be a formidable looking document, having in the corner a large Secession flag, stating that as long as the Captain of the *Frances Jane* has this no privateer will touch him. Our last mail from St. Thomas reports the privateer steamer *Sumter* at Curaçoa, from Cienfuegos, where she had entered, having in charge six prizes. We have but two vessels in port—both to sail for New-York in a few days. One is the brig *Echo*, of and from Baltimore, which vessel has been reported by some as a privateer, having been overhauling vessels 200 miles northwest of Porto Rico. She is an old trader here and well known. On the 4th inst., about noon, an American war steamer passed the entrance of the harbor, standing close in, under slow headway, with colors flying, and bound towards St. Thomas. Immediately after passing the port, she steamed off very rapidly.

The British brig *Ada*, of Walton, N. S., Capt. GREENO, arrived yesterday from St. John's, P. R., which port she left July 30. Capt. GREENO reports the privateer *Jefferson Davis*, of Charleston, S. C., Commander M. COXETTER, five guns (one large one on a pivot) and a crew of sixty men; after cruising off St. John's, P. R., for three days, went in on the afternoon of the 28th for water, &c., and sailed again on the evening of the 29th. Her commander reported having taken seven vessels and having some provisions on board; had released one vessel bound North, putting a number of prisoners on board of her; reports also having released several vessels bound North, at the supplications of the wives of the masters. The Spanish Government sent out the war steamer *Hernan Cortez* to maintain the neutrality of the Spanish waters. Vessels bound to St. Johns should run in close to the land as soon as they make it, and if at night close under the light on the Moro Castle. There is no unseen danger from the head of the Island down to St. Johns at the distance of two to three miles from the shore.

The schooner *Joseph W. Webster*, Capt. BLAKE, also arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, and reports 12th inst., lat. 22° 13' N. long. 83° 12' 15", was chased by a long black schooner supposed a privateer. It blowing fresh at the time, the *Webster* showed them her heels. After pursuing some three hours, she gave up the chase.

THE SUMTER NOT CAPTURED AT CURACOA.

The Dutch schooner *Pharaon*, Capt. GOOS, from Curacoa on the 6th inst., with fustic, &c., DOOLE & Co., arrived here yesterday morning. She left no American vessels.

Capt. GOOS says the report of the capture of the privateer *Sumter* at Curacoa is untrue, as nothing had been heard of her since she left that port on the 24th. There was a rumor that the Governor had been recalled for allowing her to enter that port.

THE PRIVATEER ECHO.

At Mayaguez, P. R., on the 1st inst., a report was in circulation that the privateer brig *Echo* had arrived at St. Johns about two weeks previous, and after procuring a supply of water and provisions, had sailed. One of her officers had stated that they had taken seven prizes, but the names of them were not ascertained at Mayaguez.

THE JEFF. DAVIS AGAIN.

The privateer *Jeff. Davis* was at St. Johns, P. R., July 26. She took in wood and water, and proceeded to sea the next day, where she lay on and off the Island, supposed to be waiting for a bark expected from the United States, with a cargo of provisions. The authorities of the Island sent to her, and ordered her off. Capt. DAY, of the British brig *J. W. Johnson*, arrived yesterday, from Arroyo, P. R., reports seeing a vessel in Crooked Island Passage, which he is pretty certain was the *Jeff. Davis*.

SUSPICIOUS.

The British schooner *Prince Leopold*, from Bermuda, arrived yesterday morning, has, as cargo, 507 hhds. of spirits of turpentine, probably a cargo run over from North Carolina to Bermuda. It is in the hands of a supercargo. The vessel has no manifests made out for the revenue officers.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamer *Joseph Whitney*, side-wheel, formerly employed between Baltimore and Boston, has been purchased by the Government, and she is fitting up as a transport, to convey fresh provisions to Forts Pickens, Jefferson and other United States stations in the Gulf. She is provided with two heavy rifled guns, capable of firing a 14-pound Hotchkiss shell, and has a crew of seventy men. Capt. A. G. GRAY has superintended the work on the ship, and will have command. The *Whitney* is a fast steamer, as well as a very substantial one, and is admirably adapted to the work for which she has been detailed.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REVENUE CUTTERS.

The cutter *Jackson* was yesterday towed to Throgg's Neck, to take the place of the steamer *Bibb*, which will relieve the steamer *Corwin*, now stationed at the Narrows. The *Corwin* will come up to Jersey City to coal and provision preparatory to a cruise in the Gulf.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug 21.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 20th, says that Gen. WM. H. CROWELL has returned from a brief visit to East Tennessee, and reports that BROWNLOW had addressed the Bradley County Volunteers at Knoxville, saying that he would enlist and fight against LINCOLN's hordes. Also, that Mr. NELSON would shortly issue an address advising an acquiescence in the will of the majority of the State, and that BROWNLOW will soon issue the *Whig* and advocate the cause of the South against her oppressors.

The Nashville *Gazette* says a number of Northern printers, engaged at the Southern Methodist Publishing House, have left for the North.

JOHN CLARK, a Northern man, and a resident of Tennessee for some time past, and now a captain of a National company in Cumberland County, has been arrested for treason and brought to Nashville for trial.

The Memphis *Avalanche* strongly appeals for aid to the wives and children of volunteers, who are left destitute by the absence of their husbands and fathers.

The travel from here (Louisville) southward continues uninterrupted, although energetic measures are adopted to prevent the transportation of contraband goods.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The Convention adjourned to-day. Until the members are called together again by the first Thursday in January, their adjournment is *sine die*.

RETURN HOME OF VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The First Virginia Regiment of three months' men returned home to-day. Their reception was enthusiastic and imposing, the people turning out *en masse*. A sumptuous dinner was served up.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The Anderson Zouaves, Col. RIKER, embarked at a late hour last evening for Washington, *via* the Central New-Jersey Railroad. The *Kill-von-Kull* arrived at the island about 1 o'clock P. M., and commenced to receive the camp equipage on board, but it was late in the night before they were on board and under way. At last accounts they were on their way to Elizabethport.

This regiment is very well equipped, having beside the regular uniform of gray, a fatigue dress, with three blankets each, and other necessary outfit. They are enrolled for three years.

The following are the names of the principal officers: J. La Fayette Riker, Colonel; J. S. Tisdale, Lieutenant-Colonel; McLean, Adjutant; J. J. Yates, Quartermaster; J. A. Stevens, Assistant-Quartermaster.

LINCOLN CAVALRY ORDERED OFF.

Col. ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS, commanding the Lincoln Cavalry, has received orders to proceed to Washington on Friday next, with his regiment. Nine companies of 100 men each have been formed in this City, and are now uniformed and in camp at Bellevue Garden, foot of Eightieth-street, East River. The following order was issued by the Colonel yesterday:

HEAD-QUARTERS LINCOLN CAVALRY, CAMP EATON,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1861.

The Volunteer Regiment of Lincoln Cavalry being now under orders to leave this City for Washington on Friday next, (hour not designated,) it is ordered: That all men of this regiment mustered into the service of the United States, who fail to report themselves to the Captains of their respective companies at head-quarters, on Thursday, at or before 4 o'clock P. M., will be deemed and published as deserters, for whose apprehension and return to the proper United States officer, a reward of $30 is provided. Deserters in all cases will be visited with summary punishment. By order.

ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS,
Colonel Lincoln Cavalry.
Lieut. S. C. SPRAGUE, Acting Adjutant.

THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

On Tuesday evening about 450 men belonging to this regiment, under command of Major LOESER, were marched down to the Battery in order to go into encampment there and reorganize. Nearly the whole of them climbed over the railing and absented themselves from the regiment without leave. Yesterday morning a number of them returned to camp, and requested leave of absence, which was refused them. They, however, took French leave, stating that they were not going to be cooped up on the Battery, but that when wanted they would be ready. Major LOESER is making efforts to get the men sent to either Riker's or Bedloe's Island, as he says it is impossible to keep the men together and reorganize on the Battery. Paymaster WESTERVELT has paid off a few of the members who have been discharged, instructions having been received to pay only such at present.

THE SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES GOING.

This regiment, which has been encamped on Staten Island for some time past, broke camp yesterday and came to this City, *en route* to the seat of war. On landing here the men marched up Broadway to the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, where furlough was granted them till 10 o'clock this morning. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the members of this Regiment on account of its forming a portion of the Excelsior Brigade. They objected to being under the order of Mr. SICKLES, so Col. FAIRMAN went on to Washington and arranged matters there, so that the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves is no longer under the order of Gen. SICKLES. To-day the regiment will start for Washington by way of Harrisburgh. Its numerical strength is 750, all uniformed. The arms will be given the men on their arrival at Washington.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M. PAID OFF.

The remaining companies of this regiment were paid off yesterday by Maj. SALLADA. The field and staff officers will be paid to-day. A Captain received $286 97; a First Lieutenant, $242 30; a Second Lieutenant, $231 14; Orderly Sergeant, $53 54; Sergeants, $46 64; Corporals, $37 71, and a private, $33 24.

THE FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GREYS.

This regiment, Col. HENRY MOORE, having received orders from the War Department, will positively start for the seat of war on Saturday, Aug. 24. All persons desirous of joining this regiment can do so by applying at Camp Wakeman, East New-York, or at the principal rendezvous, No. 534 Broadway. Arms, clothing and subsistence furnished at once. All members on leave of absence are ordered to report themselves at the camp on or before Friday, Aug. 23.

COL. MATHESON'S FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

A few recruits are wanted for this regiment, already in active service. Lieut. CHAS. DIAMOND, late a Captain in the Empire City Regiment, has been detailed by Col. MATHESON to recruit. His head-quarters are at No. 454 Broadway, and a recruiting station is opened at No. 15 West Houston-street.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Another detachment of fifty recruits to this regiment was, yesterday morning, sent on by Lieut.-Col. BETTS. Among them were two grandsons of FANNING, who arrested Maj. ANDRE. The recruiting head-quarters are at No. 545 Broadway.

THE LESLEY GUARD—REGULAR SERVICE.

The Lesley Guard has its head-quarters at the Pavilion Hotel, and recruiting stations in various parts of the City. It is officered by men in the regular service, although the privates are sworn in to serve but three years, or during the war. There is scarcely a man in the ranks, so far, who is not well informed as to actual service. Only a few picked men will be received, and positions will be awarded to all who are deserving. The chief executive officer of the regiment is ALEXANDER LESLIE GRAHAM, a graduate of West Point, and commissioned by the War Department for this duty.

THE CAMERON RIFLES.

This regiment, Col. BETTS, will leave for the seat of war to-day. On Tuesday the tenth and last company was mustered in. The men are not all uniformed, but it is expected that they will be to-day in time for their departure this evening. Annexed is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, Robert Betts; Lieutenant-Colonel, G. Von Gerber; Major, S. Kleefish; Adjutant, A. F. Woellmer; Quartermaster, Louis Simon; First Surgeon, Dr. Louis Schulze; Chaplain, Herman Krage; Second Surgeon, Dr. Reiseberg; Hospital Steward, Otto Brandt.

Company Commanders—Company A, Capt. Von Steinhousen; Company B, Capt. Von Ubden; Company C, Capt. Vonder Bein; Company D, Capt. Vogel; Company E, Capt. Warch; Company F, Capt. Von Koenig; Company G, Capt. Butcher; Company H, Capt. Hoffman, Company I, Capt. Campe; Company K, Capt. Siebenreicher.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

At a meeting of the officers of this regiment, it was decided that the Sixty-ninth Militia Regiment would not return to the war, but that a volunteer regiment, founded by members of the Sixty-ninth, should go back to the war, and be known by the same number. Lieut.-Col. NUGENT is the acting Colonel of this new organization. This being the case, it is possible that Capt. T. F. MEAGHER will accept the position offered him as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. FREMONT.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

Further Criticisms upon the Disaster at Bull Run.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

The screw steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. JEFFREY, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., calling at Queenstown on the 8th, arrived here yesterday morning. Her advices have been generally anticipated.

The following is a list of the consignees of the specie by this arrival:

[illegible] Sands	£500	Hawley & Howe	£169
W. P. C. Tyler & Co.	500	Thornton, Watson & Co.	447
Hawley & Howe	800	Order	1,120
Total			£3,536

MORE ABOUT BULL RUN.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL JOURNALS.

From the London News.

During the agony of our Indian Rebellion, when the fate of an empire trembled in the balance, and the proud heart of England was shaken with anguish, the sympathy of Europe, in the presence of a calamity in which the whole of Christendom seemed to partake, was all but universally expressed. Ancient enmities, foreign jealousies held their peace for awhile, and "natural enemies" vied with the nearest and dearest friends in generous grief and hope. Among foes and aliens, if a tone of sneering pity or of contemptuous regret jarred upon the public ear, it was instantly covered with shame and reprobation by nobler voices. Over the narrow seas a gallant people watched our varying fortunes with that fraternal interest which brave men feel in the actions of the brave; faint and few indeed were the mutterings of unmanly and malignant exultation at the tragic vicissitudes of a mortal struggle which history shudders to recall. But among our kinsmen beyond the Atlantic it was not mere interest that was felt for England at that terrible moment, or common human sympathy; it is but the simple truth to say, that the heroes and the victims of Lucknow and Cawnpore were honored and lamented by the people of the United States, and the trials and exploits of English courage and endurance treasured up as the immortal part of an indivisible inheritance of blood, language and renown. And yet there were voices of hate, envy and savage joy to break the resolute stillness of the national sorrow, and to insult the sympathies of Christian Europe. Abroad, and even at home, there were "Sepoy" journals, which recounted with undisguised satisfaction the horrors of the mutiny, and frantically foretold the end of British rule in India. These "Sepoy" journals, however, had one redeeming merit—the frankness of their ferocious taunts and sinister predictions was appalling, but it was more tolerable than insult and outrage disguised in protesting pity, or simulating regretful amazement and compassion. When the day of trial and trouble comes again for England, we trust it may not be remembered that the most powerful, and therefore most responsible of English journals, celebrated the issue of the first great battle between the Army of the United States and the Army of the Southern rebels as a loss of all, "even of military honor," to citizen volunteers who had fought for nine hours of a Summer's day against overwhelming odds, for a cause as sacred as law and order, as precious as National liberty and unity. Our cotemporary would fain, it should seem, endeavor to reduce the conflict to the dimensions of a border raid or a barbarous brawl. But, as this is impossible, it degrades a war from which anarchy and Slavery, or freedom purified and ordered anew for higher purposes, must spring, to the proportions of "a senseless and bloody strife." This is not only to caricature living facts—it is to give the lie to history. Civil war it was that made the ancestors of the men who fought at Bull Run great and free; though no doubt there were disinterested persons in those days who condemned the "senseless and bloody strife" by which our forefathers dearly purchased at the cost of their lives all that their descendants now enjoy. Civil war, too, though, no doubt, it was sometimes "a senseless and bloody strife," has done something for the strength and grandeur, if not for the freedom, of France. Had England displayed that "humility and contentment which facilitate peace" in the days of the STUARTS, or France in the face of the coalition of old monarchies, we know not if France would now be greater or England freer, but assuredly there would be little enough upon which to congratulate the survivors of the Revolution.

The cynical selfishness with which the public opinion of England is so often credited by foreigners has never found a more exulted expression than in these reckless utterances. Nor are these opinions, even in their own sense, discerning or acute. It was to be expected that a defeat of the National Army would, in the eyes of the adroit and abject believers in the sacredness of success, lend to the cause of the South a legitimacy which no reasoning could ever gain for it. Yet already *it is clear that the results of the action of the 21st were not so disastrous to the National Army as to forbid altogether a Southern advance this year.* The victory of the Southern Army was due no doubt to superior skill in its leaders, but the choice of a defensive position and the arrival of timely reinforcements must be taken into account on the same side, and the "panic" that decided the issue of the fight is an incident not unparalleled in the military annals of European Powers. The losses both in men and in material of the National forces are not so considerable as was at first reported. On the other hand, *the scope of the war is infinitely enlarged. And the protraction of the contest is all in favor of those who have the largest reserves of men and means.* A defeat of the North shuts the door to compromise, or to acquiescence in any terms the South can offer. The Union is bound to conquer now. The spirit of New-England and the Northwest will rise to the occasion; and we of the old race, tried and strengthened by many reverses, shall not be surprised if our kinsmen never rest until they have turned defeat into victory. It may be that the triumph of the cause of freedom must date from a defeat. An easy war is often content to subside into an inglorious peace.

From the London Star.

We cannot be surprised at the depressing influence which the intelligence of this disaster has exercised upon the New-York Money market. It is not that the patriotic ardor of the North has been quenched by defeat, or that any doubt has been generated with regard to the ultimate issue of the contest. But such a reverse as this, rendering inevitable an extensive protraction of the war, will necessarily entail an enormous increase of fiscal burdens. The loss of the artillery and rifled cannon of the National Army, is in itself a very serious consideration, for the deficiency cannot be immediately supplied, and so long as it exists renders the troops almost powerless for action, while the gain of their adversaries is precisely commensurate with their own loss. But the adjournment, perhaps for some months, of the wished-for peace, which will be the probable result of the Confederate victory, is an evil of infinitely greater magnitude. So far as it is possible for an observer at a distance to form a judgment upon such a matter, it would seem that this lamentable catastrophe is in no small measure attributable to undue precipitancy. If the advance of the main body of the National Army had been deferred until the forces under Gen. MCCLELLAN could have come up to attack them simultaneously on the flank, we might have had to record a very different issue. If this be so, the blame rests, not upon Gen. SCOTT, but upon those American journalists who have lavished upon him unmeasured abuse, and even insinuated that he was a traitor, because he hesitated to rush into the field with an Army of raw recruits in many essential respects ill-equipped. They have goaded him into premature action, and the result should teach them discretion in the future. *The defeat at Bull Run is, in many respects, deeply to be deplored; but it is possible that its fruits may not be unmixed evil. It has at least rendered impossible the conclusion of any of those suggested compromises by which the North would have made itself once more an accomplice in the guilt of Slavery.* It will cause frantic rejoicing in the South, and may, perhaps, induce some of the Slave States which have hitherto maintained a lukewarm allegiance to the Union to fling themselves into the ranks of secession. But on the other hand it may serve to stimulate the North to more inveterate antagonism to that accursed system which has given birth to the war, and is justly to be held responsible for all the calamities springing from it. *Let the National Government boldly inscribe "negro emancipation" upon its flag, and it will at once secure for itself the warm sympathy and hearty respect of the whole civilized world, and materially approximate the moment of its final triumph.* War for a principle may not seem to all men justifiable; but in any case it stands upon a very different ground from war for mere dominion. We may be over-sanguine in hoping that the men of the North will be led at once to perceive and to pursue the course which is alike dictated by interest and prescribed by duty. But if this reverse should prompt them to declare that the extermination of Slavery shall be one of the concomitants of their victory, then shall we be able to recognize in the defeat of the National troops at Bull Run one of those dark clouds which have a silver lining.

From the Liverpool Post.

The best trained armies have often confessed a panic, and behaved disgracefully in the field. The French at Waterloo, with the exception of the Old Guard, fled from the ground panic-stricken. Even an English army has been often rallied with difficulty, and not always in time to prevent or atone for disaster. The National forces at Manassas were not constituted of disciplined soldiers, and the majority being volunteers of a few weeks' training, it is not difficult to account for their flight towards Washington. Their Generals apparently had shown very little tact or skill; in fact the correspondents of the New-York papers in the camp more than hinted, in their account of the first battle, at a mistake in assailing the works at Manassas, for the place selected presented defences which ought to have made an able General not only hesitate, but abstain from attacking. There were dense wood on each side, and elevations in these woods, with natural barriers before them, so that the attempt to take the place partook more of a forlorn hope than of manœuvre inaugurating a campaign. Be that as it may, the Nationals, to use an Irish phrase, have had the conceit taken out of them. Another check has been put to their boastings, and a challenge given to their future bravery. As a fact and an excuse, it is asserted in the Northern papers that the troops were pushed forward more rapidly on Manassas than Gen. SCOTT approved; and, as Manassas is only a short distance from Washington, where Gen. SCOTT was at the time, it is hard to believe that anything was done in disregard of his sage counsels. Gen. MCCLELLAN, it seems, has been summoned to the Capital, with the view, possibly, of committing to him the entire generalship of the Army.

Whilst the flight of the Federals impeaches their discipline, it does not at all impugn their bravery. The battle was fought with extreme determination and valor on both sides, and there must have been great merit in the adverse Armies to continue a fight uninterruptedly for seven or nine hours. Victory, in all probability, would have been with Gen. MCDOWELL, were it not for the presence of too many curious civilians from Washington. To their fright and fears is attributed the retreat and the panic. A strong battery of artillery having exhausted their ammunition, were ordered to the rear to replenish. In doing so they were eager to get their ammunition and return to the front. They thundered therefore to the rear, and their approach had the effect of alarming the sight-seers, who instantly took to their legs, put spurs to their horses, and communicated their own fears to the teamsters in charge of the provision and ammunition wagons. These, unaccustomed to war, and not kept properly in charge, undid their teams, cut their traces, and fled with their horses. The regiments not engaged in the fight—for it seems not more than 10,000 were actively engaged—took for granted that retreat was ordered, and the majority of these fled also. Naturally the panic extended, and the day was lost. *Judging by the conduct of the Confederate Army, they were saved by the panic in their enemy's camp; for it would seem, by what subsequently took place, that Gen. Beauregard, like Napoleon at Magenta, really considered the day as lost, for he made no effort to follow the retreating foe*; on the contrary, he retired, and on the following day, or that night, some of the National troops came up and carried off several guns. No enemy appeared; and Gen. BEAUREGARD, in a dispatch to Gen. DAVIS, was either very modest, or labored under a great mistake, for he contented himself with saying that it was a desperate and well-contested battle.

From the Liverpool Courier.

We would trace the defeat of the Nationalists to their employment of militia forces only. In guerilla warfare, or in slight engagements, the militia would serve all purposes. But here was a deliberate invasion of an enemy's country, and an assault upon positions elaborately fortified. Militia is not designed to act alone in operations such as these. Now the National Government have determined to levy a *regular* army of 150,000 men. How long will it take to discipline such a host as that with the means at the disposal of the Cabinet? Where will money be procured, for no European capitalists were inclined to lend even at seven per cent. to a Confederacy which has once legalized "repudiation?" If before defeat it was difficult to procure a loan of £60,000,000, after defeat it becomes impossible. Add to this the loss of heart, the loss of prestige, the doubt and hesitation consequent on such a failure. If, at last, a regular army of 150,000 should be enrolled, we may well ask, how long would the Northern States continue a Republic?

This success of the Southerners is equal to the acquisition of an army of 200,000 men. The planters who made sacrifices before, will make more, because their efforts have been crowned by so decisive a victory. Every man will be anxious to join an Army which has covered itself with glory. Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland will assuredly throw their forces into the scale. Western Virginia is already evacuated, and the phantom Senate at Wheeling is moribund. *The greater compactness, the spirited exertion, the impulsive vigor of the South, are more than a match for the solidity of the North.* There may be a protracted contest still, but there can be no compromise. The day for that is passed. Let it not be said that the Northerners fight for the abolition of Slavery, for they do not. In the President's address there was not a word of hope for the slave. Even after the defeat was known, the Washington Senate decreed that "Slaves were to be considered contraband of war." If so, what do the Northerners intend to do with those they may seize? Will they work them or sell them? No one supposes they will transport them back to Africa, and let them loose on their own soil. Slavery is doomed, but it is not to fall by Northern arms.

Whatever may have been thought before, it is now plain the Southerners can resist, and that the war will be protracted. There is an end to Mr. BRIGHT's dream of a quick solution of the difficulty. *The Southerners would now accept nothing less than a full acknowledgment of their independence and of their right to secede. The war may be carried on for years, but this must be the result at last.* Let us not be diverted from endeavors to procure cotton from our own dependencies, by the idle hope that the American difficulty will be quickly solved.

From the Manchester Guardian.

There are half a dozen explanations of this great catastrophe, any one of which alone would go far to account for it. Had the numbers and the qualities of the belligerents been equal, the chances would have been against the party attacking an enemy and a position of whose strength they were ignorant. We have no reason to think, however, that equal efficiency can be predicted of the two sides. Composed as both Armies are, for the most part, of undisciplined levies, it is highly probable that the bulk of the Southern rank and file are much more accustomed to the use of arms than the men whom they have to encounter in the field. There is even less room to doubt that the same side has a decided advantage in the superiority of its officers, derived from the well-known fact that service in the regular Army of the United States has always been sought by the gentlemen of the South far more eagerly than by the corresponding class in the Northern States. *It may yet be premature to affirm that an equally decided superiority of strategical skill was displayed in the supreme direction of the Secessionist army, but it seems probable that this will eventually prove to have been the case.* These circumstances in explanation of the result of the first battle in America, show that it is likely to have less influence than might be imagined on the issue of the war or even of the campaign. Its military is likely to be transcended by its political importance, and the latter threatens to be of a kind which can hardly be too much deplored. The Northerners will have more than their share of the higher virtues of humanity if they can consent to treat until the real or fancied disgrace of their defeat has been wiped out. We cannot but apprehend an aggravation of bitterness on both sides, and an indefinite postponement of that end to this deplorable contest which every friend of humanity desires.

The Blockade and Impressment.

From the London Post, (Semi-official.)

The questions which have a peculiar interest in this country at the present moment relate—first, to the blockade which Mr. LINCOLN has announced; secondly, to the loan of $250,000,000, a portion of which, it is said, will be offered to the capitalists of this country; and thirdly, to that process of kidnapping British subjects, which Mr. MUIR, the British Consul at New-Orleans, has most properly made the subject of diplomatic protest and complaint.

It is conceded by the National Government that blockades, to be effectual, must be maintained by a force sufficient to prevent the ingress and egress of vessels at the blockaded ports. The inefficiency of the National officers to close from foreign or American commerce a line of coast which extends more than two thousand miles has been proved by the remarkable success which has attended the operations of one Southern privateer. It is stated that the *Sumter*, formerly the slaver *Echo*, in the course of a short cruise captured eight merchantmen, several of which she conducted safely into a Spanish port in the island of Cuba. Since then the same privateer has captured a vessel with sixty-five thousand stand of arms and a battery of rifled cannon. All the time that the *Sumter* was thus cleverly depredating upon the commerce of friends as well as foes the United States men-of-war were lying idle in New-York harbor. The exploits of this sea-rover at length stirred the National authorities into activity. Men-of-war and revenue cutters were dispatched in hot haste in quest of the *Sumter*, but at the departure of the last mail no intelligence of the result of their search had reached New-York. It appears that the National vessels are busy enough in warning off and visiting British and other neutral ships on the high seas, but they are always out of the way when a Southern privateer is likely to be encountered. What can be said of a blockade which is thus imperfectly maintained? It simply oppresses and annoys foreign commerce, without inflicting any real or permanent injury upon the enemy. In this state of things questions of the most difficult kind must constantly arise. The American Courts may assert the validity of the blockade, notwithstanding the declaration of Paris; but *will the maritime Powers of Europe be bound to acquiesce in a doctrine which they have unanimously and formally condemned? We believe when the proper time arrives they will enforce that great rule which seeks as far as possible to mitigate the pressure of war upon innocent commerce.*

With regard to the proposed United States loan, it may be confidently stated that British subjects would violate her Majesty's declaration of neutrality if they embarked their capital in any such undertaking. The proclamation simply reiterates the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which says nothing in express terms concerning loans to a foreign State engaged in any description of war. The general words of the proclamation are these: "We do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects to observe a strict neutrality, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril." The spirit of the proclamation, if not the letter of the law, would be broken if British subjects were to aid one belligerent with money, which in reality constitutes an article of contraband more formidable than men, ships, or munitions of war, for it affords the means by which all these supplies can be obtained. The English subscriber might not render himself liable to the punishment of misdemeanor, but at all events he could not receive the assistance of his own Government in enforcing a claim which would seem to be equally inconsistent with English statute and general public law. *In addition, it may be observed that not the slightest security exists that, even if the Union were restored, the Southern States would not repudiate obligations which had been contracted for their coercion and, haply, subjugation.* If Wall-street is not prepared and wealthy enough to take up this loan, we hope that English capitalists, before they embark in the speculation, will calculate the risks, legal and pecuniary, which they are certain to incur.

With regard to the last question, it appears from the statement of the British Consul at New-Orleans, that at least sixty subjects of Her Majesty have been kidnapped by the Confederate authorities, and compelled to serve in the Southern Army. It is true that the Governor of the State has endeavored to afford redress; but in speaking of the once United States, it is extremely difficult to dissociate their former national policy from the separate and distinct interests which now influence the National Government on the one hand, and the insurgent authorities on the other. It will be recollected that at a most critical period of the Crimean war all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries was abruptly terminated by Gen. CASS handing to the British Minister Plenipotentiary, his passports, with an order to leave the United States territory. The excuse for this proceeding, one equally discourteous and unjustifiable, was that certain unauthorized agents in Philadelphia had pretended to enlist in the British army a few wretched Germans. The South and the North joined in resenting this insult to the neutrality and the dignity of a sovereign and independent State. *England has no diplomatic relations with the Southern Confederacy; and even if they existed, we do not imagine that even with so good a case she would imitate the ungracious step taken by Gen. Cass.* In all probability most of the men who have been kidnapped have become naturalized Americans, and if this should be so, a very grave question as to the allegiance of the individuals would arise; the Confederate authorities on the one side asserting, as they did in the case of the Hungarian, KOSTA, the right of a foreigner to transfer his allegiance, and the British Government on the other asserting the opposite principle. We have, however, every confidence that the Southern authorities will afford ample redress, and will not prejudice their cause by acting either with injustice or oppression to British subjects, whose paramount duty is everywhere to observe strict and impartial neutrality.

Parliament and the American War.

From the London Times Aug. 7.

The course of foreign affairs has been so tranquil in Europe as to require little discussion, and the strange American Revolution has been treated with a deliberate reserve which did honor to the wisdom of Parliament. The true policy of the Government in the dispute is so clear that Parliament is not called upon to interfere with its discretion. Vigorous maintenance of neutral rights may be combined with a careful avoidance of any offence to either belligerent. Traders must take the consequences of the former tendency of English statesmen to limit the privileges of neutrals on the assumption that their own country would be a principal in every war. *The Right of Search and the Law of Blockade rest on the decisions of Lord Stowell, and, if the cotton supply from the Southern States is cut off by the National cruisers, no legitimate ground of complaint will be established until the United States attempt some excess of jurisdiction.*

The Spanish in Hayti.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 3—7 A. M.

Gen. O'DONNELL seems to be carrying on matters with a high hand at St. Domingo and Hayti. America's difficulty is Spain's opportunity, and O'DONNELL is determined to make the most of it. Letters of the 24th ult. from Port-au-Prince, the capital of the Republic of Hayti, announce that six Spanish war steamers had cast anchor in its waters. They are charged by the Captain-General of Cuba with the benevolent mission of supporting by force, if necessary, the demands of the Spanish Government. These demands are—the payment of a sum of 100,000 piasters as indemnity for the damage caused to the Dominican General CABRAL, who had been expelled by SANTANA, and had taken refuge in the Haytian territory, but who again entered that of St. Domingo with the object of rousing the Dominicans to strike a blow for the recovery of their independence; the immediate transfer, at the expense of the Haytian Government, of such Dominicans as might still be found on its territory; the formal retractations of the Protest of the Haytian Government against the Spanish invasion; and, finally, the prohibition of any allusion in the Haytian Press to the affairs of St. Domingo. Such are the terms which the head of the free and enlightened Government of Spain imposes on Hayti; and there is every probability that, in case of resistance to those arrogant demands, Port-au-Prince will be bombarded, and perhaps occupied by a Spanish force.

The pretext for all this is that Gen. GEFFRARD, President of the Haytian Republic, had allowed the refugee Gen. CABRAL to seek an asylum on the Haytian territory. As I mentioned in a previous letter, CABRAL and SANCHEZ, the leaders of the Dominican movement against the partisan who had sold his country to Spain, were beaten, and the latter killed. The Haytian Government was forthwith summoned by the Spanish Consul to remove CABRAL to the interior, if not to repel him from the island, and on its declining to violate the rights of hospitality, that functionary hauled down his flag, and retired to Havana. The demand, as I have said, is now repeated, backed by such persuasive arguments as six formidable war steamers with their guns pointed at Port-au-Prince can furnish. We do not yet know the answer of the Haytian President to this agreeable *ultimatum*; but, unsupported and alone, what can he do but yield? The English Consul is said to have interposed his good offices in obtaining a modification of these terms,—with what effect is not yet known. I have already mentioned that among the Dominicans who tried, under CABRAL, to recover their independence, there was not a single Haytian; and the present aggression of the Spaniards is to punish Gen. GEFFRARD for having allowed to a vanquished and fugitive chief a refuge after his defeat.

Operations of Col. Gowan at Sebastopol.

The following letter from the American Contractor, who is raising the sunken frigates in the harbor of Sebastopol, appears in the London papers:

SEBASTOPOL, Friday, July 12.

* * I am getting on very slowly with the ships. They are so rotten there is no portion of them strong enough to "bear their own weight." We tear out their ports, cut holes through the sides below the orlop, through the plank, timbers and ceiling, and then pass chains through. They cut up at once. After tedious labor, we manage to mine under the ships (which are in 60 feet of water, and away below at that depth they are submerged in 24 feet of mud,) and pass chains under the keels. They cut through. We then pass chains around the stem through the hawse pipes and two forward ports; we then tear the upper portion of the stem; hawse pipes, portions of two decks, top, &c., are broken off and brought to the surface by the aid of my powerful caissons, which have a lifting capacity of, in round numbers, 5,000 tons. There is sufficient lifting capacity, but no place to apply it that is capable of sufficient resistance to raise the unwieldy bodies below.

I have raised and removed some fifty vessels, a large majority vessels of war, of which there were nine war steamers, several sixty-gun frigates, and, in fact, such variety of vessels as form a fleet for a first-class Power.

The harbor of Sebastopol is as practically clear this day as it was before the sinking the fleet. There is not a vestige of any portion of a vessel east of a line drawn from Fort Michael to Fort Nicholas, with the exception of two vessels away on the north side of the harbor, which lay so far in that nothing ever approaches so near the shore. Then there are five other vessels that lay between the line before-mentioned and the sea; but they have been blasted, so that they are no virtual obstruction, other than to the anchorage over the spot where they lay, and their position is too much exposed for any vessel to anchor where they are. All the other harbors, bays and creeks are entirely free and clear of any obstruction caused by the sinking of the fleet.

I had a magnificent piece of plate presented me the other day by Capt. CLIPPERTON, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul at Theodosia, on the part of the "officers of the British Army and the friends of those who fell during the Crimean War, as a testimony of their grateful sense of the generous care he has bestowed on the restoration and preservation of the graves before Sebastopol," as the inscription upon it says. It is a most beautiful and magnificent piece of plate, and is a superb testimonial. I assure you I feel greatly delighted and proud of such distinguished honor.

The Yacht America Beaten.

From the London Times, Aug. 6.

The match between the *Alarm* and the *America* has been made for some little time between the two owners, (Mr. J. WELD, owner of the *Alarm*, and Mr. DECIE, of the *America*,) but it was finally postponed to Monday. The conditions were that it should be sailed over the Queen's Cup Course, as in the race to-day, and the amount to be contended for £100; but with liberty from Mr. WELD for the owner of the *America* to increase it to £1,000, though of course the main issue to be decided was as to which was the fastest schooner. The *America*, as she is now again termed, as every one knows, got sadly out of trim after passing out of the hands of the American owner in 1851, and since then such strong symptoms of dry rot set in that it was deemed advisable to rebuild her, which was done with the utmost care and precaution, to ensure to her her original lines and model in every respect. This was effected at the close of last season, since when she has been on a long cruise to America and other places, on her way picking up a prize in a regatta in the west of England. The *Alarm*, it is needless to say, is the renowned vessel, the winner of almost every prize for which she has contended. Under these circumstances there can be no surprise felt that every one in the least degree interested in yachting matters was anxious to witness the contest or to learn the result.

The start took place off Cowes Castle at 11 A. M., the wind being light from W. S. W. The *America* led until past Ryde on the way to the Warner, when the *Alarm* got the weather gauge, and took the leading position, which she never afterwards relinquished; but on the return from the Warner the *America* carried away her maintopsail, which, of course, materially retarded her until a fresh sail was sent up. The *Alarm* passed the northeast buoy of the Brambles on the first round at 1 27, the *America* 13 minutes astern. The *Alarm* passed Lepe, on the Hampshire shore, at 2:15, and the station vessel at the Castle at 2.30, having then increased her lead of the *America* considerably. In the second round the *Alarm* passed the chequered buoy at the northeast of the Brambles at 4:26, and Lepe at 5h. 54m. 30s., more than 23 minutes ahead of the *America*, who made the same point at 6.18. The *Alarm* came in at Cowes the victor at 6:31, winning by 37 minutes.

The Queen and Prince Consort, with several members of the Royal Family, left Osborne shortly before the starting of the match in the *Fairy*, and witnessed the commencement of the contest. The *Fairy* followed the yachts for some distance and then returned to Osborne.

Population of the United Kingdom.

The completed returns show that the population found in the United Kingdom at the recent census, not reckoning Army, Navy, or merchant seamen who were abroad, amounted to 29,031,298, an increase of 61 per cent. in 50 years, notwithstanding that we have been planting nations by a vast emigration. The census found here 14,077,189 males, and 14,954,109 females—an excess of females over males of 876,920. The overplus of women and girls in England would fill all Liverpool and Leeds, in Scotland, all Edinburgh; in Ireland, all Belfast, Waterford, and Wexford. There are 16 towns in the United Kingdom with a population exceeding 100,000, and 6 parishes in the outskirts of London with such a population—of them (St. Pancras) with very nearly 200,000, (198,882.) The number of inhabited houses in the United Kingdom is 5,151,265, which allows a house to every 5.6 persons.

Obituary.

A dispatch received in Boston, on Monday, from Plymouth, Mass., announces the death of Rev. J. S. CLARK, D. D., formerly and for many years the Secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, and at the time of his decease, Corresponding Secretary of the Congregational Library Association. Dr. CLARK was well known throughout the Congregational Churches of New-England, and highly esteemed by them. He was the author of a valuable history of the Congregational Churches of New-England.

SLAVERS CAPTURED.—The brig *St. Marys*, Capt. BREWER, from Sierra Leone, July 12, arrived here this morning, and reports that the brig *Flight*, formerly of Boston, had been captured by the British vessel-of-war *Falcon*, and taken to Sierra Leone June 30. The *Flight* had 550 slaves on board. A Spanish schooner was also captured by a British steamer, and was taken in July 2, just as she was about to take a cargo of slaves on board. We learn from Capt. BREWER that the *Flight* was captured near Ascension, and was first taken in there. The slaves were taken on board on the southwest coast. They were brought to Sierra Leone, and were to be sent to the West India Islands as apprentices. The *Flight* was hauled upon the beach, and was to be broken up, that being the custom of the British Government, as formerly vessels that had been captured were purchased by parties who again used them in the same trade. It is not known where the brig, which is an old one, came from. The words "*Flight*, of Boston," were painted on the stern. The crew of the slaver, some eight or ten in number, were liberated at Sierra Leone and set ashore. Most of them had been shipped on a vessel about to clear for England. When the vessel was captured the American flag was flying, and those on board refused to take it down, declaring that it must be done by force. The Spanish vessel mentioned above was seized in the River Pongas, by the British man-of-war *Torch*. Her crew were all Spaniards.—*Boston Traveller, Aug. 29.*

THE BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK.

Official Reports—Names of the Killed and Wounded.

The St. Louis papers publish official documents regarding the recent battle at Wilson's Creek. The following is the list of killed and wounded in the FIRST MISSOURI REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

WOUNDED—Lieut. Col. Geo. L. Andrews.

COMPANY A.

KILLED—First Sergeant, Frederick Snyder. Privates—Joseph Bruner, Alex. Emanuel, Frederick Fisher, Otto Albert, Kleinschmitt, Louis E. Neap, John Otturman, Godfried Schneidt, Joseph Stackle.

WOUNDED—First Sergeant, John E. Winter, Second Sergeant, Frederick C. Mechs, Third Sergeant, Christian F. Schuseder, severely; Fourth Corporal, Adolph F. Shuster, severely; Fifth Corporal, Engelbert Weiss; Jacob Bircher, John Dain, Edward Ehrlich, Jacob Ottmaner, Joseph Pesch, John Petterson, John Poll, John Rentz, Adam Rentz, Barnum Ruff, Henry Muryagt, Joseph Walder, John Bottman, Renehoit Roening, Louis Knoll, Fiero Korrell, Karl Rohrt, August Killian, Inecrail Millar, severely; Louis Merty—killed, 9; wounded, 26.

COMPANY B.

KILLED—Chris. Gesserman, Wm. Hoffman, Louis Hoebzler, Henry Thomas, Frank Weber, Jiro T. Zuirler.

WOUNDED AND MISSING—First Sergeant Frederic Rust, Jacob Armbs, Andrew Gaertner, Wm. Juenger, Phil. Loesch, Wm. Leng, Jno. Mersch, Michael Olrechz, Jno. Ranch, Geo. Schmolder, Frederic Santhar, Chas. Schleif, Louis Vohl, Theo. Van Lair, Joseph Wiese, George Zteres.

The following are wounded and present:

First Sergeant Roland Rounbauer, Second Corporal George Maenmel, Third Corporal Leon. Stuckertz, Fourth Corporal Jacob Greer, Fifth Corporal Jno. Colhezt, Jno. Barnhan, Henry Bruming, William F. Brown, Joseph Diedrich, Conrad Kaufmann, Ernst Richter.

COMPANY C.

KILLED—Corporal Gustav Vollmer, Charles Kanther, Charles Lochner, Thusike Muehl, Ulrich Mueller, Lucas Stansrzky.

WOUNDED—Peter Hoehn, seriously; Wendelin Flawazenk, seriously; Ludwig Mohr, seriously; Henry Schwenger, seriously; Frederick Mack, seriously; John Reihng, seriously; Conrad Krayling, seriously; Frederick Medart, slightly; Henry Wawozinowsky, slightly; Charles Schwinn, slightly; Wm. Lindenschmidt, slightly; Lieut. John Tienisger, slightly; Lieut. Gustavus Finkelnburg, Frederick Schultz, prisoners.

COMPANY D.

KILLED—Anthony Hans, James Doyle, G. W. D. Kirkland.

WOUNDED AT ROLLA—Second Lieut. Johnston, Corporal Walker; privates Agert, Box, Cronenburg, Crone, Kenner, Rider, Setz, J. Powers, Thompson, Turley, Watson, Kent.

WOUNDED AT SPRINGFIELD—Nelson, musician; privates, P. Ritchmundt, L. Schultz, J. Shepard, H. Wilson, R. Wilson, H. Corbey.

MISSING—F. Tice, L. Leffingwell.

COMPANY E.

KILLED—Privates John J. Walker, Perrey A. Rorrs, John Collins, Jeremiah Lary, Daniel Miller, Wm. H. Pieson, Geo. Purdy, Thomas Sherden, Horace E. Wright.

WOUNDED—Capt. Wilson Cole, slightly; Corporal Benjamin Morrison, Second Corporal James McCheaney, severely.

PRIVATES WOUNDED—Wm. Austen, slightly; Ferdinand Blanchard, slightly; Thomas Bennett, severely; J. P. Childer, dangerously; James Earl, slightly; Albert Gibson, severely; Wm. Holden, slightly; E. J. Jones, dangerously; James Patterson, severely; Barney Searmon, slightly; Andrew Sherrer, severely; James Windey, slightly; John Worthy, slightly; Jno. W. McBride, slightly; Michael Monarty, slightly.

MISSING—Loomustrand.

COMPANY F.

KILLED—Capt. Gratz, Privates Stone, Moore, Garrtcey, Robinson, Griffin, Croman, Beardon.

WOUNDED BADLY—Sergeant Reager, Corporal Cromwell, Privates Burk, Till.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY—Lieut. Meyers, Sergeant Talcott, Privates Carloin, Shepard, O'Kabe, Fitzgerald, Buckman, Balser, Bates, Selleman, Clifford, Ben. Olsun.

COMPANY G.

KILLED—Privates, Anton Brown, Herman How, Emile Rosles, John Van Nogen, Edward Whiske, August Waber.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—Corporals, Jno. Sallald, Hugo Etienne; privates, John Acrain, Jacob Burtch, John Bauman, Peter Dennis, Rudolph Hubert, Joseph Miller, Henry Fautman.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY—Sergeant Bernard Sinner; Corporals, Thos. Powell, Edward Chapman; musician, Sebastian Bauman; Corporal, August Tank; privates, Victor Bonamie, George Elrig, Emil Rominof, Christian Wohlepe, Anton Wack.

MISSING—Privates, Charles How, Louis Geiser.

COMPANY H.

KILLED—Thomas Brennon, George Earl, Mathias H. Engel, John M. Gronert, Frank Gorman, Frank McElone, James Murphy, Frederick Wianer, Charles Woodward.

MISSING—Aug. W. Cotton, J. D. McFardan.

WOUNDED—Charles M. Duffy, shot through the leg, two places; John H. Conant, shot through both legs; Thomas Allen, shot through both legs; Wm. Angousta, shot in left arm; George Brown, shot in leg, two places; Rudolph Boling, shot in the back; Andrew Caldwell, run over by rebel cavalry; William Rickman, shot by spent ball in back; Patrick Conlin, shot in leg; Henry Davis, shot left arm off; Eugene Downs, shot in wrist; Frank Edwards, shot in right breast; Bernard Kamper, shot in the head; Hugh McGlennon, shot in the thigh; George Oaks, shot in the ankle; Richard Rirre, shot in the ankle; Robert Sales, shot in the face; James Wesley, shot in the hand; Robert Wick, shot in the leg; Frank Moss, shot in the thumb and groin.

Killed, 9; wounded, 20; missing, 2.

COMPANY F.

KILLED—First Sergeant Edward Reilly, Henry Ball, John Donahoe, Henry Lange, James Marshall, Christian Mier, Favier Mertz, Archibald McKennon, Charles G. Parish, August Speldel, Charles Jaeger.

WOUNDED—Lieut. David Murphy, Sergeant Bres, Corporal Preterbone, Corporal Donnelly, Corporal Fitzgerald, Atkins, Baumgartner, Casey, Canning, Dabin, Gansat, Groin, Hennessy, Hughes, Lseffler, Mathias, John Miller, John McGarray, Michael McGarney, McSloy, Shubert, Joseph Smulth, Watson, Zimmerman. Twelve badly.

COMPANY K.

KILLED—Privates John Brown, Leopold Clark, John Fatig, John Gibbons, John Muliens, Chas. Overman, James Fowler, Edward Wilmore.

WOUNDED—Lieut. Andrew M. Brown, Sergeant Andrew Hœhsladter, Sergeant Wm. F. Hornuth, Corporal Thomas Morgan, Corporal A. Holsts, Louis Adams, Adam Bower, Peter Carey, Henry Colman, Thomas Hawkins, John Heinzelman, Edmuud Hamans, Benj. Joel, John King, Thomas No'an, Bernard Rodgers, August Orbans, Peter Reilly, John Schaad William Sbannon, Joseph Stevens, Michael Sulliman, Ferdinand Vaeth, Alex. Winterowitz, Geo. Smith.

MISSING—Ezra Dodd, Patrick McGuire, Sherman Lynll. Killed, 8; wounded, 25; missing, 3. Total, 36.

RECAPITULATION.

Total killed, 77; seriously wounded, 98; not seriously wounded, 125; prisoners and missing, 17. Total, 313.

Seven hundred and twenty men of the First Missouri were in the action.

About one-third of the wounded were left in the hospital in Springfield, whose names have not come to hand.

No consolidate report of the killed and wounded has yet been made.

The above was copied from the reports made on the way by the several Captains, and obtained from the tent of Adjutant HASCOCK. In some of the reports the given names were not written out; and, of course, amidst the bustle, some of the German names may be incorrectly spelled.

THE FIRST IOWA REGIMENT.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. MERRITT.

To J. M. Schofield, Acting Adjutant-General:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Iowa troops in the late hotly contested battle of "Wilson Creek."

At 6 o'clock P. M., of the 9th inst., the First Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, under command of Lieut.-Col. WM. H. MERRITT, Col. J. F. BATES being sick, united with the forces at Springfield, under command of Gen. LYON, and commenced the march to Wilson's Creek, twelve miles distant. Arriving within three miles of the enemy's camp, and in close proximity of their pickets, the order was given to halt. The troops lay on their arms until 3 o'clock A. M., of the 10th instant, when they advanced on the enemy's lines. About 5 o'clock A. M., our advanced skirmishers engaged the enemy's pickets and drove them in. The First Missouri and First Kansas Volunteers, and a battalion of regular infantry, under command of Capt. PLUMMER, with TOTTEN's battery, very soon engaged a considerable number of the rebel forces.

DUBOIS' battery took a position a short distance east of where the enemy were being engaged, and the Iowa troops were drawing up in line of battle on its left. A brisk fire was commenced and kept up for thirty minutes. The enemy promptly responded with a battery in the ravine, but their shot passed from ten to one hundred feet over our heads. Detailed Company D, First Lieutenant HELLER commanding, and Company E, First Lieutenant ABERCROMBIE commanding, to act as skirmishers in advance of my line. Ordered to advance over the hill, engage the enemy and relieve the First Regiment of Kansas Volunteers. In advancing to engage the enemy, met the First Kansas retreating in confusion. They broke through our line on the right, separating Companies A and F from the balance of the command. While in this confused state received a murderous fire from the enemy's infantry. Gave the command to fall back and reform the line. The din of fire-arms and the loud talking of the retreating troops drowned my voice, so that the command could not be heard on the left. Led the two Companies A and F over the hill, halted them and ordered them to about face and fire on a squad of the enemy's cavalry, advancing to charge on a section of TOTTEN's battery. The fire was executed with promptness and effect, and after receiving the discharge from the battery, the enemy retired in double quick time, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the field. Ordered Companies A and B to help their position until further orders, and then returned to Companies I, C, H, K, G and B, who had been left facing the enemy's line; found our troops advancing under a galling fire from the enemy's infantry. After repulsing the enemy, they fell back in good order. Ordered Major A. B. PORTER to proceed to the rear and take command of four companies, A, F, D and E, there stationed. Held our position in front for five hours, alternately advancing and retiring as the approach and repulse of the enemy made it necessary to do so. In every charge the enemy made, we repulsed them and drove them into the ravine below. About 12 o'clock M. the order was given to retire from the field, which was done in good order. As we retired over the hill, we passed a section of TOTTEN's Battery, occupying a commanding point to the right, supported on the right by Companies A, F, D and E, of the Iowa troops, under command of Major PORTER, and on the left by one company of regular infantry, under command of Capt. LATHROP. This command sustained our retreat with great steadiness and determination, under a most terrible discharge from the enemy's infantry. After the wounded were gathered up, our column formed in order of march, and the enemy repulsed, the battery and infantry retired in good order. Thus closed one of the most hotly-contested engagements known to the country, commencing twenty minutes after 5 o'clock A. M., and concluding twenty minutes after 12 o'clock M., in which the enemy brought to the field 14,000 well-armed and well-disciplined troops, and 10,000 irregular troops, and our own amounted to about 5,000 troops, in the early part of the engagement, and considerably less than 4,000 troops for the concluding four hours of it.

It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge the aid and assistance from Major A. B. PORTER, Adjutant Geo. W. WALDEN (who was wounded in the leg) and Sergeant-Major CHARLES COMPTON; and to express my unbounded admiration of the heroic conduct displayed by both officers and men. No troops, regular or volunteer, ever sustained their country's flag with more determined valor and fortitude; they have crowned themselves with imperishable honor, and must occupy a conspicuous place in the history of their country.

A list of the killed, missing and wounded, will be found attached to this report, together with such notices of individual prowess as were observed on the field.

Before concluding this report, I must beg, testimony to the gallant and meritorious conduct of Capt. A. L. MASON, of Company C, who fell in a charge, at the head of his company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. MERRITT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

COMPANY A.

KILLED—Shelly Norman.

MISSING—Madison B. Stone.

WOUNDED—George Greenhow, Hugh J. Campbell, —— Lorher (mortally,) Jessee Lucas, N. M. Brown, Alex. Miller, L. M. Heaton.

COMPANY B.

OFFICERS—First Lieutenant H. Graham; a ball in the elbow; slight wound. Third Sergeant B. Shearer, a ball in the shoulder; not serious. Second Corporal J. A. Robbison. Corporal J. W. Kinsey, a slight wound in the calf of the leg. Corporal A. L. McPherson; a slight wound in the elbow.

PRIVATES.—S. B. Austin, a slight wound in the leg; left at Springfield. H. B. Humphrey, a wound in the neck; left at Springfield. W. M. Decamp, a wound in the thigh; left at Springfield. M. H. Goodrill, a flesh wound in the arm; not serious. M. H. Brown, a ball in the knee; serious. Geo. Walters, a shot in the calf of the leg; not serious. A. M. Smith, a ball in the calf of the leg; not serious. Chas. E. Thompson, a ball in the shoulder; serious. Cyrus Douglass, a ball in the groin; mortal; left at Springfield. Jas. E. Edington, a ball in the breast; mortal; left at Springfield. M. Champlin, a wound in the leg; not serious; left at Springfield. Jas. Watson, a wound in the wrist; not serious. Chas. Hilton, a wound in the left thigh; not serious. Jas. Murray, a wound in the wrist; not serious. W. Tyler, a slight wound in the breast. H. Trimble, a bayonet wound in the hand; not serious. L. Madder, a wound in the thigh; not serious. R. M. Hampton, a flesh wound in the face; not serious. L. H. Dillon, a buckshot in the leg; not serious. W. Ferguson, a wound in the shoulder and elbow; not serious. A. L. Long, a wound in the forehead; not serious. Wm. Butler, a wound in the forehead; not serious. Geo. W. Dennis, a wound in the hand; not serious. W. Moffit, a wound in the hip; not serious.

DEAD—W. R. Muncey; killed by a ball in the forehead.

MISSING—A. Walker, F. H. Salls; supposed to be dead. L. H. Dillon, ball in the thigh.

HARRY GRAHAM,
Commanding Company B.

COMPANY C.

KILLED—Capt. A. L. Mason, Sergeant Alexander H. Buchanan, Private Charles Michaner.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED—First Lieutenant Wm. Purcell, Corporal A. N. Snyder, Privates Jas. R. Underwood, A. F. Jewell, O. F. Bennett, Robert Armstrong, Abram Sbarel, Albert Nawes, John Cogdal, William Fickering, Jacob Ricketts, Eubert Patton, R. R. Madden, J. D. Oldridge, Gottlieb Meurer, Jacob Kain, Joseph Lane, A. J. Hanaman, B. F. Fobes, Chas. Fox, Moses Etherton—Total, 21.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—Sergeant C. G. Hayes, J. J. Bridges, Jerome Morton, Wm. Stone, Benj. Stone, Wm. M. Stewart—Total, 6.

Aggregate killed, 3; wounded, 27.

Of the wounded, there were left in the hospital at Springfield, six, viz.: Corporal Snyder, Privates Underwood, Jewell, Bennett, Armstrong, Cogdal. The remainder of wounded, numbering twenty-one, are not with the command.

WM. F. DAVIS,
Second Lieutenant Comm'g Com'y C.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant H. Rose, slightly wounded in the head; private Ed. Bonitz, mortally wounded in the abdomen; private George Ruff, slightly wounded in the right hand.

COMPANY E.

WOUNDED—Corporal Wm. J. Fuller, seriously; T. Canfield, Jr., slightly; Geo. Lawrence, slightly; Henry C. Corens, slightly; R. M. Miles, slightly.

COMPANY F.

KILLED—J. R. Whipple.

WOUNDED—Frank Mann, mortally, since died; R. W. Hamilton, slightly; Chas. A. Hanson, slightly.

S. M. WISE, Captain.

COMPANY G.

KILLED—Private Hans J. Nehm.

MORTALLY WOUNDED—Sergeant Conrad Todewald.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—Ernst Arp, Peter Einfeldt, Emil Magnus, Friedrich J. Prien, Hans Rahn, Hans Reimer, Friedrich Dose, Wilhelm Kiel, Heinrich Sievers, Heinrich Stoltenberg, Johann Petersen, Henry Wright.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—Detler Brammer, Joseph Euderle, John J. Murbach, Jens Matthiessen, Jacob Phaff, Aug. Rohlf, Henry Selken.

RECAPITULATION—Killed, 1; mortally wounded, 1; severely, 12; slightly, 7; total, 21.

DESERVING RECOMMENDATION FOR CONDUCT IN BATTLE—Sergeant Ernst Claussan, Sergeant Conrad Todewald, Corporal Gustav A. Koch, Private Wm. S. Mackenzie.

A. WENTZ, Captain.

COMPANY H.

KILLED.—Frank Detmer, Louis Goenel, Frank Rhomberg.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.—Peter Jeggi, bullet in the backbone; Frank Otte, leg shattered; Adam Doerr, bullet through cheek and neck; Frank Deggendorf, bullet through left arm and shoulder; Geo. Bubler, bullet in leg above the knee; Ezekiel Weirich, bullet through thigh; Ulrich Wyss, shot through thigh.

MISSING.—Private George Kargel.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.—Capt. Frederick Gottschalk, shot through the calf; Fr. Galle, shot on the thumb; John Wool, shot through the elbow; Jesse Lichtenhain, shot through foot; Jacob Valerius, badly shot through foot; Dietrick Meyer, slightly shot in the neck; John Steimlie, shot through finger, (amputated;) John Frey, shot twice through the upper part of the thigh; Abe Herbst, shot transversely through the foot; Rudolph Wienaud, shot slightly in the fleshy part of the thigh; Leo Schumacher, shot slightly in the knee; Andrew Schoont, shot slightly on the chin; Ed. Merz, shot on the upper part of the head, but not seriously.

FREDERICK GOTTSCHALK, Captain.

COMPANY K.

KILLED—Private Perry Hoyt.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED—E. Coulter, leg; Harry Shaffer, leg and arm; John Stine, leg and breast; E. R. McKee, arm; W. D. Robins, leg; Samuel Daniels, leg.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—J. C. Stewart, leg; John Fitzgerald, face; Joseph Hollan, foot; J. M. Chase, back; George S. Choonover, arm badly bruised by grape-shot.

Sergeant Coulter and Privates Shaffer and Stine were left at Springfield.

John Van Meter, Second Sergeant, and John H. Stibbs, Sergeant, particularly distinguished themselves for coolness and bravery.

J. H. STIBBS, Orderly Sergeant,
Company K., First Iowa Regiment.

COMPANY I.

KILLED—Private J. H. McHenry; by rifle ball over the temple.

MORTALLY WOUNDED—Private J. J. Wall; by musket ball through the abdomen.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED—Privates Geo. N. Ballou, by musket ball in breast; John Bell, by Minié ball through leg, just below the hip; N. C. Darrah, by musket ball through left arm, below the elbow; S. W. Martin, musket ball through leg, above the knee; C. W. Moreing, by Minié ball through foot; A. Y. McDonald, musket ball through leg, below the knee; Geo. S. Pierce, by musket ball through leg, near the hip; L. Webb, by musket ball through leg, below the knee.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—Corporal Robert Williams, by spent musket ball, below the knee. Privates O. W. Bennett, by pistol ball below the knee. C. Gregory, by pistol ball through the hand. John Leary, by spent cannon ball on the foot. Jas. O'Grady, by musket ball on leg, above knee. E. Tisdale, by pistol ball on the neck. C. J. Weigle, by rifle ball on the knee. G. H. Clarke, by musket balls in side and breast—spent balls. Lieut. Geo. Waldron, by rifle ball in leg, below the knee.

RECAPITULATION—Killed, 1; wounded, 1; mortally wounded, 1; seriously wounded, 8; slightly wounded, 9; total, 19.

LEFT IN HOSPITAL AT SPRINGFIELD—Privates Henry O. Darrah, John Leary, C. W. Moreing, A. Y. McDonald, Geo. S. Pierce, J. J. Webb, Geo. Westlake, sick with fever.

A. RUSSELL,
Orderly Sergeant, Company I.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 19.

The closer the accounts of this battle are sifted

...the more certain does it appear that the National forces, though vastly inferior in numbers, achieved a most brilliant victory. It is to be noted, that the Confederates had the advantage in the selection of the ground—it was of their own choosing. Leaving out of count the irregular force, composed mainly of Missourians, they had some 14,000 men, well armed and well disciplined, volunteers from Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, commanded by McCulloch, Mackintosh, late of the United States Army, Price and others. Opposed to this force—after the first hour, when there was an alarming defection in Sigel's column, and when in consequence of this defection his battery was surrendered and turned upon the Union troops with great severity, he himself behaving with great courage and coolness all the while—was the inconsiderable number of about three thousand six hundred men. The battle commenced about 5 A. M., and terminated at 12 o'clock. In this interval of time, eleven or twelve charges were made upon the Union troops, the Confederates occupying a position along a ravine, and the Union forces a position above them, and just as often as they attacked they were repulsed, with great slaughter. The last effort of the Confederates was to take Totten's Battery, and for this purpose they came in tremendous force, but they were driven back in splendid style, and that ended the fight. Totten's Battery was brought off, and the retreat of the Union forces effected in good order. The Confederates were perfectly content to withdraw from the contest, and made no attempt at pursuit of the National forces, then or at any other time. Toward the evening of the next day, after the National forces had quitted Springfield for Rolla, some 1,200 of the Confederate cavalry entered Springfield and took possession of the town. They had not the ability to move from it, so sorely were they cut up and damaged by the battle.

Our inquiries justify us in stating the loss on the National side at between 200 and 300 killed, and about 700 wounded; while upon the Confederate side, the best sources of information make the loss in killed about 2,000, and the wounded from 2,500 to 3,000. It was a frightful slaughter. Gen. Lyon was killed early in the day, and the Confederates seem to have recognized him at once, for when he fell, one universal shout went up all along the line of the enemy.

The best evidence of the disabled condition of the enemy is found in the fact that at no time was an attempt made to pursue the retiring Union force. All they could do was to get to Springfield with a portion of their cavalry next day. They had every temptation in the world to follow the retreating force. They knew that it would take with them over $300,000 of funds of the Branch Bank of Springfield, and that the immense baggage train, which was brought off safely, was of great value. Indeed, if it had been captured, they would have found the worth of it not less than a million of dollars, which would have richly compensated for their loss at Wilson's Creek.

Altogether, the battle was the most severe that has ever occurred in the United States, and the brave officers and men who, at such unequal odds, fought and achieved a substantial victory, deserve special attention and applause from the whole country.

Position of Military Affairs—The War to be Waged in Earnest.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861.

A new face is put on the affairs of the Union by the financial success of Mr. Chase. The unanimity with which the Northern capitalists come to the rescue of the Government in its present critical position affords an assurance that *the Government is to be sustained.* Capital becoming so far hazarded in the war cannot, after this, hold back from its prosecution.

But it is to be observed that the banks which now stand in the breach, and the public who are soon to be called upon to aid in taking the loan, advance their money upon the condition that the war is to be prosecuted with vigor, and for a definite object and upon a judicious plan.

The war is now really to commence, as you will see from the President's proclamation of to-day, and from the military and naval movements everywhere. For four months the Government has been only nominally at war, and has, meanwhile, lost so much prestige that it will necessarily take some months and some hundreds of millions to put it back in the same relative position for offensive measures that it held on the 14th of April. Prior to that day, it was known here that Virginia was to be the battle-ground—that Virginia was at the head of the secession league, and that the United States naval and military establishments were relied upon for furnishing the material of war, while the numerous strategic points within the State were to be held for the purposes of defence, and fortified accordingly. The Secessionists had declared then, as they have done since, and do now, that *in Virginia is to be fought the great fight for Southern independence.*

But the United States Government did not even then appear to believe that war was really to ensue. They not only suffered Virginia to take possession of the Gosport Navy-yard, but they took no measures for retaking it, and for the recovery of those immense stores of war that are now so effectually turned against us. It is said, as an excuse for this negligence, that the Executive lacked power. But he had just as much power then over a United States Navy-yard as he has now.

As late as the 24th of May it was perceived that the Confederates were gathering in force at the greatest strategic point for their purposes that exists in the country, and persons who were well acquainted with the locality called the attention of the Government to the necessity of taking possession of it before the Confederates had completed its defences. But no, nothing could be done for two months more, nor until the enemy had raised batteries of two or three hundred heavy guns, and concentrated upon that point the *élite* of their forces.

Military men say that if the Executive Government had moved in time, they might easily have recovered Gosport, taken Norfolk and Richmond, and held the Manassas Junction. The truth seems to be that the Government has never been in earnest, and that their proclamations and preparations were intended to bluff the insurrectionary States. I know myself that leading men in Congress would not believe, even at the beginning of the late extra session, that there would be much of a war.

Gen. Scott, to whom the conduct of the war was committed, held back from an attack on Manassas as long as he could, in the hope that something would turn up to prevent the necessity of striking a blow at all. Some suppose that as the war is now to become one for subjecting the South to their allegiance, as it is called, by force, Gen. Scott will avail himself voluntarily of the new Army retiring law to retire from active service. But, let that be as it may, no one can doubt that the Government is in earnest now, and will push the war with all the means that it possesses.

Of the plan of the war,—which must by this time have been formed, no one knows anything, or ought to know anything, except those who have it in hand. But we know that the Confederates are making their plans, and are carrying them out. First, they intend to establish their power in Western Virginia, and they have sent their best General and their best troops to effect this object. Meanwhile they are strengthening their position at Manassas, fortifying Richmond, hemming in Fortress Monroe, erecting batteries on the Virginia side of the Potomac, preparing rafts and batteaux in the creeks and inlets of the same, holding the right bank of the Upper Potomac, and every day threatening our lines from the Chain Bridge to Alexandria. Their first object appears to be to expel every vestige of National power from Virginia. Within this and the next year Virginia and every part of it, from the Ohio to Hampton Roads, will probably be the chief theatre of the civil war.

From New-Mexico.

MORE TROUBLE WITH THE NAVAJOES—THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Santa Fe, Sunday, July 28, 1861.

The Navajoes seem ubiquitous. They are everywhere seen, and if you but stick your nose outside the plaza, ten to one but it comes back with a jerk, with an arrow sticking through it.

On the 15th inst., our Southern stage was attacked by Apaches on its downward trip, while in camp at Valverde. The driver, Jacob Bingerman, was killed, and Joseph Gerbold, conductor, and Olois and son, rancheros, wounded. The former, it is supposed, mortally.

The mules belonging to the stage company were saved, notwithstanding nineteen head of horses and two hundred cattle were taken from the same inclosure. The cattle were subsequently recovered. Indian depredations are altogether too frequent here. Scarce a day passes but we hear, and sometimes see, evidences of their unwelcome visits, and as soon as they understand that the whites are at war among themselves, we shall have a hot time. Like Falstaff's ragamuffins at the battle of Shrewsbury, we are in a position to be peppered.

Lively times are expected in the Valley of the Mesilla. The North and South, from present indications, intend trying their strength there. All our disposable troops are either there or on the way, and the Texans are exerting themselves to the utmost to bring into the field at that point a corresponding force. That there will soon be a collision there, no one seems to doubt.

Gov. L. S. Owens, of Arizona, has taken refuge within the Southern lines. Capts. Jones and Gardiner, of the Seventh United States Infantry, have resigned, and are off for Dixie. They are native of Virginia.

A Mr. Turner, recently connected in the publication of the *Arizonian*, at Tucson, was murdered near Los Vegas on the 8th inst. Andrew J. Harrington, another typo, was killed last week at Pino Alto.

Mr. Diego Archuleta is Wats' opponent for Congress. He was once a member of the Mexican Congress and a Colonel in the Mexican Army. He is a man of unquestioned ability, but it is somewhat doubtful whether he will be able to defeat his opponent. Wats is backed by the new regimen, and patronage liberally bestowed is a certain argument which has already lost Archuleta many friends, who otherwise would have stood by him to the closing of the polls. Wats' friends are sanguine of success, but they should not forget that "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip." Archuleta is a Union man.

In many parts of the Territory the wheat is being harvested. We still continue to be favored with seasonable rains, and there is now but little doubt of a good corn crop. SPECTATOR.

Mrs. Prof. Mitchell died suddenly in Albany on Aug. 20, of an apoplectic attack. Her husband was immediately summoned from Washington, whither he had just gone to enter upon the duties of his Brigadier-Generalship.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision Relative to the Taxation of Property in Other States.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before all the Justices.

The People ex rel. Hoyt vs. The Commissioner of Taxes.—The relator, a resident of the City of New-York, was assessed in respect to capital invested in business in the City of New-Orleans; also in respect to chattels upon his farm in New-Jersey. The following is a brief synopsis of an elaborate opinion delivered upon this question by Chief Justice Comstock: Under the statutes of this State, relating to taxation, the personal property of a resident actually situated in another State or county, is not to be included in the assessment against him. On the other hand, the personal property of a non-resident, which is situated here, is liable to taxation with such exceptions as the statute laws have made. But these rules apply to property which is capable of having an actual *situs*, and has none within another State. Property merely in transit through another State is not taxable. Debts and choses in action in general follow the domain of the owner. Ships at sea, if registered at a port within the State, have no *situs* elsewhere, and are to be assessed here.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Susan A. Stocker vs. William D. Stocker.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

In the Matter of the Island City Bank.—I am not satisfied that this order should be granted.

John S. Mitchell et als., vs. George Harris.—Attachment granted.

Moses H. Swift et al., vs. Clara C. Swift.—Order granted.

Henry Farrington vs. John W. Latson.—Order granted.

Horace Ramsdell vs. Kellogg H. Loomis.—Order granted.

Flyn vs. Armstrong.—Granted.

Mena Etty vs. Charles Etty.—Referred back for further proof as to first marriage of the defendant.

The Liquid Quartz Co. vs. Benjamin H. Budd.—Motion for injunction denied.

Nicholas Becker vs. Adolphus G. Mandell.—Order refused.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Bosworth, C. J.—*James Stewart et al., vs. William A. Kettletas.*—I do not find a copy of the proposed amendment among the papers submitted. Counsel are requested to furnish the same.

S. Robbins vs. The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Co.—Counsel are desired to furnish a copy of the stenographers notes, at least of such part of them as relates to the questions of difference between the counsel.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 21, 1861.

5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, cou. 88	8 Bank of S. of N. Y. 75½
2,000 U. S. 6s, '68....... 87⅛	16 Impor.& Trad.Bank 79
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, cou. 80½	8 Amer. Exc. Bank.. 76
1,000 do............ 80	125 N. Y. Central R... 73
15,000 Treas.6 ℘c.2 Year 97¾	100 do..........s60 72⅛
1,000 Trea.12 ℘c.Notes.101	50 do..........s60 72⅝
10,000 Ohio State 6s, '60. 90⅛	200 do..........s10 73
3,000 Ill. Cou. Bds., '70 82	200 do.......... 73⅛
9,000 Michigan 6s 80	50 do.......... 73¼
12,000 M. S. 8 wk. bds.. 79	10 Metropolitan Bank. 80
15,000 Ten. State 6s '90. 42⅛	6 Bank of America... 95
5,000 do.......... 42⅜	10 Bank of Commerce. 76¼
10,000 do.......... 42⅜	100 Canton Company... 10
1,000 N. Ca. State 6s.. 62	24 Penn. Coal Co..... 76
5,000 do.......... 61⅛	15 Pacific Mail S. Co.. 70⅝
1,000 do.......... 60⅛	25 Panama Railroad..105¾
19,000 Mo. State 6s..... 41⅞	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 63¾
1,000 do.......... 41⅞	30 Cleve., Col.&Cin.R. 95
5,000 do........s5 41⅞	50 Gal. & Chic. R..... 65
1,000 M. S. 8 ℘ ct. bds.. 55	200 do.......... 64¾
1,000 Virginia State 6s 54⅛	50 do........s10 64⅞
1,000 do.......... 51	50 do.......... 64⅞
500 Georgia St. 6s.... 68	150 do........b3 65
1,000 do.......... 69	50 do........s10 64⅞
3,000 Ill. Canal B. '60. 80	10 Clev. & Toledo R... 28⅛
2,000 Ill. Ster. Bonds.. 81	500 do.......... 28⅞
6,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '62 100⅛	100 do.......... 29
1,000 Hud.Riv.R.1st M.102⅛	100 Chi. & Rock I. R.... 38¾
4,000 C.,B.& Q.8 p.c.bs. 92½	50 do........b5 39
2,000 Ill.C.R.bs.lots 500 90	100 do.......... 38⅞
2,000 Gal.& C.2d M. bs. 95⅛	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, cou 88	100 N.Y.C.R [illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. 80	100 do..... [illegible]
5,000 Treas.6 ℘c.2 Year 97⅞	50 Erie Railway Pref'd 48
3,000 Ky. State 6s ... 77	100 Panama Railroad 106
5,000 N. C. State 6s.... 60⅛	600 Clevo. & Toledo R. 29⅛
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90 43	50 Chicago & R. I'd R. 39⅛
1,000 Virginia St. 6s.... 53⅛	50 do.........s60 39⅛
1,000 Missouri St. 6s.... 42⅛	100 do.......... 39⅛
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. bds. 90	50 do.......... 39⅛
11 Shoe & Leather Bk. 80	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R. 58
100 Pac. M. S'p Co.... 70⅛	10 do.......... 58⅛
150 Canton Company 10	

Wednesday, Aug. 21—P. M.

There is an advance of 1 ℘ cent. on the Stock Exchange to-day over the current sales of yesterday, incident to an improved confidence in the political and military situation of the country, and to the demand for Stocks to meet the heavy amount of *short* contracts entered upon since Thursday of last week. The parties who had been bearing the market since that time, on the assumption that the strength and ability of the National Army in and around Washington are unequal to the attack or demonstration which may be made upon it by the enemy, were not disposed at the early Board to-day to follow up their sales. There was marked quiet and apparent dullness on the first call of the speculative list, the amount of actual business being unusually small. But, on returning to the list, the buyers at the Board bid prices up, and continued the demand on the Street after the adjournment, particularly for the Railway Shares, which rose to 73¾ ℘ cent., ex dividend, for New-York Central, 65¾ for Galena, 39⅞@40 for Rock Island, and 29⅛@⅜ for Toledo. The National Stocks were steady; the State Stocks higher on Tennessees and Missouris, and steady on Virginias. At the Second Board there was increased spirit among buyers, but not a large business accomplished. Central sold at 73¾ ℘ cent., and Tennessees rose to 43 ℘ cent. Later in the afternoon the bidding continued strong, about as follows:

Central.......... 73⅜	Galena.......... 65⅛
Erie.......... 25⅞	Toledo.......... 29⅛
Missouris.......... 42⅛	Rock Island.......... 39⅛
Tennessees.......... 42⅞	Illinois Central.......... 64⅛
Panama.......... 105⅛	Mich. Central.......... 41⅛
Pacific.......... 70⅛	Hudson.......... 31⅛
Reading.......... 35⅛	Mich. Guaranteed.......... 28⅛

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank shares. The changes from yesterday are ½ advance on State and 1½ on American Exchange, and a decline of 1 ℘ cent. on Manhattan.

New-York.......... 80	Broadway.......... 100
Manhattan.......... 112	American Exchange 78⅛
Merchants'.......... 86	Metropolitan.......... 80
Union.......... 85	Market.......... 75
America.......... 95	Nassau.......... 75
City.......... 100	Continental.......... 66
Mechanics' and Traders' 100	St. Nicholas.......... 66
Merchants' Exchange 79	Commonwealth.......... 55
State of New-York 75½	Importers' & Traders' 78⅛
Commerce.......... 78	Park.......... 85

The Railway Mortgages were bid for as follows: Eries of 1883 and Michigan Southern Seconds are 2 ℘ cent. off and the other changes unimportant.

N. Y. Central sixes 91	N. Indiana firsts.... 75
N. Y. Cent. sevens,'64 100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c 73¼
Erie firsts, '68 103	Illinois Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75. 90
Erie seconds, '59 100	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℘ c. 50
Erie seconds, ex Bs. 100	Chi & N. W. S. F. ... 80
Erie thirds, '83 ... 93	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s. 35
Erie fifths, '88 ... 82	Han. & St. Jo. firsts .. 31
Hudson firsts, '69 ... 103¼	Gal. & Chi. seconds .. 95
Hudson Conv. '67 ... 79	T. W. & Wabash firsts 58⅛
M. Cen. 8 ℘ c., old ... 96	T. W. & W. seconds .. 26
M. Cen. n. 8 ℘ c '82 .. 96	D. L. & Western firsts 95
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts 75	D. L. & Western seconds 86
M. So. 7 ℘ c. Assent. B. 50	C. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. bds 92⅛

The Exchange market since the Boston steamer mail is very quiet. The quotation on London is 107¼ ℘ cent. for Bankers' bills and 106¾@107¼ for Merchant bills. There is not a large movement this week, and while the demand for first-class bills is moderate, the Bankers are indisposed to press sales even at the best current figure. In the Money market there is nothing new to remark upon. Much satisfaction is felt that the Secretary of the Treasury will change the form of his 3-year Bills to the coupon form, instead of requiring the Bills themselves to be presented and the payment of the half-yearly interest stamped upon their face every six months. The first issue of the Bills of $50,000,000 will bear the uniform date of Aug. 19, 1861, and the five coupons attached will be payable as follows: Feb. 19, 1862; Aug. 19, 1862; Feb. 19, 1863; Aug. 19, 1863; Feb. 19, 1864. And the principal and the last six months' interest will be paid on presentation of the Bill on or after 19th August, 1864.

Great Prosperity of the Canals.

From the Albany Journal.

The present Canal Board entered upon its duties Jan. 1, 1860. The condition in which it found the Canals and their revenues may be gathered from the annual Message of the Governor of the same date. The receipts from all sources belonging to the Canal fund were insufficient by nearly half a million of dollars, to pay for repairs and maintenance of the Canals, and the interest on the Canal debt. The figures were these:

The interest on the canal debt of $26,807,684 38	$1,400,000 00
Expenses, repairs, &c.	897,858 96
Total	$2,297,858 96
Revenue from tolls, &c.	1,859,879 63
Deficiency	$437,975 33

There seemed to be no resort to supply this deficiency but taxation.

In addition to the canal debt, the State owed $6,500,000 on account of the general fund, requiring an annual interest of about $400,000, and was without any source of revenue, except taxation, to meet either that charge or the ordinary expenses of administration.

At the same time the canals were unfinished and required an expenditure of $1,600,000 to complete them.

There seemed to be no escape from taxation, severe and protracted; and tried friends of our system of public works were well nigh discouraged, while the enemies of them "thanked God and took courage." Especially the powerful and sleepless antagonist of the canals availed itself of the gloomy character of this financial exhibit, to give force to its disparagement of the public works, and again derided and contemned the policy of completing them. The Legislature, elected in ignorance of an actual deficiency of revenue, and of course without any instructions upon the point from their constituents, adjourned, after providing for the immediate wants of the State and for the completion of the canals, by the heaviest tax ever levied upon the people, leaving it to the Canal Board to devise a policy which might save the State from perpetuating such a system.

To this duty the Canal Board addressed itself by reducing the expenditure on the one hand and increasing the revenue on the other. The effort to reduce the cost of maintenance and repairs produced gratifying results.

Expense in 1859-'60	$897,878 96
Same in 1860-'61	746,976 78
Annual saving	$150,902 18

The expenses for the present year can now be estimated only, but there is no reason to suppose they will exceed those of 1860-'61.

To increase the revenue no means appeared to be so expedient as an increase of the rates of toll.

The increase was denounced by some, who dreaded its effect upon the tonnage of the canals, by diverting transportation from the canals to railroads. This opposition was reinforced by nearly the entire carrying interest upon the canals, which maintained that its business would be circumscribed thereby. The Board, however, persisted in discarding the ruinous rates at which the tolls had been placed, and upon several important articles of transport it imposed a moderately increased rate. Experience has settled the question between the Canal Board and such as dissented from its views. The Auditor's report made to the Legislature in January last contains this statement: "On every class of articles on which the rates have been raised, the toll receipts have increased over 1859." The result of the year's business was most satisfactory, and contrasted with that of the previous year thus:

Tolls received in 1860-'61	$3,009,597 00
Tolls received in 1859-'60	1,723,945 00
Increase in 1860-'61	$1,285,652 00
Add amount saved in expenses	150,902 18
Inc. net income in 1860 over 1859	$1,436,554 18

Instructed as well as encouraged by results like these, the Board made some further modifications of the rates of toll last Spring. Up to Aug. 1, the increase over the large receipts of 1860 is $293,000; which justifies the belief that the whole increase of the present year will be $500,000 over 1860, and $2,000,000 over 1859.

Contrasting the close of 1861 with the opening of 1860, it will be seen that while on Jan. 1, 1860, the canals were deficient in receipts to pay expenses and interest by the sum of $437,979 33, they will be able, on Jan. 1, 1862, to pay, from the receipts of the year, all charges for expenses and interest, and $1,500,000 of principal.

The hope may now be reasonably indulged, that, if the policy established by the present Board be adhered to—rigid economy and adequate tolls—the day is not distant when the canals will redeem the State from debt and taxation.

THE GALENA ROAD.

From Hallet's European and American Circular.

The income account of this Road for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860:

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Pass. earnings	$341,384	Operating expenses	$810,491
Freight earnings	1,041,564	Int. 1 m. b. $139,510	
Mail and other egs.	79,803	Int. 2 m. b. 108,850	248,360
		Div., Feb., '60, 3 ℘ c.	180,834
Total	$1,462,751	Pd. to Sinking Fund	100,582
Surplus Jan. 1, '60.	250,687	Other charges	37,959
		Surplus 1st Jan., '61.	335,212
Total	$1,713,438	Total	$1,713,438

Abstract of general balance-sheet for several years:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Road, &c.	$8,429,043	$8,879,804	$9,335,727
Machinery	150,264	168,731	59,734
Real estate	22,948	23,138	23,138
Materials	28,225	7,079	476,683
Bonds, &c.	211,003	211,003	318,098
Miscellaneous	333,495	459,319	70,367
Cash	35,737	47,498	82,975
Total	$9,210,715	$9,896,573	$10,366,716
	1859.	1860.	1861.
Road, &c.	$9,339,390	$9,354,514	$9,352,481
Machinery	50,302	48,858	43,413
Real estate	22,706	21,432	20,334
Materials	281,483	213,097	228,462
Bonds, &c.	203,132	313,243	308,826
Miscellaneous	110,192	145,557	150,867
Cash	193,311	249,780	363,503
Total	$10,300,516	$10,346,441	$10,469,886
	1856.	1857.	1858.
Capital	$5,441,500	$6,013,100	$6,023,800
Second Div. Bonds	3,500	—	
Third Div. Bonds	660,000	600,000	600,000
First Mort. Bonds	1,337,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Second M. Bonds	760,000	906,000	1,817,000
Litchfield Bonds	113,820	52,015	52,015
Bills payable	438,238	611,567	49,716
Scrip, &c.	33,560	16,004	8,339
Div. and Coup.	43,359	45,212	8,088
Sinking funds	40,000	98,000	152,000
Surplus, &c.	380,629	153,720	82,975
Sundries	—	953	141,763
Total	$9,210,715	$9,896,571	$10,366,716
	1859.	1860.	1861.
Capital	$6,026,400	$6,027,700	$6,028,300
Third Div. Bonds	600,000	600,600	600,000
First Mort. Bonds	1,511,000	1,393,000	1,393,000
Second M. Bonds	1,738,000	1,629,000	1,520,000
Litchfield Bonds	52,015	11,200	11,200
Bills payable	—	3,837	9,766
Scrip, &c.	5,994	4,702	4,197
Div. and Coup.	12,521	11,726	11,943
Sinking funds	269,000	378,000	487,900
Surplus, &c.	198,636	250,687	335,212
Sundries	4,949	36,589	77,269
Total	$10,300,516	$10,346,414	$10,469,886

Statement of cost, earnings, and dividends from the opening of the road:

Years.	Cost of Road.	Mileage.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Amount of Dividend.	Per Cent.
1849	$433,429	40.50	$48,620	$29,812	$23,383	10½
1850	696,507	42.50	127,686	78,782	47,711	15
1851	1,326,706	84.50	211,310	123,948	62,914	15
1852	2,230,189	92.50	473,638	286,162	149,973	21
1853	4,143,656	187.50	799,013	433,814	353,153	16
1854	6,552,163	211.50	1,506,710	820,193	546,519	17
1855	8,429,043	249.50	2,315,787	1,252,042	986,524	22
1856	8,979,804	249.50	2,416,344	1,120,851	1,095,590	20
1857	9,435,721	258.50	1,640,897	719,555	301,115	5
1858	9,339,390	259.50	1,547,561	620,328	241,024	4
1859	9,354,514	259.50	1,369,441	546,420	120,528	2
1860	9,352,481	261.25	1,462,752	652,261	180,834	3

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. Aug. 12.	Loans. Aug. 19.	Specie. Aug. 12.	Specie. Aug. 19.
Philadelphia	$3,356,000	$3,308,000	$941,000	$937,000
North America	2,936,556	2,945,699	1,901,059	861,653
Farmers & Mech.	4,114,790	4,095,838	1,381,356	1,365,255
Commercial	1,463,000	1,456,000	303,000	318,000
Mechanics'	1,497,070	1,514,048	312,082	329,933
N. Liberties	1,198,000	1,235,000	366,000	321,000
Southwark	831,033	847,601	306,223	313,884
Kensington	599,657	589,650	164,770	193,176
Penn Township	592,361	586,684	203,523	202,358
Western	1,305,582	1,280,056	559,748	540,854
Man. & Mech.	1,014,060	1,028,064	180,988	180,493
Commerce	655,965	626,500	184,035	115,927
Girard	1,863,556	1,878,669	357,092	341,370
Tradesmen's	486,594	483,088	143,591	157,280
Consolidation	420,673	416,213	89,848	91,199
City	602,347	678,164	157,091	151,637
Commonwealth	373,706	357,225	80,608	79,285
Corn Exchange	347,000	353,000	112,400	111,100
Union	306,200	301,563	68,400	59,700
Total	24,064,070	24,011,084	$6,796,140	$6,766,120

BANKS.	Deposits. Aug. 12.	Deposits. Aug. 19.	Circulation. Aug. 12.	Circulation. Aug. 19.
Philadelphia	$1,771,000	$1,690,000	$225,000	$233,000
North America	2,123,419	2,075,780	230,805	232,625
Farmers & Mech.	3,322,678	3,287,223	259,915	261,995
Commercial	786,000	805,000	96,000	97,000
Mechanics'	712,568	683,849	120,310	123,015
N. Liberties	885,000	856,000	75,000	75,000
Southwark	659,936	690,578	67,310	66,530
Kensington	411,921	436,080	104,245	105,370
Penn Township	470,942	461,221	54,431	54,455
Western	1,123,589	1,072,048	111,355	136,805
Man. & Mech.	544,772	550,880	61,115	63,750
Commerce	531,055	490,772	55,250	55,615
Girard	767,218	754,220	161,245	171,715
Tradesmen's	319,917	311,882	50,820	57,636
Consolidation	192,209	193,294	69,150	67,095
City	353,708	317,658	46,080	45,250
Commonwealth	165,411	164,447	66,985	64,645
Corn Exchange	221,000	219,000	68,000	68,000
Union	169,600	160,790	32,000	29,090
Total	15,568,024	15,335,838	$2,074,009	$2,076,857

The aggregate of the Bank statement compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Difference.
Capital Stock	$11,811,030	$11,810,030	
Loans	24,064,070	24,011,084	Dec. $52,896
Specie	6,796,140	6,766,120	Dec. 30,020
Due from other B'ks.	1,137,533	1,131,425	Dec. 3,100
Due to other Banks	2,767,679	2,886,426	Inc. 118,747
Deposits	15,568,024	15,335,838	Dec. 232,186
Circulation	2,074,009	2,076,857	Inc. 2,848

The following are Messrs. [illegible] quotations for Currency and Specie to-day:

CURRENCY.

New-England.... ¼	New-Orleans..... 15
New-York State.. ¼	Tennessee....... 20
East New-Jersey. ¼	Ohio and State Bank Indiana... ¼
West New-Jersey. ¼	
Pennsylvania..... 2	Kentucky......... 2
Philadelphia...... ¼	Illinois.......... 30@55
Baltimore........ ¼	Wisconsin........ 15@50
Virginia........ 15@20	Missouri.......... 10@15
North Carolina...15@20	Michigan.......... 1
South Carolina... 25	Canada........... 2
Georgia.......... 25	Free Indiana...... 3
Mobile........... 20	

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars......$1 03	Guilders.......... 39
Spanish Dollars...... 1 08	English Silver....4 65@4 80
Five-franc Pieces...... 95	Species........... 1 06
French Crowns........ 1 08	Old Am. Half Dollars... 1 02
German Crowns........ 1 06	Old Am. Quarter Dollars 1 01
Prussian Thalers...... 69	Spanish Silver, ℘ oz.. 1 18

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns...$4 81	Ten Guilder Pieces....$3 96
Old Sovereigns........ 4 80	Spanish Doubloons....15 75
Twenty Francs......... 3 81	Patriot Doubloons.....15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces..... 7 83	Gold, Am. Old..5 ℘c. prem.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 50 bbls. Ashes, 10,496 bbls. Flour, 43,998 bushels Wheat, 64,335 bushels Corn, 19,025 bushels Oats, 486 pkgs. Provisions, and 566 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 35 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 809 bbls., including 578 bbls. Pots and 231 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 ℔s. prime to choice Western Yellow, at 30c.@31c. ℘ ℔. Inferior and common lots are neglected.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, since our last, of 2,470 bags Rio at 14c.@15c., including 2,300 bags, by the *Helen*, at the inside price, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at steady prices, including Middling Upland, at 18c.@18½c. ℘ ℔. Sales 900 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been heavy to-day for State and Western Flour. Holders have been eager to sell, and prices of common and medium grades have declined 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. The demand has been moderate for home use and shipment. The reported transactions reach 17,850 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; poor to choice Extra State at $4 50@$4 80, mainly at $4 50@$4 65, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 30@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 60@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $4 95@$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5 05@$5 15 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 40
Extra State	4 50	@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 30	@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60	@ 5 70
Inferior extra Ohio	4 95	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 30
Fancy Genesee	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 10	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90	@ 6 90

Southern Flour is in less demand, and is heavy. Sales 900 bbls., at $5 10@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$9 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate request, at drooping prices, including superfine, at $4 30@$4 40, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 45@$7 50, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $2 30@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, $2 85 for fancy Western, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited demand, at unchanged figures.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, especially by shippers, and prices have been tending downwards decidedly. The reported sales amount to 157,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; White Western at $1 28@$1 33; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 26½@$1 27; red Western, from store and afloat, at $1 22@$1 26; Amber Delaware at $1 29; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 16@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 98c.@$1 15; Racine Spring at $1 05@$1 11; North Western Club at $1 06@$1 10; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 94c.@$1 09; new red Western, (Winter,) at $1 18@$1 20; new red State, very choice, at $1 28; new white Kentucky at $1 35@1 38 ℘ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining; sales 104,000 bushels, at 44c.@48½c. for poor to good mixed Western; 41c.@43c. for damaged do.; 49c.@51c. for Western Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 63c.@65c. for Northern, 52c.@55c. for Western, ℘ bushel. Sales 2,300 bushels. Oats are in demand, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 33c.@33½c. ℘ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, week ending Aug. 17.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total	28,743	537,211	1,050,329	105,115	4,963	1,712
1860	9,421	883,905	691,598	59,192	14,079	1,667

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago, week ending Aug. 17.

	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
Total	18,829	359,752	887,749	68,887	26,850	....
1860	10,166	870,642	379,722	52,572	....	....

Estimated stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, Aug. 19, 1861.

Flour, bbls.......... 8,492	Corn, bush.......... 1,923,210
Wheat, bush.......... 341,400	Oats, bush.......... 301,340

HAY—North River is selling slowly, at 55c.@65c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@60c. for ordinary to choice, new crop, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in demand at former prices. We quote last year's crop, at 18c.@26c., and crop of 1859, at 10c.@12½c. ℘ ℔.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common and 80c. for lump, ℘ bbl.

METALS—Have been very quiet at unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day: 70 hhds. of all kinds, including Porto Rico, at 30c.@31c.; English Island at 28c.; and Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@25c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been much more freely offered at materially reduced and very irregular prices; sales to-day, 3,500 bbls., chiefly common, at from $4 25@$4 90, mostly at $4 25, and strained at $5@$5 25 ℘ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no important change. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to $1 67½@$1 70 ℘ gallon, with sales of 750 bbls., closing at $1 70 ℘ gallon.

OILS—Trade has been dull, to-day, in this line, though prices of the principal kinds have not varied. Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Whale at 40c.@45c.; Linseed at 58c.@60c. ℘ gallon.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending, Aug. 19.—*Sperm*—Has continued quiet since our last. The sales have been confined to 450 bbls., in parcels for export, at $1 25 ℘ gallon; and to the trade, 50 bbls., heavy, at $1 20, and 150 bbls., dark and black, at $1@$1 19 ℘ gallon. *Whale*—There has been less inquiry for Whale the past week, and the only transactions in this market have been sales of two parcels, amounting to 338 bbls. fair Northern, at 41c., ℘ gallon, for export. *Whalebone*—Sales, for the week, 2,006 ℔s. Ochotsk, at 70c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 19, 1861	45,034	105,947	842,300
Same time last year	57,016	119,173	1,020,900

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, yet steady. Sales 900 bbls., chiefly at $15, for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are selling in lots, at 5¼c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard is salable and buoyant; sales 300 tierces and bbls., inferior to prime, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef is in demand at steady prices; sales since our last, 325 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 9c.@14½c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling at 5c.@8c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 285 tcs., in lots, at $6 25@$7 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, at buoyant prices. Sales, 1,100 hhds., including Cuba, at 6c.@7c., Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c., and New-Orleans at 7c.; 45 boxes Havana at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; and 235 hhds. Melado, mainly at 4½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 18,000 ℔s., at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ℘ ℔. The business of the week, Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus: "A light business has been done, since our last, for shipment, but the offerings have been in proportion to the demand and prices have been supported, and, to-day, the market is inactive, but firm, at 8¼c. Price this day, 1858, 9¼c.; 1859, 10¼c.; 1860, 10c. We have no sales of inferior or of Grease to report, and quotations are nominal."

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., at 17¼c.@17⅜c., chiefly at 17¼c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been fair at our quotations. For Liverpool: Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9¾d.@10¼d., ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℘ tierce; Rosin, 2s. 6d. ℘ 310 ℔s.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℘ ton; For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d.@9¼d. ℘ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℘ ton; Oil, 35s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9¼d.@10d., and by steamer, 10d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ℘ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. Hops, ⅜d.@½d. ℘ ℔.; Oil, 32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Cork, a small cargo of Corn, for orders, at 8s. 9d. ℘ quarter. For Havre—Flour, (2,500 bbls.), at 75c. ℘ bbl.; and Wheat (12,000 bushels), in shippers' bags, at 19c. ℘ bushel. For Antwerp—Wheat (6,000 bushels), in shippers' bags, at 11½d. ℘ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a schooner, 310 tons, to Marseilles, Sicily and back, $3,900; a bark, 412 tons, to Cadiz, light Pipe Staves $33, thence to a port in South America, Salt 35s. ℘ ton; a schooner, 287 tons, to Montevideo for orders, Lumber $20; a bark, 280 tons, to Buenos Ayres, $20; a schooner, 219 tons, to Rio Janeiro, $1 25 ℘ bbl.; a bark from Bangor to Rio Janeiro, Lumber, $16; a British schooner, 1,200 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,300; a ship, 836 tons, to Melbourne, and a brig, 400 tons, to Cette, on terms not made public.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the New-York Times by Pinney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our figures are as realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

The improvement noticed in our last has been fully sustained. Receipts are light, and barely meet the wants of the trade. We quote the market firm at our figures:

Orange County Pails, ℘ ℔	16	@	18
Extra fine State firkins, ℘ ℔	13	@	14
Fine State Dairy firkins, ℘ ℔	11	@	12
Ordinary to good do., ℘ ℔	9	@	11
Fine State half firkin Tubs, ℘ ℔	13	@	14
Fair State half firkin Tubs, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Fine Welsh Tubs, ℘ ℔	12	@	13
Fair Welsh Tubs, ℘ ℔	8	@	10
Western Reserve Choice, ℘ ℔	10	@	11
Western Reserve, Common to Good, ℘ ℔	7	@	9
Central Ohio Choice, ℘ ℔	10	@	—
Central Ohio, Common to Good, ℘ ℔	7	@	9
Western Pennsylvania Choice, ℘ ℔	11	@	—
Western Penn., Common to Good, ℘ ℔	7	@	9
Grease Butter, ℘ ℔	6	@	—

CHEESE.

The market for good State dairy is active, chiefly for export to England.

Extra Fine State Dairy, ℘ ℔	6	@	7½
Fair State Dairy, ℘ ℔	4	@	6
Ohio Fine, ℘ ℔	5	@	6
Ohio Common, ℘ ℔	3	@	4
Nutmeg, ℘ ℔	6	@	7
Pineapple, ℘ ℔	6	@	9

EGGS

Are in fair supply, and salable at 11c.@12c., to count out.

BEANS

We quote:

Small Pea, ℘ bushel	1 65	@1 75
Medium, ℘ bushel	1 65	@1 80
Marrow, ℘ bushel	1 75	@2 00
Kidney, ℘ bushel	1 75	@2 00

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples continue in active demand, and sell readily at 4½c. to 5c., according to quality and style of package—tightly pressed barrels containing 200 to 225 ℔s. are preferred. Our outside figure is reached for such as are right in every respect.

Dried Apples, State and Western, ℘ ℔	4½	@	5
Dried Peaches, Peeled, Bright, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled, ℘ ℔	3	@	5
Dried Plums, ℘ ℔	9	@	10
Dried Cherries, Pitted, ℘ ℔	10	@	11

FRESH FRUITS.

Apples—sweet, good—℘ bbl	3 00	@4 00
Apples—Summer Pippins—extra	3 00	@3 75
Pears—Bell—℘ bbl	5 00	@ —
Peaches—Delaware—℘ basket	1 50	@3 00
Peaches—Jersey, prime, ℘ bushel	3 00	@ —

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote Potatoes in bulk:

Mercers, ℘ bbl	1 50	@2 00
Buckeyes, ℘ bbl	1 25	@1 50
Junes, ℘ bbl	1 25	@1 50
Dykemans, ℘ bbl	1 25	@1 50
Beets, ℘ bbl	1 25	@ —
Parsnips, ℘ bbl	1 25	@ —
Onions—Red—℘ bbl	1 00	@1 25
Onions—White—℘ bbl	1 25	@1 75
Ruta Baga Turnips, ℘ bbl	75	@ —
Marrow Squash, ℘ bbl	1 00	@ —
Tomatoes, ℘ bushel-basket	31	@ 62

LIVE POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

Turkeys, ℘ ℔	9	@	10
Ducks, ℘ pair	38	@	50
Geese, ℘ pair	1 00	@1	35
Fowls, ℘ pair	44	@	50
Chickens, ℘ pair	25	@	75
Woodcock, ℘ pair	—		38
Pigeons, stall fed, ℘ doz	—		1 50

BEESWAX

Quiet at 28c.@29c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 21, 1861.

The total number of animals reported this week is the largest for the season, being 28,419, or 7,261 more than last week. The principal gain is in sheep and swine. The markets have generally been depressed, and prices have declined....Beeves show a gain of 200 head from last week, making a large number for a Summer market, but they were all sold—generally at very low rates—the whole averaging only 7c. ℘ ℔., which is the lowest price since November of 1858. Most of the cattle were of fair or good quality, somewhat roughish, and of full size. The demand for beef is increased by the soldiers now quartered in the various forts and camping-grounds within provisioning distance of this market. Besides, there is a large amount of fresh beef, packed in ice, sent to the blockading fleet from the Brooklyn Navy-yard. With these several demands, and the temptation of low prices, the stock was all disposed of, generally at 6½c.@7½c. ℘ ℔....Milch cows do not improve in price, and will not until Fall, unless cattle are scarcer, and partially dry cows are in demand for beef. Good cows are selling at $30@$35 each....Veals are plenty, and ½c. ℘ ℔. lower than last Wednesday, or 3c.@4½c. ℘ ℔., live weight, averaging near 4c....Sheep and lambs have not been so abundant as to-day since October, 1859, but the greater portion have been sold,—very low, however. A prime lot of sheep would only bring prices equivalent to 3½c. ℘ ℔., live weight, to-day. In an overstocked market, like this, buyers will not weigh their stock, but estimate liberally in their own favor. Some of the stock was very poor, selling at $1 12 and $1 25 ℘ head. Farmers might now buy with profit and feed until next Winter or Spring. The decline from last week amounts to 25c. ℘ head on sheep and 50c. on lambs. They could not all be sold....Swine are also in overstock, the receipts being 5,620 for the week—enough for a cold weather supply. Prices have fallen 1c. ℘ ℔. and still incline downwards. Good fat corn-fed hogs sell at 3¾c.@4c. ℘ ℔.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 20:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,606	174	656	17,361	5,620
Previous week	4,418	145	570	12,097	3,928
Corresponding week last year	5,125	159	690	14,690	4,425

Weekly average of beeves for 1860	4,380
Weekly average of beeves for 1859	3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858	3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857	3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 28,419. Total number received the previous week, 21,158; being an increase of all kinds amounting to 7,261, mostly sheep and hogs.

Of the 4,608 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,099 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 400 were sold at the Bergen Yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 49 were yarded at Browning's, 37 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street, 23 at Chamberlin's yards on Robinson-street.

Of the 4,009 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 240 head came from New-York, 2,442 from Illinois, 817 from Ohio, 265 from Indiana, 119 from Iowa, 94 from Kentucky, 14 from New-Jersey, 75 from Canada, 33 from Missouri.

The 4,099 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 2,138; Hudson River Railroad, 896; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 150; Harlem Railroad, 757; Hudson River boats, 158.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Whether the bottom of the New-York Cattle market has been reached, we cannot say, but this much is certain, it went to a low point this week,—lower than any previous market since 1858. It seems particularly hard on drovers, as no matter how low they buy, in a constantly falling market the prices are still lower when they reach here. If perchance they have met with a little good luck one week, they are so elated by such an uncommon occurrence that they go in strong the next week, only to lose in an overstocked market. Sales opened at Forty-fourth-street on Tuesday with about 3,600 head of generally good cattle. About 400 head had been sold the day before, at this market, and the same number at Bergen. All the stale cattle had been used up, but butchers held back strong, and little business was done in the early part of the day. Sellers got frightened, and put the rates temptingly low, when trade briskened up and a great many cattle were sold in the afternoon. With rare exceptions, 8c. was all that was asked for the best cattle, while many butchers got good bullocks at not over 7c., and whole droves were sold at less than 6c. Some sellers declared they had been on the market 16 years, and never saw such sacrifices on stock before. We heard of one lot sold at $10 ℘ head below an Albany offer, which the owner lost several hundred dollars by not accepting. So many cattle were finally disposed of on Tuesday, that the prices of Wednesday were rather firmer, and the cattle were about all sold by noon.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	None.	8¼c.@8½c.
First quality	8 c.@8¼c.	8c. @8¼c.
Medium to good	7½c.@7¾c.	7½c.@7¾c.
Poor quality	6½c.@7c.	6½c.@7c.
Poorest quality	5c. @6¼c.	5½c.@6½c.
General selling prices	6½c.@7½c.	7c. @8c.
Average of all sales	7c. @—	7¼c.@—

An abundance of mutton and pork, both of which are very cheap, keeps beef down. When a carcase of mutton can be bought for 6c. ℘ ℔., many persons will leave their steak and roasting rib for the former.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

S. Ulery was selling 105 Illinois steers for J. G. Alexander. They were a coarse, common lot, of 7½ cwt., which were running out at 6½c.@6c.

H. Hume, for Alexander & Chesney, 80 Illinois steers of fair flesh, rated 7½ cwt., at 7c.@8c.

T. C. Eastman was selling 101 of the Alexander cattle at 6c.@8c. on 6¾ cwt. They varied from $36 to $70 ℘ head.

J. A. Merritt, for J. Crum, 100 Illinois cattle, fed by Mr. Crum, in Morgan County, who is one of the best feeders in the State. They were a fat lot of 7¾ cwt., and retailed at 7c.@8c. They were one of the best lots on sale. A few of the tops probably brought 8½c.

Murray & Glover, for E. Ulery, 44 Illinois steers, of 7 cwt., at 7c. A medium lot.

P. F. Cary had 43 Illinois cattle, for E. Ulery. A fair lot of 6¾ cwt. steers, bringing 6¼c.@7¼c.

H. Barnes, for Wilson, 57 coarse Kentucky cattle, of 8¾ cwt., at 7c.@8c.

Pettitt & Fetter wholesaled 64 Ohio steers to Gillett & Tuffey, rated 6¾ cwt., and brought $46½ ℘ head; also, 76 head, at $39 each, on 5½ cwt. All from Marion County, Ohio.

P. G. Driscoll sold, on his own account, 26 very good Ohio cattle, rated 9¾ cwt., which he run out at 7¾c.@8¼c.—average less than 8c.

Valentine & Martin sold, on their own account, 61 Illinois steers, a good lot of 7½ cwt., which averaged 7c. Also, 30 good fair Ohio cattle, rated 8½ cwt.@8¼ cwt., which run out at 6¾c.@8c.

Ed. Lockman had 61 prime steers, bought of T. Connor, Pickaway County, Ohio; rated 8 cwt., and run out at $64 each. Also, 16 Ohio cows and heifers, at 6c. Fair to good flesh.

Doty & Brother ran out 48 Ohio cattle, 22 of which were for T. Meredith. They were light cows and heifers, and brought 6c.@7c.—average 6½c. The balance were 26 steers, good but light, for D. Lord; rated 5½ cwt., and running out at 5½c.@7½c.

MILCH COWS.

An unusually large number have been sent to market this week, and have not met with ready sales. Milkmen are well supplied, and very few private persons are now buying cows. The stock is only disposed of by sending to the surrounding country, where they sell at low rates. Most of the cows have been sold at about $30, the range being from $20@$40. Good, nice, young cows sell for $30@$35 each.

VEAL CALVES.

There are more in market than are wanted, and prices are ½c. lower than last week, ranging from 3c.@4½c., with an occasional fat one, which, if sold by itself, would bring 5c. The average of all sent in is below 4c., although the general quality is good.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

It is safe to say the past week has been the hardest sheep-selling week for a year at least. The receipts are larger than for any previous week since October, 1859. It is only surprising that over 17,000 sheep could be so nearly sold in one week, even at a decline of 25c. per head on sheep and 50c. on lambs. The market places were all overstocked to-day, having been crowded since Monday, and brokers all unite in calling it the hardest week for years. An ordinary lot of sheep could not be weighed out at more than 3½c. ℘ ℔.—good sheep at 3c., and an extra lot at 3¾c., or 25c.@37c. ℘ head less than last week. Lambs have declined still more, being 50c.@62c. lower than one week ago. They sell at from 4c. to 4½c. ℘ ℔. Several light, thin, poor lots of sheep sold at $1 25@$1 50 ℘ head.

Browning, who leads off in the sheep line, now finds use for the old church recently converted into sheep pens, and connected with his previous large and commodious buildings. He has had about one-half of all the sheep sent to the City during the past week, and the largest number (8,255) ever received for a single week. Of course a few were left unsold, but the numbers were comparatively small, in view of such immense receipts. He reports the following lots, viz: From Ohio, 3,293, brought in, 208 by Steward & Co.; 396, H. Nickerson; 213, S. O. Knowlton; 128, P. Vandeventer; 95, J. Simons; 175, D. F. Bartlett; 210, O. R. Potter; 124, W. D. Bellis; 196, J. Matthews; 398, I. Vannata; 199, R. Kirkwood; 203, W. H. Gilbert; 194, J. T. Maxey; 197, S. Stratton; 257, G. Hesser. From New-York, 3,644, brought in, 120 by J. Bush; 78, R. L. Bamber; 188, L. Miller; 38, N. Van Bremer; 74, D. Davis; 302, Hume & Sadler; 177, G. W. Root; 102, G. L. Fero; 75, S. Brown; 35, J. Roland; 222, J. W. Pollard; 378, S. B. Andrews; 100, V. Brown; 48, F. Schermerhorn; 210, J. W. Powers; 63, E. Dewey; 60, A. Armstrong; 217, D. Poncher; 87, J. H. New; 168, J. J. Plattner; 139, Baird & Brockway; 83, J. Seeber; 60, N. P. Taylor; 194, I. Perry; 127, Howe & Stever; 217, Willard & Pierce; 25, I. Collins; 19, S. Beckwith; 38, H. Wilbur. From New-Jersey, 229 brought in—21 by R. Bellis; 78, L. Bellis; 14, D. P. Runyon; 18, Z. Osmun; 27, K. Jones; 16, W. Prall; 55, D. A. Flumerfield. From Pennsylvania, 737 brought in—323 by W. Myers; 196, A. J. Swayze; 218, J. T. Allen. From Canada—177 by G. Mayber, and 175 Indiana by W. Terpenning.

Wm. D. Bellis sold the following lots, at the prices annexed, as copied from his sales-book:

37 New-Jersey Lambs, for L. Bellis	$106 75
21 New-Jersey Lambs, for R. Bellis	52 50
14 New-Jersey Lambs, for D. T. Runyon	47 50
218 New-Jersey Lambs, for J. Allen	477 75
290	$684 50
Average	$2 36

Also:

81 Ohio Sheep, for P. Vandevenler	$303 75
124 Ohio Sheep, for Mr. Hugh	310 00
175 Ohio Sheep, for D. A. Bartolet	418 00
200 Ohio Sheep, for I. Vannata	514 74
580	$1,546 49
Average	$2 66

Thos. C. Larkin sold:

69 sheep $212 50	66 lambs $212 00
65 sheep 81 25	70 lambs 171 24
77 sheep 86 62	57 lambs 131 50
40 sheep 65 00	157 sheep & lambs 371 21
67 sheep 242 25	25 lambs 68 75
78 lambs 303 00	
Totals 1 771	$1,945 22

Average $2 52. The three lots of 65, 77, and 40 were thin, poor sheep.

R. H. Hume sold the following lots, viz.:

131 sheep & lambs $370 50	163 sheep & lambs $425 37
108 sheep & lambs 251 87	95 sheep & lambs 203 50
208 sheep & lambs 646 25	34 sheep & lambs 75 86
75 sheep & lambs 225 50	123 sheep & lambs 386 00
77 sheep & lambs 216 62	99 sheep & lambs 303 12
177 sheep & lambs 448 75	48 sheep & lambs 132 00
104 sheep & lambs 370 75	100 sheep & lambs 261 00
150 sheep & lambs 446 00	63 sheep & lambs 160 00
60 sheep & lambs 150 00	
38 sheep & lambs 125 95	1,853 Total $5,399 04

Average, $2 91 ℘ head.

O'Brien reports the following receipts: From New-York—90, N. Van Bremer; 96, C. R. Spencer; 107, John Van Buskirk; 89, A. M. Culver; 25, J. T. R. Clark; 96, E. B. Vail; 14, A. E. Van Valkenburgh; 214, Thos. B. Phetteplace; 177, N. Spencer, 181, Daniel Rowley; 160, H. S. Birdsall; 127, C. Swarts; 144, Wm. H. Couse; 64, M. Edwards; 201, Mead & Aber; 42, C. Sheofelt; 218, J. D. Kearney; 37, C. Clum; 127, P. Manifold. From Ohio—65, M. Howe; 185, Wm. Sloan; 218, J. Byington; 191, J. B. Haggerty. From Pennsylvania—436, G. S. Gorman. From New-Jersey—148, Wm. Myers; 24, R. Bellis. Total, 3,476.

Sales by McGraw & O'Brien were as follows:

67 sheep $167 87	25 lambs $82 25
96 sheep 336 00	96 lambs 290 00
185 sheep 603 25	14 lambs 33 25
201 sheep 522 50	214 lambs 530 87
107 sheep & lambs 283 25	85 lambs 216 25
177 sheep & lambs 465 37	70 lambs 184 25
181 sheep & lambs 482 74	87 lambs 251 00
89 lambs 327 37	22 lambs 74 50
Total 1,696	$4,869 72

Average $2 88 ℘ head.

O'Brien & McCarty report sales of 1,223 sheep and lambs at an average of $2 80 each.

Chamberlin reports 2,669 sheep and 1,762 lambs as the past week's receipts at his Robinson-street market. They were sold as follows, by Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, W. S. Chamberlin and owners:

158 sheep $4 00	10 lambs $4 50
193 sheep 3 75	71 lambs 4 00
114 sheep 3 50	36 lambs 3 75
190 sheep 3 37½	138 lambs 3 50
280 sheep 3 25	148 lambs 3 37½
184 sheep 3 15	43 lambs 3 25
166 sheep 3 12½	103 lambs 3 12½
252 sheep 3 00	284 lambs 3 00
110 sheep 2 87½	34 lambs 2 75
190 sheep 2 75	221 lambs 2 50
193 sheep 2 50	96 lambs 2 37½
372 sheep 2 25	223 lambs 2 25
287 sheep 2 12½	132 lambs 2 12½
	223 lambs 2 00

Allerton received 1,179 sheep and lambs, all of which were sold at rates reported above.

SWINE.

Live hogs are plenty—too much so to suit those sending them in, as prices have declined 1c. ℘ ℔. from the moderate rates of last week. They are near 3c. ℘ ℔. lower than this time last season, which is out of proportion, seemingly, with other meats. Pork is evidently at a discount.

G. W. Dorman, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	3¾c.@3¾c.	4⅞c.@5c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	3⅝c.@3⅞c.	4⅞c.@5c.
Corn Hogs—Light and fat	3⅛c.@4c.	5¼c.@5½c.
Still Hogs	3c. @3½c.	4c.

Hogs are arriving faster than they are wanted, and are selling slow, with a downward tendency.

THE HORSE MARKET.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

There remained unsold, the beginning of the week, at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, 341 head. No sales were reported of first-class coach horses; some second class pairs were disposed of, at $450@$600; and a few single driving horses changed hands, at $175@$225 each. No demand exists for saddle-horses or ponies. Some very good heavy draught horses were sold at $150@$175 for first-class, and $110@$125 for second-class. Quite a number of Canucks sold the past week at $80@$100 each. The total sales for the week amount to 113 horses, of which number 75 were purchased by parties in Philadelphia, to fill orders for Government, at $80@$100 each, leaving on hand, this evening, 258 head. Government has stopped purchasing here. There are very few really fine horses in the stables. There is no demand for such at present. The poor classes of horses find the readiest sale, at $80@$125 each. Railroad and omnibus Companies are not buying.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—TOODLES—NEIGHBOR'S WIFE—FIRST NIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

BRYANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-STREET.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

All apprehensions of a forward movement of the rebels towards Washington, or an attempt to cross the Potomac for operations in Maryland seem to be now at an end. That rebel leaders have intended to make some such movement is, no doubt, true. Information has been received at head-quarters in Washington which renders this certain, but it appears that the recent heavy rains have interfered with the plans, by swelling the waters of the Potomac, so as to render it unfordable. There is now no point between Georgetown and Harper's Ferry where the river can be crossed. It is possible now that when the rebels do "advance," it will be in the other direction. Indeed, our dispatches state that they have already gone as far as Fairfax Court-house, under the apprehension that the National Army was again in motion.

We publish this morning some additional particulars in reference to the late battle of Wilson's Creek, including the official report of the Commander of the First Iowa Regiment, with the losses of that regiment and the First Missouri volunteers. The record proves it to have been one of the most hotly contested battles which has ever been fought. This is also proved by the official report of the rebel General, PRICE, commanding the State troops, which has just appeared. He states that his command numbered 5,221, of which 156 were killed and 517 wounded, and he enumerates a great number of officers who were killed or wounded. He makes no mention whatever of McCULLOCH'S forces but from other sources we have assurances that their losses were terrible. A United States dragoon, who was taken prisoner in the battle, and has since made his escape, places the entire loss of the rebels at not less than *six thousand*, killed and wounded, and he reiterates the report that McCULLOCH himself lost his life. He died at Springfield on the morning after the battle, and his body was sent home. Gen. PRICE was also so badly wounded that it is doubtful if he will be able to take command again immediately. It appears from PRICE'S report that the entire rebel Army had been ordered to move forward on the National position in four columns at 9 o'clock on the evening previous to the battle, with the intention of surrounding Springfield, and making a simultaneous attack on all sides at daybreak, but, in consequence of the darkness of the night and a threatened storm, the movement was postponed. Since the battle the rebels have been reinforced with 9,000 men, and it is believed to be their intention to push a column of 10,000, by forced marches, to Jafferson City, to take possession of that point.

The responses to the new call of the Government for troops have been many and enthusiastic. Massachusetts will probably send forward during the present week five or six regiments. New-York is doing the share befitting the Empire State. Pennsylvania has already forwarded to Washington three fine regiments, two more will march this week, and two or three a week will be sent on until the supply is adequate to meet all contingencies. From all the States of the West, also, we hear the same report of military activity, indicating a determination to meet the wants of the Government to the fullest extent.

The advices from the City of Mexico, furnished by our special correspondent, are of the utmost importance. England and France, it will be seen, have suspended diplomatic relations with the Mexican Government—the reason assigned being the passage by the Mexican Congress of an act suspending for a time the payment of the installments due on the bonds held by creditors abroad. It is believed, however, that this alleged reason is merely a cloak to hide the ulterior designs of these Governments, which look to the destruction of the Constitutional Government and the establishment of a protectorate, and perhaps to still more aggressive movements. The supposed helpless position of the Government of the United States, our correspondent thinks, has given boldness to these proceedings. While the representatives of England and France, however, are thus assuming an attitude of hostility to the Constitutional Government of Mexico, the American Minister, Mr. CORWIN, is growing in favor. In fact, it is pretty well understood that whatever he may ask with reference to our Southern rebellion will be granted—in earnest of which a right of way has already been given for the passage of United States soldiers across Mexican territory. In connection with this matter, we may also call attention to a statement in our Washington dispatches, to the effect that the Governments of England, France, and Spain actually contemplate the recognition of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy at an early day, with a prohibition against the extension of territory at the expense of Mexico.

Intelligence of the continued activity of the Jeff. Davis pirates continues to reach this port by vessels arriving from the West Indies. The bark *Cordelia*, from Monrovia *via* St. Thomas 8th inst., reports having been chased by a pilot-boat-rigged schooner full of men on the 10th inst., but contrived to out-sail and escape her. The *Sumter* put into Port Spain, Trinidad, where she procured coal and landed the captain of the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, of Philadelphia, which had been taken as a prize. The *Jeff. Davis* was in the Mona Passage on the 10th, where she was supplied with fish by a boat from Mayaguez. She had, about the 6th, paid a visit to Ponce, P. R., where she was permitted to remain 24 hours. They reported having taken five prizes, and were *waiting for a vessel from New-York having specie.* A steam-corvette was dispatched outside the harbor to *observe her movements!*

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, in answer to an invitation from the Common Council of this City to accept a public demonstration of the estimation in which he is held here for his efforts in behalf of the Union, has written a letter declining the proposed honor, on the ground that circumstances will not at present permit it. He takes occasion to reiterate his devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and his willingness to perish, if needs be, in their defence.

The Anderson Zouaves, Col. RIKER, embarked late last evening for Washington, *via* the Central New-Jersey Railroad. There was some dissatisfaction among the men on account of the revocation of a promise of furlough, and for other causes, but order was finally restored, and the regiment embarked and proceeded to Elizabethport.

The schooner *Fair Wind*, from Philadelphia, bound to Fall River, and detained by adverse winds at Sandy Hook, reports that, Aug. 14, she fell in with an unknown brig in distress, which desired them to lay by her, as the crew were sick and the vessel leaking badly. A heavy gale prevented them from keeping with the brig, and they afterwards saw her go down. She was supposed to be from the West Indies.

The Board of Aldermen had a special meeting last evening, with the design of altering the half million ordinance so as to raise more money for the families of volunteers. The Chair, however, decided that such a proceeding would not be legal now that the Comptroller has commenced raising the money. After passing a few street openings, and other routine business, the Board adjourned.

The Stock Market advanced 1 ₩ cent. on the speculative Railway Shares yesterday, and the feeling was generally firm as compared with Tuesday. New-York Central 73¾ ₩ cent. ex dividend. No change in Money affairs. Exchange on London 107¼ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs again declined in price yesterday, holders having offered their supplies freely; the transactions were most extensive in Wheat and Corn, which were mainly purchased by shippers; and liberal freight engagements of Flour and Grain were reported for British and French ports. The market was very firm for Rice, Sugars and Rio Coffee, which were in fair demand. A limited business was reported in Cotton, Metals, Oils, Hay, Hides, Seeds and Molasses. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions, at steady rates. Common Rosin was decidedly lower, and quite unsettled; while Spirits Turpentine was in good request, at a further advance. Whisky attracted less attention. There were 486 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets are mostly overstocked this week, the total receipts being 28,419, or a gain of over 7,000 from last week. Beeves numbered 4,100, but tempted by the very low rates at which they were offered, butchers took the whole of them, generally at 7c.@7¼c. ₩ lb., for fair animals. Sheep are very abundant, the receipts being larger than for years, and prices rule correspondingly low. They are not all sold. Hogs have declined 1c. ₩ lb., and sell slowly. Full particulars will be found in the market column.

Our Exaggerations of the Strength of the Rebels.

If the estimate commonly placed upon the number and appointments of the rebels now in the field against the Government be correct, history cannot furnish a parallel to the power put forth by so small a population as that which composes the seceding States. All told, their whites number only about 5,000,000, scattered over an area of nearly 800,000 square miles. As a rule, a people are weak for active operations in proportion to the extent of the area they occupy. Neither Texas nor Arkansas can be represented to any considerable extent in the Army in Virginia. The same difficulty exists throughout the South. The more dense the population, the more readily, and in greater numbers, can large bodies of men be concentrated. The City of New-York can furnish twice the number of men for the war than can an equal population in the farming districts. In large towns the male population have fewer local ties than in the country, and can with much less inconvenience turn themselves into soldiers, and be moved to distant quarters.

According to popular estimate, the rebels must have at least 250,000 men under arms. This is one soldier for every twenty inhabitants. The same ratio for New-York would call out an Army from that State of 194,000 men; or for all the loyal States, of 1,100,000 men! We can hardly imagine an emergency that could put such a vast force into the field; nor can we conceive its maintenance for any length of time possible. To withdraw so large a proportion of the laboring population for the various industrial pursuits would put a complete end to many of the most important of them, and threaten society with speedy starvation. The clothing, equipping and provisioning such a vast host would be the work of years, instead of months, and when completed, society itself would fall exhausted with the effort. Think of the vast preparations in tents, vehicles of one kind or another, munitions of war, clothing and cured provisions, for the mobilization of such a host. Imagination cannot picture the magnitude of such preparations. If possible at all, they would be the work of years, directed by the most competent method and experience.

Nearly the whole of the 250,000 men which are estimated to compose the Southern forces, and which are assumed to be in condition for offensive as well as defensive operations, are now in active service, chiefly in Virginia and Missouri. But is not their number, as well as their discipline and appointments, vastly overrated? We do not see how it is possible to be otherwise. However elaborately and thoroughly the rebellion may have been planned, we do not believe that, apart from the robberies committed by Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, and under his Administration, and the drilling of volunteer companies, any great preparation was made, in the shape of clothing, commissariat, or for the mobilization of an Army. If not, how is it possible that the rebel States, with less than a quarter of the white population of the loyal ones, with not a tithe of their resources, without money, and without mechanical skill or industry, could, in a very few months, accomplish results, which experience has shown to be utterly impossible, in the same length of time, by the North. Contrast with those of the rebels our immense supplies of food; the vast accumulations of materials for clothing, both of the products of our manufactures, and of our foreign commerce; of our numerous manufacturing establishments of all kinds, which at the shortest notice could be put to work on Government orders. Our Government had everything at hand, backed by an unlimited supply of money, with the sea at its command, enabling it to bring from Europe such stores and arms as our own magazine and arsenals could not supply. The South was nearly destitute of arms, except those stolen from us; of large supplies of clothing, or the means of obtaining it, and to a very great extent of provisions suitable for a commissariat. Yet with all these disadvantages we have allowed them to transfer the scene of active operations to the very doors of our Capital, a thousand miles from the centre of their territory and population, and to force us, up to the present moment, to act purely on the defensive, except perhaps in Western Virginia, the population of which was always loyal. For six months has our Capital been threatened almost daily with attack, and the Cabinet was never more anxious for its safety than at the commencement of the week. We still submit to the burning disgrace of seeing the rebel army in sight of the Presidential mansion, and which, up to the present time, we found or supposed ourselves incapable of attacking and dispersing.

But the greater part of all this vast military power of the rebels exists only in the imagination of the people. They had the start of us, because they were in earnest, and we were not. They had an object and purpose, while we, for a long time, had neither. They seized our forts and arsenals, and planted themselves wherever they chose, by our sufferance. We permitted them to capture Sumter, Norfolk, and Harper's Ferry; to erect vast works for the reduction of Fort Pickens, and to securely intrench themselves at Manassas. We made a fool-hardy attempt upon this position, and failed. From its strength, a force ought to have held it against three times their number. Before attacking it, we allowed it to be reinforced from every quarter. Without such reinforcements, it would have undoubtedly been captured. With the exception of this attack, we have thus far, in the Eastern States, attempted nothing. Perhaps we were not in a position for a forward movement. The calling out of the three months' volunteers was a terrible military blunder, and for a time perilled the whole campaign. We deliberately rendered ourselves incapable of any successful forward movement. We disbanded our Army in the sight of the enemy. We were compelled to abandon Southwestern Missouri for a similar reason. These enlistments not only deprived us of a large portion of the Army when most needed, but their effect was more disastrous upon those enlisted for a longer period. These blunders, arising naturally and inevitably from our National inexperience in war, and their consequences, have really been the history of the campaign. We have never been in position to achieve anything but defeat. We are only now for the first time since the war commenced, getting on firm ground, and really organizing an Army from which we have a right to anticipate success. Our misfortunes are our own work, not those of the rebels, who have given no evidence whatever of the fabulous strength in men and preparation which we have assigned to them. They may have collected a large number of men, but they can neither have the training, nor equipment, nor commissariat, nor military chests, necessary to constitute an efficient force. They have given no proofs or evidence of possessing either. It is among the impossibilities that they should, at the start, be in a condition which requires other people, with vastly greater resources and means, years to reach. We shall find such to be the fact when we are in readiness to move. We admit they have some advantages over the North for keeping a large body of men in the field, but not in condition for efficient action. At home the greater part of their people are accustomed to live on cornbread and bacon. Their Army may contentedly subsist on this, because they are used to nothing better. No food is so cheap, and it is that in which the South particularly abounds. We cannot feed our Army upon such simples. The rebel Army, too, requires only a very small amount of clothing for a Summer campaign—they have not tried a Winter one. In fact, the personal habits of the people in hot climates are very inexpensive, compared with those inhabiting cold ones. We adapt our preparations to our style of living—the Southern people to theirs. This fact may enable them to bring in the field and feed for a time, a large number of men, but it does not follow that they are soldiers, which can resist a well appointed Army. Had the force at Manassas Junction been well appointed, it would never have remained a month in camp after a brilliant victory. It has not moved because it cannot, with safety, nor will it act offensively far beyond its fortified lines, all the rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. We are equally confident that when our forces are prepared to move, the rebels will be able to offer no effective resistance. We shall then find that, with our national habit of exaggeration, we have magnified many fold their power and resources.

THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS.—The *Journal of Commerce* enumerates eleven newspapers in the Northern States which have been obliged to cease the publication of seditious sentiments by the pressure of mob law. The subject is one in regard to which the *Journal* is profoundly interested. At what moment some new disaster may goad the popular feeling of this City to repeat, in a serious form, the playful demonstration of April, whereby the National flag was made to float over several reluctant newspaper offices, the *Journal* has no assurance; and may therefore properly regard with concern demonstrations that may be mischievously useful as examples.

Sharing none of the motives which govern our distressed cotemporary, we sympathize cordially in its dislike of such outbreaks. All lawlessness is on general principles to be deplored; but in the present instance we have most reason to deplore the vitiation of the popular faith, courage and magnanimity which, at the commencement of the struggle, induced us to look with the contempt of perfect self-confidence at the seditious and malignant efforts of the several newspapers enlisted in the service of treason. The prevalent temper is a painful and unauthorized admission that our cause and courage have lost something of their strength—that public opinion is no longer so settled and resolute that its disturbance by the busy labors of these bad men can be regarded as impossible—and it smacks also of a certain weak and pitiful irritability under the smart of reverse, which does us no credit as a people. For these reasons we would gladly see a stop put to such excesses; but we discover one way only in which the wish can be realized.

The *Journal of Commerce* is one of the most mischievous, irritating and influential of the organs of Southern treason. Its example does much to invigorate and encourage journals of a less conspicuous standing in their sedition. Let it, for the sake of public peace, do what it will not for the sake of the Government and Constitution, turn its example in the other direction; and if not by the expression of loyal sentiments, by the suppression of disloyal ones, lead its score of local and rural imitators to cease their provocations to disorder and outrage. With the withdrawal of the stimulus the popular excesses will cease. Otherwise we must expect to see an indignant people continue to symbolize their right and true sentiments in this most objectionable and unrighteous fashion.

Affairs in Mexico.

We publish this morning a very important letter from our correspondent in the City of Mexico. It announces that England, France and Spain have simultaneously closed their relations with the Mexican Government, and withdrawn their Ministers, on the ground—which may or may not be more than a pretext—that the Government has, in its financial extremity, suspended for two years payment of its public debt.

In December last, the Liberal Party of Mexico, with JUAREZ at its head, and fighting for civil and religious liberty, achieved a decisive victory over its great enemy, the Party of the Church. The real friends of constitutional freedom—such as understood the nature of the struggle in Mexico—rejoiced, and high hopes were entertained that the Mexican Republic was about to start upon a peaceful and prosperous career. These hopes, though not destroyed, have been for the moment frustrated.

When the victorious constitutional Government became installed in power in the City of Mexico, it held no relations with foreign Powers. The United States had acknowledged that Government, but at the period mentioned we had no Minister in the country. The representatives of European Powers, resident in Mexico, had not only recognized the Government of the Church Party, but they had been its active and open partisans. This coöperation of the foreign representatives in Mexico with the enemies of the Liberal Party did not cease until some time after that party came into power. The Spanish Minister, Señor PACHECO, never relaxed his violent opposition to the constitutional Government. He was expelled from the country. The English, French and Prussian Ministers eventually recognized the victorious and duly installed constitutional Government. But upon the heels of this recognition came claims for old debts due their respective citizens, and for damages to an enormous amount, inflicted by the very Government whose sole claim to be a Government, and whose sole strength while it did exist, rested upon the support of these same foreign Ministers. It was in vain the constitutional Government represented that the country had just emerged from a civil war, which had prostrated its industry, depleted the treasury, and dried up the sources of revenue. It was in vain that Government begged for time to establish order and put the wheels of industry, trade and commerce in motion, and obtain wherewith to liquidate their debts. With their hands on the throats of those who compose the distressed and patriotic Government in the City of Mexico, these foreign mercenaries have persistently demanded payment without a moment's delay.

Taking advantage of this state of affairs in the capital of the Republic, the *débris* of the Church party, in large and small bodies, have been plundering and murdering in various sections of the country. Mexico has thus been harassed and kept in a state of complete disorganization by her foreign and domestic enemies, few in number yet powerful for mischief. To her natural friend and ally, the United States, she could look for no assistance. There was no treaty between the two countries upon which to base any reciprocal friendly action. No facilities for direct mail communication even existed. We only sent a Minister to that country to sit with folded hands and look upon its troubles, and contemplate the arts of foreign diplomacy in turning them to their own advantage and to our injury.

What is to result from this state of things it would be idle to conjecture. We have rumors from Washington, which it is necessary, however, to receive with caution, that the three European Powers have taken this step not without reference to the affairs of the United States,—and that they intend to purchase from Mexico for their own benefit immunity from conquest, at the price of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. If these rumors should prove true, we shall soon have opened another and more serious chapter of our national history. For the present, however, we forbear speculation upon them.

The English Press on American Affairs.

We give elsewhere copious extracts from late English journals, upon affairs in this country. The Bull Run battle, with its influence upon the great contest, and upon the temper and spirit of the North, is an abundant theme for them as well as ourselves. On the whole, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the comments made upon us, or of the position of England toward this country, assuming that to be defined and expressed in the late speech of the Queen. We accept the unfriendliness of Lord PALMERSTON, and, in fact, of the English aristocracy, toward us; but it does not follow that this feeling is to disturb the peaceful relations between the two countries. We are confident it will not, notwithstanding the hostile tone of the *Post*, Palmerston organ, and the *Times*, which also reflect his temper as well as his policy. We think we may accept it as a fixed fact that the relations between the two countries are not to be changed, at present at least. On the other hand, the *News*, and other influential journals, which express the feelings of the masses of the people, are outspoken in our favor, and in favor of a cause which is identical with that which has given England all its worth and glory. Because we have suffered reverse they see that our cause is no less just or deserving of their sympathy. It is even foreseen that our disaster may not, in the end, prove to have been a disadvantage. The patriotism of the North and West is confidently counted upon as being equal to any emergency. The matter of our finances seems to give some anxiety to the friendly journals, and our supposed inability to negotiate the loan voted by Congress is dwelt upon with ardent satisfaction by those hostile to us. They confidently count upon having spoiled for us the English market. The people of that country well know that this, like all similar contests, is simply a question of money. Their surprise will be somewhat excited, and their respect very greatly increased for us, when they see upon the very heels of defeat, that all the money wanted by Government is readily proffered by our own people. This fact will tell with more effect upon the public mind of England than a dozen such actions as that of Bull Run. They will see that it was nothing but a skirmish of outposts, and is no more conclusive of the contest, than the repulse first sustained by them in the late contest with China was of that war. As our war progresses, Englishmen will gradually learn that the people of the North, ern States are very like the old stock; addicted to peace; slow to acquire new habits; prone to commit blunders and mistakes on being forced into a war; but are not to be upset or discouraged by one, two or three severe reverses. Each one suffered only serves to stimulate us to renewed and greater efforts. Such will be the case here as there. Already, in our conduct under defeat, have we given them food for reflection, while the more they see henceforth, will only tend to confirm the feeling which, in that country, has already set in in our favor.

The Train Laid by Kentucky Rebels.

Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, once more appears on the scene of National politics. His present demonstration being simultaneous with the return of Senator JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE from Washington, there can be no doubt by whom he is inspired. The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman*, the secession State organ, announces that Gov. MAGOFFIN has deputed WM. A. DUDLEY and FRANK HUNT as Commissioners to President LINCOLN, to request the withdrawal of troops from Kentucky, and GEO. JOHNSON to JEFF. DAVIS, to request him to respect Kentucky's neutrality.

We gave reasons, a few days ago, for the belief that the Kentucky Secessionists had fully resolved to precipitate that State into revolution. The extermination of their political hopes by the recent election, in which they were for a third time and finally beaten before the people, left the Secessionists no hope, except in a chance medley of anarchy and revolution. The present step of MAGOFFIN is a preparation for that doubtful fortune. The Union Legislature of Kentucky will meet on the 3d day of September. That body will, it is generally believed, take BRECKINRIDGE and MAGOFFIN in hand. The question with these baffled politicians is, whether they will quietly succumb to the Union sentiment of their State, and retire from office to obscurity and disgrace; or by a desperate stroke of policy, at the last moment, plunge the State into the abyss of revolution, trusting to float out with the larger portions of the wreck. They have made choice of the latter course.

Messrs. DUDLEY and HUNT, good Union men we believe, will proceed to Washington to urge a request upon Mr. LINCOLN that the latter cannot possibly grant. However much Mr. LINCOLN might be inclined personally to consult the wishes, and prejudices even, of the weaker Union men of Kentucky, he could not, in the present extraordinary state of the nation, make any pledge to withdraw or withhold the National forces from any part of the Union. With due deference to the fulfillment of his official oath, he would not dare enter into any engagements not to raise or keep an army in Kentucky, or not to march one through that State. Near a quarter of a million citizens of the United States, resident in East Tennessee, are at this moment severely persecuted by armed enemies. They call on the President of the United States for relief; which he is bound to afford through the protecting laws and enforcing armies of the nation. The only mode of reaching those people is through the State of Kentucky. Will the President dare to resign the sovereignty of the nation reposed in his hands, and disable himself from the discharge of the supreme function of his office, at the summons of the brace of traitors that now misrepresent the loyal people of Kentucky? Neither MAGOFFIN nor BRECKINRIDGE expects any such result. Neither DUDLEY nor HUNT can expect it; and we shall be surprised if men of their sense and loyalty accept MAGOFFIN'S commission and go to Washington.

As an offset for this rebel impertinence to the President of the United States, Gov. MAGOFFIN dispatches Gov. JOHNSON, a Kentucky Secessionist, to Richmond, Va., to ask JEFF. DAVIS to respect the neutrality of Kentucky. Of course a promise to this effect will readily be made by DAVIS, because he knows that President LINCOLN will *not* make the agreement that is asked of him. In this way, the Kentucky Secessionists, playing upon the vague and imperfect ideas of "neutrality," so unfortunately inculcated among the Unionists of Kentucky, will be enabled to throw upon President LINCOLN the odium of being the first to disregard that neutrality and inaugurate hostilities. The whole scheme of MAGOFFIN is a deliberate and devilish plot to involve his State in the horrors of civil war, in order that he and BRECKINRIDGE, and their co-conspirators in Kentucky, may have a hope of escaping the ignominious obscurity that otherwise awaits them.

The request that is to be urged on the rebels to "regard the neutrality of Kentucky," is a meaningless formality. The rebels of Tennessee have long since ceased to regard any of the rights of Kentuckians, when in conflict with their treasonable purposes. Months ago a number of the finest boats, owned at Louisville, were seized and detained at Memphis by Gen. PILLOW, and are doing rebel service on the Mississippi river to this day. The cargoes of these boats were in like manner diverted from their owners, and turned to rebel account. We never heard that Gov. MAGOFFIN expostulated, and attempted to defend the citizens of his State from these outrages. At a later date, a far more infamous insult was perpetrated on Kentucky by the rebels. A band of them from Tennessee made an irruption into Kentucky, and seized and removed from their depository a lot of fire-arms, the property of the State, paid for by the Kentucky Treasury. At a later date still, a gang of the same rebel forces entered Kentucky, and at Columbus seized and steamed off with the *R. B. Cheney*, a boat engaged in lawful commerce, within the jurisdiction of Kentucky. And only a few days since, an armed band from a rebel camp in Fentress county, Tennessee, invaded Clinton County, Kentucky, and bore away a lad of sixteen years of age, the son of a citizen of Fentress County, who has fled from their oppression. At Cattletsburg, Ky., it is asserted, on evidence generally credited in Kentucky, that the rebels have actually encroached on Kentucky soil, to defend that pass against the free use of Kentuckians.

These are only a few, but the more noted and prominent, attacks upon the rights of Kentuckians and the sovereignty of that State, by the lawless bands of rebels in Tennessee. But MAGOFFIN has had no rebuke for such insults, and no redress for such wrongs. He has permitted a noble and chivalric State to be dishonored, in the most open and mortifying manner, by the secession rebels. Kentucky has been invaded, insulted, robbed, and spit upon by the insolent foes that swarm around her borders, and MAGOFFIN has only been silent and pusillanimous. But the time has come when his ripened treason must bear fruit, and he warns off the lawful national Government of the Kentucky people, in the same breath, and in the same terms, that he employs towards the bandits who have been habitually plundering the State and people of Kentucky.

We are glad that the disgraceful mask of neutrality, worn by the Kentucky Secessionists, is about to be thrown off. The true heart of the people is sick of the fraud and the humiliation it has brought upon the State. The Unionists will rejoice to see MAGOFFIN, BRECKINRIDGE & Co. assuming the bolder parts of traitors, and taking the field on the side of invading rebels. It is only in the disguise of peacemakers, with the poison of treason rankling in their veins, that these men were dangerous. As open enemies of the Union, and sworn allies of the revolutionists, their power to do mischief will end; and the forbearance of patriotism, that has long desired to give them their deserts as traitors, will have no further ground of delay.

AN EXPENSIVE EXPERIMENT.—Some days ago we published a proclamation issued by Brig.-Gen. POPE, telling the people of the portion of Missouri in which he is located what they might expect if they interfered in any way with the Union citizens residing there, or if they molested the National forces who might be ordered thither on duty. The people of Marion County apparently regarded this document as worth no more than the paper on which it was printed, and proceeded to ascertain whether the General meant what he said, by firing into a railroad train filled with National troops. It is to be hoped they are satisfied with the result of their first experiment. No sooner did intelligence of the outrage reach Gen. POPE'S head-quarters than he dispatched Brig.-Gen. HURLBUT to Palmyra, the county seat, with a force sufficient to overawe any hostile demonstration which might be made, and that officer in his turn issued a proclamation to the people of the county, calling on them to deliver a miscellaneous assortment of groceries at his head-quarters daily, before 9 o'clock in the morning. For instance, they must furnish 687 pounds of fresh beef, a like quantity of corn meal, and beans, rice, coffee and sugar to match. Besides all this, they are informed that they must haul enough water for the use of the command. If any of the articles named are not forthcoming, they will be taken from the most convenient place, and this operation will be repeated "until the marauders who fired upon the train" are surrended to the military authorities.

We have not yet learned the result of this first experiment of Gen. POPE, but it would be hazarding little to predict that no more railway trains will be molested in Marion County for some time to come.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.—The reorganization of the regiment of Fire Zouaves seems to be a matter of a good deal of difficulty. The fact is, the officers of the regiment appear to be utterly incompetent and not to possess, in the aligbteat degree, the respect or confidence of the men. The latter have steadily ascribed their misfortunes to the lack of leaders, and they seem likely to suffer still further from this cause. If the men of this regiment have any regard for their own reputation as soldiers, they can scarcely afford to leave matters as they are. We should be glad to see them reorganized and purged of the elements which have done them so much damage already:—but they must have proper officers if this is to be accomplished. It would be far better to disband them at once than suffer them again to take the field without competent leaders and in their present demoralized condition. They have unquestionably good fighting material among them, but it will be worse than wasted without proper discipline.

WHO IS HIT?—The following mysterious paragraph appears in Mr. RUSSELL'S last letter to the London *Times*:

"Indeed, one may form some notion of the condition of the public mind by observing that journals *conducted avowedly by men of disgraceful personal character—the be-whipped and be-kicked and unrecognized pariahs of society in New-York*—are, nevertheless, in the very midst of repulse and defeat, permitted to indulge in *ridiculous rhodomontade towards the nations of Europe*, and to move our laughter by impotently malignant attacks on "our rotten old monarchy," while the stones of their bran new Republic are tumbling about their ears."

What journals can possibly be referred to, in this graphic and by no means complimentary paragraph? Have we "Pariahs" among us?

News from Porto Rico.

By the arrival of the schooner *Euphemia*, Capt. BAILEY, we have advices from Ponce, Porto Rico, to Aug. 6.

The market for American provisions is extremely dull. Lumber abundant. Coopers' stuff in great demand; scarcely any to be obtained.

The sugar crop will finish in about a month. Money is impossible to obtain. As high as three per cent. a month is paid daily. Sugar has to be bought now on six months' time, a thing never known before. Should the duty in the United States be raised to 2½ cents a pound, as proposed, and the war still continue, it will cause disastrous effects upon the Island. Exchanges—No bills on the United States to be had.

American gold, 2½@3¼ per cent. premium; American silver, 2@3 per cent. premium.

Sickness and Disaster at Sea—Loss of an Unknown Vessel.

The schooner *Fair Wind*, of and from Baltimore, for Fall River, with grain, has been detained several days under Sandy Hook, by head winds. She reports, Aug. 14, in lat. 39° 10', lon. 72°: "We saw a brig to windward, running towards us, with her colors half-masted, and union down. They asked us to lay by them, but we, laboring very heavy in the sea, could not do so. The brig drifted very fast to leeward, and at 4 P. M. we saw her go down. She was bound to New-York, but we were unable to learn her name. Could not see whether they had got their boats out or not. Her sails were blown to pieces. The captain said his crew were all sick. We saw molasses hogsheads on deck, from which we supposed her to be from the West Indies."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Suspension of Diplomatic Relations by France and England.

Ulterior Designs of the English and French Governments.

A SCHEME OF WRONG AND PLUNDER.

Friendliness of Mexico towards the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, July 29, 1861.

The news of the *suspension of relations with this Government by the English and French Ministers*, which goes by this mail, will inform you of the gravity of the events which are occurring here, and which merit the immediate attention of the American people, unless we are willing to see Mexico placed under the protectorate of England and France, perhaps m de a colony of the former Power.

This event is brought about by tw causes; first, the opposition of the French Minister, and, under his influence, of the British Minister, to the cause of constitutional Government in this country; and, second, the belief entertained by the English and French Governments, or that *was* entertained, that the American Union was permanently dissolved and consequently its power gone, and the still more confident belief entertained that such was the case by these Ministers personally, which has led them to think that any step calculated to bring about an opportunity for European intervention here would be not only seconded but warmly approved by their respective Governments, *as was the action in the Santo Domingo affair by that of Spain.*

M. SALIGNY, the French Minister, is a particular friend and admirer of Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, and is an open partisan of the South. Sir CHARLES WYKE has sympathies much the same way and is greatly under the influence of SALIGNY.

The *immediate* pretext of this rupture of relations and threatened resort to force against this country by England and France, is the passage of a law by the *Congress* now in session here, suspending all payments on account of the debts of the Government for two years, in order that it may have the means to finish the reaction, restore the country to order and security, and reorganize the finances of the country on a sound basis, lowering the tariff and introducing other reforms for which a few months' breathing spell and the command of some resources is necessary.

While the assignment of upwards of 65 per cent. of its revenue was made to the payment of interest, etc., on its foreign debt, (and which assignment has been faithfully paid over during all the revolution,) it was impossible to sustain the Government and make these reforms.

What makes it more evident that there is some ulterior design in this hasty and violent rupture on the part of France and England, is the fact that both of these Ministers here have admitted the necessity for this suspension, for a time, of payments, and *before it was passed*, only objected to the proposed manner of it; that is, that it was done by Congress without driving a previous bargain with them about it. But the moment it is done, they hasten to put on it the gravest character; talk of the violation of solemn international compacts, and threaten that if the Congress does not turn upon its own acts and repeal them at foreign demand, they will break off relations and counsel their Governments to *seize the ports of the country*. Now what is the *justice* or importance of England's demands on which this action is based? The debt of her bondholders is *not* a diplomatic affair, it is simply a private matter, which, in the case of other South American Republics, England has declared she could not interfere about. Besides, the interest of the bondholder is *really* that order should be restored here, and the Government *supported*, not *weakened*.

The only Diplomatic Convention England has is of $5,000,000, and of this only $266,000 belongs to English subjects, as you will see by the inclosed slip, which gives names and amounts. These English subjects would have been paid *their* claims long ago had it not been for the *fraudulent* insertion of the large amount of Mexican and Spanish claims which, by corrupt diplomatic management here, have procured insertion under the protection of this *English* Convention.

This is the same Convention that Mr. FORSYTH attempted to put into his treaties, to be paid by the United States, and it is currently reported here that, had the thing gone through, he was to have received $100,000 for his exertions.

Now, what interest has the great commercial class of England in these matters, or that they should be pushed in such a manner as for years past to keep this country deprived of the moral support on the side of constitutional order of England? This support, cordially given with that of the United States, would have been enough, long ago, to have restored peace, and, with peace, all acknowledge the resources of this country are ample to pay *all* her claims, and her commerce with England would increase enormously. The bondholders' debt, too, is mostly owned by Mexicans, and other foreigners not English.

The *private* claims of merchants and others, who have suffered during the revolution by the acts of the Church party, have not been pressed or even brought up by Sir CHAS. WYKE. But he has pressed the "Calle Capuchinas" affair, (the robbery of the $660,000 of bondholders' money from the English Legation's house, *by Miramon*,) which the Liberal Government need not have acknowledged at all, as *they* were not responsible for it, but the Government that England and other foreign nations had set up in the Capital. It is also said here that *this* money had not been forwarded to England, because it was not all on hand, and that therefore the robbery by MIRAMON was a convenient mode of covering up deficiencies.

Another *fact* of a suspicious *political* nature in this connection, is this: Not two months ago the Minister of Finance of the Mexican Government proposed to the English Convention debt holders to give them Church mortgages, bills receivable for Church property, and other values, in exchange for their debt, which arrangement *they*, the holders of the debt, were willing to agree to, *but the English Minister opposed it.* Did he want this means of interference perpetuated?

Now what are the claims of France,—*one* convention of which there remains due less than $200,000!!

But why the French Minister wants this constitutional Government overthrown, is because he can make a vast sum of money, it is said, by forcing or procuring the recognition of some $14,-000,000 of bonds issued to JECKER for $700,000 cash, (five per cent. on their face,) and some $30,-000,000 of what are called the Peza Bonds, issued at *one-half of one per cent.*

Both of these issues were made by MIRAMON, and the money used to carry on his attempt to overthrow the legitimate constitutional Government of the people.

It is demonstrated beyond any further question that the will of the people of this country is for a constitutional Government. NAPOLEON's doctrine of satisfied nationalities forces us then to admit that a *constitutional* Government must be sustained, *if any*, in this country. Neither the English nor the French Minister want such a Government here. Do their Governments? And does not England and France think, in the supposed weakness of the United States, of setting up a Government in this country. It would terribly circumscribe the extension and future power of the United States, whether united, or of either part, if separated. These are grave inquiries. They should be laid before the American people, and our *Government* should not act without the *people* having information of what is going on.

The interior affairs of the country improve but slowly. Every influence of the clergy, the moderados, the ambitious and the disaffected is put forth to embarrass and to weaken the Constitutional Government; and the wonder is not that it accomplishes so little, but that it keeps on at all.

The principle of "no more revolutions" has, however, gained great and lasting hold of the minds of the people in the respective *States*; but in this hot-bed (this city) of clergy and corrupt foreign influences, it is almost impossible for any just or well-intentioned government to stand.

Besides, it has no resources. The commerce of the country has become almost ruined by the long civil war, and has ceased to afford its usual revenues to the Government. There is not strength enough on the part of the Government to impose *direct* taxation; and the property of the clergy, which was nationalized, *has entirely disappeared*. This latter is not strange, when we consider that the chief ideas of the authors of this nationalization was simply to destroy the power of the Church, even if the property was *given* away; and as the laws provided for its sale by the payment of 60 per cent., in bonds of the interior or foreign debt, (necessarily the former were received, and not the latter, as the one were at 7 and the other at 20), and 40 per cent., in *forty* to *eighty* monthly payments, the Government only received what it could realize by the discount of these forty to eighty months' notes, which being worth, in the prevailing uncertainty of affairs, only 15 to 25 per cent. on the dollar, it is easy to see that the actual amount realized by the Government has been very small, and now *that* resource is exhausted.

Mexico can look for *aid* or protection only to the United States; and if England and France are going to take advantage of our supposed weakness to get a foothold here, *we must prevent it*. The feeling here, on the part of the Constitutional party towards the *North* and Mr. CORWIN is excellent. With *that* party and Government we can do anything we please; with any *other* party it will be difficult; with the Church party it would be *impossible* to treat.

Gov. C. has nearly concluded a postal and an extradition treaty, and *can do anything he pleases here with reference to the South.* By the steamer before this, was forwarded the permission given by the Mexican Congress for the passage of our troops from Guaymas to Arizona.

Respectfully yours, ——.

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.

From the Mexican Extraordinary.

During the month the diplomatic movements have been of considerable importance. Mr. KINT, Representative of Belgium, has succeeded in settling upon the basis of a commercial treaty, and it is expected it will soon be ratified.

Hon. THOS. CORWIN, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has been negotiating a treaty with the Mexican Government. This treaty, we learn, proposes an offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and Mexico. The object of this treaty is, we hear, to obtain the right to pass certain United States forces across Mexican territory to the Texan frontier, there to operate against the secession forces in Texas.

M. SALIGNY has done little, that we can learn of, in the way of diplomacy. The question of the Sisters of Charity has been referred to France for settlement with Señor FUENTE. He has also passed some French claims, and a number for Spanish subjects, who are now under his protection. The action of M. SALIGNY on the decree of suspension has been energetic and suited to the singular manner in which this decree has been settled on and published.

Sir CHARLES LENNOX WYKE, we hear, has done but little—he seeing clearly the impossibility of securing that respect to which his position entitled him. But one English claim of ordinary character has received any attention in the Palace. The robberies of the British Legation and the Laguna Seca conducta have frequently, though fruitlessly, been pressed upon the attention of the Mexican Government. The late act of the Government, in suspending payments to all foreign creditors, has been protested against by Sir CHARLES WYKE in the strongest terms, and there is a probability that this suspension may lead to the most extreme measures on the port of Her Majesty's representative.

Col. PICKETT, of the Southern Confederacy, preserves a dignified neutrality. He occupies the happy position of representing so a new a country, that he has not even one claim of his citizens to prefer against the Mexican Government!

MORE ABOUT COL. PICKETT.

Col. J. L. PICKETT, late United States Consul at Vera Cruz, arrived here on the 4th inst. He comes as the diplomatic agent of the Southern Confederacy, to secure friendly relations for his ambitious infant State. We do not know what encouragement he is likely to meet with in this quarter. The Mexican Government, poor as it is, is very precise in its movements, and will scarcely compromise itself in this matter before some European Power has set the example. The Southern Confederacy has sent here their very best man to secure success. Col. PICKETT, it will be recollected, as United States Consul, was the first foreign agent, either diplomatic or consular, who had the judgment to see that the Clergy Government of ZULOAGA could not be fastened on this country, and accordingly ZULOAGA withdrew his *exequatur*. This mattered little, as ZULOAGA's authority did not reach Vera Cruz, and Col. PICKETT remained, in consequence, the real representative of his country near the Constitutional Government of Mexico, until removed to another position.

The intimate relations he had with the Governments at Vera Cruz have secured him for friends most of its ablest supporters, and these will no doubt serve him so far as they consistently can.

THE NEW CABINET.

President JUAREZ has again filled up his Cabinet. Señor D. MANUEL MARIA DE ZAMACONA has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. He took possession of his post on the 13th. At the same time Señor BALCARCEL was appointed Secretary of the Department of Fomento. Señores RUIZ and ZARAGOZA continue in their Departments, the one of Justice and the other of War. Señor JOSE H. NUNEZ, late Official Mayor of the Finance Department, has been appointed as Minister, and took possession of his new post on the 16th. The Department of Gobernacion is under the direction of Señor RUIZ, Minister of Justice. Señor NUNEZ has presented a new project to Congress for regulating the finances. It was approved in a secret session of Congress on the 18th, and chiefly consists in the suspension of the payments to Foreign Conventions.

THE WEST COAST.

We see that the steamer *Panama* has extended her voyages to Acapulco, where she lately arrived. The importance of this new enterprise on the West Coast cannot be over estimated. If it be kept up with regularity for a few months there can be doubt but it will not only well reward the proprietors, but materially increase the growing trade of that portion of the Republic. We see that Mr. CONNOR, United States Consul at Mazatlan, and Gen. TRIAS, came passengers by the *Panama*, in her late trip from Mazatlan.

The Nail Hit Upon its Head.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find the following in the TIMES:

"If we wish to disperse the rebel armies in Virginia, the best mode is not to attack them in front, as we did at Manassas, but in the rear—at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or Berwick's Bay. * * * * A coup at any one of them would reach the ear of every planter at Manassas, and sound a more fearful note than the discordant thunder—than a thousand guns of Bull Run."

In the above few words you have uttered a volume of forcible truth. With such an immense extent of coast exposed to attacks from the sea, as the rebels have, and with the whole Navy and any number of steamers that may be converted into temporary war vessels, in our possession, it has been to me, and to thousands of others, doubtless, a matter of special wonder that the rebel cities along the coast have been left wholly unmolested, and their citizens, planters, &c., at perfect liberty to join the rebel armies in Virginia and Missouri. What prevents our harassing them by sea, as the Northmen, in the middle ages, harassed England, France, and other countries exposed to their attacks?

An enemy should always be struck in the weakest point. DECATUR.

FROM HAVANA.

The Expedition to St. Domingo—The Designs of European Governments Against Mexico—Miscellaneous News.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

Gen. SERRANO has not yet returned from his expedition to St. Domingo, but we have news of his arrival there, of his having been most splendidly received at Jamaica, and that extraordinary preparations were being made at the Capital to welcome his arrival. The *Diario* of this city, speaking about the passage from here to St. Domingo, says that it was a very gay one, and that the General was in excellent spirits.

According to a military paper published in this city, several demonstrations will be made by the volunteer and regular troops to welcome the General on his return to the city; three signal guns will be fired from the Moro Castle as soon as the steamer with His Excellency on board is in sight, and the troops are immediately to line the streets through which His Excellency will pass, with other ceremonies which I hope to be able to write you about in my next letter.

By the British steamer *Clyde*, arrived on the 16th inst. from Vera Cruz, we have news from Mexico up to the 26th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 2d. The British and French Ambassadors had ceased all diplomatic intercourse with the Mexican Government in consequence of this last having resolved to suspend payments of its debts for the term of two years, including the foreign debt.

The next news we shall have will most probably be a joint movement against Mexico by France, England and Spain, and the seizure of Vera Cruz and Tampico. So much for your civil war in the North.

The *Clyde* brought $360,000, and left behind two millions at Tampico, which, on account of stormy weather, she was unable to take on board.

A fire broke out on Monday of last week at the hay dépôt of Messrs. HAMEL & Co., in San Ignacio-street but was quickly put out. An order came out two days after, ordering all the hay stored in the city to be immediately removed out of it, at a certain distance, and prohibiting any further large dépôts of hay, spirits, or other inflammable matter within the walls of the city. This, of course, has given rise to considerable murmuring, but there's nothing else to do but to obey: the difficulty will now be to find suitable warehouses, but as to the measure in itself, I believe that if sufficient time was given to form new dépôts, every one would be convinced of the justice of the order. Two or three cargoes of hay from Belgium have since arrived, and from $3 50 to $4 the bale, at which hay was selling, the price has fallen to $1 62 per bale of 160 lbs.

The new wharf at Matanzas is just finished, and the operation of discharging and loading vessels can now be effected with greater ease, and at much less cost than formerly.

I have to report another failure, the commercial house of RUIS, BEOTASA & Co., of Matanzas.

We have had three arrivals from blockaded ports in the former *United* States: the British schooners *Adeline* and *Prince of Wales*, with rice from Savannah, and the *Major Barbour*, with cotton from New-Orleans. Several Spanish vessels have left here lately cleared for New-York, but I have not been able to find out what ballast they took, or whether they were really going to a port north of Hatteras.

The American bark *Joe Maxwell* arrived at Cienfuegos on the afternoon of the 6th, manned by an officer and five men of the privateer steamer *Sumter*, which captured the bark eight miles off the port of Porto Cabello. The bark was ordered out to sea 24 hours after arrival by the authorities of Cienfuegos, but on leaving port she went on the rocks at the entrance of the Garlian, and although great efforts were made by the crew, and by persons from Cienfuegos, who came to aid, the vessel had to be abandoned, and the crew returned to Cienfuegos.

A person named DON FELIX DEL ISLA HERAS, 28 years of age, and a native of this city, blew his brains out with a pistol at 8 o'clock on Friday night, under one of the arcades of the houses in the square of the Cathedral. According to the papers found on his person, it appears that he landed only a few days before in this city, coming from New-York; that he had made a former attempt on his life at Liverpool; and that the cause of his destroying himself was grief at the loss of his wife, Doña MARIA FRANCISCA MAYORGA, who died at Paris. He leaves a daughter in Madrid, only 14 months old.

Robberies are now so frequent that it is extremely dangerous to be walking out at night, even in the most public thoroughfares. An old gentleman was stopped a few nights ago, at about 9 o'clock, just opposite the palace, by a man armed with a knife, who began searching his pockets, but on several gentlemen coming out of a near coffee-house, the robber was frightened off, and the old gentleman, half dead with fear, tottered into the coffee-house, and when sufficiently recovered, related what had happened.

A lottery-ticket seller was stopped on Friday last, at dusk, in Dragons-street, by two men, who, after taking the money the man had on him, and his tickets, were about leaving him; but the man foolishly crying out to them that he knew one of them, the one returned, and with a dagger gave him his death-blow, so as to spare him the inconvenience of denouncing him. So an old negro heard him say.

At Sancti Spiritus, a young man named PABLO ECHEMENDIA was crossing the square in the centre of the town on horseback, when passing by two men who were hurrying away from the rain, he made some jocund observation on the smallness of an umbrella which one of the men held in his hand. The answer was such an insult that ECHEMENDIA threw himself from his horse and advanced with his whip uplifted, but at the same time he received a dagger wound from behind from some unknown person, and he could barely mount again his horse to enter his house, where he died shortly afterwards.

The municipality of this city admits offers up to the 1st of October for 70,000 square metres of granite pavement, and 23 000 of side-walks for the streets of the city.

It is now spoken of as a matter of certainty that the old walls of this city will be pulled down, and a magnificent boulevard erected on the site they now occupy. By this I am certain Havana would occupy one of the first places amongst the largest and healthiest cities of the New World.

Before closing this letter, permit me to relate an occurrence which took place last week. Some day last month a foreign merchant went to the village of Jesus del Monte to procure a goat to nurse one of his children; he found one, but the owner refused to sell it, and insisted on the merchant's taking the goat, and after using it all the time he needed it, to return it to him—but would on no account hear of being paid. The merchant seeing his obstinacy could not be overcome, purchased a lottery ticket from a man that was passing and forced the countryman to accept half of it, and took the goat away with him in his carriage. On the lottery being drawn, the merchant saw that the ticket had drawn $50,000. He immediately entered a volante to carry the happy news to the village; on the road he meets the man mounted on a horse bawling out, as is the custom here, the vegetables he has for sale, and after calling the man to the side of the carriage, he asked him if he had kept the ticket; the answer was yes, the old woman has it; well, says the merchant, leave your vegetables here and get into the carriage, which the man did, and on the road he stated to the astonished countryman, who was looking behind to see what had become of his horse, that he was possessor of $25,000, the poor fellow fainted away, and if it had not been for the merchant, who caught him, he would have fallen out of the carriage and the wheels would have passed over him. He is now the owner of a pretty substantial farm in the vicinity of this city, and comes to town in his carriage. Truly, yours, P.

Commissioners of Emigration.

ARREST OF BOHMER, WHO IS CHARGED WITH ROBBING AN EMIGRANT.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board took place yesterday, Mr. VERPLANCK in the chair. There have been about 1,000 arrivals during the week, making a total for the year of 52,862, against 68,750 last year. The total receipts are $119,192 94 and expenditures $138,844 91, leaving balance in bank of $10,348 03.

Mr. CASSERLY, the Secretary of the Board, reported the arrest of the swindler BOHMER, who is charged with robbing a German emigrant about a week since, of [illegible] in Greenwich-street. The girl, SARAH ABRAHAMS, who was arrested as an accomplice, turned out to be innocent of the charge, it appearing, upon examination, that BOHMER committed the theft in another place, and then brought his victim, in a state of semi-consciousness, into another house, No. 61 Greenwich-street, thus attaching suspicion to an innocent party. The Secretary has sent to Wisconsin to have [illegible] sent back to New-York as a witness. Meantime, the unlicensed runner is held for trial.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Five Buildings Totally Destroyed—Nine Partially—$50,000 Worth of Property Lost—Several Persons Injured.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a very destructive fire broke out in the blind and sash manufactory owned and occupied by LEONARD BALDWIN, at No. 89 Delancey-street. The fire was first discovered in the engine-room situated in the rear, and, notwithstanding the fact that the alarm was quickly given, the flames spread to the main building with such rapidity that before the arrival of the firemen it was completely enveloped in flame, and soon afterwards was a mass of ruins. From this building the fire spread with great rapidity, and soon reached the large tenement-house of JOHN W. FARMER, located in the rear of No. 95 Ludlow-street, and being surrounded on all sides by other buildings, it was very soon a mass of fire from basement to attic. In this building there were over twenty families, and when the flames reached it, the frightened women and children were seen running in all directions, shrieking with the wildest terror, and crying piteously to the firemen and citizens to save their furniture. Some, with three or four small children, who clung to them for safety, were trying to get out their little stock of goods with one hand, while the other held their infants. All the younger portion of the families were almost in a state of nakedness, having doubtless been aroused from their beds by the alarm. It is believed they all escaped with their lives, but how, under the circumstances, is truly wonderful. From this tenement-house the fire extended rapidly to the adjoining buildings, notwithstanding the steam and other engines by this time were well at work. On Orchard-street the fire did great damage. The first one on the street was No. 108—a lager-beer saloon—which almost joined the building where the fire broke out. This was a two-story brick building, and was a total loss. The damage here was about $3,000. Insured for $1,000. No. 110 Orchard-street was the next building which took fire. This was occupied as a dwelling by Mr. HORT and family. The most of their personal effects were saved. The damage to the building was very serious, though the firemen succeeded in staying the flames before it was entirely destroyed. No. 116 Delancey street, a three-story frame building, occupied by Mr. BALDWIN, was damaged to the extent of about $600. It was fully insured. No. 104 Delancey-street was a three-story brick building, occupied by Mr. TOOLEY, and was damaged about $500. No. 102 same street also took fire and was damaged to the extent of $300 or $400. They succeeded in saving the most of the furniture. Several other buildings in the vicinity, with the goods they contained, were more or less damaged by fire and water, but those mentioned above are the principal losses.

Several persons were seriously injured during the progress of the fire, among whom was Mr. FREDERICK R. LEE, the President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Co., WM. J. SMITH, Surveyor, and Capt. JOHN CRASSON. These gentlemen were in the building No. 110 Orchard-street when the roof fell in. Mr. LEE had his back bruised very seriously, and his face, neck and hands very much burned. The other two received severe burns on their hands and arms. In addition to this, three of the firemen were considerably injured—HENRY EUONSA and JACOB TRAINER, of Truck No. 5, by the falling of the wall of No. 97 Ludlow-street. EUONSA, it is feared, is dangerously injured. He was conveyed to the Station at first, and subsequently to his residence, No. 171 Second-street. WM. TOOKER, of No. 19 Engine Company, was bruised considerably by falling timber.

The total loss is estimated at over $50,000, the greater portion of it insured in various City Companies. On FARMER's tenement-house there was an insurance of $10,000, in four different Companies. BALDWIN had $5,000 on his property; in what Companies our reporter could not learn.

By this fire between forty and fifty families are made houseless, and many persons thrown out of employment. Capt. DAVIS, of the Police, was early on the ground with a squad of men, and to their vigorous exertions in keeping order and protecting property, the sufferers and people in the vicinity are greatly indebted.

The firemen worked nobly, and succeeded in saving a vast amount of property and staying the ravages of the fire, which at one time threatened to demolish the entire square of buildings from street to street.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

THE DEATH OF COL. FARNHAM—STREET PAVING AND OPENINGS—THE BOARD SUDDENLY ADJOURNS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, appropriate resolutions were passed in regard to the death of Col. NOAH L. FARNHAM of the First Regiment Fire Zouaves.

Alderman BOOLE, from the Committee, reported in favor of having Bleecker-street immediately paved with Belgian pavement at the expense of the City, according to the ordinance already passed.

Aldermen FROMENT opposed the resolution on the ground that the Board had already authorized $800,000 worth of Belgian paving, while the Croton Board was only provided with $250,000 to do the work. The Croton Board had already made arrangements to do the best they could with their money, at the same time making the property-holders and the City bear an equitable proportion of the expense.

The resolution was lost.

Alderman BOOLE asked the Chair whether the Board could legally alter the half-million ordinance. (The design was to raise more money for the families of volunteers.)

The Chair said he should decide that such a course would not be legal.

The Board then adjourned.

Annual Report of the Central Park Commissioners.

The fourth annual report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park has been issued. The Treasurer's report states that the receipts of the last year amounted to $1,110,620 05; disbursements, $978,-354 95; balance in the Treasury, $51,161 72. The total receipts of the Board, since its organization in 1857, amount to $2,694,132 41; expenditures, $2,642,-970 69. The amount received for the maintenance of the Park for the last year was $80,000; expenditures, $60,195 37; total remainder in the Treasury, $70,966 35. The indebtedness Jan. 1, 1861, was $240,000. The amount of expenditures, $2,703,166 06, added to the total cost of the land, $3,744,708 74, makes the total cost of the Park, up to the present year, to be $6,447,-964 80. The interest on this sum is $386,877 88. The appendix to the report contains the several acts of the Legislature relating to the Central Park, and the Board of Commissioners, and also the orders granted by the Supreme Court. The report of the Senate Committee, appointed to examine into the condition, affairs and progress of the Central Park, is likewise included. The appendix to the report also gives the ordinances for the government of the Park, and an explanation of the purposes of the work already done on the Park, and of that in immediate contemplation. In relation to unaccomplished plans, the report affords the following information:

The Park will be chiefly valuable as furnishing a place for agreeable exercise, (or as the phrase is, "taking the air,") as a relief from the confinement of houses and streets. This will be obtained by the mass of the community, by riding, driving, or walking, as best suits the inclination or means of each individual. In order to the highest enjoyment of either of these modes of exercise, each needs to be pursued in a great degree separately from the others. A carriage coming directly upon the course of a pedestrian or of a man on horseback, is often an annoyance, sometimes positively dangerous. A horseman riding close upon a man on foot, on the same path, will unpleasantly disturb him, even without coming in direct contact. The mere consciousness that one's path may be crossed by a horse or carriage, causes with some a feeling of anxiety. The sunken and tunneled street thoroughfares across the Park were planned to remove what would otherwise have been a ceaseless annoyance. Extending the application of the same expedient, several miles of graveled walks have been laid out, carried by arched passages under the drives when necessary, by means of which all parts of the lower Park may be traversed on foot, without encountering a single carriage or horseman. The rides are everywhere in like manner made independent of the drives, but horsemen can enter the carriage-roads if they choose. Walks also generally accompany the drives, on one or both sides, within conversing distance. The principal roads, are carried near the exterior, yet at such a distance that the boundary may easily be obscured from them.

The natural surface of the upper Park is much more homogeneous than that of the lower. The plan is of corresponding simplicity. Near the base of the rocky ridge, upon which the northern embankment of the new reservoir abuts, a transverse road will cross the Park on a similar plan with those below. North of this, extending to One Hundred and Third-street, and midway between the east and west boundaries of [illegible] plateaus of turf, alternating [illegible] have, during the last year, [illegible] formed (this being all the space which [illegible] leave available.) The roads and walks will [illegible] along the more broken ground to the east, west and north of these. The rivulet in McGowan's [illegible] will be dammed so as to form a pool, at the [illegible] of which the carriage-road will be carried across the valley upon a stone bridge of three arches. [illegible] of laying out the grounds of the extreme [illegible] portion of the Park has not been [illegible] on account of the prospect of [illegible] of its limits in this direction [illegible] of an observatory on the [illegible] intended to introduce an arboretum [illegible] within a space of about sixty acres, [illegible] in as natural a manner as possible [illegible] with convenience for study, specimens [illegible] tree and shrub which can be grown [illegible] the open air. The hill side and valley between [illegible] Fifth-avenue and the east drive of the [illegible] is reserved for this purpose. In the [illegible] planting of the Park, it is hoped that every [illegible] tree which will flourish in the climate will be introduced. It is intended to arrange along the [illegible] side, between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Second-streets, a winter drive, about a mile and a half in length, planted somewhat thickly with evergreens, deciduous trees and [illegible] being introduced only so far as necessary to avoid a monotonous and gloomy effect. Open glades of grass will break the uniformity of these plantations of evergreens, as the effect aimed at is not so much that of a drive through a thick forest crowded with tall spindling trees, as through a richly wooded country, in which single trees and copses have had plenty of space for developing their distinctive characteristics to advantage. The last remark applies to the general intention of planting the park, in which American trees of the stateliest character, standing somewhat openly, are designed to predominate wherever the nature of the surface will permit. The [illegible] ruggedness of the site, however, will lead to a more liberal use of evergreens, shrubbery and especially of climbing and trailing plants, than is customary in European parks.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES,
No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific institution of the day.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BOMBAY, Sept., 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health. L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, &c.

One of the leading Graefenberg Medicines is its
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
Which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price, $1 50 per bottle. FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Consumptives, ladies afflicted with severe or chronic uterine, or constitutional maladies, or irregularities, and those wishing care, skill or seclusion at time of confinement can be received as patients in the Institute Buildings.

FOR TERMS, ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Buy your Sewing-Machine from those who sell machines making both the Grover & Baker stitch and the shuttle stitch, that you may test both and select the best. At No. 495 Broadway you can take your choice of either stitch, with the privilege of exchanging for the other.

Elegant English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Mats, Matting, Druggets, Shades, Table and Piano Covers, at a tremendous reduction in prices. Displayed in ten spacious salesrooms. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

HANKS—BULKLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, at Rutgers-st. Church, by Rev. Edwin A. Bulkley, of Groton, Mass., ARTHUR T. HANKS to MARY VIRGINIA, daughter of Erastus Bulkley.

GULICK—JOLLIS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 5, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, JOHN L. GULICK, of Cranberry, N. J., to Miss KATE JOLLIS, daughter of Allen R. Jollis, of this City.

BENNETT—OMBERSON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry F. Smith, RICHARD ELLIS BENNETT, of this City, to SARAH JANE, oldest daughter of William J. Omberson, Esq., of Bloomfield, N. J.

DIED.

CLARK.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 19, BENINGSA A. CLARK.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 4th-av., near 37th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

THORN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, of paralysis, WILLIAM THORN, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family, and those of his sons-in-law, Thomas Garner and Joseph L. Clark, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 74 Clinton-place, New-York, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MEYER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, CHARLES H. MEYER, aged 80 years and 4 months.

All friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 502 7th-av., on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VAN SCHAICK.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, ELIZABETH, wife of Myndert Van Schaick, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church on Washington-square, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

COOPER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, CHARLES WILBUR, son of William H. and Catharine Cooper, aged 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 233 West 21st-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to White Plains on Friday morning for interment.

RUCKEL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, ELISABETH RUCKEL, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her nephews, Samuel and John H. Ruckel, are invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, corner of 5th av. and 35th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

DEVENNY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, GEORGE DEVENNY.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 127 Madison-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, also the members of Mosaic Lodge No. 418, of F. & A. M.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, MATTHEW STEVENS, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Marshall, No. 514 9th-av., on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn, PETER HUGHES, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Portland-av., this day, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

HARTSHORNE.—In Portland, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 20, MARY ANNA M., wife of Robert Hartshorne.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Middletown, on Friday, the 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The steamer *Long Branch* leaves the foot of Robinson-st. at 8½ o'clock for Red Bank, where conveyances will be in readiness to take the friends to the Church, who can return by railroad in the afternoon.

SMITH.—In Richmond, Va., on Friday, Aug. 2, from wounds received at the Battle of Bull Run, on Sunday, July 21, WILLIAM MOIR SMITH, of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and member of Hose Company No. 3, of Brooklyn, son of J. P. and Agnes Smith, aged 22 years.

WOODWARD.—In Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, FLETCHER, eldest son of Arnold Woodward, aged 20 years. Funeral this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock, from No. 280 West 22d-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 447—AUG. 21, 1861.
19, 61, 29, 62, 52, 70, 5, 17, 10, 13, 71, 37, 49.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 448.—AUG. 21, 1861.
19, 31, 25, 56, 18, 57, 36, 12, 43, 63, 11, 59, 70.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SOME COPIES of New-York *Times* of Sunday, July 14. Apply at subscription desk, New-York *Times* Office.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper which we wish to call your special attention. We do so not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly efficient and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race. In our opinion; [illegible] least, will be immortalized by this [illegible].

[illegible]

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

IMPORTANT!

Send all money and packages to soldiers by Harnden's Express, No. 74 Broadway, as they have United States Government permission to forward to the Army at Fortress Monroe, Washington, Sandy Hook, and other points, for half rates. Their Express is the oldest in the United States.

Their Great Eastern and Philadelphia Expresses sent as formerly.

PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PRINCESS CLOTILDE,
DUCHESS D'ABRANTES.

These distinguished visitors have just visited our new Gallery and favored us with the first sitting in the United States, for visiting card and other Photographs. Copies for sale. C. D. FREDRICKS & CO., No. 587 Broadway.

READY THIS DAY,
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
FOR
SEPTEMBER, 1861,
With Contributions by
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, O. W. HOLMES, BAYARD TAYLOR, HARRIET MARTINEAU, THEODORE WINTHROP, T. W. HIGGINSON, RICHARD GRANT WHITE, E. P. WHIPPLE, and others.

CONTENTS:
The Shakespeare Mystery—The Bath—Saccharissa Mellassys—My Odd Adventure with Junius Brutus Booth—My Out-Door Study—A Sermon in a Stone—Agnes of Sorrento—The Aquarium—The Young Repealer—Bread and the Newspaper—"Under the Cloud and Through the Sea"—Journal of a Privateersman—The Advantages of Defeat—Ode to Happiness—Elizabeth Barrett Browning—Reviews and Literary Notices.

TERMS—Twenty-five cents per number; Three Dollars per year, postpaid by the Publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

LETTERS FOR SECEDED STATES
CAN BE FORWARDED BY
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
by observing the following directions:

Inclose each letter in a United States Government Envelope—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will not answer. The Company will forward and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.

The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight; each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.

At points through the States where Adams' Express have no offices, mail the letter under cover to Adams' Express Company, New-York or Louisville, and inclose the amount as above.

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED LETTER.

Elegant Pamphlet, Ready To-morrow. Price 10 Cents.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN,
by
WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, LL. D.,
Special Correspondent of the London *Times*.

, Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail, *postage free*, on receipt of ten cents, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

A NATIONAL SUCCESS!

The sudden sale of a large first edition of the new and beautifully prepared National Work. Price 10 cents per number.

A HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN REBELLION AND WAR FOR THE UNION.

Proves that it entirely fulfills the demand for such a work. It is, as a composition, very attractive, while its subject matter embraces facts and figures of a very important nature. It is the only History of the present struggle, and as such should be in every man's hands. Be sure to examine No. 1, just out. It is, incomparably, the work for the times.

For sale at all news-stores.
FRED'K GERHARD, General Agent.

WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y. Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, by experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogues address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.—For a history, complete and reliable, of nine former conspirations against the Government, see the new Historical Work, THE SOUTHERN REBELLION AND WAR FOR THE UNION, now publishing, and for sale by all news-dealers at ten cents per number.

Personal.

Col. John E. Gowen, of Boston, who went to Sebastopol several years since, to raise the sunken fleet of the Russians, having bestowed great care in preserving and restoring the graves of the English who fell during the siege of that place, a subscription has been raised by British officers and relatives of those who died during the Crimean war, in order that a testimonial might be presented to him, to mark the grateful sense of his generous care. Lord Frederick Paulet and Col. Hudson were the chief movers in the matter. They procured the manufacture of a silver-gilt shield, of the weight of three hundred and fifty ounces. The border is richly chased with equestrian and other figures, subjects taken from the Elgin marbles. The centre bears an appropriate inscription. The plate has been presented to the English Consul at Theodosio, for presentation to Mr. Gowen.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
City of Washingt'n	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Chersonese	New-York	London	Aug. 22
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 24
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Bavaria*, close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WILL MR. LOUIS BONARD PLEASE call at the office of MUNN & CO., *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; City reference given. Call for two days at No. 219 East 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and washing, or general housework; is fully competent for either, as reference will show; is an excellent laundress; no objections to the country; wages low; has three years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 820 Broadway, hall door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman, with a year's reference, a situation in a private family; she understands chamberwork and waiting thoroughly; is kind to children, and is willing and obliging; would do plain sewing; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a respectable family as chambermaid, and has no objection to assist with children or in fine washing; good City reference from her present employer. Can be seen, Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 21 Gramercy Park.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman; also, by a nice girl of 16; best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—A SITuation wanted by a capable young woman as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do sewing and assist in washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can do all kinds of embroidery; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Call at 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice cream, boning and larding, desserts, all kinds of bread and biscuit; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 154 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has lived in first-class families in the City; has unexceptionable reference. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist in the washing and ironing; prefers to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 420 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, has no objection to assist in part of the washing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 138 36th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant German girl, as plain cook or baker; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 181½ Broome-st., candy-store, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women (sisters) one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a chambermaid and waitress or would assist with the washing and ironing; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 219 East 12th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small private family; has good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and can make butter. Call for two days at No. 61 East Houston-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGH cook and laundress, with the best of City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry; washes and irons well; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman in a private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; lived four years in last place; best of reference; a place a few miles in the country preferred. Address M. E., No. 72 Varick-st. Call for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT references, nice, tidy, sober, honest and industrious, wants a situation, in City or country, at moderate wages; is a good cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or general worker. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. N. B.—No office charge.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 147 West 27th-st., between the 7th and 8th-avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO sisters wish situations in the country, one is a first-rate cook, baker of bread and biscuit, pastry, and a splendid washer and ironer, and understands the care of milk and butter; the other is a good chambermaid and waitress, both are willing to do the whole work of a family, and are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, by a smart, clean and industrious girl, a situation in either of the above capacities; can give the very best reference, is not afraid of work, and will go at low wages, has no objection to the country. Can be seen, until suited, at "Wallace's," No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities, will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City references. Call at No. 28 East 11th-st., near 3d-av., can be seen for two days.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—A LAdies' maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also, family sewing of all kinds; can be highly recommended by her present employers. Address E. D., Union-square Post-office.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper in a seminary or institution, by a lady who is fully competent to take the entire charge; she is strictly conscientious, and can give the best of reference. Address, for one week, A. L., Box No. 344 Post-office, Yonkers, Westchester County.

FAMILIES WANTING SERVANTS WILL find the largest Select Institute at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., for German, Scotch, American and Irish help; civil and capable; wages to suit the times; good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended.
Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel, neat young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and the care of children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would prefer the country; seeks a pleasant home with a private family; has recently worked at her trade. reference for character will be given. Address ELLEN, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl to do general housework; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—An American young woman wishes a situation as general housemaid or chambermaid and waitress. Best of reference given as to character, &c. Can be seen at No. 14 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, with three years' reference, wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good baker of bread, and a splendid washer and ironer; can do up shirts in good style; is kind to children, willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITuation wanted by an American widow of middle age, or would do the work of a plain private family. Also, a home for a little girl in a pious family. Call at No. 158 Chatham-st., in the photograph gallery.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A smart, industrious girl, a situation as general servant, is a good, thorough plain cook, experienced in general housework, and a very excellent washer and ironer; is faithful and neat; can be highly recommended, and will hire for very moderate wages, either for the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced person a situation as child's nurse, and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand; has no objection to travel with a family and act as lady's-maid; has waited on the first ladies in this City; best City reference given. Apply at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable middle-aged woman, who has lived in respectable families, as children's nurse or chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing. Apply or address for two days at No. 690 Hudson-st., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable widow woman, as wet nurse; has lost her husband recently, and her baby is five weeks old. She has unexceptionable reference as to character, from parties with whom she has lived during her single life. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL, 15 YEARS OLD, an American, of respectable parentage, who is accustomed to the care of children, wishes a situation in a private family; is intelligent, and understands waiting; would mind a babe, or attend to growing children; will give some first-class reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 346 Bowery, near Great Jones-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable married woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk on her second child, two weeks' old. Can be seen at No. 213 East 12th-st., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has no objections to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable Scotch woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a family; has good reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 89 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a capable young woman, as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or take care of children; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY GIVING UP housekeeping and having an excellent seamstress, would like to get a situation for her for the Winter; no objections to assist in chamberwork. Call on Mrs. BROWN, No. 179 West 34th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A GIRL WANTS A place as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork, or to take care of children; can cut and fit children's clothes; is willing to make herself generally useful; can give the best of City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 317 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—AN industrious, well-recommended young woman wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid, or to do both, or to wash and iron, in the City or country. Call at No. 32 6th-av., between 4th-st. and Amity.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, SUFFICIENTLY educated to impart the elements of her language to young children, and who speaks the English well enough to occupy a place in any American family, desires to find a situation as lady's-maid or nurse and governess. Address Mlle. LAVERRIERE, Box No. No. 174 *Times* office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would make himself useful; no objection to work in a vegetable garden, if required, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. C., Box 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging; and can produce first-rate references. Address A. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, who understands his business; had many years of experience; is a good and careful driver, and good groom. Call or address J. R., No. 12 Washington-square.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, in a private family, by an honest, sober, steady young man; he has long experience in the City and country; is willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended. Address GROOM, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—A RESPECTable Protestant man and his wife desire situations in City or country; the man is a careful hand over horses, a good, steady driver, and willing to be generally useful; is handy in a garden; the wife is an excellent cook and laundress; they can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUation wanted by a Protestant man; understands the care and treatment of horses, and would make himself generally useful for City or country; also, his wife would go as general servant, if wanted; can come well recommended. Address G. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for this week, or can be seen at No. 39 Ogden-st., Newark New-Jersey.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUation wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man, with long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver for city or country; and can take care of a green-house or hot-house, if required; will make himself generally useful; the best of reference produced. Address for three days, J. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man, who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; would be willing to make himself useful in any other way, or keep a small garden in order, if required; will go at wages to correspond with the times. Address W. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A MAN, JUST DISENGAGED, wants a situation as waiter in a private family; can produce satisfactory references from respectable families in the City; no objections to the country or to travel. Can be seen at the grocery store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, or a note addressed to J. M. will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-rate young man, as gardener, who understands the business in all its various branches; has the best of testimonials. Address M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—WANTED, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business, a situation in some first-class fire insurance company. Is thoroughly acquainted with the business of insurance, and capable of filling the place of first clerk or assistant secretary. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 2,510 Post-office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation in some store or other place of business. He is a good penman, willing to make himself useful; has good references for honesty and sobriety. Address J. K., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—TWO OR THREE REspectable men of business habits to solicit subscriptions in city and country; industrious men of pleasing address and correct habits. Apply to R. T. SHANNON, London Printing and Publishing Company, No. 55 Dey-st., up stairs.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store—one acquainted with the cash trade of the West and Hudson River. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT FISHKILL.—Within ten minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, in full view of the river; good stable attached, will be let for one month or longer; rent, $50 per month, possession given immediately. Address Box No. 69 Matteawan Post-office, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 20TH-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, suitable for a small genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—A REspectable family being greatly reduced, and being desirous of trying to do something to relieve their suffering situation, has been taught by one of our most distinguished ladies to make those elegant Toilet-tables, (called Duchess,) would be pleased if the ladies would call at their residence, No. 135 West 10th-st., 4 doors from Hudson-st., and examine them; (they can be made to any order and at prices to suit them,) and if they should be pleased to order one they will be the means of assisting a worthy family.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE HOME, WITH pleasant rooms, may be secured by a family of four adults, in a small family residing up town, between 5th and 6th avs., where there are no other boarders. Persons of religious habits preferred. References given and required. Address S., Box No. 1,540 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LADY RESIDING AT [illegible], Long Island, having a large house and [illegible] grounds, would like to take four boys to board. [illegible] Address S. E., Box No. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED BEDROOM TO let to one or two gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Also, a hall bedroom. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 68 East 27th-st., or address F. F. N., Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or two or three young men, can be accommodated with good board, on reasonable terms, by applying immediately at No. 32 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a large furnished room with board. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN wishes to engage partial board for himself and full board for his wife and three children, aged five to nine years; rooms furnished, in a genteel private family, residing near South Ferry. State location and terms, which must be moderate, to K., Box No. 1,321 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor would be let, with whole or partial board, to gentlemen, or to a small family. Terms moderate. Reference required. Inquire at No. 5 Poplar-st.; within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, or eight of Wall-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND AN ELEGANT suite of unfurnished rooms, (the entire second floor and a parlor on the first,) in a first-class house in 34th-st., can be secured until May, or permanently, by a family of liberal means, wishing a quiet home in a strictly private family. For particulars, address, with real name, HUDSON, Box No. 2,712 Lower Post-Office, New-York.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY pleasant front rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, &c., &c. Terms for two persons, $8 to $14 per week, according to rooms desired.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite and single, with full board or private table, if preferred; to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

GENTLEMEN MAY OBTAIN VERY DEsirable rooms, with or without partial board, at No. 58 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. Hotel; or they would be rented to families without young children.

PERSONS DESIRING PLEASANT AND comfortable accommodations for the Winter, can procure them at No. 70 Irving-place, between 18th and 19th sts. References given and required.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a young gentleman doing business in the City; terms must be moderate. Address A, Box No. 343 Post-office, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY FOR two grown persons and two children; location must be on Staten Island or Hudson River, and within two hours' sail from the City. Address, immediately, W. A. H., Station G, No. 1,269 Broadway. Board not to exceed $4 or $6 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, A FAMILY with children, as boarders, in Stamford; terms moderate; or parents desiring to find a home for three or four children, where they will be well cared for, can do so by addressing S. E. R., care of L. S. Scofield, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON ELEVenth-st., near 5th-av.; one on 12th, 16th, 18th, 22d, 23d, 27th, 28th, 32d, 33d, 38th, 42d, 46th. St. Mark's-place and Clinton-place, and others in complete order, at rents to suit the times. Apply to PEET & THOMAS, No. 820 Broadway.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE IN EXcellent order, with gas and water conveniences, in a pleasant and convenient locality, at the rent of $325 per annum. Apply on the premises, No. 22 West 54th-st., or No. 64 Wall-st., basement.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STORE IN house No. 866 Broadway. It is a tip top location for any kind of light business, and will be let for such if required. Apply at the above number

TO LET.—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, with extra modern improvements, including hot water, heater for warming and ventilating, at greatly reduced rent; furniture for sale, if wanted. Inquire at No. 71 2d-place, Brooklyn.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 2, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 51 LISpenard-st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE CORNER OF 12TH-ST. AND 2d-av., furnished or unfurnished, with all modern improvements. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 4 [illegible]-av.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 102 EAST EIGHTEENTH st. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 190 and 192 East 18th-st. Possession immediately.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.
No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.
No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856
No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov 18, 1856.
The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

$100 REWARD.—CAUTION TO PAWNBROKers. Lost, during the excitement at the fire at No. 405 4th-st., on Monday morning, the 19th inst., a blue enameled diamond cluster Ring, a little off color. The above reward will be paid by leaving the ring with Capt. TURNBULL, Seventeenth Precinct Police-Station, corner of 1st-av. and 5th-st.

$25 REWARD—WHO RECOVERS THE BODY of Charles Loux, who was drowned on Monday, the 19th: he wore a black coat, plaid pants, plaid vest and blue shirt. He is 16 years old, and resides at No. 198 West 30th-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
COUNTRY MERCHANTS BEWARE!
Buy LEADBEATER'S renowned Liquid Stove Polish, which makes no dirt, dust or smell, and with half the labor stands three times the heat of any other. Thousands are now using it to their great delight. F. C. LEADBEATER, Sole Manufacturer, No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

METALS.—A. A. THOMSON & CO., NO. 215 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, offer for sale TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET IRON, BELGIAN, RUSSIAN, ENGLISH and AMERICAN GALVANIZED DO., SHEET ZINC, SPELTER, &c

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

TO SKIRT AND LOOP TAPE MANUFACTURERS.—Four twenty-two shuttle power looms, twenty-four braiders and shafting, one large cotton winder and doubler, two pairs steel wire rolls, two tons of steel wire, and sundry tools and presses for manufacturing skirts. The above having been slightly damaged, will be sold at very low rates for cash. To be seen at skirt factory, South 7th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.
Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.
Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING. Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal at the Institute, No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. DON BERNARD, nee de Rochefernoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers' Institute, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School will reopen Monday, Sept. 16, at No. 147 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st., New-York. There is a Primary Department.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal,
JOHN ROSENBERG.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 253 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 19 at the corner of 5th-av. and 20th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 24th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUNTER WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 16th of September, at No. 78 First-place, Brooklyn.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 30. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 15 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. [illegible] E. A. FAIRCHILD

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A THOROUGHLY-EDUCATED, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a re-appointment as [illegible] in the following branches, viz. higher English, French, which she speaks and writes, Spanish, and some of the ornamentals; or would assume the duties of governess to small children: the very highest references, &c., can be offered, compensation of no importance; parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly requested not to respond. Address, for three days, R. G., No. 388 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reengagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 835 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Trustees of Schools and others, throughout the country, should state what teachers are wanted; parents, the kind of school desired for their children; and teachers wishing situations should send particulars of qualifications. Teachers and educational correspondents wanted for the Institute in all sections. Inclose stamps for circulars. RICE & ANDREWS

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by a College graduate of much experience, who is fully competent to teach the higher English branches, with Latin and Greek. Good testimonials furnished. Address A. M., Box No. 73 Post-office, Easthampton, Mass.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in tuition, is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French and music. Salary not an object. Address GOVERNESS, No. 305 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A school or family, (a location in or near Brooklyn or New-York preferred,) by a lady competent to teach music on piano-forte, English, French and easy Latin. Address M. B. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF A European College, and experienced teacher of the German, French and English languages, drawing and music, wishes to meet with a reappointment, or would not object to a situation as companion or housekeeper. Address LANGUAGE, Box No. 3,178 Post-office, New-York, for four days.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 169 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st.; and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

DANCING.

MR. C. H. RIVERS'
NEW DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., on Court-st., Brooklyn,
Will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 10.
Send for a circular.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $16, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms. No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

MUSIC.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ORGANIST in City or country, by a young lady just returned from Louisiana, fully competent to take charge of a choir if desired. Also, a place as teacher of piano, guitar and vocal music. Address A. L. C., at H. B. Dodsworth's music-store, No. 6 Astor-place.

A LADY, UNDERSTANDING MUSIC PERfectly, desires a few pupils to instruct on the piano at their own residences. Terms very low. Address C. ETLON, Nyack, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED AT A LOW rent, by a small family without children; location preferred west of Broadway, between 8th and 30th sts. The rent will be promptly paid when due. References exchanged. Address W. JAMES, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, stating location and rent.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a neatly furnished house in good repair, between Lexington and 6th-avs., and below 30th-st. Rent not to exceed $1,200. Address Box No. 2,939 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN MOTT-HAVEN, Morrisania, or Tremont, a small cottage-house and lot whereon most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Address H., Box No. 2,392 General Post-office, stating location, price and terms.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—A thoroughly well built house on 5th or Madison avs., between 23d and 42d sts.; must be on a full-sized lot, and not an English basement. For a suitable house a reasonable cash price will be paid. Address Box 544 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BY a responsible party, furnished or unfurnished, in a good location, must have all the modern improvements, and the rent low. Apply to PEET & THOMAS, No. 820 Broadway.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In the suburbs of Brooklyn or in the country. Apply to or address (with terms and other particulars) AIMS & HANNAH, No. 7 South-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers, job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

BARGAINS.—FALL BONNETS NOW READY. Traveling bonnets, new styles. Ribbons and flowers at retail and wholesale. Mourning bonnets, straw bonnets, at $1 50, Fall style. L. BINNS, Millinery, largest in the world, No. 581 Broadway, up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Aug. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *Courier and Enquirer, News, Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues can be had on the morning of sale.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-street, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, oil cloths, mattresses, feather beds, wardrobes, kitchen furniture, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
TO-MORROW, AT 1 O'CLOCK, AT STORE No. 141 Broadway, several fine carriages, rockaways, top-wagons, road wagons, &c. For account of whom it may concern.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.
TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have [illegible] thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the [illegible] of the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.
Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S (of Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; Parisian hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, [illegible] Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 64 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 [illegible], New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 29 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the most *aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.
The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.
This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.
MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*
Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE R. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 38 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence. Impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. Is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FULL WIDTH, THREE-STORY freestone house, high stoop, and very centrally located between Union-square and Irving-place. The neighborhood is one of the best in the City. The house is in perfect order, and will be sold on favorable terms, if it can be disposed of immediately. Address S. S., Box No. 231 Post-office

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND lot on Carlton-av., near three railroads, and six lots on Columbia-st., Brooklyn. Will exchange for a small farm near New-York, with fair buildings, worth say $6,000 to $7,000 clear. Some cash if required to make a fair trade. Address CARLTON-AVENUE, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR RENT—A BEAUTIful country residence at Rye, furnished or unfurnished, with 30 acres, chiefly in meadow, besides orchards and gardens, richly stocked with choice fruits, &c.; one hour from City by rail. Address Box No. 33 Rye Post-office, N. Y.

FARMS.

WANTED—A FARM FROM 20 TO 30 ACRES OF good land, in a healthy location, not over three hours distant from New-York, with ordinary houses and fruit, well stocked, with farming utensils. Price not over $3,000, one half cash, balance on mortgage. Address T. E. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, for one week, giving a true statement of all particulars.

FARM WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM ON the New-Haven, Hudson or Harlem Railroad, in exchange for a very desirable property in Tarrytown, that will always and readily command a high rent. Address FARMER, Tarrytown, or inquire of JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861: with the enlargement of dining parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York. [illegible] Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities [illegible]. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA. —The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of [illegible] for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., [illegible] at current rates, [illegible] ALSOP & CO. [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] San Francisco [illegible].

[illegible] BANK. NO. [illegible] CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET. Open daily from [illegible] P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 [illegible] and Five per cent. on larger amounts. [illegible] during the last 19½ [illegible]. [illegible] HAWKWOUT, President.

[illegible] BELMONT & CO., [illegible] New-York, [illegible] available in all parts of [illegible] of Paris, London, [illegible] and their correspondents.

[illegible] NOTES. [illegible] payment of duties or for investment, [illegible] KETCHUM, SON & CO. No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., [illegible] COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. [illegible], for increasing the supply of Croton water, [illegible] the necessary works for accumulating and [illegible] the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the [illegible] whose proposals are accepted will be required to [illegible] with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days [illegible] of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, [illegible] the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the [illegible] for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

The proposals should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

[illegible] OF TRUSTEES OF CERTIFICATE AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 68 WALL-ST., New-York, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement bearing date 12th December, 1858, creating this [illegible] an assessment has been called by the Trustees of [illegible] Cent. on the amount of certificates issued [illegible] assessment is payable at this Office on or before the [illegible] of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this [illegible] have been sent to all holders whose address is known [illegible] application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby informed that the [illegible] to be given in exchange for the first six coupons [illegible] of said bonds, pursuant to the vote of the bondholders at their meeting, July 13, are now ready, and they [illegible] requested to present said coupons for exchange, without delay, at the agency of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. W. B. OGDEN, President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Raccoon Mountain Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., in this City, on the first Monday in September next, at 12 o'clock. Aug. 19, 1861. Z. PLATT, Secretary.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway. Cash Capital, $500,000. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTY per Cent., for which scrip will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on the 1st of October next. Also, a semi-annual cash dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent., payable on demand. GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the [illegible] Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer. Oswego, Aug. 19, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New-York, Aug. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of [illegible] earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY [illegible] inst. The transfer book will be closed on the [illegible] inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—New-York, [illegible] 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable [illegible] inst. Transfer books closed from 15th [illegible] date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 61 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of [illegible] per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES S. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AGRICULTURAL.

[illegible]—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, [illegible] COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

PROPOSALS [illegible]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, [illegible]

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant at any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist-up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $8,000 by parties already established in the business, or satisfactory arrangements would be made with a responsible party as agent, for the manufacture of Decarbonized steel for pistol and rifle barrels. Address for three days A. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER.—Wanted, in a legitimate brokerage business fully established and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year, even in these times; location and association unexceptional. BIGGS & ROSSETER, No. 12 Nassau-st.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—AT A GREAT BARgain, fitted up with all the latest improvements, equal to any in the country; turns out 100 barrels a week. For particulars apply to PEED & COLE, No. 342 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or will trade for property.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **BUTTER AND CHEESE,** STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

CHEAPEST FLOUR STORE.—GOOD EXTRA family flour, $5; choice double-extra white flour, from new wheat, $6 to $6 50. Delivered free in New-York or Brooklyn. W. B. GILLETTE, No. 204 Front-st., near Fulton ferry.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

BURNING FLUID 50C. PER GALLON..............TO THE TRADE. ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c. J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer, NO. [illegible] GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible] NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original. D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DEFOREST MANICE against SALLY L. HARRIS, wife of Francis L. Harris, formerly Sally L. Kane, administratrix of, &c., of Cornelius V. S. Kane, deceased, Francis L. Harris, Mary E. Gould, wife of Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Jr., Sarah D. Gould and Isaac A. Storm.—Summons—for relief. To the defendants above named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of July, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, July 17, 1861. ASHLEY & MANICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York. jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—JOHN A. FOUNTAIN, plaintiff, against CHARLES SWAN and Mary his wife, Jesse Johnson, Denais Keeley, Elwood Taylor and Lucy Ross, defendants.—Summons for relief, com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 21, 1861. GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney. The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1861. GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney. jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO.—CORNELIA M. HARTSHORN against ANDIE S. HARTSHORN, Summons for Relief. To Andie S. Hartshorn, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Cornelia M. Hartshorn, Plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Chenango, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his Law Office at Norwich, Chenango County N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Norwich, N. Y., July 11, 1861. D. L. FOLLETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Norwich, N. Y. jy18-law6wTh *

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis, and State of New-York. Notice first published June 20, 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of the County of Lewis, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., on the 2d day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent. je20-law10wTh.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861. EDWARD E. MITCHELL, WM. M. MURRAY, GEORGE G. BYRON, Executors. au22-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator. my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 430 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861. ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor. ap25-law6mTh*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 300 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe—A pair of bay carriage horses, 15¼ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 378 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ALCOHOL column and goose, in perfect order for running. Address, with description and lowest cash price, E. G. R., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........[illegible]

Second Cabin Passage..........[illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........[illegible]

Second Cabin Passage..........[illegible]

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. [illegible]
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. [illegible]
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. [illegible]
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York; TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14. The United States Mail STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway. The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NON-arrival of the ETNA, the EDINBURGH will be dispatched in her place, and leave at the usual hour, 24th [illegible], and the regular weekly departures of this Company's steamers will continue as [illegible]. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA [illegible] NASSAU, N. P.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY..........Sept. 2[illegible]
On MONDAY..........Oct. 14
On MONDAY..........Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LONDON, DIRECT.—THE SPLENDID British A 1 steamship KHERSONESE, 2,000 tons, G. HOUGH, Commander, will be dispatched on the 24th inst. She has room for a limited number of first-class and a few second cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $70 and $50 respectively. Apply on board at Pier No. 36 North River, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 1½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 60 cents.

SHREWSBURY,—AUGUST.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 4:10 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Landing at West 18th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON. THE NAUSHON leaves West 18th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼. Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½. Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾. Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISSOLVED ALL CON-nection and withdrawn from the Manhattan Express Company, Westcott, Dodd & Co. New-York, Aug. 16, 1861. ROBT. F. WESTCOTT.

[illegible] MUSEUM.

[illegible] LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS. LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS. LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS. LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS. RIVER HORSE, RIVER HORSE, RIVER HORSE, RIVER HORSE, RIVER HORSE, RIVER HORSE, FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT, FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT, GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES, GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES, GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES, AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM, AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM, is universally acknowledged to be the greatest [illegible] in America. Every intelligent person knows [illegible] is the first one ever seen in this country, and [illegible] by special permission of the GRAND VICEROY OF EGYPT that this was obtained, the penalty being death for any [illegible] his dominions [illegible] as if frolicking in his native [illegible] is accompanied by SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER, who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that [illegible] tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquaria, A LIVING SHARK, beside a great variety of other living Fish, [illegible] WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, [illegible] STER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. The Lecture-room Entertainments [illegible] PETITE DRAMA, BURLETTA and FARCE, By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent. Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST, Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT, The Talented Young Violinist, &c. &c. Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has pleasure in announcing the [illegible] success of the great and original American Comedian,

MR. J. S. CLARKE,

who has revived the reign of comedy, and achieved the greatest triumph won for many seasons on the New-York stage. He will repeat THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) 22d, his great comic rôle of TOODLES, and also appear in a new character, TIMOTHY BROWN, in my Neighbor's Wife. After which the delightful Comedietta of THE FIRST NIGHT, in which Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mr. D. L. Baker, Marlowe, &c., will appear.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. J. S. CLARKE has the honor of announcing that he takes a benefit at this theatre, on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, when will be presented Buckstone's charming comedy of LEAP YEAR. With THE TOODLES. Box book now open.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st. OLDEST And BEST ORGANIZED BAND in the City. CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NEW ACTS. Engagement of the TIMBUCTOO MELODISTS, CHARLEY FOX, MASTER LEON, and GEORGE CHRISTY. Admittance 25 cents.

MINDS AGITATED BY THE VICISSITUDES of war will be tranquilized in the course of a few weeks, when the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, comprising UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANATOMY AND WORKS OF ART, will be opened to the public. Due notice will be given immediately the above invaluable collection is ready for inspection.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD. For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861. 11 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. station. For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Plains, and all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J. RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer [illegible] leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, [illegible] Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. [illegible], N. J., connecting there with trains [illegible], Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, [illegible] Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and [illegible]. [illegible] morning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and [illegible], and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave [illegible] wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at [illegible] P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth [illegible] the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. [illegible] Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamer [illegible] SHORE. Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot of Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and [illegible] and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 6:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861, the 3:15 P. M. train out of New-York, for Boston, will be changed, and leave at 3 P. M. JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent. New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY. SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS. Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 78 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, N. J. AND TILTON'S GROVE. The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch, at..........4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at..........5.35 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 28 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return..........$1
To Tilton's Grove and return..........[illegible]
To Port Monmouth and return..........[illegible]

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Corcoran, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. On the Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st.	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF [illegible]

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS [illegible] CITY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] City will hold the fiftieth and last [illegible] year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in this City [illegible] this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room [illegible] of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting [illegible] licenses.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the [illegible] Chambers-st. and 16 Centre-st. [illegible]

WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

REPORT OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HOW THE MONEY WAS EXPENDED.

Seven Hundred and Fifty-eight Thousand Dollars for Equipments, &c., and Two Hundred and Thirty Thousand for Relief.

The Union Defence Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and the adoption of the following report was the result:

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1861.

At a meeting held this day, the following report was received, adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the Common Council:

The Executive Committee, referring to their previous reports to the Union Defence Committee, under date respectively of the 20th May and 29th June, now submit a detailed report of expenditures in connection with the fund created by the City Government from the proceeds of a loan of one million of dollars.

[illegible]—Abstract of expenditures for aid to regiments, purchase of arms, &c.

[illegible]—Detailed account of expenditures in aid of regiments of volunteers made from the City fund—[illegible] 1, 2, 3.

[illegible]—Detailed account of expenditures in aid of regiments of State Militia, made from the City fund, [illegible] account of arms and ammunition.

[illegible]—Statement of the appropriations made to [illegible] fur relief of families of soldiers.

These statements comprise all the drafts made on [the City] fund up to the 31st July, amounting in the [aggregate] to the following:

[To] twenty-six regiments of volunteers	$353,434 63
[To] ten regiments of militia	157,336 97
[To] incomplete organizations	20,947 77
[Purchase] of arms, ammunition, baggage-wagons and ambulances	226,589 27
[Total]	$758,298 64
[Appropriated] to relief of families	230,000 00
Total amount of drafts	$988,298 64

Leaving a balance in the hands of the Comptroller, on the 31st of July, of $11,701 36

The thirty-six regiments above referred to, do not include the Seventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments of Militia, all of which were aided to a moderate extent from the private fund of the citizens of New-York.

A detailed statement of expenditures from the citizens' fund is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to the Union Defence Committee whenever an order to that effect shall be made. The results in regard to this fund vary constantly, and the items of expenditure, when embraced in a detailed report, will increase somewhat the amounts appropriated to several of the regiments which first occupied the attention of the Committee.

The total number of regiments and incomplete organizations assisted by the Committee is as follows:

New-York State Militia Regiments	14
New-York State Volunteer Regiments	18
New-York City Volunteer Regiments	8—40
Incomplete Organizations	10
Total	50

Of this number, forty regiments of militia and volunteers have been received into the service of the United States, and many of them have shared in the labors and perils of the recent campaigns in Virginia and elsewhere.

It is, perhaps, not too much to say in reference to these troops, that most of them have acquitted themselves in the preparatory duties of the camp and upon the field of battle, in a manner creditable to the City, the State and themselves.

It is the purpose of the Executive Committee, at a fitting time, to submit a more full detail of the character, conduct and services of the several regiments which entered the Army of the United States under the auspices of this Committee, together with statements of their respective losses in battle, whether by death, wounds or capture, their condition and location in the service.

The Committee cannot realize that every duty has been performed, by simply placing citizen soldiers in the field for active service during war; they feel that a responsibility rests upon the City and State to keep watch over the welfare of those who have volunteered for the public defence, and to extend to them all needful care and protection.

Soon after the commencement of their duties the Committee saw the pressing necessity of securing an adequate supply of arms and munitions of war, then becoming very scarce and constantly rising in value, which would certainly be required for the outfit of the local organizations, and might become a resource for the Government in any sudden emergency.

That this course was wise and judicious the Committee have received abundant evidence in the progress of their labors. Arms have been issued from time to time to various regiments for purposes of drill and guard, and in several instances regiments have borne them temporarily to the seat of war, whence in most cases they have been returned to the storehouse of the Committee, and a portion of them have since been disposed of to the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army.

In connection with this subject it may be remarked that the occasions have not been unfrequent when the Committee have had the gratification of furnishing to the Government articles of indispensable necessity to the public service. One of their earliest acts was to charter a steamer, by the aid of which ammunition and provisions were supplied to the garrison at Fortress Monroe and to the Army at Annapolis, Md., at a most critical emergency, when communication with the Capital was interrupted. The steamer *Quaker City* was also chartered temporarily for service between this City and Southern ports occupied by Union forces. This vessel was fully armed and supplied with provisions by the Committee, and during the continuance of the charter performed efficient and valuable service. Under a new engagement made with the Government, she is now one of the blockading force on the Southern coast.

In aiding regiments to take the field effectively the Committee have supplied cannon, with ammunition, in cases where it seemed proper for them to do so. They refer to the following instances:

To the Seventh Regiment, Militia, Col. LEFFERTS, four field-cannon, two of which, on the return of the Seventh, were transferred to the Ninth, Militia, Col. STILES, now in the column of Gen. BANKS.

To the Fifth Regiment, Volunteers, Col. DURYEE, four field-cannon, now at Baltimore, Md.

To the Second Regiment, Militia, Col. TOMPKINS, two field-cannon, now in Virginia.

To the Mozart Regiment, Volunteers, Col. RILEY, two field-cannon, now in Washington.

In each of the above cases, a full supply of ammunition, including shot and shell, was issued.

Ammunition has also been furnished in several instances to regiments from other States in transit towards the seat of war. In a few instances separate companies have been aided with arms and equipments, but the rule to confine assistance to regiments has rarely been departed from.

One source of expenditure has been fully justified, and more than repaid, in the benefits conferred on sick and wounded soldiers. The first ambulances which reached the seat of war were provided by the Union Defence Committee, and their use has been freely granted, from time to time, to numerous regiments from other States, which were unprovided with this essential aid to an Army in the field.

These facts are alluded to simply to show that the duties assumed by the Committee have covered a wide range, and have not been ineffectual in carrying out the wishes of the citizens of New-York expressed in the resolutions creating the Committee, viz.: "To aid the movements of the Government as the public interests may require."

Accounts are still open with the Government in several of its departments, and when the advances made in the purchase of arms, munitions of war, wagons, &c., are reimbursed, the result will be fully stated in a subsequent report.

The Committee cannot close this report without an expression of their high gratification at the spirited conduct and gallant bearing shown by one of their number at the recent conflict in Virginia. Having declined the commission of Major-General tendered to him by the Executive of this State, which did not confer an active command in the field, Mr. WADSWORTH volunteered his services on the Staff of the commanding General immediately before the battle. The bravery and efficiency of Major WADSWORTH have been warmly commended and gracefully recognized by the Government in the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Respectfully submitted, by order of Executive Committee.

S. DRAPER, Chairman.
P. M. WETMORE, Secretary.

The following were the principal sums expended for clothing, equipments, outfit and rations:

To Second Regiment, Col. Tompkins	$25,246 96
To Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwarzwaelder	9,575 19
To Sixth Regiment, Col. Pinckney	2,950 00
To Eighth Regiment, Col. Lyons	14,200 63
To Ninth Regiment, Col. Stiles	33,791 49
To Twelfth Regiment, Col. Butterfield	14,383 83
To Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Le Gal	4,341 44
To Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Corcoran	25,518 83
To Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Martin	10,417 00
To Seventy-ninth Regiment, Col. Cameron	16,911 60
Total	$157,336 97
Expended for N. Y. Militia Regiments	$157,336 97
Expended for Volunteer Regiments	352,424 63
For uncompleted organizations and sundries	21,947 77
For arms and ammunition	226,539 27
Grand total	$758,289 64

EXPENDITURES FOR CLOTHING, EQUIPMENTS AND OUTFIT FOR THE NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS:

1st Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Allen	$4,500 00
4th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Taylor	3,987 16
5th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Duryee	19,063 41
6th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Wilson	180 88
7th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Bendix	6,258 00
8th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Blenker	22,169 69
9th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Hawkins	7,8[illegible] 00
10th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. McChesney	11,[illegible] 04
11th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Farnham	11,723 00
15th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Murphy	4,494 07
17th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Lansing	2,851 58
20th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Weber	6,686 00
[illegible] Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Kerrigan	2,782 [illegible]
[illegible] Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Pratt	[illegible]
[illegible] Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Matheson	[illegible]
[illegible] Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Innes	4,[illegible]
37th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. McCunn	500 00
[illegible] Regt. N. Y. Vols., Col. Ward	5,553 15
Garibaldi, N. Y. Vols., Col. D'Utassy	47,317 56
DeKalb, N. Y. Vols., Col. Von Gilsa	43,891 50
Mozart, N. Y. Vols., Col. Riely	67,099 83
Tammany, N. Y. Vols., Col. Kennedy	47,156 65
Anderson Zouaves, Col. Riker	1,330 00
Excelsior, Col. ——	10,242 50
New-York Legion, Col. Curtis	2,580 00
Naval Brigade, Col. Whittemore	1,000 00
Total	$352,424 63

EXPENDITURES FOR INCOMPLETE REGIMENTS.

11th Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. Maidhoff	$4,000 00
Empire City, Col. Sheehan	4,000 00
British Volunteers, Col. Sanders	1,500 00
German Artillery, Col. Lichtenstein	2,719 52
1st Cavalry Regiment, Col. ——	1,000 00
2d Artillery Brigade, Col. ——	350 00
Polish Legion, Col. Allen	1,578 00
2d German Rifles, Col. Metternich	1,000 00
Constitution Guard, Col. ——	1,000 00
New-York Own Regiment, Col. Ming	500 00
Imperial Zouaves, Col. Merritt	100 00
7th Regt., (Reserve Corps,) Col. Stevens	1,000 00
Waterproof Blankets for above	3,200 00
Total	$21,947 77
Arms and Ammunition	$226,589 27
Total Amount of Drafts	968,298 64
Leaving a Balance in the hands of the Comptroller on the 31st of July of	11,701 36

THE MUTINY IN THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

CAUSES OF COMPLAINT, ETC.

We learn from a reliable source the following particulars of the troubles in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, which we lay before our readers. The causes of the mutiny in the Seventy-ninth Regiment are given as follows: After the battle of Bull Run the disorganization of the regiment was complete. Owing to a number of officers resigning, and others being wounded or taken prisoners, the men had no one to command them. Major MCCLELLAND, owing to the death of Col. CAMERON, and Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT being confined to bed by his bruises, was in command of the regiment; and the men state, that owing to the neglect of the Commissariat, they did not have a sufficiency of food, and were actually starving. Finally, the Lieutenant-Colonel was obliged to rise from a sick-bed, and attend in person to the subsistence of the men. One of the reasons for discontent was on account of the regiment being dissatisfied with their treatment in SHERMAN'S Brigade.

By the strenuous exertions of the Lieutenant-Colonel, they were transferred from that position, and brought to the City of Washington, and encamped in a beautiful location in the suburbs.

On account of the great loss in officers from the causes above mentioned, it was deemed essential to place at the head of the regiment a leader of military experience; and Col. STEVENS, a graduate of West Point, and former Governor of Oregon, who had seen much service, and was admitted on all hands to be an excellent selection, was temporarily appointed to the position. This also was due to the exertions of the Lieutenant-Colonel, and was done simply and solely for the purpose of bringing the regiment as soon as possible to the high state of discipline which should properly distinguish it. But a portion of the officers made objection to the recognition of Col. STEVENS, on the ground that the regiment was a part of the New-York State Militia, and that no officer could be appointed by the President or any one else. The Colonel must, they said, be duly elected by the Board of Officers. This feeling was communicated to the men, and influenced them to such a degree that many of them paid no respect to Col. STEVENS in his military capacity. The men being now clamorous to return to New-York to complete their reorganization, the Lieutenant-Colonel once more used all exertions to secure them this favor, to which they seemed in some degree entitled, as they had lost more than one-fourth of the rank and file, besides their almost destitution of officers. He succeeded; the requisite permit was obtained, and so sensible was the Secretary of War of the deserts of the regiment, that he got out of bed at night to write it, and accompanied it with a high, and at that time well-deserved compliment to the men. There was now no trouble of any consequence in the regiment; but before the day arrived on which they were to start, an election for Colonel was ordered, which, by law, requires a certain number of days' notice; this made the election take place on a day after the one fixed for departure. A good deal of discontent was the consequence, which was not lessened when it was learned that the election, from some cause, must be postponed.

Meantime, the Secretary of War, for reasons which had been urged by others, who apprehended that the fulfillment of the order to return would be an example detrimental to the service, countermanded the order.

This, succeeded by an order to strike tents and join the Sickles Brigade, occasioned the greatest dissatisfaction, but the commanding officer had no choice but to obey his orders. When the men were directed to strike their tents, they openly refused. The result is known to the public.

There were two principal causes which tended throughout to render the men restless and disobedient. One was, the surreptitious introduction of liquor in some manner among them; the other was the fact that they saw so many of their officers resigning at pleasure and going to New-York, which they themselves were unable to do. Once more the Lieutenant-Colonel succeeded, by application to the Secretary of War, in preventing the regiment from being placed in the Sickles Brigade, and is now endeavoring to obtain for the misled mutineers the clemency of the authorities. Great praise is due to those officers who have stood by the regiment, and kept their positions under all circumstances, true to their flag, their country and their duty.

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1861.

From the numerous letters which have been referred to this office, complaining of the *want of food*, and the *bad quality* of that furnished by the Commissariat to the volunteers, I am led to believe that a brief statement of the truth may give satisfaction to the public mind.

Before the action of the last Congress, the ration (used by the Army for many years) furnished to the volunteers was as follows:

¾ pound of pork or bacon, or 1¼ pound of fresh or salt beef; 18 ounces of bread or flour, or 12 ounces of pilot bread, or 1¼ pound of corn meal.

To 100 *Rations*—8 quarts of beans or peas, or 10 pounds of rice, or 140 ounces of dessicated potatoes, or 88 ounces of dessicated mixed vegetables; 10 pounds of coffee, 15 pounds of sugar; 4 quarts of vinegar; 1¼ pound of adamantine candles, 4 pounds of soap and 2 quarts of salt.

This ration has been found, by long experience in the regular Army, to be ample.

Congress, by an act of the last session, increased this ration, until it is now as follows:

¾ pound of pork or bacon, or 1¼ pound of fresh or salt beef, 22 ounces of bread or flour, or 1 pound of pilot bread.

To 100 *Rations*—8 quarts of beans, 10 pounds of rice or hominy, and 1 pound of potatoes, three times a week, or a substitute therefor; 10 pounds of coffee, 15 pounds of sugar, 4 quarts of vinegar, 1¼ pounds of adamantine candles, 4 pounds of soap, and 2 quarts of salt.

Extra issues of molasses are occasionally made.

This ration, if cared for, and properly cooked, is *more than can be eaten*; and this ration *the Government is ready to furnish*.

The method of procuring it for the regiments is simple: Each Captain of a company makes to his Colonel a return, stating the number of men in his company and the number of days drawn for, signed by him. These company returns are consolidated by the regimental Quartermaster, and signed by the Colonel. This return is an order on the dépôt or Brigade Commissary for that quantity of stores; and it is the duty of the regimental Quartermaster to see that he receives the full amount, and that it is all of good quality.

When the stores reach the regiment, it is the duty of each Captain to see that his company receive their due, as drawn for by him on his return, and that the quality is good.

If the regimental Quartermaster and Captains attend to their duty, the men *must* receive their full allowance as set forth in the ration above; and not an article but of good quality.

The Government has on hand ample supplies of the very best quality, and is desirous of doing full justice to the volunteers. If the volunteers do not receive it, the fault is that of their own officers.

J. P. TAYLOR, A. C. G. Sub.

HON. ANDREW JOHNSON DECLINES A PUBLIC RECEPTION IN NEW-YORK.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1861.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, U. S. Senator:

RESPECTED SIR: The Common Council of the City of New-York, witnessing, as it does, with profound admiration, the noble stand taken by you in defence of all that is considered by us worth preserving of our nationality,—overcome with sentiments and feelings of emotion in view of the threatened sunderance of the ties of fellowship and fraternity with which the authorities of this City have always regarded as forever binding, the links that connected the great State of Tennessee with the destinies of our once happy, prosperous and united Confederacy—anxious in some manner to exhibit their appreciation of the disinterested patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion which has characterized the public acts of a number of the most prominent citizens of your great State, in their attempt to stem the torrent of secession, now sweeping over your Commonwealth—foremost among whom is classed as most "faithful among the faithless," and who, they are satisfied, will continue to be "faithful unto the death" of secession, is yourself—[illegible] gallant efforts to rescue the State of Tennessee from *threatened secession*, which, in our judgment, and the judgment of every devotee of the Union, is equivalent to *threatened destruction:*

By Alderman FROMENT:

Whereas, Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, has at all times, and on all occasions, both in and out of Congress, been the uncompromising friend of the Union, and by his patriotic course in ably and eloquently advocating the rights of the people of all sections of our common country, and boldly asserting the necessity of maintaining and defending the integrity of our Government, has endeared himself to every Union-loving citizen throughout the land; and

Whereas, Many distinguished Southerners who have heretofore been considered true and loyal men, have recently taken sides with the enemy of our country, or assumed a neutral or doubtful position; and

Whereas, The people of the City of New-York delight to honor those who, like ANDREW JOHNSON, faithful among the faithless, voluntarily sacrifice their own interests in exhibiting their devotion to their country, the Constitution and the laws; therefore

Resolved, (If the Board of Councilmen concur,) That Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, be, and is hereby invited to visit and accept the hospitalities of the City of New-York, and that the use of the Governor's Room be tendered to him for the purpose of receiving the calls of his friends and countrymen.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolution be sent to Gov. JOHNSON, and that a Select Committee of three from each Board be appointed to carry out the objects of the resolution.

Be kind enough, Sir, to accept the expression contained in the foregoing preamble and resolutions, and permit me, as Chairman of the Special Committee, and on their behalf, to assure you that they but faintly portray the universal sentiment of admiration and affection entertained for you and your noble and gallant compeers by the entire community, of which the Common Council of the City of New-York are the representatives.

With sentiments of profound regard and esteem, believe me, Sir, your obedient servant,

ANDRE FROMENT, Chairman Committee.

MR. JOHNSON'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

Andre Froment, Esq., Chairman Special Committee, New-York City:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 24th June and 8th ult.

I hope you will pardon the delay in acknowledging the kindness so unexpectedly bestowed in the invitation from the Common Council of New-York to accept the hospitalities of that City. It has arisen solely from the great pressure of business, and the uncertainty of my future movements, in consequence of the alarming state of affairs in that section of the country to which I belong.

It has been my desire to accept this invitation. It comes from New-York City; it comes from a people whom I have ever regarded as generous, warm-hearted and loyal.

I therefore regret to say that I am at last compelled to decline the honor of a public reception, as tendered by your Committee.

The circumstances at present surrounding me are such as to render it impossible for me to make any positive arrangement, or designate any time at which I could visit your City.

I return my sincere thanks to you, and, through you, to those whom you represent, for this manifestation of regard, and approval of the course I have pursued in connection with the present state of affairs.

Upon my advent into public life, I took my stand in favor of free government based upon an enlightened public judgment. From 1838 down to the present time I have uniformly advocated the Union of the States, the supremacy of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws made in pursuance thereof.

To their maintenance the best efforts of my life have been devoted, and for their continuance and preservation, if necessary, life itself will be sacrificed.

All true patriots and lovers of our race should be willing to come forward and perish in this last struggle for the perpetuation of a Government based upon the virtue, integrity and capacity of man for self-government. These were the principles that carried us through the Revolution, and upon which WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and a long list of patriotic worthies, established our present unparalleled form of Government. Accept assurances of esteem, and believe me, yours truly,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Col. SCOTT, nephew of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has, in compliance with the general order promulgated on Friday last, assumed command of the "Military Department of New-York City," which has been established for the convenience of officers having important Army business to transact. His office is in Eleventh-street, the late head-quarters of the regular Army.

The Provost Marshal of St. Louis, Major MCKINSTRY, is a New-York man. He was recently attached to the Quartermaster's Department. Major MCKINSTRY has been 23 years an officer, having entered the Army as a Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry in July, 1838. He is a graduate of West Point, and has the reputation of possessing rare administrative abilities.

The new steam corvette *Pensacola* was reported ready for sea on Tuesday. She is at the Washington Navy-yard, and is taking on board to-day her officers and crew. The *Pensacola* has never been to sea. She was built at Warrington, Fla., and cost $82,917 42, exclusive of her machinery. In her capstan is a part of the wood which composed the old mahogany gunbed of Gen. JACKSON during the defence of New-Orleans. The officers who have reported for her, thus far, are as follows: Captain, H. W. MORRISON; Lieutenants, J. W. A. Nicholson, Francis Roe and Clark Merchant; Paymaster, George L. Davis; Surgeon, William Dicks; Chief Engineer, Stephen D. Hibbert. The *Pensacola* will be sent at once to join the blockading fleet.

Among the vessels chartered by the United States Government, are the propellers *Jersey*, *Ellen S. Ferry*, *Decatur*, and *Osgood*.

Advices from the Pacific Squadron state that Mr. MCCOWLEY has reported for duty, on board the United States permanent storeship *Fredonia*, stationed in the harbor of Valparaiso. The *Fredonia* was to move to Callao, Mr. McC. taking her orders to do so.

A recruiting office for the new Marine Corps, being organized for service on board the revenue vessels of the United States, was opened at the corner of South-street and Peck-slip, on Monday, and four officers sent from the *Agassiz* to commence business. The nature and duties of this corps we described when it was first planned.

A detachment of United States Cavalry left this City yesterday for Carlisle, where they will undergo riding drill. They are ordered to be sent on to the National Capital and mounted, as soon as possible. Nearly two full regiments have lately been added to our force of regular mounted troops.

At the Navy-yard, on Tuesday, the steam gunboats *Putnam* and *Satellite* hauled in to get batteries on board. The *Kuhn* is bending sails.

The United States sailing frigate *Potomac*, 50, was put formally in commission at this station on Tuesday. At 10 o'clock precisely a crew of 500 blue jackets were sent on board from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and a Marine guard consisting of 47 rank and file—a full flag-ship's complement—was marched down from the barracks. Capt. FOOTE then turned over the ship to Capt. POWELL, who, with the other officers mustered on the quarter-deck, when the flag was hoisted. Annexed is a correct list of the *Potomac's* officers:

L. M. Powell, Captain; S. Marsey, First Lieutenant; L. A. Kimburly, Second Lieutenant; W. S. Schley, Acting Master; Wm. F. Sampson, Acting Master; J. W. Smith, Acting Master; E. H. Bruner, Acting Master; J. D. Miller, Surgeon; A. O. Leavitt, Assistant Surgeon, J. D. Murray, Paymaster; G. W. Collier, Lieutenant Marines; D. D. Wemple, Acting Midshipman; M. Miller, Acting Midshipman; J. J. Read, Acting Midshipman; E. H. Humphry, Acting Midshipman; C. A. Bragdon, Boatswain; W. H. French, Gunner; O. T. Slimpson, Carpenter; G. Thomas, Sailmaker.

It will be seen from the above that acting masters are rapidly taking the places of lieutenants in our Navy.

The *Potomac* will sail soon, to join the blockade fleet.

The *Connecticut* steam gun-boat did not go in commission.

The Naval (master) Examining Board has passed forty persons, and is still in session at Mr. BLUNT'S office.

THE SUPPRESSION OF A REBEL JOURNAL.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

HAVERHILL, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

One of the most exciting events transpired here last evening that the inhabitants of Haverhill have ever witnessed. For some time past the citizens of the town have been much irritated and excited by the position and teaching of the Essex County *Democrat*, a paper established here about two years since under the auspices of the Breckinridge wing of the Democratic Party, and managed principally by Messrs. AMBROSE L. KIMBALL, then holding a place in the Custom-house, and D. P. BODFISH, Esq., at the same time Postmaster.

Of late it has been in the hands of Mr. KIMBALL, as editor and proprietor, and has been a violent secession organ, weekly giving "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the Government, persisted in against the entreaties advice and counsel of many of the friends of the editor. The excitement has frequently been so great in reference to its character that its destruction has been threatened, but since the demolition of the *Standard* at Concord, and the *Democrat* at Bangor, its fate has been inevitable unless it should change its course.

The general impression has existed that it had made itself obnoxious for the purpose of being "cleaned out," as the best way of selling a concern having [illegible] had been intimation given of a "forward movement," of which the Editor was fully aware, and last evening the streets were more than usually enlivened by people gathered in quiet but interested groups at various points.

Mr. KIMBALL was evidently aware that "something was brewing," and at about 8½ o'clock, passed from Merrimac-street into Main-street, accompanied by several of his friends, among whom were GEORGE JOHNSON, Esq., of Bradford, Dr. J. C. HOW, Mr. DAMON, Mr. BODFISH and others, who took their carriages in Main-street and drove rapidly to the residence of Mr. KIMBALL.

On entering the carriages the cry of fire was raised, and instantly from every point a crowd of people centered in the street, following in swift pursuit. On arriving at his residence, the authorities ordered the mob to disperse, but they were not prepared to meet so formidable a force, and were therefore unable to control it. GEORGE JOHNSON, Esq., understood to be one of the supporters of the paper, and Dr. J. C. HOW, appeared, armed with revolvers; but they were summarily deprived of them, and Dr. How quite severely handled, so as to require assistance home, while Mr. JOHNSON made a safe retreat to his residence in Bradford.

Mr. KIMBALL was loudly called for, but as he did not appear, the crowd entered his house and seized him. He drew a revolver, which was the signal for the presentation of half a dozen by his captors, which led to a quick surrender, and he was conducted down Main-street in front of the Eagle House, and placed within a circle, when he was asked if he regretted what he had published, to which he made no reply.

He was then asked to lay off his clothing, when he made a request to see Mr. BROWN, of the Eagle House. Mr. BROWN appeared, and in the interview showed the prisoner that he had reason to believe that he would be released by making due acknowledgment of his offense, and promising not to further outrage the sentiment of the community. This he declined to do, and being requested to remove his clothes, he did so, placing them, with his watch, in charge of Mr. BROWN.

After removing every article of clothing but his drawers, he was completely covered with a coat of tar and fathers, after which, being mounted on a rail or pole, was conveyed to Merrimac-street, in front of the office of the *Democrat*, and directly under the American flag.

He was required to cheer the flag, which he did; after which the crowd moved in the direction of Bradford. On arriving at the bridge, he was allowed to dismount and walk through it, when he again mounted the rail, and was carried to the residence of GEORGE JOHNSON, Esq., who was called out, but the nature of the exercises there we were unable to learn.

Returning to town, a halt was made in front of the Eagle House, when the question was again submitted, if he regretted his conduct, to which he replied in the affirmative, when, by request, he knelt down, and raising his hand, repeated, in substance, the following confession and affirmation: "I am sorry that I have published what I have, and I promise that I will never again write or publish articles against the North, and in favor of secession, so help me God." After this, he was conducted to his home.

STATE CANNON FOR THE WAR.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 17.

The State has been able to supply the General Government with several formidable batteries. Among those sent recently were ten ten-pounder Parrot guns—very beautiful and formidable weapons—with all the appendages, in perfect order for immediate use.

To provide against contingencies, and to be able to meet any new emergency, thirty more of these formidable guns have been ordered, and will be rapidly completed.

The Military Department of the State has also ten or fifteen thousand new uniforms ready for use, when called for. Indeed, everything needful for any prompt movement is provided or arranged for. The difficulties which were encountered at the outset, have all been overcome. Experience and time have accomplished their legitimate work, and everything is now moving on with efficiency and system.

A SOUTHERN REPORT.

The Mobile *Register* has the following report:

"It may be comfortable for LINCOLN to know that a letter has been addressed to a high officer in the Confederate service, by a high officer in the United States Army, who holds a very important post, offering to join the cause of the South himself, and surrender his command into the hands of our troops. The letter itself will vouch for this statement."

HON. ALEXANDER R. BOTELER.

The Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, wounded at the battle of Bull Run in the foot, and since dead of his wound, says the Washington *Star*, is Hon. A. R. BOTELER'S son—not Mr. B., senior, himself. Though two citizens of his vicinity, now here, insist that he has recently been made a prisoner to Gen. BANKS' command, we doubt the fact, the Government having up to this time received no intimation of it from Gen. BANKS or any one else.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE TAXES.—The Joint Committee of the Supervisors and Aldermen held a meeting yesterday afternoon to complete the tax budget. In the report of this Committee to the Joint Board, the amount for the first twelve Wards of the City was $1,051,322 33, when several members desiring additions to be made, and at the meeting yesterday the total was somewhat increased by the following items:

For Home Hose Company No. 1, E. D.	$1,000
For Repairing Sixth Police Station, E. D.	600
For Contingent Police Fund	6,000
For Hose Carriage No. 8, W. D.	500
For House and Lot for Hose Co. No. 13, W. D.	3,500
For Engine No. 6, E. D.	600
For Repairs for Engine House No. 10, E. D.	500
For Rebuilding Engine No. 9 E. D.	1,000
For Annual Appropriation to Fire Dept. Fund	1,500
For Engine No. 22, W. D.	600
For Engine No. 2, E. D.	1,000

It is not impossible that many of these items will be struck out by the Joint Board, which meets to-morrow.

SUICIDE.—The body of an unknown man was found, on Tuesday, hanging to the limb of a tree, on Ex-Sheriff Honeas' land, in Gravesend. Life was quite extinct. Deceased was about five feet six inches high, dark hair, bushy whiskers, and was dressed in a suit of light clothing.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—A young man, named EARLE, whose mother resides at the corner of Orange and Henry streets, while gunning in the Ninth Ward, yesterday, was almost instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

SUBMARINE BLASTING.—A company is engaged, successfully, in blasting rock in the East River, at the foot of Division-avenue, where the water is fifteen feet deep. A large quantity of stone has already been removed.

Merchant Ship Building.

There are now very few ships under contract for the merchant service, most of those building being for Government use. Among those under way are two side-wheel steamers for the house of OLIPHANT, SONS & Co. These vessels are building at the shipyard of ROOSEVELT & JOICE, foot of Houston-street, East River. They are 220 feet long, 30 feet breadth of beam, and 12 feet deep. They are to be employed on the Yang-tse-Kyang River, in China. The first of these boats has been built even to the planking, and is now being taken down to be shipped in sections on board the ship *Sea Lark*. The engine was built by the Morgan Iron Works, which has had a large share of these engines to build. It is now on board the same ship. She was built exclusively for river navigation, and is unsuited for a long ocean voyage. The second vessel is nearly completed, and will be launched early next week. Her engine is built by the Allaire Works. It is 50 inches diameter of cylinder, and 12 feet stroke.

An iron screw steamship called the *Oriental* has been built in Philadelphia for MORA BROTHERS, NAVARRO & Co. by NEAFIE & LEVY. She is 230 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 20½ feet deep; engine 60 inches diameter and 54 inches stroke. She is the third thorough-built iron ship constructed in the United States, built at a standard to rate A. 1 for 12 years at LLOYD'S, in London. She is nearly completed, and will be round to New-York in about three weeks.

An iron ship of about the same dimensions as the latter, and of the same class, has been laid down at Wilmington, Del., for the Panama Railroad Company. She is intended for use in the Pacific. These ships have been built from the models and designs of JOHN BAIRD, who also expects to start another propeller of about 450 tons, for the China trade, in a few days.

The ship *Tynemouth*, an English iron screw full-rigged ship of 1,228 tons register, belonging to Mr. LINDSAY, M. P., which was sent over here to sell to the Government for a transport, has not found a purchaser, and is reloading for Liverpool. She is not what our Government requires, being of too heavy a draft and with two small steam power.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Amos Kendall, of Washington; Capt. C. N. Davis and Capt. Dupont, of the United States Navy; F. Chase, of Washington; J. Kendall, of Washington; D. Corwin, of Ohio; R. N. Corning, of Concord, N. H., and Dr. Jas. Suddards, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. C. B. Calvert and lady, of Maryland; Hon. C. N. Lovejoy, of Illinois; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Gen. Viele, of the United States Army; Arthur Steug, of England; D. C. Judson, of Ogdensburgh, and J. A. Kengil, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. L. B. Marsh and G. G. Prescott, of Boston; B. F. Smith, of Buffalo; H. McKim, of Baltimore; T. F. Barnes, of Baltimore; H. S. Austin, of California; Chas. Kelly and D. Pearson, of Philadelphia; Lieut.-Col. Davis, of Boston; W. M. Swain, of Philadelphia; Mr. Brown and lady, of New-Haven, and R. C. Irwin, of the U. S. Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Hagman and W. M. Potter, of the U. S. Army; E. R. Smyth, of England; H. D. Kendall, of Ohio; G. A. Mendon, of California; E. W. Perkins and family, of Maryland; S. Potlak, of St. Louis, and M. L. Lawler, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Parsons, of California; Capt. Rochall, of the steamer *Edinburgh*; J. A. Tuttle, of New-Orleans; Dr. T. P. Miller, of Worcester, Mass., and J. Alexander, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

Major L. P. Graham and Capt. W. B. Hagen, of the U. S. Army; J. Livingston, of Tivoli; A. Warde, of Maryland; Thos. Corner, of Baltimore, and T. P. Alsers, of Missouri, are at the Brevoort House.

Chevalier Hulseman, Austrian Minister to the United States, and A. Kobbie and family, of Matanzas, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. Ramsay, of the United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Examination of Slaver-Outfitters, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The preliminary examination of ALBERT S. BIGELOW and A. H. POTTER, both of New-Bedford, charged with fitting out the whaleship *Brutus*, for a slaver, took place to-day before United States Commissioner GUILD. The evidence failed to implicate POTTER, who was discharged. BIGELOW was held for trial.

The *Europa* will call off Cape Race, weather permitting, to receive any dispatches. She will be due there Saturday night or Sunday morning.

Mr. MOTLEY, Minister to Austria, was a passenger in the *Europa*.

Body Found in the Water.

NORWALK, Wednesday, August 21.

The body of a man was found to-day off Norwalk Islands, supposed to be the Guilford captain that JACKALOW killed. It had evidently been a long time in the water, and the body had on thick clothing and oil cloth pants.

British War-Steamer driven Ashore.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The schooner *T. Northrup*, at this port from Port-au-Prince, reports off Miragoane on the 12th inst., saw a British war-steamer driven ashore. The vessel would probably prove a total wreck, but her materials be saved.

Obituary.

BRANDON, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Hon. A. G. DANA, M. D., L.L. D., a distinguished citizen of Vermont, died at his residence in this town yesterday.

Rain Storm in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The heaviest rain ever known in this city, fell for one hour and a half this afternoon, flooding the streets, filling cellars and washing roads away. Great damage was done.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning and will leave for Boston at 12 o'clock, where she will be due to-morrow (Thursday,) evening.

The principal features of the news by the *Canada* have already been telegraphed from Cape Race.

The *Canada* reports passed 13th inst., ship *Underwriter* and bark *George*.

THE STEAMER EDINBURGH SIGNALLED.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The steamer *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 7th, *via* Queenstown on the 8th inst., is signaled, and will arrive up to port about noon.

SAILING OF THE EUROPA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The steamship *Europa* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with 14 passengers for Halifax and 53 for Liverpool. She takes out no specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; no sales. CORN dull. Sales, 75,000 bushels, at 75½c. Other grains quiet; no sales. WHISKY firm, at 16c.@16½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—½c. lower. *Lake Imports to-day*—600 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—62,000 bushels Wheat, 108,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT lower and dull; sales 7,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 06@$1 09. CORN dull and easier; sales 30,000 bushels, at 36c.@37c. WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., at 16c.@16½c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 12,500 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—500 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT sold in car lots at only $1 16 for Red State, and $1 34 for White Michigan, in barrels. OATS steady; sales of 16,000 bushels at 32½c. for Chicago, and 33c. for State. CORN dull and no inquiry—offerings moderate; sales of Western mixed, in car lots, at 46c.@47c. WHISKY—Sales 120 bbls. at 17½c. *Received by Central Railroad for New-York*—196 bales Wool, 447 bags Wheat, 105 hhds. Tobacco, 225 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Highwines, 623 boxes Cheese, 38 bales Hops. *Shipped by Tows to New-York, Aug. 2*—184,000 bushels Corn, 106,700 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Feed.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR in moderate demand and market unchanged. WHEAT quiet and parties apart in their views. CORN scarce and no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. Flour 28c., Wheat 8c., and Corn 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,255 bbls. Flour, 137,600 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,336 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 6,600 bushels Corn, and 2,100 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR 5c.@10c. lower, and market dull. WHEAT ½c.@2c. lower; sales of No. 1 at 67½c., No. 2 at 64c.@65c. CORN ¼c.@½c. lower; sales 24½c.@24¾c., afloat. *Receipts*—5,300 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn, 200 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—2,400 bbls. Flour, 110,500 bushels Wheat, 129,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS 1c. better. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR unsettled and irregular; superfine is quoted at $3 60@$3 70. WHEAT 3c. lower and dull; red, 65c.@75c.; white, 75c.@85c. CORN steady. WHISKY declined to 13c., and market dull. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, $14@$14 25; Lard, 8½c. Exchange on New-York ¼ ℔ cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.@3c. White, at $1 30@$1 35; Red, $1 20@$1 25. CORN quiet, WHISKY steady at 18c.@18½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77½; Reading Railroad, 17½; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—Mr. JOHN MCAULIFFE, of No. 591 Fourth-street, made a complaint, before Justice QUACKENBUSH, yesterday, against a young man named WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, whom he charges with picking his pocket of a gold watch valued at $100. Mr. MCAULIFFE was standing on the corner of Broome and Elm streets the evening before, when the accused and two other men surrounded him, and while they were jostling and pressing against him, MONTGOMERY jerked the watch from his vest-pocket and ran. The complainant at once started in pursuit, crying, "Watch!" An Officer of the Eighth Precinct soon caught MONTGOMERY; but upon searching his person no watch could be found. The other two parties escaped. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused for an examination.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 21.—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Messrs. Bickars, Nicol, A. Thomson, Coulter, Calender, Fitzpatrick and lady, L. Mosley, D. A. Grant, Hicks Clifton, Leopold Christ, A. Tulloch, Bradley, Lucius Sweetland, Pracgee, John Dean, Wilson, John Smith, Rev. J. McGowan, J. Reese and lady, child and servant; Ward, Richard Sugden, E. Marklew, Bamelmas, Timothy Noon, D. Battersby, Isaac Williams, Master Arthur Stevens, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones, Miss Peebles, Miss Marhlew, Miss Hart, Miss Hutchinson, and 130 in the steerage.

In brig Thomas Mayhew, from Bermuda—Miss M. A. Smith, Miss E. Weston.

In brig J. W. Johnson, from Arroyo, P. R.—John Clahan, John Hutchingson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 17 | Sun sets.... 6 50 | Moon rises... 7 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 37 | Gov. Island. 9 26 | Hell Gate....10 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.
Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.
Ships Kate Swanton, Hocken, London; New-Hampshire, Lord, Liverpool, Howland & Aspinwall.
Bark Zephyr, Lane, San Francisco, Wells & Co.
Brig Richmond, Clark, Marseilles.
Schooners Lady Jane, Sanders, New-Haven; C. Carroll, Pratt, Philadelphia, in ballast; Reindeer, Strangham, Philadelphia, in ballast; Potter Hooper, Hardwick, Tom's River, master; Rawood, Cramer, Boston; N. D. Blaisdel, Portsmouth, Metcalf & Duncan; Orvetta, Sammis, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; W. Lancaster, Warcott, Curacoa, Miller & Houghton; M. E. Gage, Drisko, St. John, N. B.; S. J. Waring, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr.; Maryland, Cathcart, Perth Amboy; Lane, Halsey, La Guayra, Brett, Son & Co.; Harvest, Lawrence, Newport; J. P. Wallace, Staples, [illegible], master; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, Boston.
Barge Alice, Hawkins, Baltimore.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Quinebaug, Loper, [illegible] D. C., in ballast.

Steamship Edinburg, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool [illegible] and Queenstown 8th, at 8:40 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. Aug. 12, lat. 50 48, lon. 28 [illegible], passed steamship Great Eastern, from Quebec for Liverpool; 13th, lat. 50 22, lon. 35 43, passed steamship Arabia, from Boston for Liverpool; 16th, lat. 48, lon. 48 51, passed 2 icebergs; 17th, lat. 45 20, lon. 55 10, passed Br. ship Confederance, bound E.; same day, passed Br. ship Lowell and Br. bark Ocean Pearl, bound W.; 19th, lat. 42 [illegible], lon. 61 36, passed steamship Fulton, hence for Havre; same day, lat. 41 51, lon. 64 37, passed steamship Kangaroo.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Ship Eclipse, (Br., of Liverpool,) Hughes, Rio Janeiro July 12, with coffee to master. Sld. in co. with bark Honeyrich, of Charleston, for Boston, and saw her July 28, in lat. 8 45 N., lon. 43 W.

Ship Belle of the Ocean, (of Providence,) Read, Liverpool 53 ds., with coal to master. Aug. 15, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], spoke Br. brig Happy Return, from Cape Breton for New-York.

Ship Tamworth, (Br., of Liverpool,) Williams, Leghorn, 67 ds., passed Gibraltar July 1, with marble, rags, &c., to Fabricotti Bros.

Ship Harvey Birch, Nelson, Liverpool July [illegible], with coal to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark Sarah L. Bryant, (of Boston,) Lane, Cronstadt June 31, passed Elsinore July 12, with hemp, &c., to Wm. Ropes & Co. Aug. 5, lat. 48 10, lon. 46 42, passed two large icebergs; Aug. 6, lat. 48 [illegible], lon. 48 25, saw [illegible] large icebergs and several small ones; some of the bergs were more than 100 feet above water; Aug. 9, lat. 46 46, lon. [illegible] 51, passed steamer Great Eastern [illegible], easterly.

Bark Kate Lincoln, (of Baltimore,) Hughes, Alexandria 10 ds., with coal to American Coal Co. Experienced heavy N. E. gales most of the passage. 12th inst., off Cape Henry, was spoken by U. S. frigate Cumberland, bound in to the Capes.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbadoes Aug. [illegible], in ballast, to T. P. Dwight. The brig Thomas Dennison, for Antigua, sld. previously.

Bark J. Godfrey, Clark, Londonderry 30 ds., in ballast, to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Has had light westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Fortitude, (Br., of Liverpool,) Coates, Rio Janeiro 65 ds., with coffee to Rathbone Bros. Experienced heavy northerly winds on the Brazil coast.

Bark Cordelia, (of Camden, N. J.,) Roberts, Monrovia, Africa, July 6, via St. Thomas 8th inst., with palm oil, canewood, &c., to Bashford, Moulton & Co.

Bark Wm. B. Dean, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Havana 13ds., to master. Is at the Lower Quarantine.

Brig Ada, (Br., of Walton, N. S.,) Greeno, St. John, P. R., July 30, with sugar to D. R. De Wolf. 18th inst., off Barnegat, took a squall from N. E., during which lost sails, &c.

Brig John Geddes, ("Br., of Londonderry, N. S.,") Douglas, Arroyo, P. R., via Salinas, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to order.

Brig Peerless, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda 5 ds., with oil to McCall & Frith.

Brig Truxillo, Mulligan, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Thos. M. Mayhew, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda 7 ds., in ballast, to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig A. Smithers, (Br.,) Johnson, Inagua Aug. 12, with salt to A. Smithers & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig J. W. Johnson, (Br.,) Day, Arroyo, P. R., Aug. 7, with sugar to G. Wheelwright & Co.

Brig L. M. Arnold, (Br.,) Atkinson, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Xiphias, (Br.,) Daniels, Hillsboro, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Fair Wind, (of and from Baltimore,) for Fall River, with grain. Has been detained several ds. under Sandy Hook by easterly weather. Aug. 14, lat. 39 16, lon. 73, saw a brig to windward running towards us, his colors half-masted and Union down, who asked us to lay by him, but we laboring very heavy in the sea, could not do so; the brig drifted very fast to leeward; at 4 P. M., saw her go down; she was bound to New-York, but was unable to learn her name; could not see whether they had got their boats out; her sails were blown to pieces; the captain said his crew were all sick; saw molasses hogsheads on deck; supposed her to be from the West Indies.

Schr. Joseph W. Webster, Blake, Aspinwall Aug. 1, in ballast to master. On the 2d inst., lat. 11 15, lon. 79 [illegible], Jacob Van Lanten, seaman, of Germany, was taken sick, and died on the 4th. Subsequently three seamen, the first officer and wife, were taken sick, and on the 8th, at 4 P. M., lat. 22 14, lon. 84 30, the first officer's wife, died, the mate, steward and three men being sick at the time of Chagres fever. 12th inst., lat. 23 34, lon. 82 33, D. C. Coin, steward, of Ireland, died. 19th inst., lat. 36 51, lon. 74 25, spoke schr. Levi Rowe, from Nassau, N. P., for New-York, and obtained from her two men to assist in working the vessel.

Schr. Euphemia, Bayley, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to S. W. Lewis & Co. Been 8 ds. N. of Cape Henry. 18th inst., off Chincoteague, was boarded by U. S. steamer Monticello.

Schr. Thos. Holcombe, Bennett, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Curassow, (Br.,) Davison, Aux Cayes Aug. 2, with logwood and coffee to D. R. De Wolf. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. James M. Holmes, Brewster, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Prince Leopold, (Br.,) Wallace, Bermuda 8 ds., with turpentine to order.

Schr. Pharaon, (Dutch,) Groos, Curacoa Aug. 6, with fustic, &c., to Dovale & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Charles Tunnell, (Br.,) Evans, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with hides to Miller & Carpenter.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Miller, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Eastern Belle, Mitchell, Bangor 4 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Albert Edward, (Br.,) Towse, Sackville, N. B., 13 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. J. W. Congdon, Williams, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to C. Durand.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Virginia, Hawkins, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. St George, Drover, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Advance, (Br.,) Curry, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Joseph Crandall, (of Fall River,) Metaglinth, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Cabot, Hamilton, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Lingan, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Romp, Kelley, Calais 5 ds., with laths to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Worthingham, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland 2 ds.
Schr. J. G. Huntington, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Forrest City, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Malabar, Welch, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal.
Schr. N. H. Hall, Taylor, New-Haven 2 ds.
Schr. J. R. Durfee, Chase, Fall River, in ballast.
Schr. Glenroy, Wakefield, Gardiner 7 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Chase, Harwich, in ballast.
Schr. Adele Felecia, Cartwright, Fall River.
Schr. Cornelia, Mackey, Fall River.
Schr. Highlander, Nickerson, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. W. A. Griffin, Ross, Fall River, in ballast.
Schr. Thos. Winans, Davis, Fall River, in ballast.
Schr. Gazette, Baults, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Emeline Haight, Bebee, Orient, in ballast.
Schr. Snow Drift, Snow, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. Emeline, Stoddart, New-Haven, in ballast.
Schr. Chpia, Bease, Boston, for Albany.
Sloop Translation, Hawkins, Providence 2 ds.
BELOW—1 bark, and a foreign brig from Rio Janeiro.
WIND—During the day from N. to S. S. E.

Sailed.

Aug. 20—Ships Creole, Havre; David, (Fr.,) do.; Dorisana, (Br.,) Queenstown. Barks Ninevah, do.; Nereide, (Prus.,) Plymouth; Queen of the Fleet, (Br.,) Cork. Brig Robert Mowe, Demerara. Schrs. Elizabeth Jane, St. Kitts; Elva, Nassau, N. P.; Flash, do., all British.

From Quarantine—This morning, steamship E. Seler, for Truxillo.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Arr. schr. T. Northrup, Port-au-Prince. Left brig Bird of the Wave, and schr. Sarah Barton, from Boston, dischg.

Miscellaneous.

ROBINSON'S HOLE, Vineyard Sound, Aug. 19.—The schr. Emma L. Day, of and from Philadelphia, with coal, for Hyannis, went ashore here this morning, in the fog; is full of water, and is being stripped.

Spoken, &c.

Elizabeth—fishing schr., of Marblehead, bound to the Banks, Aug. 15, lat. 42 22, lon. 64 48.

Hyperion—bark, hence for Barbados, Aug. 20, 60 miles S. E. of Barnegat.

Palmer—Br. bark, Eden, from Rio via Santos, for New-York, Aug. 20, off Egg Harbor.

Seaman's Bride—schr., of Halifax, bound S., 12th inst., lat. 34, lon. 69 30.

Sarah Maria—schr., was seen, Aug. 12, in the [illegible] Passage, bound into Mayaguez.

Aug. 15, Barnegat bearing N. W. 15 miles, brig E[illegible] from St. Thomas for Holmes' for orders, and rec[illegible] from her dispatches from the U. S. Consul at St. T[illegible] for the Secretary of State.—By pilot boat David [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Aug. 7, bark Tivola, Brown, for New-York in 7 ds.; brigs Echo, of Baltimore, for Guayanilla, [illegible] load for New-York—would sail next day; St. A[illegible] Br., of Halifax, for New-York in 4 ds., schr. Orris, [illegible] of Halifax, do. do.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Aug. 1, schr. Alice Mowe, Gordon, from and for Baltimore, to sail in 7 ds.; J. W. Congdon, from and for New-York, unc., and a schr. of [illegible] and for Newburyport, just discharged.

Arr. at St. Thomas, Aug. [illegible], brigs A. B. Patterson, Knight, Demarara; Romance, Duncan, Trinidad.

Cleared Aug. 6, brigs Romance, Duncan, Cienfuegos; A. B. Patterson, Knight, Porto Rico.

A St. Thomas paper of Aug. 7 reports the arrival [illegible] of the gun-boat Keystone State.

At Monrovia, July 6, bark Edward McIntyre, bound [illegible] Leeward in 2 or 3 ds.; brig Palmas, Robinson, of Baltimore, for do. in 10 ds.; also trading on the coast, [illegible] Somers, of Boston.

At St. Thomas, Aug. 8, barkantine Iiva, hence, arrived 8th inst.

At Arroyo, P. R., Aug. 7, schrs. Sally Gay, Tracy, for Norwich; Telegraph, Rogers, do.

At Barbados, Aug. 5, Evening Star, Elliott, from New-York.

At St. John, P. R., July 30, brigs Frances Jane, of Baltimore, dischg.; Black Swan, of Georgetown, S. C., discharging coals.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Aug. 11, ketch Commerce, arr. [illegible] dischg.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to [illegible] *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

AT MILLET'S MUSIC STORE, NO. [illegible] Broadway, you can buy a 7-octave Piano, iron frame, overstrung bass, for $150; also the largest stock of [illegible] and Musical Instruments in the country, at low prices for cash. Country orders solicited, and promptly filled.

FOUND—ON LAST SUNDAY, 18TH INST., A [illegible] black Newfoundland DOG. The owner may [illegible] back by calling at 18 Wooster-st., and paying expenses.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3095. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Startling Reports from the Upper Potomac.

Withdrawal of Gen. Banks' Command from Sandy Hook.

The Rebels Reoccupying Harper's Ferry.

Rumored Advance of Gen. Banks to Winchester.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

Gen. McCulloch Revives and Issues a Proclamation.

Capture of a Rebel Steamer on the Mississippi.

Another Skirmish in the Kanawha Valley.

Important Arrests of Secession Agents.

SUPPRESSION OF SECESSION NEWSPAPERS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The steamer *Yankee* arrived last evening. She comes for repairs, and will leave to-morrow. Her officers report eleven steamers and four cutters at Aquia Creek. Everything there is quiet. The report that the rebels had erected batteries on the Maryland side, below Aquia Creek, is untrue.

The *Columbia* arrived with Government stores to-day, bringing with her a sloop called the *Eagle*, seized below.

COL. DURYEE.

Col. ABRAHAM DURYEE is here from Baltimore. Gen. SCOTT favors his appointment as a Brigadier-General. He has been acting as such for some time, and with great efficiency.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Trustworthy intelligence from Northwestern Virginia states that Gen. ROSECRANS is securely intrenched, and with a sufficient force to remove any cause of apprehension for his safety. The rebels are reported intrenching themselves at a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles, and with a force variously estimated at from nine to twenty thousand men.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

The stage coach to Leonardstown, from this city, was intercepted this morning by a small detachment of our troops, by order of Gen. PORTER. A close examination was made of the passengers and baggage, and the result disclosed a quantity of correspondence designed for the rebels in Virginia. Much of it was written in mysterious language, and none had the signatures of the writers attached. Two of the party were arrested, and are now in custody.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH MUTINEERS.

The Court-martial took up the case of the New-York Seventy-ninth mutineers this morning, and was proceeding with the trial of Geo. Showell, Geo. Fibble, George Bland, Bernard Daily, Alexander Irving, Patrick Lynch, Patrick McGovern, and John McMahon, when an order came from the War Department for the Court to adjourn to the 20th of next month. It is said that this order was obtained through the influence of Gen. EWEN, of the New-York State militia. Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, of the Seventy-ninth, is here.

REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. BAKER'S California Regiment had a parade to-day, and was reviewed by the President. The regiment presented a fine appearance.

ANOTHER COURT-MARTIAL.

Lieut.-Col. FRANK O'KEEFE, of the New-York Fifteenth, is on trial before a court-martial on a charge of violating orders.

THE NEW-YORK COMPTROLLER.

Hon. ROBT. DENNISTON, Comptroller of New-York, is on a visit to Washington. He comes to arrange some pecuniary matters with the War and Treasury Departments.

COL. M'CUNN.

The report that Col. MCCUNN has been found guilty of insubordination and dismissed from his command, is premature. The evidence in the case is not yet all in—an alleged important witness for the defence being absent from the city.

THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The announcement that the Sixty-ninth would return for the war is received with great satisfaction by the President and the military authorities.

SENATOR WILSON ON THE STAFF.

Senator WILSON has accepted the appointment on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff, tendered him some days ago, but which he declined at the time, because he entertained a purpose of raising a regiment in Massachusetts.

THE NEW-YORK ALLIANCE.

Rev. CHAUNCEY GOSS, the Secretary of the New-York Alliance, has visited all the Chaplains connected with the New-York regiments, and ascertained generally their fitness and their wants. He expresses himself gratified with the devotion of the Chaplains, and the earnestness with which they are discharging their duties.

FAILURE OF THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

The failure to receive the New-York papers has created a general dissatisfaction. I learn that the Marshal at Philadelphia had instructions to seize the *Day Book*, *News* and *Journal of Commerce*, and to do this had to stop all. They were done up in the same package with others, and could not be separated in time to let those come on with the train that were not deemed contraband. The few papers sent by mail came through as usual.

ANOTHER REVIEW.

Gen. MCCLELLAN reviewed Gen. FRANKLIN'S Brigade. He was accompanied by most of his Staff.

THE BALTIMORE REBELS.

I am reliably informed that since last Saturday the leading rebels of Baltimore have been waiting up of nights to receive the rebel Army, many fearing they would miss the sight if they went to sleep. It was only last night that they reluctantly concluded the proposed coming had been postponed on account of the weather.

REBEL MOVEMENTS AND RUMORS.

There was a rumor this morning that the rebels had crossed the river at Leesburgh, but the statement is not true, the rebels not yet having occupied any point on this side of the river. There is no doubt that the rebels have fallen back nearly to Centreville, and that they are drawing off their men from the vicinity of the Capitol, probably towards Leesburgh. They have several objects in doing this. First, it is certain that their reliable sources of information have been cut off, and that they have now no infallible reports of the numbers, condition and purposes of our troops. Several hasty movements lately made by them show conclusively that they have been uncertain as to the movements of our troops, or had been misguided. Then there is much sickness among them, and they have been forced to disperse over the country in order to prevent the demoralization of their forces by the discouragement which much sickness invariably engenders. They also lack medical attendance, and have to rely much on the village doctors, and so they send small commands through the country. A third cause for their dispersing is the fact that they must keep back to the railroads to obtain supplies. There is literally nothing left this side of Manassas, and nothing there except what the railroad brings. They have very little means of transport except by rail, and therefore cannot occupy the country immediately in front of Washington. It is probable, as I said, that they will go mostly towards Leesburgh, as they are fearful BANKS' column will drop in there some day, and by a quick march cut off their connection with Western Virginia, *via* Strasburgh and Winchester.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 22.

A feeling of perfect security pervades our entire community, both in the social and business relations. The reports, therefore, that our citizens are panic-struck, and that men, women and children are fleeing from the city, are positively untrue. Some apprehensions existed several days ago, but this was soon quieted by the measures of the Administration to guard against all possible contingencies. The feints of the Confederates on the line of the Potomac are now better understood, and military men whose opinions are entitled to great respect say that even with the ordinary dependence on raw troops they would desire nothing better than for Gen. JOHNSTON or Gen. BEAUREGARD to attempt that part of the Confederate programme, which contemplates an advance towards Washington. It is reasonably suspected that this rallying cry is adopted to sustain the flagging spirits of the rebel troops, whose numbers, it is positively known, are fast thinning by small-pox, measles, pneumonia and other diseases.

Many absurd stories are from time to time propogated by persons active in causing dissensions among our troops, and among the latest is, that Gen. JOHNSTON has crossed the Potomac, together with other important movements, but special inquiry at the proper source to-day warrants a positive contradiction. It is certain no such information has reached the Head-quarters of the Army.

Senator WILSON several days ago was pressingly tendered by Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN a position on his staff, since which time he has had the subject under consideration. To-day he has, by the advice of Secretary CAMERON, accepted of the appointment, from the advantages of which it is considered he will be able to render more efficient service as Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Military Affairs. Senator WILSON leaves Washington to-morrow to aid in the organization of a regiment in Massachusetts with a flying battery of artillery attached, he having already obtained authority for that purpose.

The Navy Department has had the Maryland shore of the lower Potomac examined. The expedition was under the direction of Major REYNOLDS, of the Marine Corps. It landed at three different points, and scoured the surrounding country, but discovered no signs of hostility, nor anything to capture or destroy.

Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY, of the Ordnance Corps, has been promoted to a Brigadier-General of that Bureau, Major SYMINGTON to one of its two Colonels, and the four Majors of the corps to its Lieutenant-Colonels, excepting Major JOHN F. LEE, who prefers to remain in the discharge of the duties of his position as Major and Judge-Advocate-General.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Yesterday, through the exertions of Major LEMON, commanding the Guard here, Miss WINDLE, formerly of Delaware, but more recently of Philadelphia, and of late a correspondent of the Southern Press, was arrested in the act of leaving for Washington by the steamboat. She is a highly educated lady, and the authoress of several works, published while she resided in Philadelphia, among which was a *Legend of the Waldenses*; also, *A Visit to Melrose*. Miss WINDLE has resided here for the past month, where her movements have been closely watched. She boldly avowed her secession proclivities, and made no secret of her correspondence with the leaders of the rebel Army. After a hearing, she was sent to Washington.

AUGUSTUS SCHAFFER, of Gloucester, N. J., belonging to Capt. TOWN'S Philadelphia Company of Kentucky Cavalry, was severely wounded in the head yesterday while out with a scouting party towards Fairfax Court-house.

This has been an eventful day with the military men in the Department of Alexandria, caused by a review of the Division by Gen. MCCLELLAN and his staff. The customary salute was fired, and the new General expressed himself as highly pleased with the condition of the troops.

The new order in relation to passes between here and Washington is now rigidly enforced, much to the inconvenience of those who are unable to prove their loyalty. A large number of Alexandrians were unable to return home to-night, as Provost Marshal POSTER, of Washington, requires all receiving passes to be personally vouched for as Union men.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

RUMORED CROSSING BY THE REBELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The *Enquirer*, of this city, has a pretended Washington dispatch, describing a flank movement of the column of Gen. BANKS from Harper's Ferry and Sandy Hook, and the occupation of the Ferry by the rebels, and the passage of the Potomac by Gen. JOHNSTON'S forces.

The following is the dispatch to the *Enquirer* alluded to above. It is dated at Washington, Aug. 21:

Information has been received here to-day that leaves no room for doubt that BANKS' column has made a flank movement from Harper's Ferry and Sandy Hook. A gradual concentration of troops in the neighborhood of Monocacy was followed by a general movement of the Army, and by noon of Saturday not a tent or a soldier was to be seen in or about Sandy Hook.

The pickets were withdrawn from Harper's Ferry on Thursday night, and the rebels in squads immediately entered the town. The fact that they immediately exchanged shots across the river, indicating the presence of a considerable force there.

The promptness with which they entered this town, almost before our pickets had reached the Maryland shore, shows that they were kept fully informed of our movements by the spies, which they undoubtedly manage to keep within the National lines in spite of all precautions.

One thing is very certain, however, that the general movement of the Army was kept profoundly secret from its own officers, few of whom knew that it was to take place.

The rebel Army, it is asserted, crossed the Potomac last night in force, notwithstanding the high stage of the river was supposed to be a check upon such a movement. This bold and reckless course of Gen. JOHNSTON is remarkable, as it divides his forces, and places in his rear a wide river to hinder his retreat, which is certain to take place. Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MCCLELLAN will meet the occasion, for which they are fully prepared.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 22.

From information, believed to be reliable, there is good warrant for saying that the report of Gen. JOHNSTON crossing the Potomac is false.

GEN. BANKS REPORTED TO HAVE ADVANCED TO WINCHESTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Private information from Gen. BANKS' column says he had advanced to Winchester and taken possession, notwithstanding the opposition of 4,000 rebels.

THE MOVEMENT TO MONOCACY.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

POINT OF ROCKS, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

EDITOR STAR: The whole of Gen. BANKS' command has left Sandy Hook, and will encamp for the time being near the mouth of the Monocacy River on the Potomac. The rebel pickets occupied Harper's Ferry last night. There was firing by pickets across the river, and it is said two of the rebels were killed. The work upon the bridge is suspended. It wanted but two spans to complete it. The impression is that JOHNSTON will move this way in force. He will get a hot reception. It is possible that as Harper's Ferry is not occupied, and but one regiment at Sandy Hook, they may turn their attention that way. As we occupy the railroad not far from it, a movement to cut them off could soon be made. There is reliable information here that the enemy is concentrated at Leesburgh, some thousands strong, with field pieces. The cool weather and the approach of September will soon bring on movements in this region, and we should not be surprised if BANKS' column will soon be in active work. He is a man of excellent judgment, and all have confidence in him. All well and in good spirits, and want to see JOHNSTON.

SKIRMISH IN VIRGINIA.

THE ELEVENTH OHIO BEAT BACK FOUR THOUSAND REBELS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 22.

A skirmish took place at Hawk's Nest, in Kanawha Valley, eight miles beyond Gauley, on the 20th inst. The rebels, who were 4,000 strong, advanced to where the Eleventh Ohio had erected a barricade, and were driven back with the loss of fifty killed and a considerable number wounded and taken prisoners. Our loss amounted to none killed, two slightly wounded, and one missing. Our forces captured quite a number of horses and equipments.

Another report by the steamer from Kanawha to-night, says O. JENNINGS WISE was taken prisoner, but it is doubtful.

SEIZURE OF STEAMBOATS BY THE REBELS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Private dispatches received here say that the Tennesseeans seized at Paducah, Ky., to-day, the Evansville and Paducah mail boat, and took her with her cargo up the Tennessee River.

THE CARRICK'S FORD PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The twenty-three prisoners taken at Carricks' Ford, and who arrived here yesterday, were this afternoon sent to Fortress Monroe, from whence it is understood they will be sent home under a flag of truce. They were lodged at the Gilmore House, and most kindly treated. On their way to the boat, quite a large crowd followed, some cheering and occasional shouting for JEFF. DAVIS. A few arrests were made, but there was no disturbance of a serious character.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS SUPPRESSED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22.

On the arrival of the train from New-York this morning, United States Marshal MILWARD, assisted by his officers, examined all the bundles of papers brought by the train, and seized every copy of the New-York *Daily News*. Its sale is totally suppressed.

The Marshal also seized all the bundles of *Daily News* at the Express offices in this city for the West and South, including over one thousand copies for Louisville, and nearly five hundred for Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria and Annapolis.

THE "CHRISTIAN OBSERVER" SUPPRESSED.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22.

United States Marshal MILWARN took possession this afternoon of the office of the *Christian Observer*, in consequence of a late virulent article on the "Unholy War."

MORE SECESSION PAPERS IN DANGER.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 22.

The Sheriff has called out a *posse* to protect the offices of the *Democrat* and *Republikaner*, their proprietors anticipating an attack. There is much excitement. All classes entertain a strong feeling of resentment against the papers.

MORE IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 22.

THOMAS J. CARSON, WALTER M. KELLY and WM. M. PEGRAM, arrested at Harrisburgh, arrived in this city this evening, and were taken in custody by the Marshal for examination to-morrow. A number of letters and about $100,000 in drafts, dated Richmond, upon New-York firms, were found secreted upon their persons.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MORGAN.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Proclamation by EDWIN D. MORGAN, *Governor of the State of New-York:*

A conspiracy, not the work of a day, but the result of years of false, wicked and traitorous machinations, has for several months disturbed the peace of the State of New-York, and of the National Union. Its movements have been marked by violence and fraud; wherever it has manifested itself it has disregarded the rights of citizens, coerced them into the ranks of its armies, and exercised an absolute control over person and property, in utter defiance of the Constitution and laws of the land. Ambitious and designing men, disappointed in their personal aims, have been enabled, chiefly by misrepresenting the feelings of one portion of the country toward the other, to usurp and exercise a power which has become not only tyrannical and oppressive in several States whose Constitutional Governments it has temporarily suspended, but dangerous to the entire Union. The pretences originally held forth as a justification for acts of lawlessness and treason, have been laid aside. The intention of the leaders of this wicked rebellion to destroy the Union, cemented by the blood of our forefathers, is now fully manifest, and elated by an accidental success, they audaciously threaten the National Capital.

As chief Magistrate of the State, it is my solemn duty to warn all good and loyal men of the dangers to which our institutions are exposed, and to urge upon them the necessity of an earnest and zealous co-operation with the authorities of the State and General Government; of a cheerful contribution of their means to support the public credit, and of active enrollment in the forces now being organized for the defence of the Union; convinced that the tranquility of the country, so wantonly disturbed, can only be restored by the prompt and vigorous suppression of rebellion and treason, whenever they may appear. The representatives of the people of the United States, lately convened in Congress at the call of a constitutionally elected President, in view of the perils which surround the Union, have, by legislative enactments, provided for liberal supplies of men and means for the enforcement of the laws, and have thus invited a hearty and zealous response on the part of several States. New-York has never wavered in her devotion to the Union. She prizes it on account of the many blessings which all parts of the country alike have received from it,—on account of the memory of her patriot sons, by whose blood it was purchased, and for the inestimable benefit it confers upon the present and secures to future generations. Her noble response to the call of the President in April last, was such as preserved to her the proud title she has long borne in the family of States.

Another stage in the great rebellion has been reached, and the Government, appreciating the dangers now menacing it, appeals for aid. The whole country, the civilized world, now looks to the State of New-York. Let the response be worthy of her history. Let her answer go back in full ranks of earnest men, who, justly valuing the magnitude of the interests involved, temporarily relinquish their pursuits and prepare to meet the crisis.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed the privy seal of this State, at the City of Albany, this 22d of August, in the year of our Lord 1861.

By the Governor. EDWIN D. MORGAN.

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

Gov. CURTIN has issued the following proclamation:

Pennsylvania ss., A. G. Curtin, Governor:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A Proclamation to the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Washington is again believed to be in danger. The President has made an earnest appeal for all the men that can be furnished to be sent forward without delay. If Pennsylvania now puts forth her strength, the hordes of hungry rebels may be swept down to the latitudes where they belong. If she falters, the seat of tumults, disorder and rapine may be transferred to her own soil. Let every man so act that he will not be ashamed to look at his mother, his wife or sisters.

In this emergency it devolves upon me to call upon all commanders of companies to report immediately to the head-quarters of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburgh, that means may be provided for their immediate transportation, with the men under their commands.

The three-months volunteers, whose discharge has so weakened the Army, are urged by every consideration of feeling, duty and patriotism, to resume their arms at the call of their country, and aid the other men of Pennsylvania in quelling the traitors.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburgh, this 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth. ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Ky., Aug. 22.

The trestle work on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Sonora was washed away last night. The passengers and mails were detained five hours. It will be repaired to-morrow.

Another trestle bridge on the Lebanon Branch, two miles from Lebanon, was washed away.

A special dispatch to the *Courier*, dated Paducah, says the gun-boat *Conestoga* came here this morning with 250 men, captured the steamer *W. B. Terry*, and took her to Cairo yesterday, and that a thousand LINCOLN troops came to Blandville, Ky., captured two citizens of that place, and took them to Cairo as prisoners.

The *Courier* also says that the excitement yesterday in Lexington was very great on the arrival of guns sent from the National Government, which was increased by the turning out of the Home and State Guards and the arrival of Cavalry. The *Courier* says difficulty would have been inaugurated but for the persuasion of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, who addressed the crowd, urging no violence, but to permit the troops to convey the guns to their destination.

The *Courier* says that the excitement was so great along the road, that further shipments will not be attempted at present.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 21. } *via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 22. }

There is nothing of interest proper to communicate from this point to-day.

Gen. WOOL held a grand review and inspection this morning.

THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONGRESS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The United States frigate *Congress*, from Rio de Janeiro, is below.

MORE OF THE PRIVATEERS.

The British brig *Andover*, Capt. LAPIELLE, arrived yesterday from Savanna la Mar, Jam., and reports that on the 17th inst., off Cape Hatteras, she was boarded from a privateer steamer; she could not learn her name, and there was none on her stern. She was a side-wheel river-boat, about 200 tons, and mounted two guns—one a small pivot, and the other a large stationary gun amidships. They reported having several prizes in Hatteras Inlet, one of which was the brig *Itasca*. They further stated that they expected a United States brig-of-war along that way, and if she came, they, with two other larger vessels, intended to attack her.

The officers and boat's crew of the privateer were all apparently Eastern men, as they appeared to be conversant with the antecedents of the brig, she having formerly belonged to Boston. She was sold by the Sheriff, and bought by Messrs. HAGGY, DE CORDOVA & Co., of this City, and is now sailing under British colors.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

IRONTON, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* learns that Gen. PRENTISS has been assigned to the command of a division, embracing the several points in this vicinity, viz.: Cape Girardeau, Cairo, and Bird's Point.

Gen. GRANT, who was formerly in command here, has been ordered to Jefferson City, where he will establish his head-quarters.

Col. Ross' regiment started for Fredericktown, in Madison County, to-day.

The enemy is reported to be on St. Francis River to-day, having left Cedar Creek. They have received reinforcements from Gen. HARDEE, with artillery, and are waiting to cut off Col. HACKER, who is at Cedar Creek.

Gen. HARDEE'S command still remains at Greenville. A rebel camp of 1,000 strong, is reported near Lesterville, on Black Creek, about fifteen miles southwest of here, with forces also at Centreville, Marble Creek and Fredericktown.

PROCLAMATION OF BEN MCCULLOCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The following proclamation has been issued:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI: Having been called by the Governor of your State to assist in driving the National forces out of the State, and restoring the people to their just rights, I have come among you simply with the view of making war upon Northern foes and to drive them back. I give the oppressed of your State an opportunity of again standing up as freemen, and uttering their true sentiments. You have been overrun and trampled upon by the mercenary hordes of the North. Your beautiful State has been nearly subjugated, but those sons of Missouri who have continued in arms, together with my forces, came back upon the enemy, and we have gained over them a great and signal victory. Their General-in-Chief is slain, and many other of their other general officers wounded; their army is in full flight, and now if the true men of Missouri will rise up and rally around their standard, the State will be redeemed.

I do not come among you to make war upon any of your people, whether of Union or otherwise. The Union people will all be protected in their rights and property. It is earnestly recommended to them to return to their homes. Prisoners of the Union party which have been arrested by the army will be released, and allowed to return to their friends.

Missouri must be allowed to choose her own destiny. No oaths binding your consciences will be administered.

I have driven the enemy from among you. The time has now arrived for the people of the State to act. There is no time to procrastinate. She must take her position, be it North or South.

BEN MCCULLOCH, Commanding.

The following general order has also been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF WESTERN ARMY, NEAR SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 12, 1861.

The General Commanding takes great pleasure in announcing to the Army under his command the signal victory it has just gained. Soldiers of Louisiana, of Arkansas, of Missouri, and of Texas, nobly have you sustained yourselves. Shoulder to shoulder you have met the enemy and driven him before you. Your first battle has been glorious, and your General is proud of you.

The opposing force, composed mostly of the old regular Army of the North, have thrown themselves upon you confident of victory, but by great gallantry and determined courage you have routed it with great slaughter. Several pieces of artillery and many prisoners are now in your hands.

The Commander-in-Chief of the enemy is slain, and many of the general officers wounded.

The flag of the Confederacy now floats near Springfield, the stronghold of the enemy.

The friends of our cause who have been imprisoned there are released.

While announcing to the Army the great victory, the General hopes that the laurels you have gained will not be tarnished by a single outrage. The private property of citizens of either party must be respected. Soldiers who fought as you did day before yesterday cannot rob or plunder. By order of

BEN MCCULLOCH.

JAS. MCINTOSH, Captain C. S. A. and Adjt.-General.

THE LATE BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Two members of the First Kansas Regiment arrived here from Springfield, to-day, having been released by Gen. PRICE, of the Confederate Army. They report that Thursday following the retreat from Springfield, BEN MCCULLOCH started in pursuit of Gen. SIEGEL, with 8,000 cavalry and nine pieces of artillery, but after one day's march, learning that Gen. SIEGEL had been reinforced, gave up pursuit and marched toward Jefferson City. Quite a number of the wounded on both sides have died since our forces left Springfield.

Col. COFFEY, who was a prisoner in the National camp, and who was released on parole by Gen. LYON, a short time since, was wounded on the rebel side, and has since lost a leg.

Official reports foot up the National loss in the battle at Wilson's Creek as follows: Killed 223, wounded 721, missing 291.

A large number of the missing men were taken prisoners by the rebels, and have since been released.

TROOPS TO JOIN GEN. PRICE.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Information of the organization of large forces of Secessionists is received here. From 1,500 to 2,000 will leave Jackson County this week, and as many more from Lafayette County, all *en route* for the secession head-quarters.

Rumors of an attack on this city are current.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The Committee of Safety appointed by Gen. POPE in Callaway, Lincoln and Pike Counties, report satisfactory accounts of affairs in their counties. Many lawless characters have been driven out of that region, and the counties north of the river, being deprived of their presence, are becoming quiet and settled.

RELEASE OF JOHN A. BROWNLEE.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 22.

JOHN A. BROWNLEE was released from custody to-day upon condition that he resign his position as President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and leave the city and remain in some Free State; not to return here without the consent of the military authorities.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, ST. PAUL, Aug. 17, 1861.

Mrs. McKune, Morristown, Rice County, Minnesota:

RESPECTED MADAM: It is my melancholy duty to inform you that, when Adjutant-General SANDERSON was recently on an official visit to the First Regiment at Washington, he was intrusted with the sword, Bible and uniform of your lamented husband, who fell with so much gallantry on the fatal field near Manassas Junction, Va., on the 21st of July, ult., and that these memorials of your brave husband are now held here, subject to your order.

While you will, I know, treasure these relics as precious mementos of the beloved departed, believe me with no less affection will the people of this State cherish the memory of the gallant deeds and self-sacrificing patriotism of Capt. LAWIS MCKUNE. History will transmit his name with honorable mention to future generations as an example for their imitation when the great hour of public danger falls upon the people, inducing other brave men to volunteer, as he did, on pure principles of public duty, to defend and maintain in all its integrity the great Republic of the Western Hemisphere, the only hope for free institutions in the world.

Believe me, Madam, that in this hour of your sore affliction, you bear with you the heartfelt sympathy of all our people.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant, ALEX. RAMSEY,
Governor of the State of Minnesota.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL STEAMER AT PADUCAH.

CAIRO, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The gun-boat *Lexington*, Capt. [illegible] commanding, captured the steamer *W. B. Terry* at Paducah this morning. The *Terry* was used for conveying contraband goods to the rebels up the Tennessee River. She had on board thirty Minié rifles and one field-piece. A rebel flag was also found on her. She was brought to Cairo.

Col. DOUGHERTY and Lieut.-Col. RANSOM, wounded in the fight at Charleston, are rapidly recovering.

No news from below to-day.

The *Lexington* returned to Paducah to-night.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A General Court-martial convened yesterday at Fort Columbus, by order of the Secretary of War. All delinquents at the Station are to be brought before it. Eight men, charged with desertion and disobedience of orders, will be put on the stand to-day.

A detachment of United States troops arrived in town yesterday, and were immediately sent over to Governor's Island. They were enlisted in Philadelphia.

A detachment of sailors for the Navy, arrived here last evening from Buffalo, which is doing splendid recruiting service. The men were sent to the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to and promoted in the United States Corps of Engineers:

FOR CHIEF ENGINEERS—A. Henderson, S. D. Hibbert, J. W. Moore, G. R. Johnson, J. B. Kimball, W. H. Rutherford.

FOR FIRST ASSISTANTS—E. Hoyt, N. B. Little, John Johnson, G. S. Bright, Edward Marsland, Wm. P. DeSanno, Philip Inch, R. W. McCleary, Isaac Newton, John Long, P. L. Mars, H. B. Nones.

FOR SECOND ASSISTANTS—James W. de Kraft, Chas. Fisher, Daniel Smith, Geo. H. Riley, J. L. Lay, F. A. Lovering, Thos. J. Griffen, R. A. Copeland, F. E. Brown, J. P. Sprague, E. Olson, C. H. Ball, C. A. Chiply, R. H. Harris, Wm. Musgrave.

FOR THIRD ASSISTANTS—E. R. Arnold, T. E. Brecht, H. W. Scott, C. Andrake, H. D. McEwen, Wm. F. Frost, J. R. Oakford, H. Barstow, A. Mitchell, G. H. Hunt, A. Colen, H. H. Cline, G. W. W. Dove, O. Longmore, G. W. Melville, R. H. Thurston, E. W. Keeth, Thos. W. Rae, F. C. Plindle, E. H. Seymour, G. W. Thorn, W. W. Shipman, J. C. Huntley, A. E. F. Mullin, E. N. Ellis, H. H. Burritt, J. E. Cooper, S. Lynch, J. Van Hozenburges, J. Lowe, T. S. Smith, O. D. Lewis, E. Harsen, A. W. Morley, F. L. Cooper, E. Wells, T. M. R. Daniels, J. D. Toppin, J. H. Ames, G. P. Hunt, S. Crolins, B. F. Wood, H. F. Bradford, J. W. Huxley, F. E. Eckel, W. D. Smith, C. E. Emery, G. M. L. McCarley, W. R. Echart, F. C. Goodwin, L. Sullivan, L. A. Haverly, H. D. Sellman, B. Bunce, J. T. Hawkins, F. G. Smith, Wm. H. Harrison, Wm. M. Habershaw, F. Bull, Jr., T. Allen, H. S. Leonard.

Of the above number, five of the first assistants, seven of the second assistants, and the sixty-one third assistants were new appointments, making a total addition to the corps of seventy-three.

A pretty reliable dispatch received in this City yesterday contradicts the rumor of Major LYNDE'S surrender. It is said that his position was impregnable to any force the enemy could bring against him. Major LYNDE is a Vermonter, and known to be one of the most loyal men in the service. He entered the Army in 1827.

The Capt. PORTER who has been dismissed from command of the corvette *St. Marys*, is WILLIAM D. PORTER, of Louisiana. He was appointed from Massachusetts, and is a citizen of the District of Columbia. There are six PORTERS in the Navy, three lieutenants, one commander (W. D.,) one midshipman, one constructor, and one master.

Affairs at the Boston Navy-yard are unusually brisk. There are over 2,000 men employed in the premises, and the monthly disbursements can be little less than $100,000. There are no regular men-of-war fitting out at the Yard; but the recently purchased steam gun-boat, *R. B. Forbes*, the ship *Ino*, the propeller *Young Rover*, the *Lemsbok* and the *Fear Not*, are all preparing rapidly for sea. The *Forbes* is taking on board a battery consisting of two 32-pounders and a heavy rifle. She is detailed for the blockade fleet.

As we anticipated some time since, Col. SUMNER, of Governor's Island, has been ordered to the field. He goes to Missouri.

A letter from the Pacific squadron says that there is a probability of several of the crew of the corvette *St. Marys* being shot. They are said to have acted disloyally, and to have been removed from their vessel, at the suggestion of some of the loyal officers on board. A Court-martial will probably dispose of them in some less severe manner than reported.

The U. S. steam gun-boat *Connecticut* will be put formally in commission, to-day, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. She is filled with stores and provisions for the blockade fleet. Letters and papers for the *Niagara*, *Sabine*, *St. Louis*, *Wyandotte*, *Water Witch*, *R. R. Cuyler*, *Preble*, *South Carolina*, *Colorado* and *Massachusetts*, should be sent to the Naval Lyceum to-day. The *Connecticut* takes out a part of a guard of marines for the *Niagara*.

The chartered vessel *J. C. Kuhn*, and the sailing frigate *Potomac* still lie in the stream. The latter is to sail from the yard on Saturday, and the former will go in commission this forenoon. The *Potomac* is to anchor and remain off the Battery for a few days.

The United States sailing frigate *Sabine*, which returned from Pensacola to Portsmouth, N. H., a short time since, will be reported ready for sea on Monday. She will carry fifty guns, five hundred officers and men.

The authorities of the Navy-yard at Boston have orders to commence overhauling the frigate *Congress* at once. She will be sent back to the blockade fleet.

The gun boat Mr. WESTERVELT is contracting for the Navy was launched yesterday, in presence of numerous spectators. She is 158 feet long, 28 feet wide, 12 feet deep, and 550 tons burden. She is pierced for thirteen guns, and is a perfect model of the one launched last week. She was towed to the Novelty Iron Works to receive her machinery.

FOR WASHINGTON.

The steamer *Sachem*, now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, is loading stores for Washington.

The steamer *Quinebaug* sailed yesterday morning with a full cargo of stores for Washington.

THE CREW OF THE SEA-WITCH.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

One of the crew of the schooner *Sea-Witch*, from Curaçoa for New-York, loaded with fruit, which was captured by the privateer *Gordon* and taken into Newbern, N. C., reached this city on Saturday, from Baltimore, and applied to the Mayor for aid in reaching New-York, which was promptly furnished. He stated that the crew, upon being brought into Newbern, were sent to prison, where they were sent to Baltimore in the schooner *Preserva*, along with other captives. The captain of the *Sea-Witch* was robbed of all the money he had, and he and the crew were sent home to a destitute condition.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

A letter dated Aug. 7, says: "Our militia here are all under severe drill. Every white male, from 16 to 60 years old, is now drilling, making ready for the Fall campaign in and about our city. Every store is closed at 4 o'clock daily, and all hands drill. I hear of some good hauls made by our privateers. A little sloop went out past the blockade three weeks since, and she has taken three prizes, which at least $180,000. Where she carries her prizes I cannot say to Spain, England, France, or the United States, I know not; and if I did, I would not write it. However, it, that we are making terrible [illegible] into LINCOLN'S shipping.

[*For other Rebellion News see Third and Eighth Pages.*]

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.

A Day's Experience of a "Special"—What he Does Not Send in Mitigation of What he Does.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

Did it ever occur to the good TIMES' readers —for of course all readers of the TIMES must he good—how much it takes of diligent inquiry on the part of a Washington Correspondent to make up the half or three-quarter column of "special" that, transmitted over the wires, with its editorial array of elongated headings, confronts him with his boiled egg and insists upon equalizing his attention with his coffee and toast at the breakfast-table? Does you suppose that one in ten of the interviews that must each morning dissect the [illegible] before he is ready for business, and nine out of ten who are really excusable for damning "special" as a daily deceiver—do you suppose, I wonder, that one in ten, as I said, give the "special" credit for what he does not send? Did it ever occur to him, that if the "special" would only be the passive medium of "sending once," all he hears—and tolerably well authenticated too—that one-half of the "beauty" and all the "booty" of New-York would be taking the first steamer for Europe, and leaving Gotham to the undisputed possession of JEFF. DAVIS and his brother rebels in arms?

Of course none of these things ever did occur to any of the TIMES' readers. After reading the "specials," the "extracts" and the "leaders," it would be indeed an incredulous mortel who could possibly suppose that there had been any winnowing of the heap, let alone an actuel investigation and suppression of *canards*. He would be a doubting ass, indeed, who could surmise that "the worst had not been told." I'll illustrate and convince, taking yesterday as a very fair specimen of every day as it goes.

Let me premise hy remarking that after ten days of intense heat—the thermometer ranging at 98° in the shade, and somewhere about 112° in the sun—we had heen favored with a wet spell, which, with alternating intervals of shower, sunshine and mist, had culminated yesterdsy in a steady and protracted outpouring of the vials until our streets and highways were either a wide waste of water, or an unfathomable depth of mud. So we opened the day. Of course, as usual, the first plunge of a "Special" is for Willard's. Whers else can he go, for where else but there do men aggregate previous to the diurnal assaults upon "the Departments" and "the White House?" Is it not a logical sequence that where there is whisky there are men? and is not Willard's a living fountain of expressed cane? "Indesd it is."

Well, the first man I meet is an old acquaintance from New-York. He has been about Washington waiting for somsthing to turn up. At one time it was to be the Surveyorship of your port; at another it promised to he a Marahelship of a western El Dorado, with jolly JIM NYE for Governor, and Cheyennes end Diggers for polite society; then it settled away down to e lucrative Army contract, with a host of intermediates around which he lingered momentarily; but, finally, it has come to nothing save "a possibility of something." As I said, he lingers around Washington, but as he is a gentleman in deportment, end es "his checks are good es gold," he hss not yet come to be a hore, but is entitled to sometbing more than a "How-do-yon-do." He tskes me cautiously into the soda-shop, and inviting me to a smoke, premises that he wants "my candid opinion about thst order." "Orders" being as numerous as office-seekers ahout here, I of course bave to ask him what order, and then he explains that, in his opinion, and that "they all ssy so," the order of the Secretary of War means that Wsshington is in great danger of a visit, *sans ceremonie*, from Mr. PIERRE TOUTAN BEAUREGARN, and a few thousand of his retainers. It tskes some little tima to explain to him that a dsy or two sincc, my friend "LEW. BENEDICT, Jr.," of Albany, being a Lieutenant-Colonel of our embryo regiment, which was likely to go to pieces while in the proccss of formation, had come down to Washington, and explaining the disadvantages and embarrassments of raising regiments under the existing system, had suggested that if Government would only sustain the recruits of his reginent while the companies were being filled up, he could very soon have a regiment in the field that would do honor to himself and good service to the Government. Being a practical msn and familiar with the routine and circumlocution of the State authorities, and knowing just how to avoid existing troubles, the War Department had very little difficulty in accepting his suggestions, and giving him the order he desirsd. And then, that having turned the thing over, the Department had concluded that the same order might work well elsewhere, and so had made it general—never dreaming that its promulgation would be taken as a sign of woe that all was lost, and that abandoning the Capital was a dire necessity if this "order" did not bring to Washington hordes of unarmed defenders.

Hardly was this scara disposed of, than a gentleman who would be a rebel if he did not fear the ultimatum, assured me that "the Confederates" (he always calls rebels Confederates) "had captured two entira companies of our cavalry." "Where," I ask mechanically, and "how," and then "when," and "whose cavalry was it?" Why "they were taken in an ambuscade near Alexandria, last night, and he believed they belonged to the Second Regiment." Pretty definita, that, was it not? But let us wait and see what Gen! MANSFIELD knows about it before we telegraph "another disaster" to the TIMES.

Who is this, coming in soch hot haste? Another New-York friend. What do yon suppose he has to tell? He comes from "the Department," and of course must have heard something. And so he has—nothing less than that "an order hes just gone over to New-York, directing Gen. SANDFORD to come to Washington by the next train, with the entire Firat Division." Thst is important, if true. With BEAUREGARN coming in one direction, and Gen. SANDFORD in the other, we have a threatened solution of that stunning problem of an "irresistible force coming against an immovable body." Of conrse, as an enterprising "special," I am bonnd to make a note of this, but do not send it to the TIMES. It has just enough of probability to jnstify its transmission, but an order that brings 5,000 men out of New-York, must be on the record, and we shall find it in due time at "the Department."

Before I have run the gauntlet at Willard's, another "reliable gentleman" has told me thst "Johnston has crossed at Williamsport with 20,000 rebels," and still another informs me, very confidentially, that "McCLELLAN and Gen. SCOTT and all the Cabinet have been in consultation since 9 o'clock."

For a half day, is not that a very respectable succession of sensations? Fancy all that, with a stupendous accompaniment of flaring headings, carefully worked out and dished up for the TIMES. It would hardly do to go to dinner with all that on one's mind, so the "Special" betakes himself out of the vortex of rumors, and up to the Departments, where Gen. MANSFIELD tells him that we never had any cavalry at or near Alexandria, and certainly none have been captured by the rebels. The Secretary of War has not heard of JOHNSTON crossing at Williamsport, and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS has no order on his books for Gen. SANDFORD and the First Division. At the White House, LOUIS—the gentleman et the door, who decides who shall and who shall not see the President—is very poeltive that neither Gen. MCCLELLAN nor Gen. SCOTT "have been in to-day," and quite as positive "There has been no meeting of the Cabinet, Sir." So all these bubbles have burst, and the "Special" goes to dinner without even an item for the morning telegram, but with an appetite all the sharper for the trotting around he hes done in discovering, trscing up, and exploding the "current rumors of the morning."

The afternoon is bnt a repetition of the morning. A gentleman of the seceah Preas ssures me that HARDEE, whom we suppose in Missouri commanding 15,000 rebels, is really at Manassas cooperating with BEAUREGARD. Thie la bad news for the Union men of Missouri, bnt a terrihle disaster for Gen. PIERRE TOUTAN, for if HARDEE bederils the soldiers at Manessas as he has infantry tactics, there will be litle fight left in them.

My secesh friend also informs me that "Griffin's Battery" has joined the rebels. Now, that is news indeed. Indeed it will be news to ths rehels. It may be true—for with God all things are possible—but I guess I will venture not to send tbat to the TIMES, even without taking the precaution to go up and ask Capt. GRIFFIN if it is so.

One more illustration of Wsshington rumors, and I have closed my recitel of a dey's experience. I am writing upon whet I know to be reliable of the day's events, when a transient assistant, who sometimes hangs on the outskirts of Washington life and gethers up items for me, rushes in witb a terrific report—a compound of rifled cannon and Minié muaket. According to hla recital, "it is raining liks fury." That I know to be true, feeling it from my damp ahouldars clear down to my sosked gaiters. With this promptly admitted truth, he continues that "JOHNSTON is marching on the works on the opposite side of the Potomac; that McCLELLAN has been in the seddle all day, personelly directing our men how to dig pittells all slong the lines from Chain bridge to below Alexendria, snd that having provided these recsptscles for JOHNSTON and his men, he will continue in the seddle all night, painfully weitiog the result: that while JOHNSTON menaces our front, BEAUREGARD is crossing the Potomac at Occoquan Creek, 20 miles below; that hs will turn Fort Washington, end leaving it in the resr, march north on Washington, and after crushing the Excelsior Brigade, will shell the city from the hsights where the Insane Asylum stsnds." My colaborer is assured of "the entire reliability of thia stetement," for he had it from Lieut. B., who, you recollact, commanded the two Parrott guns that made such unearthly music in front of Blackhurn's Ford, on the 17th ult.; and Lieut. B. had further told him, thst he had seen an "order" issued from the War Department, commanding the women and children to be gathered awey from the country round about the Inssne Asylum, which was to be the locals of Gen. PIERRE TOUTAN'S assault. It wes easy to conclude thet the rain would put out that fire, yet substentially the same story, with terrific variations, wes repeated to ms three tioes hetween the White House and the telegrsph office.

There, reader, when you next feel inclined to blow up a "special" for what he does sand, remember this rehearsal of one day's *canards*, and give him credit for not sending "e hsap," thet were it elaboreted, would keep New-York at fever heat from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. When it proves, as I know it frequently does, tbat the "special" has unnecessarily excited your alarm for the welfare of friends in the Army, and nwakened groundless spprehensions for the safety of the Capital, pardon for the few mistakes he commits, by imagining, if you can, what he omits. LEO.

THE ARMY OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Gurrilla Warfare—Movemants of the Rebel Leadera—Lee's Attempts to Push Through Our Lines Foiled, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861.

The campaign in Western Virginia appears to be resolving itself into mere guerilla warfare. It was supposed that when LEE posted himself behind the Greenbrier bairicade, the fire would soon open elong the whole line. It was inferred from his character and career that he would not undertake operations without a powerful army, and that on account of the importance of Western Virginia for the protection of their base line through Tennessee, he would speedily assume the offensive. But true to his cautious and prudent instincts, he seems to be planting himself in strategic positions near the Staunton and Covington Railroad, where he may, with equal facility, menace or defend. Now and then he presumes to feel our outposts, but thus far his manipulations have not met with successes encouraging him to undertake any important enterprise. His Brigadiers, FLOYN and WISE, are in the vicinity of Lewisburgh, with the vanguard, and as they feel their way forward slowly, they either impress all the Union men capable of bearing arms, or driva them inside of our lines. They prefer to captura this class of citizens, that they may use their labor, and in the event of attack to interpose them between themselves and tha National fire,—a dilemma by no means agreeable to our loyal hrethren, who complain bitterly of the necessity which places them between two fires. Early this week, some sixty of this class were driven to ns at Huttonville for protection and subsistence, both of which they received. Others have since claimed the same privilege, and our heneficiarics have become so numerous that economy seems to demand the adoption of a line of policy for future disposition of them. Some express readiness to take up arms and aaaist us in fighting their battles, but too many prefer our rations and quarters, without incurring the ohligations or embarassments involved by taking up arms. Neverthelesa, this Department ia mooting the question whether the one does not involve tbe other, and I am disposed to think there will be a practical test of tbe question. Tbose who decline the active field duties of a soldier may at least promote the objects of the campaign by contributing labor to our fortifications, while those who are willing to fight will be equipped for service.

I remark, however, that it is difficult to comprehend the reluctance of many of the Union Virginians to wage war against tbeir rebel enemies, who evince for them the consideration which highwaymen display towards gentlemen. Many hava been driven from their homes, and their property has hcen appropriated for rebel use, without so much as "thank you," or Confederate scrip—equally worthless—heing proffered in compensation. But propose arms to them, to assist in compelling restitution, and they disgust you with tinid excuses. But there are gallant spirits, who joyfully accept loyal service—thus redeeming the people from the reproach of an indifferencc which patriotic soldiery are apt to construe into disloyalty. Indeed, tha practical lukewarmness of so many able-bodied men, and their professed zeal for the Union, are almost inexplicably inconsistent. If one were to attempt an explanation of the subject, I do not perceive how he could avoid a conclusion not flattering to the courage of men who seem so desirous that the National cause shall prevail, and yet do so little to promote it. While the war appears to be degenerating into mere bush-fighting—a description of werfare for which mountaineers are peculiarly fitted—it is aggravating to the Army that the Western Virginians do not appropriate this part of operations to themselves. Their knowledge of the monntain passes, and of rebellious citizens, are advantsges which thay could nse with admirable effect, and our troops, if thus relieved, could be directed to the main object of the war—the suppression of rebellion hy conquering its Armies.

It is manifestly improper to report the disposition of our forces, but it is satisfactory to know thst LEE'a attempts to push through our linss hava been foiled at every point. The Union Virginiens, however, would he better satisfied if the "Army of occupation" should be strongly reinforced, and it would be wise policy to give them every assurance of this nature within our power. I sm disposed to infer, likewise, that the Commander of this Department would be better satisfied if he hsd a larger available force within his field of operations, not thet he is doubtful of the issus of arms, even supposing his strength should be tested immedietely, but that prudence suggests the propriety of having sufficient power to render any movement certain to be successful.

While it is altogether prohable that the conteat in Western Virginia will be more bitter in future than in the beginning of the war, I am constrained to believe, that Autumn will lapse without declaive ection. The enemy seems to regard our occupstion of this territory es a demonatration upon East Tennessee, or as a flank movement on Eastern Virginia, *via* Staunton, and his operations now seem chiefly directed to check our advence in either direction heyond the line now occupied hy our Army.

Meantime the National Army is advancing, concentrating and fortifying, while our scouting parties and small detschments are engaged in clearing out rebel gangs wherever they are collected. Head-quartera remain here, and I suppose the General will not remove for eome daya.

Gen. ROSECRANS has aseigned Brig.-Gen. BENHAM to tbe command of the Cheat River District—his brigade, for the present, conaisting of the Fourth end Ninth Ohio, commanded hy Col. LORIN ANDREWS end Col. R. L. MCCOOK respectively. The Third Ohio, Col. MANROW, will also he assigned to him. WESTERN.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Col. Duryee's Zouaves on Federal Hill—How they are treated—Their Street Parades and Drill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP "FEDERAL HILL," BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

The New-York Fifth Regiment, (Zouaves,) Col. ABARM DURYEE commanding, which has been recruited to 1,046 men, hes been encamped on Federal Hill for three weeks past. Ths command left Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe with the anticlpation of going speedily into action. The order wae to proceed Immediataly to Wsshington. The story of Bull Run was not a week old; and it was generally inferred that ws were to he thrown between ths advancing enemy and our own retreating forces. Arrived at Baltimore, Col. DURYEE immediately reported to Gen. DIX, who directed that the regiment should remain in this city until further orders. Further orders have not yet come, but they are anxiously expected. Comforteble and convenient aa it is to be once more within reach of the luxuries which, in the hospitable land of corn-cakes and cold shouldsr heve been denied us, yet it seems to be the general feeling with officers and soldiers that large cities are the last places, in which to quarter large bodies of troops. The regular exercises of the open ficld are necessarily to a degree neglected; the tramps through woods snd fields, the fording of floods and swimming of streams, the dangers and excitements of out-post duty in the enemy's country are missed; while with difficulty the enervating influences of life in town are resisted. Ido not know that the general health of the men has suffered since we made the change; but if it has not it is not their fault, and if it does not they may thank very rigid discipline and the doctors. Beyond these drawbacks, our sojourn here is a very pleasant one. The elevation on which we are encamped commands the entire city. From it Baltimore, if rebellious, might be lsid in ashes. From it, for the preaent, and it is to be hoped for many years to come, Baltimore, with its monuments and many churches, may be viewed to graat advantsga.

The secession feeling here is said to bc intense in certain quarters, but we have not secn any alarming manifestntions of it. Almost daily the regiment makes a street parade, and in some parts of the city it is received with the waving of handkarchiefs and flags, and sometimes with cheers. In other portions of the town, where those who hate the Union—mostly of the aristocratic class—dwell, one in uniform is frowned at by the fair ones, and receives no recognition from the men, while little children run out from the houses, cry "Three cheers for JEFF. DAVIS!" and scamper back again. Crowds of people visit the camp every day to witness the drills and dress parades.

The regiment has been particularly practicing the street firings for a few days past, under the personal supervision of Col. DURYEE himself, who brought the New-York Seventh to so high a degrea of proficiency in this drill. It would be invaluable in a street fight, and the knowledge that the officer who commanded the National Guard at the Astor-place riot, is here with troops thus prepared for a similar emergency, will do much to put the turbulent on their best behavior. The Zouaves have already g ained a name here. The encomiums of the local Press and the crowds that follow them when they parade in the streets testify the interest thet is felt in them. The men ere proud of it. It increases their *esprit du corps*, and makes them more careful to carry themselves like soldiers. Those of the men who have so far disgracad themselvea and the regiment—as some did after they were paid off—as to appear intoxicated in the streets, are being severely dealt with. Courts-martial are in session daily disposing of such cases.

Tho regiment has heen reviewed by Gen. DIX, who waa delighted with its appearancc and proficiency. G. C.

An Excursion to Point Lookout—Supposed Plotting of the Disunionist—Tho Patapsco Guards.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

Considerable excitement was prevalent among the Union portion of the inabitants of this city this morning in consequence of the sailing of a steamer for Point Lookout, St. Mary's County, Maryland.

A grand excursion to Point Lookout for the "Grand Tournament and Ball" had heen advertised in some of the city papers for aome days past, and this morning "The fine steamer *Hugh Jenkins*, Capt. JOHN R. GRIFFITH, (by consent of General Government,") left the Light-street wharf for her destination.

The act of Gen. DIX in granting authority for the sailing of this steamer upon her ostensible object, at such a time, and to such a destination, is severely commented upon. St. Mary's, as well as one or two of the adjoining counties, it is well known, are of a strongly disunion character, and this fact, taken in conjunction with the supposition that BEAUREGARD has a design upon that section, renders the departure of this steamer to that point a very significant matter. Nor is this apprehension of duplicity lessened by tue fact that the managers of thia excurion are among the rankest Disunionists. The boat is owned by a company, some of whom are known to be hostile to the Government.

At a late hour this morning a movement was made to arrest the sailing of the boat, and a Custom-house officer was put in charge of her, but the permission of Gen. DIX prevailed, and the official was removed. This permission was given upon the representation that the petitioners were loyal citizens, and that some of them hed families and friends in St. Mary's County, whom they wished to remove to thia city, not daeming them in safety whsre they were. A provision was mads in granting this indulgence to the effect that a detachment of DURYEE'S Zoueves should accompany the party with muskets and one field piece.

It has transpired, with a streng color of plausihility, that it is the design of the managers of this arrangement to transfer this steamsr to other parties upon her arrival at har destination, and that she will shortly, if not immediately, be used in the transmission of disloyal Marylanders and provisions across the water from Point Lookout. Besides, if BEAUREGARN intends to carry out his programme of subjugating Maryland, he will require means to transport hia troops at this point, and this boet, being of respectable dimensions, would be a most acceptable acquirement. No doubt there is a secret design among the traitors in this city to carry into execution just such a scheme, and it was defiantly boasted that Government had been duped into giving its permission in this instance, and that if its credulity were not exhausted, other excursions of more formidable character would be planned and succeasfully carried ont.

A detschmsnt of sbout forty men, Capt. DURYEE, from DURYEE'S Zouaves, were marched on board the steamer about an hour hsfore her ststring, armed with muskets and taking two days' rations. No field-piece wes teken with them. It is thought they may meet with some resistsnce, should circumstances render it advisable to interfere with the movements of the bost, or the disposition of the people at Point Lookout.

Last night, for the first time, a guard was stationed st the bridge crossing the Patepsco River in the outskirts of the city, end no goods are now permitted to leave the city by this communication without being examined. There is no doubt that the enemy have received large supplies from this city hy this unguarded rosdway, and it is a wonder that this precaution was not adopted long ago.

Enliatments in the two regiments now forming in thia city come in alowly, and a recruiting-office for the Marylsnd regiments has heen opened in New-York, where eighty men are now enrolled. ARGUS.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

A Secession Dodge and Fizzle—A Real Peace Meeting of the Union Party—The People of Louisville Declare for Peace by Adhering to the Government of the Nation and Maintaining the Integrity of the Union.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Saturday Night, Aug. 17, 1861.

The little secession squad here takes a new tack. It now calls itself, not "Southern Rights," but the "Peace" Perty, and the inauguretion of "the great peace movement." All this week, through ell our public prints, it hes invited "the people of Louisville, who are in favor of heving peece," to assemble in the City Hall to-night and speak for peace. Well, the people of Louisville have accepted the invitation; assembled in mass, end spoke for preserving the whole Union es the only way to attsin and secure peace. The secession squad of fifty to a hundred, soon seeing that the people of Louisville are for a different sort of peace from what it wants, seceded. What it did then, none of us know or care.

The people of Louisville this evening resolve thst the speediest, surest and most desirsble peace is to be found in cesstion of the war upon the Government of the United States; that they sympathize with their brethren of Missouri who are struggling against the armies of invasion and coercion thrown upon them by their enemies and the enemies of their Government; that dissolution of the Union is a remedy for no evil, but an aggravation of all evils; that they do not see how enduring, substantial peace is attainable by the establishment of two independent Governments within the limits of this country; that they deprecate the attempt to produce a forcible disruption of this Union; that the rights of the National Government should not be absndoned at the dictates of rebels in arms; that they are unwilling that any foreign Power shall control the mouth of the Mississippi River or any ports of the United States; that they are unalterably opposed to dissolution of the Union, and are for their whole country, now and forever, against all assailants and enemies, foreign or domestic.

JAMES SPEED, NATHANIEL WOLFE, JOHN M. HARLAN, HENRY PIRTLE, W.P. BOONE, and others, addressed us very happily. Mr. SPEED said he was for perpetuating the Government for the sake of peace. Mr. WOLFE said he was for no peace independent of our Government,—for no pesce based upon a divided Union. He is for the Union, one and indivisible, now and forever. When the rebels lay down their arms and submit to the Constitution and the laws of the nation, then he is for peace. The "Southern Confederacy" is for the personal aggrandizement of a few, at the expense of the liberties of the people. Mr. WOLFE is a native Virginian and an adopted Kentuckian. He knows the Southern people well. He predicts they will recover from their terrible delusion, cast off and cast down their tyrannic impostors, and hail with jubilant shouts the Star-spangled Banner. Liberty can never exist with a divided Union. He (Mr. WOLFE) will never surrender tha Union but with his life. He implored each and every one of us to place our hands upon the altar of our country and swear by the living God that this Union shall never be divided. You will soon hear from Messrs. WOLFE, BOONE and SPEED in Frankfort.

Mr. HARLAN said that, whatever success the rebel Armies might have, he would never consent to any foreign Power controlling the mouth or any part of the Mississippi; that Kentucky will never consent to it; will forever insist upon perfectly free navigation of the entire Mississippi, subject to the discretion of no forcign Power end to no treaty stipulations. Judge PIRTLE wes equally emphatic on this point. The God of Nature has given to us and all our countrymen the mouth and the whole of that river, and it shall never be taken from them or us. Kentucky will fight, if need be, to a national funeral, before she will surrender or compromise this God-given right.

Judge PIRTLE is against any diaruption of the Union by any means, forcible or peaceable. He insists that we and the American people must have, not a degrading, patched up and good-for-nothing peace, but an honorable, substsntial, and enduring peace, and that it can be had only hy restoring the Union. Kentucky Secessionists crying for peace, rallying for peace, and showing white flags! They ara the "bloody spirits," not we. Has BEAUREGARN said he would put the white flags of peace in the muzzlea of the guns he is aiming at the National Capital? Did Kentuckians aver sue for peace when attacked? No! Their fathers taught them never to make peace with the enemy, except upon their own terms; never to go up to the enemy with a white flag. The white flag of the Louisville "Peace Party" is only the "stars and bars" in disguisc. It don't teke, and it won't teke. PONTIAC.

A Query.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you have the kindness to inform a "constant reader" of your paper what is ths meaning or plain *English* of the following paragraph in Mr. RUSSELL'S letter to ths London *Times*, as published in the City morning papers:

"The horses retraced their steps, the colored youth who bestrode my charger complaining that the mysterious arrangement which condemns his race to Slavsry, was very much abraded by the action of that spirited quadruped, combined or rather at variance with the callosities of the English saddle." O'G.

The Blockade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication of "Marshfield," which appeared in the TIMES of Sunday, is disapproved by your correspondent "W. L. B.," who seems to believe the positions therein taken involva grave errors.

The undersigned is of opinion that the trouble lies not in the logic of the article commented upon, but in the disinclination of "W. L. B." to look our Southern ports' difficnlty fairly and squnerely in the face. Our dissentient friend thinks it should be regarded and treated in a certain way—undeniably the pleasantest and least disagreeable to us—and hence insists it shall be so regarded and treated by Great Britain.

He ssys that Power has, "in violation of all propriety," recognized ths Confederate Statsa as belligerents, and then proceeds to argue that anch action, being wrongful, must be ignored by us.

This is indisputably the very easiest possible way for us to make a bad matter worse. In the first place, Great Britain's recognition of tha rebel States, as a belligerent Powar, is an accomplished fact. Whether right or wrong, tha deed is done, and there is not the slightest prospect of recantation. Thia being the case, is it or is it not ressonable to presume shs will accord to that new belligeront the rights and prerogetives of a belligerent Power? Does not the recognition of a Power as a belligerent involve and carry with it a clear admission that such Power has all the rights and functions of a helligerent? Can any seneible msn reach any other conclusion? If tha Southern States, in the eye of Great Britain, have not the rights and immunities of a belligerent, she surely never would end never could have recognized them in that character.

A man may as sensibly undsrteke to argue that a horse, though recognized to be a living horse, hes neither breath nor blood, as to say thet a nation, after recognizing a Power to be a belligerent, can deny to her those rights and functions which sre the life and hrasth of a belligerent.

We quite agree with "W. L. B." in deploring such recognition hy Great Britain, its moral effect having undouhtedly been to inspirit the rebels; hut the act being among the thinga that were, we think it idle aod childish to cry over spilt milk, end we say, meet ths matter as it now presents itself, end throw overboord hopes and expectations which events have proved futile.

Great Britain recognizes the Confederate States as a belligerent Power.

The United States ars another belligerent Power.

Can one helligereot shut up the ports of another helligerent, hy naked legislstion or proclamation?

The law of nations says, No.

Can we, therefore, so far as Great Britain is concerned, close the Southern ports by a Presidential proclamation following the late snsbling Coogreasional action?

The answer must be, No.

Whet, then, shall we do?

The answer is easy:

International lew, in the csse of two warring Powers, gives either the right to closc tbe ports of the other by an effective blockade.

We have, therefore, from the stand-point of tha British Government, a perfect and irrefragible right to shut up the Southern ports in that mode.

Other Powers, recognizing the rebels as belligerents, will of course occupy England's position toward us.

We have, or very soon will have, vessels of war enough to establish and maintain a thorough snd effective blockade of the Southern ports: and this, indeed, in any view of the csse, we shall be compelled to accomplish, in order to annihilate their privateers or render them impotent for harm.

Therefore, we say, that with a blockading fleet, complete and efficient, we may well afford to suffer Great Britain, if she will, to regard our adversaries as a belligerent Power, inasmuch as she is still debarred, by the perfectly well settled laws of blocksde, from interfering with our investing fleets.

We may, if wa please, regret the coldness and unfriendliness which such action on the part of our trans-atlantic cousins indicates; but so long aa that action makes in reality no difference of moment to us, do not let us spend our time in lamentation and recrimination.

We have, if the writer correctly apprehends our situation, business on our hands of more importance than indulging in the outpouring of barren indignetion at the slights, iciness and sordidnes of our Europesn fellow-nations.

The Presideutial proclamation of the 17th, forbidding all commercial intercouse with the rebel country, in effect closes their ports, as ports of entry, to all such nations as, denying the rebels belligerent rights, admit our present jurisdiction and rightful control over them, while in the case of Great Britain and such other Powers as may follow her example, our blockade presents an insuperable legal bar against all commercial intercourse,

It is true, we sre compelled to act in a two-fold character towards different nations by their own diverse attitudes towards us. To Great Britain we say the Southern ports are blockaded, and to those Powers which still admit the rebel ports to be under our rightful jurisdiction, we say those ports are not now ports of entry.

If deemed preferable, we might properly say to all the world that the Southern ports ars *under blockade, and are closed ports of entry.* This answer, we claim, covers the whole ground in whatever attitude any foreign Power may choose to approach us.

But, suppose France and Great Britain, or either of them, should say to us: The United States cannot act in two characters; we recognize the Confederates as belligerents, and ws therefore deny the rightful power of the United States to legislate or proclaim the Southern ports as closed. The United States do not recognize the Confederate States as a belligerent Power, and ws therefore disallow their right to shut up the Confedarate ports by blockade, and hence we must regard those ports as open, and shall act accordingly.

We say, suppose thoae great Powers should happen to take thia position. It may not be probable they will, but still it la barely possible they may.

Now, in this predicament, what would "W. L. B." do?

Would he rush into a war with those nations hecause they refuse to adopt his views of our difficulties, and draw upon us and our cause certain and overwhelming ruin? It may be that he would do this. His vein of argument certainly leads in that direction.

The undersigned, on the contrary, would move somewhat differently.

We would swallow our wrath—we would subordinate our pride to our patriotism—we would *forthwith, ourselves, recognize the rebels as a belligerent Power*, and proclaiming to all nations that, as belligerents, we blockade the ports of the South. We would sweep from under their feet every ground and pretext, sound or unsound, of interference with our naval scheme of action, and planting ourselves on this solid, indefeasible right of blockade, we would tighten our sea-grip on the rebel's throats till returning reason should send them, repentant, back to the shelter of the Stars and Stripes. MARSHFIELD.

What Shall we do with the Slaves?

BRANDON, Vt., Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the time Secretary CAMERON'S letter of the 11th ult., was published, requiring all fugitive slaves to be received, protected, and provided for by the United States Army, I was at Virgennes, in this State. That letter was received with great satisfaction by the friends of the country and of the Administration in that place, and it is confidently believed that it will commence a new sra in the history of this war, and of the nation. Slavery is the weak point in our enemy's empire, and must be assailed. As it is the principal occasion of the war, so it is our principal means of hastening it to a speedy termination and a grand and glorious result. It is right that we should take advantage of it to bring our enemy to terms—it would be wrong not to do so; we had better take his slaves than to take his life or his other propsrty. He can afford to lose them, and will be better off without them than he is with them. Besides it is dne to the slaves that we should emancipate them if possible, and we can emancipate the slaves of the rebel States with infinite ease. So far from being obliged to do it as a sacrifice, we can do it for a price. Their emancipation will pay us all it costs, and more. Neither can there be hut ons opinion among sensible men in regard to ths expediancy of doing it. It has become a moral necessity, a military necessity. It is the most economical way to suppress this rebellion, and the only way to do it effectually;—it will remove the cause.

But I observe that many are at a loss to know what we shall do with the slaves if we emancipate them. Eminent statesmen in England are beginning to agitate tbs question, what we shall do with ths slaves if we emancipate them. Some seem to think that this is going to be the rock on which the ahip of ths States may be almost wrecked, if it escapes other more immediate perils. I beg the attention of the people to a suggestion on this point, in order to show that it is not involved in difficnlties which are insuperable.

The question is, what can we do with the slaves, if we emancipate them?

1. We may do nothing with them, but allow them the same protectioo that we allow to others, and let them take care of themselves. They can generally take care of themselves, if let alone. They will hs all wanted, as hired men and women, oo the same fields, and in the same employments as heretofore.

2. If all should not be able to take care of themselves, provision may be made for the improvident, in auch way as the case may demand, when it arises. If any will not work and take care of themselves, they may be put under temporary masters, that will maka them work and psy their way.

3. If enythiog furtber should be found requisite, we can settle them oo reservations of puhlic lands, as ws do the Indians, and give them another chance for self-culture and independence.

No one need, therefore, be troubled as to the question what we shall do with the colored people if we emancipete them. "Sufficient for the day is its evil." Let tbem heve their liberty, and they will take csre of tbemselves. Nor is this all; they will be found capable of rendering important service to this country, and will bear their part in defraying the expenses of this war, and if need be, in fighting its battles. But if some special provisions should be required for their benefit, they can be made.

Yours very truly L. A. SAWYER.

Foreign Officers.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that a correspondent in your issne of Saturday is disposed to be severe upon my short communicatioo in regard to "Foreign Officers." I have no desire to enter into an unnecessary or impolitic discussion of the position I there assumed. I thought I had sufficiently guarded my expressions, not to be misunderstood as attacking men of the Kosciusko or Lafayette stripe. Your correspondent is welcome to his own opinion—but I must still adhere to mine. A residence of several years abroad has made me acquainted with many German officers, especially in the armies of Austria, Bavaria, Prussia and Baden. It was with a feeling of instinctive fear for the result that I heard peopla around speak with such blind confidence of the employment of German officers as a sure means to victory. I have no grest respect for the Prussian *Junkerthum*, and I do feel a positive repugnance to the idea of using such material—even allowing that it be the best of material—in a mercenary way.

It is very generally believed in Germany, that our German citizens are the sole pillar of the Republic. "If the Union is saved, it will be the Germans who saved it," says a recent Prussian paper. Even that (though it ignore us New-Englanders a little severely) is in a sense true. We can hardly overrste our debt to our German fellow-citizens. But they are *Americans* like us; and do not fight for pay or power.

To sum up all that I would say, then: If we must pay outsiders to fight our battles for us, let us take our choice, and choose well. Our German fellow-citizens know that well enough. When they put a man at the head of a regiment, he is heard from on the day of battle.

But that plenty of German officers from the standing Armies of Europe ars not fit to teach intelligent recruits, or lead them afterwards, that many of them never saw the interior of a military school, and that their military schools are *not* like those of America and France, I *know*.

R. W. R.

The Military Board of Examination, Cols. W. W. Tompkins and H. P. Martin—Depots of Instruction, &c., &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This Board meets daily at Geo. YATES' dépôt (Elm and White) for the purpose of examining persons who seek to fill company offices; they are required to examine candidates, no further than schools of the soldier and company, as we are informed. Now it appears to us, those who are candidates for captaincies, should be examined in the school of the battalion also; indeed, the system of United States tactics says, "The instruction of officers includes all the titles" of the work, viz.: schools of the soldier, company, battalion, skirmishing, &c.

The examination, we hear, is quite searching, so much so that many have been intimidated, and laid aside their premature uniform. This measure hecome absolutely necessary, in order to block the avenues to office against the vicious' the intemprate, the unlettered, ill-bred and self-sufficient. It is said the Board will not examina any one who is intemperate, nor any one who cannot write sufficiently clear to enable them to make out pay rolls. Many officers who have returned could not make out pay rolls, hence their soldiers were kept weeks out of their pay. Citizens of good moral habits, of good civil intelligence, good education and good manners, are handled hy the examiners with liberal feelings, but they must promise first to devote themselves to the rank and file and to their every duty—look not only to the instruction of the soldier, hnt to his care, comfort, his cleanliness, clothing and every comfort, and require strict attention to duty.

But further exertions are necessary rapidly to bring new corps into an effective condition. Dépôts of instruction for each regiment, battery and squadron should be selected—every person the moment after the consummetion of enlistment sent to the dépôt, put in new clothing, under pay

[illegible] rules and articles of war [illegible] recruits, made at once to know and feel that all volunteer corps are for the time of service bound to observe, live up to and abide by the articles of war; Army regulations to practice the same forms, to observe the same rules of subordination as though they were serving in a regular regiment. Competent instructors, who will take the beginners through a regular course of drill, beginning in the elementary schools, with parental kindness, will soon reduce the wildest and most obstinate to a state of willing obedience, and to a happy moral condition; this is the grand secret by which the officer lays hold of the human heart. The best instructors should be procured, and liberally paid to work vigorously at the dépôts; then the new corps, by the time they were full, would mostly be ready for actual service in the field. Kindness, attention and care for the soldier's moral habits and self-respect on the part of officers, will soon secure the confidence and high regard of the rank and file.

What great enterprise can a General accomplish if his field officers be intemperate, ignorant and despised by the soldiery? What can a Colonel accomplish if his officers are incapable, half drunk all the while, incapable of instructing the rank and file when sober, quarreling constantly with the privates, and by them contemned? What a horrible life is a camp life when such officers command! The more troops under such circumstances a general has, the weaker his power. Victory is won by the intelligent, quick sighted, the willing, the prompt, and obedient, who love their officers, not by numbers of rough and disorganized bodies.

Let us "hasten slowly" to be powerful for a Fall campaign. The camps of instruction should be, after four companies have been obtained, near Washington City.

WAR NOTES FROM THE WEST.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

Maj. McKinstry is entering energetically upon the discharge of his duties as Provost-Marshal of St. Louis. In the papers of August 20, the following proclamation appears, accompanied by orders forbidding the wearing of concealed weapons, the sale of firearms without a permit, and of spirituous liquors on Sunday:

To the People of the City and County of St. Louis:

The undersigned, having been appointed Provost-Marshal of the City and County of St. Louis, calls upon all good citizens to cheerfully obey the rules it has been deemed necessary to establish, in order to insure the preservation of the public peace.

The undersigned enters upon the duties of his office with a full sense of the responsibility that devolves upon him, and he deprecates as sincerely as any citizen can the state of affairs that compels the establishment of the stringent measures he will enforce, but having confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of the masses, he appeals to them to coöperate with the civil and military authorities in preserving peace and good order in the city and county.

The civil law will remain in force, and the undersigned will exercise the power given him only in cases where the civil law is found to be inadequate to the maintenance of the public peace and the public safety. Any violation of order will be followed by prompt and adequate punishment, regardless of persons or positions.

J. McKinstry,
Major U. S. Army, Provost-Marshal.

Office of the Provost-Marshal, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 14, 1861.

THE BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Aug. 20, says:

"Gen. Sterling Price has, we are informed, made his report to Gov. Jackson of the operations of the force under his immediate command in the above battle. In it he states his loss at 127 killed, and the enormously disproportionate number of 1,000 wounded. Among the killed is Col. Weightman, formerly Delegate in Congress from New-Mexico. Gen. Parsons was wounded very severely, and is believed mortally. Gen. John B. Clark, of Howard County, (lately a member of Congress,) was wounded slightly. He had two sons in the action. The elder of the two, Col. Clark, took the command when his father left the field.

There is probably no exaggeration in reports of the very severe losses sustained by Jackson's and McCulloch's men. Among the Missourians was a company from Howard County, called the Howard Grays. Of this company, we are informed the Captain, Hays Farris, was killed; also a Lieutenant, Edward Atterbury, and seventeen privates."

A correspondent writes from Rolla, under date of Aug. 19:

"A special train arrived here yesterday, with four 32-pounders, under the charge of Mr. F. Meyer, who has contracted with the military authorities for the transportation of cannon. They are part of a lot which was ordered by Fremont some weeks ago, and landed at Illinoistown. It is expected that other ammunition will follow.

A company of men have just arrived in town, who report themselves as prisoners, taken in the Springfield battle by the Confederates. They say that over two hundred prisoners are now under way from Springfield, having been liberated after taking the oath. They desire Col. Wyman to give them a wagon, in which they can return and accommodate some of the prisoners who have been disabled from walking by the long march. Regarding their imprisonment, they make the following statement:

We numbered about two hundred and forty in all, belonging mostly to the Third and Fifth Regiments, and a few of us to the Springfield Home Guard. We were inclosed in a fence like cattle, and fed on raw corn, which we had to roast ourselves. Only once, a little flour was given to us. We cannot complain of the manners observed towards us by most of the men, and were particularly well treated by Gen. Price's body guard. On the 12th and 13th, some of the Confederates, we were told, left Springfield for Warsaw, but we are unable to say whether they went to occupy the place, or only to procure a supply of provisions. A good many, we noticed, were desirous of going home, and those from Fort Smith declared that they would not go further than Springfield. On the day when we left we were sworn not to take up arms again against the Southern Confederacy. The officers who were with us were retained. They are treated well and are out on parole. Their names are as follows: Maj. Albert, of Siegel's Riflemen; Lieut. Shaefer, of Siegel's Artillery; another Lieutenant of the Third Regiment, whose name we could not learn; Lieut. Engleberg, of Company B, First Regiment; Surgeons Haeussler and Franklin. We were escorted by a company of Confederates to the Jefferson City Road, and told thence to make our way home. What induced them to take us to that road we are not aware, although we have our suspicions. We were lucky enough to obtain the services of a negro who took us across the country to the road which leads to Lebanon. Met with a good deal of secession feeling in Lebanon and Waynesville, and were told at Waynesville that Siegel had taken the new road, (the new road does not pass through Waynesville,) in order to avoid being attacked. A lot of powder which was concealed in a haystack had been contributed to the country people for the purpose of gathering for an attack.

The Confederates say they will make their camp this Winter in St. Louis; that Hardee has taken Rolla; that Bird's Point is already in their hands, and Cairo is being bombarded. They talk in very high style generally."

In its local column the *Republican* says: "Siegel's Regiment came in last evening by the Pacific train from Rolla. They disembarked at the Seventh-street dépôt. Gen. Siegel also came in, but got off at the Fourteenth-street dépôt, and proceeded to Gen. Fremont's head-quarters. Several soldiers belonging to the Iowa and Kansas Regiments came in. They are all three-months' men.

There were several cars filled with wounded soldiers belonging to various regiments. They were removed by furniture wagons and omnibuses. Thirteen furniture wagons were filled with the wounded, averaging about eight to each wagon, besides three or four omnibus loads.

The spectacle presented by the wounded was such as to shock a tolerably well balanced nervous temperament. Here were men with hands, feet, arms and legs shot off, and faces mutilated. Groans or complaints rarely escaped them, and in some instances where the parties were but slightly wounded, we heard occasional jokes exchanged. A large number of wounded were brought in on Saturday night with the Iowa and Kansas Regiments—about 150, it is said.

Dr. Cornyn, who has arrived in the city, was on the field of battle. He states that the National troops did not have a drop of water to drink after leaving Springfield, save what was in their canteens. He also states that the majority of the wounds received by our men were inflicted by buck-shot and musket balls. Many of the Confederates were armed with old Mississippi rifles, which were loaded with three buck-shot and a ball. Their artillery was not well served or effective, their shots being too high; and many of their batteries were of no advantage to them, owing to the fact that they had been placed in position to command the Fayetteville road, down which it was expected the National troops would move. Some days previous to the battle a slight skirmish took place between the advance guards of the two Armies, and the Confederates precipitately retreated down this road, hoping thereby to draw the Nationals within range of these batteries, but the latter suspected the design and declined to follow.

Dr. Cornyn is of opinion that the killed on both sides were left unburied, owing to the great number and to the terrible stench which filled the air the day after the battle. Families living in the vicinity were compelled to leave on this account.

Great numbers of horses, many of which were shot in twain, and dead and mangled men, covered the field in every direction, and the sun's rays acting upon these must have soon rendered the atmosphere unendurable."

PROCLAMATION OF BEN McCULLOCH—REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Independence (Mo.) *Bulletin* extra of Aug. 17, contains the following proclamation of Ben McCulloch:

Head-Quarters Western Army,
Camp near Springfield, Mo., Aug. 12, 1861.

To the People of Missouri:

Having been called by the Governor of your State, to assist in driving the National forces out of the State, and in restoring the people to their just rights, I have come among you, simply with the view of making war upon our Northern foes, to drive them back and give the oppressed of your State an opportunity of again standing up as freemen and uttering their true sentiments.

You have been overrun and trampled upon by the mercenary hordes of the North—your beautiful State has been nearly subjugated, but these true sons of Missouri who have continued in arms, together with my force, came back upon the enemy and we have gained over them a great and signal victory.

Their General-in-Chief is slain, and many of their other General officers wounded—their Army is in full flight, and now if the true men of Missouri will rise up and rally around their standard, the State will be redeemed. I do not come among you to make war upon any of your people, whether Union or otherwise.

The Union people will all be protected in their rights and property. It is earnestly recommended to them to return to their homes. Prisoners of the Union party who have been arrested by the Army, will be released and allowed to return to their friends.

Missouri must be allowed to choose her own destiny! No oaths, binding your consciences. I have driven the enemy from among you! The time has now arrived for the people of the State to act. You can no longer procrastinate! Missouri must now take her position, be it North or South.

Ben. McCulloch,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

Col. J. T. Hughes, who commanded a regiment of rebels in the fight, gives the following particulars:

"The opposing forces were about equal—14,000 on each side! The attack was made by Lyon early on the morning of the 10th, in four columns. Lyon led an attack on the west, Siegel on the south, Sturgis on the north, and Sweeney on the east and southeast. The rebels were surprised, but soon were in battle array. The cannonading was terrible, and the slaughter on both sides immense. Seven times Lyon's column was repulsed and seven times he regained his position. For six hours the battle raged undecided.

The Missouri troops at the North, the Louisiana troops at the Southeast and South, and General Weightman's brigade of Missouri, at the Southwest, including his fine battery of artillery—having been victorious at every point—rallied to the heights on the west, to support Gen. Slack's division, which had borne the brunt of the fight up to that time for five or six hours unsupported. Gen. Price and Gen. Slack were both actively and gallantly urging forward this column, when Gen. Slack was severely wounded and taken from the field; Gen. Price was slightly wounded also, but not disabled. He continued to lead his wing on to victory most gallantly. Gen. Weightman now filed his column in on the right of my regiment, in Gen. Slack's division, where he fell mortally wounded, near Totten's battery, covered all over with wounds. I received his sword to keep it from the enemy. Meanwhile the enemy's batteries were captured by the State and Confederate forces, and routed in every direction, except on the heights west, where Lyon commanded in person, and made his last most desperate struggle. Gen. Parsons now advanced with his battery of four pieces, and poured a terrific fire into the enemy's right, while Woodruff's Arkansas battery moved down his left.

At this point of time Gen. McCulloch came up, and directed Slack's division to charge Totten's battery in front, and the Arkansas troops on the right flank. This was the most terrific storm of grape and musketry ever poured out upon the ranks of American troops. On both sides the men were mowed down like the ripe harvest before the sickle. My own regiment was then decimated, and Churchill's and McIntosh's Regiments suffered most severely. Here Gen. Lyon was killed, Totten's battery driven from the heights, and his whole force scattered in flight. This ended the bloody strife of that most bloody day.

The loss on our side, as nearly as I can ascertain, is 200 killed and 400 wounded—some say more. The whole field for miles is literally covered with the dead. That of the enemy is 1,500 killed, and from 2,000 to 2,500 wounded. I lost 142 killed and wounded and missing, from my command of 650 men.

We captured 13 of the enemy's best cannon and all the accompanying carriages and ammunition, also some 400 prisoners and several stands of colors, and a large quantity of good arms. My regiment fought in that part of the field where Gen. Lyon was slain."

GEN. SIEGEL.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes from Rolla, under date of Aug. 17:

"It has been generally supposed that Gen. Siegel conducted the whole retreat from Springfield to Rolla. But this is not so. Major Sturgis is now in command. The circumstances, as far as I can ascertain, are as follows: On the morning of the commencement of the retreat, Gen. Siegel assumed command of the troops, all the officers acquiescing on the supposition that he had received his commission as Brigadier-General. On the same day, by the direction of Siegel, the troops marched some thirty miles, but on the very next day he caused them to relax their pace, so as to march only six miles. It was presumed from this that it was his intention to institute another Carthage retreat, inviting the enemy to come on, and dealing them blow after blow as he went along. It was, moreover, observed that Siegel would assign the rear guard service almost exclusively to the regulars, thereby causing them much inconvenience, as they had to march at least five miles behind the van, and could not get into camp at night until 12 o'clock. These two circumstances brought forth much complaint. It was agreed among the officers that the troops could not, in their present weakened situation, afford to be drawn into another battle, and the practice of Siegel in assigning regulars to the rear guard service to the exclusion of the volunteers, was construed into an undue preference for the latter. The question next arose whether Siegel had received his formal commission as Brigadier-General, and, it being found that he had not, Major Sturgis assumed the command, by right of his superior title, and conducted the retreat for the remaining days.

I suppose the above statement to be substantially correct. But whether it be or not, there is not, I am sorry to say, that cordial understanding between Siegel and other officers in high position which should exist in order to insure the greatest success. The feeling, in part, dates from a period anterior to the late battle of Springfield, and partly, I am told, has sprung up on the battle-field itself. It is well known that Gen. Siegel is the peculiar favorite of several of our volunteer regiments, and with two of them he has performed prodigies of valor at Carthage. He is also looked upon with peculiar veneration by a very large portion of our Home Guard, who see in him the champion of their liberties, and the representative of German valor and military ability. On the other hand, it is said of Gen. Lyon, that, with all his bravery and uprightness of character, he could never get over a certain predilection for the regulars, whom he naturally regarded as more reliable in a military point of view than volunteers, recently recruited. Gen. Sweeney partook of this feeling. These circumstances, keeping in mind that Siegel is the peculiar champion of the volunteers and Home Guard, have laid the first foundation for a disturbance of cordial feelings. It was increased in the late battle by the following incident:

Gen. Siegel had been ordered to take a position south of Springfield, but instead of that, seeing that he could gain an advantage over the enemy, he pushed on further, and came to a position southwest. He was there mistaken by Capt. Totten for the enemy and received a disastrous fire from him, which, according to Siegel's own words, proved to him the most destructive fire he received that whole day. Major Sturgis, as soon as he saw the mistake, ordered Capt. Totten to desist, but the injury had been done, and the ill feeling which had been created could not be obliterated."

THE CONFEDERATE GAIN AND LOSS.

Another correspondent, noticing the movements of Capt. McDonald, says:

"There is some little doubt as to whether he will get the medicine which he requires. It is known that our troops left medicine in Springfield, enough to supply an army for three months; and this medicine, it is reported, was appropriated by the surgeons of the Confederate Army. They must, therefore, have enough, and the application of McDonald would seem to be a feint. The latter opinion derives confirmation from the fact that McDonald showed himself very anxious to be allowed to proceed right on to St. Louis, where he believes medicine can be had in abundance. No doubt he could get any quantity there; and no doubt, further, that if he was permitted to go, he would keep a sharp look out for Uncle Sam's military preparations, and make a full report on his return.

I learned the death of the following named St. Louisans, from McDonald, (he says he has no title, and does not want one, in order to set a good example to his comrades, who all want to be Colonels, or Majors, or Lieutenant-Colonels.) They were killed in the Springfield battle:

William Tyler, St. Louis County.
Capt. Stephen O. Coleman, city.
Maj. Charles L. Rogers, city.

Among the wounded he mentions Col. Kelly, (formerly Capt. Kelly,) who was shot through the left hand. Col. Cawthorn, (known in St. Louis,) shot through the head. Gen. Price, scratch-wound at the side. Gen. Clark, wounded in the leg. Brig.-Gen. Slack, severely wounded in the groin. He also states that Gen. McBride, who has made so much fuss in this city of late, by being located by timid persons at various places with a force of Secessionists, threatening to disturb the peace of lawful citizens, is among them.

Persons are continually coming in from the Southwest, and the tide of emigration continues unabated. A gentleman who left Springfield on Monday says that Wm. C. Price, commonly called 'Wild Bill,' told him they had 1,250 killed. Every vacant house, every stable, every shady place around the streets, was occupied by wounded. The Louisiana and Texas regiments, being the best drilled of the entire force, were holding the city; all the others were encamped outside. They told him they would not insist upon his taking the oath, but still it would not hurt him to take it.

I will here insert the narrative of Capt. Julien, who is among those lately arrived here. It is of considerable interest in various respects:

'I am Adjutant of the Springfield Home Guard. On the morning of Saturday, about 10 o'clock, Sample Orr, who is a Major in the Home Guard, woke me up, and notified me that the understanding was that we must either advance for a battle with the regular troops, or disband. I arose, and forthwith took measures to lay the matter before the Home Guard. The majority of them resolved to march with the Army. The result of the battle is known. The Army left Springfield for Rolla at about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, but I stayed until Monday. I assisted some of my acquaintances in recapturing negroes who had made their escape in the general confusion. On Monday morning, having some business in that part of the town, I passed by the house in which Gen. Lyon's body lay. I was astonished to find him there, supposing that the Army, on leaving Springfield, had taken him with them. He was laid out on a bed, with his hands folded over him. I at once, in company with Mr. Mack, procured a coffin, made inquiries of some ladies, including Mrs. Phelps, as to his proper burial, prevailed upon Mr. Morris to haul him away in his butcher wagon, which he did, and saw that he was buried in Mrs. Phelps's orchard. No resistance was offered to us by the Confederates, who had come in on the afternoon of the previous day, (Sunday.) They must not have been aware that I was Adjutant of the Home Guard, for they did not arrest me, but sent me to help some citizens to catch their runaway negroes, when I made my escape. Orr left Springfield on Sunday morning for his farm, six miles north, to see his wife. Have not heard anything of him since. Have some misgivings that he may have been taken prisoner.'"

GEN. POPE'S WAR POLICY.

Gen. Hurlbut, at Gen. Pope's order, it is presumed, has issued the following interesting proclamation to the county authorities of Marion County, Missouri:

Head-Quarters Brigade,
Palmyra, Mo., Aug. 11, 1861.

County Authorities of Marion County, Mo.:

By command of my superior officer, I have occupied your county seat. By like command, I require you to deliver every morning, before 9 o'clock A. M., to Col. Smith, commanding Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, the following rations for his command:

Salt Pork or Bacon, 412 pounds.
Or in lieu thereof, fresh Beef, 687 pounds.
Corn Meal, 687 pounds.
Beans, 41 quarts.
Or Rice, 55 pounds.
Coffee, 55 pounds.
Sugar, (brown dry,) 8½ pounds.
Vinegar, 5½ gallons.
Soap, 22 pounds.
Salt, 11 quarts.
Potatoes, or mixed vegetable diet, 550 pounds.
Molasses, 2½ gallons.
Wood, half cord.
Corn, in ear, 2 bushels.
Water sufficient for command, to be hauled.

If these articles are promptly furnished, receipts will be given by Col. Smith. If not furnished, they will be taken from the most convenient persons and places, and the regiment will be billeted upon the City of Palmyra, in private houses, according to the convenience of the regiment.

If your authorities desire to avoid this great evil and inconvenience, you will fulfil this order.

The County of Marion will also be held responsible, and compelled to pay all expenses of transporting, &c., of this expedition, and of its support while here. *This occupation will continue until the marauders who fired upon the train, and who, in open day, disarmed Mr. Wilcox, are captured and surrendered to the military authorities, and will be rigidly enforced.* If the county authorities cannot be found, or are unwilling to act, the authorities of the City of Palmyra will be required to fill this order, and render their charges against the county. All persons who know of parties engaged in the above criminal acts, are required to give sworn information to us, or Col. Smith, commanding Sixteenth Regiment.

S. A. Hurlbut,
Brigadier-General U. S. A.

By F. Allaire, Sergeant-Major.

ILLINOIS.

STIRRING PROCLAMATION OF GOV. YATES.

State of Illinois, Executive Department,
Springfield, Aug. 17, 1861.

To the People of Illinois:

After urging upon the proper authorities, before and since the outbreak of hostilities, the propriety of granting to all the gallant sons of Illinois the privilege of volunteering to vindicate the supremacy of the Government, I have at length succeeded in obtaining instructions from the Secretary of War to accept all companies which shall offer themselves for the three years' service.

I have now the pleasure to announce that all companies which shall report fully organized, within twenty days from this date, will be received, and that orders for the transportation, sustenance and equipment of troops have already been given. Equipments of the best quality will be furnished in the shortest practicable period, and arms will be procured as soon as possible.

An admirable camp, with ample drill and parade grounds, abundance of pure water, pleasant shade and conveniences for bathing, has also been selected; skillful and experienced drill officers have been employed. I have also taken steps to call home as many of the sons of Illinois, graduates of West Point, and now in the Army of the United States, as may be practicable, with a view of giving them positions in the Army, and an opportunity to serve the State in the stirring events through which she is now passing.

It has been my unpleasant lot, resulting from the limited authority conferred upon me by the Legislature and the Federal authority, to turn off thousands who were ready to enter the field, and to see the patriotic ardor of the people dampened by refusal of their services; but I still have no doubt as to the response which will now be made. It is with pride, and in a spirit of exultation, that I refer to the patriotic response of Southern Illinois to the late call made by me for troops.

From Southern Illinois alone the whole requisition could have been filled.

The response from Northern Illinois has also been creditable in a high degree, but the larger portion of those eager to enter the service have been engaged in their harvest fields. They will respond with alacrity and promptitude within the next twenty days.

In the meantime, numerous companies of "Home Guards" have been formed, and organizations under the Militia law have been initiated, giving assurance that our State will be prepared for any emergency.

Chicago, besides sending her gallant regiments into the field, has already a full regiment completely organized under the Militia law—a fact worthy of her, as the first city in the State.

Illinoians! the war is on your hands—the enemy now in large numbers is marching towards your borders. Every prominent point on your rivers is threatened with attack. Shall it be said that the numbers, whose object it is to sustain a Government as good as ours, are not one-third so large as those which are in arms to put it down! Shall the handful of our first volunteers be required to oppose vastly superior numbers? How long shall the brave Siegel in the unequal contest be forced to retreat? How long shall the blood of the noble Lyon cry from the ground unavenged? How long shall the fatal blunder and foul blot of Manassas stain our escutcheon?

The cause in which you are to engage is a holy one. You are to fight for a Government you love; the very best Government on earth, endeared to you by the boundlessness of the blessings it confers; which has protected and nursed you with all the fondness of a mother for her child; which has secured our country respect at home and abroad, and made the title "American citizen" prouder than that of "Roman citizen" in the days of the Scipios and Cæsars. What undying memories cluster around it! What joys, what fears, what tears, what smiles, what destinies, what hopes are associated with it! The gift of Washington—the hope of our children—the asylum of the oppressed of every nation on earth; to aim for its perpetuity is the loftiest summit of patriotic aspiration—and to vindicate it, the most shining height of human achievement. To fight for—to live for—to die for such a Government—is glorious.

We fight for our nationality, for the life of liberty itself, for our Union—for the States to be one and undivided, now and forever; to establish, now and always, that there is power in a Government of the people, founded upon the equal rights of all and upon the rights of a majority, to defend itself against all traitors at home and enemies abroad. Cost what it may, then—an empty exchequer, ruined credit, prostrate commerce, and fearful loss of human life—the war, at any cost, will be cheap, and history, in all her ample chronicles shall indite no sublimer event than the spontaneous uprising of this great people to establish the proposition which all ages have not settled—that a free Government can be strong enough to sustain itself, and that man is capable of self-government.

Illinoians! Traitors are marching upon your National Capital to tear down the flag which Washington planted upon its dome, and which, for eighty-five years, has waved to the battle and the breeze—the emblem of our National sovereignty, and the proud ensign of our National greatness and renown. Let us meet them, never giving ground, never yielding an inch, till the jubilant shouts of triumph shall go up from all our charging columns and all our victorious legions. Let there be no compromise, till the last traitor shall lay down his arms and sue for peace.

Illinoians! we are soon to make a record for our State. Each State will be justly emulous to inscribe her name highest on the scroll of fame, which the historian of this war has already commenced to write. Shall not the star which answers to Illinois be brightest in the galaxy of the thirty-four? On many a field of glory she has written an imperishable record of her prowess, and while the names of her Hardin, her Bissell, her Shields and her Baker, and the gallant men around them, remain, her fame is secure.

Let us now send her proudest chivalry into the field, and do nothing to mar the glories already achieved. Let us raise an Army, which, in numbers, discipline and prowess, shall of itself be sufficient to sweep the last vestige of treason from the Mississippi Valley, and to bear our flag in triumph to the ends of the Republic.

Richard Yates,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A CALL FOR ARMS IN TENNESSEE.

To the Clerks of the County Courts of the State of Tennessee: You are hereby requested to issue to each constable in your respective counties, an order requiring him to make diligent inquiry at each house in his civil district for all muskets, bayonets, rifles, swords and pistols, belonging to the State of Tennessee, to take them into possession and deliver them to you.

A reward of $1 will be paid to the constable for each musket and bayonet or rifle, and of fifty cents for each sword or pistol thus reclaimed.

You will forward the arms thus obtained, at public expense, to the military authorities at Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis, as may be most convenient; and will inform the military and financial board, by letter, addressed to them at Nashville, of the result of your action, and of the expenses incurred. A check for the amount will be promptly forwarded.

It is hoped that every officer will exert himself to have this order promptly executed.

Isham G. Harris, Governor.

Nashville, Aug. 10, 1861.

MEETINGS IN LOUISVILLE.

On the evening of Aug. 17, two meetings were held in Louisville. At one Gen. James Speed presided, and the following were among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we behold in the dissolution of the Union a remedy for no evil, but an aggravation of them all.

Resolved, That we do not see how peace—an enduring and substantial peace—is to be attained by the establishment of two independent Governments within the present limits of the United States.

Resolved, That we deprecate the attempt now being made to produce by force the disruption of the Union.

Resolved, That for the purpose of restoring peace, all patriotic men should abandon sectional parties, North and South, and that a spirit of justice and conciliation should inspire all political action, whilst the rights of the Government should not be abandoned at the dictates of an armed rebellion.

Resolved, That in conformity with the whole of our past history, we are unwilling that any Foreign Power shall own the mouth of the Mississippi River, or any of the ports of the United States, and we are therefore unalterably opposed to the dissolution of the Union. We are for our country, now and forever, whether it be assailed by foreign or domestic enemies.

Resolved, That we of this State, desire to be true to the Union; we desire also to have peace with the people of all the States, and not to be compelled to shed the blood of any.

Resolved, That we sympathize with our sister State, Missouri, over whose territory a great army of invasion and of coercion is marching, notwithstanding the vote of her people so recently for the Union, and to disturb no other State, and the action of her Convention thereupon.

The other meeting was presided over by Jas. Trabue, and it was

Resolved, That peace brings trade, employment, prosperity and abundance, giving comforts and support to wives and children; while war brings stagnation, forced idleness, prostration and want, producing privation and starvation.

Resolved, That our people should earnestly invoke the Father of Mercy and the Prince of Peace to show favor and give peace to our war-afflicted country, and imbue us with the wisdom, the patriotism, and the forbearance of our Revolutionary Fathers, as well as a due appreciation of their sufferings, their toils and their glory, that we may, in these trying times, emulate them in transmitting the God-given boon of peace to posterity.

Resolved, That on Saturday, the 24th inst., the Peace Party of Louisville, each person wearing a white rosette or ribbon, will erect a white flag, the symbol of peace, with the word "PEACE" inscribed on its folds; that we urge upon every county, city, town and precinct in the State to erect similar flags; that the people erect them on their houses; and that steamboats, railroad trains, and every species of vehicle carry them.

HON. T. A. R. NELSON.

It is a singular fact that Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, was run for Congress both on the Union and Disunion tickets, in the recent election, and on each obtained a heavy majority over his opponent.

Commenting upon his arrest while endeavoring to make his way to Washington, as a faithful representative of his constituency, the Richmond *Whig* makes use of the following *temperate* language, which, as an illustration of the summary method in which the insurgents treat those whom they find arrayed against them, even when they are elected members of the Confederate Congress deserves to be remembered:

"We are not aware what disposition is to be made of him. If regarded as a prisoner of war, he will be held till exchanged; if as a traitor, he will be indicted and prosecuted according to law, for the great safeguard of personal and political freedom, the *habeas corpus*, is in full force in these States of the South.

Unless his arrest shall enure to his own good, by causing him to reflect on the folly and wickedness of exciting civil war at his own door, and among his own neighbors, we think it is to be regretted that he was captured. Better have let him fly his country and join those whom he loves. At Washington, he would be powerless for mischief; he would be preying upon the enemy, exhausting his resources, and rendering his services of no value whatever. On our hands, he will be an encumbrance and a nuisance.

We don't desire to deprive him either of life or liberty; but if he persists in his malice and treason, there is no alternative for the authorities but to strip him of the power of mischief. It would be fortunate for all, if, convinced of his error, he would pledge himself to respect the sovereign authority of this Government, accept its mercy, and go home and stay there in peace and quiet.

We write in ignorance of the extent of Mr. Nelson's offence against the sovereign authority of the Commonwealth of Tennessee, and of the Confederate States. We hear generally that his conduct has been rebellious and defiant, and unworthy of a patriot. But we also hear that he has been a man of fair repute in the past, and one who is likely to respect his word when pledged. If he will give that pledge, let him go; if not, and his treason is overt and incontestable, hang him: if doubtful, send him with a flag of truce, and make a present of him to Old Abe."

LAW REPORTS.

A Healthy Infant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Sutherland.

Habeas Corpus of William Bee.—The prisoner in this case was brought into Court upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. The petition was made by his [illegible] who claimed the discharge of his son on account of tender years. The infant was possessed a of pair of slight side whiskers, and stated that he enlisted without his parents' consent, and that he would [illegible] eighteen till November. These facts not being disputed, the recruit was discharged.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Adonijah W. Ford* [illegible] *vs. Charles C. Mills.*—Motion denied, with [illegible], to abide the event of the action.

In the Matter of the Application of the Trustees of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church of New-York for leave to Mortgage their Land.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

White, J.—*Don Alonzo Cushman vs. Joseph R. Partridge and others.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs; but with leave to the defendants upon payment of the costs to serve an amended answer, if they have any other or better defence to make within ten days after service of the order, to be entered upon the decision.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 22, 1861.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '74, coup.	86	10 Bank of Commerce	[illegible]
16,000 U. S. 6s, '81, coup.	87¾	10 Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]
61,250 Treas. 6 p. c. 2 y'r.	97¾	20 do	[illegible]
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 .s4	42½	50 Del. & H. Canal Co.	[illegible]
9,000 do	42½	10 Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]
15,000 do	42⅝	20 do	[illegible]
1,000 Va. St. 6s	53	18 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	[illegible]
19,000 do	52¼	152 do	[illegible]
6,000 N. C. State 6s	60¾	300 N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]
9,000 do	60¾	160 do b30	[illegible]
3,000 do s30	60	317 do	[illegible]
4,000 do	60¼	50 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
10,000 Mo. State 6s	42½	100 Hud. Riv. R. s30	[illegible]
15,000 do	42¾	50 do	[illegible]
5,000 do s10	42¼	100 Mich. Cen. R. s7	[illegible]
500 Cal. State 7s	76	200 do	[illegible]
3,000 South Carolina 6s	56½	60 do	[illegible]
2,000 do	58½	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	[illegible]
1,000 Georgia State 6s	68	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	[illegible]
1,000 Min. St. 8 p. c. B.	55	75 do	[illegible]
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100	100 do	[illegible]
4,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '83	86	200 do	[illegible]
1,000 C. B.&Q. 8 p.c.B.	92½	150 Clev. & Pit. R.	7
2,000 N. Indiana 1st M	80	10 Galena & Chicago R.	[illegible]
2,000 M. So. S. F. Bs.	74	100 do s15	[illegible]
12,500 Illinois C. R. B	90	300 do	[illegible]
1,000 Chi.&N.W.1st M	38	400 Clev. & Toledo R.	[illegible]
2,000 L.E.&W. 2d M. B	27	100 do	[illegible]
20 Merchants' Bank	85	260 Chicago & Rock Isl. R.	[illegible]
20 National Bank	80	100 do	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Treas. 6 p.c. 2 Year	97¾	100 N. Y. Cen	[illegible]
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	42	50 do	[illegible]
1,500 Ga. State 6s	68	50 Erie Railway	[illegible]
2,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¾	50 do	[illegible]
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	52	100 Gal. & Chi. R. b30	[illegible]
12 Metropolitan Bk	80	100 Cleve. & Toledo R.	[illegible]
20 Merchants' Bank	85	100 do	[illegible]
10 Penn. Coal Co.	75	50 Chi. & R. I'd R. s10	[illegible]
100 Canton Company	10	150 do	[illegible]
12 Pac. M. S'p Co.	72		

Thursday, Aug. 22—P. M.

The Stock Market opened with a fair degree of firmness this forenoon, and a further advance of ¼@½ ℘ cent. was paid on some of the Railways, including New-York Central, the transfers of which reopen to-morrow for the settlement of a large amount of matured and maturing contracts. The Cash Stock, which sold on Monday at 72½ ℘ cent., was done at 74½ ℘ cent., but gradually fell back to 73¾ ℘ cent. in the afternoon, at which figure the price left off. The opinion of the Street differs as to the extent to which the wants of the Brokers for the opening day to-morrow have been already provided. The buyers this afternoon were taking the Stock either regular or seller's option, to deliver in two or three days after the opening, which is an indication that no attempt is to be made to render the deliveries difficult at the opening, although the Stock may become scarcer a few days thereafter. In the Western Shares the market was weaker at the close than yesterday afternoon, except perhaps Rock Island, for which there was a demand at the Second Board at 39¾ ℘ cent. Galena fell off to 65½ ℘ cent. bid at the close for the cash stock, and sales at 65, seller 30 days. Pacific Mail was 1@1½ ℘ cent. better than on Wednesday. There was nothing done in Panama.

The Federal Securities were firmer on the two-year Treasury Notes, a large business being done at the Exchange Board at 97¾ in the morning, and subsequently on the Street at 97⅝@¾ ℘ cent. The Funded Stocks of the United States were about the same as yesterday. In State Stocks, there was a demand for Tennessees at 42⅝@¾ ℘ cent., and for Missouris at 42⅜@42½ in the morning, falling back to 42@41⅞ in the afternoon. The general market left off at steady prices, but without much animation among the speculators.

Central	73¾	Galena	65½
Erie	25¾	Toledo	[illegible]
Missouris	41⅞	Rock Island	[illegible]
Tennessees	42¾	Illinois Central	64½
Panama	105½	Mich. Central	41½
Pacific	71½	Hudson	33½
Reading	35½	Mich. Guaranteed	[illegible]

In the City Bank Shares there was not much alteration, except in New-York, which fell off 2½, and Commonwealth which rose 2 ℘ cent. The following bids were made:

New-York	77½	Broadway	100
Manhattan	112	American Exchange	77
Merchants'	85	Bank of the Republic	80
Union	88	Metropolitan	80½
Tradesmen's	86	Market	75
Butchers' & Drovers'	100	Shoe & Leather	89
Mechanics' and Traders'	101	Continental	66
National	80	Commonwealth	67
State of New-York	76	Importers' & Traders'	78
Commerce	76	Mechanics'	85

The bids for the first mortgages of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana were advanced 5 ℘ cent., and Erie thirds 2½ ℘ cent.

N. Y. Central sixes	91	M. So. 7 ℘ c. Assent. B.	50
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	N. Indiana firsts	80
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	74
N. Y. Cent. Convs. '76	100	Illinois Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75	90
Erie firsts, '68	103	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℘ c. '70	10
Erie seconds, '59	100½	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bds.	10½
Erie seconds, extended	100½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie thirds, '83	85½	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	36½
Erie fifths, '88	63	C. & N. W. seconds	15
Buf., N.Y. & Erie 1sts	70	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Hudson firsts, '69	102	N. J. Cent. firsts	102
Hudson seconds, sinking fund, '85	96	Gal. & Chi. firsts	96
Hudson Convs, '67	69¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	L. E. & W. seconds	20
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	71
M. Cen. s. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	96½	C. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c.	92
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	80	Warren R. R. bonds	81

There is much dullness in the Foreign Exchange Market so far as Bankers' bills are concerned; the rates are 107¼@107½ ℘ cent. For Merchant bills there is a good inquiry at 106½@107 ℘ cent. In the Money Market, one or two of the large lenders, on demand, report a partial improvement in the applications at 5 ℘ cent. Mercantile discounts are 6@7 ℘ cent. on strictly approved names. The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. Brandt, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, for the steamers *Bavaria* and *Edinburgh*, Saturday, Aug. 24. Mails close in New-York at 10½ A. M.

London—60 days' sight	107¼ ℘ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108¼ ℘ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ℘ dollar	5f. 33¾c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ℘ dollar	5f. 28¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℘ guilder	40c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℘ marc banco	35¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℘ florin	40¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℘ rix-dollar	76¾c.

There is another improvement in the Grain trade to-day on the Produce Exchange, from a competition in export orders as between French and British buyers. The firmness in the market is most acceptable at present, as the movement into Chicago and from that point *viâ* Lake and Rail to the seaboard has seldom been heavier than reported by telegraph this week. The largest proportion of the receipts is in Indian Corn, but the deliveries of wheat alone are over 100,000 bushels daily. Although some of the recent letters from England speak of fine harvest weather there is no abatement in the draughts made upon this market for English account, while the orders from France have considerably increased. Baring's Circular by the *Canada* refers to the presence of French buyers of Wheat in the London market. In view of all these circumstances a good export market for Grain for the next two months of Lake and Canal navigation [illegible] to the Western farmer a very large employment to the Railways and Canals of New-York and the West, and to the numerous army of forwarders, agents, day laborers, &c., dependent upon them. In this connection we also notice an increased Grain movement through the Wabash Valley to Toledo.

The coal transported over the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the week ending on Saturday last was as follows:

	Week. Tons Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North	4,182 12	156,668 14
Shipped South	18,235 10	542,738 [illegible]
Total	22,420 02	[illegible]
For corresponding time last year:		
Shipped North	5,762 11	128,766 [illegible]
Shipped South	19,548 07	517,843 01
Total	25,310 18	646,609 [illegible]

The receipts on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the second week in August, were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$5,022 25	[illegible]
Freight	22,202 18	[illegible]
Total	$27,224 43	[illegible]
Increase		[illegible]

The transactions to-day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer were:

Received from all sources	[illegible]
Payments on all accounts	[illegible]
Balance in all funds	6,077,[illegible]
For Customs	[illegible]
Treasury Notes	[illegible]

The following are the uncurrent Money rates, reported by Messrs. Gwynn & Day, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10a¼	South Carolina and Georgia	[illegible]
New-England	1-5@¼		
New Jersey	⅛@¼	New-Orleans, La.	[illegible]
Philadelphia	¼	Ill. and Wisconsin	[illegible]
Interior Penn	1½@2	Ohio and Ind.	[illegible]
Baltimore	⅛	Kentucky	[illegible]
Maryland	1½@2½	Free Indiana	[illegible]
Virginia	15	Tennessee	[illegible]
North Carolina	15	Michigan	[illegible]
Mobile, Ala.	25	Canada	[illegible]

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, $17 94; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 82 bbls. Ashes, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bbls. Corn Meal, 86,919 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 21,908 bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Malt, [illegible] pkgs. Provisions, and 410 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots, at $5 25; Pearls, at [illegible] ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 350 bags Rio, at 14c.@14½c., and 150 bags St. Domingo, at 14⅛c. ℘ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in more request and is firmer, to-day, including Middling Uplands, at 18¼c.@18½c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℘ lb. Sales 2,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour are less eager to sell, to-day, and the market for desirable lots is firmer. The demand from shippers is somewhat brisker. The receipts have been quite moderate. The reported transactions reach 16,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; poor to choice Extra State at $4 50@$4 80, mainly at $4 55@$4 70, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 30@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 60@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $4 95@[illegible]; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5 05@$5 20 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 40
Extra State	4 50	@ [illegible]
Superfine Western	4 30	@ [illegible]
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@ [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60	@ [illegible]
Inferior extra Ohio	4 95	@ [illegible]
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 05	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	4 90	@ [illegible]
Extra Genesee	5 10	@ [illegible]
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90	@ [illegible]

Southern Flour is in fair demand and is [illegible] bbls., at [illegible] for poor to [illegible] fine Baltimore, &c., and [illegible] extra choice brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less request, [illegible] $4 35@$4 40, and inferior to [illegible] extra, at $4 45@$7 [illegible] ℘ bbl.; sales [illegible]. Rye Flour is in demand, at $2 30@$3 [illegible] for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is saleable and steady, at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, $2 85 for fancy Western, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unsettled. Desirable lots have not been freely offered, and have been in good demand at uniform prices. Inferior and common qualities have been plenty and heavy, with very little inquiry for such. The reported sales amount to 108,000 bushels, including White California, at $1 25; White Western at $1 30@$1 3[illegible]; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 26@$1 28, the latter rate for very choice; new red Western (Winter) at $1 16@$1 20; old red Western, from store and afloat, at $1 22@$1 26; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 16@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 01@$1 15; Racine Spring at $1 07@$1 10; North Western Club at $1 06@$1 09; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 96c.@$1 09; new red State, at $1 2[illegible]; new white Kentucky at $1 35@$1 40 ℘ bushel. Corn is in lively demand, and prime to choice sound is firmer in price: sales 152,000 bushels, at 44c.@49c. for poor to good mixed Western; 41c.@43c. for damaged do.; 50c.@51c. for Western Yellow, and 46c. for unsound do. do., ℘ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 65c.@67c. for Northern, 52c.@56c. for Western, ℘ bushel. Sales 4,350 bushels. 3,600 bushels Barley Malt changed hands on private terms. Oats are inquired for, including Canadian, at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 33c.@33½c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River is inactive at 55c.@65c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@60c. for ordinary to choice, new crop, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand at former prices. We quote last year's crop at 18c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

LUMBER—Sales in this market have been extremely light since our last, though supplies have been moderate and prices have not varied materially. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "Lumber comes in slowly but from all quarters, keeping up the assortment, however, which is very good. The stock in the market is not large for the season of the year, but is sufficient for the present demand. The sales have been light for the week, though there has been some pretty large sales of Hemlock, &c., to customers for Winter stock, under the impression that Lumber had reached its lowest mark, and to take advantage of the present low Freights. Prices remain at about the same figure as in our last report. The few changes are corrected in our price current. Freights are advancing on both lake and canal, which will have a tendency to still further diminish the receipts. We omit to-day our usual table of comparative receipts by canal, the official for the third week in August not being complete, without embracing the receipts of the 21st and 22d, which now can only be estimated."

METALS—Are dull and prices are nominal.

MOLASSES—No important sales transpired to-day. Prices were unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin attracted more attention to-day, and Common advanced to $4 75 ℘ 310 lbs., with sales of 2,500 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine were unchanged. Spirits Turpentine was quite eagerly offered by some holders to-day, and prices declined to $1 50@$1 65, with sales of [illegible] bbls., mainly at $1 60@$1 65, the asking rates at the close, ℘ gallon.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for Fish Oils to-day, at full prices. Sales, 1,500 bbls. Crude Sperm, and 350 bbls. Crude Whale within yesterday's range. Linseed is selling in lots at 58c.@60c. ℘ gallon. Other kinds are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in demand at steady prices. Sales 850 bbls., at $15 for Mess, and [illegible] for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, at [illegible] for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Lard is unaltered, sales 900 tierces and bbls. ordinary to prime, at 8½c.@9½c. ℘ lb. Beef continues in demand at steady prices; sales since our last, [illegible] bbls. at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 [illegible] for repacked Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 [illegible] ℘ bbl. Butter is saleable, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 9c.@14½c. for State, ℘ lb. Cheese is inquired for, at 5c.@8c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 230 tcs., in lots, at $6 25@$7 ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk request at buoyant prices. Sales 2,900 hhds., including Cuba, at [illegible] 7¾c.; Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7½c., and New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales: 15,000 lbs., at 8½c.@8¾c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 500 bbls., at 17¼c.@17⅜c., chiefly at 17⅜c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been less extensive, room having been scarce, and rates very firm. For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d.; and by steamer, in vessel's bags, 12d. Corn, 9½d.@[illegible] ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, [illegible] ℘ tierce; Resin, 2s. 6d. ℘ 310 lbs.; Lard and [illegible]; Tallow, [illegible] 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 45s., with Butter and [illegible] @25s., and by steamer, at 45s., ℘ ton. For Bristol—Flour, (2,000 bbls.), at [illegible] 9d ℘ bbl. For Glasgow—Flour, [illegible] ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ℘ bush.; Bacon and Lard, [illegible] 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d., ℘ ton; [illegible] ℘ ton. For London—Flour, [illegible] ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@9¾d., and by steamer, 10d. ℘ bushel; [illegible] 4s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ℘ tierce; Bacon and [illegible] 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton; [illegible] ℘ lb.; Oil, 32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Londonderry—Two vessels, with Corn, in bulk and bags, at [illegible], one of them with privilege of another port, at 13d. ℘ bushel. For Havre—Flour, (5,000 bbls.,) at 75c.@[illegible] ℘ bbl., and Wheat, (20,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at [illegible] ℘ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday Edition, Seven Dollars.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers, may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; three copies Five Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or retain One Dollar as his Compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

Letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Leap Year—The Toodles.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Petite Drama, Vaudeville, Burletta and Farce—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York Times is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The community was startled yesterday by a rumor, based upon a dispatch published in a Philadelphia paper, that Gen. Banks had withdrawn his army from its position contiguous to Harper's Ferry, and that this withdrawal had been immediately followed by the reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels under Gen. Johnston, and the crossing of the Potomac by a portion of his command. It is almost needless to say, that there is no truth whatever in the report. At least, it is positively denied at Head-quarters in Washington, where the news of such a movement would be likely to be received quite as promptly as at any other point. Even should Gen. Banks' command be removed, as reported, there is little likelihood that Johnston would pursue any such reckless course as that indicated. His forces would thus be divided, with a wide river between to prevent a rapid junction, and he might by this means lose his entire army. Besides, we have no positive knowledge that Johnston was in the immediate vicinity of the Potomac with any considerable body of men. There have been rumors to that effect, but they have never been verified. It seems to be understood in Washington that all the approaches towards the river, and towards the Capitol, have been merely feints, intended as much to deceive the rebel army as our own, and to inculcate on both sides the false belief that an immediate demonstration against Washington was the main feature in the programme of the rebel leaders.

The report above-mentioned has been followed by another, still more startling in its character, and probably quite as unreliable. It is to the effect that Gen. Banks, with his command, has actually crossed the Potomac and advanced to Winchester, which place he had taken possession of, notwithstanding the opposition of a rebel force of four thousand men. This report also comes from Philadelphia.

Governor Morgan has issued a stirring proclamation, responsive to the call of the Government for more troops, in which the Empire State is urged to keep her place in the van of the great movement for the preservation of the Government and the crushing of rebellion.

Ben. McCulloch is not dead after all—at least, so we infer from the fact that a proclamation has been issued to the people of Missouri over his signature. The document is dated Springfield, and assures the inhabitants of the State that his sole motive in coming at the head of an Army is to make war upon Northern foes and to drive the National troops out. The people of Missouri will probably be very much obliged to him for telling them what they very well knew before, but will perhaps donbt his ability to accomplish the task he has set before himself. The Secessionists of the State, however, are now quite active, and only the most prompt measures will serve to thwart them. They are collecting in considerable bodies in the Northern counties, with the intention of marching southward, and joining Price's command. A dispatch from Ironton states that a body of the enemy is now on St. Francis River, and, having been reinforced by a portion of the troops under Gen. Hardee, are waiting to cut off the National troops under Col. Heckee, now at Marble Creek. Col. Hardee still remains at Greenville.

The official reports of the Battle of Wilson's Creek show the National losses to have been 223 killed, 721 wounded, and 291 missing—total, 1,235, out of an army numbering only 5,500 when it went into action. It is now stated that the rebel forces undertook to follow Gen. Siegel in his retreat from Springfield, bnt at the end of one day's march, hearing that our Army had been reinforced, they turned back.

A dispatch from Cairo informs us that the *Lexington*, one of the new gun-boats recently put in service on the Mississippi River, has succeeded in capturing at Paducah, Ky., the steamer *W. B. Terry*, which has been used for conveying contraband goods to the rebels up the Tennessee River. She has on board a number of Minié rifles and one field piece.

Another skirmish has taken place in the Kanawha Valley, eight miles beyond Ganley, between the Eleventh Ohio Regiment and a body of about four thousand of Wise's rebels. The rebels advanced to where the Ohio man had erected a barricade, and were driven back with a loss of fifty killed, and a considerable number of wounded and taken prisoners. None were killed on our side, and only two slightly wounded. A late report states that O. Jennings Wise was taken prisoner, but this needs confirmation.

The nest of pirates at Hatteras Inlet does not appear to have been broken up yet. The British brig *Andover*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Jamaica, reports that she was boarded off Hatteras by a privateer steamer, whose name she could not learn. The *Andover*, of course, being under British colors, was allowed to proceed. The pirates boasted that they had several prizes in Hatteras Inlet, one of which was the brig *Itasca*, and that they expected a United States brig-of-war very soon, which they were going to attack.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has been tendered, and has accepted, a position on the Staff of Gen. McClellan. He has been induced the more readily to accept, from the advantages such a position will give him as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Meantime he will return to Massachusetts, to aid in the organization of a new regiment, with a battery of flying artillery attached.

The United States Marshal in Philadelphia yesterday morning seized all the copies of the New-York *Daily News* which arrived in that city, and confiscated them. Its sale there is now totally suppressed. The Marshal also took possession of all the bundles of the *News* at the express office, destined for the West and South; and in the afternoon he visited the office of the *Christian Observer*, published in Philadelphia, and interdicted its further publication, in consequence of recent virulent attacks upon the Government.

The Second Regiment Fire Zouaves did not get off [illegible] consequence of another interference of Sickles, which again was not recognized by the War Department. The delay, however, was sufficient to prevent the departure of the Regiment and they will not leave until 2 o'clock to-day.

The Stock Market was firm at the early Board yesterday, but left off somewhat lower in the afternoon—New-York Central 73¾ ₩ cent., the same as on Wednesday afternoon. Exchange, 107¼@107½ ₩ cent.

An active demand prevailed, yesterday, for Flour, Wheat and Corn, which were wanted to fill English and French orders, and prices of desirable lots, especially of Flour and Corn, were firmer, with moderate freight engagements reported. An improved inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which was dearer. Sugars were quite freely purchased, at very full rates. Common Resin advanced to $4 75 ₩ 310 lbs., with a good business, while the increased offerings of Spirits Turpentine depressed the market, and sales were made at from $1 50@$1 65, mostly at $1 60@$1 65 ₩ gallon, which latter were the asking rates at the close. The trade in Provisions was fair; prices were steady. Coffee, Molasses, Tea, Metals, Hay and Whalebone were quiet. Rice, Hops, Fish Oils, Tallow and Whisky were in request.

The Good Omens of Slavery.

Whatever may be the result of the present war between the principle of Freedom and the principle of Slavery in the American States, it can always be said that Slavery had a fair fight; and, if it falls, it will "fall like Lucifer, never to hope again." It has been urged, by those who have doubted the ability of the South to maintain an independent existence, that its main supplies of food have been drawn from the Northwest, and that the corn and bacon from that region being cut off, the mules and the negroes of the Southern plantations would become almost valueless. In reply to this, it has been as zealously claimed by the Southerners that they occupied the most prolific and completely self-sustaining region in the world; that corn, wheat, beef and hogs could be produced in limitless supply whenever Southern labor and Southern fields should be applied to their production. Cotton and sugar were grown, they said, simply because it was more remunerative to employ all the labor on them, and purchase the plantation supplies from the Northwest with a part of the product.

The South has never had a fairer opportunity to vindicate to her own people and to the world the truth of this theory. The war began soon enough for the planters to be forewarned for this year's crops. Accordingly they were exhorted in all their newspapers to plant more corn and less cotton, because they would have to live within themselves. And we have the testimony of the papers, and of hundreds of travelers who have passed through the Southern States, that this advice has been widely acted on, and that in very many cases planters, after their cotton crop was set, plowed up a part of it and planted corn in its place. And Providence has blessed the Southern planters' struggles for self-support. The seasons have proved unwontedly favorable. No rust or worm affected the wheat; but from the Potomac to the Rio Grande the most magnificent crops were harvested. The crops of Indian corn are quite as promising. No blight or mildew has visited it, and its vast fields of giant stalks and blades delight the Southern land. Sugar was never in better prospect than at the present time; and the stand and growth of cotton are pronounced equal to the highest hopes of the planters. Even Texas, which for six years has been a stricken land, blasted annually to the very roots of its wild grasses, is blessed, this year, with a most abundant product of everything—corn, wheat, sugar and cotton—equal in breadstuffs alone, to the support of the whole State for two years, as the Texas prints are boasting. If the South can sustain itself in home-produced food, this is the year above all others when the successful experiment is needed. And in the present year, as at no former period, has Providence smiled upon Southern labor, and shed the dew of His blessing on all their crops.

And not only in the products of their farms, but also in that highest blessing of life, good health, has the favor of Heaven been vouchsafed to the South. No scourge has visited their heated seaports. The dreaded yellow fever that annually, for years, has sent dismay and death through all the Gulf coast, has spared his presence this year, and left the Southerners all their strength and all their courage to contend alone with their mortal foes. It is clear, therefore, that Heaven's face has not been veiled to the slaveholder in his day of trial and need. His granaries are filled with bounteous harvests, and his heart and arm are strong for the fight. Nay, not this alone—but the moral elements of society and Governments have actually played into the hands of the slaveholders. Imbecility in Buchanan's Administration yielded to them without a blow millions of dollars' worth of cannon, small arms, ammunition and army stores. Treason gave them forts, ships and money; and, what is far more disheartening to record, scores of the best officers in the National service, carefully trained for years at the expense of the Government. And yet, more; treason has, down to this present time, betrayed every important movement of the loyal armies to the rebel enemy, and thwarted every scheme for the re-establishment of the supremacy of numbers, justice and freedom in this land of professed Republican liberty.

Thus has Providence in its goodness, and the devil in his wickedness, wrought, apparently to a common end, to build up the Slaveholders at home, and to weaken the hands of their righteous opposers. And while this is the case here on the scene of action, the elements abroad portend only prosperity to the propagandists of human bondage. The English Government (not the English people) ignore their record of a century, and openly exult over the prospect of greeting a Slave oligarchy among the family of nations. And Napoleon, whose "policy is progress," throws back his smile and his blessing on the piratical slave ship of State that has turned its prow towards the dead sea and the dark ages. These manifestations of sympathy with the cause of Slavery by the great Christian Powers has done more to encourage and keep alive the barbaric spirit of the Slaveocrats in the South, than millions of money and immense local successes could have accomplished. For it is only by English or French aid that ultimate triumph of the seceding States has been hoped for.

What shall we conclude from this candid review of the prosperity that has so far attended the slaveholders' rebellion? That God is on the side of Slavery, and that human Freedom is a cheat and a delusion with which the world is ever mocked! That slave-breeding and slaveholding are divinely ordained means to elevate and christianize the human race; and that we war against heaven's own decrees in resisting the spread of bondage over every bright spot of the hitherto blessed soil of Freedom? We know that this is the conclusion that Southern rebels, drunk with success, have drawn from the prosperous career they have so far run. Their impious boasts already appropriate as their right, the Divine favor; and they seek from the eternal fountain of Goodness and Justice the final confusion and overthrow of those armies that fight for Freedom, for Consciences, and for Right.

It is for us to look beyond the thick mists that veil the morning to the glorious orb that even now lights up the mountain tops; and that, ere noon, shall scatter the intervening darkness, and light all the hills and valleys with his undimmed glory. Let Slavery make itself strong in its own place. Give it food; give it art; give it arms; give it sympathy. Give it God's tolerance and the Devil's backing, and let it enter the lists, and challenge the world to homage or to combat. Give it every advantage of health, strength and position. Let it have the clearest field and the fairest combat. If then it falls—as, if the signs do not fail us, fall it will—the mouth of the boaster and tyrant will be shut, and History will again record, as always before, that Right and Justice are alone invincible and immortal; and that Slavery, being founded in Cruelty and Wrong, will quickly sweep through its brief cycles of success, to be swallowed up in the final doom of all that is evil. Nor shall all the pæans that bad men sing in praise of human bondage blind the judgment of the veriest babe in the morals that rule mankind, or drown a solitary prayer that Christendom daily sends up against the accursed system that puts a soul in chains.

"Not all that heralds rake from coffin'd clay,
Nor florid prose, nor honied lies of rhyme,
Can blazon evil deeds, or consecrate a crime."

Hungary and America—A Palmerstonian "Parallel."

Lord Palmerston, in the course of a recent speech in the House of Lords, went out of his way to assimilate the present threatening relations of Austria and Hungary to those between the Government of the United States and the Pro-Slavery insurgents. In the "unfortunate dissensions" between Austria and Hungary, he would not enter into the question of which side is in the right and which is in the wrong, just as he did not presume to determine as to the right or wrong of the "unhappy dissensions" between the North and South of the American States!

It would be difficult to find a more marked contrast than that presented by the present behavior of the Hungarians towards Austria and that of the Southern plotters against the Republic. It may be that, in the press of our own cotemporary history, our readers failed to notice the "Rescript" which we published among our European intelligence a few days ago—a document sent by the Austrian Emperor to the Hungarian Diet, now sitting in Pesth, and in which that representative of a perjured Dynasty demands the surrender to his lawless despotism of the fundamental constitutional rights and national self-government of that noble and long-suffering people. The string of demands which the document contains is so monstrously unjust, that one is tempted to attribute it to a breaking out of that madness which has long been hereditary in the House of Hapsburgh. The laws of 1848 are disallowed, the incorporation of Hungary with the Empire is declared a fundamental principle, and the Kingdom is commanded at once to send deputies to the Reichsrath at Vienna! The Austrian oppressor demands that Hungary—an independent Kingdom of a thousand years' standing, whose historical right to national independence it is not dared to dispute—shall surrender herself to be taxed by Austrian financiers on Austrian principles, for Austrian purposes, and to give her soldiers at Austrian discretion, up to the Austrian discipline, to be expended in Austrian wars, fomented, carried on and ended by Austrian diplomacy. All this with insolent malice and contempt; and the Rescript ends with the scarce concealed threat on the part of the Emperor to resume his diabolic game of playing off one race against another.

If now we seek for the analogy of all this in the relations of the National Government towards the Southern rebels—where do we find even a shadow of likeness? Over against the violation of every historic and constitutional right on the part of the European despotism, we place a record on which not a wrong can be pointed out. On the one hand are accumulated years of proscriptions, military executions, forced levies—royal promises solemnly sworn to again and again, broken, and laughed at in the breaking; on the other, a Government felt only in its blessing, and a people ready to carry concessions to a point that had nigh obliterated moral consciousness itself. On the one hand is the spectacle of a nation asking only that her Constitution of a thousand years be left unviolated; on the other, a band of licentious conspirators, seeking the violent overthrow of that Constitution which is the source and guarantee of national freedom. And from poor Hungary these outrages awaken no response save the injunction of the leaders to the people that they preserve the more perfect order, avoid everything that might afford a pretext to the Emperor for declaring the country in a revolutionary state, and confine themselves to strictly legal protests; while the revolted States present the bewildering spectacle of a people allowing themselves to be so possessed by conspirators as to seek, by an assassin-stroke, an end they could themselves have gained by peaceful legal procedure. Surely the course of those infatuated men can be likened to nothing but the violent self-rending which a demoniac "possession" was figured in olden times to inspire.

And this is the "parallel" which our English statesman has the effrontery to draw!

We are far from ascribing to the people of England any such confusion as this. We think the moral sense of the world will recognize a very profound difference between the freedom-loving, law-abiding Hungarians and the lawless slave aristocracy of the South. Both their ends, and their modes of achieving their ends, are very different, and it is treasonly to blunt the moral sense, to confound them. We, on this side the sea, think we discern on the one hand a very clear case of right, and on the other a very clear case of wrong. We do not pretend to conceal our indignation at the oppression of that long-suffering race, nor blind our eyes with the sand of diplomatic superstition and pedantry, and retire within a cynical "neutrality" in view of the "unhappy dissensions!" The Magyars have now, as ever, our sympathy. And the appeal to arms, which seems imminent, will call out our fervent prayers that the struggle may achieve the double purpose of punishing the oppressor and relieving the oppressed.

Breech-Loading Arms.

It is well known that hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of pounds of projectiles are thrown away before one ball hits the mark, on account of the rapid, nervous and careless manner in which all men, except professional riflemen, fire. It is probable that the great majority of the rank and file could not hit a man at the modern rifle-musket range, under the most favorable auspices; add to this want of skill the hurry and excitement of battle, and the harmlessness of the musket may be accounted for. In fact, it is really formidable only because it has a bayonet at its end, except at close quarters, *if* it happens to have a charge in it. Therefore, the military authorities condemn a breech-loading arm, since its increased rapidity of action will only throw away a still greater quantity of innocuous lead.

Now we do not see the force of this reasoning. The rapid *loading* of the musket does not cause the shot to go amiss, and a breech-loading arm, when the charge is in it, cannot be aimed and discharged—the especial and only test of marksmanship—any the more carelessly because it is breech-loading. The soldier has all the more time to aim properly, while firing a given number of rounds in a given time, if that occupied in loading is reduced one-half or more. Outsiders look at the subject in this way:—the value of a firearm consists in its being loaded, because it is then ready for use at the right instant, and the time at which a shot may be made effective, in charges, resisting cavalry, etc, is measured by instants, and not by minutes.

We are told that the Zouaves and others at the Bull Run battle were often compelled to fly, or at least to allow the enemy to do so, because they had not *time to load*. Any one can understand that when a man has discharged his piece, and then rushed into a bayonet or pistol fight, he has had no opportunity to reload, and that a recruit could not in most cases reload on the run or in the midst of a skirmish; while the very thing he wants, of all others, in that skirmish or at the end of that charge, or when in any manner he gets close enough to the enemy, especially artillerists or cavalry, to make a sure shot, is a charge in his musket. It has happened and will happen often enough, that the very time when a soldier's fire has been drawn, and before he has had even an expert's time to reload, will be the precise instant when he could make the best use of a cartridge, if he only had it in the chamber of his piece. If a soldier's musket were always reloaded upon the instant of firing, he would indeed be formidable in close quarters; he could throw up a breastwork of such bodies as were armed with the bayonet alone. Now, the more rapidly a gun can be *loaded*, the more nearly it approaches this perfection. Firing carelessly is another thing altogether, and is rather prevented than facilitated by rapid loading. All this would appear to be peculiarly true of carbines for cavalry service. A thoroughly practicable breech-loading arm, then, is a great desideratum.

We have referred on another occasion to the difficulty of producing it—the difficulty of making a perfectly fitting and yet easily adjusted joint between the barrel and the breech-piece, out of materials which are constantly changing their shape as they change their temperature. Among various American contrivances, however, that of Mr. Storm, before described, seems to meet the demands of the case in England, where the American inventions disregarded at home are often put into good service, however little all things American amount to, in English eyes, at the present writing. The London *Times*, of the 13th ult., calls it the "most perfect of all breech-loaders,"—a reputation which it has fully won in recent trials by the National Rifle Association. We hope the proper department of our own Government will at least look into an invention now, which, after considerable snubbing at home, has been taken up by other nations.

The Ordeal of the Nation.

If any one feels disposed to lament that much of the passionate *exaltation* which possessed the public mind some weeks ago, has now passed away, it may be consoling to reflect how little, after all, is accomplished by mere enthusiasm. Things planted like to last come out of deeper roots, are of slow growth and are nourished by struggle, antagonism and defeat. However sublime as a purely moral phenomenon may have been that spontaneous upsurging from the deeps of the popular heart,—that season when there was flood-tide in the spiritual energies of the nation, filling all the inlets of our life,—yet it is very sure that the needs of the hour now demand a deeper range of purpose and conviction. Reason and duty must come in aid of what feeling and impulse prompted. It is one thing to be borne along on the tide of popular enthusiasm and share the magnetism of the mass, and quite another to cherish a cause with resolute devotion amid delays and disasters, to hold to it by day and by night and never give up.

It must be confessed that our American training, as a nation, has not been heroic. It has been our lot to give illustrations of material well-being such as the world never before saw. It has also been ours to give illustrations of Democracy, which, in spite of all the gabble and cynical pedantry of old-world aristocrats, plants that principle as the political watchword of the future of all nations. But, meanwhile, how much has been left inchoate? We have had none of those experiences which drive deep into the soul of a nation. We have been so prosperous that we have not been accustomed to calamity, to suffering, to defeat, nor learned to pursue, with quenchless tenacity, a purely metaphysical end. We are now getting, through the terrible salutary schooling of war, that discipline that has been the making of all the great nations, which made Rome, the Netherlands, France. Schiller says the Thirty Years War made Germany a nation. And it is centuries of war, civil strifes, calamities, despotisms, regicides, struggles, failures, that has trained the English stock, and made English history the school of heroes and the glory of martyrs.

With us, the education of events is rapidly evoking the deeper ranges of purpose and impulse. A tenacious *conviction*, instructed and well-assured, is taking the place of a wild and turbulent *instinct*. We have need of all these muniments. The leagued enemies of the Republic watch with tremulous anticipation the signs of partisan contests at the North. So well, indeed, do they understand the temper of the people of the Free States, that the sole reason why the insurgents are not, this hour, on their way to Washington, (which they are entirely confident of their ability to take,) is because they know the volcanic burst which that act would evoke. It was the savage rising and rushing of the millions of the North which confounded and amazed them before. The leaders of treason are now watching this outburst as a passion that will spend itself. They hold their breath over what is taking place in the Free States. But they are as faulty in their metaphysics as they are perverse in their politics. What they do not know, those lawless men, incapable of profound promptings, is the determined *convictions* in the minds of the loyal freemen—underlying their surface—enthusiasms. They do not know that we have but begun when these pass off, and that when the poor, febrile frenzy they have been able to call forth from their deluded followers dies out, loyal freemen have scarce touched their reserved mental forces, which come in the forms of conviction, knowledge and insight, to reinforce what feeling had inspired. True to the instincts of the conspirator, the Confederate "Vice-President," Mr. Alexander Stephens, has recently told the Southerners they "must not ponder and think." Were they once to ponder and think they were lost! Happily, we have not a cause that needs discourage pondering and thinking. Indeed we cannot indulge in those processes too much, or realize too fervently how the universal interests of humanity are bound up with our victory, and how all that is most noble, permanent and true, is committed to our safe keeping.

Treason of Senator Bright.

The arrest, at Cincinnati, of Thomas B. Lincoln, of Texas, but well known in this City as a full-blooded Secessionist, has furnished undoubted evidence of the complicity of Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Indiana, in the rebellion. Mr. Bright has always been in the closest sympathy with the extreme Southern wing of the Democratic Party, and for his subserviency, was for many years elected President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and was by the Constitution eligible, in a certain contingency, to the Presidency of the United States. He was an ardent supporter of Mr. Breckinridge against Mr. Douglas, and was found side by side with the former gentleman at the late session of Congress in opposition to the action and policy of the Government. While Senator, sworn to support and defend the Constitution, he salutes Mr. Davis as *President* of that portion of the country in rebellion against this Constitution, and sends a man to his Capital as the bearer of an improved weapon of destruction, to be used against his own constituents. The case of Mr. Bright is only an illustration of the universal ramification of the great conspiracy, and of the shameless manner in which the oath of allegiance to the Constitution is habitually violated. Men set in Congress whose whole efforts are directed toward breaking up the Government. Only a few months ago a Cabinet, while holding office, was so employed. The population of Washington only a few months ago was composed of such conspirators, and is still swarming with them. Their name everywhere is legion, and up to this time, they have been the cause of nearly all our reverses. They still crowd, as office-holders, the several departments. A mistaken leniency yet allows them pretty free range. We are gradually working ourselves up to a proper treatment of such villains, and we trust and believe Mr. Bright will be unceremoniously ejected from his seat in the Senate. Upon a prisoner lately captured in Missouri, a letter was found from Senator Polk, showing him to be one of the fellow-conspirators with Jackson. The impudence of these creatures is astounding, and should be effectually cured by stringing a few of them up with a halter.

Cabinet Diversions.—A dispatch from Washington City, received yesterday, is in these words:

"A fugitive slave, arrested near Rockville, Maryland, by order of Secretary Cameron, is returned to his master."

There are good grounds for believing that there is a mistake in this matter. Secretary Cameron, as we understand the laws, has no right whatever to arrest a fugitive slave, to detain him, or to "send him home to his master." Secretary Cameron cannot know judicially who is the master of any runaway slave; nor can he know personally, except by an amount of investigation and hearing of oral testimony, that we would suppose he had no time for amid the pressing, responsible and legitimate duties of his office.

There is another reason for supposing there is a mistake here. Such a transaction as the one narrated would be wholly inconsistent with Mr. Cameron's recent letter, which was understood to set forth the policy of the Administration in relation to fugitive slaves. In his letter, Mr. Cameron held that where the National laws are in force, (as they are in Maryland,) the mode of recapture as prescribed in the Fugitive Slave act should be followed. But where the National or State law was superseded by the military, the fugitive slave could not be restored, even to a loyal master, for the lack of a tribunal to adjudge the ownership. Whether Maryland be under civil sway or military, it matters not. Neither Mr. Cameron nor the President himself could remand a man to bondage. And either could be justly tried for kidnapping, if guilty of the act.

We shall go as far as any one for constitutional and legal rights, and put as many obstacles in the way of the recapture of fugitive slaves as the most fanatical anti-slavery advocate can reasonably ask on the loyal fanatical body politic, but we cannot consent to think that Mr. Lincoln and the men who voted for him "meant to free niggers"—but we do protest against going one inch beyond what is "nominated in the bond." We have crawled long enough. It is time to walk erect. If the Cabinet is to suspend its legitimate functions and take to catching runaway negroes, the war had better be farmed out to enteeprising Commissioners and Marshals, who will be thrown out of the employment assigned to them by law.

We expect expect to see this Washington dispatch explained or contradicted. It's wrong.

Morals of the Troops.—Not a little solicitude has been shown that the weapons of the soldiers should be good and their food nutritious and healthy. This is right. It should be so. But there is a deadly poison infusing itself into the ranks, which must be met by Christian men. The idleness of the camp is dreadful. It is destructive of the moral sense and integrity of the soldier, and it must be met by the efforts of Christians to supply healthy occupation. Books are better than liquor or cards, and the *Soldier's Pocket and Camp Libraries*, published at the low price of $2 and $3 by the Tract Society, in Nassau-street, seem to meet just the waste of the camp and forecastle. Why will not interested friends carry their brothers and husbands works of this sort, rather than liquor? Why not do something to elevate and improve their hearts, rather than to make them vicious and disorderly? Just before a regiment left Fort Hamilton the other day, there was an immense amount of wrangling and profanity. Many of the soldiers were drunk, and their officers found the utmost difficulty in securing obedience and getting their men ready to embark. One of the Captains said to a bystander that the "mistaken kindness of friends, in bringing liquor to the soldiers, was the source of all the trouble." The same money expended in judicious works to read in the monotonous hours of camp life, would neither exasperate the passions nor render soldiers unfit for duty.

Ban for our Navy.—A patriotic Confederate who writes from Norfolk, Va., says that the hulk of the *Merrimac*, steam-frigate, sunk at Gosport Navy-yard, has been successfully raised, and is now undergoing repairs and modifications that will fit her for a gunboat. She is to be cased over with iron, (railroad bars, perhaps,) so as to be wholly impenetrable to shot; and with her splendid machinery, she will be able to outsail any ship in the United States Navy. The writer adds, grouping all the powers of the *Merrimac* in one graphic whole, that she will be able to shell Fortress Monroe without danger to herself from all the guns there mounted, and then passing out of those waters, steam down the coast and successfully shell and sink every blockading ship now infesting Southern waters, and open all the ports to the commerce of the world.

There is nothing in this modest career laid out for the gunboat *Merrimac*, that we have any inclination to controvert. We simply "advise the Government" of what is coming, and remark, in conclusion, that all that is a good deal for one gunboat to do. Would England or France advance largely on the first cost of the *Merrimac*, in order to possess so formidable a machine?

Looks Like Work.—The Baltimore *Patriot* of Wednesday afternoon states that during the seven hours succeeding 11 o'clock of the preceding night no less than seven thousand troops passed through the city, on their way to Washington, over the Philadelphia road alone. Numbers were also transported over the Northern Central Railway. This is but the vanguard of the vast Army moving forward in response to the last call of the Secretary of War. Not the least encouraging characteristic of this great demonstration is the comparative secrecy and silence with which it is made. Before the battle at Bull Run the Baltimore papers would have given us not only the names of the officers of each regiment, but the number of men under their command. Now, if the rebels want this interesting information, they must rely largely upon their own enterprise for procuring it. Meanwhile, they may make all they can of the bare fact that now and then the tide of volunteers flowing Southward averages one thousand an hour.

Affairs in Missouri.

We learn that the President has authorized Hon. John S. Phelps, of Springfield, in Southwest Missouri, to embody the citizens and form five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to serve under the laws of Missouri for six months. As he raised about 2,000 Home Guards two months ago, at the request of Gen. Lyon, and had them in Springfield in less than a week, it is believed that Gen. Phelps will find little difficulty in persuading his neighbors to rise and drive out their Arkansas invaders. He is a man of energy and eminently practical.

In the meantime, orders have gone out authorizing fifteen full regiments to be raised in Missouri for the war. It is expected that Gen Fremont will be much aided in this matter by Gov. Gamble, Lieut.-Gov. Hall, Col. Frank Blair, Ex-Gov. Stewart, and several other men of energy and influence.

We further learn that Gen. Phelps was in this City last week, and secured the earnest coöperation of Maj. Vinton and Maj. Hayner, who will promptly forward clothing, stores and arms to Missouri for the use of the soldiers in the Southwest. The General, by the way, is a cousin of John J. Phelps, and brother-in-law of A. B. Eno, of this City.

California Wines.—A new brand of California wines, made from the vineyards of Sarsenain Bros., has been brought to this market, and is for sale by C. A. Bobert, No. 61 Cedar-street. It is a white wine of very excellent quality,—decidedly better than the ordinary German wines sold at anything like the same price, and eminently worthy the attention of the public. It can be procured at very reasonable rates, and is as healthy as it is pleasant. We commend it to general favor.

Telegraphic Enterprise.

St. Johns, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 22.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Cape Race this morning, where late dispatches were put on board both from the Associated Press and the Telegraphic Commercial Agency of Geo. Stokes, Esq.

The steamship *Europa*, which sailed from Boston on Wednesday, will pass Cape Race on Sunday morning, where dispatches (which can be left with Geo. Stokes, at No. 145 Broadway, up to Saturday evening) will be conveyed to her.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Newspaper Criticism of Military Movements—An Answer to the Tribune.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

Your neighbor, the *Tribune*, characterizes a letter of mine, which it copies from the TIMES of Saturday, as forcibly urging "the policy of free newspaper criticism on the military strategy and movements of the National forces." To show that this is a very exaggerated statement of the case, it is only necessary to cite a couple of sentences from the very letter, as I find it copied into the *Tribune*. It is as follows:

"I am fully aware of the incompetency of civilians to comprehend the wisdom of military movements, while they are yet pending. But when the event has demonstrated their folly, no such plea in abatement of criticism will answer."

Nothing short of the profound abyss of self-abnegation into which the *Tribune* has plunged, since the battle of Bull Run, could be more modest than this; and that it could be construed into the arrogance of a free criticism upon military strategy, argues a degree of penitential self-renunciation which ascetics may envy, but which the world is apt to attribute to a disordered frame of mind.

The *Tribune* thinks that I answered myself when I remarked in the conclusion of the letter quoted that the reticence of the Press will not "screen glaring incompetency from the censure of an intelligent public." "What harm, then," exclaims the *Tribune*, "can result from that reticence? Let the Press print all the facts, and the public will render a just judgment thereon. It follows that journalistic criticism of military movements is at best supererogatory." So says the *Tribune*. But if the people form correct opinions of the military movements, and if the public voice unanimously condemns the military movements, what harm will be done if the Press reëcho the public voice? What harm if the Press give utterance to the "just judgment" of the people? If everybody believes that the war has been feebly prosecuted the public confidence in the head of the War Department is gone, and the mischief is already done. This the *Tribune* assures us will take place, if the facts warrant such a judgment, and therefore there can be no harm in recording the popular verdict in the newspapers.

But the *Tribune's* argument for silence as to the mismanagement of military matters, would be just as good in favor of silence as to civil abuses, and the result of its acceptance would be the destruction of all freedom of the Press and of speech. For if, to infuse correct views of public affairs among the people, it is only necessary to give them the facts without note or comment, why keep up the perpetual wrangle and irritation of parties? This is the very argument of absolutism in favor of passive obedience, and the concession of the *Tribune* is all they could desire.

I admit the impropriety of criticism upon military movements while they are yet pending, because such criticisms give information to the enemy. And if the Press "print all the facts," as the *Tribune* proposes, the same evil consequence will result. But when the battle has been fought there can be no more harm in pointing to the causes which led to defeat, in the one case, than to victory in the other. Nay, the causes of victory may be safely passed over in silence, but to shut our eyes to the causes of defeat is the very folly of the ostrich and the goose, which stick their head in a hiding-place at the approach of danger, and imagine themselves out of sight.

The *Tribune* profoundly regrets that Gen. LYON's force was not larger, yet thinks he had no alternative but to fight. The whole country is of one mind on these points. It then states the question presented in my letter, "But why were not reinforcements sent him?" and proceeds to answer: "The mischief of asking such questions," says your neighbor, "inheres in the fact that there may be a perfectly conclusive answer, which yet cannot be given without increasing the National perils. Suppose the fact to be that the regiments which might have been spared from the banks of the Missouri or Mississippi were not properly equipped or armed—that transportation for their baggage was unattainable—that Cairo, Bird's Point, &c., were threatened by overwhelming force," &c.

Now what I maintain is this: That if any of these suppositions be facts, it argues gross incompetency or malfeasance, or both, in the War Department. If there are regiments without equipments and arms, it is because the War Department has neglected for four long months to provide them. It has neglected to employ all the means at its command to procure them, in this country and in Europe. I know that the *Tribune* is the champion of "Protection to domestic industry;" but would it restrict the Government to the purchase of arms at home, when the rebel enemy is at the gates of the Capital? Would it encourage the Secretary of War to go about among his local constituency peddling contracts for the manufacture of cannon and small arms, shot and shell, while the very existence of the Government is menaced by formidable foes?

To say that arms or munitions of war are needed, is to admit gross incompetency. There has been no lack of money, no lack of warlike stores accessible to our Government, and no lack of men to use them for the defence of the nation.

But the *Tribune* says: "Our Government buys and pays for all it takes; the rebels seize wagons, horses, provisions, and whatever else they may fancy, either paying nothing, or paying in Confederate scrip, not worth so much per barrel as potatoes." The *Tribune* editors need not be told that every Government may take the property of citizens in time of war, to be used against the enemy—giving a receipt for it, of course, and paying for it at a future day, if not on the spot—and if our Government has permitted Gen. LYON to be defeated from extreme delicacy and respect to the present convenience of Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones, who were unwilling to let their wagons and horses go into the Government service, it has shown itself utterly incapable. According to the *Tribune*, the military authorities would suffer St. Louis or Washington to be taken rather than deprive Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Jones of their accustomed ride to town or to church, or Mr. Smith's pigs and chickens of their accustomed allowance of grain. If the Confederates act with the vigor which the *Tribune* attributes to them, they show themselves to be men of sense and purpose; and if our Government acts on the contrary policy, of using no wagon which has not been made by contract, according to a prescribed pattern, and no gun which has not been manufactured at home, and contributed to "home industry," the Confederate bonds are destined to take a rise in the stock market.

OBSERVER.

The American Flax Company.

IMPORTANT MEETING IN LOCKPORT—REMARKS OF S. B. RUGGLES, EX-GOV. HUNT AND OTHERS.

From the Lockport Journal, Aug. 20.

The meeting which assembled at the American Hotel last evening, in pursuance of a call in the evening paper, was one of no ordinary interest. The objects of the meeting were presented by Gov. HUNT, who arose to introduce SAMUEL B. RUGGLES to the meeting, justly and appropriately remarking that Mr. R. should require no introduction to this meeting, as there was no man now living whose efforts had conferred more lasting benefits and blessings on this community, and this section of the State, and he (Mr. R.) was now interesting himself in the question of the production of a new fabric, which, in the opinion of the speaker, promised to be of the greatest importance to the State and to the country. He (Gov. HUNT) had never before been so deeply impressed with the value of a fabric as he had with this flax cotton, from experiments he had recently witnessed of separating the flax or fibre from the stalk.

Gov. HUNT alluded to the fact that the question had recently been introduced in the New-York Chamber of Commerce by Mr. RUGGLES, and that the experiments had been conducted by HORATIO ALLEN, an engineer of eminent talent and genius.

On witnessing the experiments alluded to, he had used all due efforts to induce the American Flax Company to locate in this county as the most desirable, all things considered. Some point in one of the Northwestern States had been urged, as the material for consumption could there be produced at a much lower price than in Western New-York. But this advantage was in his mind over-balanced by other considerations. Lockport is easy of access from the sea-board; there is machinery in operation here for working iron into any form desired. The Company has been organized and perfected, and the capital subscribed in the City of New-York. They did not ask any persons to take stock here unless they desired so to do.

The establishment of the American Flax Company, in Lockport, making this the nucleus and centre of its operations, he regarded as one of the most important and interesting events connected with the history of our village.

Gov. HUNT said he had made some inquiry in regard to the amount that could be produced to the acre. Farmers somewhat experienced in flax culture, with whom he had conversed, estimated an average yield of two tons per acre, but on this point he was not entirely satisfied, and it was a proper subject of inquiry.

Mr. RUGGLES, in answer to the call of the meeting, made a clear and most interesting explanation of the merits of the invention, in the simplicity and certainty of the scientific principles on which it is based, and its great value, at the present crisis, in cheaply extracting from flax a fibre capable of being substituted for cotton, at least to a considerable extent. The Company who controlled this most important invention had the whole United States for their field of action, but, after careful inquiry, had selected Lockport for their first and principal establishment, as enjoying convenient access at once to the productive flax regions of the interior, and to the centres of manufacturing industry on the sea-board, possessing, too, in its own great hydraulic power, the means of manufacturing the fibre to any desired amount.

He dwelt earnestly on the importance of developing this new branch of industry, not only in increasing the trade and revenue of our canals, and opening new sources of agricultural wealth, but its far higher influence in securing to the Northern States, and to Europe, comparative independence from "*cotton domination*," with which the world has been threatened.

On this latter point he was particularly impressive.

Among the many interesting statistical views which he presented, was the dominant fact that the price of the flax fibre, thus produced and ready for use, would fall far short of the present price of cotton, probably not exceeding *eight*, and certainly within *ten* cents per pound.

In the assumption that an acre of land will produce 1½ tons of flax, (on which point, however, he asked the meeting to procure more accurate information,) and that each ton will produce 300 pounds of fibre, every acre of land thus employed would yield a bale of 450 pounds of fibre. He then depicted the effects of a general culture throughout our State, showing that a million of acres would produce a million of bales. He expatiated on the immense agricultural capacity of our neighboring States north of the Ohio, and the high political importance of this homogeneous culture, as riveting still more strongly the Union, at least, of the Northern States. He dwelt with great felicity and eloquence upon the healthful influence of such a widely-extended branch of industry, both agricultural and manufacturing—the exclusive fruit of free labor. But on this, and the other points, we shall trust to the more extended report of his speech, which we trust he will speedily furnish, and which we do not hesitate to class among the most able and lucid of his many public efforts.

FROM LONG BRANCH.

The Ball in Honor of Mrs. President Lincoln—The Arrangements—Guests, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Thursday, Aug 22, 1861.

The arrangements for the "grand hop," to take place here this evening, in honor of Mrs. President LINCOLN, have been completed, and the expectant guests of the Mansion House are preparing themselves in a quiet way for a season of refined enjoyment which seldom occurs, even at Long Branch. The lowering character of the weather, with a slight shower in the morning, has tended to prevent the attendance of many who would have been present. Such a day, however, is far more enjoyable here than a bright sunshine, which is reflected with too disagreeable intensity from the white sand which constitutes the principal *soil* of this favorite resort. A stiff breeze prevails from the southwest, producing a heavy surf on the beach, which is greatly enjoyed by the bathers who have the courage to venture in. The occasion has also been seized as a favorable one to make an exhibition of the virtues of a life-saving apparatus, which will come off at 3 o'clock P. M. Mrs. LINCOLN will be among the spectators. Thus far Mrs. L. appears to have adhered to her intention of maintaining as much privacy as possible during her visit, which has been undertaken more for the benefit of her health than for the sake of seeing or being seen at a fashionable watering-place.

There are subdued complaints that the wife of the President is not as accessible as she should be, and that she has only taken one or two airings on the beach since she arrived; and some fashionable, as well as some very well bred and genteel persons, both ladies and gentlemen, who have taken the pains to obtain introductions, have failed in their efforts to pay their respects. Perhaps Mrs. L., admonished by the robbery of $7,000 worth of jewelry from one of the lady guests two nights since, is keeping a prudent eye upon her own effects. The unfortunate person referred to is the lady of EDWIN JAMES, the distinguished English barrister, who is one of the most popular and beloved among the visitors at Long Branch. The person arrested for the crime was discharged, notwithstanding there was very strong circumstantial evidence against him.

The programme for the evening consists of a display of fireworks at 8 o'clock, upon the green in front of the Mansion House, with patriotic and operatic music by Dodworth's band, which has been engaged for the occasion. The dining-room, which is capable of accommodating four hundred persons, will be decorated by the American flag, and set off with choice bouquets and evergreens. The carpets in the drawing-room will be taken up and the supper tables set in it for the refreshment of the guests. Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock, and continue without intermission until—the dancers are tired. The affair is to be select. One hundred tickets at $5 each, only have been issued, and while all the ladies of the house are invited, no gentleman but those having tickets with their names indorsed upon them will be admitted. No orders have been issued as to the costumes required, but it is understood that gentlemen will appear in dress coats and white cravats—and, of course, white kids. I left mine at home. The expenses are paid by subscription of not less than five dollars each, which entitles to a ticket. The supper will be dispensed at 12 o'clock; the eating to go on *pari passu* with the terpsichorean recreations. The bill of fare I have not seen, but there are evidences that the repast will fully sustain the reputation of the popular caterer and host of the Mansion House. I notice that a delicate regard to the distinguished guest of the place, or some other motive, has left the entire monopoly of bunting to the Mansion House, which enjoys the sole distinction of an American flag flying over it.

I forgot to mention that among those on the Committee of Arrangements are Senator J. A. McDougall, P. B. Sweeney, O. W. Brennan, John Clancy, J. Melliss and W. J. McGrath.

Waiting to see what will turn up, I close to secure the train which is just about leaving. SAILE.

Oswego Canal Navigation.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Navigation on the Oswego Canal is again interrupted at Mud Lock. The locks will be repaired and boats passed by Sunday afternoon.

A [illegible] of the American Question.

From the Cornhill Magazine for August.

The Northerners are entitled to more sympathy than they have received from the most influential part of the English Press. They are fighting for an object of real importance. If they were to fight at all, now is their time, and they have received for many years past a series of provocations of the most exasperating kind. It does not, however, follow from this that they are wise in fighting, nor does it follow that they have any just ground to complain of the conduct which our Government has pursued towards them. The wisdom of fighting depends principally on the prospect of success; and on that point, there can be no doubt of the great weight of the arguments pressed on the Northern States by several English papers, and especially with admirable vigor and great knowledge by the *Economist*. These difficulties may be summed up in one. The Constitution of the United States proceeds on the assumption that each member of the Union wishes to maintain it. To enforce it *in invitos* is very like a contradiction in terms. Suppose that the South is utterly defeated and crushed in the field, and that Mr. DAVIS and some others are hanged for treason; and, further, suppose that in the year 1864 the South succeeds, as it has so often succeeded, in electing a Southern President and outmanœuvring the North; the result would be grotesque if were not so melancholy. It would be precisely as if a man sued successfully for the restitution of conjugal rights against a woman, who, after making his life a burden to him, had left him without cause. No doubt he would get the advantage of her company at bed and board, but who would wish for it? To enforce conjugal rights against a woman bent on making her husband wretched, is in a most emphatic way cutting off one's nose to be revenged on one's face, and, to a cool observer, the process now going on in the States is of much the same character. This assumes success, but another familiar proverb shows how doubtful even such success as this must be. One man may take a horse to the water, but twenty cannot make him drink. If they are so minded, the North have a fair prospect of being able to crush the Southern armies, to take their forts, and to reduce any cities which may hold out; but how will they make them send members to Congress, recognize the jurisdiction of the National Courts, and admit the National officers who administer the offices vested by the Constitution in the Congress? A permanent military occupation of every town and village in all the Southern States would be necessary to carry out these objects; and this seems to English observers to be altogether out of the question. If this difficulty were overcome, the State Legislatures would still be protected by the very Constitution which the army of occupation would come to enforce; nor would it be possible, without fatal inconsistency, to prohibit free discussion in newspapers, public meetings, and the like. All this would be fatal to continuous compulsion.

These observations are so obvious and weighty, that any considerate Englishman would, as far as his private opinion went, be decided by them; but those who insist upon them with so much force ought to remember that there is another side to the subject. To advise brave and high-spirited men to permit, or not to resist, the forcible, wrongful destruction of institutions to which they rightly attach the highest value, on the ground that it is extremely difficult to maintain them, is what men who recognize the claims of courage and spirit ought to be loth to do. That the North has right on its side, there can be no doubt. That it has sustained grievous wrongs and insults, is equally plain. Surely it is a question rather for them than for us, whether there is a reasonable prospect of redressing those wrongs by force of arms. A nation, like an individual, may easily overrate difficulties. It is by no means clear that the tone of the South will be so haughty as it is at present, or that their determination to resist will be unanimous after they have felt the weight of the Northern Army. There is no doubt on each side a superabundance of the very fiercest kind of talk, and of protestations of unflinching constancy; but it by no means follows that it would survive the horrors of battles and sieges, and the awful prospect of servile insurrection. At any rate, no one can know whether it will or not till they try. Ireland would have been independent long ago if we had taken the advice of disinterested foreigners about it. In 1857, many writers on the Continent and in the United States supposed that they had proved in the most convincing manner that we never could reconquer India. Nothing that is worth keeping in this world can be kept without an effort; and it is premature to say that fighting is of no use till it has been fairly tried. We have a fair right to dwell on all the difficulties and horrors of the task; but in common justice it must be admitted that the North are fighting in a good cause and for a high stake.

Though it would be hard to deny that some injustice has been done to the Northerners by the tone of the most influential of our newspapers, nothing can be more false in substance or rude in manner than the imputations thrown by the Americans on the policy of the English Government. There is something so puerile in the notion that the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Southerners involves an approval of their proceedings, that it is difficult to argue seriously against it. Unless the Northerners mean to execute their prisoners as murderers and traitors, they must treat them as belligerents. That is, they must recognize the very rights which they blame us for recognizing. No doubt their real grievance is that their vanity has been wounded by the manner in which their performances have been criticised by English writers. The preceding observations are intended to show how far they have a just cause of complaint, but it is highly probable that the fact that we have not taken their demonstrations in quite the same heroic vein as that in which they are made has had as much to do with their ill-temper and bad manners, as the misconception as to the true state of the case, which certainly has pervaded much of our current literature. For this cause of offence no apology and no regret is due. One of the principal services which one nation can render to another, especially where their language and literature are identical, is that of letting them know when they are exposing themselves. In America, both politics and periodical literature have fallen, to a great extent, into the hands of an ill-educated class. The excessive vulgarity of a great part of what they say and write gives far too low a notion of the strong points of the American character, and has a fatal tendency to make their policy as unworthy a representative of the real powers of their minds as their literature unquestionably is. It is very desirable that every reasonable opportunity should be taken of showing the noisy and ill-bred people who have constituted themselves the representatives of the opinions and feelings of the United States, that we rate them exactly at what they are worth, and that their brag and fustian have just as much and just as little effect upon us as the raw-head-and-bloody-bones swagger which were the precursors of the famous battle of the cabbage-garden in 1848. The proposal that the North and South should forget their differences in a joint piratical attack upon Canada and Cuba, is worthy only of the infamous source from which it proceeds. Those who make it ought to recollect that something more than newspaper articles will be wanted to conquer a British colony. Hard words seem at present to be more in their line than broken bones, and they are much less to the purpose.

A Solution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A possible, if not a probable, solution of the political and social problems that agitate society in this country was presented to my thoughts by reading the proposal you lately quoted from a Richmond paper.

The writer, with the spirit that marks all the movements of those that control public sentiment in that section, urges the forming of an Association, —to be aptly named the "Doomed Band,"—that shall undertake to *destroy by fire* the chief cities of the States that remain loyal to the Constitution and the Union.

The proposition manifests the true character of the Cotton Conspirators, and those who have become subject to their control. It also calls our attention to a new game of war; but which, in some form, two can play at; and it may be that, in the retributive orderings of Providence, this proposal of the rebel writer may have started the idea in which the world is to find the solution of the *great American problem* which now occupies the minds of the nations of the earth.

There is a peculiar significancy in the caution given to the New-Orleans [illegible] planters against accumulating in their warehouses the coming crop of that "kingly" material by which rebellion has been nurtured, and expects forever to maintain imperial sway. The risk from *fire*, as well as by the hazards of war, is admitted. This shows that a lurid light is dawning on the darkness that envelops the realm of "King Cotton's" usurped supremacy.

If Samson's hostile proceeding in respect to the "standing corn" of the Philistines should come into the heads—for imitation—of the toiling millions by whose unpaid "sweat of the brow" cotton is raised; or, (since few of them are permitted to read the book where Samson's exploits are reported) if it should be circulated among them by the dusky spectators of the scene, what "Massa MAGRUDER and de secesh done at Hampton," and thus a lesson in their strategy be taken, would not the consequent sudden disappearance of the cotton crop from the fields by combustion, show that motive quickens invention or inaction in every sphere of life, and many questions of the highest import to mankind be thereby quickly solved.

1. For instance, would not such action in the cotton field solve, for all future time, the problem of the boasted resources of the rebels?

2. Would it not at once solve the problem of an "sufficient blockade"?

3. Would it not solve the problems concerning secession and the establishment on the ruins of the Republic of a Slave-founded "Confederacy?"

4. Would not the vast problem of the future destiny of "the peculiar institution" be thus withdrawn from the arena of national controversy, and be conclusively disposed of by its own logic, without a resort to the desolating insurrections and bloodshed that so many fear as the ultimate result of Slavery?

And, perhaps, the hour is not very distant when, through the teachings of MAGRUDER's practical lessons at Hampton, and the threats of the "Doomed Band" at Richmond, aided by the natural instincts of bondmen, there shall come to plantation conspirators a clear conviction of the truth, that if there be "a time to *plant*, there is also" a time to *pluck up* that which is planted.

How many stupendous questions:

"Dies iræ, dies illa,
Solvet (sæcla) in favilla."

SEROUS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN INCORRIGIBLE SPORT.—An Englishman, known as HARRY JENNINGS, has been exercising a baleful influence for a year or two past upon the youth of the lower part of the City by inducing their attendance at rat-baits, dog-fights and other demoralizing sports, of which he was the presiding genius at Kerrigan Hall, in White-street. Not more than two months ago the conduct of JENNINGS and the frequenters of his establishment became so disorderly and offensive that Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Ward Police, found it necessary to pay the place a visit, and having quietly carried out his plans, the proprietor and more than thirty of his audience found themselves in custody. Most of the prisoners were discharged after receiving a magisterial reprimand, but JENNINGS' case was sent before the Recorder at the Court of General Sessions, where he was found guilty of keeping a disorderly house, and sentenced to pay a fine of $200, as well as to be imprisoned for thirty days in the City Prison. The Recorder afterwards remitted the fine, but JENNINGS underwent the incarceration, obtaining his discharge about four weeks since. This punishment, however, has proved powerless to deter him from pursuing his former vocation, as immediately upon regaining his liberty he fitted up another sporting place, directly adjoining that which he had occupied, and a week's operation has shown himself and his patrons to be guilty of excesses similar to those which formerly brought them to trouble. Under these circumstances, JENNINGS was arrested again, yesterday, and Justice OSBORN held him to answer in bail of $500.

AN ARTFUL BUT UNSUCCESSFUL DODGE.—Yesterday morning, when DENNIS DONOVAN, the porter in the store of Messrs. READ, GARDNER & Co., on the second floor of Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place, had just opened the premises, a man came in, and stated that he was a merchant, who wanted to purchase some goods. DONOVAN informed him that he had better return at a later hour, as none of the proprietors had yet come to business. The stranger, however, said he could wait, and engaged the porter in conversation, which was finally interrupted by the entrance of another man, who inquired for a gentleman occupying another portion of the building. As DONOVAN's back was momentarily turned, the pretended merchant seized a piece of cloth, valued at $50, and was decamping, when he was encountered on the stairs by the carman. The latter suspected the roll of goods had been stolen, and asked DONOVAN if such was the fact. He received an affirmative answer, and the thief was pursued. DONOVAN overtook the fellow just as he entered an Eighth-avenue car in College-place, and placed him in custody of an officer, who took him before Justice KELLY, by whom he was locked up for trial. The prisoner, who is a Russian, is named SAMUEL GACNSTEIN. His confederate, who inquired for one of the tenants of the building, escaped.

THE INCENDIARY FIRE IN FOURTH-STREET.—The circumstances attending the fire last Monday morning in Mrs. KIRBY's boarding-house, No. 405 Fourth-street, have been made the subject of strict investigation by Fire Marshal BAKER and Capt. TURNBULL, of the Police. Suspicion was at first fastened upon Mrs. KIRBY, who was placed under police *surveillance* but now it is transferred to a man named SOLOMON TUTHILL, who formerly leased the premises in question, and owned most of the household furniture, which was insured for $1,500. DANIEL G. THATCHER, a private watchman, whose post is in Fourth-street, testified that he saw TUTHILL enter the house where he remained awhile, and left half an hour before the fire broke out. It was shown by other witnesses that TUTHILL had no business on the premises, as a difficulty had taken place between his family and Mrs. KIRBY's which resulted in his removing to other quarters some time before. Under these circumstances, Capt. TURNBULL arrested Mr. TUTHILL and took him before Justice STEERS, by whom he was committed, pending an examination into the charge preferred against him. In looking through the premises, the Fire Marshal found no less than six places in the parlors and basement where the fire had been kindled.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—On Thursday morning Mr. ANDREW FREEMAN, residing at No. 40 Jackson-street, came very nearly losing his life, while handling some pieces of timber, at No. 375 South-street. Two of the logs, each weighing at least three tons, in some manner became displaced, and he was caught between them. One arm and several ribs were fractured, and his head was cut and bruised, while it is believed also that he received internal injuries. Officer ELY, of the Sanitary Police, conveyed the poor man home, where he was attended by a surgeon.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in the river at the foot of Whitehall-street. It was perfectly nude, exhibited no marks of violence, and had probably been in the water but a few days. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case, which resulted in a verdict of death from drowning.

A HUMAN SKULL FOUND IN THE RIVER.—Wednesday afternoon, Mr. A. I. SEELEY, a North-River boatman, while grappling for an anchor off Pier No. 13 North River, hauled up the skeleton of a human being, with a rope and stone attached. Upon reaching the surface, the rope being rotten, broke, taking with it the body, which parted at the neck. He succeeded in getting the skull, but the body was apparently swept away with the tide. The skull is still is still in his possession, at Pier No. 13 North River. The top of it is covered with oysters.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Board of Supervisors.

THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, at the County Jail. The annual report of the Superintendents of the Poor was presented, and referred to a Committee for examination. The report shows that there were in the Almshouse, at the beginning of the year, 1,150 persons; 5,876 were admitted during the year; 33 foundlings were boarded out; 21,023 persons were temporarily relieved—making a total of 28,082 persons relieved or supported, wholly or in part, during the year.

The Volunteer Relief Committee reported that they were nearly out of funds, and $10,000 more was appropriated, making $70,000 thus far appropriated by the Board for the relief of the families of volunteers. A Special Committee of Three was appointed to prepare some plan for the management of the Relief Fund and also to recommend some general plan for raising money by loan, bonds or otherwise. This Committee have thus far expended the following amounts weekly:

Wednesday, June 19	$4,697 50
Wednesday, June 26	5,620 50
Wednesday, July 3	5,951 50
Wednesday, July 10	5,949 00
Wednesday, July 17	6,047 00
Wednesday, July 24	6,646 00
Wednesday, July 31	6,195 50
Wednesday, Aug. 7	5,596 00
Wednesday, Aug. 14	4,909 50
Total	$51,612 25
Contingent expenses to Aug. 14	415 76
Total	$52,028 01

This does not include the payments made during the week ending yesterday.

The County Treasurer was directed, by resolution, to demand of the Excise Commissioners the money received by them for licenses, and in case of non-compliance, then to take legal proceedings to recover the same.

The Surrogate reported the receipts of fees in his office for the year ending July 31 last, as amounting to $4,510.

The Board adjourned to Sept. 3.

THE REBEL POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Last Monday the counsel for the Rebel Police Commissioners, now confined in Fort Lafayette, applied to the County Court for an order to compel the Sheriff to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him, as for a contempt, on the ground that his returns to the attachment and precept were improper, counsel contending that he should have called out all the force in the county to enforce a compliance with the order of the Court. Yesterday Judge GARRISON responded as follows: "I decline to make an order requiring the Sheriff to show cause why, &c., because I believe the Sheriff to have acted in good faith in his attempt to execute the two processes, and consider, therefore, his return as sufficient."

LONG ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.—The First Regiment of Long Island Volunteers, Col. ALLEN, did not get off on Wednesday, as was expected. It appears that the portion of the corps at Fort Schuyler was taken on board a steamer, and proceeded to Fort Hamilton, with a view of receiving the balance of the regiment. Arriving there, Col. BURKE, in command of the Fort, ordered one half of the regiment to remain, and Col. ALLEN declined to leave with only a part of his command.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. JOHN DUCIE, residing at No. 6 Doughty-street, committed suicide yesterday morning, by jumping into the East River. The loss of several children preyed so heavily upon the deceased as to affect her mind.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BLIVEN—DAWSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, by Rev. H. De Hass, Mr. J. B. F. BLIVEN to Miss LIZZIE A. DAWSON, both of Brooklyn.

SCHIFFLIN—SCHUMANN.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 21, by Rev. Fred. Steins, of New-York, PHILLIP SCHIFFLIN to Miss CONSTANCE SCHUMANN.

MOSES—TIEBETTS.—On Thursday, Aug. 1, by Rev. John A. Staats, of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Preakness, N. J., DAVID MOSES to Miss MARGARET W. TIEBETTS, both of New-York City.

DIED

RUCKEL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, ELISABETH RUCKEL, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her nephews, Samuel and John H. Ruckel, are invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

DEVENNY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, GEORGE DEVENNY.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 127 Madison-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, also the members of Mosaic Lodge No. 418, of F. & A. M.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, MATTHEW STEVENS, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Marshall, No. 514 9th-av., on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HALSEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, after a short and severe illness, AGNES STUART, wife of Henry M. Halsey, and daughter of John Phyfe, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her father, No. 83 West 20th-st.

DAWSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 22, Mrs. ISABELLA DAWSON, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 154 East 34th-st.

HUTCHINSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 22, suddenly, Mrs. LUCY HUTCHINSON, widow of the late David Hutchinson, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 191 Grand-st., without further invitation.

MONTANYE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, AMANDA VAN SICE, wife of Wm. H. Montanye, aged 36 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 117 4th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, (Friday,) 23d inst.

CHILDS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 21, CLARENCE, infant son of Charles M. and Augusta Childs, aged 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 14 West 20th-st., at 3 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

DOUGLASS.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 22, OLIVER CROMWELL, son of Benjamin Douglass, of Fort Washington, aged 14 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, this day, (Friday,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

RAMSAY.—In Flushing, on Thursday, Aug. 22, JANE L. RAMSAY, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Methodist Church, Flushing, at 3½ o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DANA.—In Eastchester, on Thursday, Aug. 22, MARY CHITTENDEN, only child of Charles H. and Kate P. Dana, aged 8 months.

PECK.—In Portchester, N. Y., HENRY A. PECK, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, James H. Peck, Portchester, this (Friday) morning, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. New-Haven Railroad trains leave 27th-st. at 7 and 9½ A. M.

FENNO.—In Mount Upton, Chenango County, on Saturday, Aug. 17, FRANCIS UPTON FENNO, Esq., in the 42d year of his age.

PIER.—In Fishkill, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, SYLVESTER PIER, Esq., aged 74 years.

The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, at Brinckerhoffville, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 449.—AUG. 22, 1861.

72, 70, 53, 28, 49, 41, 74, 66, 52, 48, 73, 34.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 450.—AUG. 22, 1861.

14, 22, 4, 63, 61, 48, 1, 37, 68, 39, 34, 10.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

OFFICE COM. GENERAL SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1861.

Messrs. EDITORS: From the numerous letters which have been referred to this office complaining of the want of food, and the bad quality of that furnished by the Commissariat to the volunteers, I am led to believe that a brief statement of the truth may give satisfaction to the public mind.

Before the action of the last Congress the ration (used by the Army for many years) furnished to the volunteers was as follows:

¾ pound of pork or bacon, or 1¼ pound of fresh or salt beef.

18 ounces of bread or flour, or 12 ounces of pilot bread, or 1¼ pound of corn meal.

TO 100 RATIONS.

8 quarts of beans or peas, or 10 pounds of rice, or 140 ounces of dessicated potatoes, or 85 ounces of dessicated mixed vegetables;
10 pounds of coffee;
15 pounds of sugar;
4 quarts of vinegar;
1¼ pound of adamantine candles;
4 pounds of soap; and
2 quarts of salt.

This ration had been found, by long experience in the Regular Army, to be ample.

Congress, by an act of the last session, increased this ration, until it is now as follows:

¾ pound of pork or bacon, or 1¼ pound of fresh or salt beef;
22 ounces of bread or flour, or 1 pound of pilot bread.

TO 100 RATIONS.

8 quarts of beans, 10 pounds of rice or hominy, and 1 pound of potatoes three times a week, or a substitute therefor;
10 pounds of coffee;
15 pounds of sugar;
4 quarts of vinegar;
1¼ pound of adamantine candles;
4 pounds of soap, and
2 quarts of salt.

Extra issues of molasses are occasionally made.

This ration, if cared for, and properly cooked, is *more than can be eaten*, and this ration *the Government is ready to furnish*.

The method of procuring it for the regiments is simple: Each Captain of a Company makes to his Colonel a return, stating the number of men in his Company and the number of days drawn for, signed by him. These Company returns are consolidated by the regimental Quartermaster, and signed by the Colonel. This return is an order on the dépôt or brigade Commissary for that quantity of stores; and it is the duty of the regimental Quartermaster to see that he receives the full amount, and that it is all of good quality.

When the stores reach the regiment, it is the duty of each Captain to see that his Company receive their due, as drawn for by him on his return, and that the quality is good.

If the Regimental Quartermaster and Captains attend to their duty, the men must receive their full allowance as set forth in the ration above; and not an article but of good quality.

The Government has on hand ample supplies of the very best quality, and is desirous of doing full justice to the volunteers. If the volunteers do not receive it, the fault is that of their own officers.

J. P. TAYLOR, A. C. G. Sub.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SOME COPIES of New-York *Times* of Sunday, July 14. Apply at subscription desk, New-York *Times* Office.

MILITARY.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS! THE COUNTRY CALLS!

Officers and men, rank and file on the way to join the Union and Constitution, will be furnished with newly furnished rooms at half price while in the City, at Leland's Westchester House, Bowery and Broome-st. European plan. Usual price, 40 cents, 50 cents and $1 per day. W. W. LELAND & CO., Proprietors.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE FOR VOLUNTEERS, No. 79 White-st., New-York, Aug. [illegible]

THE COMMANDERS OF ALL [illegible] accepted by the War Department are [illegible] port at this office, without delay, the [illegible] cruited and present ready for muster; [illegible] present who have been mustered, and [illegible] names of all officers in their command [illegible] recruiting service, and the location of [illegible] reporting in person at this office I will [illegible] visions made by the Department for [illegible] tion, subsistence and transportation of [illegible]

D. B. SACKET, Lieut.-Col. Fifth Cavalry, Mustering Officer.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES, New-York, Aug. 22, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.—COMMANDANTS of Companies, in obedience to orders from the War Department and the Commander-in-Chief, are hereby notified to assemble their commands at the Park Barracks, New-York, to be ready to march for the Transport at 5 o'clock P. M. THIS DAY, for Washington. By order. JAMES FAIRMAN, Colonel 2d Fire Zouaves. GEORGE LE FORT, Adjutant.

TO OFFICERS.—ANY ONE HAVING A NUMBER of men, from twenty up, can have his rank guaranteed, and will be paid the sum of one dollar a head for every man. They are wanted in a first-class regiment now in camp under acceptance. To any one who desires, can address JOHNSON, at the Broadway Post-office, stating where an interview can be had, also stating the number of men on hand. Food, clothing, quarters and pay from enlistment.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, by experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogues, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

WANTED.—A QUARTERMASTER'S POSITION is now open in a regiment ordered to Washington in fifteen days. An experienced or practical man, who can furnish means for recruiting, will only apply. Address QUARTERMASTER, *Herald* Office.

RECRUITING AGENTS WANTED—MEN who can recruit men for a first class regiment. A liberal price will be given for every man recruited. Apply at No. 491 Broadway, between 2 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—FOR THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY, one leader of Band (pay that of a Second Lieutenant) and six buglers. Apply immediately at No. 648 Broadway. By order. J. M. DAVIES, Colonel.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion: and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalised by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS AFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely purer; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any coloring ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours, contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 141 East 14th-st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 448 6th-av., one door above 27th-st.; No. 230 4th-av., near 28th-st.; and at No. 376 8th-av., near 29th-st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City. DAVIES & CO.

IMPORTANT!

Send all money and packages to soldiers, by Harnden's Express, No. 74 Broadway, as they have United States Government permission to forward to the Army at Fortress Monroe, Washington, Sandy Hook, and other points, for half rates. Their Express is the oldest in the United States.

Their Great Eastern and Philadelphia Expresses sent as formerly.

IF YOU WANT A COMPLETE AND IMPARTIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES, AUTHENTIC AND UNMUTILATED, GET PUTNAM'S RECORD OF THE REBELLION.

700 large pages are now ready, containing everything.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the insect tribe will kill.

ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

Madison University.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—PATRIOTIC BACCALAUREATE BY PRESIDENT EATON—THE ORATION AND POEM.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADISON UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

A stage-ride of 27 miles from Utica, through a lovely, fertile section of country, brought me to the heart of the Chenango Valley. To say that Madison University is situated in the very neatest and sweetest of villages, surrounded by all that can gratify the eye of an artist or poet, and among people of unsurpassed hospitality, is repeating the universal verdict of all who do themselves the credit and pleasure of coming here at Commencement time. Among the many New-Yorkers now honoring themselves here, are RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq., Surveyor of the Port of New-York; Rev. Dr. CHURCH, editor of the *Chronicle*; Rev Mr. KIRKELS, JAMES B. and SAMUEL COLGATE, together with quite a sprinkling of business and professional men.

The annual festivities were introduced on Sunday, P. M., by Rev. Dr. EATON, President of Madison University, with his Baccalaureate sermon to the Graduating Class, upon the "Value and Necessities of the Life Before Them," which life, said he, was of necessity a conflict and struggle with opposing forces. It was a law of Heaven that he who triumphs must fight—and that a course of manly, intrepid conduct was essential to any successful accomplishment; and through serried ranks the way must be fought to wear a diadem. He proceeded, in warm and eloquent terms, to advance much high-toned patriotic counsel upon the stirring events of the country. Wicked rebellions had existed ever since the first war began between the rebels and God; and from that hour down to this, the Almighty had been calling for volunteers to fight against the enemies of God and good government. Especially does this case now penetrate every city and hamlet of our land. Who then would hesitate to enroll himself under the banner of such a Captain, to fight against treason wherever found? Men should show their character by high, noble, actual demonstration. A soldier shows what he is, not by what he intends to do, but by deeds upon the awful field of carnage! *Those who cry peace and compromise in these days, use synonyms of treason.* Several times through the sermon the congregation could scarcely restrain their applause. For an hour and three-quarters the fervid, impressive truth fell upon listening ears and sympathetic hearts. Every sentence was fresh and characteristic of the man, and was calculated by no means to repress the military and patriotic spirit which, I observe, pervades the University. It is proper to remark, that members of the Graduating Class have formed a military company, of which K. O. BROADY, of New-York, is Captain, and are about to proceed to the scene of the Southern insurrection.

On Sunday evening the annual sermon before the "Society for Inquiry" was delivered by Rev. H. C. FISH, D. D., of Newark, N. J., upon the subject of "Power in the Pulpit," which was classified under the appropriate heads of Matter, Manner and the Man. It was a very able, energetic discourse, full of sound theories, and, with the single exception, practically and theoretically, of brevity, it was excellent.

Last night was devoted to the anniversary of the Adelphian and Æonian Societies. The oration was delivered by Rev. JOSEPH HAVEN, D. D., of Chicago Theological Seminary, and an author of some distinction in works on Moral Philosophy. His subject was the "Ideal and the Actual," which he treated philosophically, poetically and ethically. It was a brilliant effort, and was universally admired.

The poem was recited by Rev. WM. C. RICHARDS, of Providence, R. I., and a brother of T. ADDISON RICHARDS, the well-known artist of New-York City. The poet discoursed in very sweet strains upon the "Stars and Stripes," which were suspended in graceful folds just behind the desk, and waved in the gallery above the audience. The poem was full of loyal fire and patriotic devotion. The stars glowed with a brighter warmth, and the pearly white and royal red of the stripes revealed only a lovelier and more sacred beauty in the eyes of listening admirers, while the singing by the choir of the "Star-Spangled Banner," accompanied by a rich and powerful organ, had its appropriate and enthusiastic effect. Everthing progressed charmingly. J. E. H.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
City of Washingt'n	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 24
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 11
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Bavaria*, close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WILL MR. LOUIS BONARD PLEASE call at the office of MUNN & CO., *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY-SCHOOLS, called the DAY-SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartetts, and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, beside some 30 pages of the Elements of Music. This will be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 500,000 copies in 32 months. Prices, paper covers 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed free at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARDS.
BASSFORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES, No. 19 Fulton-st., to No. 8 Ann-st.,
CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000.
Three tables, Stapleton Landing, L. I.
By CHAS. LORD.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees, VOORHIS & WHITEMAN. Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TO SKIRT AND LOOP TAPE MANUFACTURERS.—Four twenty-two shuttle power looms, twenty-four braiders and shafting, one large cotton winder and doubler, two pairs steel wire rolls, two tons of steel wire, and sundry tools and presses for manufacturing skirts. The above having been slightly damaged, will be sold at very low rates for cash. To be seen at skirt factory, South 7th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole-leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling. Paris-made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

METALS.—A. A. THOMSON & CO., NO. 215 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, offer for sale TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET IRON, BELGIAN, RUSSIAN, ENGLISH and AMERICAN GALVANIZED DO., SHEET ZINC, SPELTER, &c.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; City reference given. Call for two days at No. 219 East 29th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and washing, or general housework; is fully competent for either, as reference will show; is an excellent laundress; no objections to the country; wages low; has three years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 830 Broadway, hall door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a capable young woman as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do sewing and assist in washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice cream, boning and larding, desserts, all kinds of bread and biscuit; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 154 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, game and soups, baking and pastry, all kinds of dessert, jellies and ice-creams; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as thorough, good cook; understands soups of all kinds, game, poultry and desserts, pastry, bread and biscuit; has no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 68 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist in the washing and ironing; prefers to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 420 West 16th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class meat and pastry-cook, by an experienced woman; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., for two days—call at hall-door.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, by two neat, tidy girls, who wish situations in the City or country; one as plain, neat cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; makes plain pastry; wages, $7; the other as waitress and to do sewing; is quick at the needle; does embroidery in style; wages, $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small private family; has good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and can make butter. Call for two days at No. 61 East Houston-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGH cook and laundress, with the best of City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry; washes and irons well; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman in a private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; lived four years in last place; best of reference; a place a few miles in the country preferred. Address M. E., No. 72 Varick-st. Call for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 147 West 27th-st., between the 7th and 8th-avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation in the City or country; is a good cook, baker and a first-rate washer and ironer, or will do general housework; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; would do the housework of a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 375 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a private family, by a respectable woman; City reference. Call for two days at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., hall door.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A smart, industrious girl, a situation as general servant; is a good, thorough plain cook, experienced in general housework, and a very excellent washer and ironer; is faithful and neat; can be highly recommended, and will hire for very moderate wages, either for the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A girl 18 years of age, a situation in a family as general servant; give good references. Call at No. 191 2d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do general housework; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation as general housemaid, or chambermaid and nurse and plain sewer; is very willing and obliging; wages $5; good reference. Also an excellent cook and laundress, with good reference, wants a situation; both will go to the country. Call at No. 829 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—An American young woman wishes a situation as general housemaid or chambermaid and waitress. Best of reference given as to character, &c. Can be seen at No. 14 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WOman desires a situation as housekeeper, or would be willing to take a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of reference given and required. Address M. E. L., for two days, Station D, Astor-place Post-office.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, just from Boston, wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, a good baker of bread and biscuit, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; can enter her place right away. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman, active, honest and sober, wishes a situation in City or country, at moderate wages; understands cooking, baking and butter making first rate; is also an excellent getter up of ladies' linery and gentlemen's shirts. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL, 15 YEARS OLD, an American, of respectable parentage, who is accustomed to the care of children, wishes a situation in a private family; is intelligent, and understands waiting; would mind a baby, or attend to growing children; will give some first-class reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 316 Bowery, near Great Jones-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a capable young woman, as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or take care of children; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, waitress, chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman with best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY GIVING UP housekeeping and having an excellent seamstress, would like to get a situation for her for the Winter; no objections to assist to chamberwork. Call on Mrs. BROWN, No. 179 West 31th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A GIRL WANTS A place as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork, or to take care of children; can cut and fit children's clothes; is willing to make herself generally useful; can give the best of City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 317 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERVANTS from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor, having been so long in the business, is known to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Ladies will always find a large selection of superior female servants, American, German, Irish, etc. Immediate and careful attention paid to orders by mail. OTTO VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

FAMILIES WANTING SERVANTS WILL find the largest Select Institute at No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av., for German, Scotch, American and Irish help, civil and capable; wages to suit the times; good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, SUFFICIENTLY educated to impart the elements of her language to young children, and who speaks the English well enough to occupy a place in any American family, desires to find a situation as lady's-maid or nurse and governess. Address Mlle. LAVERRIERE, Box No. No. 174 *Times* office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, in a private family, by an honest, sober, steady young man; he has long experience in the City and country; is willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended. Address GROOM, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; can take good care of horses and drive; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; the most satisfactory references given. Address J. W. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—A RESPECTable Protestant man and his wife desire situations in City or country; the man is a careful hand over horses, a good, steady driver, and willing to be generally useful; is handy in a garden; the wife is an excellent cook and laundress; they can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 278 8th-av.

AS UNDER-CLERK OR PORTER.—A young man, recently from England, wishes a situation as under-clerk or porter, or would make himself useful in any capacity, in a liquor store preferred. Address C. D., No. 10 West-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted by a Protestant man; understands the care and treatment of horses, and would make himself generally useful for City or country; also, his wife would go as general servant, if wanted; can come well recommended. Address G. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for this week, or can be seen at No. 39 Ogden-st., Newark New-Jersey.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man, with long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver for city or country; and can take care of a green-house or hot-house, if required; will make himself generally useful; the best of reference produced. Address for three days, J. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man, who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; would be willing to make himself useful in any other way, or keep a small garden in order, if required; will go at wages to correspond with the times. Address W. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address J. Q., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL YOUNG MAN.—AN ACTIVE, sober and honest young man wants a situation; can drive, work on the garden or farm; can also wait on the table; is an excellent hand to take care of horses. Has reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—WANTED, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business, a situation in some first-class fire insurance company. Is thoroughly acquainted with the business of insurance, and capable of filling the place of first clerk or assistant secretary. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 2,510 Post-office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation in some store or other place of business. He is a good penman, willing to make himself useful; has good references for honesty and sobriety. Address J. K., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED—ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, IN a book and fancy goods store. Apply, with real name, giving residence, references and full particulars concerning the applicant's age, experience, &c. Address HARPER, care of Box No. 330 Post-office.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A THOROUGHLY-EDUCATED, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment; she is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz.: higher English, French, which she speaks and writes, Spanish, and some of the ornamentals; or would assume the duties of governess to small children; the very highest references, &c., can be offered; compensation of no importance; parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly requested not to respond. Address, for three days, R. G., No. 38 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER—INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG lady, who has had some experience in teaching, wishes a situation in a school or family; she is a good mathematician, and is fully capable of giving instruction in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; no objection to distance; the best of references given and required. Address D. C. B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF A European College, and experienced teacher of the German, French and English languages, drawing and music, wishes to meet with a reappointment, or would not object to a situation as companion or housekeeper. Address LANGUAGE, Box No. 3,178 Post-office, New-York, for four days.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by a College graduate of much experience, who is fully competent to teach the higher English branches, with Latin and Greek; good testimonials furnished. Address A. M., Box No. 73 Post-office, East-hampton, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in tuition, is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French and music. Salary not an object. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A school or family, (a location in or near Brooklyn or New-York preferred,) by a lady competent to teach music on piano-forte, English, French and easy Latin. Address M. B. B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 169 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SOME EXPErience in teaching, desires an engagement in a school, as teacher of common English. Address Miss L. M., Newburgh, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE MANsion House Hotel, Long Branch, on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st inst., from the bedroom of a lady, the following jewels: 3 diamond stars; 1 brooch, large emerald set round with diamonds; 2 drop diamond ear-rings; 1 emerald and diamond ring, one large emerald and two diamonds; Bracelets: pearl serpent bracelet; turquoise bracelet; flat, enamelled, gold bracelet; pearl and turquoise bracelet, set in gold, with medallion in centre; gold bracelet, with garnets; imitation bracelet. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property. Apply to INSPECTOR CARPENTER, corner of Broome and Elm streets.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:
No. 14,115—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.
No. 13,694—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.
No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.
The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

$100 REWARD.—CAUTION TO PAWNBROKers. Lost, during the excitement at the fire at No. 405 4th-st., on Monday morning, the 19th inst., a blue enameled diamond cluster Ring, a little off color. The above reward will be paid by leaving the ring with Capt. TURNBULL, Seventeenth Precinct Police-Station, corner of 1st-av. and 5th-st.

$25 REWARD—WHO RECOVERS THE BODY of Charles Loux, who was drowned on Monday, the 19th; he wore a black coat, plaid pants, plaid vest and blue shirt. He is 16 years old, and resides at No. 198 West 30th-st., New-York.

FOUND—ON LAST SUNDAY, 18TH INST., A FINE black Newfoundland DOG. The owner may get it back by calling at 19 Wooster-st., and paying expenses.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON ELEVenth-st., near 5th-av., one on 12th, 16th, 18th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 28th, 32d, 33d, 36th, 42d, 46th. St. Mark's-place and Clinton-place, and others in complete order, at rents to suit the times. Apply to PEET & THOMAS, No. 820 Broadway.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 392 Broome-st.—parlor, 3 bedrooms and basement. Also, three-story modern house No. 1 West Baltic-st., near Court, Brooklyn, will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of M. P. STEPHENSON, No. 383 Broome-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN—three-story, English basement, in complete order. Price low to a first-rate tenant. Apply to Mr. PETIT, grocer, corner Adelphi-st. and Lafayette-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 100 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 5 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STORE IN house No. 836 Broadway. It is a tip top location for any kind of light business, and will be let for such if required. Apply at the above number.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, with extra modern improvements, including hot water, heater for warming and ventilating, at greatly reduced rent; furniture for sale, if wanted. Inquire at No. 71 2d-place, Brooklyn.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES H. SMITH.

TO LET—HOUSE CORNER OF 12TH-ST. AND 2d-av., furnished or unfurnished, with all modern improvements. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT FISHKILL—Within ten minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, in full view of the river; good stable attached; will be let for one month or longer; rent, $50 per month; possession given immediately. Address Box No. 69 Matteawan Post-office, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 66 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 46 Front-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ALCOHOL column and goose, in perfect order for running. Address, with description and lowest cash price, E. G. R., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st.; or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 587 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal. The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department. Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken. Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY, REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal. Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE. Fifth-av., between 41st and 42d sts., Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Rutgers Institute, No. 437 5th-av. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary of the Board.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. MACAULAY Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal at the Institute, No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 16th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 866 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. DON BERNARD, nee de Rochefernoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers' Institute, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School will reopen Monday, Sept. 16, at No. 147 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st., New-York. There is a Primary Department.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal, JOHN ROSENBERG.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMES until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 39th-st.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 20th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUNTER WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 15th of September, at No. 78 First-place, Brooklyn.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST. Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, &c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linen, and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

BARGAINS.—FALL BONNETS NOW READY. Traveling bonnets, new styles. Ribbons and flowers at retail and wholesale. Mourning bonnets, straw bonnets, at $1 50, Fall style. L. BINNS, Millinery, largest in the world. No. 581 Broadway, up stairs.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—A REspectable family being greatly reduced, and being desirous of trying to do something to relieve their suffering situation, has been taught by one of our most distinguished ladies to make those elegant Toilet-tables, (called Duchess,) would be pleased if the ladies would call at their residence, No. 136 West 10th-st., 4 doors from Hudson-st., and examine them; (they can be made to any order and at prices to suit them,) and if they should be pleased to order one they will be the means of assisting a worthy family.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruritus Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents or 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE HOME, WITH pleasant rooms, may be secured by a family of four adults, in a small family residing up town, between 5th and 6th avs., where there are no other boarders. Persons of religious habits preferred. References given and required. Address S., Box No. 1,540 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LADY RESIDING AT BEDford, Long Island, having a large house and ample grounds, would like to take four boys to board. They will receive the best care. Fulton-avenue cars pass near the house. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address S. E., Box No. 198 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three young men, can be accommodated with good board, on reasonable terms, by applying immediately at No. 52 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN wishes to engage partial board for himself and full board for his wife and three children, aged five to nine years; rooms furnished, in a genteel private family, residing near South Ferry. State location and terms, which must be moderate, to K., Box No. 1,321 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor would be let, with whole or partial board, to gentlemen, or to a small family. Terms moderate. Reference required. Inquire at No. 5 Poplar-st., within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, or eight of Wall-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Double and single rooms—May be obtained at No. 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia; location very pleasant; rooms neatly furnished, having all the modern improvements; convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND AN ELEGANT suite of unfurnished rooms, (the entire second floor and a parlor on the first,) in a first-class house in 34th-st., can be secured until May, or permanently, by a family of liberal means, wishing a quiet home in a strictly private family. For particulars, address, with real name, HUDSON, Box No. 2,712 Lower Post-Office, New-York.

NOTICE.—SOME RESPECTABLE FAMILY KEEPing house in the City, that would like to reduce expenses by taking a gentleman, wife, child and nurse to board for the Fall at a reasonable price, can hear of a good chance by addressing MINOR, Box No. 1,425 Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

GENTLEMEN MAY OBTAIN VERY DEsirable rooms, with or without partial board, at No. 58 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. Hotel; or they would be rented to families without young children.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a young gentleman doing business in the City; terms must be moderate. Address A, Box No. 343 Post-office, Brooklyn.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, with board, at No. 54 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.; also, one room on fourth floor. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. HOLSTEIN, No. 723 Broadway; SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 24 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY FOR three grown persons and two children. Location must be on Staten Island or Hill on River, and within ½ hour's sail from the City. Address, immediately, W. A. H., Station G, No. 1,259 Broadway. Board not to exceed $4 or $5 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, A FAMILY with children, as boarders, in Stamford; terms moderate; or parents desiring to find a home for three or four children, where they will be well cared for, can do so by addressing S. E. R., care of L. S. Scofield, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED AT A LOW rent, by a small family without children, location preferred west of Broadway, between 8th and 30th sts. The rent will be promptly paid when due. References exchanged. Address W. JAMES, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, stating location and rent.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—A thoroughly well built house on 5th or Madison avs., between 23d and 42d sts.; must be on a full-sized lot, and not an English basement. For a suitable house a reasonable cash price will be paid. Address Box 544 Post-office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, WITH MODERN improvements, in an eligible location, for a small family. References exchanged. Address F. W. B., Box No. 1,219 Post-office. Rent must not exceed $250 per annum.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, half of a house, situated in a respectable neighborhood, somewhere between 40th and 50th sts.; rent from $180 to $250 per annum. Address R., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BY a responsible party, furnished or unfurnished, in a good location; must have all the modern improvements, and the rent low. Apply to PEET & THOMAS, No. 820 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 108 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Canterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.: Mr. David Rino, No. 65 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Gould, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the most *aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 90 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 13 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FULL WIDTH THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, and very centrally located between 4th and Madison avs. (Fourth-place). The neighborhood is one of the best in the city. The house is in perfect order, and will be sold on favorable terms, if it can be disposed of immediately. Address S. S., Box No. 231 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND lot on Carlton-av., near three railroads, and six lots on Columbia-st., Brooklyn. Will exchange for a small farm near New-York with fair buildings, worth say $6,000 to $7,000 clear. Some cash if required to make a fair trade. Address CARLTON-AVENUE, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR RENT—A BEAUTIful country residence at Rye, furnished or unfurnished, with 30 acres, chiefly in meadow, besides orchards and gardens, richly stocked with choice fruits, &c.; one hour from City by rail. Address Box No. 38 Rye Post-office, N. Y.

FARMS.

WANTED—A FARM FROM 20 TO 30 ACRES OF good land, in a healthy location, not over three hours distant from New-York, with ordinary houses and fruit, well shaded, with farming utensils. Price not over $3,000; one half cash, balance on mortgage. Address T. E. M., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for one week, giving a true statement of all particulars.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

DANCING.

MR. C. H. RIVERS' NEW DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., on Court-st., Brooklyn, Will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Send for a circular.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, [illegible] New-York, [illegible] Credit for travelers [illegible] UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, [illegible], and all the principal cities [illegible] Credits, for use in Europe, [illegible]

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
[illegible] of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby [illegible] will receive money on account of [illegible] will issue, free of charge, letters [illegible] of £10 and upwards, similar to [illegible] use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York. Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. This Bank has received on deposit, during the last 19½ months, $501,228 33.
G. G. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

TREASURY NOTES, For payment of duties or for investment. Bought and sold by KETCHUM, SON & CO. No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 8, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.
TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 15th day of September next.
Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Raccoon Mountain Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., in this City, on the first Monday in September next, at 12 o'clock. AUG. 19, 1861. Z. PLATT, Secretary.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway. Cash Capital, $500,000. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTY per Cent., for which scrip will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on the 1st of October next. Also, a semi-annual cash dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent., payable on demand. GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861.
SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st.
TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 3) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.
Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861. WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR [illegible] SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1861.
In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.
The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.
The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.
The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.
The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.
The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.
The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.
The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.
Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.
The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.
The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.
The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.
The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.
The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.
The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.
These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.
Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.
The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.
1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.
2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.
3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.
4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.
The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.
The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.
An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.
No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.
Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.
Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.
The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made, in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.
I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:
For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.
The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.
If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.
NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*
Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.
We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)
I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe—A pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $8,000 by parties already established in the business, or satisfactory arrangements would be made with a responsible party as agent, for the manufacture of Decarbonized steel for pistol and rifle barrels. Address for three days A. S., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER.—Wanted, in a legitimate brokerage business fully established and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year, even in these times; location and association unexceptional. BIGGS & ROSSETER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 207 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office. C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt:
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.
EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.
SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of Intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original. D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT ALL the creditors of FRANCIS BALL, an insolvent debtor, be required to show cause, if any they have, before me, on the 2d day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the Court-house at White Plains, in Westchester County, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts.—Dated Aug. 14, 1861. WM. H. ROBERTSON, County Judge, Westchester County.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 1½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 3:50 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 4:10 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGEPOINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMBOATS.—THE AURORA, FOR PEEKSKILL and intermediate landings, will, on SUNDAY MORNING, leave Jay-st. Pier at 7½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS EXTRA LARGE HOUSE ON TWENTY-THIRD-ST. AT AUCTION.
(In consequence of the owner going abroad.)
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—The valuable four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 69 East 23d-st., north side, near 4th-av. The house is 28.3 by 45 feet, with three-story extension; very complete, in perfect order, and tastefully decorated; all the modern improvements throughout; elegant marble mantels throughout the house, brought from Italy. Terms will be liberal. Lot 28.3x110 feet. Possession immediately, if required. For cards of admission and full particulars, apply at the auctioneers' office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISSOLVED ALL CONNECTION and withdrawn from the Manhattan Express Company, Westcott, Dodd & Co. NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861. ROBT. F. WESTCOTT.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

[illegible] THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT.

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.
A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.
For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

FOR HAVANA,
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. RICHARD ADAMS,
armed with rifled cannon and manned with United States seamen from the Navy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
☞ Passengers must procure their passports from the Government, and have them indorsed by the Spanish Consul.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin .... $75 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ... 80 | Steerage to London 33
Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Watertight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NON-arrival of the ETNA, the EDINBURGH will be dispatched in her place, and leave at the usual hour, 24th inst., and the regular weekly departures of this Company's steamers will continue as heretofore. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY .... Sept. 14
On MONDAY .... Oct. 14
On MONDAY .... Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, Capt. C. H. E. Judkins, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 28th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail Sept. 11. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LONDON, DIRECT.—THE SPLENDID British A 1 steamship KHERSONESE, 2,000 tons, G. HOUGH, Commander, will be dispatched on the 24th inst. She has room for a limited number of first-class and a few second cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $70 and $50 respectively. Apply on board at Pier No. 36 North River, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M. fast Express train from 28th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10.45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861, the 3:15 P. M. train out of New-York, for Boston, will be changed, and leave at 3 P. M.
JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
(Opposite the Ferry,) New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SECOND WEEK OF THAT WONDERFUL



LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.
The history of this animal is full of interest, and to every class, especially the educated and intelligent, and above all to the biblical student, who has read with interest the glowing description of
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH
in the Book of Job. He is strictly an
AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,
living in the water or out of it; under the water, or on the top of it; floats on its surface with perfect ease, or beneath the surface, midway between the top and the bottom. In their natural state these Animals are wild and ferocious, though on the land they are not very formidable, but when pursued they fly to the rivers,
DESCEND TO THE BOTTOM AND WALK ABOUT,
frequently appearing on the opposite side, without the least indication of their course on the surface of the stream. If exasperated by assaults, in the water they are the most
FRIGHTFUL ANTAGONISTS,
their gigantic proportions and herculean strength, giving them power over every opposing force, frequently destroying whole boat loads of men and their boats, crushing with their huge jaws everything that comes in their way.
In the Museum the specimen here exhibited has an
ARTIFICIAL OCEAN OR RIVER,
where he is to be seen in all his natural peculiarities, floating on, and swimming beneath the surface, walking on the bottom several feet beneath, exhibiting, in short, all the peculiarities of his nature; and to perfect the scene, a native
ARABIAN KEEPER, SALAAMA,
who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that historic tribe of men, who exhibit all the stolidity and Arabian dignity of that oriental race; the only man who can control or exhibit his Hippopotamiship, is in constant attendance. They are both to be seen at all hours, DAY and EVENING.
This is the
FIRST AND ONLY REAL HIPPOPOTAMUS
ever seen in America. He is engaged at a cost of many thousands of dollars, and will remain
A SHORT TIME ONLY.
A SHORT TIME ONLY.
Also, just obtained at great expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquarial Hall,
A LIVING SHARK,
beside a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c., &c.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY.
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
The Lecture-room Entertainments embrace
PETITE DRAMA, BURLETTA and FARCE,
By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.
Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
On THIS EVENING will be represented, for the Benefit of the great American comedian
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
Buckstone's comedy of
LEAP YEAR,
in which Mr. Clarke will sustain the character of Dimple.
After which the
TOODLES.
Messrs. Benton Hill, Baker, Marlowe, Mesdames Aldrina Fisher Baker, Thayer, and Chanfrau will appear.

WINTER GARDEN.
MR. J. S. CLARKE
has the honor of announcing that he takes a benefit at this theatre, TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 23,
when will be presented Buckstone's charming comedy of
LEAP YEAR,
With
THE TOODLES.
Box book now open.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
OLDEST AND BEST ORGANIZED BAND in the CITY.
CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NEW ACTS.
Engagement of the TIMBUCTOO MELODISTS,
CHARLEY FOX, MASTER LEON, and
GEORGE CHRISTY.
Admittance 25 cents.

MINDS AGITATED BY THE VICISSITUDES of war will be tranquilized in the course of a few weeks, when the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, comprising UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANATOMY AND WORKS OF ART, will be opened to the public. Due notice will be given immediately the above invaluable collection is ready for inspection.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms. No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $3 to $8 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

MUSIC.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ORGANIST in City or country, by a young lady just returned from Louisiana; fully competent to take charge of a choir if desired. Also, a place as teacher of piano, guitar and vocal music. Address A. L. C., at H. B. Dodworth's music-store, No. 6 Astor-place.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 78 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.
The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:
Long Branch at .... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at .... 5.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.
This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.
To Long Branch and return $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return 50
To Port Monmouth and return 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.
Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.
To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On the Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.	LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.
Tenth-st. .... 7:15 A. M.	Spring-st. .... 8:10 A. M.
Broome-st. .... 7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st. .... 8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip .... 7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4 .... 9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MORE BOTHER WITH SICKLES.

ATTEMPTED DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

According to instructions, the men forming this regiment began to assemble at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. After some little delay, during which our reporter, who had not seen Col. Fairman, and thinking it strange that he should be absent on such an occasion, inquired for him, but nobody knew where he was. Maj. Moriarty was unable to inform our reporter where Col. Fairman could be found, and thought it a strange question when asked if the Colonel ought not to be present.

At about 11 o'clock the men were formed into line, Major Moriarty taking command, and marched, preceded by a corps, down the Bowery to Grand-street; from thence to Broadway and Canal, at the foot of which street the men were to embark for Elizabethport. While the regiment was on the dock, Col. Fairman, wearing no sword, made his appearance. "Where is your excellent march down Broadway, and your band of music?" he asked. "There he is; that's our Colonel!" was immediately the cry; and the men who had a moment before appeared listless and jaded, brightened up, becoming all life and animation. Making his way to a pile of coal bags, Col. Fairman mounted them, and, as his soldiers pressed eagerly around him, told them of the trouble he had had in preventing that regiment of which they were the members from losing its name and organization as the "Second Fire Zouaves;" and that Sickles, who was no more of a Brigadier-General than any of them, had done his best to rob the regiment of its name and identity, and have it attached to the Excelsior Brigade and depose him as Colonel.

During the above recital Col. Fairman was often interrupted with "Three cheers for Col. Fairman!" "Three groans for Dan Sickles!" "To h--l with Dan Sickles!" "D--n Sickles!" and exclamations of a like nature not at all complimentary to Mr. Sickles.

Col. Fairman then read to the men the following orders from the War Department, showing indubitably that he was their legitimate Colonel:

War Department, Washington, Aug. 19, 1861.

To Col. Jas. Fairman, Fourth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, Second Fire Zouaves, New-York:

In accordance with General Order issued this day, you will at once arrange to bring your regiment to Washington, with seven or eight companies reported as full, leaving recruiting officers at rendezvous to fill up ranks to full complement, and forward the men in companies to join the regiment. Each regiment selects its own regimental officers, all of whom should be subject to the examination of the military tribunal appointed by the General-in-Chief in conjunction with this Department. Yours respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

This was received with an immense amount of enthusiasm, as was also the following:

General Head-quarters State of New-York, Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, Aug. 21, 1861.

Special Orders, No. —. In compliance with the foregoing orders from the War Department, the Commander-in-Chief hereby directs that the regiment commanded by Col. James Fairman, and designated as the Fourth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, (Second Fire Zouaves,) will depart for the City of Washington on the 22d day of August inst.

The regiment will report on its arrival at Washington to the commanding General.

Requisition for transportation will be made on Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General, No. 6 State-street, New-York. Requisition for subsistence for the route on Major A. B. Eaton, Commissary of Subsistence, at the same place.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

Everything, Col. Fairman went on to state, had been arranged for your departure; your rations and transportation had been provided for you by me. Other people, however, acting for Sickles, had also made a requisition on the Quartermaster of the State for transportation, which caused a little temporary confusion, but this morning he received the following letter, which settled the case:

Assistant Quartermaster-General's Office, New-York, Aug. 22, 1861.

Sir: As a question arose as to who was the rightful Commander of the 4th Regiment Excelsior Brigade, and as two requisitions were made for its transportation, which clashed as to time and place of embarkation, I deemed it proper to telegraph the Commanding General of the Army for instructions, who informed me, in reply, that the Governor of the State would decide the question; or if not, it would be decided by Col. H. L. Scott, the local Military Commander of the District. I have this moment received a telegram from the Adjutant-General of the State, informing me that the question has been decided in your favor. I am now ready to provide the transportation upon your informing me when you will be ready to move. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. D. TOMPKINS,
United States Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Col. James Fairman, Commanding Fourth Regiment Excelsior Brigade.

Tremendous cheering greeted this order, and "Bully for you, Colonel!" was heard on all sides. Col. F. continued: Last night Maj. Moriarty received an order from Mr. Sickles, ordering him (Maj. M.) to arrest him if found within the lines of the encampment, or even near it. Maj. Moriarty refused to do so, and handed the order to Col. F. To test the power of Mr. Sickles, and see if he could arrest Col. Fairman, the Secretary of War was telegraphed to, and the following reply was received:

Washington, Aug. 21, 1861.

To Col. Jas. Fairman, Second Fire Zouaves:

Mr. Sickles has no commission whatever as Brigadier-General, nor any commission as Colonel. The Colonelcy conferred under the authority of the Assistant Secretary of War, Thos. A. Scott, is perfectly valid, and will be sustained by this dispatch.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

There can be no doubt that whatever the officers think of Col. Fairman, he has the heart and sympathies of his command. When the noise of the cheering had somewhat subsided, Col. Fairman asked, "Are you men of honor?" "Yes!" shouted hundreds of throats at once. "Are you firemen?" The response in the affirmative was equally energetic. "Are you soldiers?" Again an answer in the affirmative was yelled forth. "Well, then, if you are men of honor, and soldiers; go back again to the Armory, and wait there till I come to you. You are upon this dock here without leave; I never ordered you here; go back, and with me at your head, and accompanied by an excellent band, you shall march down here again."

The dock resounded with the cheers that were sent up; never was there so much enthusiasm—the men pressed around the Colonel, and assured him that they would never have any other Colonel but him.

Quickly the men left, and proceeded to the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, which was closed, and they were unable to obtain admittance. For some time they hung round the building, grumbling a little, but still having great faith in the Colonel; soon this gentleman made his appearance, and from the steps of the building told the men that they were not going to be humbugged any longer, but that real work was about to commence. If they would go down to the Park Barracks they would find rations provided for them, and a Band to accompany them on their march up Broadway. On their return to the boat the men did so, and after partaking of dinner, they listened with evident delight to music discoursed by Shelton's Band.

In the evening the Colonel gave them a further furlough till 2 o'clock this afternoon, when they will surely start. It was noticed that this regiment had no colors. Some of our patriotic citizens might see to this before the men leave the City.

MISCELLANEOUS MILITARY MATTERS.

THE FREMONT REGIMENT.

The Fremont Regiment, Col. Rosa, at present encamped at the Turtle Bay Brewery, East Forty-fifth-street, yesterday mustered in the four companies already recruited. The officers of the companies have been elected, as follows: Company A, Capt. Travers, Company B, Capt. Parens, Company C, Capt. Mehlbauer; Company D, Capt. Riegel. There has been no order as yet for the regiment to depart for Washington, but Col. Rosa has reported that, in case of emergency, he has 200 men sufficiently drilled to be able to take the field.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Commandants of all regiments accepted by the War Department are requested to call upon Lieut.-Col. D. B. Sacket, at the mustering office, 79 White-st., where he will explain to them all the provisions made by the Department, for facilitating the collection, subsistence and transportation of recruits. There is an advertisement from this Department in another column.

COL. SERRELL'S REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS AND ARTISANS.

Two more companies of this Regiment were inspected by Dr. Mott, and mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. As soon as mustered in they were marched to Camp Washington, where two companies of this corps were already encamped.

THE FIRST REGIMENT UNION BRIGADE.

A few recruits are wanted for this regiment, commanded by Col. Egbert L. Viele; the officers of this organization are all gentlemen of experience, having seen active service on the field of battle. Headquarters No. 428 Broadway. A recruiting office is also opened at No. 119 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, (HIGHLAND GUARD.)

Recruits are wanted to fill up this regiment now stationed at Washington. Good men (single) will be accepted at once, and provided with clothing, equipments, rations, and quarters, as soon as mustered in. Application to be made to Lieut. Morrison, at the Mercer House, or to Paymaster Alban V. Elliott, No. 7 Clinton Hall, Eighth-street.

THE LESLEY GUARD.

Col. John B. Montgomery, an officer educated in the school of the United States, is fully authorized and is armed with the necessary powers from the War Department, to recruit, subsist, clothe and equip a regiment within thirty days from date. He has already a full supply of camp equipage on the ground at Camp Law, Staten Island, and is working with vigor and earnestness to complete this regiment at the earliest possible moment. The men will be mustered into the United States service by companies, and the officers receive their commissions from head-quarters at Washington.

THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

The head-quarters of this regiment are at No. 648 Broadway, where buglers, and a leader of buglers, are wanted. The leader of buglers is a first-rate position, receiving the same pay as a second lieutenant. Yesterday one full company was received from Hartford, Conn., and a detachment of forty from Scranton, Pa. The men will immediately be sent to the camp of instruction at Scarsdale, Westchester County. Five companies of this Cavalry Regiment are already in active service.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

At the different recruiting offices it is noticeable that there are a number of hangers-on, whose whole business seems to be to sit in the same place from day to day, and discourage those who really wish to enlist, by giving gloomy accounts of the treatment they will receive if they once enroll their names. The sooner loafers are cleared out of recruiting offices the better, as there is no disguising the fact that recruiting in and around the city has been progressing slowly; so slowly, indeed, that it was almost at a stand still. The contrast to three months ago was great. Then a recruiting office had only to be opened and volunteers would flock thither, anxious and willing to fight for the preservation of the Union. Lately immense efforts were necessary to raise a company, and the raising of a regiment herculean. Government is aware of this, and is endeavoring to forward recruiting by every means in its power. The order recently promulgated from the Adjutant-General's Department gives unusual facilities for recruiting, and ought to have been issued long ago. There is no doubt that the order will prevent desertion, as a recruit, directly he signs his name, can be mustered into the service of the United States by the officer who enrolls him, that is if the officer himself has been mustered in. If a recruit deserts after being mustered into the United States service, he is liable to be Court-martialed and shot. For the past few days recruiting has been much more successful.

A STAND OF COLORS FOR THE NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

Mr. George W. Roome, the keeper of the City Hall, has in charge two splendid regimental flags, intended for the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., now stationed at Sandy Hook, Maryland. The colors cost $500, the Common Council having appropriated that amount to defray the expenses of manufacturing. The poles are surmounted with gilt spear-heads and battle-axes. The State flag has a blue field. The device in the centre is the State coat-of-arms and motto, "Excelsior," with a scroll both above and below; and thirty-three gilt stars spangle the blue ground surrounding. The reason of there being only thirty-three stars is, that the colors were ordered previous to the last Fourth of July. The upper scroll has the inscription, "Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. T.," and the lower scroll, "Presented by the Corporation." Within the globe forming a part of the State coat-of-arms is a moonlight view of the Hudson at the Highlands. Outside of the figures of Justice and Liberty, which support the shield on each side, are views of New-York City and the Erie Canal. The other flag has a red field. The device is the State shield and coat-of-arms, surrounded by a green wreath, American flags and the paraphernalia of war. Above the shield are thirteen stars, arranged in the segment of a circle. Scrolls appear similar to those on the blue flag. On the upper scroll the inscriptions are the same, and the lower scroll bears the Latin motto—"*Ratione aut vi.*" Both flags are trimmed with gold bullion, and both have yellow cords and tassels.

ACCIDENT TO BRITISH VOLUNTEERS WHILE BATHING.

Lieut. Norta, officer of the day at Camp Eaton, Staten Island, reports to Major Hampton, Commander of British Volunteers, that about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, privates Turner, Bradley, Ellis and Kent, of Company A; Ackrill, of Company B, and La Horelle, of Company C, went off on a bathing excursion, and while they were in the water a wave tossed the oars overboard. All the men fortunately gained the boat, but could not recover the oars, and were last seen drifting toward the ocean. It is hoped they will be picked up by some homeward bound craft.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial remarks this morning, under the above caption, you say "the representatives of the Seventh had to join some other regiment before they could get a chance of meeting the enemy;" and "whatever niches the Seventh is allowed hereafter to occupy, or claim any credit for, should be filled with men who fall while fighting in its own ranks."

Now, is it to be supposed that the public demands the bloody sacrifice which your remarks indicate, ere they accord to the Seventh the praise which is the reward of their services. The intense interest which attended the progress of the Seventh in those dark days in April, when they braved dangers, by sea and land, to rescue the Capital from the grasp of traitors who had succeeded in cutting off its communications with the loyal States, and the thrill of joy which pervaded all hearts when the undertaking was accomplished, without bloodshed, proves that the people appreciated the value of the service rendered, though unattended with bloody strife. The period of service of the Seventh was extended two weeks over the time originally allotted, and the order granting their discharge acknowledged, in the most flattering terms, the value of their services. It was the remark of Gen. Scott, that the Seventh could best serve their country by returning, and furnishing officers from its ranks for the volunteers. This they have already done to a great extent, but a thousand brave hearts and strong arms are still ready to respond to the call of the country. The service of the Seventh, though for a short period, was varied and arduous. They avoided no danger or peril which presented itself, and had they encountered the foe which they expected to meet, and the prospect of which was imminent on more than one occasion, they would not have disgraced their fame and prestige which New-York City so proudly cherishes. In view of these facts, the attempt in some quarters to depreciate the Seventh Regiment in the estimation of the New-York public, is ungenerous.

You remark: "The Seventh have a most excellent opportunity now to redeem its reputation, and justify the reliance which has hitherto been placed on its loyalty and patriotic courage." The letter of George Wilkes, in your yesterday's issue, also remarks: "Now is the time for the Seventh to show again its devotion to the country. The pomp of their bayonets alone, moving in sublime devotion once more towards the Capital, would be worth to the spirits of the Army more than ten thousand men."

Let the call be made, and there need be no fears of a hearty response. It is very probable that the march of this well-disciplined regiment would infuse renewed vigor into the volunteer movement.

A drooping spirit seems to pervade the North, a vague and undefined feeling of dread, the precursor of some calamity yet to overwhelm us. With the vast resources of a great nation at the command of the Government, we are now trembling for the safety of Washington from the attack of rebels whom we had expected ere this to have driven back to their own Capitol. The Government did not anticipate defeat at Bull Run, and it is said they do not now anticipate an attack upon Washington. We are assured that ample preparations have been made, and no danger need be apprehended. Some deference should be paid, however, to the apprehensions of the people. The issue at stake is nothing less than the preservation of our country, and all the resources at hand should be made available.

Why should not the Seventh, with the gallant Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first, be summoned once more to Washington, while rebel bayonets are gleaming along the banks of the Potomac, and the boom of their cannon is heard within the walls of the Capitol? It was the pride and privilege of the Seventh to go to the rescue of the Capital when it was before menaced by traitors, and it is due to them to be again afforded the opportunity of rallying to its defence. Let them again march down Broadway, bearing in their ranks the flag presented by the City of Washington, which they go to protect and defend, and the effect may not only be productive of good to the country, but the imputations upon the courage and loyalty of its members will be forever silenced. M. H.

August 21, 1861.

PLANS OF THE REBELS, ETC.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 17.

Persons who have recently left Richmond state that the opinion of intelligent men there concerning the war movements of the Confederate Government, was, that a great effort would be made at once to establish its power in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee. In corroboration of this opinion, we see that forces are sent forward in aid of Gen. Lee's operations in Western Virginia. While exposed to assaults in their rear, the Confederates would not, they say, make an advance upon the National lines at Harper's Ferry or Alexandria. We shall probably soon hear that Gen. Rosecrans has been reinforced.

The President's proclamation for a more effectual prevention of commercial intercourse with the Confederates will soon be followed by another for the closing of certain ports of the Confederate States, under the force bill of the late session. *Everything shows that the National Government has, at length, determined to prosecute the war with vigor, and to any extent.* Indeed, the financial support rendered to it by the Northern banks, and also expected from the mass of private people in the loyal States, is given upon the special condition and pledge that the Executive Government shall push the war with the utmost vigor, by land and sea. To this end the Government must, of course, have a definite plan for the conduct of the war, and a definite object to be accomplished by the war. In all wars, the objects, whatever they may be at first, may be changed according to circumstances occuring in their progress. It may be considered that, as the capitalists have now sanctioned the war, it is now fully inaugurated. ION.

AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

United States Steamer Crusader, Capt. Craven, Key West, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

The *Rhode Island*, transport steamer, nine days from New-York, with fresh provisions for us and the Pensacola Squadron, and with 4 thirty-twos, 2 rifled cannon and 100 men, has been in and left for Pensacola. Reports the *Savannah* cruising and the *Roanoke* in Havana; she spoke the *Wabash*, *Minnesota*, *Jamestown*, &c. The *Jamestown* is said to have fired into a small vessel and sunk her. The *Macedonian*, from Vera Cruz, Capt. Gale, is here for supplies and repairs, but is understood to have received orders from Flag-officer Mervin, of the *Colorado*, to be got ready immediately for sea. She carries 16 sixty-eights, 4 thirty-twos and 2 nine-inch pivot-guns, with 300 men; destination not known, but supposed to be Aspinwall. The sloop-of-war *Preble*, Capt. French 31 days from Boston, with 6 thirty-twos, 2 sixty-eights, 1 forty-eight and 100 men, has just arrived, destination unknown. The *Mississippi* has taken two small privateers and driven two steamers back into Mobile. The *Sumter* is supposed to be south of Cuba, and men-of-war in search of her. I do not think we shall again be sent out in "chase" of anything. It is now certain that we will very soon return to New-York, the new boiler being finished, and the Captain of the *Rhode Island* having seen the order made out. The Havana papers contain rumors of the surrender of Fort Pickens, purporting to have come from Key West; and another story in circulation is, that Fort Pickens opened fire upon the Navy-yard two hours, and then discontinued it. No credence is placed upon these idle reports. There are now two mail steamers, the *Marion* and *Columbia*, from New-York here, *via* Havana. The order of the Secretary of the Navy to discharge no more men whose three years are up, has detained several of the *Brooklyn's* men on their way to New-York—two aboard of us. Rumors of small privateers and their depradations continue; I do not know upon what foundation. Schooners with coal and ice continue to arrive from the North, and the Captain of one, from Philadelphia, was severely stabbed in a fight by one of the men, on the passage. The man is now in irons on this steamer, and only regrets not having killed him. Workmen are busy at Fort Taylor, filling up in front for a parade-ground, and an additional building for the officers' quarters, and the dirt is brought in steam cars about a mile along the beach. Major French's Artillery exercises every evening on the beach, firing blank cartridges. Company A, at the barracks, expect to proceed to New-York, and from there to Missouri. Mr. Warren, (Master's Mate, and formerly correspondent of the New-York Times,) who was sent to New-York on a prize vessel, returned on the *Rhode Island*, and is now on this steamer. The weather is getting cool and pleasant.

A JERSEYMAN ARRESTED IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Fred. Law, of Burlington, N. J., but recently engaged as a daguerrean artist in New-Orleans, has been arrested in that city for writing a letter to his mother which the authorities did not like. The document was intercepted and examined, as letters generally are in the South, and Mr. Law was speedily arrested, and taken before the Mayor. The *True Delta* details subsequent proceedings as follows:

"Fred was questioned about himself: he had lived here for many years. About his mother: she lived in Alabama. When asked if her name was Caroline Law, he admitted that it was, but was slow in acknowledging that her present address was 'Burlington, N. J.'

The Mayor then, with a cool deliberation which was terribly trying to the Frederickian nerves, drew the letter from his pocket, as if it were an infernal machine which had the fatal gift of destroying any guilty one into whose hands it might happen to come. The cheeks of the affrighted picture-maker blanched with deadly pallor as the words—still as the breeze yet dreadful as the storm—sounded in his ears;—'*Did you write that letter?*'

It was a trying moment for Fred. He tried to summon his blood back from the citadel into which it had retreated, and fainting, he stammered out 'y-e-e-s.'

The letter was then read. It went on to say that it was unsafe for a person to express his real sentiments here; that he had remained because he found that his business was more profitable here than anywhere else; that he hoped the time would come when he could retire for the balance of his days into some good old Free State, where he could think and say what he thought proper, and that the South could not long raise the means of keeping up the conflict into which she had madly plunged. With more to this effect, the letter concluded with a promise to go more fully into particulars in the cypher language, in which his future letters would be written and a key to which was inclosed 'as per margin.'

The letter, cypher and facts were forthwith disclosed to Gov. Moore, and he at once ordered the imprisonment of Mr. Frederick Law, as lawless and undutiful to the State that had cherished him beneath the wings of her pelican, and as a traitor to the Confederation under which he lived. His trial will, in due time, take place before the Confederate Courts.

As he was about to be conducted to prison, Fred. asked permission to go to his room to change his clothes. It was granted. But instead, he went to the office of the British Consul, on Carondolet-street, and claimed protection, alleging that he was born in England, and brought to New-York when he was between one and two years old. He then, being questioned, told the whole story of the letter and cypher to Mr. Mure. Thereupon, Mr. Mure informed him that he was here "to protect the innocent, not the guilty," and that he could do nothing for one who was guilty even by his own showing. So Mr. Fred. Law went away without much encouragement or consolation, and last night he—perhaps for the first time—took his supper on prison fare, and slept in 'a traitor's cell.'"

WHY THEY DIDN'T DO IT.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The very worst counselors for Generals in the field are an impatient populace. If we are to believe Gen. Scott, the calamity that has recently overwhelmed the grand Yankee army was caused by surrendering his own opinions of policy, and obeying the orders of the Yankee mob, headed by Greeley, Blair, and Wilson. The mob, under these commanders, drove him into a battle which was little better than slaughter and ruin.

A like impatience prevails among the Southern people for a forward movement upon Washington City. This movement is doubtless in preparation, but we had better leave it to our Generals to choose the time and manner of making it. It is the highest wisdom to profit by an enemy's experience, and it would be as criminal as unheard of, if, after witnessing so signal an instance of ruin from fighting before being ready for it, we should commit the same blunder and run the hazard of the same discomfiture.

What though it might have been possible for our Generals to have entered Washington City upon the heels of the fugitives, the other day, does the fact that a feat apparently so improbable and certainly so hazardous might have been performed, condemn the generalship which refused to embark in such a venture? We think not. The Army at Manassas is now well ascertained to have numbered less than forty thousand. Of these ten or twelve thousand had made a forced march from Winchester, and was almost too exhausted to go into the engagement on the 21st. They fought the battle all that day until night, and came out of it absolutely exhausted and broken down. Were those men physically capable, in that condition, of pursuing a flying enemy twenty-seven miles, and of storming works on the Potomac bristling with artillery and manned by thirty or forty thousand fresh troops? We cannot imagine an enterprise more unpromising, hazardous and chimerical than the attempt of forty thousand jaded men to storm works of the formidable character of those about Arlington and the Long Bridge, having seventy thousand men behind them on this side and the other of the Potomac River.

If our Generals had been gifted with prescience superhuman; if they had known the utter confusion and panic with which the enemy were fleeing away; if they had been able to detect at a distance of twenty-five miles the momentary defencelessness of the works on the Potomac, they would doubtless have marched forward their twenty or thirty thousand men, stormed the fortifications of the enemy, and confronted twice their number of panic-stricken regiments. But they did not possess faculties of perception thus penetrating, and of course not arrogating the part of demi-gods, they took the part of Generals. Nothing is more easy than criticism after the event—nothing more difficult than choosing the precise moment for the occasion before the event. If Napoleon had seen the remissness of Grouchy before the fact, nothing would have been more easy than to have avoided it, and nothing more certain than a victory for the French at Waterloo. But even the genius of Bonaparte could not penetrate twelve hours into the future, or twelve miles into the distance, and in consequence the greatest battle in history was lost by the greatest General the world ever saw.

It is doubtful whether Johnston and Beauregard would have pursued the enemy to the precincts of Washington, on the night of the battle, if they could have known in advance, and at that distance off, of the scenes that were about to transpire on the Potomac; for their little Army constituted the sole barrier for Virginia against the invaders. It was undisciplined, and unused to rapid movements, and was liable to fall into utter confusion in the pursuit as the enemy was in the flight. Rapid movements are very practicable for thoroughly disciplined regulars, like the armies of Napoleon, and are attended with little loss, disorder or hazard. But forward movements over long distances, amid moments of great excitement, invariably produce great disorder among new and unrestrained regiments. So, far, therefore, from our Generals being liable to unfavorable criticism for failing to push on to Washington on Sunday night leaving all the outfit of the men behind in the camps, we think they really deserve the laudations of the country.

It is plain, however, that our true policy now is a rapid and vigorous movement upon Washington. Strong reinforcements have been forwarded to Manassas, and our army before that place must now be very strong. We doubt not that our Generals see and appreciate the importance of alacrity and energy even more fully than the public; and as they have done their whole duty heretofore, we have unbounded confidence in their doing it in the present emergency. That most important movements are going on in the country before Manassas is clear from the profound secrecy in which our Generals take care to veil them. We shall rest assured that when the *dénouement* does come the country will have cause to applaud and to rejoice.

A SENSIBLE CANADIAN VIEW.

From the Toronto Globe.

The success in Missouri for the time being is with the South. They have obtained possession of a large section of territory, hitherto held by the National troops, and are able to raise forces among the inhabitants who are in favor of secession, without molestation. This success has been gained by the concentration of all the Southwestern rebels in Missouri; while the North were carefully guarding Cairo, expecting a movement up the Mississippi, the South moved northward into the interior and obtained an important advantage. The fighting prestige is with the North, however. The Wilson's Creek affair was Gen. Lyon's Corunna. The Northern forces defeated and held in check an enemy four times their number. Gen. Fremont is energetically trying to recover the lost ground. The reinforcements which Lyon should have had a fortnight ago are going forward. St. Louis is being prepared for defence; but better still, gun-boats are being rapidly constructed for the descent of the Mississippi. A movement in that direction would speedily send the Arkansas and Tennessee troops homewards.

When the Bull Run affair took place, it was generally thought that the influence of the North in Kentucky and Tennessee would be greatly diminished. This apprehended result has not taken place, and we cannot help thinking if a very favorable point in the position of the North that its sway over Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee should be so complete. A victory of the National forces in Eastern Virginia would have an immense effect in bringing into the field thousands of the Southerners who are friendly to the Union, but do not now see their way to interfering safely on its behalf. Is it likely that the North will win a victory? It is impossible not to remark that whenever the Northern troops have met the Southern on equal terms, the latter have always given way. Even when the South has had the advantage in numbers, they have frequently been defeated. Even at Bull Run, the Northerners had the advantage when they met on equal terms. We cannot but believe in the superiority of the Northern troops. But the South was better prepared for the war when it broke out, and its first army was better drilled than that of the North. It remains to be seen whether the second army now under Gen. McClellan, is better skilled in warfare. If we can judge by the Northern reports, McClellan has introduced thorough discipline, and will give a good account of his men. The movement of the South on Washington is a dangerous one, and it is easy to believe what is said, that it has been adopted against the advice of Beauregard. The reports are numerous that the rebel leaders think an advance necessary to keep up the *morale* of their troops. The fiery Southerners do not like inaction, and they are suffering for lack of many things which they would find in Washington, could they carry it. Gen. Scott is hurrying forward troops to defend his Potomac lines, and we shall soon see whether McClellan is the man for the occasion. He is in possession of the only bridges across the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry and Washington, and ought to be able not only to repel the attack of Beauregard, but to punish him for his presumptuous advance.

A good deal has been said about the inefficiency of the blockade of the Southern ports, but very unjustly. There are between two and three hundred vessels now engaged in the blockade, and more are being brought forward. The wonder is that so much has been done in so short a time. The South feels the pressure of the blockade keenly, and their sole hope of its being raised rests on the action of the European Powers, who will not interfere. If the North could only add to their present movements the landing of forces at various points on the Southern coast, the rebels would be about as thoroughly harassed as any people ever were.

KENTUCKY'S ARMED NEUTRALITY—TROUBLE WITH TENNESSEE.

From the Louisville Journal, of the 14th.

We have it from good authority that Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, wants to know what those guns are coming to Kentucky for if Kentucky is to remain neutral, and that he avows a determination *to consider the act of bringing them as hostile*. We have no special authority to respond to his Excellency's demand for information, but we can tell him, that upon the supposition that our people propose to remain neutral, their neutrality, as they have avowed, is *to be an armed one*, and they cannot readily understand what sort of armed neutrality they can have without arms.

The Union men of Kentucky believe they have a right to obtain arms if they can, and they have been exercising the right, and are exercising it and *mean to continue to exercise it*. When Tennessee maintains armies at Camp Boone, Camp Trousdale, Union City, in fact all along the Kentucky line, with the notorious and the avowed purpose of being ready for a Kentucky emergency; when she sends regiments to the very verge of Kentucky, at Cumberland Gap, for the open purpose of confronting our State at that important point; when she sends her officers into Kentucky to arrest and bear off Kentucky citizens without process of law, seizes Kentucky steamboats and Kentucky railroad cars, chaining them upon her own side of the line, and when, in fact, she does not hesitate to proclaim that she will precipitate her legions upon Kentucky whenever, in her opinion, Kentucky neutrality shall be violated, it would seem to be quite time for Kentuckians to think of arming themselves. If Gov. Harris supposes that he can keep ten thousand bayonets gleaming upon our frontier, with the published determination of an invasion of our State in a contingency to be decided by himself, and that we, through fear of offending him and drawing upon ourselves his vengeance, shall omit to make any preparations for self protection, he is a mere insolent fool.

Gov. Harris says he shall consider the act of bringing guns into Kentucky as hostile. We wonder, then, why he didn't flare up when Gov. Magoffin sent an agent to New-Orleans, who purchased and forwarded to Kentucky all the guns he could get; and when the Governor and the secession members of the Legislature made a strenuous effort to obtain an appropriation of five or six millions of dollars for the arming of our State. Harris and his Tennesseeans rejoiced in that movement and applauded it, and tried to promote it, yet now they threaten to consider any importation of arms into Kentucky as a hostile movement, to be met and resisted by Tennessee. *Well, if Tennessee thinks she must meet and resist it, let her begin. Next week is as good as next year, and tomorrow is as good as either.* Kentucky, earnestly devoted as she is to peace, has borne quite as much from Tennessee as she knows how to bear without getting mad, and if she has got to bear any more she would quite as soon have it an open invasion as anything else.

WROUGHT-IRON GUNS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 21.

In the *Ledger*, yesterday, a notice appeared of the casting of guns at the Phoenixville Iron Works, for the Government. These guns, we understand, are for the Navy. At the same Works 300 wrought-iron rifled guns are being made for the Army. As the process adopted in the manufacture of these guns is somewhat different from the old plan of hammering, we have ascertained the following particulars in reference to them. The guns are rolled hollow by the following means: Beveled bars of iron are used to form the required pile, or base work for the gun, the bars being beveled, leaving a hollow in the centre. These bars are placed side by side, on a mandrill, which forms a complete circle. After this foundation for the gun is secured by bands, numerous bars of the best iron are wrapped spirally around it, running from end to end, so as to produce a sufficient thickness from which can be rolled a cannon of the calibre desired. These bars are put on at a white heat, and when the whole mass cools it is put into a heating furnace, and brought to a welding heat, and at the same time a piece of iron sufficient to form the breech is heated and forced into one end of the mass of iron intended for the gun. The pile is then put into a machine, which forces the two ends together sufficiently to completely weld the edges of the bars of iron which had previously been wrapped around the foundation for the gun. After this the iron is passed through immense rollers, until the whole is thoroughly welded, and of the desired size for four and six pounders. After this process trunnions are welded, or, technically speaking, jumped on. As soon as the guns cool they are put into a lathe and turned to a proper shape, and the hollow of the gun, which is about two and a half inches diameter, bored to the desired size; after which it is rifled. The advantage of wrapping the bars around the pile, instead of hammering, it is said, gives it the full benefit of the tensile strain of the iron, while the other process only gives the strain that can be obtained from the cross section of the iron. The first six made for the Government, and sent to Washington, were thoroughly tested about two weeks since, and we understand that the Ordnance Department is delighted with them, and are anxious to secure the 300 contracted for as soon as possible. On the trial of these guns it was found that four-pounders would throw a ten-pound shell or shot, of the acorn pattern, 2¾ miles, with accuracy, and the six-pounders, 15-pound shot 3½ miles. They are also used with great efficiency at a point blank range of 1,200 or 1,500 yards. Two batteries, of six guns each, have been made for the city at the instance of the Committee on the Safety and Defence of the City, and will be delivered at any time required.

A SPIRITUAL ADVENTURE.

From the Boston Journal, Aug 19.

In the month of February last, while North Carolina and Virginia acknowledged the authority of the National Government, the schooner *H. N. Farnham* cleared from Wilmington N. C., with a cargo of spirits turpentine, cotton and lumber, for Boston, shipped on account of various persons in this city. A short time out, the vessel was disabled in a gale, and put into Norfolk for repairs. There she discharged her cargo, put it into warehouse, repaired damages, and had taken in part of her cargo, when she was taken possession of by the rebels, and hauled off to be sunk in the channel. Before she was filled, however, orders were sent off to release her, whereupon the Captain plugged up the holes, pumped her out, and went back for the remainder of his cargo; but the authorities refused to let him take it, and threatened to confiscate his vessel if he did not leave at once. Without waiting for a second hint he put to sea forthwith, arrived safely at Boston, and delivered about half his cargo. In order to obtain the balance, the owners made a representation of the facts to the Governor of Virginia, who very promptly ordered the goods to be released. They then applied to our Government for leave to take them away, which was granted. Accordingly a vessel was chartered at Baltimore to proceed to Norfolk for that purpose; but their troubles were not over yet. The local authorities at Norfolk would not allow the goods to be carried away by sea, but only through the Dismal Swamp Canal. A Baltimore vessel then at Norfolk was accordingly chartered for that purpose, and the voyage seemed to be going on swimmingly again; but on her arrival at Edenton another independent nation interfered, and the cargo was laid hold of by his very small Excellency the Governor of North Carolina, who refused to recognize the safe conduct of his brother Excellency of Virginia, and insisted upon it that no goods should leave his State to go North. After a tedious negotiation, however, he consented to the departure of the property in an English vessel for Halifax, and it finally arrived here last week in the steamer *Eastern State* from that port, and in very good order too, considering the nature of the article and the various perils it has encountered on its six month's voyage.

The Slave-trade.

TESTIMONY OF A HAND ON BOARD THE SHIP BRUTUS.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 21.

The examination of A. S. Bigelow and A. H. Potter, of New-Bedford, charged with fitting out the ship *Brutus* as a slaver, was commenced before United States Commissioner Guild this morning. The defendants are prominent merchants of New-Bedford, Mr. Potter being the senior partner of the firm of A. H. Potter & Co., and Mr. Bigelow the head of an extensive liquor-dealing establishment. It is alleged, on the part of the Government, that the vessel was fitted out in the latter part of August, 1860, ostensibly for the whaling business, but that after she left port, a portion of her cargo was thrown overboard, and the vessel headed for Africa, where she took on board a cargo of slaves.

Assistant District-Attorney Lothrop appeared for the Government, and Milton Andros, Esq., of Boston, and A. S. Cushman, Esq., of New-Bedford, for the defence.

Milo R. Robbins, sworn. Was one of the crew of the ship *Brutus*; signed her papers in New Bedford; was shipped in Boston, by a man named Williams, on Commercial-st.; he sent me to another Williams in New Bedford; were fitted out at an establishment across the street from Mr. Long's, by Williams; received three pairs pants, four shirts and drawers, two hats, pipes, tobacco, beds and blankets; don't recollect of seeing Mr. Bigelow; sailed from New Bedford under Capt. Devoll, 28th of August; the first land we made was Flores, in the Western Islands; we laid off and on, and the Captain went on shore and did not come back again; stayed there an hour or an hour and a half; from there we sailed to coast of Africa; the day we made sail, not far from the Congo river, were overhauled by the U. S. gun-boat Mohican; the next day we went in and anchored; the mate, Jackson, had charge of the ship; we lay at anchor ten days; went out to sea and cruised two months, whaling; all the crew went ashore while we were at anchor; were laying round the decks most of the time when we were cruising; on the 14th of February came in and anchored off Devil's Point, near the Congo Point; next morning went close in shore and took the cargo on board; the cargo was about 600 "niggers;" there were 700 in all, but about 50 got drowned in coming on board; commenced taking in cargo about eight in the morning, and sailed at five; then sailed for the coast of Cuba; the first land we saw was Martinique and Charlotte—two islands; about a week after we came in sight of land again, and took a Spanish pilot on board; about a week after that we landed on the island of Cuba, about three miles from St Jago; three boats came off from the island, and these, with our two boats, landed the cargo.

The negroes were taken about six miles into the country to a plantation; all the crew left the vessel, and some Spaniards came on board and took charge of her, and we saw no more of her; saw a fire at sea and heard that the vessel had been burnt; we were put into a sugar-house on a sugar plantation, and remained there 16 days; then all of us, except Jackson and another, were put on a fishing-smack and taken to Key West; one of the crew, named Frederick Standish, died in Cuba; when we took in the negroes we took a supply of beans, corn and beef; the slaves were put in the hold without being secured, and the women and children were kept on deck; had plenty of water on the ship; when we were paid off all the foremost hands received $500 each; the mate, named Chase, and the steward, were left on the coast of Africa; when we took the negroes, a man came on board and took charge of the ship, but Jackson sailed her; part of the men stopped at Cedar Keys; I belong in Belchertown, Massachusetts; have seen only Jerome Colburn and Columbus since I came home; no change was made in the hold of the ship for the purpose of accommodating the cargo, except to take away two water-tanks; no "slave deck" was put up, and there was no lumber on board; have never been to sea before; the officers of the *Mohican* made no examination of the vessel except to look down in the hold; the man who came on board from Africa was a tall and slim fellow, dark complexion and black hair; could not speak English; did not hear him called by any name except "Captain;" the surgeon was a small dark man; could not speak English.

This witness told his story in a plain, straightforward manner, which bore strong evidence of its truth.

The Government rested the case at this point.

Mr. Andros argued briefly that there was not evidence that Mr. Potter personally knew anything about the fitting out of the vessel, and there was nothing in regard to the vessel, which could be known to him, that supported the suspicion that she was intended for the Slave-trade. There was nothing suspicious in the articles which he furnished to the ship, or in his care of the crew. Any man who furnished a single article for the fitting out of the vessel might as well be held upon this evidence as Mr. Potter.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator Ira Harris, of Albany; Hon. Henry R. Davis, of Newport; E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia; Major Sprague, of the United States Army; H. T. Wood and lady, of New-Bedford; J. D. Devin, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; Capt. E. P. Dorr and lady, of Buffalo; H. G. MacGregor, of England; Rufus H. King, of Albany, and J. F. Butterworth United States Assayer, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, and H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts; Wm. Mason, of Taunton; G. Hewett, Jr., and Mrs. Arnot and family, of Elmira; F. Curtis and lady, and R. R. Stover, of Boston; H. McKim, Zenas Barnum, and Wm. M. Swain, of Baltimore; J. Poel, of Scotland; H. G. Loomis, of Chicago, and B. N. Webster, of Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. P. B. Fouke, of Illinois; M. V. Balker and W. Oreingline, of Philadelphia; J. S. Murry, of the United States Navy; Mr. Bowen and lady, of England; W. Butler, of Illinois; E. M. Fowler, of Boston, and Charles Townsend, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Signor P. Brignoli, of New-York; W. Ogden, H. C. H. Abbott, of Chicago; R. Warden, of the United States Navy, and Madam Besson and family, of California, are at the Everett House.

Lady Georgiana Fane and maid, and Mrs. Clifford, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Wreck of the Banshee—Man Drowned.

Kingston, C. W., Thursday, Aug. 22.

The steamer *Ranger* arrived here to-day reports the propeller *Banshee* wrecked near Timber Island, and one passenger, whose name is unknown, drowned. The crew escaped to the island.

The British War-steamer Driver Ashore.

Boston, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The schooner *Thomas Woodward*, at this port from Miragoane, reports that the British war-steamer ashore there is the *Driver*.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Flour dull and slightly declined. Wheat 2c.@4c. lower; sales No. 1 at 63c.@65c.; No. 2, 60c.@61c. Corn, ½c.@1c. lower; sales of mixed, 22½c. Oats easier at 15½c.@16c. *Receipts*—4,800 bbls. Flour; 135,000 bush. Wheat; 180,000 bush. Corn, and 100,000 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—8,700 bbls. Wheat; 110,000 bush. Corn. Freights easier, 12½c.@14c. to Buffalo. Exchange unchanged.

Buffalo, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat lower, with a moderate demand. Corn lower and in moderate demand. Sales, 54,000 bushels, at 35c.@36c., mostly at the outside figure. Other Grains quiet; no sales. Canal Freights—Unchanged. *Lake Imports to-day*—4,500 bbls. Flour, 340,000 bushels Wheat, 352,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn.

Buffalo, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat also in moderate demand. Market easier. Sales 15,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 02; 17,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 88c.; 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 91c. Corn lower; sales 35,000 bushels at 35c.; 6,000 bushels at 35½c.; 7,000 bushels at 35c. Other grains quiet and no sales. Canal Freights—10½c. on Corn, 11½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 348,000 bushels Wheat, 320,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn.

Oswego, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Flour unchanged. Wheat declining, with very little inquiry; No. 1 Chicago Spring held at 95c., with buyers at 90c. Corn and other grains quiet. The fresh break at Mud Lock, reported this morning, has a great influence in depressing the market. Canal Freights steady—Flour, 25c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—28,700 bushels Wheat, 124,400 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,414 bbls. Flour, 41,500 bushels Wheat, 21,300 bushels Corn.

Albany, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Flour dull. No sales of Wheat. Yesterday afternoon, 7,000 bushels of choice old White Canadian, at $1 30. Corn very dull and salable in car lots, at 45½c.@46c. Oats steady, at 33c. for State, and 33½c. for Chicago; sales 8,000 bushels. Whiskey—sales, 200 bbls. *Received by Central Railroad for New-York*—56 bbls. Oil, 510 bags Wheat, 4,896 bbls. Flour, 140 bbls. Highwines, 64 hhds. Tobacco, 67 bales of Wool, 683 boxes Cheese; for Boston and the East—149 bbls. Oil, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 257 bales Wool. *Shipped by Tows to New-York, Aug. 21*—135,900 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 4,600 bushels Oats.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Flour unchanged; $3 67 for superfine. Whisky steady at 13c. Moderate business in Provisions; Mess Pork $14@$14 25. Money unchanged.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 18 | Sun sets.... 6 49 | Moon rises.. 7 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 11 | Gov. Island. 10 00 | Hell Gate.... 11 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 22.

Cleared.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Ships Polynesia, Morse, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; Stephani, (Fr.,) Bonedet, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Champion, Pinoe, Cork and a market, R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Eliza Stevens, Howe, Marseilles, Delano & Co.

Brigs Lady Chapman, Cooper, Jacmel, Kunardt & Co., L. Berry, Steele, Demarara.

Schooners Free Stone, Brooks, Portland; Alex. Law, Rogers, Baltimore; A. Forrest, Smith, Provincetown, Brett, Son & Co.; J. Ponder, Wilson, Milton, master; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven; Phebe Elizabeth, Smith, Providence; O. P. Burns, Barnes, Absecom; H. Martio, Sleight, Baltimore, master; Roscius, Lincoln, Taunton, master; Kate Merrill, Wicks, Marseilles, master; Amanda, Kelley, Jonesport, Me., master; Amelia, Bailey, Portsmouth, master; J. McCabe, Henry, Baltimore, master; A. M. Freeman, York, Dorchester, master; Dart, Phillips, Taunton, master; J. G. Curtis, Reynolds, Elizabethport, master; M. A. Bell, Darby, Egg Harbor, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Washington, D. C. 60 hours, in ballast.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Raritan, Glover, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marenia, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schrover, Christofer, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Dreadnaught, Samuels, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. and 144 passengers (all well) to D. Ogden. Experienced heavy W. weather to the eastward of the Banks. July 23, lat. 50, lon 10 32, passed ship Yorkshire, Fairbanks, from Liverpool for New-York. Aug. 13, lat. 44 14, lon. 51 29, passed on the Banks, fishing schrs. Anne Garnett, of Castine; Volant, of Plymouth; Benjamin Franklin, of St. John.

Ship Sultan, (of Boston,) Berry, Manila March 24, with hemp, &c., to master. Experienced heavy gale for 21 ds. off Cape Good Hope; sprung mainmast and maintopmast, split sails and received other damage. June 3, Alexander Campbell, seaman, of Scotland, fell from mainyard to the deck, and died on the 5th.

Ship Guy Mannering, Dollard, Liverpool July 30, with mdse. and 30 passengers to R. L. Taylor. Aug. 11, at 4 30 P. M., lat. 48 38, lon 43 30, saw steamship Great Eastern, from Quebec for Liverpool.

Ship F. W. Brune, (of Baltimore,) Landers, Havre 31 ds., in ballast to master. Had heavy westerly winds E. of the Banks; since light westerly winds.

Ship Sernanais, (Fr.,) Gonallo, Havre 41 ds., in ballast, to A. P. Pillot & Son.

Bark Darmstaldter, (Olden.,) Bankotten, Liverpool 38 ds., in ballast to G. Von Baur & Co. Has experienced W. weather the entire passage. Came to this port for orders.

Bark Emily, Ricketson, New-Bedford 16 hours, in ballast to J. R. Dow. Will load for Leghorn.

Bark Salwee, (Br.,) Evans, Santos 60 ds., with coffee to Brown, Bros. & Co.

Brig Helen Jane, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Forbes, St. Domingo City Aug. 6, with logwood, &c., to J. & N. Smith & Co. Left no Am. vessels. Aug. — saw a Spanish frigate going into St. Domingo City, having on board the Captain-General of Cuba.

Brig Bion Bradbury, (of Eastport,) Miller, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Brothers, for New-York, and Br. brig Forward, for Boston.

Brig Andover, (Br., of Kingston, Jam.,) Lapreile, Savanna-la-Mar 2d inst., with logwood, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co. 17th inst., off Cape Hatteras, was boarded from a privateer steamer, could not learn her name. (See news columns.)

Brig Happy Return, (Br.,) Vienan, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Brig Nebraska, Thompson, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan & Co. Anchored in Lower Quarantine.

Brig Storm Nymph, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) McLeod, Mansanilla Aug. 1, with sugar to order.

Brig Sabao, Brown, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Smithsonian, Conklin, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Levi Rowe, (of New-Haven,) Keller, Eluthera 6 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Orris, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Anderson, Ponce, P. R., Aug. 11, with sugar to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Christen Sweedsen, (Danish,) Hansen, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Emma Tuttle, Bromley, Rum Key 15 ds., with fruit to Thomas Gilmartin.

Schr. Hannah, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Loud, Nuevitas 7th inst., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Village Belle, (Br.,) Harvey, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. & F. A. De Wolff.

Schr. Rising Sun, (Br.,) Carmichael, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Melrose, (Br.,) Reynolds, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to R. Irwin & Co.

Schr. Ella, (of Sandwich,) Packard, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal.

Schr. Prudence, Coombs, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Palmetto, Bragdon, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., coal.

Schr. Joseph, Clark, Middletown, with mdse.

Schr. E. J. Munsell, Kelley, Harwich, in ballast.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford 3 ds., oil.

Schr. Chief, Pfessey, Wareham, in ballast.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Ryder, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Providence 2 ds., with cotton.

Schr. Hepsibah, Wilson, Providence, in ballast.

WIND—During the day, from S. W.; Sunset, N. W., with a heavy rain squall.

Below.

Ship B. D. Metcalf, Stetson, from Liverpool [illegible] Reports: "Fell in with bark [illegible] of August, with ensign union down; reported [illegible] Captain, second mate, one seaman and the mate [illegible] murdered at sea three days before; the first three [illegible] dered by the mate, and the latter by the steward; [illegible] in want of a navigator, sent my mate, Mr. [illegible] on board, to take her to Boston. In haste, James [illegible] master of ship B. D. Metcalf."—(By pilot-boat C. H. Marshall.)

Sailed.

Aug. 22.—Br. steamship Gladiator, on a cruise.

Aug. 21.—Steamship Champion, Aspinwall. Ships Alice Counce, Enterprise, and Wm. Chamberlain, for Havre; David Hoadley, for Liverpool; Glad Tidings, for Glasgow; Arnold Boninger, (Prus.,) for Baltimore; Commodore, (Br.,) for London. Barks Samuel Moxly, Jr., for Cork; Margaret, (Br.,) for Londonderry; Louise Boselman, (Meck.,) for Cork. Brigs Marshal Nye, for Wilmington; Lizzie Gardner, (Br.,) for Antigua. Schooners St. George, (Br.,) for Pomarato; Branette, (Br.,) for Matanzas.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. bark A. B. Dean, Capt. Locek, which arrived at Lower Quarantine on Wednesday, reports in ballast. Aug. 11, at Havana, Capt. Flint, of the above vessel, died.

Boston, Aug. 22.—The British bark Lady Suffolk, hence for Miragoane, having sprung a leak of 800 strokes per hour off Cape Cod yesterday, returned to this port.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Benjamin Adams—ship, hence for Liverpool, Aug. 18, lat. 40 27, lon. 66 16.

E. C. Scranton—ship, bound E., Aug. 7, lat. 44 12, lon. 41 17.

Hannah Secor—bark, hence bound E., Aug. 1, lat. 42 07, lon. 36 02.

Isabella—Br. bark, of Swansea, 19 ds. from Runcorn, bound to Quebec, Aug. 2, lat. 41 10, lon. 29 17.

Jabez Snow—ship, bound W., was signalized July 21, lat. 19 1, lon. 22 30.

Jenny Lind—bark, 30 ds. from Sombrero for Falmouth, Aug. 10, lat. 26 27 N., lon. 67 20 W.

Louisa—ship, Hatch, 7 ds. hence for London, Aug. 10, lat. 43, lon. 62.

Laura—Br. ship, from Buenos Ayres for Dundee, July 27, lat. 16 S., lon. 35.

Susan Jane—bark, from New-Bedford, bound to Cape de Verdes, Aug. 20, lat. 40 19, lon. 68 42.

Shatemuc—ship, bound E., was passed, July 27, lat. 47 01, lon. 20 07.

Union—Brem. brig, from Bremen for Baltimore, Aug. 19, lat. 41 54, lon. 63 21.

Windsor Forest—ship, of New-York, for Hong Kong, Aug. 15, lat. 40 30, lon. 63 3[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Savanna-la-Mar, Aug. 2, bark Ellen Morrison, Gardner, for New-York in 4 ds.

At Mansanilla, Aug. 1, brig James Gray, for London.

Sld. same day brig Chimborazo, Small, for Boston.

At Santos, June [illegible], ship [illegible] Veaton, from Glasgow, discharging railroad [illegible]

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always pure. Kingsford's name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

MURTAUGH'S IMPROVED PATENT DUMB-WAITERS—The best and most reliable now in use. Combine ease and security with the utmost durability. Manufactory No. 623 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts. JAMES MURTAUGH.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3096. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

The Rebel Leaders Quarreling Among Themselves.

BITTER DENUNCIATIONS OF DAVIS

Cause of the Withdrawal of the Rebel Troops to Centreville.

A STAMPEDE OF FOURTEEN REGIMENTS.

Satisfactory Condition of Affairs Inside the National Lines.

Modification of the Order Relating to Passports.

None to be Required to Visit Canada.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND STILL AT MONOCACY.

DIVISION OF THE REBEL ARMY IN MISSOURI

Highly Important Arrests in this City.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 23.

The Government has reliable information that a quarrel has broken out among the leading traitors of the rebel States, that promises to be as disastrous to them as was the Bull Run affair to us. The belligerents are TOOMBS and the Virginians and North Carolinians on the one side, and DAVIS, WIGFALL and the extremists of South Carolina on the other. The complaint among the disaffected is, that DAVIS is making rather fast to the legitimate results of treason, the abnegation of State and individual rights.

The Governor of Georgia, you recollect, protested against some acts of President DAVIS, and it is here understood that in doing so he acted in concert with the malcontents at Richmond. The quarrel between these parties has already reached the extent that the disaffected do not hesitate to openly denounce DAVIS in the streets and public places of Richmond.

The near approach of the time for choosing a permanent President is probably the cause of this outburst, and it is supposed the coming canvass for the successorship will be as embittered as any Presidential contest under the old Government. Strangely enough, South Carolina, that has always been so clamorous for State Rights, is now the firmest for a consolidated Government; but the Virginia politicians are true to the principles of '98.

THE REBEL STAMPEDE.

It has been ascertained that the late withdrawal of rebel troops back to Centreville was in reality a stampede of eleven regiments, who took a fright, and abandoning everything, run for the rear as fast as they could go, and until daylight revealed to them the fact that there were no Union troops following. They had been impressed for two or three days that they were to be attacked, and hearing some firing of pickets in the front on Monday night, the main bodies at Vienna and at Fairfax Court-house scampered away in hot haste to Germantown, at which point the roads from the two places come together, and coming together, both corps conjectured themselves being flanked, and sent out flags of truce to arrange terms of surrender.

DISMISSED.

The Secretary of War has dismissed PATRICK JOURDON, the principal messenger to the Department. He was a pet of FLOYD'S, and has been suspected of treason, as he was known to entertain strong sympathies for his former chief.

RESIGNED.

WM. D. BELL, a clerk in the Paymaster's Department, resigned yesterday, rather than take the oath of allegiance. There are more in the Department that might be dismissed for the reason that they have more sympathy with rebellion than with loyalty.

APPOINTED A MAJOR.

D. P. DE WITT, of Orange County, N. Y., has been appointed a Major in one of the regiments composing Gen. COOPER'S Maryland Brigade. Major DE WITT is a graduate of West Point, and his return to the service is a subject of congratulation.

THE REBELS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

I learn that the position of the Quakers of Loudon County, as non-combatants, has not been respected by the rebel troops. Though they have not attempted to press any of them into the rebel ranks, yet they have not hesitated in taking from them horses, wagons, provisions, or anything that they required for the subsistence, transportation or comfort of their troops.

MAYOR BERRET AND THE OATH.

The Attorney-General, to whom was referred the subject of the refusal of Mayor BERRETT to take the oath prescribed by law as a member of the Board of Metropolitan Police, has given his opinion. It holds, in substance, that the Police Commissioners, being officers of the Government, and connected with the Department of the Interior, to which they are bound to make annual reports, they are within the terms of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the act of Aug. 6.

GEN SCOTT'S COACHMAN.

The day after the battle of Bull Run, PETER EGANOLF, Gen. SCOTT'S coachman, crossed into Virginia to exercise the horse of a member of Gen. MANSFIELD'S staff. He was not heard of afterwards, and it was supposed that he had voluntarily gone to the enemy. A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Richmond, *via* Aquia Creek, informed Gen. SCOTT that EGANOLF had incautiously but unwittingly gone beyond our lines, and was surprised by the rebel pickets. He at first refused to tell who he was, but at last disclosed his position, and the capture so much elated the rebels that they sent him on to Richmond, where he is now employed cooking for United States prisoners.

ANOTHER REVIEW.

At 6 o'clock this afternoon Gen. MCCLELLAN and staff reviewed Gen. HOOKER'S brigade. The young General was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

BAD FOR THE REBELS.

The greatest activity prevails in the department of the Provost Marshal. So well informed is he of the movements of secession agents in this city that scarcely any information of a trustworthy character now reaches the rebels in Virginia.

To-day, a resident of this city, named DONNELLY, who was in the rebel ranks at Bull Run, ventured to come to Georgetown. His arrival was expected, and when he reached Georgetown he was at once arrested.

Yesterday, two canal boats, loaded with salt and flour at Georgetown, and which were consigned to some point in Northwestern Maryland, were seized and held. It is believed that their ultimate destination was across the Potomac, in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

DISCHARGES FROM THE THIRTEENTH.

Lieut.-Col. STEPHAN, commanding the New-York Thirteenth Regiment, gave discharges to a number of men in his command. Eighteen, who had enlisted for three months, after the arrival of the regiment here, were mustered out of the service by order of Gen. MANSFIELD. Others, however, by order, who were a part of the two years' men, were refused to be mustered out, and were sent back to camp. It is reported that Col. STEPHAN has been arrested for thus giving discharges to two years' men.

RATHER IRISH.

The following communication was received to-day by Gen. MANSFIELD:

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GEORGETOWN, Aug. 23.

SIR: I have to report that Capt. THOS. MCDEVITT, Company A, Second Excelsior Brigade, died in Hospital to-day at 12 o'clock. He wishes to get a free pass for the purpose of taking his body to New-York.

Very respectfully.

The communication is signed by the Assistant Surgeon, whom it is needless to say is an Irishman.

LOOKING AFTER THE CLOTHING.

Capt. GEORGE GIBSON, Eleventh Infantry, has been assigned to a position in the office of Quartermaster VAN VLEIT, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff. His duties are to look after the requisitions on the depôts for clothing, tents, etc.

ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

WM. L. MCDERMOTT, Superintendent of the Congress Hall Prison, was arrested to-day on a charge of treason.

THE NEWSPAPERS STOPPED.

The newspapers were again stopped to-day at Philadelphia, to separate the *News* and *Day Book* from the package. The others will probably arrive to-morrow.

THE DIPLOMATS ABSENT.

None of the Foreign Ministers, except Lord LYONS, are now in Washington.

ARRIVALS FROM NEW-YORK.

Senator HARRIS and Judge DAVIES, of New-York, are among to-day's arrivals.

THE WASHINGTON POLICE.

The new Police Department of Washington is to be vigorously organized. The men are to be chosen with regard to their fitness for the work, and the services of able and experienced detectives from other cities have been secured to drill and perfect the force. They will be exercised in keeping strict watch and ward on the rebels who yet infest the city.

GEN. HUNTER'S COMMAND.

Gen. HUNTER has been ordered to the command of the Illinois volunteers. His present head-quarters will be Chicago. The following gentlemen will form a portion of his staff: Quartermaster, J. W. SHAFFER; Commissary, JOHN W. TURNER; Aids, SAMUEL W. STOCKTON and EDW. W. SMITH.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 23.

The continued improvement of the troops, in all respects, is a subject of congratulation in the Army, as well as in Executive quarters, resulting mainly from strict discipline.

The line of the Upper Potomac is now well guarded, and at the latest reliable accounts, Gen. BANKS was still resting on the Monacho.

The administration of the oath of allegiance, as presented by Congress, was a matter of interest to the clerks in the Bureau of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department, this morning.

The State Department has received a letter from the United States Consul at Curaçoa, dated 7th inst., in which he says that, according to the statement of a runaway seaman, an Englishman named ORD, from the privateer *Sumter*, she was not allowed to enter the port of Cienfuegos de Cuba, but was ordered to anchor below the fort. Her prizes, however, six in number, went into port. The *Sumter*, after coaling, proceeded to sea immediately, supposing some of our men-of-war were in pursuit. She subsequently captured two American vessels, both loaded with provisions, one of them, named the *Joseph Maxwell*, off Puerto Cabello.

She was seen on the 2d inst. in the vicinity of Maturin, on the coast of Venezuela, proceeding to the windward, and it is supposed she continued her course through the windward passage to capture vessels there. The Consul had, on the day of writing, called on the Governor of the Island, requesting an answer to his question, whether the *Sumter* would again be admitted into the port, should she reappear? The Governor, in his reply, assured him she would not, on the ground that since she left there she had been capturing vessels on the main; and as he desired to occupy a strict neutrality, according to his orders, he could not permit the Island to be made a starting point for the *Sumter*. The Consul also questioned the Governor in regard to other vessels under the same flag and commission, when he stated that, should another such vessel appear, he would act according to circumstances. The Consul adds, "I am of the opinion the Governor has committed himself in admitting the *Sumter* here, and now desires to arrange the affair." The majority of the people of Curacoa are of the same opinion.

According to official intelligence, the two cavalry companies which have been showing themselves at a safe distance from our defences at the Chain Bridge, have withdrawn further into Virginia, and so of other secession troops on that side of the Potomac. Their object in thus retiring is a matter of mere speculation. It is certain, however, that, as during this week our troops have been reinforced, theirs have receded.

The State Department, to-day, issued the following explanatory notice:

The regulation of this Department, of the 19th inst. on the subject of passports, was principally intended to check the communication of disloyal persons with Europe. Consequently, passports will not be required by ordinary travelers on the lines of railroad from the United States which enter the British possessions. If, however, in any special case, the transit of a person should be objected to by the agent of this Government on the border, the agent will cause such person to be detained until communication can be had with this Department in regard to the case.

(Signed,) W. H. SEWARD.

By an order issued from the Adjutant-General's office, from this time until the 1st of January, 1863, recruiting officers are directed to make all their enlistments of men entering the regular Army for the term of three years. The minimum standard of height for recruits is fixed at five feet three inches.

According to Order No. 63, Capt. BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON, of the Second Cavalry, and First Lieut. W. T. WALKER, of the Ordnance Department, having given proof of their disloyalty, are dismissed from the service of the United States.

Assistant-Surgeon RAMSEUR, of the Medical Staff, having deserted to the enemy, is likewise dismissed from the service.

The Carlisle Barracks is announced as a Chaplain post.

Commanding officers of volunteer regiments will report to the Adjutant-General's office immediately any vacancies which may happen in their regiments, as they occur, in order that steps may be taken to have them filled.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

GEN. BANKS STILL AT MONOCACY.

FREDERICK, Md., Thursday, Aug. 22.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, with Gen. BANKS' Division, writes as follows:

The health of the Army is generally good. The hospitals have but few tenants. There has been a great improvement since leaving Sandy Hook.

Mr. RUSSELL, the war correspondent of the London *Times*, took the cars at Ellicott's Mills Tuesday morning, and proceeded towards Sandy Hook, apparently for the purpose of visiting the whole line of the Potomac defences. There was some curiosity to catch a glimpse of him. Remarks not delicately complimentary were uttered by some of the soldiers who had perused his letters to the *Times*.

Yesterday private JOSEPH FARMAND, Company B, Ninth New-York, in a fit of insanity, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a musket.

The advance guard of the Army is not far from this locality. Its destination is unknown.

A defection broke out in the New-York Nineteenth yesterday morning, it being the expiration of the three months, the time for which the majority of the men claimed they had enlisted. A line was formed and the orders of the Governor of New-York, the determination of the Government and the Articles of War were read to the regiment. Major LENLIE, in temporary command, addressed the regiment, and finally ordered all who chose to remain to advance three paces. About two hundred declined, and were immediately taken charge of by the Second cavalry, and subsequently deprived of their equipments and placed in charge of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. Twenty-four hours were allowed them to reconsider, and it is believed half of the disaffected will return. All the commissioned officers remained. Only two orderly sergeants were among the recusants.

Major DOUBLEDAY, who has been some weeks confined at Washington, from the effects of an accident to his leg, rejoined his battery, in Gen. BANKS' column, on Tuesday. During Major DOUBLEDAY'S absence the battery has been in charge of First Lieut. HALL, of Fort Sumter, who will probably succeed Major DOUBLEDAY in the permanent command of the battery.

THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

So quietly was the withdrawal of Gen. BANKS' main column effected that we in Harper's Ferry knew nothing of it until Sunday, when we were astonished by the appearance of about 100 of HENDERSON'S secession cavalry.

Union citizens were again obliged to leave their homes hastily. I had to cross the Potomac about two miles above Harper's Ferry. We found on this side of the river only three companies of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, with their lines extended as far as when the main force was here, which accounts for the delusion we labored under on the other side. The secession cavalry, however, knew the real state of the case.

Before I could get a chance to leave Harper's Ferry on Sunday evening, shots had been exchanged between the secession cavalry, who skulked behind the houses, and the National troops on the Maryland heights. One of the cavalry dropped off his horse in High-street, with his leg broken by a shot from the heights, and one of their horse's legs was broken.

The Corporation of Winchester is issuing twenty-five and fifty cent notes, which are in circulation in Jefferson County. I brought away a twenty-five cent note as a curiosity.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

OVER $200,000 SEIZED BY THE POLICE.

A day or two ago, information was received at Police Head-quarters, that a wealthy merchant and tobacco manufacturer, residing at Petersburgh, Va., was in the City, engaged in making collections for himself and other Southern merchants, from their creditors in this City. Sergeant YOUNG, of the Detective force, and Detective KING, were accordingly deputed to make search for him, with a view to his arrest. After much time spent in fruitless search, they at last became satisfied that the offender they sought was stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Thither they went, and found him just on the point of taking his departure for the South, he having concluded his business an hour or two previously. He was taken to the Police Head-quarters, and there searched. Upon his person was found about $200,000 in Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia six per cent. bonds, about $1,000 in gold, over $100 in Virginia bank-notes, and a large number of drafts, acceptances, certificates of deposit, &c., the amount of which is at present unknown. Also, a large number of letters from men in this City and Boston, to merchants in the rebel States. The Southerner's name is JOHN GARNETT GUTHRIE an extensive tobacco-planter, manufacturer and merchant, and is reputed very wealthy, owning three large tobacco plantations in Virginia, and carrying on a large manufactory in Petersburgh.

At about the same time, another merchant, named GEORGE MILES, from Richmond, Va., and who is said to be connected in some way with GUTHRIE, having often been seen in his company within the last few days in this City, was arrested by the detectives at the Metropolitan Hotel, and, upon being searched at Police Head-quarters, there were found upon his person important papers and letters, showing him to be a rabid Secessionist, and in connection with GUTHRIE, engaged in selling tobacco in this City, and collecting from their customers here, and also in Boston and Philadelphia. About $800 in money was found upon MILES, also drafts, notes, checks, &c. The money and papers found upon both of these Southern gentlemen were taken into the custody of the proper authorities, to the end that they may be used in the future investigation of their case. A telegram was immediately sent to the authorities at Washington asking for direction in the matter. Last Thursday evening a reply was received ordering their imprisonment for the present at Fort Lafayette, whither they were sent this morning. The Police authorities regarded it unsafe to allow the publication of these arrests at the time they were made, which was on Wednesday evening.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PART OF MCCULLOCH'S ARMY GONE NORTH.

ROLLA, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 22.

The accounts from Springfield are to the effect that, from six to ten thousand of MCCULLOCH'S Army have left for the north. A small force has reached Lebanon, on the Rolla road, and are engaged in making reprisals and committing depredations on Union men. About 700 of the exiles from Springfield have joined Col. BOYD'S regiment. Thousands of Union men have been obliged to abandon their homes in the Southwest, and leave their property at the mercy of the rebels. There is much distress among these people, large numbers of them having neither money nor provisions.

The train of the National Army which was brought from Springfield by Major STURGIS, is said to be worth $1,500,000. The passage of the rebel army north will enable our forces, when they move back to Springfield, to cut off its communication with, and retreat to, Arkansas, and thus completely inclose it in the Western counties of the State.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 23.

The steamer *Samuel Orr*, an Evansville and Paducah mail packet, was seized at Paducah yesterday, and taken up the Tennessee River. The officers and crew left her and came to Cairo in skiffs. Her cargo was valued at $20,000. It is reported that the rebels at Paducah sent to Union City for some 64-pounders for some thousand rebels, commanded by KITCAEL, who are reported to be at Benton, Mo., fortifying themselves. They have nine 24-pounders.

SEIZURE OF THE SCHOONER SARAH ANN AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Aug. 23.

The schooner *Sarah Ann*, ROWE, recently purchased by JOHN DOUGLAS MERRIDLEES, of Wilmington, N. C., and registered with the British Consul as the *William Arthur*, of Liverpool, loaded with fish, beef, pork, &c., cleared for St. Thomas and sailed to-day; but information having been received that her destination was Wilmington N. C., she was seized down the harbor by the Collector of the Port, and surrendered to the United States Marshal, under the authority of the act of Aug. 6, confiscating property intended for insurrectionary purposes.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

GEN. BUTLER TO COMMAND THE VOLUNTEERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 22, *via* BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 23.

Several experimental shots have been fired today from the Union gun, with an extreme range of between four and five miles. One shot penetrated a sand-bank twelve feet. Gen. BUTLER expresses himself as by no means satisfied with the trial.

It is stated that Gen. BUTLER will not return to Massachusetts, but will take command of the volunteers of this department.

The propellers *Fanny* and *Adriatic* have gone on an expedition up the bay, under the direction of Lieut. CROSBY.

There is heavy firing to-day in the direction of Norfolk. The Confederates are probably trying the range of their batteries.

MOVEMENTS OF EASTERN TROOPS.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 23.

The Seventh Maine Regiment, from Augusta, left Portland this morning for the seat of war, *via* Boston and New-York, to the number of 950 men, fully equipped. They will arrive in New-York to-morrow morning.

The Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. JOHN F. FELLOWS, will leave Boston for the seat of war this afternoon, *via* Norwich. The Twenty-first Regiment, who have been detained at Worcester, also leave this afternoon. The Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments are expected to leave to-morrow.

THE TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

WORCESTER, Friday, Aug. 23.

The Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, Col. MORSE, left this city, *via* Norwich, at 6 o'clock this afternoon. It went with full ranks, and is fully armed and equipped.

MORE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS EN ROUTE.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 23.

The Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. FELLOWS, left here for New-York at 11 o'clock to-night *via* the Worcester and Norwich route.

THE SEVENTH MAINE REGIMENT COMING.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 23.

The Seventh Maine Regiment arrived here at 5 o'clock, and left for New-York, *via* Fall River, at 7.

ANOTHER SECESSION PAPER OFFICE DEMOLISHED.

CLEVELAND, O., Friday, Aug. 23.

The *Starke County Democrat*, a secession paper, in Canton, O., was, last night, entirely destroyed by some volunteers of that place.

THE "JEFFERSONIAN" NEWSPAPAR.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Friday, Aug. 23.

Deputy United States Marshal JENKINS S. SCHRYLER, by order of the United States Marshal, took possession of the *Jeffersonian* newspaper building, with its contents, this afternoon, to await further orders from Washington.

DISLOYAL NEWSPAPERS — CARD FROM MESSRS. ROSS & TOUSEY.

DEAR SIR: The Grand Jury of the United States Court for this District having presented certain papers as deserving of indictment, and the United States Marshal having yesterday seized newspaper parcels at Philadelphia for the purpose of suppressing the sale of some of these papers; and as there is no doubt but other seizures may be made for the same purpose, which seizures must, of course, delay and interfere with the sales of such other papers as may be found in the parcels containing those "condemned"—now, in order to avoid all such contingent delays, and to avoid legal process as circulators of what the Grand Jury style "Disloyal Papers," we hereby give you notice that we shall decline to forward any of the papers named below, from and after this date.

Yours, &c.,
ROSS & TOUSEY.

No. 121 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1861.

THE JOSEPH MAXWELL.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 23.

The British brig *Ida* arrived here to-day with Capt. DAVIS, of the *Joseph Maxwell*, and Capt. FREEMAN and crew, of the *Abbie Bradford*, of New-York, both of which vessels were captured by the privateer *Sumter*.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

More of Mr. Russell's Revelations about the Battle of Bull Run.

The British Press on the Battle and the Blockade.

The mails from Liverpool, brought by the *Canada* to Boston, reached New-York last evening.

We are thus placed in possession of highly important and interesting letters from our correspondents in England and upon the European Continent, and also receive files of foreign journals, from which we derive instructive extracts and information.

FROM PARIS.

The News of the Battle of Bull Run—Attacks of the Press Upon the North—Reports of the Recognition of the Southern Confederacy—Danger to be Apprehended from England, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

Adversity makes enemies. Everybody now finds a kick for the defeated party at Manassas. In all, or nearly all, the accounts that are sent to Europe of the deplorable affair, the North is talked of as a used-up and defeated party. In Europe, so much is thought of the first battle of a campaign, that whoever gains it is regarded as the probable winner of the last. The journals are not sparing in their taunts, but none of them quite reach the crushing irony of the London *Times*, in its issue of Wednesday last. It is a well-known fact that people prefer to read attacks rather than defences of a cause, whether good or bad; and on this account the public in France and England have been fed lately almost entirely on falsehoods and sarcasms against the North. With the noise, therefore, that has been constantly made against the cause of the Union, it is not surprising that we hear now of Bourse reports, both here and at London, to the effect that the Southern Confederacy has been recognized by France. The reports are absurd, of course, but they are valuable indices of the current of events. The friends of the Union, strong in the justice of their cause, have taken little pains to stem the tide of misrepresentation and abuse which has been poured forth lately through the European Press, to prejudice and poison the public mind, for they felt that the Union Army at a proper time would give a better reply to all these slanders than any they could make. The affair at Manassas has now placed a new arm in the hands of the Southern Party and their colleagues, the European haters of Republican institutions, with which to attack the Union Party. Fortunately, we have the most positive assurance that the Emperor of France is determined to stand a neutral observer of the fight till it is finished, and one or the other party renounces the struggle; and since that is all the Government of Washington asks of him, we cannot see any occasion for alarm or uneasiness as to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

It is to England that you must look for danger, not on the subject of recognition, for that only occupies secondary ground, but on that of cotton and the blockade. If New-Orleans, Mobile or Charleston be not opened by January to the exportation of cotton, you will have trouble with that Power. And if England sees herself obliged to provoke further the displeasure of the friends of the Union, she will see that it is her interest that the Union be permanently dissolved, and crippled in all its parts. The London papers are boldly discussing this subject of the blockade in connection with the next cotton crop, and what is more significant still, Englishmen in this quarter no longer disavow the sentiments of their papers as not being those of the English people. We already know what the sentiments of the English Cabinet are; if the people of England only halfway sustain the Cabinet, the question is decided against us.

Our power and prestige abroad are gone, and this is the most cruel and most criminal feature in the conduct of the originators of the great rebellion. It would have been no disgrace to have been crippled in our power by a combination of foreign nations; but to see America crippled and humbled by Americans is quite a different thing. A man has a certain right in general to do what he pleases with what belongs to him; but this right does not extend to the striking of his mother.

Would it not be strange if you could derive, all the way from Paris, the plan of campaign of JEFF. DAVIS and his Generals? One of the Paris correspondents of the *Independance Belge*, who is evidently in relation with the Southern agents at Paris, writes to his paper since the Manassas affair, among other things relating to that event, the following:

"By private letters from America relating to the terrible fight at Manassas, we learn that the Confederate Government is not disposed to compromise the fruits of its victory in assuming the offensive against its beaten enemies. It will content itself with guarding its extensive lines of defence, and will only decide upon a diversion on Washington in case the National Army shall attempt to penetrate the Southern States by the Ohio and Mississippi."

Since the article from the *Journal des Débats*, which I sent you ten days ago, that paper has published two other articles on the American question, both against the North, and both very ably written. We may, therefore, perhaps class the Orleanist paper among the converts which the Southern agents have been able to make to their cause. The *Patrie* also has lately gone over to the enemy, while the *Constitutionnel* is also there, not from principle, but because accident has placed its American columns in the hands of a Louisianian and a Secessionist. To these three journals may be added the legitimist and Catholic sheets, the *Union*, the *Monde*, and the *Gazette de France*, who oppose the North of course, because they detest free institutions and republicanism under any form. We can only claim now as decidedly ours the *Opinion Nationale*, the *Siècle* and the *Presse*, the three liberal and democratic papers of Paris. Fortunately they are the three papers of Paris the most read, and we can well afford to see the *Patrie*, the *Constitutionnel* and the *Journal des Débats*, Bonapartist and Orleanist sheets, join hands under the Slavery flag of JEFF. DAVIS with the ultramontane and reactionary sheets, like the three cited above. Things have at last found their proper level; the company is now properly sorted; we have the Emperor and the liberal, progressive Press; they have fallen into companionship with the monarchical, anti-republican, reactionary Press. We wish them joy of their society.

Gen. WEBB expresses himself only in general terms in regard to his interview with the Emperor. He was eminently satisfied with His Majesty's views on the American question.

To-day the Emperor gives a grand review at Paris to his guests, the King of Sweden and his brother, the Prince OSCAR. It will be made up of the garrison of Paris and the Imperial Guard. Some surprise was manifested that the Emperor should leave Paris within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the King of Sweden at St. Cloud. But it appears that the Queen of Sweden, who is at the springs on the Rhine, and consequently in sight of the French frontier, refused to accompany her husband to St. Cloud, and the Emperor, taking this as a personal offence, did not deem it proper to help her husband do the honors to the King during his stay. Her Majesty has gone to Pau.

MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

The Battle of Bull Run, and its Effect upon European Nations—The Question of the Blockade—The Effort to Break Down American Credit in England—Danger from France, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

The news of the battle of Bull Run came down on us like a thunder-clap last Sunday. Extras were hawked about the streets that morning, containing a telegram of the blackest description—much worse than the newspaper accounts of the next morning justified—and the consternation among the loyalists was very great. Subsequent advices somewhat relieved our alarm, but only increased the sense of shame and mortification; and Mr. RUSSELL'S letter in the *Times*, so brilliant, so lifelike, and yet so humiliating, gave the last blow to our wounded national pride. Of course the very ability of Mr. RUSSELL'S description increased the bitterness of the punishment, and caused great indignation. Yet I confess that I cannot see the justice of the anger that would punish him for telling merely what he saw. If it was so—and his account bears all the marks of truth—we ought rather to own up fairly, and to see that such a disgrace never occurs again. Often a man's own angry pride is cap and bells to a fool. It ought not to be so with us.

Of course, the first thought after the realization of the strength of the blow, was what would be its effect on European nations, and particularly on England. That it could not but be very bad every one knew, and we were not slow to feel. The *Times* at once came out in a tone so needlessly insulting and so wantonly malignant, that no one could doubt any longer, even if there ever had been any doubt, on which side its sympathies lie. One can bear with Mr. RUSSELL somewhat, for, whatever hot-headed people may say, his letters have been active agents in our favor here, and his influence has been thrown generally on our side. But it has uniformly been in spite of the controlling influence of the journal itself, and its editors, it is said, do not hesitate to call him an Abolitionist of the deepest dye. This time, their bitterly unfair attack was so flagrant as to call out the protests of at least two of the liberal papers, which commented in the warmest style on the language which the *Times* used. But, after all, the *Times* is not England, nor even the best part of it. Its course is more likely ultimately to react in our favor here, than to hurt us; and in throwing off its mask, it has partly destroyed its own power for evil. The English Government does not often act precipitately, and it is not likely to do so now. Of recognition of the insurgents there seems no present danger, but it is not so certain that this attack will not encourage the cotton interest to make its effort to set aside our blockade. After all, the action of England will depend on events. You on the other side of the water, will be able to predict it before we can, according as the war progresses well or otherwise. As yet, however, no one knows of any intention of this Government to interfere with the blockade. It is certain, or as near certain as anything can be, that the British fleets are ordered to respect it faithfully and without cavil or quibble, any statement to the contrary notwithstanding, and if the time shall come when this rule will be broken through, the British Government will do it with its eyes open as to the consequences, and will hardly venture on the step without the assistance of France.

Another piece of engineering against us is also evident in the columns of the *Times* and elsewhere, but this has less to do with politics than with financiering. It has been very plain here, for some time past, that a systematic effort was being made to beat down our credit in the money market; and, as it becomes more and more evident every day that a loan must soon be negotiated here, and it is even reported that agents are now here on that business, the daily papers are beginning to teem with money articles, leaders, city paragraphs, &c., &c., all tending to represent our credit as good for nothing, and aiming to drive us out of the market, and leave us at the mercy of a few rich and powerful Jews. As usual, the *Times* is conspicuous in this attack also, and of late its money articles have contained systematic and transparently intentional misrepresentations and falsifications of our whole past financial history and present condition. The hand of Mr. YANCEY and his friends is also evident in this work. Their energy has been stimulated by their late success to fresh efforts here, but in general the move seems to be a merely financial one, and those are principally at the bottom of it who expect themselves to get the loan into their own hands. The defeat at Bull Run has, if anything, rather overdone the thing even from their point of view. For the moment our credit is nowhere, and it would be useless to attempt to raise money here now, until our armies have recovered the ground which has been lost.

Nor have we any thing better to expect from France. Accident and a more cautious mode of action has placed France in a better position before the American than England has occupied; but I have strong reasons to believe that in reality we have fewer real friends there than here. There at least we have a party, and an active and influential one, who comprehend our position, and will do all they can to sustain us. It is not so on

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$1,176,434 IN TREASURE

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NEW-GRANADA

BOGOTA IN POSSESSION OF MOSQUERA.

TOTAL ROUT OF THE GOVERNMENT FORCES.

Interesting from South and Central America.

The steamship *North Star*, A. G. Jones commanding, with mails, passengers and specie from California, arrived yesterday.

The *North Star* left New-York on 1st inst., at 12 M., and arrived at Aspinwall on 9th inst., at 7:30 P. M. Sailed again on 15th inst., at 7:30 P. M.

The *North Star* brings $1,176,434 59 in specie, and 220 passengers.

On the 6th inst., at 9 A. M., discovered H. B. M. sloop-of-war *Driver*, 6 guns, Horatio Nelson, commanding, ashore on the northwest point of Meriguana reef. She was boarded by Commander Nelson, who stated that she ran ashore at 7 P. M., on the 3d inst. Capt. Jones offered to tow him off, or render any assistance in his power, but soon ascertained that she was bilged. Nearly everything had been taken out of her, and tents had been raised on shore, and were occupied by the crew.

On the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., spoke steamship *Northern Light*, twenty miles south of Cape Mayze. The *Northern Light* reported heavy weather; all well on board.

In lat. 32° 30', long. 73° 33', 21st inst., at 3 P. M., saw a foremast, with foreyard, foresail and topsail-yard attached, mast painted white, apparently carried away.

Previous to the sailing of the *North Star*, the American consul at Aspinwall received a letter from Curaçoa, stating that the rebel steamer *Sumter* had been there and coaled. The British steamer *Solent* also reports a 16-gun privateer being in Porto Rico. It was reported in Aspinwall, by one of the English steamers, that the *Keystone State*, U. S. N., was in Kingston, Ja., coaling, but the *North Star* saw nothing of her on the voyage.

A boat from H. B. M. sloop-of-war *Driver* boarded the *North Star* on her return, and gave information that the gun-boat *Richmond*, U. S. N., passed there on the 18th inst.

On the 22d inst., at 4 P. M., lat. 36° 44', lon. 73° 40', exchanged signals with the steamship *Champion*, bound for Aspinwall.

Affairs in New-Granada had assumed a different aspect. Mosquera had taken Bogota, routed the Government forces, and declared himself Provisional President. Generals Ospina, Posada, Paris and various officials, were taken prisoners. The President, Calvo, and Ministers of State had fled.

THE NORTH STAR'S SPECIE LIST.

Order	$2,500	McGown & Son	$15,000
E. C. Knight & Co	1,000	Jenning & Brewster	9,000
Eugene Kelly & Co	100,000	J. H. Coghill	2,600
A. & P. S. Co	10,222	W. F. Wilde & Co	30,000
Order	2,000	W. T. Coleman	51,800
M. Hellar & Co	13,000	J. Heller & Bros	13,200
Neustadter & Bros	11,800	J. Straus, Bro. & Co.	42,113
Chas. W. Coosby	3,900	Naylor & Co	9,093
Order	5,000	J. Hecht, Bro. & Co	2,100
J. Hunter & Co	2,500	Richard Patrick	49,200
Bruns & Dermetzer	5,000	B. Meader & O.	
Scholle & Bros	19,000	Adams	9,500
Seligman & Co	40,000	Gladdin & Williams	3,200
Union Wh. Lead Co	1,796	Harbeck & Co	4,000
Order	1,175	Metropolitan Bank	144,332
J. G. Parker & Son	7,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	364,000
Seth Adams	6,000	Marcus C. Hawley	5,300
Ballin & Sanders	34,500	Colgate & Hoffman	4,324
A. S. Rosenbaum &		C. Durand & Co	300
Co	7,700	Echeverria & Co	1,000
Am. Ex. Bank	20,000	B. Howard & Sons	900
Frank Baker	12,000	S. L. Isaacs	1,100
J. Ernstein & Bros	12,650	Juan C. de Mier	400
C. C. Baker	5,000	Negretti & Leoni	200
Eugene Kelly & Co	25,000	Order	800
Order	3,400	Ribon & Munos	2,081
Am. Ex. Bank	18,000	Strout & Bros	200
P. Naylor	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	522
Roberts, Munin & Co	15,000	S. Wetherspoon	680
J. B. Newton & Co	10,075	Ribon & Munos	2,198
Total			$1,176,434

We gather the following from the Panama papers received by the *North Star*:

The news of the complete success of the revolutionary forces, and the triumphant entrance of Gen. Mosquera into Bogota, has been received with a considerable amount of disfavor in Panama, by the friends of the late Government, and up to the present time, now three days since the receipt of the intelligence, no attempt of any kind has been made at rejoicing on behalf of the friends of the Liberal party.

On the contrary, we learn that a decree has been issued by the Supreme Court here, prohibiting any one from shouting "Viva Mosquera," under penalty of arrest and imprisonment, and this we saw virtually carried out on Tuesday evening, in the case of an unlucky nigger, who, being rather "tight," ventured to give utterance to the sentiment; he was immediately knocked down and hauled off to the lock-up by the police.

What effect the success of the Mosquera party will produce in this State it is difficult to see at present, but the probability is that the population will, after a day or two of excitement, quietly settle down under the new *régime*, and think no more about the matter.

As soon as the news of Mosquera being in Bogota was fully confirmed on Monday, a sort of panic appeared to seize some of the residents inside the city, and about 9 o'clock at night a cry was raised that the negroes were coming in to attack the town. The result was that considerable excitement existed during the night, patrols were established, and half the population were kept awake, but the whole affair turned out to be a needless alarm.

We have received the proclamation of Mosquera on his entering Bogota, under date of the 20th ult.

He declares that no more prisoners than the three implicated in the assassination of 7th of March and 27th of April are to be executed, but that all the rest are to be well treated. He offers a complete amnesty to all those who are in arms, if they submit to the will of the people.

By a decree of the 20th of July, a Congress of the Plenipotentiaries is called to ratify the compact of the Union, and a Convention is convoked representing all the States and people of the Republic.

Through the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, he has communicated to all friendly Powers the fact of the reëstablishment of the Provisional Government of the United States of New-Granada, and he has invited the Columbian Governments to revive Columbia, and maintain all the contracted obligations.

Public treaties and the obligations with home and foreign creditors will be held sacred for the consolidation of the public credit.

The following nominations have been made: Ursano Pradilla, Postmaster-General; Ancizar, Director of Public Credit, and Miguel Samper, Secretary of State.

Dr. Ospina and his brother were taken prisoners previous to the victory of Mosquera. It is not known with what object they left Bogota with eighty men, and they were taken prisoners between Mesa and Anapoima. After the taking of Bogota every one was in favor of shooting D. Mariano, and the guard was waiting at the door, but through the intervention of the Ministers of France, Great Britain and the United States, he was pardoned, although afterwards Mosquera's forces demanded his death. Posado and Ospina are prisoners. Part of the Conservative forces were enrolled in the National Army, another part was set at liberty, and another portion retired with their arms, not wishing to accept the pardon offered by Mosquera. It appears they went to the Canca.

On the 20th, 2,000 men, under Gutierrez, started for Santander. It appears certain that the taking of Bogota was the effect of a sale, of which Gen. Posada is accused. I have heard it stated by some Liberals that they paid $15,000 for five battalions which he commanded. Nothing is certain in this matter, but I believe Posada incapable of it. It is said that Lopez is dead, but the letters say nothing of it.

It is reported Mosquera will go personally to Antioquia, and in the meantime Trieto will fill the Executive power in Bogota.

The United States flag-ship *Lancaster*, British ship *Termagent* and French ship *Bayonaise* remain at Panama, and the United States brig *Bainbridge* in Aspinwall. There has been some sickness, and three or four deaths on board the *Lancaster* during the past week, probably contracted during the stay of that vessel at Acapulco.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Callao*, from Callao, &c., arrived at Taboga on the 5th inst.

The British ship *Lord Hungerford*, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, foundered at sea in latitude 34° 18' South, 47° 56' West on June 1. She was loaded with coal for the Company, and bound for Valparaiso. The ship and cargo were an entire loss. The crew, twenty-three in number, were saved by the French ship *Samaray*.

The British bark *Annie Braington* refused to aid the French ship in conveying the crew to Valparaiso.

The captain of the British bark *Precursor* reports that the British ship *Santiago* had a collision with another vessel off Cape Horn, name unknown, and was obliged bear up for the Malvinas Islands, to repair. She afterward sailed for England, being unable to repair the damages, her bow compartment being full of water.

The captain of the *Wild Pigeon*, at Valparaiso 14th July, reports, July 5, spoke, lat. 42° 45', long. 81°. American ship *Othello*.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Fall of Bogota—Proclamation of Gen. Mosquera—A Convention Called—Government Officers Shot—The Jesuits Exiled—Ex-President Ospina Prisoner—President Calvo Protected by the British Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

We have important news from Bogota, the Capital. Gen. Mosquera, who inaugurated the revolution against the Government of President Ospina, over two years ago, in the State of Cauca, of which he was Governor, has at last triumphed, by defeating the Conservative forces in front of Bogota, after five hours' fighting, and entered that city with the main body of his troops on the 18th of July. He had previously fought two or three battles in the vicinity of Bogota, the particulars of which have not yet reached us, neither have we many facts, as yet, connected with the final triumph, although our dates are up to the 23d, five days after the occupation. I have before me Gen. Mosquera's proclamation, dated at Bogota, July 20, in which he recounts his various efforts to effect a compromise with the Government Party, offering repeatedly to lay down his arms whenever the Government would consent to restore the rights under the Federal Constitution, which he maintains had been rudely violated, and enumerating his successes on the many fields in which he engaged his enemy. As to the future, he says:

"Henceforth, the lives of all prisoners will be safe, and all will receive protection and guarantees compatible with the rights of war, and only such measures will be taken as are indispensable to the maintainance of liberty. I offer to all in arms a complete amnesty, if they submit voluntarily to the will of the people; and hope that the factions in Santander and Cauca, as well as those in Tolima and Antioquia, who look for a reaction, will be persuaded that it is their duty to lay down their arms, in order that the chiefs of the Army may not be forced to act in conformity to the usages of war. All who continue in arms must suffer the consequences.

By a decree of this date, a Congress of Plenipotentiaries has been called to ratify the pact of Union, and a Convention is convoked that shall represent the States and people of the whole Republic.

Through the Secretary of Foreign Relations I have communicated to all friendly Governments the fact of the establishment of a Provisional Government of the United States of New-Granada, and I have invited the Governments of Columbia to unite in the restoration of the Republic of Columbia and in the maintenance of all their engagements.

Public treaties and the foreign and domestic debts will be sacredly respected, &c.

After having fulfilled the mission confided to me by the people, I shall occupy myself with other labors, quitting the public employ, and obeying as a simple citizen the mandates of the people, and conclude thus a public life of forty seven years, in order to merit the good-will of my compatriots, the only ambition that a soldier should have who learned to combat for liberty under the orders of the great Bolivar."

On entering Bogota, Gen. Mosquera shot Don Placido Morales and Dr. Andres Aguilar, who were Prefects of Bogota, they being charged with having connived at the attempted escape of some prisoners taken in Santander, in December last, in order for an excuse to shoot them. Capt. Ambrosia Hernandez, of the Government cavalry, was also shot, charged with having been instrumental in the assassination of Ex-President Gen. Obando. It is said a Señor Ruiz, and one or two others, were shot also.

Among those killed on the 18th, on Mosquera's side, is Don Jose Maria Plata, who has been in the Cabinets under Government; and the well-known citizens, Joaquin Suarez Fortoul and Samuel Guerao.

It is stated that Gen. Mosquera had already banished the Jesuits, and they are on their way to the coast.

Ex-President Ospina and his brother Pastor Ospina, while on their way, with 150 men, to Antioquia, to raise the people there for the Government, were taken prisoners by the Liberals after two days' siege of a house in Anapoima, in which they had fortified themselves, they having been smoked out by the proprietor setting fire to it, and were taken to Bogota amid the jeers of the mob.

Among the prisoners taken at the battle of Bogota, were the old Generals, Paris and Posada. The acting President, Don Bartolome Calvo, took refuge in the house of the British Minister. The ladies of Bogota were indefatigable in their attendance upon the wounded, and in providing the means for burying the dead.

In Bogota provisions were scarce, and many necessaries of life excessively dear. Salt was selling at four dollars per pound.

Gen. Mosquera will no doubt send a commissioner to Panama, by the next British steamer from Carthagena, to regulate matters in this State. It is quite certain the State of Panama will offer no resistance to his Government. Many of the Liberals of Panama have for a long time advocated the Independence of the Isthmus, but have been bitterly opposed by a portion of the Conservatives. Now, the Conservatives would be glad, for the most part, to see the Isthmus separated from the Confederation; but the Liberals, their chief being in power, would probably object, as they fear with a free (Hanseatic pattern) State, they would have to give way too much to foreigners. One of the judges of Panama has issued an edict threatening punishment to those who shouted "vivas" for Mosquera in the streets. By the British steamer *Saladin*, which left Carthagena on the 10th instant, I have received the following from a merchant of high character:

"Since the sailing of the last steamer for your port, we have received news from Bogota as late as the 23d of July, confirming the statement of the occupation of Bogota by the Liberals, under Gen. Mosquera, on the 18th ult., after five hours fighting. On the 19th, Mosquera ordered some three or four persons to be shot forthwith, and it was done. One was for having killed Obando, and the others were the Prefect and Alcalde, for having connived at the shooting of some of the Santander prisoners. We have received no particulars of the battle at Bogota. At the last dates, the greater part of the State of Antioquia was still in the hands of the late Government party. There was also a guerrilla force of nearly 1,000 men in the vicinity of Arnhalema, and another party, it is said, in Santander. With the exception of these, and the authorities of your State, all the rest of the country is in the hands of the Mosquera party."

The steamer *George M. Totten*, intended originally to run on the dyke or canal between Carthagena and the river Magdalena, arrived at Carthagena Aug. 9, under sail, 58 days from New-York.

In Panama we have nothing of very particular interest. The United States war steamer *Saranac* left Aug. 10, for San Francisco for repairs, having started her stern-post and planking by touching a rock at her anchor. The flag steamer *Lancaster* is in port. Flag-Officer Montgomery has been quite sick from a determination of blood to the head, but is now recovering. In Aspinwall there is only the United States brig *Bainbridge*.

We have information of privateers in the West Indies, but it is probable the same information I am about to give has before reached you. The United States Consul at Aspinwall has a letter from the Consul at St. Thomas, saying that the steamer *Sumter*, Confederate privateer, coaled at the Dutch Island of Curaçoa on the 18th of July. Also, it is reported by the British steamer at Aspinwall, that the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, ten guns, went into San Juan, Porto Rico, in the latter part of July for supplies. It is reported that a large American-built brigantine was lying off the harbor of St. Thomas, July 31, supposed to be a privateer. There was only one American vessel in St. Thomas, or rather only one bearing the American flag, all having hoisted British colors.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Change of Tariff in Ecuador—Elections in Peru and Chili—Discontent in Bolivia—More Trouble in the Argentine Confederation.

From our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

The British steamship *Callao* arrived at Panama on the 6th instant, with dates from Callao and Lima to July 29, and from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to July 17.

ECUADOR.

This State, under Don Garcia Moreno and Gen. Flores, is at present tranquil, although the outs, of course, grumble a good deal at the ins.

By a decree of the Executive, which went into effect on the first day of July, the duties on ready-made clothing, watches, and gold and silver jewelry, have been reduced 50 per cent., which is a good thing for the Israelites; and a reduction of 25 per cent. is also decreed on wines, beer, and spirits. Duties, amounting to $100 or less, must be paid down in cash; from $100 to $3,000 in two months; from $3,000 to $6,000 in four months; and above $6,000, in six months. Goods from the Atlantic, transported over the Panama Railroad, will be granted a deduction of 10 per cent. on the total amount of duties, whenever the Railroad Company shall reduce proportionally the cost of transportation of goods for Ecuador, over their road.

PERU.

The elections for Vice-President of the Republic have terminated, and no doubt exists that Gen. Pezet, the Government candidate, has triumphed over Gen. Lavalle, of the Opposition.

The City of Lima was very much disturbed during the election—negroes parading the streets with clubs and pistols, and assaulting voters and other peaceable citizens. Three persons were killed and several badly wounded, when the riots were quelled by the military.

Business was dull at Callao, very few ships taking guano to either the United States or Europe; and the prospect is that there will be but little demand for new shipments of the article the present year.

CHILI.

Considerable agitation exists in Valparaiso and Santiago in reference to the approaching Presidential election. The primary elections were in favor of electors who supported Don Joaquin Perez, the Government candidate, and it was reasonably supposed he would be their choice; but the Liberals having now accepted him also as their candidate, he is said to be suspected by the Government, and it is hinted the electors will drop him for Señor Varas or some other man.

Congress is occupied in discussing laws regulating railroads, reforms in the bankrupt laws; bank projects, &c. It is proposed to abolish the impost of five per cent., which weighs so heavily on the export of copper ores.

Business is still extremely dull in Valparaiso, but as the heavy merchants who have weathered the storm must replenish their stocks, a reaction is counted upon soon. During the preceding fortnight, a larger amount than usual of foreign importations took place. It is thought that the present dissensions in the United States will induce a scarcity and rise in cotton goods in the Chili markets. Carolina rice is worth $8 25 to $8 50. The stock of foreign sugars on hand is 730,000 arobas, but no sales are taking place, on account of high rates. California or Puget Sound lumber is dull, but cargoes from the Atlantic States would sell well. Bar copper, $17 50, cash. Flour is worth, for export, $2 87 to $3 12 per quintal. Some small sales of barley have been made, at $2 62 to $2 75 the fanega. Freights to England are £4 10s. to £4 15s. per English ton. To the United States, $16. Exchange on London, 90 days, 44¼ to 44½ pence per dollar. On the United States, 90 days, nominally 13 to 14 per cent.

BOLIVIA.

Great discontent exists against the Government of President Acha, and it is quite evident that another revolution is impending.

David K. Cartter, Esq., United States Minister Resident to Bolivia, left Tacna, Peru, for his post on the 17th July.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Our dates from Rosario and Parana are to the 22d June. Buenos Ayres has as yet come to no decision whether she will send deputies to the Federal Congress, wishing apparently to gain time. Meanwhile she is mobilizing her National Guard, pushing troops to the frontiers of Santa Fé, and sending arms and money to Cordova and other provinces. In other portions belligerent preparations are being made, and nothing is talked of but war. President Derqui, at the head of 4,000 men, has gone to Cordova, to endeavor to suppress the revolt there. The Press of Buenos Ayres counsels that State to make war on President Derqui. The Senate has withdrawn the commission of Don Diego Sarmiento, Minister to Washington.

CENTRAL AMERICA

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama Aug. 5, with dates from Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica up to Aug. 2 from the latter State, but there is scarcely a word of interest to transcribe. All these States were tranquil.

Affairs in Arizona.

We have received the Mesilla *Times* of July 20, from which we extract the following items:

DEPREDATIONS BY THE APACHES.

The Apaches, on the evening of the 17th, attacked a hay camp near Fort Fillmore, and killed a Mexican, took a boy prisoner and drove off a lot of mules.

On the morning of the 18th a party of Apaches passed within half a mile of Fort Fillmore, crossed over the river near Santa Tomas, where they murdered two men, and about 9 o'clock made a descent on a sheep herd belonging to Cristobal Sanchez, killing two of the herders, and driving off sheep to the number of 2,000. These sheep were stolen and men murdered within a mile and a half of a company of United States infantry, and within five miles were eleven companies of United States regulars, both mounted and on foot, and one company of unfortunates, who say they enlisted to fight Indians alone, styled volunteers. The infantry company pursued the Indians to the foot of the hills, some two or three miles, and returned without losing a man! The alarm was sounded throughout the neighborhood and in our streets, and a company of citizens started on the trail, but what was their success we have as yet no news.

At 11 o'clock on the night of the 18th, at Yellow Rock, seven miles from Las Cruces, the Indians stole 5,000 sheep, the property of Messrs. Ochoa, Garcia and Beldanado. Two of the herders are missing and supposed to be murdered. At 3½ o'clock this morning thirty citizens started in pursuit.

Thirty-five or forty Indians attacked at night a ranch seven miles above Fort Craig. The Santa Fé mail party were encamped at the ranch at the time. The Indians killed one man, and wounded the conductor so badly that it is thought he will die, also wounded the owner of the ranch and his son, and drove off nineteen head of horses and two head of cattle. Three Indians were killed or mortally wounded.

OFF FOR DIXIE.

Gov. L. S. Owens and family left for El Paso, Texas, this week. Also, Capts. Garland and Jones, late of the Seventh United States Infantry. They were natives of Virginia, and forwarded their resignations some time since.

WESTERN ARIZONA.

The settlers in the valleys in the Western portion of Arizona, it is said, on account of the evacuation of the forts in that section, have determined to abandon their ranches and go to Tucson for safety. They would be compelled to do this by the increased boldness of the Indians, and those living near the Sonora line are afraid of marauding parties from Sonora.

The Apaches stole sixteen head of mules from the corral of the Sonora mine. They were pursued and overtaken by three Americans and three Mexicans, when a fight ensued. The Apaches killed one American and captured the six animals on which they rode, and made their escape with all their booty. The Indians had fled to a mountain, which made it necessary for their pursuers to leave their horses and attack them on foot. One party of Indians stole their horses while another party fought them. The American who was killed, John Ridenaour, was the blacksmith of the company, and came to Arizona three years since with the Santa Rita Mining Company, from Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a native of that State.

The Apaches, to the number of sixty, stole a Government herd of stock near Fort Buchanan, guarded by eight soldiers, killing one of the soldiers. They killed a Mexican near Ward's Ranch, on the Sonoita. Six men sent to reap a field of barley at a deserted ranch on the Sonoita are missing, and supposed to have been killed by the Apaches. A herd of cattle belonging to Gen. Wordsworth, were stolen near Santa Cruz.

A correspondent adds to this startling catalogue: "There is not a day but that property is stolen, and some one murdered in the vicinity of the Apaches."

It is said that the Lincoln Judge of this District has determined to come to Mesilla and hold a session of his Court, protected by the United States Military force. The coming week may see him, but the going away is beset with difficulties. The better part of valor, discretion, will probably dictate a delay until some decisive step is taken in the military movements in this quarter.

A remarkable spectacle will be the administering of that strained quality of mercy, amid bristling bayonets. It could neither bless him that gave or him that received. Its poisoned source would distill curses more virulent than the Upas.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The United States force ordered to the Mesilla Valley, we are informed from Santa Fé, is 15 companies of Regulars, 11 of Infantry and 4 of Horse, 10 companies of Volunteers, 6 of Infantry and 4 of Cavalry.

"B" Company of the Mounted Rifles, Lieut. Cressy in command, arrived this week from Fort Stanton.

Lieut. Lane's company of Rifles has been ordered from Fort Fillmore to Fort Craig.

The troops in abandoning Fort Breckinridge burnt up all the Government property they could not carry away, amounting to many thousand dollars, consisting of provisions and clothing. Some little property was sold. The garrisons of Forts Buchanan and Breckinridge are expected to arrive here next week.

A company of Infantry have been stationed at Santo Tomas, with the intention of keeping a line of pickets to cut off all communication with El Paso by ordinary channels.

Three companies, it is reported, are to be stationed in Mesilla, on the arrival of the troops from the West.

Two pieces of artillery have left Fort Union for Fort Fillmore.

It is reported at Santa Fé, by the knowing ones, that the cause of so large a force at this point, is to recapture Fort Bliss and subjugate Arizona.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce Granville H. Oury as a candidate before the people of Arizona, at the ensuing August election, for Delegate to the Congress of the Confederate States of America.

WEEKLY MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.

The San Antonio and San Diego Mail Company are making their arrangements to carry the mail weekly between this place and Los Angeles, Cal. The weekly service has commenced on the Western end of the route, and will commence from this and as soon as the stock can be placed on the road.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Willful Murder—The System of Irrigation—The Fort Bridge Sale—The Direct Tax—Scarcity of Cash.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

A willful murder occurred early on the morning of Wednesday last, in this city. William Cocroft and Robert Brown fell into a quarrel at the time named, concerning irrigating water, and in the heat of the argument Cocroft went and fetched out of his house a double-barreled shot-gun, and threatened to shoot Brown, who also had retired to his house. Brown, not thinking he would execute his threat, again went out of doors, in opposition to the entreaties of his wife, whereupon Cocroft discharged his weapon full at him, the contents penetrating his heart, causing his death within an hour. Brown leaves a wife and several children to mourn his untimely fate. Cocroft was quickly arrested; and, after magisterial examination, committed to prison, the crime, of course, being not bailable. It is to be hoped this gentleman will get his just deserts in due course of law.

The system of irrigation which is pursued, and is indeed absolutely necessary in all parts, except very moist bottoms of this arid territory, for the proper sustenance of man and beast, is calculated to engender much strife. To see one's choice fruit trees, and garden vegetables, and farm crops shriveling and scorching up, while a refreshing stream rushes by, and perhaps through one's lot, is rather a tempting predicament for the needy farmer. This city is watered by City Creek, Red Butte Creek and Emigration Creek, of which by far the largest and most reliable is City Creek, which issues out of the mountains close by the residence of Brigham Young. There is a Watermaster for the city, another in each ward, and another on each block. Each city block (ten acres) has the use of a stream of water about twenty-four hours, once a week, for the purposes of irrigation. Thus each full lot of one and a quarter acres has the use of the stream about three hours; but where the lots have been cut up by city necessities into quarter lots or less, the time for irrigation is reckoned by minutes. Of course, there is often a great deal of grumbling; but, upon the whole, perhaps, not so much as might be expected. The time of high water is about the middle of June; and not until the waters begin to subside, and the hot summer sun rapidly dries up the earth, is the water apportioned with exactness.

Some seasons there is a great scantiness of water, and then crops suffer; and at best the available supply is very limited in most parts of the Territory. The present season I have heard of no lack, comparatively speaking; indeed, it appears to be the general idea that in no previous Summer, since the settlement of this city, have there been such abundant streams running down from the mountains.

At the Fort Bridger sale, some things are represented as having gone amazingly cheap. The saw-mill fetched about one-fifteenth of its cost price in the States. Several thousand pounds of bacon fetched one-fourth of a cent per pound, and many other things in proportion. Bacon has been selling here, by retail, at twenty-five to forty cents per pound. It will most likely fall to twenty for a time. Flour can now be bought in this city for $2 per hundred, cash.

There are some rumors about some of the departed officers and privates having secession sympathies, and there may be little quarrels on the Plains in consequence.

It is also stated that the Indians, white or red, have helped themselves to a goodly toll of Army cattle, the advance company losing half a hundred head within a few days of their leaving Fort Crittenden. If such movements are continued on the Plains, the troops will arrive on the Missouri rather light-handed.

Recent Eastern papers bring news of a proposed direct tax, of which Utah's share is estimated proximately at $40,000. Of course, all National taxes must be paid in cash, and I am thinking that $40,000 will not be gathered annually in this Territory, for the reason that I do not believe that that amount of cash is in circulation amongst the mass of the people. Money has been plentiful here the past three years; but the Army brought it, and now the Army is gone, and most of the cash, too, as witness the late sales at Bridger and Crittenden, where the terms were "cash." Previous to the advent of the Army, a circulating medium was so scarce here, that Brigham issued bills, based on *cattle*. This, however, soon fell before the Army gold. The great receptacles of the gold brought here have been the stores, for it must be recollected that the people generally were all but destitute of dry goods and groceries, and gold is worth here for such articles not more than one-fourth of what it is in the States, that is, four dollars will go no further in that line here than one dollar will in the States.

It would seem that Brigham had thought that the people had plenty of money, for a while back he delivered a severe sermon and other hard talk about collecting the local taxes in cash. I learned from a tax-collector of perhaps the most populous valley outside of this in the Territory, that he could collect but a small portion of taxes in cash, say $150, for the simple reason that the cash was not there.

In round numbers, $40,000 is one dollar per head throughout the Territory. The figures themselves are trifling, but a cash tax of that amount would bankrupt half the families in the Territory, for in ordinary times they do not see that amount of cash from one year's end to another.

The only apparent source for a supply of cash now for this Territory are emigrants, the National officers, and the mail and express. Exports there are none, or next to none, and that little is ecclesiastically denounced.

Yesterday we had a severe thunder-storm, the heaviest I can recollect at this season. On Friday, also, there was one, but by no means so heavy. Indeed, most of the weather through July and what of August has passed, has felt decidedly Fall-ish.

FROM MARYLAND.

The Troops on the Potomac—The Tammany Regiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Camp Lyon, Pooleville, Md., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

Tammany is neglected alike by friends and foes. Stationed here in this wilderness of a place, with a large body of the enemy within six miles of us, and picket guards from our regiment of from two to four companies constantly within rifle range of the pickets of Davis, separated only by the Potomac, at that place but 500 yards wide, we cannot succeed in drawing a shot from them; and when we are so happy as to get hold of New-York papers, find every regiment either forming, in the field, or returned, honorably mentioned, save only our unfortunate selves. To correct this injustice we write ourself, blow our own trumpet, and will be remembered. From Washington to this place is about forty miles, and for a green regiment we accomplished the distance with great celerity. A march of twenty miles in one day, part of the way in the midst of a severe storm, wading through water in many places two and a half feet deep, sleeping on the wet grass without shelter and almost without supper, has but served to inspirit the boys, to infuse new life and heart into them, to bring them to a realizing sense that they are indeed *soldiers*, not farmers and citizens, merchants and laborers, warned to a country muster, but in the *service* of the United States truly, and complimented by having the advance regiment of an advance brigade.

In fact, so anxious are the boys to try their "pluck," that the truth has no charms for them, so far as war news is concerned; but every evening, as advices come in from the outposts, rumors of skirmishes and victories pass from mouth to mouth, gathering as they go, like a snow-ball, until such prodigies of valor are accomplished—by report—that the Grand Guard of Napoleon I. must turn uncomfortably in their coffins from justifiable jealousy of our prowess. Nor are we without sport, for camp life can readily be made a merry life, and the eccentricities of Irishmen, the frugality of Germans, and the earnest (ludicrous at times) zeal of full-blooded Yankees, give ample opportunity for the exercise of our cachinatory abilities. There was a season of famine in the land, since the Quartermaster's stores had the misfortune to be halted in our rear by reason of a break-down. The affliction was of brief duration, but severe, and Paddy dislikes to work on an empty stomach. One great stout son of Erin, whom no fatigue could unnerve or danger appal, appeals to his Captain in this wise: "An' it's not right—two crackers for a day—and I could ate a bar'l of them—and I'm that *wake* that I couldn't *run* if the *inemy* was to attack us." The boys average honest; but if an unfortunate swine *did* stray into camp, and, from his ignorance of the countersign, be suspected of secessional opinions, and thus get converted into pork for the gratification of loyal palates, would it have been astonishing? I do but make the query. I do not say the thing occurred. Circumstantial evidence, however, was in favor of such a belief. Your correspondent was, unwittingly, (?) the recipient of some "contraband."

Scene—The hut. Present Nihil. Enter Ajax, (a gent of African origin,) very much out of breath.—"Messa, lend tha pistol; finist pig up er road I ever see." "By no means, Ajax; we must let everything of that kind alone." Exit Ajax, disappointed and astonished, but resolved. No more seen of Ajax till after dark, when he enters camp with a mysterious bundle of hay under his arm. The breakfast next morning was astonishingly refreshing; we feasted, "asking no questions, for conscience's sake." From the breakfast table we notice a squad of men creeping carefully along, dodging from tree to tree, intently watching something. Curious to ascertain their object, we step out, two pigs have broken guard, and are quietly munching National corn-cobs, whilst the squad have arranged to terminate the earthly existence of said porcines, without so much as a premonitory squeal. "Boys, what are you at?" Ah! what a damper! Pat is never at a loss for an answer, however. "Practicing the skirmish drill, Sir." "Well, skirmish those pigs out of camp." "Ye, Sir; it's what we're doin'." The pigs are driven out this time; the boys resume their duties with sadder expression of face than would become a funeral, and we return to test further the merits of the mysterious bundle of Ajax. "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel." But the days of famine are over, and plenty is in the ascendency. Flour in lieu of bread, however, caused some confusion. The first question was how to convert it into bread. Pat and Michael are quite confident that they can arrange the matter. Flour and water are mixed, fried in pork fat, and served out as rations. Truly, the children had asked for bread and had been given a stone. The consistency of the compound was about equal to that of a newly baked brick, and Paddy assures us that having eaten his quota in a recumbent position, he found he had infused into his system the principal properties of the preparation—facetiously termed bread—it was quite impossible for him to *rise*. "'An' let the *seshioners* come on now, if a ball strikes aboot here aways it 'll bound an' kill the *by* that's fornint me." Probably never since their enlistment have the Benedicts of the regiment so fully appreciated the comforts of married life, as when the "auld woman" was wanted to make bread. The Colonel himself must act "head baker," as he is ready at all times to act in any capacity for the benefit of his soldiers, and the discovery that soda and saleratus are material assistants in the proper preparation of the staff of life is hailed with manifestations of delight to which the fall of the manna to the famished Israelites will alone furnish parallel.

But enough—I wrote to remind you that there was such a regiment as the Tammany, a fact that appears to have escaped your editorial recollection. To remind you that it is composed of the best bone and sinew of New-York City, and that though absent we would fain not be forgotten. Almost one thousand men, and with but seven under the care of the surgeon, two of that number from the result of accidents,—all ready and impatient to prove that the time which has been spent in acquainting them with their duties has not been thrown away, and withal as intelligent a class of men as ever made part of an army, the majority fully understanding the origin of the war, conscious that the side they have espoused is *right*, and thus, acting from the best of motives, panting for occasion to prove themselves invincible.

NIHIL.

A New Direction for Secession Enterprise.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of late, individuals have frequently been seen in the neighborhood of the recruiting stations in the Park, who take pains, when they find a dozen persons together, to talk with considerable feeling upon National affairs. These *individuals* are anxious for an opportunity for discussion, and frequently express themselves, with a swaggering air, "as good Union men as can be found," and profess to have the cause of their country near at heart—yet who omit no chance of dwelling upon "the trouble brought upon the country," and talk of "the hardships to which volunteers may be subject."

Whether these *patriots* are paid for their eloquence is not known, but that their *real* object is to slacken the zeal of good and true men who *do* love their country and are volunteering with alacrity, is too evident. A slight notice in your paper that such persons are about, will enable them and others to know that they are observed and their object noted.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TIMES.

Army Reforms—The Adjutant-General's Bureau.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York Times of the 19th inst. announces that the Army Board appointed by the War Department will examine the Field officers of the volunteer regiments upon the elements of military engineering, upon the use of field artillery, and other collateral points connected with the higher branches of the military art. This determination has already deterred many good officers from entering the service, who are excellent tacticians in battalion drill, but from their ignorance of the higher branches of the art are unwilling to subject themselves to such an ordeal, and consequently the Government will lose their services. If these are the qualifications required of Field officers, not one in ten, probably not one in twenty, will pass an examination, and the result will be that after reaching Washington most of the regiments will soon be without Field officers. It will not do to say that this examination will not be rigid in the higher branches, for officers capable of commanding a regiment in the battalion drill will not submit to an examination in those branches which it is folly to expect them to know anything of.

Now do we possess such an excess of military talent of the highest order, and are the exigencies of the nation such that we can afford to be so very critical. If so, why did the Department, after refusing a host of regiments of cavalry, artillery and infantry before the disaster at Bull Run, rush to the other extreme and accept everybody that offered to raise a regiment? Why are Generals created who never drew a sword in their lives? Is it proposed to examine these officers also? By no means. They are the *protegés* of politicians, and theoretical military fogies of the Adjutant-General's Department; a Department the most injurious to the Army, because its operations are silent, mysterious and unseen. The Secretary of War is unfitted for his station. Ignorant alike of military matters and the wants of the service, he is necessarily controlled by the jealousies, prejudices and favoritism of the Adjutant-Generals.

No one denies that our disasters at Bull Run arose in a great degree from the ignorance of the regimental officers, and all admit that some examination of their qualifications is necessary in future; but why exact of them such as in the nature of things no man but the military adviser of the Secretary could expect. The whole proceeding is marked by that absence of practical common sense which has characterized this Department and its principal branch throughout this war. Again, I ask, Why are the newly-fledged Generals exempted? We have had repeated instances of their incompetency, and the recent revolt of a gallant regiment is said to be partly, if not mainly, owing to their being put under the command of a man who is to be made a General, but who possesses neither the military nor moral qualifications for the position, and I am assured that if the Government ventures upon such an experiment, the officers put under him will resign almost to a man.

If men are willing to risk their lives in the cause of their country, they are entitled to be commanded by Generals who have had some experience, and it need not be a matter of surprise if these men revolt when their lives are intrusted to the care of officers that are notoriously incompetent. Some, if not many of these appointments, are justly chargeable to the Adjutant-General's Department, which had opposed the selection of many who are now or have been officers of the Regular Army, and thereby forced the Secretary of War to look elsewhere, and submit to the pressing solicitations of politicians. The uninitiated are not aware of the powerful and unseen influence of this exclusive branch of the service on the welfare of the Army. It is composed of men who have had but little practical experience; whose command of troops has been brief, and always in a subordinate capacity, who have no direct association or sympathy with the troops; who are mere theorists, full of prejudice, jealousy and a conviction of their superiority over their brother officers of the line. Most of them have served with troops for a comparatively short time as Lieutenants, and not one, I believe, as Captain, and yet these are the officers who substantially control the War Department and the Army. Gen. Scott, though highest in rank, does not possess, for various reasons, the power and influence of the Chief of this branch of the Department. It does not require a military eye to perceive how glaringly absurd and inconsistent this Department has shown itself. Before the disaster of Bull Run dozens of regiments of all arms of the service were tendered and refused. Now authority is given to every one that applies, to raise a regiment, regardless of the character or qualification of the applicant. The consequence is that bogus regiments are organized on speculation; men are drawn into them by false representations of the leaders, and those got up by upright and capable men are delayed in their organization. The remedy for this evil is simple. Break up every regiment where the Field officers are not vouched for by persons of undoubted standing in the community, and men will be more abundant. As it is now conducted, every keeper of a grog-shop can raise a regiment sooner than a man of respectability. The fault lies with the War Department and the State authorities, but mainly with the former. From this it appears that in giving an indiscriminate authority to the keepers of every corner grocery to raise a regiment, they also expect that they shall be conversant with the higher branches of the military art.

The public mind has arrived at the conviction that a change is desirable in the War Department. But one thing is certain, whenever the heart of it is without military qualities, he will and must be influenced by the Adjutant-General's Department. A complete overhauling of this branch of the service, this power behind the throne, is of the highest consequence. A Military Board, on the qualifications of many of its senior members, would show them to be admirable theorists, good in statistics, accurate in drawing up orders and filing official documents, but destitute of practical knowledge and experience, without sympathy with and but little personal knowledge of troops in the field. If there be an individual exception here or there, it will not be found among the highest in rank, but those whose connection with the line of the Army is not so remote.

SOPHOCLES.

A Word for the Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, or McChesney's Zouaves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just been shown an editorial article in your issue of yesterday, which severely reflects on the conduct of the Tenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers. In the second sentence of the article referred to, it is stated that "Gen. Butler has promptly quelled the revolts in the Second, Ninth and Tenth regiments at Fortress Monroe, &c." I have heretofore had the duties my position impose on me here to attend to, which I have deemed to be of more advantage to the service in which I am engaged, than would have been a refutation of all the newspaper reports which have been brought to my notice.

But in the article in your yesterday's issue, a charge is made, which my duty as commander of this regiment, makes it, in my opinion, obligatory on me to deny, and by all possible measures within my reach to fully refute.

We, as a regiment, engaged to serve our country for the full term of our enlistment, and in doing so, were fully aware of the hardships, difficulties and disappointments incident to the service and to the change of life we were entering upon. Previous to our arrival at the seat of war, I will admit, circumstances existed and occurred which established and fastened upon this regiment a reputation that has been attached to it ever since, which now, as its commanding officer, I emphatically disclaim, and assert it to be un-

[illegible] and utterly incorrect. It is my purpose here to show to you, and those whose opinions have been biased by newspaper reports, all the [illegible] circumstances existing and occurring since our first organization, and after I am finished, I would desire our regiment to be properly placed in the scale of public opinion.

In the first place, great delay with us, as with others, was experienced, in getting mustered and sent out of New-York. We were sent to Sandy Hook where we remained about four weeks. During those four weeks our regiment was constantly and incessantly assailed and misrepresented by the New-York Press. Notwithstanding we, after some delay, received our arms, uniforms and orders to sail for the seat of war.

Previous to our leaving Sandy Hook a promise is said to have been made by Col. McChesney that the men should have twenty-four hours' furlough before sailing from New-York. Whether the promise was made or not, the impression was prevalent that a furlough was to be granted. Arriving at the steamer, after our parade in New-York, the men of the regiment, supposing they were to immediately sail without an explanation being made as to whether or not they were to get furlough, refused to go on board, but finally by the efforts of the officers, were prevailed upon to do so.

After depositing their arms a leave of absence was given for twenty-four hours, for the men to visit their families and friends, and they all left the steamer that night perfectly satisfied. Further than the circumstances here related the departure of this regiment from New-York was marked by no more peculiar incidents than has been the departure of all other volunteer regiments. Within a week after our arrival at the seat of war, Col. McChesney tendered his resignation and left the regiment, whereupon the command of it devolved upon me. Since I have been in command it has been almost a weekly occurrence for me to be shown articles in New-York newspapers reflecting on our appearance, discipline, drill, fare, efficiency; and in every particular in connection with our condition misrepresentations have been made. At one time there is a revolt, at another our men are thieves, at another, through the neglect of our officers, the men are being starved. So as all connected with or effected thereby may be properly placed, I pronounce all of these assertions and charges false and unfounded. I hereby make a total denial of them all and assert that the false reports here alluded to have emanated from sources actuated by base and interested motives, calculated to advance the interest of some to the detriment and injury of others.

So far as the officers under me, and I, individually, am concerned, I do not here, for them or myself, intend to complain. I have endeavored to do my duty, and so far as I have been aided by my officers' efforts and the general good conduct of the men, I have met with no serious obstacles, or have no reason to complain. Should any person, without reference to their motive, let them be what they may, desire authentic information, and desire to be correctly informed, the only proper sources at which it can be derived, are from our commanding officers, viz.: Maj.-Gens. Butler and Wool, and Brig.-Gen. Pierce. With them we have a record of which the Tenth Regiment is not ashamed.

As to a revolt, the slightest evidence of it from any cause whatever, never has, and my sincere belief is, never will evince itself in the Tenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers. Please correct the misstatement made in your issue of yesterday, and as soldiers in the cause of our country, we would request our fellow-citizens at home to leave us but one enemy armed with the sword to fight, and not an enemy armed with the pen, which is the mightier than the sword—against whom we had no idea of being arrayed when we entered the service. Yours, very respectfully,

Alex. B. Elder, Lieut.-Col.
Comm'g, Tenth Reg't N. Y. S. V.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IF MISSOURI.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 21.

Since the battle in the Southwest, crowds gather each evening at the Seventh and Fourteenth-street dépôts of the Pacific Road, to await the arrival of the train, in anticipation of the return of troops, and to learn the freshest news from the scene of interest. With the throngs that thus gather come many anxious women, mothers, wives and sisters of the absent soldiers, eager to discover among the outpouring passengers the familiar faces of beloved and imperiled friends. These women inquire with the greatest eagerness for intelligence of the regiment, company and fortune of those in whom they are interested.

The train was last evening delayed for more than an hour past the usual time, and the Seventh-street dépôt, with its immediate vicinity, was densely crowded. The cars at length came, laden with passengers and baggage. On board were two companies of the Second Regiment—three months men returned from Jefferson City. They gave vigorous cheers on their arrival, and were similarly greeted by the crowds. The troops formed in quickest style and moved off rapidly in high glee to the Arsenal.

The train brought in Gen. Sweeney from Rolla. He appears unusually vigorous, and is bronzed with toil and exposure. Friends were awaiting him, and promptly escorted him to the Planters' House.

Passengers from Jefferson City report all quiet there, and that no immediate danger is apprehended from any source.

A poor fellow arrived from Rolla, having fled from McCulloch's army, in which, he says, he had been compelled to serve. He says he was working quietly at his place, "down in Arkansas," when a file of soldiers came and told him he must leave the country, or shoulder a musket for Southern rights.

During the hottest of the firing in the fight near Springfield, he broke from the ranks, he states, with several others, and ran to the Union lines. Also, that he never once fired his gun at our troops, having no heart to do so.

By an officer who arrived last evening from Rolla, we are told it is there believed to be accurately ascertained that the main body of McCulloch's army left Springfield on Saturday, departing in three divisions, and by three routes. One column is said to have marched north, another east, and the third south.

A junction would probably be subsequently formed at some designated point, the various roads being taken as a matter of sheer necessity, in order to obtain subsistence for the men, and water and forage for the horses. McCulloch's means of transporting his baggage are believed to be at present so limited as to preclude him from any important undertaking at once.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

Immediately after the firing into the train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, last week, near Palmyra, Gen. Pope ordered Gen. Hurlburt to occupy the country with a military force, quartering the troops on the inhabitants. He gave the inhabitants six days to find and bring in the offending parties, and if they were not produced a contribution was to be levied on horses, mules, provisions, provender, &c., to the amount of $10,000 on the residents of the county, and $5,000 on the inhabitants of Palmyra. The six days have not yet expired, and we learn that nearly half the people of the county are scouring the woods for the offenders. This is the way to do it.

FROM NORTHEAST MISSOURI.

Gen. Pope has ordered Gen. Hurlbut to march from Macon City up to Kirksville, with several hundred men and two pieces of artillery, to operate against Greene and his rebel force, who were last heard from in the vicinity of Edina.

Col. Moore, who has from 600 to 1,000 men stationed at Memphis, Mo., has received orders to march from Memphis to Edina. Col. Woodyard will move on Edina from Monticello on the East.

These movements will surround the rebels, leaving them, however, an outlet from the Fabius River, leading to Palmyra, where a force will also be ready to receive them. Mr. Martin Green and his rebels are in a fair way of being squelched.

SERENADE TO GEN. SIEGEL.

The friends of Gen. Siegel, having learned of his arrival in the city, last night, complimented him with a serenade at his residence on Gratiot-street, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his worth and services.

In response to the compliment, Gen. Siegel delivered a brief address first in German and afterwards in English. He declared that the war was a great national struggle—a struggle by the People of America—that there was no factional nationality in it, since he himself had seen the bosoms of native born Americans, of Germans and of Irish bared to the bullets of the enemy.

Touching the complaints of soldiers on account of poor clothing and bad food, he referred to the greater hardships that had been endured by the barefooted and badly clothed patriots who followed Washington through the Revolutionary war; and said that the present cause of the Union was worth suffering for, and that the soldiers of the Union must make up their minds to submit to some unavoidable hardships, or to abandon the cause.

The Address, though brief, was well conceived, and gave much satisfaction to all who heard it.

THE BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK.

REPORT OF THE REBEL GEN. PRICE.

Head-quarters Missouri State Guard,
Springfield, Aug. 12, 1861.

To His Excellency Claiborne F. Jackson, Governor of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following report of the operations of the Army under my command, at and immediately preceding the battle of Springfield:

I began to move my command from its encampment on Cowskin Prairie, in McDonald County, on the 25th of July, toward Cassville, in Barry County, at which place it had been agreed between Gens. McCulloch, Pearce and myself, that our respective forces, together with those of Brig.-Gen. McBride, should be concentrated, preparatory to a forward movement. We reached Cassville on Sunday, the 28th of July, and on the next day effected a junction with the Armies of Gens. McCulloch and Pearce.

The combined armies were then put under marching orders, and the First Division, Gen. McCulloch, commanding, left Cassville on the 1st of July, upon the road to this city. The Second Division, under Gen. Pearce, of Arkansas, left on the 1st day of August; and the Third Division, Brig.-Gen. Steen, of this State, commanding, left on the 2d day of August. I went forward with the Second Division, which embraced the greater portion of my infantry, and encamped with it some twelve miles northwest of Cassville. The next morning a messenger from Gen. McCulloch informed me that he had reason to believe that the enemy were in force on the road to Springfield, and that he should remain at his then encampment on Crane Creek until the Second and Third Divisions of the Army had come up. The Second Division consequently moved forward to Crane Creek, and I ordered the Third Division to a position within three miles of the same place.

The advance guard of the Army, consisting of six companies of mounted Missourians, under command of Brig.-Gen. Rains, was at that time (Friday, Aug. 2) encamped on the Springfield road, about five miles from Crane Creek. About 9 o'clock, A. M., of that day, Gen. Rains' pickets reported to him that they had been driven in by the enemy's advance guard, and that officer immediately led forward his whole force, amounting to nearly 400 men, until he found the enemy in position, some three miles on the road. He sent back at once to Gen. McCulloch for reinforcements, and Col. McIntosh, C. S. A., was sent forward with 150 men; but a reconnoissance of the ground having satisfied the latter that the enemy did not have more than 150 men on the ground, he withdrew his men and returned to Crane Creek. Gen. Rains soon discovered, however, that he was in presence of the main body of the enemy, numbering, according to his estimate, more than five thousand men, with eight pieces of cannon, and supported by a considerable body of cavalry. A severe skirmish ensued, which lasted several hours, until the enemy opened their batteries and compelled our troops to retire. In this engagement the greater portion of Gen. Rains' command, and especially that part which acted as infantry, behaved with great gallantry, as the result demonstrates; for our loss was only one killed, (Lieut. Northcut,) and five wounded, while five of the enemy's dead were buried on the field, and a large number are known to have been wounded.

Our whole force were concentrated the next day near Crane Creek, and during the same night the Texan Regiment, under Col. Greer, came up within a few miles of the same place.

Reasons, which will hereafter be assigned, induced me, on Sunday, the 4th inst., to put the Missouri forces under the direction, for the time being, of Gen. McCulloch, who accordingly assumed the command-in-chief of the combined Armies. A little after midnight we took up the line of march, leaving our baggage-trains, and expecting to find the enemy near the scene of the late skirmish; but we found, as we advanced, that they were retreating rapidly towards Springfield. We followed them hastily about 17 miles, to a place known as Moody's Spring, where we were compelled to halt our forces, who were already nearly exhausted by the intense heat of the weather and the dustiness of the roads.

Early the next morning we moved forward to Wilson's Creek, ten miles southwest of Springfield, where we encamped. Our forces were here put in readiness to meet the enemy, who were posted at Springfield, to the number of about ten thousand. It was finally decided to march against them; and on Friday afternoon orders were issued to march in four separate columns, at 9 o'clock that night, so as to surround the city and begin a simultaneous attack at daybreak. The darkness of the night and a threatened storm caused Gen. McCulloch, just as the Army was about to march, to countermand this order, and to direct that the troops should hold themselves in readiness to move whenever ordered. Our men were consequently kept under arms till towards daybreak, expecting, momentarily, an order to march. The morning of Saturday, the 10th of August, found them still encamped at Wilson's Creek, fatigued by a night's watching and loss of rest.

About 6 o'clock I received a messenger from Gen. Rains that the enemy were advancing in great force from the direction of Springfield, and were already within 200 or 300 yards of the position where he was encamped with the Second Brigade of his Division, consisting of about 1,200 mounted men under Col. Cawthorn. A second messenger came immediately afterwards from Gen. Rains to announce that the main body of the enemy was upon him, but that he would endeavor to hold him in check until he could receive reinforcements. Gen. McCulloch was with me when these messengers came, and left at once for his own head-quarters to make the necessary disposition of our forces.

I rode forward instantly towards Gen. Rains' position, at the same time ordering Generals Slack, McBride, Clark and Parsons to move their infantry and artillery rapidly forward. I had ridden but a few hundred yards when I came suddenly upon the main body of the enemy, commanded by Gen. Lyon in person. The infantry and artillery which I had ordered to follow me, came up to the number of 2,036 men, and engaged the enemy. A severe and bloody conflict ensued, my officers and men behaving with the greatest bravery, and, with the assistance of a portion of the Confederate forces, successfully holding the enemy in check. Meanwhile, and almost simultaneously with opening of the enemy's batteries in this quarter, a heavy cannonading was opened upon the rear of our position, where a large body of the enemy, under Col. Siegel, had taken position in close proximity to Col. Churchill's regiment, Col. Greer's Texan Rangers, and 679 mounted Missourians, under command of Col. Brown and Lieut.-Col. Major.

The action now became general, and was conducted with the greatest gallantry and vigor on both sides, for more than five hours, when the enemy retreated in great confusion, leaving their commander-in-chief, Gen. Lyon, dead upon the battle-field, over five hundred killed, and a great number wounded.

The forces under my command have possession of three 12-pounder howitzers, two brass 6-pounders, and a great quantity of small arms and ammunition, taken from the enemy; also, the standard of Siegel's regiment, captured by Capt. Staples. They have also a large number of prisoners.

The brilliant victory thus achieved upon this hard-fought field, was won only by the most determined bravery, and distinguished gallantry of the combined Armies, which fought nobly side by side, in defence of their common rights and liberties, with as much courage and constancy as were ever exhibited upon any battle-field.

Where all behaved so well, it is invidious to make any distinction, but I cannot refrain from expressing my sense of the splendid services rendered, under my own eyes, by the Arkansas infantry, under Gen. Pearce, the Louisiana Regiment of Col. Hebert, and Col. Churchill's Regiment of Mounted Riflemen. These gallant officers and their brave soldiers won upon that day the lasting gratitude of every true Missourian.

This great victory was dearly bought by the blood of many a skillful officer and brave man. Others will report the losses sustained by the Confederate forces; I shall willingly confine myself to the losses within my own Army.

Among those who fell mortally wounded upon the battle-field none deserve a dearer place in the memory of Missourians than Richard Hanson Weightman, Colonel commanding the first brigade of the second division of the army. Taking up arms at the very beginning of this unhappy contest, he had already done distinguished services at the battle of Rock Creek, where he commanded the State forces after the death of the lamented Holloway, and at Carthage, where he won unfading laurels by the display of extraordinary coolness, courage and skill. He fell at the head of his brigade, wounded in three places, and died just as the victorious shouts of our Army began to rise upon the air.

Here, too, died, in the discharge of his duty, Col. Ben. Brown, of Ray County, President of the Senate, a good man and true.

Brig.-Gen. Slack's division suffered severely. He himself fell dangerously wounded at the head of his column. Of his regiment of infantry, under Col. John T. Hughes, consisting of about 650 men, 36 were killed, 76 wounded, many of them mortally, and 30 are missing. Among the killed were C. H. Bennet, Adjutant of the regiment, Capt. Blackwell and Lieut. Hughes. Col. Rives' squadron of cavalry, (dismounted,) numbering some 234 men, lost 4 killed and 8 wounded. Among the former were Lieut.-Col. Austin and Capt. Engart.

Brig.-Gen. Clark was also wounded. His infantry (200 men) lost in killed 17, and wounded 71. Capt. Burbridge was severely wounded. Capts. Farris and Halleck and Lieut. Haskins were killed. Gen. Clark's cavalry, together with the Windsor Guards, were under the command of Lieut.-Col. Major, who did good service. They lost six killed and five wounded.

Brig.-Gen. McBride's Division (605 men) lost 22 killed, 67 severely wounded, and 57 slightly wounded. Col. Foster and Capts. Nichols, Dougherty, Armstrong and Mings were wounded while gallantly leading their respective commands.

Gen. Parson's brigade, 256 infantry and artillery, under command respectively of Col. Kelly and Capt. Guibor, and 406 cavalry, Col. Brown, lost—the artillery, three killed and seven wounded; the infantry, nine killed and thirty-eight wounded; the cavalry, three killed, and two wounded. Col. Kelly was wounded in the hand. Capt. Coleman was mortally wounded, and has since died.

Gen. Rains' division was composed of two brigades—the first under Col. Weightman, embracing infantry and artillery, 1,306 strong, lost not only their commander, but 34 others killed and 111 wounded. The Second Brigade, mounted men, Col. Cawthorn commanding, about 1,200 strong, lost 21 killed and 75 wounded. Col. Cawthorn was himself wounded. Major Charles Rogers, of St. Louis, Adjutant of the brigade, was mortally wounded, and died the day after the battle. He was a gallant officer, and at all times vigilant and attentive to his duties, and fearless upon the field of battle.

Your Excellency will perceive that our State forces consisted of only 5,221 officers and men; that of these, no less than 156 died upon the field, while 517 were wounded. These facts attest more powerfully than any words can the severity of the conflict, and the dauntless courage of our brave soldiers.

It is also my painful duty to announce the death of one of my Aids, Lieut.-Col. George W. Allen, of Saline County. He was shot down while communicating an order, and we left him buried on the field. I have appointed to the position thus sadly vacated, Capt. James T. Cearnal, in recognition of his gallant conduct and valuable services throughout the battle as a volunteer aid. Another of my staff, Col. Horace H. Brand, was made prisoner by the enemy, but has since been released.

My thanks are due to three of your Staff—Col. Wm. M. Cooke, Col. Richard Gaines, and Col. Thos. L. Snead—for the services which they rendered me as Volunteer Aids, and also to my Aide-de-Camp, Col. A. W. Jones.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say to your Excellency, that the Army under my command, both officers and men, did their duty nobly as became men fighting in defence of their homes and their honor, and that they deserve well of the State.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
Sterling Price, Major-General,
Commanding Missouri State Guard.

GEN. LYON.

A writer in the Albany *Argus* says:

"A word as to the battle of Springfield. It is a sad reflection to one who believes that Brig.-Gen. Lyon would have been alive to-day had he been properly supported. To show that he was not thus supported, in a letter written more than a month ago to the writer of this communication, Gen. Lyon referred to his military situation thus:

'At present I am greatly troubled. I am here and do not meet my supplies. The enemy is said to be gathering in great force at the southwest, and we are, sooner or later, to have a warm time in that region. I know not what will be my future course, *but I am persuaded I should have a much greater force*, and would be glad to have you see any of our authorities in St. Louis or in Washington, *to secure for me a proper support*. I have about 3,500 men of three months' service, whose time is nearly out, and who wish to return home; *and this will render me too weak, I fear, to sustain my position*.'

This letter was written at Springfield on the 16th ult. Immediately on receipt of it the writer proceeded to lay it before the authorities in St. Louis. Col. Harding was then in immediate command there, and was subordinate, of course, to Gen. McClellan, who was then so much engaged in Western Virginia as to entirely ignore the great and vital interests at stake in Southern Missouri. St. Louis was menaced in the Southeast as well as in the Southwest, and seven thousand troops, it was said, were required to keep open the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the North Missouri Railroads. Lyon was being menaced by an overwhelming force, and was about to be left exposed to the onslaught of McCulloch, with a command which did not exceed 5,000 men; the enemy being estimated, at that time, at more than 20,000.

Col. Harding was evidently doing all in his power to relieve Gen. Lyon, but was unsuccessful; and all this while Lyon was absolutely begging for reinforcements, that he might not have to sacrifice the vast interests for the support of which he was fully considered the forlorn hope. Union men in the Southwest were looking to him with fear and trembling, lest, with his little band, he might be destroyed, and they overrun by the lawless hordes of Jackson and McCulloch. But no! The brave Lyon was still left without support, and when the fierce struggle came, with the countless numbers of the enemy, his own great life, and the lives of hundreds of brave men were sacrificed to that fatal lethargy which could not be aroused to a sense of the danger which threatened. As a friend of the lamented General, with some knowledge of the dangers which in the last two months have surrounded him, the writer of this cannot but feel that he has been sacrificed by the policy of negligence, utter negligence of the War Department, or whoever has been in authority."

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

THE TREATMENT THEY RECEIVE.

The Rochester *Democrat* publishes the following letter:

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

I have just heard a few minutes ago that there is a chance of sending letters North, and thinking you might be uneasy about me, I shall write a few lines, although they will be read before leaving this place. In the battle of July 21 our regiment became broken, and some of us separated from it. A. B. Aldrich, of Perinton, and myself wandered along in search of our regiment, when we found Irving Garbutt. Not finding any track of our regiment, we went to a large house used as a hospital and helped to take care of the wounded, where we were taken prisoners. Next morning we were marched to Manassas Junction, and started for Richmond, where we arrived July 23. There are about 500 of us in two rooms of this building, which is a tobacco factory, and 200 or 300 more in a building near by. We are rather thick, but get along very well. I suppose we shall get used to the confinement. There are twelve of our regiment here.

W. H. Joslyn, A. Raymond and W. or J. Kelly, of Brockport; C. S. Baldwin, of Adams Basin; J. J. Brown and Charles Vedder, of Rochester; William and George Pigett, of Penfield; A. W. Pepper and D. B. Aldrich, of Perinton, and John Garbutt and myself. Also, John Reando, of Rochester, wounded, (in the hospital.)

We have a chance to send out and get things that we need, but the trouble is to get money. I have a little yet, but if we are not exchanged and have to stay till the war is over, I shall be pretty short; besides, two of my friends have less than I have, and I shall share with them. But you cannot send either money or letters, I suppose. The only way this will go, if it goes at all, will be to the War Department, read, and sent by a flag of truce to Washington, and then sent on. I had only one shirt with me, and had to buy one. I think my health will hold out, if I am careful, although I cannot get out for exercise. I do not know how many of our regiment were killed. Arch. McVean was shot in the shoulder, whether dangerously or not I cannot say. I should think not.

Alfred Ely and Calvin Huston, of Rochester, are prisoners in the other building. I do not know yet whether we will be exchanged or not. If not, perhaps we shall have to stay till the war is over; if so, I am content, although it looks rather gloomy. I hope, however, that I will not have to do so, and, as I said before, I want you to save all my things if you will. The ways of Providence are dark and dreary, and mysterious sometimes, but I believe it will all come out right at last. I am truly thankful that my life has been preserved thus far. Perhaps I shall not have another chance to write to you. If not, do not be anxious about me. I trust by the grace of God I shall come out all right. I have not for a single moment been sorry that I started, though being shut up here makes me think of home. I want you and all my friends to pray for me, pray that God will preserve me from temptation and evil, and if it be his good will to bring me home again safe; if not, if we never meet again on the earth, I hope we shall above, where trouble shall cease. I want you, as far as possible, to let my friends know where I am, &c. I don't think there would be any use of your trying to send any answer to this, as it would not be likely to reach me at all. I suppose we shall know in a week or two whether we shall be exchanged or not. I suppose our names will be published in the *Democrat and Union*; if not, tell Garbutt's folks about Irving's being here. I am glad I am not without friends here. *You will notice that I write very mildly, as this must be read before it goes.* I am willing to suffer almost anything for our country, hoping that all will come out right. I cannot but hope that I shall see you all again; so, if such be the will of God concerning me, I cheerfully submit. I tell you the Bible is precious in such a place as this. And now, for the present, good bye. I may never write to you again, but remember that if I do not, that I entertain the kindest feelings towards you all.

Your affectionate brother,
John C. Balentine.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Encampment Twenty-eighth Regiment, U.S.P.V.,
Camp DeKorponay,
Point of Rocks, Md., Aug. 19, 1861.

Col. Geary is still in command of this post, and Lieut.-Col. DeKorponay retains the head of the regiment. Both are remarkably efficient in their operations. The Colonel, on Friday, anticipated the orders of President Lincoln and Gen. McClellan upon non-communication between Maryland and Virginia, having broken up all the ferries, and put strict injunctions upon all travel. On the 16th a large body of the rebels was discovered passing a break in the lower range of the Catoctin, coming from Waterford, east, towards Edward's Ferry. There were about 1,500 cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and were evidently plundering, as huge droves of cattle were with them. They were about four miles distant from our camp. Col. Geary kept a strict watch upon them, and had they intended hostility, the boys of the Twenty-eighth would have given them something to strive for.

There are about 8,000 rebels in Loudon County, one-half of them at Goose Creek. As at this junction of affairs it is highly impracticable to mention even rumors of future movements, I will strictly confine myself to events past, and of which the enemy are doubtless made cognizant through their emissaries. On Friday, the Colonel arrested a man named J. R. Gwynn, a retired merchant of Baltimore, who had upon his person many letters from Richmond—all of treasonable import. He had, through the interposition of the District-Attorney and other persons of his own city, secured a pass to Virginia, in the name of Grayson. He applied to Col. Geary for a return pass, but he was not sufficiently sharp. This is an important arrest, shedding light upon dark places. He is specially guarded, yet receives all the attention due to a gentleman.

On the 17th nearly the whole Army came down here, yet leaving the route well guarded to Harper's Ferry. The various brigades are encamped in Carroll Manor, and in the neighborhood of various surrounding towns and villages. The post and telegraphic offices are in our possession here, and the strictest *surveillance* has been ordered by Col. Geary.

Among camp incidents is the occasional punishment for minor offences, by carrying a large stone around a circle for a stipulated period; the intrusion of a few snakes into the tents; the hovering of hundreds of buzzards around the mountain in the neighborhood of the Army; the good health and exemplary behavior of the entire regiment, and the animation of all in the hope of a speedy test of prowess. Yours, &c. Teniente.

P. S.—The report has just reached us that a brisk skirmish occurred at Harper's Ferry. The second Massachusetts kept back six thousand of the enemy, preventing them from crossing to this side.

From the Philadelphia North American, Aug. 23.

We learn that a letter, received in this city last evening, from a Lieutenant in the Army of Gen. Banks, states that Banks and his corps had marched from Harper's Ferry to Winchester; driven 4,000 rebels from that place, and occupied it; that he had also sent a detachment of one Massachusetts regiment to occupy Martinsburgh. He had been reinforced by 8,000 men, chiefly from the vicinity of Baltimore. The writer of the letter adds: "You will hear nothing of this until you get it officially from Washington, as the telegraph has been seized, and no news is allowed to be sent." This latter fact we know to be correct, but as to the rest we cannot vouch.

THE LATE MOB AT EASTON.

From the Easton Express, Aug. 20.

We are called upon to-day to record one of the most violent outbreaks that have ever occurred in our usually quiet borough. As is generally known, the Democrats of Northampton County held their regular county meeting yesterday afternoon. In ordinary times these gatherings pass off with little or no excitement, but yesterday a number of hot debates occurred between members of the different political parties, one or two fights occurred, engendering much bad blood, and the whole thing ripened by night into one of the most terrible affairs that we have ever been witness to. At an early hour in the evening, a party of men, many of them returned volunteers, proceeded to the residence, in Centre-square, of Hon. Philip Johnson, Member of Congress from this District, and elevating an effigy of Mr. Johnson, they set fire to and burned it, in the presence of Mr. Johnson, who sat upon his front step with one or two friends. After the burning of the effigy the crowd made a rush in the direction of Mr. J., who fled into the house on their approach, and escaped. They then called upon him to show his colors, when he appeared at a window with a small flag in his hand and spoke a few words, assuring them of his devotion to the Union, and stating that if they would come to him in their calmer moments, he would convince them of his loyalty to the Government. For a time, it was feared that violence would be done him, so terribly exasperated were the crowd in front of his dwelling, but they became somewhat appeased by his remarks, and finally moved off from the house. The cry then arose: "To the *Sentinel*!" when the crowd, with a tremendous shout, turned their steps towards that establishment, and entering, gutted it completely. Type, cases, desks, stands, stoves, this week's edition of the paper, (printed on one side,) cards, books, and everything that could be moved, was thrown into the street. The office in a few minutes was a complete wreck, the material lying in one confused heap in the street.

From the *Sentinel* office the crowd made their way to the *Argus* establishment. This office is on the second floor, and the heavy street door leading to it having been well barred, in expectation of an attack, the destroying party were obliged to climb over an awning to gain entrance to the office. They destroyed but little property at this office, having been induced by their friends to forego, for the present, their purpose. No less than two thousand persons had gathered at this point. After abandoning their design to gut the *Argus*, the crowd proceeded to the office of the *Correspondent and Democrat*. Here they broke in the door, and were about commencing the work of destruction, when some one suggested that the proprietor be given till the next night to publish a card containing his sentiments.

This arrangement was agreeable to all parties, and the crowd moved on again, bound this time for the residence of Hon. Richard Brodhead. There they found the stars and stripes floating over the door, which satisfied them. Mr. Wm. H. Thompson made a few remarks from the steps in front of Mr. Brodhead's dwelling. He said "he stood there as the apologist of no man. If Mr. Brodhead was offensive to them, there were other ways of exhibiting their displeasure, and he hoped they would molest nor disturb no one.

Next, the residence of Col. Hutter, on Second-street, was visited. A flag hung above the door. There were none but ladies in the house, and the crowd soon left, proceeding to the residence of W. [illegible], Esq., District Attorney, who was compelled to come out and express his "sentiments on the present crisis." Mr. S. made a few Union remarks. He closed by "thanking the gentlemen for giving him an opportunity to express his sentiments before so large and respectable a crowd."

Isaac Reinhold was visited next. It was about 11 o'clock, and he had retired with his family, but a few loud raps at the front door brought him to one of the windows of his dwelling on Spring Garden-street. The crowd demanded to know his sentiments. He said "he was for the Union. He had fought through the Mexican war for the Stars and Stripes, and had always been a Union man." The crowd then retired.

ARREST OF ALLEGED TRAITORS.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 23.

Yesterday evening, at 7 o'clock, Detectives Taggart and Franklin, and United States Marshal Sharkey, returned from Harrisburgh, having in their possession three men from the South, upon whose persons about $3,000 was found, and drafts to the amount of $100,000, most of which were dated Richmond, Va.

These men arrived at Harrisburgh by yesterday morning's train from Chambersburgh. A dispatch had preceded them from Hagerstown, stating that the men had smuggled themselves through our lines above Williamsport, Md., and that one of them was a noted Secessionist of Charleston. Chief Radabaugh and a squad of special policemen received the distinguished visitors, who were pointed out by an officer of Gen. Banks' column, that gentleman having followed them from Hagerstown.

The prisoners were taken to a private room in the Exchange, at the State Capitol, where they underwent a strict examination by the Mayor. They gave their names as Thomas J. Carson, Walter W. Kelly, and Wm. M. Pegram, and represented themselves as being citizens of Baltimore.

Carson is a fine-looking, elderly gentleman, perhaps 50 years or thereabouts. He formerly did business as a broker in New-York City, but has been living in Baltimore for several years. Kelly is a man apparently about 30 years, of medium size, and slimly built. He represented himself as a British subject, and presented a passport signed by the British Consul at Baltimore, and countersigned by the Secretary of State. Pegram is about the same age of Kelly, and of like proportions and stature. All of the party were well dressed, and apparently men of means.

Carson exhibited a "pass" from Col. Heintzelman, countersigned by Gen. Cooper, dated Aug. 9. Upon his person were also found a number of "passes" from officers in the Confederate Army, giving him privilege to visit his property in several of the Southern States.

In the carpet-bag owned by Pegram were found a number of sealed letters, among which one directed to Judge Brewer, at Annapolis, and others to Mrs. M. Humphreys and Geo. Brewer, at Baltimore. These were opened and discovered to be signed by J. W. Brewer, a sergeant in the Washington Artillery of New-Orleans, serving in the Confederate Army. They were principally descriptive of the battle of Bull Run, in which the writer participated.

Nothing of a suspicious nature was found in the carpet-bag of Kelly, but he was summarily ordered to strip. He removed his garments one by one until he stood nude, with the exception of his undershirt. Nothing was found upon any of his garments, and he rolled up the arms of his undershirt, saying;

"You see I have nothing at all."

At this time the Chief lifted the extremity of his shirt, disclosing an array of false pockets. Kelly then reeled, and faintly asked for a glass of water, evidently much frightened. Drafts dated Richmond, on New-York, were then produced, amounting to $100,000 or more. The letters containing the drafts were sewed up in the pockets, and the whole had been ironed out, to give the garment a close fit, and prevent the notes from obtruding. A number of treasonable letters were also found.

All the letters were taken possession of by the Mayor, and, the circumstances being deemed sufficient to detain the men in custody, they were put in the county prison for a further hearing.

The men were evidently in the North to get specie and arms. They will, probably, be handed over to the military authorities as spies, when they will fare by the military laws prescribed in such cases.

Thomas J. Carson, referred to in the foregoing extract, was formerly associated with his younger brother, Joseph, in the wholesale provision trade in Pearl-street, New-York. The brothers Carson were originally from Baltimore, whence they moved to this City. Five or six years ago, Thomas withdrew from the house, and Joseph took into partnership a Mr. Lee, continuing the business under the name of Joseph Carson & Co. The partnership was dissolved a few years since, when Joseph returned to Baltimore, and Mr. Lee acted as his agent here. Thomas J. Carson, some three years back, purchased Montpelier, known as the seat of President Madison, near Orange Court-house, Virginia, and made it his Summer residence. It is understood here that he retained an interest in the business, from which he had ostensibly withdrawn. The provision dealers at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, did very little more than talk of "Tom and Jo. Carson," whose mercantile integrity was never doubted, but who were otherwise known as "high living and decidedly fast men." They were supposed to be wealthy, and were always ultra in their Pro-Slavery proclivities. Thomas J. Carson is about forty-five years of age, and decidedly prepossessing in appearance and address. "Jo." is a much younger man—probably thirty-five years of age. The Baltimore firm has been doing a large business in the provision line, of late years.

THE IOWA DEMOCRACY.

Judge Mason, nominated by the Democrats as a candidate for Governor of Iowa, has accepted the nomination. We make a few extracts from his letter of acceptance:

"In all its legal requirements, that Government must be obeyed and sustained, whatever may be the consequences. No citizen can rightfully disregard the authority of the National Government, when acting within the constitutional limits, merely because it was counter to his own notions of any particular subject.

On this, as well as on all other occasions, we may rightly endeavor, in any proper manner, to influence the action of the Government in what we believe to be the right direction. In fact, it is our imperative duty as citizens to do so. But we never can set up our own opinions in opposition to a rule once lawfully established by either of the three great Departments of the Government, with a view to thwart or nullify its operation.

We must not, therefore, withhold our services, our property, or even our lives, when called for by the proper authorities to aid in carrying on any war in which the country may be engaged. * * *

Nor is it merely because yours was a *Democratic* Convention that I now give my assent to continue its nominee. One great leading object with me has swallowed up all others. And should any other Convention hereafter assemble, styling itself Democratic or otherwise—whether called regularly or irregularly, (provided they adopt a platform as nearly coincident with my own opinions as yours is, and provided they show a prospect of securing a stronger popular vote than that which will probably support your ticket,) I shall with the greatest willingness withdraw from the contest, and not only leave the field unobstructed to the nominee of that Convention, but will to the utmost of my ability, exert myself to secure their success. It is time to deal with *substance* and not mere *name*."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Friday, Aug. 23, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 156 bbls. Ashes, 16,439 bbls. Flour, 1,029 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 113,941 bushels Wheat, 105,355 bushels Corn, 175 bushels Rye, 1,881 bushels Oats, 465 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,756 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been in lively demand, to-day, and 5,300 bags have been disposed of, part at 14c.@15c. ₩ lb. Other kinds have been inactive.

COPPER—A good demand exists for Refined Ingot, partly for export, at 17½c.@18c. ₩ lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

COTTON—Is in pretty good request to-day, at buoyant prices, including Middling Uplands, at 18½c.@18¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₩ lb. Sales, 1,250 bales.

FISH—Transactions have been light since our last. Prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good inquiry prevails to-day for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, chiefly for export, but as the assortment of shipping brands is poor, the current movements are not very extensive, while prices are advancing gradually. The reported transactions reach 17,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 35@$4 45; poor to choice Extra State at $4 55@$4 85, mainly at $4 60@$4 70, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 35@$4 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 55@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at [illegible]

Superfine State	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Superfine Western	[illegible]
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Inferior extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade brands	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at uniform rates. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 10@[illegible] for good superfine Baltimore, &c., and [illegible] for fancy to very extra choice brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine, at [illegible]@$4 45, and inferior to very choice extra, at [illegible] ₩ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Rye Flour is salable, at [illegible]@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, [illegible] for fancy Western, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The market has been quiet for all kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 37½@$2 45, and Bunch do. at $1 65@$1 75 ₩ box; Currants, 6½c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is more abundant to-day, and prices, especially of inferior and common lots, lean in favor of buyers. The demand is mainly from shippers. The reported sales amount to 121,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada and Canada Club, on private terms; White Western at $1 28@$1 3[illegible]; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 25@$1 27; new red Western (Winter) at $1 18@$1 21; old red Western, at $1 [illegible]; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 15@$1 17; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 0[illegible]@$1 14; Racine Spring at $1 06@$1 10; North-Western Club at $1 06@$1 09; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 95c.@$1 08; red State, at $1 22; new white Kentucky at $1 35@$1 [illegible] ₩ bushel. Corn continues in lively demand, at full prices; sales 173,000 bushels, at 44c.@48c. for poor to good mixed Western; 41c.@43c. for damaged do.; [illegible]c.@51c. for Western Yellow, 52c. for sound White Western ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand. We quote it thus: 65c.@66c. for Northern, [illegible] for Western, ₩ bushel. Sales 2,500 bushels. Oats are in request, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ₩ bush.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Aug. 20:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	273,356	105,913	[illegible]
Wheat, bush	6,290,115	2,095,827	1,0[illegible],546
Oats, bush	59,001	130,462	271,241
Corn, bush	75,706	90,816	122,961
Barley, bush	21,217	40,534	70,829
Rye, bush	35,420	25,817	3,985

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Aug. 19:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
1861	408,408	6,763,867
1860	260 124	1,943,271
Increase	148,284	4,820,606

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Aug. 19:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	760,117	266,053	252,645
Wheat, bush	7,304,040	4,129,464	1,893,040
Corn, bush	15,284,218	12,394,975	2,448,606
Oats, bush	905,259	823,452	476,288
Rye, bush	258,940	112,703	49,809
Barley, bush	333,688	207,890	190,225

The Chicago *Tribune*, Aug. 21, says: "During the week ending Aug. 17, the total receipts of Flour and Grain in this city amounted to 1,874,415 bushels,—showing an increase on the supply of the week previous of about 650,000 bushels. The receipts of Flour and Grain yesterday were as follows: Flour, bbls., 6,020; Wheat, bushels, 116,692; Corn, bushels, 259,319; Oats, bushels, 17,970; Rye, bushels, 1,263; Barley, bushels, 150. Reducing the flour to wheat, the total receipts yesterday foot up 425,494 bushels. The receipts during the past two days amount to 905,696 bushels, of which 520,307 bushels were corn. A gentleman to whom we showed the above figures, informs us that in 1840 he drew up a petition to Congress for a harbor appropriation, in which was emblazoned in large capitals the fact that the exports of grain in Chicago amounted to the 'enormous total of 200,000 bushels in a year!'"

Exports of Breadstuffs from Cincinnati, Sept. 1 to Aug. 17:

	1860-1.	1859-60.
Flour, bbls	406,521	451,671
Wheat, bushels	376,036	200,932
Corn Meal, bbls	1,441	682
Corn, sacks	125,962	46,282
Barley, sacks	29,141	46,434
Rye, bushels	68,105	55,560
Oats, bushels	126,497	109,351

HAY—North River continues inactive at 55c.@65c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@60c. for ordinary to choice; new crop, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in pretty fair demand at uniform prices. We quote last year's crop at 15c.@25c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Has been neglected; prices continue nominal.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand, mainly at $1 12½ ₩ thousand.

LEAD—No important movements have been reported in this line since our last.

LIME—Rockland is in request, at 70c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—No important changes occurred in the Chicago market during the week ending with Aug. 20. Advices from the lumbering districts report very little doing—some places being entirely idle, and the hands off to the wars. The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The Lumber interest has been so well schooled in adversity during the past four or five years, that the manufacturers are more prompt than formerly to shut up their mills whenever they find that they are 'making a loss' by running."

MOLASSES—A very limited demand prevails, to-day, at unaltered prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair request, and held with more firmness, including common, at $4 87½ ₩ 310 lbs., with sales of 3,000 bbls. Of Washington Tar, 100 lbs. have been sold at $4 87½ ₩ bbl. Crude Turpentine is in demand, at $10, but holders refuse to sell at this price—asking $12 and upward ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine attracts less attention from speculative buyers, and there is increasing heaviness in the market. Sales, since our last, 600 bbls., opening at $1 60, and closing at $1 50, as the highest price, which most purchasers are disposed to pay, ₩ gallon.

OILS—The market, to-day, is quiet for all descriptions, but prices are supported. Crude Sperm, at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Whale, at 40c.@45c.; Linseed, at 58c.@60c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand to-day at former prices. Sales 300 bbls., at $15 for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 5¼c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is salable and firm; sales 1,070 tierces and bbls. ordinary to prime, at 8½c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales since our last, 200 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 9c.@14½c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 5c.@8c. ₩ lb.

The Cincinnati *Prices Current*, Aug. 21, says of business in that city during the preceding week: "The Provision market has been more depressed, and holders have shown more anxiety to sell, and concessions have been made on Mess Pork, bulk Pork and Bacon, but the demand remains, nevertheless, limited; the truth is, dealers will not speculate at any price, but buy only as they need, so that even an important concession of prices would not increase the demand, and as much can be sold at the prices current a week ago as those now current. Mess Pork declined to $14, at which rate 500 bbls. sold on Monday. Bacon declined to 5c., 6c. and 7c. for Shoulders, Sides and clear Sides, and some small parcels were procured at rates a shade below these figures, in some cases ¼c. Bulk Shoulders sold at 4c. packed, to the extent of 160,000 lbs., but there was no inquiry for Sides, and they must be quoted nominal at 5c. and 6c. There has been a good demand for Lard, and 900 tierces sold at 8c.@8½c., including a lot of city rendered yesterday at the inside quotation. Keg may be quoted at 8½c.@9½c., with sales of 2,000 kegs during the week."

RICE—Sales 175 tierces, in lots, at $6 37½@$7, ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Some 3,000 bags Calcutta Linseed have been reported sold, at about $1 70 ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—Are in good request, and prices favor holders; sales 1,180 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¼c.@7½c., with 1,200 boxes Havana, at 6¼c.@8½c., and 16,000 bags Manila, at about 6¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The principal demand has been for Greens, which are quoted firm. Blacks are steady, but quiet.

TIN—Banca is quoted at 26½c.@27c. ₩ lb., with a limited inquiry. A somewhat livelier demand prevails for Straits at 25c.@25½c. ₩ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

TOBACCO—Domestic is in good request at full prices. Sales 185 hhds. Kentucky, &c., at 7¼c.@11c., and 122 cases Seed Leaf at 5½c.@8c. ₩ lb. Spanish is quiet; 83 bales Yara were sold on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales: 35,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 1,000 bbls., at 17¼c.@17½c., chiefly at 17¼c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day at our quotations. For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10¼d. Corn, 9½d.@10d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Resin, 2s. 6d. ₩ 310 lbs.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s. 6d., Tallow, 25s. 6d.@25s. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ₩ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton, Oil, 35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d. ₩ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., Oil, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton. Hops, ½d.@¾d. ₩ lb. For an Irish port, direct, a Br. ship, with a cargo of Corn in bulk, at 11½d. ₩ bushel. For Havre—Flour (1,500 bbls.), at 75c.@80c. ₩ bbl.; and Wheat (three cargoes), in shippers' bags, at 19½c.@20½c. ₩ bushel.

HIDES—Have been quiet during the week, about the only movement in Dry being on speculation, probably to influence the market. The export demand has been checked by the advance demand by holders, while the trade remain perfectly still, not caring to add to their present large stock of Leather. The principal sales have been 2,500 dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, at 15½c. cash; 750 dry Texas, at 11c., 6 mos.; and about 3,000 City Slaughter, at 5½c.@6c.

LEATHER—An unusually large number of buyers have been in the market during the week, most of them buying, though in small quantities and at low prices, and the market cannot be quoted active for Hemlock Tanned. Oak is in active request, at firm prices.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday Edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; five copies to one address for Five Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of FIVE subscribers shall be entitled to one copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars as his Commission.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; five copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at the rate, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAP YEAR—THE TOODLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and workad in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering onr very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Onr dispatches from Washington this morning disclose a bad condition of affairs among the rebels. According to information received by the Government, the leaders have commenced quarreling among themselves already, not content to wait until they have overcome the Yankees, and quartered themselves in the marble palaces in Broadway. It will be recollected that Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, some time ago protested against some of the acts of DAVIS, and it is now understood that in doing so he acted in concert with other more formidable malcontents at Richmond, prominent among whom are TOOMBS, the Virginians and the North Caroliniana. In opposition to these are arrayed DAVIS, WIGFALL, and the Extremists of South Carolina. The complaint is that DAVIS and his coadjutors are drifting a little too fast towards despotism, and the quarrel has already reached to such an extent that he is openly denounced in the streets and public places of Richmond.

The State Department yesterday issued a supplementary and explanatory order relative to pasaports. The original order, issued on the 19th inst., left in doubt the question of the necessity of procuring a passport to cross the lines into Canada, and inquiries have elicited the answer from Mr. SEWARD that none is required. The agents of the Government, however, have the right, in case any person is suspected of motives hostile to the Government, to detain anch person on the border until his case can be passed upon by the proper authorities.

Gen. BANKS' command, notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, still remains encamped at Monocacy. The health of the Army there is reported to be extremely good.

It is relisbly ascertained that the cause of the retirement of the rebels from Fairfax Court-house and other points to Centreville, a few nights ago, was the belief that the National Army was again moving in that direction. Fourteen regiments, it is stated, hurried off in the utmost disorder, leaving everything behind them.

If the accounts from Missouri, which we publish this morning, are true, McCULLOCH has made a movement which will be likely to prove his destruction. It is reported from Springfield that he has sent from six to ten thousand of his army north, and that the advance guard had already reached Lebanon, on the Rolla road, where a system of depredations upon the Union men had been commenced, in direct violation of the spirit of McCULLOCH'S Proclamation, published in the TIMES yesterday morning. Thousands of Union men have been compelled to abandon their homes and leave their property at the mercy of the rebels. This movement north, however, will doubtless be followed by the return of our army to Springfield, now reinforced to an extent which will render it more than a match for the scattered forces of the rebels, whose retreat into Arkansas will thus be cut off.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston early yesterday morning, and her mails reached this City by the afternoon train. A full summary of the news has already been published, as received by telegraph, but we surrender a large portion of our space this morning to our London and Paris correspondence, and extracts from the English newspapers touching upon the American question. The second letter from Mr. RUSSELL on the Bull Run battle, quotations from which have already appeared, is given in full. The tone of the English Press generally will be found to be considerably improved.

By the steamship *North Star*, which arrived at this port from Aspinwall last evening, we received the California mails and upwards of a million of treasure. She left Aspinwall on the evening of the 15th inst. On the passage out she discovered the British sloop-of-war *Driver* ashore on Meriguana Reef, as before reported, and offered assistance, bnt the vessel had already bilged, and everything had been taken out of her. The crew were occupying tents on shore. The California news by the *North Star* is not so late as that furnished by the Pony Express and the Overland Mail.

From New-Granada the news is important. MOSQUERA appears to have been at last successful in his efforts to overthrow the Government, and after two or three hard-fonght battles had entered Bogota in triumph, the Government forces having been completely ronted. MOSQUERA had proclaimed himself Provisional President, and had issued a Proclamation in which he offered a complete amnesty to all who would submit voluntarily to the popular will as expressed in the triumph of the revolution, and warned all who continued in arms that they must suffer the consequences. He also gave notice that all public treasties, and all foreign and domestic debts, would be sacredly respected. Two or three of the most obnoxious Government officers were summarily shot by order of MOSQUERA when he entered Bogota, and he had issued a decree banishing the Jesuits, who were reported to be already on their way to the coast. Ex-President OSPINA and his brother had been taken prisoners, and the Acting President CALVO took refuge in the house of the British Minister. The country, at last accounts, was almost entirely in the hands of the revolntionary party. It was thought that MOSQUERA would send a Commissioner to Panama to regulate matters there. No resistance to his Government was expected.

The news from South America by the *North Star* is not of special importance. Ecuador was tranquil. Some changes had been made in the Tariff rates, which will be fonnd noted in our correspondent's letter. The election for Vice-President in Peru had terminated, and there was no doubt that the Government candidate, Gen. PEZET, had been successful. The Presidential election in Chili was approaching, and there was considerable excitement in reference to it. Business was still extremely dull at Valparaiso. In Bolivia

Great discontent prevailed against the Government of President ACHA, and another revolution was considered probable. There was also a gathering trouble in the Argentine Confederation, which would doubtless soon come to a head. Buenos Ayres had not yet decided whether she would send deputies to the Federal Congress, and meantime was mobilizing her National Guard, pushing troops to the frontiers of Santa Fé, and sending arms and money to Cordova and other provinces. Belligerent preparations were everywhere being made.

The boarders at the various hotels at Long Branch, in conjunction with some of the patriotic citizens of New-York, gave a ball at the Mansion House, on Thursday evening, in honor of Mrs. President LINCOLN. The occasion was a most gratifying one to all concerned. During the afternoon an exhibition of the coast life-saving apparatus was given for the gratification of the distinguished guest, under the supervision of Ex-Governor NEWELL, the superintendent of the stations in that district. A large number witnessed the experiments.

One of the most bloody sea tragedies on record is reported as having occurred on board the bark *Czarina*—the mate having risen and killed the Captain while asleep, and afterwards killed the second mate and carpenter, and attempted to kill the steward. The latter, however, got the start of him, and dispatched the murderer with a hatchet or top-mawl. The *Czarina* has arrived at Boston, and the accounts received by telegraph differ somewhat from those reported by the arrival here, but they are sufficiently horrible.

There was increased activity in the Stock Market yesterday, and at firmer pricas by ¼@¼ ℔ cent. New-York Cantral 74@74¼ ℔ cent.; Missouris 42@42½ ℔ cent.; Exchanga on London rose to 107¼@107⅜ ℔ cent. A partial improvement is reported in the Dry Goods trade, particularly in Woollen Goods for Army and Winter clothing, and in heavy Cotton Goods.

An improved feeling was discernible, yesterday, in the market for Flour, desirable shipping lots of which were scarce and wanted, especially in view of the reaction in the freight market. Wheat was plenty and heavy, while Corn was quite active and very firm. Cotton was in demand and was advancing. Sugars, Rio Coffee, Whisky, and Common Resin, were freely purchased, the latter at rather higher rates. Spirits Turpentine was depressed, and sold down to $1 50 ℔ gallon. Tobacco was more sought after. Provisions were quiet, and the principal topic with the trade, at the Produce Exchange, was the arrest at Harrisburgh, Penn., of THOMAS J. CARSON, a Baltimore merchant, well known here; he, with his younger brother, JOSEPH, having been in business in this City a number of years. The CARSONS were originally from Baltimore, and soon after the retirement of THOMAS J. from the firm in New-York, JOSEPH returned to the monumental city, where he has been lately extensively engaged in the provision trade. The senior brother, now in custody in Philadelphia, on a charge of aiding and abetting the public enemy, was represented as having purchased, a few years since, and thenceforward used, as his Summer residence, Montpelier, the former country seat of President MADISON, near Orange Court-house, Virginia. It was said that the Baltimore branch of the CARSON family springs from the same stock as that represented by KIT CARSON, who, however, is not only a brave man, but a loyal citizen.

Confederate Finances.

The rebels are busy in repeating an experiment, which has a hundred times been tried and as often failed, of making the shadow perform the office of substance by assuming that a mere promise can have all the attributes of property. Symbols may be taken for a time, hut then only under a belief that what they represented will be forthcoming when called for. All currencies are repudiated the moment it is suspected that they cannot be instantly paid in gold and silver. It even matters not how well they may be secured by property which, in turn, may be converted into coin. The world is full of such illustrations, and upon a much grander scale than are furnished in commercial or Banking operations. The two most celebrated are the Continental money, or currency issued by Congress during the war of the Revolution, and the *assignats* issued by the French Government during the Revolution in that country. In neither case had the people the means for the purchase of the securities of the Governments issuing them; and, of course, had not the means for providing either the principal or interest of the debts or obligations contracted. As this fact forced itself upon the public mind, they gradually sank in value, so that in this country a dollar in coin could not be purchased by one hundred dollars in Government paper. So utterly baseless and discredited was this, that it was funded in the financial scheme of Mr. HAMILTON, at one hundred dollars for one, and hardly any complaint was made that the new Government was not liberal in recognizing it at all. It had a common history of all such issues. At first it was taken at par. As it sank in public estimation, the amount was increased till ten, twenty and thirty dollars, and so on, was paid out in discharge of debts and in making purchases, when only a dollar in actual value was due or to be received. The French *assignats* fared still worse, not sharing even the dignity of a recognition by the Government succeeding that which issued them.

Such is the fate of all impostures of the kind. It is the same with individuals as with Governments. It is a maxim of law that a promise without consideration is void. It will always be avoided in fact, whether legally void or not. Once commenced, it is not long before such promises so far exceed the means of payment that they cannot be performed, no matter how good may be the disposition of the parties making them. Our Government thonght itself able to pay only one per cent. of the Continental currency. It was this or nothing. The amount paid will in all cases correspond to the amount received.

The Confederates are just now repeating this great lie of promises without consideration, only in a modified form. Their Government wants money, but there is none among the people. They have been appealed to in every form, and tempted by several kinds of securities. First came the $15,000,000 loan, secured hy an export duty on *cotton*. A portion of this loan was forced npon the people, but only a portion of it, so far as we can learn, was ever taken. As cotton is not likely to be exported, except under the auspices of the National Government, the security for the loan speedily vanished. Then came the $50,000,000 loan, which has been paid out and used, if used at all, very much after the fashion of our Continental currency and the *assignats*. But this no longer answers. The great desideratum to a legitimate loan—meane on the part of the people—is wanting. It brings no money, for the great reason that the people have none at all equal to the wants of the Government, or which they are willing to risk upon its promises. The davise resorted to in such case is to collect into the public treasury what in times of peace could be converted into money—the produce of the country. The fertile and imaginative genius of the South fancies that the Government can do what the people cannot,—reversing all the received maxims in political economy, that the people can do what a Government cannot, for the very good reason that the latter has no faculty or function for commercial affairs. But under the influence of climate and of their peculiar institutions, the Southern people, tested by any normal standard, have long been stark mad; they have always entertained the most contemptible opinion of the wealth and power of the North, and of the magnitude of their own. Snch is the excess of their folly, they are no sooner driven from one absurdity than they take refuge in another ten times more extravagant, and now place their hopes of salvation in subscriptions, in aid of Government, payable in cotton, sugar and tobacco, no considerable portion of which can be used at home, and not a pound exported except hy the permission of the Government they are seeking to overthrow.

Upon such a fiction rests the rebels' cause. All their issues of securities have really less value than the Continental currency or *assignats*. They may for a little time be taken, but being worthless, they will soon he esteemed to be such. It cannot fail to be so, unless a lie has the same strength and permanency as truth—unless a shadow is solid as substance. And with the explosion of their financial system must be that of their cause,—the latter rests upon the former. Were they unopposed, the case might be different. But a million dollars raised at the North for the war must be opposed by a million dollars raised at the South, or the fight goes against it. So Mr. STEPHENS told his people in a late speech, urging a subscription of cotton bales to the Confederate loan. All military operations, in the end, resolve themselves into the question of money. The Southern people, in a frenzy, may rush into the field; hut frenzy is not the frame of mind in which men win; on the contrary, the more intense the state of excitement, the more profound will be the lethargy that follows. After one or two expeditions, the temper and heart of their soldiers will only be kept up by pay. Voluntary contributions never did, nor never can, make up a competent commissariat or fill a military chest; and, without both, an Army is really little more than a mob. At the first onset it may be something more, but not at the second—especially when the cause is the maintenance of human Slavery. Such a cause is not the parent of sublime sacrifices or deeds.

We have only to look at the contest between the two sections of the conntry in the light of common sense to see how it must speedily result. There is no magic or accident about these things. We may assume both parties to be equally brave, and equally devoted and sincere. Equally matched in these respects, it is *mass*, both in men and money, that decides the contest. In the former, the North has four to one of the South; in the latter, ten to one. More than this, the North has a halter around the neck of every Southern industry which it is already throttling in its coils. In the North, every industry is as free, and may he as active as it has been for years. In a short time the South must succumh from sheer exhaustion. If our people will look at all the elements in the great contest as they really are, and not as they often appear through an excited imagination, they will save themselves a great deal of needless pain and anxiety.

The Snppression of Newspapers.

The United States Marshal, at Philadelphia, has seized the packages of New-York *Daily News* sent to that city for sale, and also numerous other packages of the same paper destined for Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, and other points in the South and West. The Marshal could not have known of anything peculiarly obnoxious to censure in that particular issue of the paper, for the packages were seized when the contents were yet unknown. Neither could the action of the Marshal have been without authority of the Government, for the peril of such an invasion of private rights would not have been willingly incurred. We are brought to the conclusion, therefore, that the *Daily News* is condemned, by reason of its general political tone, and that the Administration has resolved to prohibit its circulation in certain districts.

This inference is sustained by other developments. A letter written from Washington to Philadelphia, where the transaction occurred, sets forth the following as among the very recent determinations of the Government:

"The Administration decided to-day to take another step, which will be quite as startling at first as the former, but which is equally founded on sound policy. The Constitution provides for the freedom of speech and of the Press. But it also provides for the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It has been found that the safety of the Republic required the suspension of that writ. The Administration is now satisfied that the safety of the Republic requires that those papers in the North which do not yield a hearty support to the Government, *and to all the measures of the Administration*, and which, hy their sympathy with the South, nonrish at the North a hostile feeling against the Government, shall be warned to desist, and if they persist, shall be suppressed."

There is obviously an egregious error in this statement of Government purpose. One may support the Government, loyally, honestly and heartily, and yet not support "all the measures of the Administration." But the advice and reproof of a friend can never be mistaken for the malice and machinations of an enemy. And hence no confusion can arise in the execution of the purpose of the Administration.

There will, of course, be a loud outcry against the Government for its movement against the secession papers of the North, and we have presented the only grounds of the action taken that seemed to be authentically presented. Inasmuch as there is no mistake as to the determination of the Government, we feel free to comment on it, and on the first sufferer, without fear of the slightest impeachment of our professional generosity and honor. It is a matter of surprise to us that the Administration has so long forborne to defend itself against the fanatical and insurrectionary crusade of the secession papers published in the loyal States. The rebel organs in Baltimore have fomented and fed all the treason that has corrupted that State, and caused, since April last, more trouble and cost to the National Government than ten thousand rebels in arms could have given. The secession organs in Richmond were not more unscrupulous and desperate in their attempts to undermine and overthrow the Government at Washington than these same Baltimore papers. The seeds of treason they sowed daily, and so industriously, bore fruit a hundred-fold, and the Government has spent, doubtless, ten millions of dollars in Maryland to repair the mischief of the unmuzzled organs of treason in Baltimore.

So far as Maryland is concerned, the suppression of rebel papers is locking the stable after the horse is stolen. The vice of treason is now deep-rooted, and it will have, we fear, to be hurned out, not coaxed or flattered out, even by such winning advances as the Rockville rendition of a runaway slave. But the step taken against the New-York *Daily News* will give little better results, if what has been done in Philadelphia illustrates the full policy of the Government. What does it amount to, the capture of a casual package of the New-York *News* in Philadelphia? It will only drive the paper out of one channel of commmunication to another. Rebel Ingenuity dispatches all onr Northern papers regularly to Richmond even, through all the dangers and intricacies of a blockade and a line of Army pickets. Isn't it absurd to suppose that the New-York *Daily News*, or any other secession paper can he kept out of any hands in Philadelphia, Baltimore or Louisville, by the efforts of a Marshal in Philadelphia, though he were a thouaand times more zealous? Why, the rebels will laugh at the ineffectual folly. And the *Daily News*, having received a "first-rate notice" from Mr. LINCOLN, will "wet down" several hundred more reams daily to satisfy the whetted appetite of rebel sympathizers, in whatever nook and corner of the country they may he found.

The truth seems to be this: If the *Daily News* is a treasonable paper in Philadelphia or Washington, it is quite the same in New York. If it is unsafe to be circulated, it is unfit to be printed. But to allow it to be printed, and say it shall not be circulated, is to trifle with reason and the facts of American social existence. We know not to what extent the teachings of the *Daily News* are interfering with enlistments here or elsewhere in support of the Government. By studied misrepresentations of the cause of the existing war—by praise of rebel resources, rebel humanity, and rebel government, and by habitual dispraise of every effort of the United States to resist the war that is waged for the disruption of the Union, the *News* does all the evil it can. What it fails in giving "aid and comfort" to the armed enemies of the Government, is from lack of influence and ability—not will. But in certain rural districts, where the personal inspirations of the *News* are not so well known and so harmless as here, we learn that a very hostile feeling towards the war has been excited by its circulation. It is, with these facts, a very simple question for the military authorities of the land—for it is they, not the President merely, that must sec after the Republic's safety—whether they will wait until the *News* and kindred prints have done the mischief in the Free States that the *Sun* and the *Exchange* have done in Maryland, before one step of defence is taken.

It is quite sure that the evil of incendiary assaults on the motives and conduct of the war is a growing one. It already assumes the proportions of a grand conspiracy, and is supported by the means of rebels gratuitously bestowed to procure the wide and free circulation of the secession prints among the people. If the Government has determined to defend itself, its action should be decided and comprehensive. The *Daily News* is not the only offence. All should be treated alike, and in the seats of their publication and influence.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF AN IMPENETRABLE BLOCKADE.—The London *Post*, which is a pocket-organ of Lord PALMERSTON, whereas the London *Times* is his larger and more blatant mouth-piece, is of opinion that our blockade of the Southern ports does not answer the requirements of the Paris dogma, and therefore deserves no respect. According to the Parisian criterion, blockades must be such in fact, not merely in form. The ports must be actually impervious to the neutral vessel. And yet the truth is, shipping is constantly running our cordon, cotton ships put to sea, privateers go with impunity upon their naughty business, and evidence daily accumulates that maritime communication between the rebels and foreign countries is kept up with vexatious frequency. So this impartial spokesman of the hostile Minister of a friendly and sympathetic Government, proposes to disallow our blockade, and get whatever our recusant brothers have in store for it.

Against any such rigorous interpretation of the doctrine subscribed by the great Powers in 1856, we can only record a protest. It simply abolishes blockades, which is the only mode of warfare that unites humanity with efficiency, and leaves such contests as we are waging to be decided by more sanguinary appeals. An impenetrable blockade has never existed. When, during the wars of NAPOLEON, the ports of France were declared closed by orders in Council, and the entire British Navy was engaged in the duty of *surveillance*, it is an historical fact that English commodities and manufactures could be had anywhere in France at prices very little in excess of those which preceded hostilities. And it is equally notorious that French privateers swarmed upon the high seas, and carried hundreds of prizes into blockaded ports, regardless of the English cruisers, who were on the watch. At the close of the war, thirty English merchantmen, captured prizes, were found in the single port of Dunkirk, which had been blockaded with scrupulous anxiety. The idea of an impassable blockade, therefore, can only be proximate, not perfect, and the attempt to construe it literally is sufficient evidence of an unfriendly purpose.

Had the Congress of Paris contemplated the interpretation now sought to be placed upon its condemnation of paper blockades, it would have doubtless used very different language. Assembled to secure the blessings of peace, it would have directly stimulated all the great Powers to exhausting preparations for war. It would have required of each an augmentation of its navy that should enable it to construct an uninterrupted cordon of vessels, lying stem to stern, along the most sinuous and extended coast of an enemy. Such we cannot believe to be the purport of the principle actually enunciated, and we shall therefore continue to regard the measures we have taken to close the Southern ports as a fulfillment of all the requirements of the case so far as foreign nations are concerned; and any attempt to enforce a contrary view, we can only construe into an act of intended hostility. The injury our own commerce suffers, or the comfort the rebels receive from the necessary imperfections of our look-out, are matters which concern ourselves alone.

THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT CONVALESCENT.—The correspondence of Mr. RUSSELL, the writer of the London *Times*, improves as the effect of the panic which carried him away from the verge of battle subsides. The letter we give this morning does much to rectify the precipitate errors of that which contained his earliest description of the disaster. Our men are not all cowards, success is not altogether hopeless, the Army not entirely disbanded. He has become conscious that had the handling of the troops been intrusted to leaders of skill, there was the material to insure victory. He has also learned, and taught his employers, who confess the knowledge editorially, that the spirit of the loyal North, so far from being impaired by the event, is strengthened by deeper resolutions, and a readiness for even exhaustive sacrifices rather than permit this apparent demonstration of the weakness of our Government to pass without emphatic contradiction. These indications of the docility of the Special Correspondent we may regard with satisfaction. We have never doubted the candor or impartiality of Mr. RUSSELL; and, certainly, repudiate all share in that truculent jealousy, which assumes that the view he is to give of our affairs was foreordained in London. We may, therefore, expect confidently, to find errors, clearly the result of misinformation, or of imperfect observation, corrected, as his correspondence proceeds; and a just estimate of the country and its cause, the aggregate result of his labors.

PASSPORTS TO EUROPE.—HOW THEY ARE AVOIDED.—The Government have lately determined that no person shall be allowed to leave this country for Europe without a passport, on account of the constant use made of our lines of steamers and sailing vessels by rebels going abroad for the purchase of arms, or to raise means, or to operate in the character of diplomats against the Government. Mr. SEWARD, however, has issued an explanatory circular, which we publish this morning, stating that it is not intended to apply to travelers going to the Canadas. This qualification completely defeats the whole object of the original order, as Canada has lines of steamers running to Liverpool and other English ports, as well as a vast number of sailing vessels, which can he and are being taken with entire impunity. So long as this route is left open. Mr. SEWARD may as well allow free egress from our own ports. Only a short ime since BEVERLY TUCKER, one of the leading Secessionists, returned home through Canada. At present no person, in crossing the line, is ever inquired of or objected to. Mr. SEWARD'S order consequently is only an embarrassment to loyal citizens, and no check whatever to traitors. Will he not speedily modify it, so aa to cover the whole ground?

GOV. MORGAN'S PROCLAMATION—THE RESPONSE OF NEW-YORK.—Gov. MORGAN has appealed in a manner befitting the occasion. to the people of this State, to put forth renewed exertions in the great cause. Of money there is now an abundance. The greater want, at present, is men; but we are confident that these will come forward as fast as they can be received and properly organized. New-York has a population lacking only a million of being equal to the whole number of rebel whites, and could, should it be necessary, put an equal force into the field. Having a larger population and wealth than any State, she has a greater stake in the contest. Whatever she has is involved in it, to say nothing of her historical devotion to the cause of human freedom. As New-York leads all follow. The action of our merchants and capitalists has filled the Government Treasury. Let her hardy sons do as much for its Army, and we need not have an anxiety for the result.

NEW-GRANADA—THE REVOLUTION SUCCESSFUL.—Our advices from the Isthmus indicate the final triumph of Gen. MOSQUERA, who has occupied Bogota. If it were possible to anticipate anything permanent or beneficial from a Spanish-American revolution, this change would be fruitful with hope for New-Granada. Long a resident in the United States, Gen. MOSQUERA is thoroughly penetrated with the wants and deficiencies of our political system, and is prepared to apply it to his native country with a discriminating intelligence rare among South Americans. In any event, and with whatever eventual popular prosperity his ideas may secure, we may regard the triumph of this chief as the renewal of satisfactory guarantees to the safety of our great interoceanic route.

ON TO RICHMOND.—The gentle public need not be alarmed. We do not initiate a new military movement on the pattern of the one attempted last month. We do not initiate one at all; but merely give the intelligence to the country that Richmond is yet considered, at Washington, a good place to go to—perhaps to "reconnoitre in force." A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, in a favorable position to know, writes that "the War Department has decided to send seventy-five or eighty of the first regiments that are organized at Washington, to Fortress Monroe, to reinforce Gen. WOOL, with the ultimate design of marching on Richmond from that point."

This is a capital rumor, or capital news, as the case may be. Gen. WOOL can open a way to Richmond with one-half of eighty thousand men. Bnt he will do it by occupying Charleston, and raising that old flag over Sumter that "Maj. ANDERSON" brought home with him. Let Gen. WOOL have the regiments, and we shall not be afraid to say, in a month at furthest, "On to Richmond."

A REFORM THAT MUST BE HAD.—The great defect in the actnal system of raising volunteers, is the fact that an enlisted soldier has no encouragement to expect pay until some indefinite period in the future. We are assured by officers, engaged in recruiting, that this is a cardinal and threatens to be a fatal difficulty. Throngs of men present themselves ready to serve, if any method of providing for their families, in the interval referred to, can be shewn them, but who turn away because the exigencies of food for wives and children are too urgent. Those engaged in procuring the men are in the practice of exhausting their private means, and of appealing to public patriotism for aid in meeting such cases. When these sources are exhausted, they witness an immediate cessation of their work. An appeal, presenting precisely such a case in the instance of a highly meritorious corps, the German Rangers, appears in another column of this paper. An immediate amendment of the system is clearly needed. If those controlling the business will establish depots for recruits, on the several islands of the Bay—Governor's Island, now almost deserted, will accommodate twenty thousand—to which the men may be sent as they are enrolled, assured that advances of their pay will be at once made to their families, there will be no difficulty of obtaining three good men where we now get a single bad one. Let us uncoil our red tape, and bring to this the common sense principles which prevail in the conduct of any successful business, and there will be no deficiency of soldiers.

FROM LONG BRANCH.

Exhibition of Life-saving Apparatus—Mrs. Lincoln Witnesses the Methods of Saving the Lives of Shipwrecked Passengers—The Ball in the Evening.

From Onr Special Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Mrs. LINCOLN, during her brief sojourn at Long Branch, has manifested much interest in that class of its residents who are so famous for their daring exploits as surfmen, of whose heroic efforts in saving the lives of passengers and seamen wrecked upon this exposed part of the coast she had heard much. Having expressed a desire to be made acquainted with the methods adopted for rescuing the crews of shipwrecked vessels, Ex-Gov. NEWELL, who is now the superintendent of the life-saving stations on the New-Jersey coast, got up an exhibition which was witnessed with great apparent interest by Mrs. LINCOLN, and was also attended hy nearly all the *habitués* of the place.

The life-saving apparatus consists of a life-boat built of cedar, lap-streaked, about 22 feet long, almost crescent-shaped, with air chambers in each end, and manned hy four oarsmen; the metallic life-car, which is used for hauling to and from the stranded vessel, with the passengers securely fastened inside; coils of light line, and of a stout Manilla rope; a small mortar for throwing a 12-pound shot and a few heavy rockets—these were all brought from the boat-house, near the village, on a truck constructed for the purpose, and the trial took place directly opposite the Mansion House.

Governor NEWELL escorted Mrs. LINCOLN and her lady friends to conveniant seats npon the beach. Mr. WADDELL and several others assisted in the experiments. The first movement was the launching of the boat, which was handsomely executed through a heavy surf, by five boatmen, the veteran JOSEPH WEST, as usual, holding the steering oar. The dexterous manœuvre by which the boat was pulled through the breakers, sometimes showing half her length above their crests, drew forth expressions of admiration from Mrs. LINCOLN and her friends. Having attained a distance of some two hundred yards from the beach, the boat was anchored, and some twenty fathoms of a line with a buoy attached, was payed out over the stern, corresponding in length to that of a ship's hull. The small line, with one end attached to a stout twisted wire which was fastened to a 12-pound shot, was now laid up and down on the smooth beach so that it would follow the flight of the ball without the partsigetting foul. The mortar was then planted, a charge of six ounces of powder, with the ball was placed in it, and at a signal from "Capt. JOE" it was fired. The flight of the shot was very beautiful, carrying after it some sixty fathoms of the small line, which, as it fell, was caught upon the line and buoy payed out from the boat. In a few moments the line was in the hands of the boatmen, who, typifying the shipwrecked mariners, pulled away and soon established their connection with the shore. The life-car was now attached to the shore end of the hawser, and being launched through the surf, went careering on its way to the boat. It was then hauled to and fro, illustrating how the passengers from a ship could be placed securely inside, and, half-a-dozen at a time, safely landed on the beach through the roughest breakers.

Mrs. LINCOLN expressed the highest admiration for the courageous exploits of the hardy boatmen, and of the ingenious methods which have been adopted for saving life. She was informed of the terrible shipwreck of the *New Era*, which occurred near the place where she stood, in September, 1856, when over one hundred and seventy-five poor German emigrants found a watery grave; more than 150 of whom were buried in the churchyard at Long Branch. In that case the mortar and line were brought into requisition, but the officers and most of the crew having cowardly escaped to the shore when the ship first struck, the passengers were ignorant of the object of the persons on the shore, and did not avail themselves of the only means offered for saving their lives.

As a fitting recognition of his early exertions to establish these life-saving stations on the coast, and for obtaining, while a Member of Congress, the first appropriations for carrying out the humane designs of the Government, Ex-Gov. NEWELL has been appointed to superintend the life-saving stations from Sandy Hook to Cape May. He reports that the serious defects formerly existing have been remedied, and that all the apparatus and boats are now in excellent condition.

THE BALL IN HONOR OF MRS. LINCOLN.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23.

The ball which was given last evening by the guests at Long Branch, in honor of the wife of the President of the United States, was the great event of the season at this favorite watering-place. There have been frequent reunions and "hops" here during the season,—impromptu affairs; social, familiar and chatty, which have been enjoyed by the boarders, and the comers and goers at Long Branch; but the "grand hop" which came off last evening excelled in the brilliancy of its appointments, and threw into the shade all previous entertainments of the kind. With one exception, the programme, which I have already sent forward, was carried out to the letter, and reflected much credit upon the good judgment and refined taste of the Committee of Arrangements. The fireworks did not go off, owing to a sudden nor'west squall which came up, accompanied with a pouring rain, just at the hour appointed for the pyrotechnic display. The exhibition will be given on a future occasion.

The last evening train brought some twenty or thirty additional guests from New-York, swelling the numbers at the Mansion House considerably beyond its capacity for comfortable accommodation, nearly every room being previously full, and cots and other hotel contrivances having been brought into use for the guests. The storm prevented the country people from assembling in the usual numbers, notwithstanding the plazzas and other sheltered places contained a goodly number of curious persons of both sexes from the neighboring villages, who came to see the doings and, if possible, to obtain a glimpse of the lady of the White House. To the credit of the villagers it should be said that their curiosity was not obtrusive, the generality contenting themselves with sidelong glances at the ladies as they passed from their several apartments to the ball-room.

Only one hundred cards were issued, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.

The apartment commonly occupied as the dining-room was handsomely fitted up, the Stars and Stripes being considered the most appropriate ornamentation. A profusion of beautiful bouquets set off the other simple decorations. The guests began to assemble at 9 o'clock, bnt it was near 10 P. M. before dancing commenced—there being a somewhat prolonged waiting for Mrs. LINCOLN to open the ball.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, Mrs. LINCOLN appeared, and passed into the ball-room, leaning on the arm of Ex-Gov. NEWELL, the ending a dignified yet cordial greeting to the guests of the evening. Dodworth's fire party extending splendid band played patriotic airs. The ceremonies were then fairly inaugurated, and from this time the festivities progressed in the most satisfactory manner. Mrs. LINCOLN wore a simple wreath of white flowers in her hair, and was dressed with elegance. She withdrew about 12 o'clock, but the festivities continued until 3 o'clock A. M.

The "Grand Hop" in honor of Mrs. President LINCOLN was a success.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A detachment of United States recruits arrived here yesterday from Rochester, and were sent over to Governor's Island.

The general Court-martial which convened some time since at Fort Columbus, adjourned yesterday, sine die, the evidence in the case of prisoners tried having concluded. The details will be forwarded to the War Department, and the action of the Court approved or nullified.

The schooner *Shark*, taken as a prize by the steam gun-boat *South Carolina*, off Florida, has arrived at the Navy-yard. She is one of the seven whose names were printed some time since.

The Naval (vessel) Examining Board were off the yard, yesterday, in the steam-tug *Saturn*, in which they visited several vessels in the Bay.

The United States steam-gunboat *Connecticut* was put formally in commission yesterday. She goes, it is believed, to the Florida division of the blockade fleet. Her officers and passengers are as follows:

Lieutenant Commanding, M. Woodhull; First Lieutenant, J. T. Walsker; Acting Master, C. P. Marshman; Assistant Surgeon, S. D. Flagg; Acting Paymaster, P. W. Ames; First Assistant Engineer, P. L. Mars; Third Assistant Engineers, A. Mitchal, E. Harson, J. H. Ames, S. Crolius and W. H. Shipman; Acting Carpenter, J. P. Porter.

Passengers—Capt. Marinus J. Watson; Assistant Surgeon J. R. Little; Clerk J. B. McKean; Acting Masters M. H. Saggo, N. S. Allen, G. Thurston, D. L. Wilcox, C. Huggins, J. F. King, C. Potter, C. F. Stone, D. Stearens, P. Fitcomb, C. L. Willcomb, T. Park, J. C. Chapman, T. J. Tinnekins, E. W. Lee, W. R. Rude, W. S. Hays, C. T. Chase and S. M. Freeman.

The recaptured prize schooner *G. G. Baker* arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday, and is now waiting orders there. She was originally taken, like the *Shark*, by the *South Carolina*, and was then captured by the privateer *York*. The gun-boat *Union* soon seized her again. This is her history.

Two more slavers have been captured on the coast of Africa, by British cruisers. One of the vessels was a 400-ton brig, without name, taken by H. B. M. gunboat *Washington*, the other a Spanish brig, by H. B. M. ship *Prometheus*. The latter was burned at sea. Neither of the slavers had negroes on board.

Lieut. Tattnall, of the Marines, has resigned. He is attached to the flag-ship *Constellation*, on the coast of Africa, and must pass through New-York on his way to his adopted Georgia. He is a near relative to Capt. Tattnall, well known as the "blood-thicker-than-water man," once of the steam-frigate *Powhatan*. The Lieutenant, however, was born in Connecticut.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

AID DEMANDED FOR THE NEW LEVIES—THE GERMAN RANGERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that our Government is calling on the country for soldiers, and now that men are willing to respond to the call, can it be possible that good citizens will refuse to aid in removing the obstacles in the way of forwarding these men to Washington. It would seem, at first sight, an easy thing to obey the orders of the Secretary of War, and send on the various incomplete regiments immediately. But such is not the fact. Some organizations have contracted for uniforms, to be delivered, perhaps, next week; others are owing for debts contracted for the subsistence of their men previous to their being enrolled in the United States service, and there are many other good and valid reasons why immediate obedience to the order to march may be practically impossible. In regard to one regiment in particular, "The German Rangers," their case is deserving of special mention. Through the constant and untiring efforts of their officers, and particularly of their Lieut.-Col. L. Kaufman, four companies of picked men have been recruited and sworn into the service within *three weeks*, and the organization is an especial favorite among our German friends. It is true the United States has taken charge of these men since they were mustered in but during the time between their enlistment and muster, the whole expense of their support has been borne by their officers, none of whom have a superfluity of this world's goods. By the most strenuous exertions they have succeeded in raising these four companies, and have, in plain words, beggared themselves by so doing. They have not had one dollar of aid from the Union Defence Committee, nor from any other association or individual, and many of the officers have gone so far in their advances for the regiment that they have not retained enough to buy their own uniforms. It is true, the United States officers here have promised that all their expenditures shall be made good, but that is a matter for the future. They want some funds now to pay such recruiting expenses as they have been unable to meet, and to aid in filling up the regiment. With a little ready cash, their officers assure us that they can have ten full companies ready to march in two weeks.

Almost every thing above stated, with reference to the "German Rangers," can be with equal truth affirmed of many other regiments now forming in this City.

And now, citizens of New-York, will you not do something to assist these regiments? A little material aid at this time is worth far more than brilliant promises to be fulfilled hereafter. Remember that while we stay at home in peace and safety these men offer their lives to render that peace and safety permanent. There is no lack of men or of zeal, but the one thing else needful, the *sinews of war*, must be supplied by you.

DEPARTURE OF SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

Yesterday afternoon, by verbal order, the members of this regiment began to assemble in the Park. The orders were for the men to report themselves at the Park Barrecks, in order to march to the boat. At a little after 4 o'clock the regiment was formed into line, and marched out of the east gate of the Park. From there the men marched up to Eighth-street, and from thence to Broadway; down Broadway to Pier No. 2 North River, where the men embarked for Elizabethport, to take the cars for Washington *via* Harrisburgh. Many of the line officers seem a little discontented with Col. Fairman; however this may be, there is no doubt that the majority of the rank and file are in favor of having him for Colonel of the regiment.

On the line of march the regiment was accompanied by Shelton's Brass Band. A number of recruits have joined this regiment since yesterday, and have gone off without uniforms or equipments. The understanding is, that as soon as the men arrive at Washington they will be fully armed and equipped. The uniform of the men is a very neat and tasty affair, being similar to that of the *Chasseurs de Vincennes* of France. A few, and very few, of the men connected with this regiment are armed; what arms they have are the old flint-lock muskets, altered to percussion caps. These will be exchanged for more reliable arms as soon as the men reach the Capital. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Colonel, James Fairman; Major, Moriarty; Adjutant, J. Fort; Quartermaster, John A. McCosker; Surgeon, Bostwick. Captains—Wm. Burns, Company A; John Smith, Company B; A. Gibson, Company C; D. Crauley, Company D; Wm. Fisk, Company E; Thos. McDoland, Company F; John Tenney, Company G; James McCauley, Company H; Chas. Elliott Company J; Michael Partell, Company K.

AULD SCOTIA AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

The Seventy-ninth (Scotch) Regiment N. Y. S. M. is once more in need of men to fill up its ranks in the place of those brave men who fell in the late battle. Scotland was well represented, and has no reason now to blush for the part her sons took on that day. The recruiting head-quarters are at the Mercer House, in charge of Lieut. Morrison, and application can be made to Alban V. Elliott, U. S. A., at No. 7 Clinton Hall, Eighth-street.

WASHINGTON ZOUAVES.

This regiment, Col. Romaine, will go into camp on Staten Island. We understand the camp is to be called Camp Vanderbilt, as Commodore Vanderbilt kindly tendered these beautiful and healthy grounds to Quartermaster Taylor gratuitously.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

A portion of this regiment has been mustered into service. There are still wanted at their head-quarters, No. 15 Chatham-street, 23 privates, 1 bugler, 1 saddler and 2 blacksmiths, to complete Capt. Gannon's company.

THE FIRST FIRE ZOUAVES.

The men who originally composed this regiment have not as yet given any decided indications of re-organizing. A few tents have been pitched on the Battery, for the accommodation of such of their number as are willing to occupy them, but the majority seem to prefer quarters elsewhere. Yesterday afternoon about two hundred Zouaves were on the ground, many of whom were in citizen's dress. The regiment consider themselves under no restraint, and are scattered all over the City. One of the officers thought that their quarters would be changed to Fort Schuyler to-day, but gave no positive information on that point. In fact, both officers and men appear totally ignorant of their future movements.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.

This regiment, under command of Col. McReynolds, for some time past encamped at Bellevue Garden, at the foot of Eightieth-street, will leave for Washington at 10 o'clock this morning. The force now in camp numbers about 900 men, and nearly 400 of the regiment are already in Washington. The regiment departs without arms, but these, as well as the horses, will be supplied on their arrival at the seat of war.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT BEING PAID OFF.

Yesterday, the members of this regiment began to assemble at the armory, over Essex Market, in order to be paid off. Every private will receive $30 50, which is the amount of two months' and three days' pay.

UNION BRIGADE.

Recruits are wanted for the First Regiment of this Brigade, at No. 426 Broadway, by Capt. Allen, and at No. 119 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, by Capt. James M. Reddy.

CALCIUM LIGHT REGIMENT.

Prof. Robert Grant, who has rendered such valuable service to Gen. Butler's division at Fortress Monroe, by the use of his Calcium Light for reconnoitering purposes, has been authorized by the War Department to organize a regiment, to be called the Calcium Light Infantry Sharp-shooters. He has already collected several hundred men, and is about to have a series of experimental drills by the aid of the Calcium light, commencing on Monday evening, at Palisade Gardens, Weehawken—ferry at foot of Forty-second-street. Mr. Edge, the celebrated fire-works man, has joined Mr. Grant's regiment with 250 men.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY ON BOARD THE BARK CZARINA.

The Mate Kills the Captain and the Second Mate, Carpenter, a Seaman and a Passenger.

The most shocking tragedy which has occurred on shipboard for a long time, is thus reported by an arrival yesterday at this port. The ship *B. D. Metcalf*, Stetson, of Damariscotta, from Liverpool, reports that on the 2d inst., in lat. 45° 25′, lon. 43° 39′, she fell in with the bark *Czarina*, Dwyer, of Boston, from Cronstadt for Boston, forty odd days out, with ensign Union down. We kept off and spoke her, when she reported that they were without a navigator; and that, on July 31, at 3½ A. M., Mr. Cotter, first officer, took an axe and proceeded to the Captain's room and killed the Captain while asleep in his berth, and on the same day he killed the second mate and one of the seamen; that he then tried to kill the steward, but the steward killed him. One of the seamen stated to Capt. Stetson that the carpenter struck the mate with a top-maul, and he died in consequence and was buried. The crew were apparently all foreigners, and were much excited. Put on board of her Mr. Levitt, first officer of the *B. D. Metcalf*, to take her into port. Remained in company with her three days, when Mr. Levitt, reporting all right on board, we parted in lat. 45°, lon. 45°.

The following is the account of the same transaction as received by telegraph from Boston:

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 23.

The bark *Czarina*, of Boston, Sennett, late Dwyer, from Cronstadt June 24, has arrived here.

The crew make the following report:

"On July 30, at 3 A. M., the mate, Cotter, killed Capt. Dwyer with a hatchet, while the latter was asleep in his berth. Cotter then proceeded on deck and killed the second mate, Hammett, of Boston, with the same instrument, and threw his body overboard. The next day Cotter shot the carpenter from the end of the jib-boom, and he fell into the sea. Cotter then shot a seaman dead on the deck. He also shot Alexis Taoskopsy, a passenger, in the shoulder. He then rigged out a boat with mast, sail, provisions, &c., and attempted to fire the bark and leave in his boat, but was set upon by the crew and killed. No cause can be assigned for the terrible acts of Cotter. The crew say that he was not crazy.

Prize Commissioners' Office.

Capt. Wallace, of the British schooner *Prince Leopold*, seized on Thursday by order of the Surveyor of the Port for running the blockade, was up before the Prize Commissioners yesterday, and partially examined relative to the facts about his vessel. The captain's statements, as well as those of the crew, to say nothing of the evidence found on board the schooner itself, abundantly prove that she ran the blockade with a cargo of turpentine from Newbern, N. C.; but there will doubtless be an attempt to prove that the cargo changed hands at Bermuda when the schooner touched, before coming to this port. The captain claims that his destination after leaving Bermuda was Halifax, but that he put into this port in distress. The schooner has been libeled by the District-Attorney as a North Carolina vessel, and there is abundant evidence to justify her confiscation as a prize to the United States Government, and not a little tending to implicate the British Consul at Bermuda, in the attempt to violate the blockade established by this Government.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES,
No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific institution of the day.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BOMBAY, Sept., 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.
L. H. HATFIELD,
American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. Jewett, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University, &c.

One of the leading Graefenberg Medicines is its
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
Which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price, $1 50 per bottle. For Six Dollars Five Bottles will be sent by Express, and charges prepaid to end of Express Line from New-York.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Consumptives, ladies afflicted with severe or chronic uterine, or constitutional maladies, or irregularities, and those wishing care, skill or seclusion at time of confinement can be received as patients in the Institute Buildings.

For terms, address as above.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills will positively cure any Bilious Fever, if taken in doses of 10 night and morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 23, 1861.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	79¾	10 B'k of the Republic	85
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Con	88	60 Metropolitan Bank	80
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	87½	10 Park Bank	87
23,450 Trea. 6 ₩ c. 2 yrs	97¾	26 Shoe & Leather Bk	80
2,000 do	97½	10 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	83
10,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	96½	10 Penna. Coal Co.	76
2,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70	91	40 Erie Railway	26
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s	77½	50 do	25¾
2,000 Mich. St. 6s, '79	80	188 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	73
2,000 Mich. St. 8 wk bs	79	50 do s10	72
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	58	15 do	72¾
1,000 Georgia St. 6s	68	50 N. Y. Central R. c	74
9,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42½	400 do	73¾
4,000 do b10	42½	50 do snwk	73½
1,000 do	42⅝	130 do	73¾
1,000 Va. State 6s	51¾	100 do s3	73½
4,000 do	51⅝	10 Hudson River R.	32¾
11,000 N. C. St. 6s	60	50 do	32½
5,000 do	59¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	29
1,000 Missouri 6s, iss. to H. & St. J. R.	45¾	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64½
22,000 Missouri State 6's	41½	50 do s10	64¾
25,000 do s10	41¾	150 Gal. & Chicago R.	65
2,000 Bk'lyn. C. W. L.	99½	400 Clev. & Toledo R.	29
2,000 Har. 1st M. Bd's	96	300 do	29½
1,000 Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. Cnv. Bs.	97	75 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	39¾
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. Bonds	92½	125 do	40
1,000 N. Ind. 1st Mt'ge	80	50 do s10	40
4,000 L. E'e & W. 2 m. b.	27	100 do b10	40¾
30 Merchants' Bank	85	50 do	40½
30 Am. Ex. Bank	79	250 do	40¾
		100 do	40½
		100 do s10	40½
		70 Chic., Bur. & Qn. R.	60

SECOND BOARD.

$19,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	88	100 Chi. & R. I'd R.	41
1,000 La. St. 6s	57½	100 do b30	41
3,000 do	57	50 do	40½
1,000 N. Car. St. 6s	59	50 do b15	41
2,000 do	58	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	66¼
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R. s10	73¾
6,000 Missouri St. 6s	42	500 do	74
3,000 do b60	42¼	100 do s7	73¾
6,000 do	42½	100 do b30	73¾
10,000 do b10	42	350 M. S. & N. I. R.	18¾
2,000 Cal. St. 7s	78	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64¾
1,000 Mich. St. 6s, '79	79	200 do s30	64¾
1,000 Virginia St 6s	51½	100 do s30	64½
50 Chic., B. & Q. R.	60	500 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	6½

FRIDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

It affords us much satisfaction to state that the country is already responding nobly to the National Loan, guaranteed last week by the Banks of the great Cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. No less than eighty applications were filed with the Sub-Treasurer in this City, yesterday and to-day, and in all descriptions of sums, and from nearly every imaginable class of people, *from fifty dollars to fifty thousand*. All this before the Bank Committee had prepared their circular to the public on the subject, which only appeared to-day, as follows:

TREASURY NOTE COMMITTEE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1861.

It is deemed important that the Banks shall form themselves into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of disposing of the 7 30-100 Treasury Notes. Subscriptions can be taken by each Bank, and the money so received can be deposited with Mr. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, who will give a receipt for the amount until the notes are ready for delivery.

The Assistant Treasurer will account for the same as a payment on account of the fifty millions loan, of which each Bank will receive its *pro rata* benefit.

It will be noticed from the above that subscriptions can be made with or addressed to any one of the City Banks in the Associated negotiation, (embracing every Bank in the Clearing-House of New-York,) with whom the applicant may be acquainted or have money dealings, or they can be addressed directly to the New-York Sub-Treasurer, John J. Cisco, inclosing (if from the country) a check on any one of the Associated Banks, and by return mail the evidence of the deposit will be forwarded, and the Treasury Bonds procured from Washington, without risk or trouble to the subscriber, and held here subject to the return of the certificate of deposit. The Bonds run for three years from the 19th of August, and to each is attached half-yearly coupons, which may be collected, as they fall due, without the presentation of the Bond itself or the receipt of the holder, the coupon being made payable to bearers. The subscribers will have to add the accrued interest since the 19th of August in making their deposits, say at the rate of 2 cents ₩ day on each $100, from the 19th to the day the money goes into Bank or Sub-Treasury.

The friends of the Government who desire to participate in this National Loan are informed that the subscriptions are virtually under the control of the Associated Banks of the three cities who have guaranteed its success. Should any sudden and very favorable turn in the political or military situation of the country take place, or should their own ability to carry the whole of the fifty millions now offered to the public at the liberal rate of 7.30 ₩ cent. ₩ annum authorize it, they could at once elect to close the subscriptions.

The Stock Market is firmer and higher to-day than on yesterday, by ¼@½ ₩ cent. the list round, and in the case of one or two of the Railways ½@1 ₩ cent. above the closing rates of Thursday. The reopening of the New-York Central Transfers imparted additional animation to the Market, and while there was no great difficulty in making the deliveries of the Stock which fell due, the price was firm at 74@74½ ₩ cent. at the close of the day, and considerable confidence expressed that the cash price will be higher, in the absence of bad news, a few days hence, than on the re-opening of the books to-day, although the rise since Monday last is already equal to 1½ ₩ cent. There was a large demand for Chicago and Rock Island shares, beginning in the forenoon at 39⅞@40, and advancing to 41@41½ ₩ cent. at the close, 41½ ₩ cent being bid, on the street, for a round lot of 1,000 or 2,000 shares. The other Western shares left off steady. State Stocks were firmer on Tennessees and Missouris, but not so high for the cash Stock, on Virginias and North Carolinas. The Government Funded Stocks were steady, and Treasury Notes firm at 97½ ₩ cent. At the close, this afternoon, the general Market left off firm about as follows:

Central	74	Galena	65⅞
Erie	25¾	Toledo	29⅝
Missouris	42	Rock Island	41
Tennessees	42⅞	Illinois Central	64¾
Panama	105⅞	Mich. Central	41¾
Pacific	72½	Hudson	33¾
Reading	35½	Mich. Guaranteed	28¾

The result to the City Bank Stocks, which we expected would follow the recent large and admirable negotiation with the Government, is already showing itself. There is a general advance of from 2 to 4 ₩ cent. in the bidding to-day.

New-York	80	American Exchange	79
Manhattan	114	Bank of the Republic	85
Merchants'	85	Metropolitan	80
Mechanics'	85	Citizens'	60½
America	90	Peoples'	70
Tradesmen's	90	Market	75
National	80	Shoe & Leather	80
Merchants' Exchange	79	Corn Exchange	72
State of New-York	77	Continental	66
Commerce	76¾	Commonwealth	65
Mechanics' B'kg. Asso	70	Park	86
Broadway	100		

In the Railway mortgages the changes from yesterday are not important. The bid for Michigan Southern firsts fell back to Wednesday's figure:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	74
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	Illinois Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	89½
Erie firsts, '68	102½	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₩ c., '70	10
Erie seconds, '59	100½	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bds.	10
Erie seconds, extended	100¼	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80
Erie thirds, '83	84½	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	36
Erie fifths, '88	63	C. & N. W. seconds	13
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1sts	70	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Hudson firsts, '69	102¼	N. J. Cent. firsts	103
Hudson Convs, '67	70	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95¼
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	95¼	L. E. & W. firsts	56
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. E. & W. seconds	26¾
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	97	Del., L. & W. firsts	96
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	75	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	72
M. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	59	C. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	92
M. So. 7 ₩ c. Assent. B.	50		
N. Indiana firsts	80		

The Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges are asking an advance of ¼ ₩ cent. to-day on London, and the quotation for Saturday's mail leaves off 107½@107¾ ₩ cent. Only a moderate business is doing, but the selection of bills is not large, and the standard drawers are firm at the advanced rate. In the Import trade we are gratified to be able to advise a further improvement in sales this week, particularly in the line of Woolen Goods, suitable for Army purposes and Winter clothing. The effect of this has not been felt on the Exchange market, as most descriptions of goods, under the old Tariff, are still fairly abundant, either in store or in Bonded Warehouse. The Domestic Commission houses report an advance in Staple Cotton Goods and American Cloths and Sattinets, and altogether the prospects of the Fall trade may be said to be looking up. The demand for money on the Street is not important. Lenders at call are getting 5@6 ₩ cent. There is a good deal doing in two-year Treasury Notes, at 97½ ₩ cent. These are carried by the Brokers at the rate of about 5 ₩ cent per annum, or 1 ₩ cent. less than the rate borne by the Notes.

The current week's receipts of Grain and Flour promise to be the largest ever known in that great granary of the West. They will foot up but little short of *two millions of bushels* for the six business days. On the 25th receipts were:

Flour, bbls	6,020
Wheat, bush	116,692
Corn, bush	259,319
Oats, bush	17,970
Rye, bush	1,263
Barley, bush	150

Equivalent to 425,404 bushels. The receipts of the 19th and 20th together were 905,696, of which 530,397 were Corn. A gentleman to whom these figures were shown by the commercial editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, stated that in 1840 he drew up a petition to Congress for a harbor appropriation, in which was emblazoned in large capitals the fact that the exports of grain in Chicago amounted to the "enormous total of 200,000 bushels in a year!"

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday thus notices the Money and Exchange market of that city:

"Business continues very quiet in financial circles. The demand for money is light, and good paper is in demand at 10@12 ₩ cent. There is a very good demand for two-year Treasury notes, and prices have advanced to 97@97¼. They are being bought to some extent on speculation, in anticipation of still higher figures. People who have idle money are very glad to get first-class securities, bearing interest, to lay aside, especially when these can be had at a discount of 2½@3 ₩ cent. This class of Treasury notes will soon disappear from the market. The small notes, bearing no interest, but redeemable on demand, will obtain a wide circulation.

The demand for exchange continues very moderate, but rates are unchanged. There is nothing of consequence doing in gold, and prices are but little better than nominal. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New-York	par.	¼ premium.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$750,623
Total payments	734,586
Total balance	6,693,296

The receipts include $6,000 for Customs, and $194,900 for Treasury Notes.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 23.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 77½; Reading Railroad, 17 11-16; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅝. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from Aspinwall—Major D. L. Floyd Jones, Captains J. A. Hardie, Geo. Crook, B. F. Smith, H. C. Hodges, H. V. de Hart, J. B. McPherson, Lieutenants E. J. Conner, J. H. Wilson, all of U. S. A., Geo. Seile, Mrs. Dr. White and child, G. Brayton, Mrs. G. Badger and child, James M. Wilde, S. D. Stone and wife, Rev. W. Maylave, G. Lamoy, R. S. Torry, Mrs. Rollins and child, W. L. Winson, wife and child, J. B. Swassey, Capt. Samuel Anderson and wife, J. Nenstadt and wife, E. W. Case, R. Durham, E. Hoffslseger, Mr. Chavanhoff, James Hilif Geo. W. Frickey, E. Kohn and wife, Miss L. M. Cutler, Mrs. A. T. Porter, Capt. Baxter, W. David, S. N. Hilton, Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. Garribaldi, Mr. Maccaferri, W. B. Johnson, Mrs. Bailey and child, E. Taylor, E. Mannel, J. C. Nash, F. Dubrenil, Peyton Middleton, Mr. Hicks, A. J. Byrnes, F. M. Spring, T. Hitch, G. Mauman, Mrs. O. Waltz, Jacob Letier, S. G. Randall, J. S. Randall, J. P. Ritner, Wm. Vincent, C. W. Miller, J. McKay, W. S. Frost, J. Ross, J. A. Prior, David Godfrey, W. E. Sibley, Mrs. Brown, Isaac Munsey, Charles Robbins and wife, Sumner Robbins, W. P. Patrick, W. P. Pritchard, Mrs. A. B. O'Rear, S. A. Miller, E. Frisbie, Capt. W. L. Foster.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 19 | Sun sets.... 6 47 | Moon rises.... 8 16
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 47 | Gov. Island. 10 36 | Hell Gate.... 11 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 23.

Cleared.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Ships Cheltenham, Wilson, London, B. Arrowsmith; Australia, Ellis, Liverpool, Barclay & Livingston.

Brigs Marine, Cook, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Co.; Los Amigos, ——, St. Jago.

Schooners Lottie, Taylor, Boston, master; Grecian, Hagerty, Calais, master; Pilot's Bride, Creighton, Curacoa, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. E. Morgan, Whalen, Gloucester; Zicavo, Much, Dover, master; Franklin, Conover, Absecom, master; Justice, Sheldon, Fall River; Lucy Darling, Souper, Havana, Jas. Eneas; G. Dodge, Corey, Boston; Cyclone, Dale, Oporto, B. F. Small; Sangatuck, Kelly, Providence; Alice, Davis, Philadelphia, Merrill & Abbott; Gannet, Post, Boston; Iola, Kelsey, Westbrook; Alma, (Br.,) Brown, Nassau, Darrell & Co.; Empire, Carr, Newport, master; Barbara, Decker, Baltimore; Hannibal, Wentworth, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; Sunny Side, Small, Dennis, master; G. R. Fisher, Stevens, Milford, master; John Jones, Corson, Washington; O. C. Acken, Peak, Stamford; E. J. Rayner, Rayner, Boston.

Sloop Victorine, Post, Hamburg.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Decatur, Miner, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast, to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

U. S. steamer transport Thos. Sparks, Green, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

U. S. steamer transport Chas. Osgood, Geer, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall Aug. 15, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen. The bark Mary Lee, for New-York, sld. 8th inst.; St. Marie, for Havana, do.; Citizen, for Cuba, do.; Xantha, Chapman, for New-York, do.; Cienfuegos, for Cienfuegos: 12th inst., Nazarene, for Jamaica, 13th. Left U. S. brig Bainbridge, U. S. sloop-of-war Falmouth; ship Eneas Coffin; bark Arethusa; brigs Edmiston & Bros., Panama; schrs. Venloo and Convencione; bark Mary E. Ducworth.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship B. D. Metcalf, (of Damariscotta,) Stetson, Liverpool 40 ds. with coal to order—vessel to master; had westerly winds the whole passage. July 16, at 1 P. M., lat. 49.5, lon. 13, spoke ship Ocean Bride, apparently Br., from New-Orleans for Liverpool, with loss of mainmast about 8 feet above the deck, and mizzenmast close to the poop was dismasted 13th; wanted no assistance. Aug. 25, lat. 47 47, lon. 25 55, saw a full-rigged brig, bound E., with loss of foretopmast.

Ship Columbo, Stewart, Liverpool 50 ds., with coal to J. Atkins & Co. Has had light westerly winds the whole passage.

Bark Quincy, (of Boston,) Linnekin, Caldera and Paposo, Chili, May 7, passed Cape Horn June 13, crossed the Equator in the Atlantic July 22, in lon. 35 22, with copper, &c., to master; had light winds nearly all the passage.

Bark Goethe, (Brem.,) Muller, Bremen 47 ds., with mdse. and 135 passengers to Chas. Luling. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Amanda, (Brem.,) Runge, Newcastle 65 ds., with coal to W. Salem.

Bark New-Orleans, (Brem.,) Sanders, Bremen 48 ds., in ballast, and 148 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Brig Koenign Elizabeth, Pnecks, Gloucester, Eng., 56 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Experienced heavy westerly winds most of the passage.

Brig Samuel Lindsey, (of Boston,) Guptil, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Eurus, Chesham, Cow Bay, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Elmir, Parker, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Brig B. Young, Mitchill, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Marlett, Gorham, Harwich 3 ds., with fish. Yesterday, when off the Poor House, East River, came in collision with schr. Mary Price; lost mainmast, standing rigging, &c. The M. P. lost bowsprit. Capt. G. was badly injured about the head and back by the falling of spars.

Schr. Lotus, (of Ellsworth,) Clark, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Eclipse, (Br.,) Connaughton, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Mary, Boyd, Lubec 5 ds., with fish and plaster to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Briggs, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Emeline, Johnson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Albert, Johnson, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Boston.

Schr. Margaret A., (Br.,) Larson, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with laths to Jed Frye.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Childs, New-Bedford 8 ds.

Schr. Belle Creole, Carsons, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Stranger, Anthony, Elizabethport, for Fort Lee.

Schr. J. E. Potts, Holley, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Maine, Brown, Elizabethport, for Yarmouth.

Schr. J. Munsell, Kelly, Boston 5 ds., with spars.

Schr. Evelyn, Small, Wareham 2 ds., in ballast.

Sloop Vienna, Davis, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop Glide, Hastings, Elizabethport, for Port Jefferson.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Aug. 22—Ships Algonquin, Shanghai; Portsmouth, Liverpool; New-Hampshire, do.; Hemisphere, do.; Shawmut, Melbourne; Terecito, (Spanish,) Barcelona. Barks Queen of England, (Br.,) Londonderry; Despatch, (Br.,) Barbados; Kate Swanton, (Br.,) London; Miggie, (Ans.,) Cork. Brigs Harriet Hallock, St. Thomas; Thos. Tilleston, Cuba; Agnes, (Br.,) Walss. Schrs. S. J. Waring, Montevideo; W. Lancaster, (Br.,) Curacoa.

Aug. 23—Fr. war steamer Catinet.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 23—Arr. ship Mary and bark Celestia, Cadiz; bark Cyanna, Cronstadt.

Miscellaneous.

DISASTER.—The brig Sarah Elizabeth, from Humacoa, P. R., bound to New-York, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, got ashore July 23, on Bird's Rock Reef, northeast end of Crooked Island. Vessel a total loss; part of cargo saved.

Spoken, &c.

Joseph Hemsly—brig, of Liverpool, from Galway for St. John, July 26, lat. 47 10, lon. 26 20.

Foreign Ports.

CALLAO, July 18—Arr. Am. ship Ella A. Clark, from the Chincha Islands.

Sailed—July 23, Am. ships Ella Clark, for England; 26th, Walter Scott, Chinchas.

VALPARAISO, July 14—Arr. Am. ships Wild Pigeon, 84 ds. from New-York; Crusader, 110 ds. from Boston; United States, 50 ds., from Melbourne. The Wild Pigeon reports that on July 5, lat. 43 46 S., lon. 81 W., spoke Am. ship Othello, from Cardiff for Callao, out 103 ds. July 24, arr. Am. whale-ship Mary Ann, 909 sperm; reports the death of Charles Hall, killed by a whale May 4; the deceased was much respected by all hands on board; 28th, died of consumption on board said ship, B. Silva, a native of Grocio, W. I. 10th, ship Ocean, lat. 50 N., lon. 100 W., 700 sperm, all well; June 7, bark Triton, about the same lat., &c., 25 sperm; July 6, bark Sea Queen, about same; nothing; bark Hesper, struck a whale, stove two boats, lost lives, &c.; heard of bark Vigilant, 2 small whales since last reported; about same time, barks Osceola and and Stella, nothing since last reported.

COBIJA—Sld. previous to July 23, ship John M. Mayo, Baltimore.

In port, ship Sunshine, discharging lumber.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address Box No. 4,486 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, South-west corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

MARRIED.

FAIRMAN—HOLDEN.—At Bergen, N. J., at the residence of the bride's uncle, D. L. Holden, Esq., by Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., Col. James Fairman, of Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, (Second Fire Zouaves,) to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Holden, of New-York.

BREWSTER—DRAPER.—At Greenfield, Mass., on Thursday, Aug. 22, by Rev. S. Russell Jones, Henry Brewster, of New-York, to Charlotte, daughter of W. W. Draper, of the former place.

DIED.

MARVINE.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 23, Charles E. Marvine, in the 25th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Delaware County N. Y., for interment. Prayers will be held at his late residence, No. 83 9th-st., at 2 o'clock this day, (Saturday.) The members of the Eighth Company, National Guard, Howard Lodge F. & A. Masons, and all friends, are invited to attend, without further notice.

MEAD.—In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 23, Mrs. Mary Mead, aged 73 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to be held at the residence of her son, Mr. Geo. N. Mead, No. 42 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.

HALSEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, after a short and severe illness, Agnes Stuart, wife of Henry M. Halsey, and daughter of John Phyfe, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her father, No. 85 West 20th-st.

DAWSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 22, Mrs. Isabella Dawson, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 154 East 31th-st.

HUTCHINSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 22, suddenly, Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson, widow of the late David Hutchinson, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 191 Grand-st., without further invitation.

SWAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 22, Charles Swan, Jr.

His friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 140 West 49th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

SILLICK.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 22, Susan R. Sillick, beloved daughter of Henry G. and Susan R. Sillick, aged 13 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, Aug. 24, at No. 50 West 46th-st. Her remains will be taken to Peekskill.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 22, after a severe illness, Sarah Taylor, wife of Walter Taylor, aged 45 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 3 Harrison-st., on Sunday, Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 22, of consumption, Mrs. Maria Brown, aged 66 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wm. Bloodgood, Fulton, near New-York-av.

COGGESHALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 23, George Coggeshall, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 24, at 12 noon, at his late residence, No. 12 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, without further invitation. The remains will be removed to Milford for interment.

NORTHALL.—At Tremont, Westchester County, on Thursday, Aug. 22, Jane Ebbets, infant daughter of Richard P. K. and Adelaide Northall, aged 7 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place from the residence of her parents, Tremont, Westchester County, this day, (Saturday,) the 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon. A train from the Harlem Dépôt, 26th-st., New-York, will leave at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Tremont Station.

WARD.—At Sodus, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 20, Mary A. Ward, daughter of the late Gen. Jasper Ward, of New-York.

BRISTED.—At her residence, in Baden-Baden, Germany, on Monday, Aug. 5, of a complicated heart disease, after a short but painful illness, Laura Whetten, wife of Charles Astor Bristed, of New-York, aged 37 years.

Mrs. Bristed was a woman of great personal and mental attractions, which she inherited from both her parents, (the late Henry Brevoort, of New-York, and Laura Carson, of South Carolina,) as well as a most enchanting sweetness and gaiety of disposition. In Baden she was universally loved and respected. The inhabitants and residents attended her funeral with almost regal honors; members of the Diplomatic Corps came from a distance to be present at the ceremony, and ladies of the highest aristocracy followed the procession to the grave.

Wilkes' Spirit is requested to copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 451.—AUG. 23, 1861.
47, 31, 78, 28, 40, 69, 19, 18, 71, 5, 2, 34, 33.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 452.—AUG. 23, 1861.
27, 57, 11, 74, 28, 24, 51, 29, 36, 52, 17, 65, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

IMPORTANT!

Send all money and packages to soldiers by Harnden's Express, No. 74 Broadway, as they have United States Government permission to forward to the Army at Fortress Monroe, Washington, Sandy Hook, and other points, for half rates. Their Express is the oldest in the United States.

Their Great Eastern and Philadelphia Expresses sent as formerly.

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED LETTER.

Elegant Pamphlet. Ready To-day. Price 10 Cents.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN,
by
WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, LL. D.,
Special Correspondent of the London *Times*.

** Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail, *postage free*, on receipt of ten cents, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Library, Reading-Room and Down-Town Office will be reopened for the distribution of books, &c., on MONDAY, Aug. 26, 1861. During the evening of that day all the rooms of the Association will be thrown open to the public. Music will be furnished by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, and a general reunion of the members and their friends are invited for that occasion.

HARVEY H. WOODS, THADDEUS V. TABER, PETER J. BARRY, Committee of Arrangements.

CLINTON HALL, Astor-place.

WEDDING CARDS. These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y. Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.

This highly interesting lecture, by THOMAS HIGGINSON, Esq., appears in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, No. 23, now ready, at all the news stores. 4 cents.

"COLUMBIA THE PRIDE OF THE WORLD." This splendid new national song—music by D. B. GRISWOLD, Esq., appears in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SOME COPIES of New-York *Times* of Sunday, July 14. Apply at subscription desk, New-York *Times* Office.

MILITARY.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE FOR VOLUNTEERS,
No. 79 White-st., New-York, Aug. 22, 1861.

THE COMMANDERS OF ALL REGIMENTS accepted by the War Department are requested to report at this office, without delay, the number of men recruited and present ready for muster; also, the number present who have been mustered, and still present; the names of all officers in their command engaged on the recruiting service, and the location of their offices. By reporting in person at this office I will explain all the provisions made by the Department for facilitating the collection, subsistence and transportation of recruits.

D. B. SACKET,
Lieut.-Col. Fifth Cavalry, Mustering Officer.

TO OFFICERS.—ANY ONE HAVING A NUMBER of men, from twenty up, can have his rank guaranteed, and will be paid the sum of one dollar a head for every man. They are wanted in a first-class regiment now in camp under acceptance. To any one who desires can address JOHNSON, at the Broadway Post-office, stating where an interview can be had, also stating the number of men on hand. Food, clothing, quarters and pay from enlistment.

WANTED.—A QUARTERMASTER'S POSITION is now open in a regiment ordered to Washington in fifteen days. An experienced or practical man, who can furnish means for recruiting, will only apply. Address QUARTERMASTER, *Herald* Office.

RECRUITING AGENTS WANTED—MEN who can recruit men for a first class regiment. A liberal price will be given for every man recruited. Apply at No. 491 Broadway, between 2 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—FOR THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY, one leader of Band (pay that of a Second Lieutenant) and six buglers. Apply immediately at No. 648 Broadway. By order, J. M. DAVIES, Colonel

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of cutting teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. Just the remedy needed.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.
MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure, yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little one into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no such ruinous effects whatever, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW SELL Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. CXXXVI.] CONTENTS. [S

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Stratford-upon-Avon.—West End of Trinity Church.—House in High-street.—The House in Henley-street, 1564.—The House, 1855.—The House, 1861.—Room in which Shakespeare was Born.—The Font.—Shakespeare's Signet Ring.—Grammar School and Guild Chapel.—Shakespeare's Desk.—Remains of New-place.—Trinity Church.—Chancel of the Church.—Porch of the Church.—Bust of Shakespeare.—The Inscription.—Anne Hathaway's Cottage.—Courtship Chair.—Charlecote Hall.—Sir Thomas Lucy.—The Avon at Weir Brake.
THE CAPITAL OF THE CANADAS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Ottawa City.—Parliament House, now building.
WINFIELD SCOTT IN THE WAR OF 1812.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Winfield Scott, Æt. 41.—Sackett's Harbor, 1813.—Buffalo, 1813.—Queenston, 1813.—Fort Schlosser, 1860.—Landing-place at Queenston.—Site of Vrooman's Battery, 1860.—Brock's Monument, 1860.—Monument where Brock fell, 1860.—French Magazine, 1860.—Fort Niagara, 1813.—Fort Mississauga.—Old Fort, Toronto, 1860.—Fort Wellington.—Chrysler's, 1860.—Ruins of Fort Erie, 1860.—Street's Creek Bridge, 1860.—Mouth of Lyon's Creek, 1860.—Lundy's Lane, 1860.—Winfield Scott, Æt. 75.
THE THREE BELLS. Illustrated.
VALLANDIGHAM.
SHAKESPEARE AND HOLLINGSHED.
ORLEY FARM. By Anthony Trollope. Illustrated by J. E. Millais.
Chapter XVII. Van Bauhr.
Chapter XVIII. The English Von Bauhr.
Chapter XIX. The Stavely Family.
Chapter XX. Mr. Dockwrath in his own Office.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The German Von Bauhr—The English Von Bauhr.
WINNIPISEOGEE.
THE HAVELOCK.
THE YANKEE CAPTAIN.
PETS.
THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By W. M. Thackeray.
CHAPTER XVII.—Brevis esse Laboro.
CHAPTER XVIII.—Drum ist's so wohl mir in der Welt.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Young Love.—A Pilgrim.—Charlotte's Convoy.
RICHARD PORSON.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
OUR FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.—*With Fourteen Illustrations.*
FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Dinner Toilet.—Promenade Costume.—Lace Fichu.—Lace Under-sleeves.

The June Number commenced the Twenty-third Volume of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The object of the Publishers, as stated in the first Number, issued in June, 1850, was to present a periodical which no one who had the slightest relish for miscellaneous reading, or the slightest wish to keep himself informed of the general progress and results of the literary genius of the age, would willingly be without. And they intended to publish it at so low a rate, and to give it a value so far beyond its price, that it shall make its way into the hands or the family circle of every intelligent citizen of the United States.

Its unparalleled circulation from month to month; a constant demand for back Numbers and complete sets, evince that the Magazine meets the wants of the great body of American readers. No change will therefore be made in its general character. The Magazine contains at least twice the amount of matter of the leading English Monthlies. It is therefore enabled to present the production of European Novelists and Essayists, besides furnishing a larger amount of original matter than is given in any other Magazine of the day. Each Number contains an amount of reading equal to that in an ordinary octavo volume, with abundant Pictorial Illustrations of every subject in which the Artist can aid the Writer. More than Seven Thousand Illustrations have already appeared in the Magazine.

The want which the Magazine was established to meet still exists, and the Publishers, while guaranteeing that the periodical shall maintain its high character, confidently rely upon a continuation of the liberal support which it has received for eleven years.

The Publishers of Harper's Magazine, aware of its permanent value, have electrotyped every page. They can therefore supply any number from the beginning upon the following terms:

Any number will be sent by mail, post-paid, for Twenty-five Cents. Any volume, comprising six numbers, neatly bound in cloth, will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, within 3,000 miles of New-York, post-paid, for Two Dollars per volume. Complete sets will be sent by express, the freight at the charge of the purchaser, at a discount of Twenty-five per Cent. from the above rate. Twenty-two volumes, bound uniformly, extending from June, 1850, to June, 1861, are now ready.

TERMS.

One copy for one year $3
Two copies for one year 5
Three or more copies for one year, (each,) 2
And an Extra Copy, gratis, for every Club of Eight Subscribers.

Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, together, one year, $4.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

WANTED—COMPETENT CITY CANVASSERS for the great National work, THE SOUTHERN REBELLION AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION. Apply at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*John P. Mead vs. John L. Salisbury.*—Allowance made.

James Lynch vs. Belthazar Lang.—Order denied.

Thomas Galway vs. The United States Steam Sugar Refining Company.—Proceedings on part of all creditors stayed until decree in this cause.

Daniel Burns vs. The Provincial Insurance Company.—Motion granted, with $7 costs.

Mary D. Baliere vs. William A. Baliere.—Motion granted, with $7 costs, with leave to defendant to serve an amended answer in five days, on payment of costs.

In the Matter of Louise Oatine for Certiorari.—Certiorari denied.

In the Matter of George A. Kietzler.—Certiorari denied.

Amasa E. Foster vs. James Stoltz.—Order for judgment.

The Farmer's Loan and Trust vs. Sophia M. Schindler.—Judgment ordered.

In the Matter of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of New-York.—Sale confirmed, except as to the judgment against Edward De Groot, as to which a release is ordered.

Volney Richmond vs. Elisha Bloomer.—Motion denied, without costs.

Jane M. Thorn et al. vs. Thomas Chambers.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*William G. Wood vs. Samuel A. Hills.*—The injunction must be modified without prejudice to further applications to extend it. Costs of motion fixed at $10.

Samuel Carpenter vs. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.—The plaintiff's motion for a discontinuance must be granted, although a proceeding by supplemental answer would seem to be the most proper and regular.

Joseph G. Gurney et al. vs. Thomas B. Smith et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs, without prejudice to a renewal on notice to sureties.

A Phenomena Needing Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing an advertisement in the public papers of this City, some time since, inviting proposals for furnishing the State of New-York with infantry supplies, and I being in a manufacturing business that appertained to two of the articles advertised for, viz.: camp-kettles and mess-pans, I sent in a proposal for said articles, in a fair business manner, expecting, if I should get the contract, to fulfill it to the letter, and asking a fair price for said articles, with a profit to me of about five per cent., which I considered was better than doing nothing, these times.

In due time the bids were opened, on Aug. 8, and called aloud, for everybody interested in the matter to hear, when I find my bid for one of the articles required, namely, camp-kettles, was 8½ cents each lower than the party to whom they have been awarded, and I am informed by the New-York *Evening Express* of the 21st inst., and making whoever has to pay the bill pay $297 50 more for said article than they would have to pay if given to me.

As regards my sureties, they were perfectly good and satisfactory in everybody's eyes who were not directly interested in this matter. I can assure you I was perfectly astonished when I found they had not been given to me, as I was the lowest bidder. I cannot imagine why, but I suppose I was not posted as to the machinery of the Commissary General's Office.

Excusing myself for intruding upon your space, and hoping other parties may not be misled as I have been, in losing my time answering advertisements and invitations from the Office of the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, which were evidently not designed for me, I remain yours,

SAM'L TURL,
Turl Iron Works, 314 West Twenty-eighth-street.

P.S.—Other parties have bid lower than the one who has got the contract, and they have been even ignored in this matter.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
[illegible] Washingt'n	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
[illegible]ian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 22
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
[illegible]onia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
[illegible] Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

[illegible]	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 24
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
[illegible] Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
[illegible]burgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
[illegible]	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
[illegible]	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
[illegible] Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
[illegible]	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Ba[illegible]* close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at [illegible] A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

[illegible] Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
[illegible] Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] Mails close at ......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
[illegible] for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at [illegible] and 2½ P. M.
[illegible] all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY-SCHOOLS, called the DAY-SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartetts, and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of the Elements of Music. This will be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 585,000 copies in 32 months. Prices, paper covers 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed free at the retail price.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARDS.
BASSFORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES.
No. 149 Fulton-st., to No. 8 Ann-st.,
CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000.
Three tables, Stapleton Landing, L. I.
By CHAS. LORD.

NIAGARA FALLS WATER-POWER—CAPITALISTS AND [illegible].—This immense water-power is now ready for immediate occupation, [illegible] hundred acres of land, embracing one-[illegible] on which to locate mills and manufactories. The [illegible] for price of power will be one-half that at Lowell [illegible]. Should [illegible] great volume [illegible] purposes, under a [illegible] fall of [illegible] feet. The [illegible] is perfect and the property unincumbered. For further information apply to [illegible] or A. P. [illegible], Niagara Falls, Alexander Day, No. 1253 Vine-st., Philadelphia; Hon. [illegible] Jenckes, Providence, R. I., [illegible] Buffalo, or the owner,
HORACE H. DAY, No. 91 Liberty-st.
New-York, Aug. 16, 1861.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—A respectable family being greatly reduced, and being desirous of trying to do something to relieve their suffering situation, has been taught by one of our most distinguished ladies to make those elegant Toilet-tables, (called Duchess,) would be pleased if the ladies would call at their residence, No. 135 West 10th-st., 4 doors from Hudson-st., and examine them; (they can be made to any order and at prices to suit them,) and if they should be pleased to order one they will be the means of assisting a worthy family.

[illegible] SKIRT AND LOOP TAPE MANUFACTURERS.—Four twenty-two shuttle power looms, [illegible] braiders and shafting, one large cotton [illegible] doubler, two pairs steel wire rolls, two tons of steel wire, and sundry tools and presses for manufacturing skirts. The above having been slightly damaged, will be sold at very low rates for cash. To be seen at the factory, South 7th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner [illegible] and No. [illegible] Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole [illegible] trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling. Paris-made traveling and shopping [illegible] ladies' and gentlemen's use.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht, of [illegible] feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ALCOHOL column and goose, in perfect order for running. Address, with description and lowest cash price, E. G. R., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

VETERANS OF 1812.—YOU ARE REQUESTED to meet at Grand-st. Ferry, New-York, at 2¼ o'clock P. M., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Aug. 25, to attend church, at Williamsburgh, by invitation of Rev. W. WEAVER, the self-made preacher, with no arms.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
N. B.—Passage free to those not able to pay.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Duffield-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching, TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Also on each succeeding Sabbath until the return of Rev. J. A. CRAWFORD. The public are cordially invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. L. H. VAN DOREN'S SUBJECT ON SABBATH MORNING and EVENING—*Ante-Christ, yet to come. the man of sin and the son of perdition, whose coming is after the working of Satan, with all power and signs and lying wonders.* Union Prayer Meeting one half hour before each sermon. No. 126 West 47th-st., near 7th-av.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. JOSEPH HARTWELL, of Illinois, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subjects—In the morning—*The Duty of Christians in the Present National Crisis.* Evening—*Worldlings' opinion of the Real Christian.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 12th-st. Seats free. Preaching at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of the "Howard Home for Little Wanderers," will preach at 3 P. M. Baptism after the evening sermon.

SPECIAL DISCOURSE.—THE PASTOR, REV. PETER STRYKER, (D. V.) will preach TO-MORROW, in the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, between 8th and 9th avs. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Evening subject—*Temperance.* The public are invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. Services will be resumed TO-MORROW (Sunday.) Preaching by the Pastor expected at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7¾ P. M. The Lord's Supper will be administered at 3½ P. M.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, of Syracuse, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Rev. J. McC. HOLMES, Pastor, Sept. 1. Sabbath School every Sunday at 1¾ and 7¾ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach Morning and Evening. Seats free.

REV. J. H. LINSLEY, D. D., OF GREENwich, Conn., will preach at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., under the direction of the New-York Port Society, on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. All seats free.

NEW-YORK EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE—OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, of Laight-st., will preach (D. V.) TO-MORROW EVENING, Aug. 25, in front of Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 5½ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, OF NEWBURGH, will preach next SABBATH EVENING, Aug. 25, at the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, corner of 8th-av. and 43d-st. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Cross of Christ is the central truth of Christianity.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET corner Waverley-place.—Right Rev. Bishop SMITH, of Kentucky, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M.; 4 and 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. J. A. SAXTON. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, (late Chaplain to Congress,) pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ISAAC S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH in the Laight-st. Church (corner of Laight and Varick sts.) TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS USUAL, in the new Chapel, 41st-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN HAMILTON-PLACE, 82D-ST., NEAR 2d-av., a large two-story and attic house, with extension, basement, under cellar, hot and cold water, gas, range in kitchen, bath-room, wash-tubs, &c., saloon, parlor, two lots of ground, grapery, &c., to a genteel family only. Apply at No. 7 Hamilton-place, or No. 4 New-st., rear office, from 12 to 3 o'clock; possession at once.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 392 Broome-st.—parlor, 6 bedrooms and basement. Also, three-story modern house No. 1 West Baltic-st., near Court, Brooklyn, will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of M. P. STEPHENSON, No. 383 Broome-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN—Three-story, English basement, in complete order. Price low to a first-rate tenant. Apply to Mr. PETIT, grocer, corner Adelphi-st. and Lafayette-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STORE IN house No. 866 Broadway. It is a tip top location for any kind of light business, and will be let for such if required. Apply at the above number.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, with extra modern improvements, including hot water, heater for warming and ventilating, at greatly reduced rent; furniture for sale, if wanted. Inquire at No. 71 2d-place, Brooklyn.

TO LET CHEAP—THE MODERN BRICK house, No. 139 West 48th-st., near Broadway; every convenience in house. Inquire of CHARLES MOTT, corner of 47th-st. and 8th-av.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 102 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 90 and 92 East 18th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 5[illegible] West 25th-st. Six four stories, 20 feet wide by 15 d[illegible] dining room extension. Apply at No. 15 Front-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE MANsion House Hotel, Long Branch, on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st inst., from the bedroom of a lady, the following jewels: 3 diamond stars; 1 brooch, large one, 12 sets round with diamonds; 2 drop diamond ear rings, 1 emerald and diamond ring, (one large emerald and two diamonds;) bracelets: pearl serpent bracelet; turquoise bracelet; flat, enamelled, gold bracelet, pearl and turquoise bracelet, set in gold, with medallion in centre; gold bracelet, with garnets; imitation bracelet. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property. Apply to INSPECTOR CARPENTER, corner of Broome and Elm streets.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:
No. 11,115.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.
No. 15,[illegible]—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.
No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.
Their transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Templin, of New-York. No. [illegible]165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to [illegible] LEAF, No. 51 Exchange-place, N. Y.

FOUND—ON LAST SUNDAY, 18TH INST., A FINE black Newfoundland DOG. The owner may get it back by calling at 119 Wooster-st., and paying expenses.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies [illegible] always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, [illegible] lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, [illegible] lots in Linens and White Goods, [illegible] Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers, job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under[illegible], Corsets, &c.

MADAME DEMOREST'S GRAND FALL opening of patterns of the new Paris fashions. On Monday, Sept. [illegible], Nos. 173 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st., 320 Canal-st., 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and all the other branches. Madame DEMOREST'S Quarterly Mirror of Fashions, of a great variety of fine engravings of new and elegant designs, and other improvements will be introduced in Fall Number, ready in September.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices. White, 12½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGERS'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FULL WIDTH, THREE-STORY brownstone house, high stoop, and very centrally located between Union-square and Irving-place. The neighborhood is one of the best in the City. The house is in perfect order, and will be sold on favorable terms, if it can be disposed of immediately. Address S. S., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, game and soups, baking and pastry, all kinds of dessert, jellies and ice-creams; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as thorough, good cook; understands soups of all kinds, game, poultry and desserts, pastry, bread and biscuit; has no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 58 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class meat and pastry-cook, by an experienced woman; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., for two days—call at hall-door.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGH cook and laundress, with the best of City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry; washes and irons well; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation in the City or country; is a good cook, baker and a first-rate washer and ironer, or will do general housework; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; would do the housework of a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 375 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a private family, by a respectable woman; City reference. Call for two days at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., hall door.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A girl 18 years of age, a situation in a family as general servant; give good references. Call at No. 191 2d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation as general housemaid, or chambermaid and nurse and plain sewer; is very willing and obliging; wages $5; good reference. Also an excellent cook and laundress, with good reference, wants a situation; both will go to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WOman desires a situation as housekeeper, or would be willing to take a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of reference given and required. Address M. E. F., for two days, Station D, Astor-place Post-office.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, just from Boston, wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, a good baker of bread and biscuit, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; can enter her place right away. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman, active, honest and sober, wishes a situation in City or country, at moderate wages; understands cooking, baking and butter making first rate; is also an excellent getter up of ladies' finery and gentlemen's shirts. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, waitress, chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman with best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A MOST RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as general housemaid, or cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and excellent baker; makes pies, desserts, &c., and is a beautiful laundress; is obliging and very willing; is neat about her kitchen; best City references; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call, this day or Monday, at No. 820 Broadway, hall door.

ALL FAMILIES RETURNING FROM the country, in want of good servants, should call at ACKERMAN'S Broadway Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs; there they can be suited with the best of help, at moderate wages. Terms moderate. Established 1850.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, in a private family, by an honest, sober, steady young man; he has long experience in the City and country; is willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended. Address GROOM, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; can take good care of horses and drive; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; the most satisfactory references given. Address J. W. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A steady, active and honest young man, with very superior references, wishes a situation as coachman; is a careful driver; is kind to horses and thoroughly understands the care of them; is also a good plain vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address J. Q., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS UNDER-CLERK OR PORTER.—A young man, recently from England, wishes a situation as under-clerk or porter, or would make himself useful in any capacity, in a liquor store preferred. Address G. D., No. 18 West-st., New-York.

AS USEFUL YOUNG MAN.—AN ACTIVE, sober and honest young man wants a situation; can drive, work on the garden or farm; can also wait on the table; is an excellent hand to take care of horses. Has reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary, fifty dollars the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office, 3 porters, 2 girls to travel, and 1 stewardess. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Latin, and rudiments of music, desires a position in a school or family, where her services would be accepted as a consideration for board; having had several years' successful experience as a teacher, she feels confident that complete satisfaction would be the result of an arrangement made with her; unquestionable references can be given. Address LAURA B. BROMPTON, Brooklyn, L. I.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Trustees of Schools and others, throughout the country, should state what teachers are wanted; parents, the kind of school desired for their children; and teachers wishing situations should send particulars of qualifications. Teachers and educational correspondents wanted for the Institute in all sections. Inclose stamps for circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

AS TEACHER—INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG lady, who has had some experience in teaching, wishes a situation in a school or family; she is a good mathematician, and is fully capable of giving instruction in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; no objection to distance; the best of references given and required. Address D. C. B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED French Protestant lady, for a City school; salary liberal. A gentleman to teach piano and classics, near the City. Also, a gentleman for English branches, in the City. Personal applications necessary.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.,
Agents for Schools and Teachers, No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF SEVeral years experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school, where, for her services rendered during a portion of the day, hereafter agreed upon, she may receive as compensation her board and instruction in several of the higher branches. Address ANNA CLEVELAND, Brooklyn P. O., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—Wanted, immediately, to make an engagement for the coming Fall, either as governess to children under fourteen years of age, or to travel with a family in the same capacity, or as companion to a lady. Good references given and required. Address, for one week, EDUCATION, No. 3-95th-av.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in tuition, is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French and music. Salary not an object. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A school or family, (a location in or near Brooklyn or New-York preferred,) by a lady competent to teach music on piano-forte, English, French and easy Latin. Address M. H. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 169 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SOME EXPErience in teaching, desires an engagement in a school, as teacher of common English. Address Miss L. M., Newburgh, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR RENT—A BEAUTIful country residence at Rye, furnished or unfurnished, with 30 acres, chiefly in meadow, besides orchards and gardens, richly stocked with choice fruits, &c.; one hour from City by rail. Address Box No. 33 Rye Post-office, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 509 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. H. Tottle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.
Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.
Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,
No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., and EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., Principals.
This first-class Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars as above.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry Hill.)
The School Year commences Sept. 23. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the School,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal at the Institute, No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York. J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame HIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 856 Broadway; and at the School.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal,
JOHN ROSENBERG.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offer the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17.—Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMES until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 30th-st.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 24. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would like this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $44 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address G. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 16, at the corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. [illegible] Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 25th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 6. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUNTER WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 15th of September, at No 78 First-place, Brooklyn.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 28 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 16. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

WANTED TO SELL—$1,200 WORTH OF BALtimore country lots for $150. Address STEWART, Williamsburgh Post-office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE HOME, WITH pleasant rooms, may be secured by a family of four adults, in a small family residing up town, between 5th and 6th avs., where there are no other boarders. Persons of religious habits preferred. References given and required. Address S., Box No. 1,540 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LADY RESIDING AT BEDford, Long Island, having a large house and ample grounds, would like to take four boys to board. They will receive the best care. Fulton-avenue cars pass near the house. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address S. E., Box No. 198 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three young men, can be accommodated with good board, on reasonable terms, by applying immediately at No. 32 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO GENtlemen and their wives, or a family of four or five persons, of moral character, in an elegant modern house and fine location, with a private family of five adults and no children. Home comforts secured on reasonable terms. References exchanged. No. 139 Joralemon-st. Preserve this for reference.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor would be let, with whole or partial board, to gentlemen, or to a small family. Terms moderate. Reference required. Inquire at No. 5 Poplar-st., within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, or eight of Wall-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Double and single rooms—May be obtained at No. 3 Cranberry-st., near Columbia; location very pleasant, rooms neatly furnished, having all the modern improvements; convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

NOTICE—SOME RESPECTABLE FAMILY KEEPing house in the City, that would like to reduce expenses by taking a gentleman, wife, child and nurse to board for the Fall at a reasonable price, can hear of a good chance by addressing MINOR, Box No. 1,125 Post-office.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen and their wives can be accommodated with furnished rooms and pantries attached, on second-floor, and good board in a private family, where all the comforts of a home may be had, by applying at No. 45 South Fifth-st., within three minutes walk of all the ferries.

ROOMS WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife, of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 14th-st. preferred, either first or second floor, with private table for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

GENTLEMEN MAY OBTAIN VERY DEsirable rooms, with or without partial board, at No. [illegible] West 23d-st., near [illegible] Hotel, or they would be rented to families without young children.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, with board, at No. 52 West 2[illegible]d-st., near [illegible]th-av.; also, one room on fourth floor. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of [illegible] grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANSTICE, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Board [illegible] September. Apply to F. W. BORSTEIN, No. [illegible], or the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD FOR ONE OR [illegible] CHILDREN [illegible] good family at Astoria [illegible] preferred. For particulars, inquire at [illegible].

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED AT A LOW rent, by a small family without children. Location preferred west of Broadway, between [illegible]th and [illegible]th sts. The rent will be promptly paid [illegible] References exchanged. Address W. JAMES, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, stating location and rent.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE WITH MODERN improvements, in an eligible [illegible], for a small family. References exchanged. Address F. W. P., Box No. [illegible] Post-office. Rent must not exceed [illegible] per annum.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, half of a house, situated in a [illegible] neighborhood, somewhere between 4th and [illegible] avs. [illegible] from $150 to $250 per annum. Address R., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 150 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad dépôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from dépôt; 91 acres of good land; plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD of Paris, who is the first sexual surgeon [illegible] the cure of diseases and debility [illegible] way. His new Book (price $1) may be had of GOODRICH, No. 881 Broadway, or of the author.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, [illegible] and other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla [illegible] the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. WARD, 12 LAIGHT-street, has made the important discovery of the only infallible and safe remedy for monthly obstructions. Dr. Ward's Great Benefactor, infallible for the immediate removal of female difficulties. Packages of the Remedy, $3, sent to any address. Board at his residence if required.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue [illegible]; Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery [illegible]. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONSULTED with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Victims of misplaced confidence cured with dispatch. Cures warranted. Separate rooms for consultation.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most skeptical. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS [illegible] the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Remedy, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated on a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
[illegible] Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving [illegible] a pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands [illegible] also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 [illegible] Brooklyn.

DANCING.

MR. C. R. RIVERS'
NEW DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 37 Schermerhorn-st., on Court-st., Brooklyn.
Will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 10.
Send for a circular.

HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE FOR Cash, or for Real Estate either in this City or out of this City, or a Farm will be taken. Apply No. 38 [illegible].

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & CO.,
BANKERS,
[illegible] New-York.
[illegible] and Letters of Credit for travelers [illegible] in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST [illegible] SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities [illegible]. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe. [illegible]

[illegible] UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
[illegible] London, as agents of Messrs. DUN-[illegible] & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby [illegible] will receive money on account of [illegible] they will issue, free of charge, letters [illegible] notes of £10 and upwards, similar to [illegible] use on the Continent of Europe [illegible] payable at all the principal cities and [illegible] United States, Canada, West Indies, South [illegible]

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts.,
New-York.
[illegible] at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., [illegible], San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. [illegible] CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
[illegible] 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. [illegible] per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 [illegible] and Five per cent. on larger amounts.
[illegible] Bank has received on deposit, during the last 19½ [illegible]
$581,998 33.
C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 3, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

Office of Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, July 16, 1861.
TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.
Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 126) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1860. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1863, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock.
A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.
Buffalo, Aug. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take any necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861.
A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Raccoon Mountain Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., in this City, on the first Monday in September next, at 12 o'clock.
Aug. 13, 1861. Z. PLATT, Secretary.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.
Cash Capital, $500,000.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTY per Cent., for which scrip will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on the 1st of October next.
Also, a semi-annual cash dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Aug. 10, 1861.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, Aug. 14, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—New-York, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
Navy Department, Bureau of Construction, Washington, Aug. 6, 1861.
In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers:
The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.
The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.
The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.
The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.
The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.
The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.
The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.
Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.
The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.
The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.
The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.
The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.
The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.
The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.
Navy Department, Bureau of Construction, Aug. 8, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.
These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.
Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.
The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.
1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.
2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.
3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.
4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.
The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.
The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.
An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.
No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.
Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.
Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.
The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.
I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:
For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.
The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.
If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.
Note.—Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.
Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.
We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)
I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON. } Executors.
au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.
AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
je8-law6mS*

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISSOLVED ALL CONnection and withdrawn from the Manhattan Express Company, Westcott, Dodd & Co.
New-York, Aug. 19, 1861. ROBT. F. WESTCOTT.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

State of New-York, Quartermaster-General's Department, New-York, July 30, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt:
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
August 2, 1861.
Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.
Sec. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
In Senate, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
In Assembly, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

THE CREDITORS OF VOLNEY ELLIOTT are hereby notified to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 25th day of September, as a dividend will then be made of all funds in their hands.
BEATTY & MITCHELL,
Assignees of Volney Elliott,
No. 231 Washington-st.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from the 5th to the end of August.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. John P. Corlies, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.
Saturday Aug. 24, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 1½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.
John Limiog's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parsons, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 3:50 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 4:10 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8¼ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. Nimmo, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7¾ A. M.; James Slip, E. R., at 8¼; Delancy-st. 8¾; 11th-st. 9; 26th-st. 9¼. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M., New-Rochelle 3½, making all the landings.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—Landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood. The steamboat KEYPORT leaves Robinson-st. Pier 9 at A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3½ P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMBOATS.—THE AURORA, FOR PEEKSKILL and intermediate landings, will, on SUNDAY MORNING, leave Jay-st. Pier at 7½ o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH
"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. Lines, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin..........$75 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London... 80 | Steerage to London...... 33
Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NON-arrival of the ETNA, the EDINBURGH will be dispatched in her place, and leave at the usual hour, 24th inst., and the regular weekly departures of this Company's steamers will continue as heretofore.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY..........Sept. 14
On MONDAY..........Oct. 14
On MONDAY..........Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. Judkins, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 28th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The ASIA will sail 11th September. E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, Capt. C. H. E. Judkins, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 28th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail Sept. 11.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LONDON, DIRECT.—THE SPLENDID British A 1 steamship KHERSONESE, 2,000 tons, G. Hough, Commander, will be dispatched on the 24th inst. She has room for a limited number of first-class and a few second cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $70 and $50 respectively. Apply on board at Pier No. 36 North River, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M. fast Express train from 28th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
Nathaniel Marsh, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Office of the Board of Excise, No. 15 Centre-st.
TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.
Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 19, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

MURTAUGH'S IMPROVED PATENT DUMB-WAITERS.—The best and most reliable now in use. Combine ease and security with the utmost durability. Manufactory No. 623 5th-av., between 36th and 37th sts. JAMES MURTAUGH.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The unparalleled attractions of the Museum are drawing together [illegible]
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
RIVER HORSE, RIVER HORSE,
RIVER HORSE, RIVER HORSE,
RIVER HORSE, RIVER HORSE,
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
is universally acknowledged to be the greatest wonder ever seen in America. Every intelligent person knows that this is the first one ever seen in this country, and it was only by special permission of the
GRAND VICEROY OF EGYPT
that this was obtained, the penalty being death for any of his subjects to allow one to leave his dominions without his permission. He is strictly an
AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,
living under the water or out of it; will float on top of water,
WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER
under water, and may be seen at the Museum in the
ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING,
as if frolicking in his native stream, the historic Nile. He is accompanied by
SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,
who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that historic tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquaria,
A LIVING SHARK,
beside a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c., &c.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY.
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
The Lecture-room Entertainments embrace
PETITE DRAMA, BURLETTA and FARCE,
By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.
Miss DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Aug. 23, the original American comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
will appear in two of his great comic rôles, as Dimple, in Buckstone's three-act comedy of
LEAP YEAR,
in which Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mr. Barton Hill, Marlowe, Wall, Hindes will also appear. After which as
TOODLES,
being the ninth night of his peculiar representation of that humorous character, in which he has been received with such enthusiastic demonstrations of approval, being nightly recalled three times during the performance to receive the congratulations of a delighted audience.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
OLDEST And BEST ORGANIZED BAND in the CITY.
CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NEW ACTS.
Engagement of the TIMBUCTOO MELODISTS,
CHARLEY FOX, MASTER LEON, and
GEORGE CHRISTY.
Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $8 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

MUSIC.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ORGANIST in City or country, by a young lady just returned from Louisiana; fully competent to take charge of a choir if desired. Also, a place as teacher of piano, guitar and vocal music. Address A. L. C., at H. B. Dodsworth's music-store, No. 6 Astor-place.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9.15, 11 A. M.; 1.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.
The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:
Long Branch at..........4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at..........5.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.
This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 28 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.
To Long Branch and return..........$1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return..........50
To Port Monmouth and return..........40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.
Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.
To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. Jas. A. Dumont, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st.	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8 10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7.30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8 30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7 45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9.00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare, 50 Cents: Excursion Tickets, 75 Cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw; returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock. Yonkers, 5:30.

AFTERNOON EXCURSION—UP THE Sound, to Norwalk, and return by moonlight. The fast steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market slip this SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 6 o'clock, arriving in New-York about 9 this evening. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

J. F. Duncan, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, PASSE PARTOUTS, &c., at store No. 120 Nassau-st.,
(Near corner of Beekman.)
The sale will take place at 3 o'clock, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 24. A fine assortment of goods will be offered.

Daniel A. Matthews, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.
DANIEL A. MATTHEWS WILL SELL AT auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large collection of household furniture, viz.: parlor suites, chamber suites, sofas, chairs, rockers, arm-chairs, carpets, extension tables, book-cases, wardrobes, China, glassware, cutlery, &c.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs and tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, wardrobes, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, feather-beds, mattresses, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

BURNING FLUID
50C. PER GALLON..........TO THE TRADE.
ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

the other side of the channel. Their sympathies—so far as they are really engaged in our affairs—lie on the side of their relatives in Louisiana. In England the recognition of our insurgents would create a struggle that would inevitably overthrow the Ministry. In France the Emperor has but to say the word, and the whole nation would acquiesce, as it always does. That he will say that word as soon as England does, I have as yet heard nothing to make me doubt.

Luckily Parliament has adjourned, or undoubtedly, before this, Mr. GREGORY would have brought up his old motion again. As it is, we have time to recover the ground lost, or to lose so much more as to put the whole matter beyond the chance of a further struggle. Either way there is nothing to be done here but to wait with an anxiety that devours every one, for the arrival of the steamers that never before seemed to come so seldom.

Meanwhile, as a delicate hint to warlike nations, the great iron war-steamer, the *Warrior*, has left her dock, and will soon be ready for active service. How she will work, time alone will show. As usual, there are plenty of persons who disbelieve in her. One says she is too crank; another says she is not shot-proof; another that her 'tween decks are so dark and ill-ventilated, that in a battle the men would be deafened and stifled with the noise and smoke of her heavy breech-loading guns, and on a cruise that she would be anything but comfortable to her crew. No doubt any number more of such faults will be discovered; but meanwhile she has gone down the river, and so far all has gone well. The Government has devoted the greatest care to her, changing her arrangements again and again, and doing all that science could to make her perfect; and more of the same model are now rapidly growing in the different dockyards.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

ADDITIONAL FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Another Letter from Mr. Russell, the Correspondent of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

As no one can say what a day or a night may bring forth, particularly in time of war, I avail myself of a chance of probable quiet, such as it is, amid the rolling of drums, the braying of trumpets and bands, the noise of marching men, rolling of wagons, and general life and activity in the streets, to write some remarks on the action at Manassas or Bull Run. Of its general effects abroad, and on the North and South, a larger and perhaps a better view can be taken from Europe than on this side of the Atlantic. There is a natural and intense anxiety to learn what impression will be made abroad by the battle, for, notwithstanding the vulgar and insolent arrogance of the least reputable portion of the Press in the United States, generally conducted by aliens or persons who have left Great Britain *from cause*, it is felt that the result of the action must have very strong influences over the fortunes of the contending parties, particularly in the Money-Market, to which recourse must be had in fear and trembling. It would be well not to arrive at hasty conclusions in reference to the bearing of the defeat on the actual struggle. Those who are persuaded that the North must and will subjugate the South see in the disaster merely a prolongation of the war, a certain loss of material, or even an increment of hope in the spirit it will arouse, as they think, among the Unionists. Others regard it as an evil omen for the compromise they desire to effect, as it will give the North another insult to avenge, and inspire the South with additional confidence. The Confederates will accept it as proof demonstrative of their faith that the North cannot conquer them, and may take it into their heads to corroborate it by an attempt to inflict on the North that with which they have been menaced by the Cabinet of Washington and its supporters. "What will England and France think of it?" is the question which is asked over and over again. The news must go forth in its most unfavorable form, and it will be weeks, if ever, before the North can set a great victory to the credit side of its books against the Confederates. In thirty days or so the question will be answered—not hastily or angrily, in spite of provocation and offence, but in the spirit of honorable neutrality. In the States, one thing is certain—the Cabinet will resist the pressure of the mob, or be hurled out of office. If they yield to the fanatics, and fight battles against the advice of their officers, they must be beaten; and the tone of New-York indicates that a second defeat would cost them their political existence. They can resist such pressure in future as has been brought on them hitherto by pointing to Bull Run, and by saying, "See the result of forcing Gen. SCOTT against his wishes." Of the Cabinet, Mr. CHASE, the Secretary of the Treasury, is perhaps the only man who bore up against the disheartening intelligence of Monday morning; but Mr. SEWARD and others are recovering their spirits as they find that their Army was more frightened than hurt, and that the Confederates did not advance on the Capital immediately after their success. It was a sad rude sweep of the broom to the cobweb spinners—to the spider politicians, who have been laying out warps in all directions, and are now lying in frowsy heaps among the ruins of their curious artifices. Nothing can restore them to their places in the popular estimation—nothing could have kept them there but the rapid and complete success of their policy and the speedy fulfilment of their prophecies. The sword they have drawn is held over their heads by the hands of some coming man whose face no one can see yet, but his footsteps are audible, and the ground shakes beneath his tread. If Mr. LINCOLN were indeed a despot, with the genius to lead or direct an army, now would be his time. All the odium which could be heaped upon him by his enemies—all the accusations that could have been preferred North and South, have been fully urged, and he could not add to them by leading his army to victory, while with victory would certainly come the most unexampled popularity, and perhaps an extraordinary and prosperous tenure of power. The campaign would be one worthy of a Napoleon, nor could it be determined by even $500,000,000 and 500,000 men, unless they were skillfully handled and well economized. If popular passion be excited by demagogues, and if it be permitted to affect the councils of the State, it is easy to foresee the end, though it is not so easy to predict by what steps ruin will be reached at last. The Ministers are already ordered to resign by the masters of the mob, and suffer a just punishment for their temporary submission to the clamor of the crownless monarchs of the North-east. The Secretary-at-War, Mr. CAMERON, whose brother fell at the head of his regiment in the field, is accused of making the very submission—which was indeed a crime if ever it occurred—by the very people who urged it upon him, and there are few Ministers who escape invective and insinuation.

The great question to be decided just now is the value of the Union sentiment in the North. Will the men and the money be forthcoming, and that soon enough to continue the war of aggression or recuperation against the seceded States? The troops here complain of want of money, and say they are not paid. If that be so, there is proof of want of funds, which, if it lasts, will prevent the reorganization of another Army, and I think it would not be safe to rely on the present Army, or to depend on many of the regiments till they have been thoroughly reorganized. It must be remembered that the United States is about to lose the services of some 80,000 men, many of whom have already gone home. These are the "three months' men," called out under the President's proclamation. Whether they will enlist for the term of three years, now proposed, cannot be determined, but, judging from their words, they will not do so if their present officers are continued or recommissioned. At all events, they will nearly all go home to be "mustered out of the service," as it is called, in regiments, at the expense of the Government. It is reported in Washington that steps were taken long ago to supply the places of the retiring battalions, and that there were also offers of 83 battalions, which have been accepted by the Government, sent in as soon as the news of the disaster at Bull Run was communicated to the North. How the regiments about to leave in a day or two were sent into the field at all is one of the mysteries of the War Department.

While Congress has been passing bills of pains and penalties, confiscating rebel property, and amending sundry laches in the penal code, as well as filling up rat-holes, through which conquered and runaway Secessionists might escape, in the laws and body of the Constitution, the conquest is suddenly deferred, and Cotton stands King on the battle-field. "We are glad of it," cry the extreme Abolitionists, "actually delighted, because now Slavery is doomed." The extreme depression which followed after the joy and delight caused by the erroneous statements of victory, complete and brilliant, has been gradually disappearing, in proportion to the inactivity of the enemy, or to their inability to take advantage of their success by immediate action. The funds have recovered, and men are saying, "Well, it's not so bad as it might have been." The eye of faith is turned on the future, the eye of speculation is directed on the hoards of capital, and there is a firm belief that some clever person or another will succeed in inducing John Bull to part with a little of his surplus cash, for which he will receive egregious per centage.

If the bulk of the capital and population of the North is thrown into this struggle, there can be but one hope for the Confederates—brilliant victories on the battle field, which must lead to recognition from foreign Powers. The fight cannot go on for ever, and if the Confederate States meet with reverses—if their capital is occupied, their Congress dispersed, their territory (that which they claim as theirs) occupied, they must submit to the consequences of defeat. Is not that equally true of their opponents? On what ground can the United States, which were founded on successful rebellion, claim exemption from the universal law which they did so much to establish? Whatever the feelings of the North may be now, there can be no doubt that the reverse of Manassas caused deep mortification and despondency in Washington. Gen. SCOTT, whether he disapproved, as it is said, the movement onwards or not, was certain that the Confederates would be defeated. Every hour messengers were hurried off from the field to the end of the wire some miles away, with reports of the progress made by the troops, and every hour the telegrams brought good tidings up to 4 o'clock or so, when the victory seemed decided in favor of the Nationalists; at least, the impression was that they had gained the day by driving the enemy before them. Then came the news of the necessary retirement of the troops; nevertheless, it is affirmed that up to 8 o'clock in the evening Gen. SCOTT believed in the ultimate success of the United States troops, who under his own immediate orders had never met with a reverse. The President, the Secretary of War, and other members of the Government, were assembled in the room where the telegraph operator was at work far into the night, and as the oracles of fate unrolled from the wires gloom gathered on their faces, and at last, grave and silent, they retired, leaving hope behind them. It must have been to them a time of anxiety beyond words; but of old the highest honors were given to him who in calamity and disaster did not despair of the Republic. And it is to the credit of the President and his advisers that they have recovered their faith in the ultimate success of their cause, and think they can subjugate the South after all. If the Confederates have suffered heavily in the battle, as is believed to be the case, they may be disheartened in spite of their victory, and the news of a second uprising and *levee en masse* in the North may not be without an unfavorable effect on their ardor. Such men as WADE HAMPTON, who is reported killed, leave gaps in their ranks not readily filled, and the number of colonels reported to be *hors de combat* would indicate a considerable loss. But the raw levies are not likely to be fit for much for months to come, and it is difficult to see how they will be fit for anything until they get proper officers. Some of the so-called regiments which have recently come in are mere mobs, without proper equipments, uniform, or arms; others are in these respects much better, marching well and looking like soldiers, but still no better than the troops who were beaten. It is not courage (need it be said?) which is wanting—it is officers; and without them men are worth little or nothing. The men of some regiments fought well; others did not. There was little or no difference between the privates of the one and those of the other; there was probably a marked distinction between the officers. The West Point cadets will all be used up by the increase of the regular Army of the United States to 40,000 men, just agreed upon by Congress, after some disputes between the Senate and the House of Representatives; and the bulk of the officers with military experience and education are provided for already.

The President is not exempt from the fate of the unfortunate in all republics, but he has yet a good deal of the future to draw upon, and the people are amused by changes among the military commanders and by threats and promises, for which they will all have to pay before the quarrel is adjusted. It is so generally asserted that Gen. SCOTT did not approve the advance, for which his plans were not matured, (and it is so probable, too,) that it may be believed by those who have not the greatest faith in the firmness of his character, and who think he might be induced to give orders for the execution of ill-conceived and hasty projects, or, at all events, to precipitate operations without the necessary conditions of success. It is certain the country was becoming fretful and impatient, and that men like Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, were loud in their complaints of the delays and inactivity of the Army and of its chief, and of the pretensions of the regular officers. The schism which must always exist between professionals and quacks, between regular soldiers and volunteers, has been greatly widened by the action on Sunday. The volunteers indulge in severe reflections on the generalship of the commander; the regulars speak with contemptuous bitterness of the inefficiency and cowardice of the volunteer officers. The former talk learnedly of the art of war, and of the cruelty of being led like sheep to the slaughter. The latter, without detracting from the courage of the men, inveigh against those who directed their regiments on the field; and the volunteer privates are glad to add their testimony against many of the officers, whose pride in uniforms and gold lace did not permit them to soil them in the smoke of gunpowder. It is remarkable that so much hankering after military reputation should be accompanied, in some instances at least, by an absence of any military spirit. The tone in which some officers speak of being "whipped" is almost boastful and exultant. Last night I heard one declaring he thought it was a good thing they were beaten, as it would put an end to the fighting; "he was quite sure none of his men would ever face the Confederates again." Another was of opinion that it was lucky they had not advanced much further, as in that case they could not have escaped so well. And so on. It would be, I am certain, as unjust to the bulk of the officers to suppose they entertain such sentiments as these as it would be in the last degree untrue to say that their men were destitute of courage and were not ready to fight any enemy, if fairly disciplined and properly led; but the expression of these things is indicative of the want of proper *esprit militaire*, and it should be reprehended by those who wish to establish the loyalty of the Volunteer Army. No doubt the American papers will furnish detailed lists of killed and wounded, if you have any fancy to publish them, and columns of letters from the soldiers, and pages of incidents of the battle, which may be consulted by the curious; but there is a concurrence of testimony to the good conduct of BLENKER's Germans, the Sixty-ninth Irish, and the Seventy-ninth Scotch. Capt. MEAGHER, indeed, I am told, yielded to the universal panic, and was seen on foot at Centreville, making the best of his way towards Fort Corcoran, with exclamations which implied that for the moment he recognized the Southern Confederacy as highly belligerent. Col. CORCORAN, conspicuous by his great stature, being a man of six feet and a half in height, was an object of attraction to the enemy, and is lying dangerously, if not mortally wounded. The Rhode Island Regiment has been, however, the most favored by the voice of praise, though many competitors are now putting in claims for at least equal honor.

There are various statements in reference to the conduct of the regular cavalry and infantry. The regular officers admit that at one time the cavalry gave way, but they did not break or fly; they were rallied, drew up in line again, and showed front to the enemy. The regular officers declare that it was the infantry which saved the retreat, covering it steadily in conjunction with the Germans; and the losses of the United States Marines argue that they had a large share of the enemy's fire. The artillery who lost their guns, speak, as artillery will do under the circumstances, of the infantry who deserted them; and the general officers, who must after all be the best judges, bear strong testimony to the good services and general steadiness of the regulars engaged in the action.

When the statements in the American papers are compared with the facts, I am aware it will be necessary to rely a little on "character," in asking faith for what I report. There was not a bayonet charge made by the National infantry during the day; there was not a charge of any kind made by the Confederate cavalry upon any regiment of their enemy until the latter broke. There was not a hand-to-hand encounter between any regiments. There was not a single "battery charged" or taken by the Unionists. There were *no masked batteries* in play by the former. There was no annihilation of rebel horse by Zouaves, Fire or other. A volley fired by one battalion emptied three saddles among a body of horse who appeared at some distance, and the infantry which performed the execution then retired. There were no desperate struggles except by those who wanted to get away. The whole matter, in plain English, amounts to this. The Unionists advanced slowly, but steadily, under the fire of their artillery, driving the enemy, who rarely showed out of cover in line before them, and gradually forced them back on the right and centre for a mile and a half towards Manassas. As the enemy fell back they used their artillery also, and there was a good deal of pounding at long ranges with light field guns, and some heavier rifled ordnance, the line on both sides being being rarely within 500 yards of each other. On one occasion the regiments on the right were received by a musketry fire from the enemy, which induced them to fall back, but they were rallied and led forward towards the front. The Confederates again gave way, and the Nationalists advanced once more. Again the line of the enemy appeared in front, and delivered fire. The Zouaves, as they are called, and the Eleventh New-York, which were on the flank, fell into confusion not to be rallied, and eventually retired from the field in disorder, to use the mildest term, with a contagious effect on their comrades and with the loss of the guns which they were supporting. Nothing would, or could, or did stop them. In vain they were reminded of their oaths to "avenge ELLSWORTH's death." Their flag was displayed to the winds, it had lost its attractions. They ran in all directions with a speed which their fortune favored. "I tell the tale as it was told to me" by one who had more to do with them, and had better opportunity of witnessing their conduct than I had, for, as I have already stated in a previous letter, I was late on the ground, and had not been able to see much ere the retreat was ordered. Though I was well mounted, and had left Washington with the intention of returning early that night, I found fugitives had preceded me in masses all the way, and when I crossed the Long Bridge, about 11 o'clock, I was told that the city was full of those who had returned from the fight. But, if the miserable rout and panic of the Nationalists have produced such deplorable results to their cause they have still much to be thankful for. Had the Confederates been aware of their success, and followed up their advantage early on Monday morning, there was no reason on earth why they should not have either got into Washington or compelled the whole of the National Army that kept together, and could not escape, as it was all on one road, to surrender themselves prisoners, with all they possessed. If the statement in the National papers as to their strength be correct, the rebels could have easily spared 30,000 men for that purpose, with a reserve of 10,000 or 15,000 in their rear. The chain bridge, the fords above the Falls, were open to them—at least, there could be but little or no opposition from the disorganized forces. The columns moving round from Fairfax to their left by Vienna would have been able certainly to cross at Matildaville; others could have got over at the Falls, and still there would have been enough to permit BEAUREGARD to occupy Manassas, and to send on a heavy column to cover Alexandria, and to shut up the Nationalists in the earthworks and *tête du pont*, if not to wrest them from troops deeply affected by the rout they were witnessing. If the Confederates had the cavalry of which so much has been said, they were scandalously handled. A detour by a cross-road from Centreville to the Germantown road, would have placed the horse in the rear of the retreating mass in half-an-hour, and it is not too much to say that mass would have thrown itself on the mercy of the pursuers. If BEAUREGARD's or LEE's force was small, as they say, and suffered as much as the Nationalists aver, the flight is the more incomprehensible. But still it is very strange that the victors should not have been aware of their victory—that is, of the utter rout which followed their repulse. The attempt to form line on the top of Centreville, only partially successful as it was, might have imposed on the enemy, and saved McDOWELL from the pursuit which he did his best to avert. The journals which at first boasted of the grand Union Army of 45,000 men, are now anxious to show that only 20,000 were engaged. Why did the other 25,000 run away? The German regiment, under Col. BLENKER, and perhaps some other corps, may have retired in good order, but eventually few withstood the incessant alarms. The rain, which commenced on Monday morning early, may have had much to do with the undisturbed retreat of the Nationalists, as the enterprise and activity of the enemy would be much diminished in consequence, and as for the beaten Army, it has been always observed that troops hold together and march well in rain. But with all allowances and excuses, it is still mysterious inactivity. JOHNSTON, whose junction with 40,000 men is said to have taken place (if he had half the number it is more than I give him credit for) on the morning of the battle, must have swelled the force under LEE and BEAUREGARD to 70,000 men at the least. He is the best officer in the Confederate Army, and it is believed here that he is already away operating in Western Virginia. There is a suspicious silence in the dispatches and telegrams from the West and South-western camps of the Nationalists, which justifies the Secessionist rumors of disaster in those quarters. The Confederates, by moving out to meet McDOWELL, anticipated the engagement, and brought on the action sooner than he expected, so much so that he was obliged to break up his column and turn out the regiments right and left as well as he could to bring them into line. It would seem as if they were aware of his plans, for they disregarded the movements on their right, and did not exhibit any activity there till the force opposite their left began to give way, whereupon they made an attempt on the left flank of the Nationalists, which added to the alarm of the retiring Army.

In my last letter, sent at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning by special courier to Boston, where it arrived in time for the Wednesday packet of July 24, I brought down my narrative to the Monday preceding, such as it was, and have nothing to add to it of much consequence. One of the first acts of the Secretary of War on being made aware of the reverse was to telegraph to Gen. McCLELLAN to come to Washington, and to demand reinforcements from the Governors of the Northern States, as well as to put the authorities at Fort McHenry on their guard against a rising in Baltimore. On Tuesday, the rain having ceased in the morning early, the streets were crowded with baggage carts and with soldiers, who wandered up and down astonishing the natives with anecdotes of battle, and doing anything but duty with their regiments. These men have now been coerced by the mounted patrols to repair to the rendezvous assigned for them by Gen. MANSFIELD, or go to durance vile; but for the whole day and night the Capital presented an extraordinary aspect, to which a deeper interest was lent by the arrival of wagons and ambulances of wounded.

WEDNESDAY, July 24.

Before breakfast I rode over the Long-bridge to Arlington. There were groups of soldiers, mostly without arms or belts, some few shoeless, a good many footsore, going along the ground or standing in the streets of the city engaged in the occupation called "loafing" in these parts. Several of the men stopped me to inquire after the different regiments to which they belonged. They were dejected and broken looking fellows, but, at all events, their mein was more becoming than that of their officers, who are crowding about the hotels and talking of their "whipping" with complacency and without shame. A Washington paper, alluding to the demoralization of the regiments yesterday evening, calls on these officers "to forego one day's duty at the bars and hotels," and to return to their corps. Thousands of men follow the example of their superiors. The necessities of others compel them to seek out the quarters of their regiments that they may be fed. One man dressed in uniform had the impudence to come into my room to-day, and, after a series of anecdotes, which would furnish a stupendous sequel to Munchausen, as to his valor, "masked batteries," charges of cavalry, &c., to ask me for the loan of $5, on the ground that he was a waiter at the hotel at which I had stopped in New-York. I could perceive by his talk and by that of some other soldiers the mode in which these stories about "charges" and "masked batteries" are made up. A newspaper reporter is made the victim of some glorious myths by a frightened, intoxicated, or needy warrior, and these are duly made immortal in type. Then hundreds of men, anxious to see what is said about them in the papers, and, ignorant as soldiers generally are of the incidents of the affair in which they have been engaged, read of "Black Horse Rangers," "Prodigious slaughter," "Fire Zouaves," Capt. MEAGHER on a white charger, with a green flag, rushing into the midst of inaccessible and impregnable masked batteries, and persuade themselves it is all true, adding to their subsequent narratives such incidents of life and color as may be within their knowledge or imagination. Excitement has a wonderful influence on their perspective faculties. Great exertions were requisite yesterday to prevent the mob of disorganized soldiers and the rabble from maltreating or murdering the Confederate prisoners, and it was necessary to rescue them by patrols of dragoons. In one instance a Senator informed Gen. McDOWELL that he had seen the mob with his own eyes hanging a prisoner, and that gallant and generous officer at once rushed off, if he could not rescue at least to avenge the "rebel," but on arriving at the place he was happy to find he was in time to shield the man from the violence of the crowd, and that the Senator had mistaken an "effigy" for a human being. Gen. McDOWELL has been much distressed by the dastardly conduct of some of the beaten troops towards their prisoners, and there have been strange scenes in consequence. "General," said one man, "had I known this, I would have died a hundred times before I fell into these wretches' hands. Let me go free, and let any two or four of them venture to insult me then!" The soldiers are, however, greatly irritated, not only by defeat, but by reports of the most horrible cruelties and atrocities towards prisoners and wounded by the Confederates; indeed, if it should be the case that the latter burnt an hospital at Centreville, with all the wounded, and that they cut the throats of captives and dying soldiers on the field of battle and in the retreat, the indignation and disgust of the whole civilized world should visit them, and their cause will be marred more by such vile cowardice and blood-thirstiness than ten such victories could advance it. For one, I am loth to credit these stories, but it is only right to say that there are many such current, particularly in reference to the New-Orleans Zouaves.

In a previous letter some account was given of the defences on the right bank of the river opposite to Washington. Men were engaged in working at the *tete de pont*, and letting the water of the river into the newly dug ditch. It is probable the Long Bridge is mined, as no one is allowed to smoke upon it—but the carters, many of whom are negroes, do not pay much attention to the order when the sentries are not looking. Apropos of negroes, it is confidently asserted that a corps of them is employed by the Confederates for camp duty, if not for fighting, and that they were certainly employed to guard the prisoners, to the intense anger of Nationalists. One officer who came in says that he was actually in their custody. He escaped by a method not often resorted to by officers, for he pledged his word of honor he would not attempt to go away if he were allowed to go for a drink of water, and when he had done so he made the best of his way to Washington, and told the anecdote in society, among whom was a member of the British Legation. There is an increase of the camps on the heights up to Arlington, and there must now be a strong force of infantry there, though there is a deficiency in field artillery. Of means of position in the works there is the greatest abundance. The road up to Arlington House was dotted with men returning to the camps, few of whom were encumbered with [illegible]locks. Gen. McDOWELL was sitting with some officers before his tent, under the trees which shaded the place from the sun. He is a man in the prime of life, some forty and odd years of age, very powerfully built, with a kindly, honest, soldierly expression in face and manners, and it was pleasant to see that, though he was not proud of being "whipped," there was no dejection other than that a man should feel who has been beaten by his enemy, but who knows he has done his duty. Originally he had proposed a series of operations different from those which were actually adopted, and his dispositions for an advance of his columns after the scheme of attack was decided upon were careful and elaborate. But he miscalculated somewhat the powers of his troops. All his subsequent operations were marred by the impossibility of guarding the points fixed on for the first day's march, and Gen. TYLER, who it is said somewhat too seriously [illegible] engaged the enemy at Bull Run on the Thursday before the battle, in making what was a mere reconnaissance, put the enemy on the alert, and hastened [illegible].

The General was kind enough to go over the plans of the attack with me, and to acquaint me with the dispositions he had made for carrying out the orders he had received to make it, and to my poor judgment they were judicious and clear. With the maps laid out on the table before his tent, he traced the movements of the various columns from the commencement of offensive measures to the disastrous advance upon Manassas. It was evident that the Confederate Generals either were informed or divined the general object of his plan, which was, in fact, to effect a turning movement of his centre and right, while his left menaced their right on Bull's Run, and to get round their left altogether; for they had, soon after he moved, advanced their columns to meet him, and brought on an engagement, which he was obliged to accept, on ground and at a time where and when he had not contemplated fighting. The initial failure of the movement took place several days earlier, when his columns were late on the march, though ample time had been allowed to them, so that, instead of getting to Centreville and to the Run, he was obliged to halt at Fairfax Court-house, and to lose another day in occupying the positions which ought to have been taken when he first advanced.

By moving out to attack or meet him the enemy obliged him to abandon the design of turning them and getting round their left below Manassas, and when once they did so it became obvious that he had not much chance of succeeding, unless he could actually push back the enemy and "keep them moving" with such rapidity that they could fly into and out of their lines just as his own troops did from the field. The officers who were present were all agreed that the Nationalists had advanced steadily on the right and centre, and that they had driven back the Confederates with considerable loss for a mile and a half when the panic took place in the regiments on the flank of the right, which necessitated the issue of an order for the retirement of the whole force, and the advance of the reserves to cover it. The volunteers who had broken could not be rallied, the movement, always dangerous with such materials, under such circumstances was misunderstood by the waggon drivers and by other regiments, and the retreat became finally the shameful rout, which was only not utterly disastrous because of the ignorance and inactivity or the weakness of the enemy. Major BARRY, an officer of the regular United States Artillery, told me he could not stop the runaways, who ought to have protected his guns, though the gunners stood by them till the enemy were fairly upon them, and that, as for the much-talked-of cavalry, two round shots which were pitched into them by his battery sent them to the rightabout at once. The regular officers spoke in only one way of the conduct of the officers of the volunteers and of certain regiments. Indeed, what could be said of men who acted after and in action as others acted before it, and went away as fast as they could? Thus the men of a volunteer battery marched off, leaving their guns on the ground, the very morning of the engagement, because their three months' term of service was up, and the Pennsylvania regiments exhibited a similar spirit. The Sixty-ninth Irish volunteered to serve as long as they were required, and so did some other corps, I believe; but there must be something rotten in the system, military and political, which generates such sentiments and develops neither the sense of military honor nor any of that affectionate devotion for the Union which is called by one party in America patriotism. As the General was speaking to me, a volunteer Colonel came up, and said abruptly, "General, my men have had nothing to eat for four days; what is to be done?" "Make an application to the Commissariat officer, and represent the circumstances to me. There is no reason whatever why the men should be without food, for there is plenty of it in camp." "Yes; but the carters won't bring it. They go away and leave us, and, as I tell you, the men have had nothing for four days." "I tell you, Sir, that must be the fault of their officers. Why were not the circumstances reported? Go over to Captain ——, and he will take the necessary steps." And, after some further expatiation on the hardships of his case, the Colonel, who is as brave as a lion, but who is not very well acquainted with military routine, retired. It need not be said that the men were not actually without food for four days, although the Colonel's statement in reference to the Commissariat was true. Reckless as all soldiers are of provisions and food, volunteers are notoriously extraordinarily so. Then there is probably a want of organization in the Commissariat. McDOWELL's corps were ordered to march with three days' food cooked, not including, of course, the day of marching. The food was, however, issued inclusive of that day, and next day the men had eaten up, or wasted, the two days' rations in one, and had nothing. They were badly provided with food and with water on the very day of the action, and some men told me that evening they had eaten nothing since 2:30 A. M. Indeed, the General witnessed the disorder which was caused by the regiments rushing out of the ranks to drink at a small stream before they went into action, though their canteens were filled before they set out. Mr. WADSWORTH, a gentleman of New-York of large fortune, who, with the rank of Major, is acting as Aid-de-Camp to the General, had just come in from Centreville from the Confederates, to whom he had gone yesterday with a flag of truce, relative to the dead and wounded. They would not permit him to enter their lines, but otherwise received him courteously, and forwarded his dispatches. This morning he was told that an answer would be sent in due time to his dispatches, and he was ordered to return to his quarters. While I was at Arlington, dispatches and messengers were continually arriving. One was from head-quarters, appointing Maj. BARRY to command the artillery. Another stated that the enemy had advanced to Fairfax Court-house. Presently, in came two young men, who said they had been prevented going to that place by the approach of the Confederates, and that they had heard the sound of guns as they turned back. The balloon was up in the air reconnoitering, or, as I suspect, struggling with the wind, which was drifting it steadily towards the Confederates. No one seemed to know, however, what BEAUREGARD and LEE are doing; but it is affirmed that JOHNSTON has gone off with a corps towards Western Virginia once more, and that an insurrection in Baltimore and Maryland is only prevented by the reinforcements which are pouring in to Gen. BANKS and by the anticipations of speedy aid from the Confederates. Mr. BERNAL, the British Consul, came over to-day to consult with Lord LYONS on certain matters connected with our interests in the City of Baltimore. As the truth is developed the Secessionists in Washington become radiant with joy, and cannot conceal their exultation wherever it is safe to indulge it. Their ears are erect for the sound of the cannon which is to herald the entrance of the enemy into the Capital of the United States. The Unionists, on the other hand, speak of the past hopes of the enemy, of the great reinforcements arriving, of the renewed efforts of the North, and of its determination to put down rebellion. There must be an infatuation which amounts to a kind of national insanity in a portion of the North, or is it possible that they believe what the journals tell them, that they are the strongest, bravest, richest, mightiest people in the world, and that they have only to will it, and the world—including the Confederate States—is prostrate before them? The exaggerations and misstatements of part of the American Press would certainly lead those who believed it to such conclusions.

Let us take a few phrases from the papers in reference to the action at Manassas. One New-York journal, on Monday, announced positively "the National troops undisputed victors." "Bull Run lost, they must want water." "The enthusiasm which carried certain regiments" whose "brave and brilliant exploits" were "pre-eminent," "into the face of the intrenched foe was startling in its effect." "The nation has triumphed! Praise be to God! Live the Republic!" It does "not infer the Southern men are cowards," but that "all the forgery, perjury, and telegraphic lying have not gained a very large proportion of them from their old love of the Union." "Splendid Union victory!" "Terrible slaughter;" "Twelve hours' terrific fighting!" "Their last hope gone!" "Heroism of the Union forces!" "They know no such word as 'fear'!" "Hot chase of the rebels!" At 5:30, when the Nationalists were in retreat, "an officer telegraphs the enemy totally routed." There is, of course, plenty of "flanking" and "masked batteries;" and, as a proof of hard work on the part of the pioneers, it is remarked: "An observer judged it would ordinarily take *three months* to do what these lumbermen did in *half* a day!" "Guns were discharged as rapid as two in a minute." "We have successfully outflanked the enemy." A "Brigadier-Quartermaster" was taken. In several places it is stated that the men asserted "their officers were cowards." In another journal of New-York there are accounts of the "greatest battle ever fought on this continent." "Fearful carnage on both sides!" "Incessant roar of artillery and rattle of small arms!" "Terrible tenacity!" "After a terrific fight, each and every rebel battery was taken!" "Now on to Richmond!" "The rout of the enemy was complete!" "Crushing rebellion!" "Victory at Bull Run; Sumter avenged!" A "battle of unparalleled severity!" "Our gallant and laurel-crowned Army!" Another newspaper, "Our Army went into battle with firm step and light hearts, singing patriotic songs." Bull Run defeat is placed "among those great military achievements which in ancient and modern times have overthrown or marked the beginning of Empires," &c., "not less than 125,000 being engaged on both sides." The poor blusterer tells us "an army equal in numbers to that of France, and as well disciplined, will burn to resent the wrongs that have been offered to the country, and they will rejoice at being able to display abroad the valor for which there will be no longer a field at home." It would be worth while to know what the Secretary of State thinks of this style of writing at present. His frame of mind just now, perhaps, is not suited to such strong expressions, particularly as the people they are meant to arouse only laugh at them.

THURSDAY, July 25.

Last night there was an alarm that the enemy were advancing. Gen. SCOTT and his Staff were roused up in the night by messengers from the outposts. There was a slight alarm in Alexandria, but the report was untrue. The Confederates, however, have advanced their pickets within six miles of the latter place. The War Department is in ignorance of their general movements, and can get no intelligence from the country. Several regiments marched out of the city, as their time was up, and their place will be taken by others coming in from the North and West. The three months' men are going off just as their services are most needed. Can any one say the three years' men may not do the same? The proportions of the contest are not likely to be dwarfed.

FRIDAY, July 26.

I have kept my letter open to the last moment, but there is no change to announce except a nearer advance of the enemy's pickets on the road to Alexandria. Gen. McCLELLAN has arrived, and it is said he will send a force out at once to guard the Upper Potomac, and to prevent any force crossing in that direction. The weather is not excessively hot, and is favorable enough for campaigning operations. Washington is quiet to-day as yet. There are considerable additions to be made to the works on the other side, and, indeed, there is a hill in front of one of the redoubts which commands it a trifle, and which it is an oversight not to fortify. In a few days, if any column is ready, I hope to be able to accompany it.

THE DRIFT OF THE LONDON PRESS.

HOW THE NORTH BEHAVES UNDER REVERSE.

From the London Times.

The people of the Northern States of America are behaving after their defeat in a manner which is somewhat unaccountable. They do not seem at all inclined to lessen its importance. They do not affect to conceal that they have been totally and disgracefully defeated, that their opinions of their own merits and of their enemies' deficiencies were unfounded, and that, instead of a short and brilliant campaign, they must either prepare for a desperate war or give up their scheme of subjugating the South. And yet this national calamity and this grievous shame do not seem to affect them as they would affect an European community. They even take a pleasure in the sensation caused by their unparalleled defeat. Excitement is to all classes a necessary daily dram, and, if they have it, it matters not whether it is bought by success or misfortune. Then the people have so little realized the meaning of war, and they have such confidence in their own energy and fortunes, in their faculty of coming "right side up'ards," that, as a community, they are no more depressed by a total rout than they would be in their individual capacities by a pecuniary loss. A singular trait in human character is exhibited by their open acknowledgment to all the world of defeat, coupled with the "enthusiastic reception" which they are giving to whole regiments of volunteers who, on pretence of time being up, are marching homeward on the morrow of a great defeat and on the eve of an expected advance of the Southern Army. The more aristocratic New-York volunteers had returned home long before the battle of Bull Run, and now regiments from almost every State are hastening back to their respective districts, to be received with the loudest plaudits of their friends. The Fourteenth of Ohio, on returning to Toledo, "experienced a very cordial reception." It was mentioned that *after a few weeks' furlough, they would be ready to reenlist*—those few weeks, for all that they know, being destined to decide the fate of the Union forever. But the most extraordinary case is that of Gen. PATTERSON's Army. The General, according to his own account, was in front of Gen. JOHNSTON, who had 40,000 men. "My force is less than 20,000 men. Nineteen regiments, whose terms of service was up, or would be within a week, *all refused to stay an hour over their time*, with the exception of four. Five regiments have gone home, two more go to-day, and three more to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder, I fell back and occupied this place." This is, we think, one of the most astounding incidents in the history of war. It entirely agrees with the statement given by our special correspondent, that while the cannon of BEAUREGARD were thundering in their ears, a regiment of volunteers passed him on their way home, their three months' term of service being complete. If such a thing had happened to one corps, it might have been set down to the bad counsels of one or more discontented spirits, or to the injudicious conduct of some commanding officers. *But here it is evident that the whole volunteer Army of the Northern States is worthless as a military organization.* It is useless to comment on the behavior of men who, pretending to rush to arms for the salvation of their country, make off in thousands when the enemy comes in sight, and leave their General to take care of himself. This is certainly carrying to its furthest limit that right of secession which they flew to arms to punish. In any other country such conduct would be looked upon as the extreme of baseness. But the Americans do not visit it as such, and they, perhaps, have an instinctive sense of the justice of the case. They feel how hollow has been so much of the indignation expressed by their party—how much the campaign against the South is a sham, entered into in obedience to a "sensation" policy, and differing widely from the earnest and steady resolve which animates men who are fighting for objects really dear to them. If England or France were invading the Northern States, no one can believe that a whole American Army would evaporate because three calendar months were up; *nor, to bring matters nearer home, can we imagine that the Southerners will take the rail homeward while New-York rowdies and Boston Abolitionists are desolating the villages of Virginia.*

In all ages success in war has inclined to the party which is fighting for its existence, and is consequently steeled to a sterner resolve. There is a want of this earnestness to be noticed in the conduct of the Northerners. They take things easy to a degree which astonishes an Englishman who recollects the frenzy which followed the first misfortunes of our Army at the end of 1854. The whole story of the battle of Bull Run is given by the Northern papers, of course with many variations, but, we are bound to say, with entire candor. The completeness of the defeat, the courage of the enemy, and the panic of their own Army are not extenuated or denied in any way. There is, of course, the usual tendency to lay the blame on the commanders, and to save the self-love of the Army at the expense of its chiefs. But, making allowances for this, it is probable not only that the leaders were incompetent, but the mass of the troops felt that they were. From the first there seems to have been little purpose in anything that was done. The advance began before dawn, and one writer says that even at that hour there seemed a lack of unity and direct purpose among the officers, which sometimes was made too evident to the troops not to affect their spirit and demeanor. At the very opening of the day it was plain to all that real and sound discipline was abandoned. On the other hand, the Confederates were evidently commanded by men who knew something of war. The ground on the National side was wooded almost down to the ravine through which the stream flows, but on the other side "the enemy had cleared away all obstructive foliage, and bared the earth in every direction over which they could bring their artillery upon us." The battle began about sunrise, and was at its height a little after noon. The accounts given by the Northern correspondents describe the enemy as almost destroyed by the repeated charges of the Nationalists. Allowing for exaggeration, it may be taken as pretty certain that they were hard pressed, and that some at least of the National troops behaved with gallantry. The Seventy-first New-York Regiment is described as having inflicted severe loss on the enemy. Indeed, the bulletins published by the Confederate authorities appear to admit that the Southern Army suffered severely at one period of the action.

But this was but the beginning of the day's work. Whether the Confederates had any plan of fighting settled beforehand by their commanders we do not as yet know, but the account of the Northerners is that "the enemy appeared upon our left flank, between us and our way of retreat." A panic then seized the Federal troops. We have looked through the different narratives in vain for any probable cause of this terror, but the word "cavalry" appears so frequently, that we must suppose that a body of Southern horsemen did appear somewhere, though the country is obviously not well suited to the action of that force. From the same description of the battle we quote as follows: "The rebel cavalry, having completely circumvented our left, charged in upon a number of wounded and stragglers." Then followed the scene which has been sufficiently described in these columns. On the whole, the newspapers which have come from the North within the last few days are most interesting. *The tone in which the calamity is discussed is, we think, very creditable to the people of the Northern States*; and, strange to say, it has not increased, but, as far as one can judge, has lessened the bitterness expressed towards the Southerners.

A BRITISH ESTIMATE OF THE LONDON TIMES.

From the London Morning Star.

'Tis in the New-World as in the Old—treason never prospers; for if it prospers, "none dare call it treason." All the waiters on events, all the idolaters of success, all the secret sympathizers with despotism, are on the alert to catch the first gleam of good fortune that lights on the dark banners of a wicked cause. *The rebellion that aims to enlarge and perpetuate Slavery is the only rebellion to which the Times and its tributary streamlets of un-English opinion ever proffered encouragement.* As oft as an oppressed people snatched at the sword in the desperate hope of cutting its way to freedom, they poured derision and censure on the gallant effort. If Frenchmen essayed to establish a French Government—if Germans paused in a moment of energetic inspiration from dreaming to working—if Hungarians renounced an allegiance that had become a national death—if Poles or Italians writhed from prostrate subjection into erect and sublime resistance—the *Times* and its emulative followers hissed forth their scorn of such romantic courage, their hatred of such irreverent boldness. They maligned the motives, defamed the characters, perverted the principles and objects of the leaders in such adventures for freedom. Men of mild and noble natures were portrayed as bloodthirsty ruffians. Men of the most practical sagacity were painted as reckless enthusiasts. Men whose first acts were the abolition of capital punishment and the institution of legal relief for destitution were branded as enemies of life and property. Nations whose humble hopes were bounded by the expectation of just and equal laws, were confounded with a few half-crazed philosophers, in whom imprisonment or exile had bred an excess of philanthropy. Yet even Red Republicans were extolled if they chanced to gain a victory at the barricades, and the conspirator who, by superior craft, obtained a crown, was lauded as an example of laudable ambition. When the tide turned again—when deposed Kings and proscribed Revolutionists were thrown on the strand, fragments of successive wrecks, victims of a storm that uplifted only to abase—when the reign of force was reestablished and order was vindicated by the crowd of captives and fugitives that looked and longed in vain through the bars of adverse fate, or across the waters that mocked their change of fortunes—the *Times* was ready again with its parable for the day; ready, as before, to flatter the successful, to fawn on the powerful, to insult the fallen, to libel human nature, and to outrage the generous sympathies of Englishmen, with freedom in arms or with freedom trodden under foot.

As with the European peoples, so with the American. *What paeans to the honor of the Jupiter in the Capitol at Washington should we have heard resounding from the Olympus in the Blackfriars, if the battle of Bull Run had filled Manassas with the corpses of the Confederates!* Then would the swelling strain have rolled across the Atlantic in notes outpealing the loudest New-York thunder. Then would history and imagination have been stretched for parallels to the greatness of the conflict and the glory of the victors. Then would the Confederate cause have been denounced as abhorrent to gods and men—treason of the utmost turpitude, rebellion of parricidal wickedness. Then should we have been told that BEAUREGARD had chosen his own ground, the strongest between the Potomac and Richmond, had strengthened it with all military strength, concealed within a cincture of wood and hill, ninety thousand men, and been driven from his intrenchment by twenty or thirty thousand undisciplined volunteers, fired with the ardor of conscious rectitude, and made invincible by the heroism of disinterested valor. The battle has gone the other way,—and, behold the laurels that had been woven for President LINCOLN are proffered to President DAVIS. Yet, not quite so. "We" who were in the "rout" had the momentary candor to admit that it was a drawn battle, not a disgraceful defeat. The fugitives may rally. The numbers may be balanced. The event may be reversed. It is not safe to crown BEAUREGARD till McCLELLAN has been vanquished. Meanwhile, till the eagle settles on this banner or on that, let us revile the combatants. Let us say the National Army was "a screaming crowd," and the Confederates only less frightened than the "mob" that fled when no man pursued. Let us say, in the face of plainest facts, that the forces were equal and the encounter an open and stand-up fight. Let us require of soldiers from the counting-house and farm, the steady courage of veterans. Let us suppress all reference to frequency of panic in battle; make the "riffraff" of the regiments represent "the grand army;" transfer, from a few lawless ruffians who escaped the Provost-Marshal, to the entire expedition the shame of burning houses on the outward march, and fleeing back pale-faced over the smoking embers. Let us do all this with an affectation of surprise and regret, and hold off till we see whether the Confederates capture Harper's Ferry.

It is thus the *Times* seems to have taken counsel with itself, after the perusal of its special correspondent's graphic narrative of the panic that followed on a well-sustained fight. The fight he did not see. The panic naturally shocked and enraged an historian who has seen as much of war as XENOPHON. The special correspondent will, doubtless, be able to make good his story against the reclamations of men who saw less and felt differently. *But what can we expect from the American press when it finds a leading English journal deliberately and recklessly pouring vinegar and vitriol into the wounds of the national pride and sensibility? How can we expect our kinsmen of the North to believe in our friendship and good wishes when our newspapers go out laden with columns of scornful comment upon a disaster that might prove fatal to a people less high-spirited and resolute? What can they think of our Anti-Slavery sentiment, or even of our international neutrality, when they see the slaveholding rebellion treated with far greater respect than the Government elected by millions of Freedom-loving freemen, and the atrocious rhapsodies of the New-York Herald quoted as the utterance of a settled Transatlantic policy?* If there were no sin or shame in exaggerating and ridiculing an event fraught with poignant suffering to a friendly and consanguineous nation—if decency did not restrain us from laughing aloud at the fears of the brave and the errors of the great—surely prudence should teach us not to provoke the bitter resentment of a people of eighteen millions by scoffing at their momentary humiliation. Must we make enemies on both sides the Atlantic, in both hemispheres of the globe and of government? Are we to provoke beyond bearing Imperial France and Republican America? Ought we not rather to guard our speech by the friendly wisdom that errs, if at all, on the side of friendliness? If it were true that the Americans of the North are braggart cowards, they would still be our nearest of kin and their cause would still be that of solid government and universal liberty. *But we trust that the Press of England, as a whole, will make it to be felt wherever the just authority of President LINCOLN is recognized, that we grieve when they are humbled—that we confide in the strength of their resources and purposes as in the goodness of their cause—and that while we heartily desired them to avert civil war by a peaceful separation, we now as heartily pray God to give them a happy issue out of their fiery trial.*

THE BLOCKADE AND NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

The correspondent of a New-York cotemporary, writing from Fort Pickens, undertakes, on the strength of a communication received from Havana, to give the substance of Admiral MILNE's rumored dispatch to the Government, the contents of which, as well as the instructions in reply, are looked for with so much interest, both here and in America. The writer of the letter from Fort Pickens may be rightly informed, or he may be hazarding what he imagines a shrewd guess at the contents of the British Admiral's dispatch; but we do not require the information he professes to place before us, or the dispatch itself, to enable us to appreciate the conduct of the National Government with reference to the blockade, and of those officers instructed to establish it. The blockade of the Southern ports was formally proclaimed on the 29th of April, fifteen days of grace being allowed for vessels to clear out after the date of the proclamation. Some weeks subsequently another proclamation was issued, declaring all the ports south of Baltimore, Key West excepted, to be under blockade. We need not repeat what we have so often stated, upon the authority of the most eminent jurists, and especially those of the United States, that no blockade can be maintained without the continued presence of a competent armed force, except where that force may be removed by a gale of wind, or some temporary necessity. The ports at which, since the publication of the blockade, this requirement of the law of nations has been complied with are, Hampton Roads, Savannah, Charleston, Pensacola, Mobile, New-Orleans, and since the 7th of July, the port of Galveston. These are the ports at which blockading ships have been stationed, and, consequently, the only ports under such a blockade as can be recognized by a neutral State. At the ports of Wilmington, (in North Carolina,) St. Mark's and Apalachicola, (in Florida,) Beaufort and other places, no such steps have been taken to render the blockade effectual. No men-of-war have been stationed, or have even arrived, so far as we can ascertain, with that object. It is by no means improbable, moreover, that the blockade even of those ports where it has been regularly established has been irregularly and inefficiently maintained. We can hardly conceive how it could be otherwise, considering the vast extent of coast line the National Government have undertaken to close against commerce, and the limited resources at their disposal, to effect so extensive a blockade. The inability of the Cabinet at Washington to give effect to their war policy in this regard is manifest from the fact that they have been compelled, after the publication of the blockade, to leave the date and manner of effecting it entirely to the discretion of the commanders of the blockading squadron. This, in itself, must have created confusion and misunderstandings innumerable. The National Government may say that they are at liberty to take their own time in the matter of blockading the Southern coast, seeing that in doing so they are only closing their own ports. This is not an explanation which would for a moment be listened to by any European Government, more especially by the Government of this country, which has expressly conceded to the South the rights of belligerents, and has acted from the first on the understanding that the National Government, in proclaiming a blockade of the Southern ports, was also exercising those rights which, in a spirit of rigid neutrality, we extended to North and South alike. Moreover, the National Government has within the past year refused to recognize the right of a Sovereign to blockade his own ports, and on these grounds actually obtained compensation from the ex-Government of Naples for losses incurred by an American ship during the blockade of the Neapolitan ports. *The National Government must blockade as belligerents, or they cannot blockade at all; and what we have from the first contended for on behalf of neutral commerce is, that the blockade shall be established and maintained according to the strict usages of maritime warfare—that it shall be effectual in form and impartial in its operation.* This, we have no doubt, the British Government will insist upon, and they will be supported in their demand by all the maritime States of Europe, and if it shall appear that the National Government is unequal to blockade the whole of the Southern seaboard, *then it will be the duty of the neutral fleets in those waters to see that neutral vessels entering or leaving unblockaded ports are not subjected to interference or molestation on the part of the National cruisers.*

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 23—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady, and in moderate demand. WHEAT in fair demand; market a shade easier; sales 39,000 bushels Red Winter, at $1 02 a $1 03; 17,000 bushels Chicago Spring, 87½c.; 120,000 bushels do., 88c.; 12,500 White Winter, $1 13 a $1 15. CORN firmer and in good demand; sales 60,000 bushels, at 36c. a 37c., mostly 36½c. FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—7,800 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat and 67,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 23.

FLOUR quiet. Superfine, $4 75. WHEAT declining. Red, $1 15 a $1 22; White, $1 37. CORN active at 54c. a 55c. WHISKY steady at 18c. a 18½c.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.
FARE TWELVE CENTS.
The splendid steamer G… LAW, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave SUNDAY, from Pier No. 26, North River, … and Barclay sts., at 8 45 A. M., … Tottens and Perth Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M.; Perth Amboy, 3 30; Tottens, 3 40; …sville, 4; Union, 4 15.

PREACHING MAY BE EXPECTED AT 3 o'clock, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, in Union Buildings, … by him who is sent in the spirit of … the word of Christ, (Mat. xvii: 11) … all God's children. Seats free.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always … KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public … the attention of families is solicited to their new … SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3096. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Mayor Berrett, of Washington, a Prisoner of State.

Important Seizures of Goods Destined for the Rebels.

No Rebel Troops at Harper's Ferry.

Johnston Concentrating his Forces at Leesburgh.

More National Prisoners Escaped from Richmond.

Secession Outrage at Cumberland, Md.

Attempt to Capture Ex-Gov. Thomas.

Attempts to Raise Peace Flags in Connecticut.

The Bridgeport Farmer Office Demolished.

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebels at Sewall's Point Startled.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The rebels in the vicinity of TAYLOR's tavern, about five miles from Fort Corcoran, took another fright last night, and fired five rounds of artillery at some imaginary foe.

AN IMPORTANT SEIZURE.

About one o'clock, this morning, seven wagon loads of flour passed within our lines, nine miles below the Eastern Branch, destined for Marlborough, Md., a convenient point for its transportation across the Potomac to Virginia. It being manifestly intended for the rebels, Capt. BOWER, of the Second Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, seized it, and it is now held as contraband.

THE TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

A regular officer stationed on the Virginia side states that the troops are daily improving in efficiency, drill and *morale*, so much so that he is confident that they will prove excellent solders in the next battle.

GEN. MANSFIELD COMING NORTH.

Gen. MANSFIELD's Head-quarters were lcosed to-day, the Department of Washington having been snperaeded. He will leave for the North on Monday.

AN ARRIVAL FROM RICHMOND.

Two prisoners, who escaped from Richmond on the 13th, arrived yesterday. They are Capt. DE GOLYER, of the Fourth Michigan, and Assistant-Quartermaster HENRY C. JENCKER, of the Second Rhode Island. Both were captured at Bull Run. They report the prisoners mostly confined in the tobacco warehouse. Sixty officers, and Mr. ELY and Mr. HUSSON, of Rochester, are confined in a room sixty feet by twenty-four. Mr. ELY and Col. CORCORAN, and Capt. DOWNEY, of the Fire Zouaves, are well.

The rebels acknowledge their losses at Bull Run to exceed ours. They claim to have thirteen hundred of our prisoners at Richmond, including two hundred and fifty wounded. They are in charge of Capt. TODD, said to be a brother of Mrs. LINCOLN. He is harah with them, but they speak in the warmest terms of the kindness of Maj. WINDER. Their escape was attended with great privation and danger.

CAME THROUGH.

The TIMES was permitted to come through to-day and arrived in time.

CLOTHING DEPOT.

The temple of art in course of construction by Mr. BROWN has been taken by the United States for a clothing dépôt.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

All written correspondence carried by Express Companies to the Seceded States, is to be at once prohibited.

The question of the terms of enlistment, which has been the source of the recent disturbances in several of the regiments, has been judicially and finally settled. The Government's right to hold the soldiers, and the fallacy of the pretences, orignated by mischief-makers, is effectually expressed by the decision of Associate Justice WAYNE, who has made the following order, namely:

"That the writ of *habeas corpus ad sub jiciendum* awarded by me on a prior day, to wit, on the 10th instant, upon the application of EDWARD A. STEVENS, the petitioner aforesaid, be and the same is hereby discharged; and that the aforesaid EDWARD A. STEVENS be and he hereby is remitted to his military duty in the First Minnesota Regiment, commanded by Col. WELLS, a German, and that until then he remain in the custody of the United States Marshal for this District."

The Potter Investigation Committee for a long time were in session to-day. It is said they have reported to the several Departments about two hundred employes who cannot be depended upon as loyal to the Government.

IMPORTANT ARREST IN WASHINGTON.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 24.

Mayor BERRETT, of Washington, passed through this City as a prisoner this morning. He is *en route* to Fort Lafayette, New-York.

ANOTHER BLOW AT SECESSION JOURNALS.

Postmaster W. B. TAYLOR has just received orders from Washington not to mail any copies of the *Journal of Commerce, Daily News*, or Brooklyn *Eagle*, daily or weekly, or the *Freeman's Journal*.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

CAPTURE OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF FLOUR AND WHEAT.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 24.

The agent of the Associated Press with the Army, sends the following from Hyattstown:

Gentlemen from Harper's Ferry state that our troops, under Col. GORDON, have secured large quantities of flour and unground wheat, including five hundred bushels belonging to the secession Army, at a mill owned by HERR A. WELSCH. They also disabled the mill from grinding for several months to come. There were no rebel troops at the Ferry, but their pickets frequently come in. There were supposed to be about five hundred rebel troops at Charlestown. Our Army is now resting, where the climate is saluhrious, and the water excellent. Intelligence from the other side of the Potomac shows that the rebels have drawn to Leesburgh all their regular forces from Charlestown, Winchester and other points above, and concentrated them at Leesburgh, where their Army numbers from 11,000 to [illegible] men. Capt. HENDERSON's Home Guard alone remains in Jefferson County. The rebels have taken to pieces at Martinsburgh five locomotives belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and were to make the attempt yesterday to transport them to Strasburgh, or some other point on the Manassas road.

ATTEMPT TO TAKE EX-GOV. THOMAS PRISONER.

GRAFTON, Va., Saturday, Aug. 24.

Last evening, while Ex-Gov. THOMAS was addressing a crowd in front of a hotel at Cumberland, the Secessionists raised a distnrbance, which resulted in their being driven home, and the destruction of the *Alleghanian* office, a secession newspaper. This morning, the train bound west, which had Ex-Gov. THOMAS aboard, when about eight miles this side of Cumberland, came suddenly on several cross-ties thrown across the track, and at the same time a number of armed men were seen rapidly descending a neighboring hill. The engineer increased the speed of the locomotive, and succeeded in throwing the ties off the track with but little damage to the engine. The National scouts then fired into the train, it is supposed by mistake, but without doing any damage. The design of the Secessionists was to take Ex-Gov. THOMAS prisoner.

ARREST OF A BEARER OF DISPATCHES TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 24.

Detective KING, of New-York, assisted by United States Marshal ARCHER, of Ohio, arrested DANIEL C. LOWBER, of New-Orleans, at Crestline, Ohio, last night. Mr. LOWBER acknowledges himself as bearer of dispatches from England to JEFFERSON DAVIS, but professes entire ignorance of their contents. The dispatches are in his trunks, which were seized in New-York some days since. The officers, with their prisoner, leave immediately for Washington, via New-York.

EXCITEMENT IN CONNECTICUT.

ATTEMPTS TO RAISE A SECESSION FLAG AT STEPNEY—THE FLAG DESTROYED.

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, Aug. 24.

A secession flag, under the name of "peace," was hoisted at Stepney, ten miles north of Bridgeport, Conn., this afternoon at 2 o'clock. According to previous announcement a meeting was to have been addressed by SCHNABLE, a broken-down politician from Pennsylvania; also by Ex-Postmaster GOODSELL, of Bridgeport, and one BELDEN, a sixth-rate lawyer from Newtown, Conn.; but before one of these Secessionists had time to open his mouth a procession of carriages appeared, containing one hundred of the first citizens of Bridgeport, and twenty-five of the returned volunteers. In less than forty seconds the secession flag was trailing in the dust, and in twenty seconds more it was torn in five hundred pieces. Several pistols and one gun were taken from the Secessionists, who drew but dared not fire them.

A Union meeting was then organized, of which ELIAS HOWE, Jr., was appointed President, and P. T. BARNUM, Secretary. Some glorious Union resolutions, denouncing peace Secession meetings, were passed, which we send you by mall to-night.

The volunteers are determined to sack the *Farmer* office at Bridgeport to-night, but our citizens are endeavoring to have them wait the action of the proper authorities.

P. T. BARNUM.

Half-past Eight P. M.—The secession *Farmer* office has just been gutted by the volunteers in presence of 3,000 to 5,000 citizens. The windows were smashed, the type all thrown into the streets, and the presses destroyed.

P. T. BARNUM.

RAISING OF A PEACE FLAG AT NEW-FAIRFIELD.

DANBURY, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 24.

At the raising of a Peace flag at New-Fairfield to-day, about four hundred persons were present. An attempt to haul down the Peace flag and run up the Stars and Stripes in its place was successfully resisted and resulted in a serious fight. Two peace men, Messrs. WILDMAN and GORHAM, were seriously wounded, one of them, it is thought, fatally. No fire-arms were used. Shovels, pickaxes and stones were freely used. But about seventy Unionists were present. The Peace flag is still flying. Great excitement exists.

DANBURY, Saturday, Aug. 24—10 P. M.

The two wounded Peace men were alive at 5½ o'clock this evening. There were only about three hundred people at the meeting. The Peace flag is still flying. No fighting was anticipated. No arrests of the disturbers of the meeting have as yet been made.

STOPPAGE OF THE TRUE AMERICAN.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 24.

The *True American*, the Democratic organ of New-Jersey, suspended this morning, and gives as a reason that the Government has virtually interdicted the publication of every paper that does not support the Government and Administration. The paper is one of the oldest and most prosperous in the State.

EXCITEMENT AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILMINGTON, Del., Saturday, Aug. 24.

Great excitement exists in this city this evening. A large crowd is around the *Gazette* office, which bas threatened a course of unjust strictures on the First Delaware Regiment. The Mayor and Police are on the ground. The Mayor is haranguing the crowd, but his remarks appear to have little effect. The course of the paper has for a long time been detractive of the Government.

EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE, KY., ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 24.

Considerable excitement pervaded the city this afternoon by the parade of a regiment of ROUSSEAU's Kentucky volunteers from Indiana, which the Secessionists characteristically denounced as an invasion of the neutrality of Kentucky. The object is said to have been the reception of a flag.

Eighty men acting as Surveyor COLTON's *posse comitatus* went from here this morning to Rolling Fork, and took six wagon loads of contraband goods, which were brought back to Louisville.

This evening an accident occurred on the Lebanon branch of the Nashville Road from the loosening of a rail, by which four or five persons were injured.

Capt. PHILLIS, with a company of one hundred men, came up from Camp Boone, to-day, to Haddensville, in search of arms coming down for Unionists, but not finding any on the down freight train they returned.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE REBELS AT SEWELL'S POINT SURPRISED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 23, via BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.

Gens. WOOL and BUTLER have spent a part of to-day at the Rip Raps, experimenting with SAWYER's gun. The second shell thrown burst in the Confederate camp at Sewall's Point, which hroke down the flag-staff and scattered the rebels like chaff. A propeller which was landing troops at the Point, put back towards Norfolk. The whole affair was witnessed from the Newport's News steamer.

Grand reviews have been held to-day at Newport's News and Camp Hamilton.

Col. WARDROP has taken command of the Naval Brigade.

The gun-boat *Seminole* has arrived from the blockade off Charleston. The *Seminole* hrought up as a prize the schooner *Albion*, formerly a Wilmington pilot-boat, from Cardenas, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, fruits and segars. When taken she was under English colors. The Captain and nearly all hands were drunk. She had run the blockade off Wilmington.

The *Seminole* has also overhauled several vessels showing English colors. She spoke the *Dale* last night. She will coal and undergo repairs at Old Point.

The hlockading squadron off Charleston consists of the *Roanoke* and *Vandalia*. The recent gale on the coast was terrihly severe.

The Confederate prisoners who arrived here this morning from Baltimore will be sent to Norfolk in a few days.

The propellor *New-York* sailed to-day with nine prisoners for New-York.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 23.

A special dispatch to the *Courier*, of this city from Nashville, says that JEFF. DAVIS has approved the act appointing two other Commissioners to Europe. Also, the act for furnishing aid to Missouri in repelling invaders, and authorizing her admission into the Confederacy.

BEN MCCULLOCH was complimented for the splendid victory of his brave Army in the battle at Oak Hill.

Congress is considering a bill for the sequestration of property of alien enemies of the Confederacy.

Congress is reported as having received dispatches by telegraph, stating that the English Government has sent orders to Admiral MILNE, of the Gulf Squadron, to see that British merchant vessels be properly protected in their ingress and egress to and from the ports in the South. High officials in Richmond are reputed to believe such to be a fact.

The French Consul at Richmond has received dispatches announcing that several French war frigates have sailed for Norfolk.

Congress has called upon the Navy Department for an estimate of the amount required to construct two gun-boats for the defence of Memphis and the Mississippi River.

The report of a battle at Lovettsville is incorrect, the Lincoln troops succeeding in effecting their escape across the Potomac.

Southern passengers who have just arrived, report that martial law was to be proclaimed in Nashville to-day.

PATRIOTISM IN MAINE.

CAMDEN, Saturday, Aug. 24.

There was a great mass meeting in this city, yesterday, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Dr. H. ESTERBROOK presided. Speeches were made by Major Nickerson, of the Fourth Regiment, Hon. E. K. Smart, A. P. Gould and D. A. Boody, Democrats, and by H. A. Farewell, Gen. Davis Tillson, T. R. Simonton and C. A. Miller, Republicans. About 3,000 people were in attendance. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

RESIGNATION OF NAVY OFFICERS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug 24.

The following officers of the United States frigate *Congress*, which arrived here this morning, have resigned:

Captain of Marines, ROBERT FAUSITT, of Virginia; Second-Lieut. THOS. S. WILSON, of Missouri; Midshipmen HENRY B. CLAIBORNE and HILARY B. CASS, of New-Orleans.

BOUNTIES TO ENLISTING OFFICERS.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 24.

By a special order, to be issued to-day from Head-quarters, a bounty of two dollars a man is guaranteed to any person who brings in a company of volunteers, not less than thirty-two in number.

PURCHASED FOR THE BLOCKADE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The Government has purchased the barks *Wm. G. Anderson* and *Ethan Allen*, for blockading purposes, at a cost of $55,000.

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. JONES, will reform in a few days, and proceed to the seat of war.

SEIZURE OF A VESSEL SUPPOSED TO BE BOUND FOR A BLOCKADED PORT.

By order of the Surveyor of the Port, the schooner *Alabama* which has been for several days past loading at Pier No. 8, North River, was seized and towed to the Atlantic Dock, where she will be overhauled and her papers examined. Various circumstances combined to warrant the suspicion that this schooner was laying in a cargo for a Southern port, intending to run the blockade, and yesterday it was ascertained that she had changed hands, the new owner purporting to be one JOHN E. BILLUPS who, on being questioned by the Surveyor, said the craft was bound for Washington, but could not give the name of any responsible person in that city to whom he was known, nor did he have the appearance of a *bona fide* owner of a cargo worth at least $15,000. The shipper of the cargo, one J. STARKEY, was sent for, who made his appearance in a condition far from sober, and whose equivocations and contradictory statements confirmed the suspicions at first entertained. The cargo of the schooner consists of salt, leather, whisky, brandy, mackerel, tanners-oil, butter and other stores of this kind, whose possession at the present time would be very acceptable almost anywhere in the boundaries of the C. S. A., but which are not likely to be wafted thither by the schooner *Alabama* for several days to come.

THE RUSH OF TROOPS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1861.

For the two or three first days of the present week, there existed, unquestionably, considerable apprehension of an attack by the rebels, and appearances fully justified the prompt measures adopted by the Secretary of War. Gen. MCCLELLAN had reliable information of the near approach and probable designs of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD's commands, and though entertaining no feeling of insecurity, the General deemed it prudent to have all our available force in the field. To this the Secretary of War gladly assented, because by it not only is the National Capital made safe beyond peradventure, but an opportunity was afforded of stirring up the spirit of the North, which, owing to an overweening confidence, had become somewhat inactive, and a little stimulus was evidently necessary. A large number of prominent citizens in all the loyal States had been commissioned to raise regiments independent of those contemplated by the respective State authorities, and in the majority of instances twenty days had been given to get such regiments ready for mustering into the United States service. Not one of these, I learn, was able to perform the engagement entered into—hence the desirableness of consolidation, and an immediate order to march forward. I confess to being greatly surprised with the result of the investigation made at the instance of Gov. CURTIN, in Philadelphia. One regiment, for example, said to be full a month ago, and accepted for that reason, now arrives here with four or five companies only. So with other regiments—not more than one-fourth of the number accepted a month since will he able now to report. This, as is well known, arises not from any lack of men willing to enlist, but from the conflicting interests of those who desire positions as field and company officers. Scores of men in every town and village ardently wish to serve their country, but such has been the jealousy and mismanagement of persons assuming to command, that recruiting has gone on so slowly, that even those, in numerous instances, who had gone into camp became dissatisfied, and sought opportunities of deserting. On the other hand, directly a chance for an immediate advance to the seat of war was presented, we see all classes of citizens rushing in, regardless of personal considerations, to take their places in the grand Army of the Union. This extraordinary evidence of patriotic devotion to the Government has thrilled the President and his advisers with joyous enthusiasm, and much of the anxiety consequent upon their great and solemn responsibilities is removed by the renewed expression of confidence thus manifested by a brave and loyal people.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

BAD CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI—EXTRAORDINARY EXERTIONS OF GEN. FREMONT—TROOPS POURING IN—GEN. SIEGEL'S VISIT TO ST. LOUIS—MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

The clouds are rapidly thickening around us, and it is only due to the extraordinary exertions of Gen. FREMONT that we can contemplate with a comparative feeling of security the advances made by the enemy. In spite of Mr. CAMERON's opposition, to whose criminal neglect or stupidity Gen. LYON has fallen a victim, and the loss of Southwestern Missouri may be ascribed, FREMONT has succeeded in obtaining the services of all the available troops of Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, for the object of saving Missouri to the Union, and with Missouri, the whole Northwest, from the ravages of the enemy. These troops are now pouring into our State as rapidly as they can be sent off from their encampments. Some come armed and uniformed, others uniformed but without arms; still, others without anything at all. But it matters not what they bring, so we get the men; Gen. FREMONT's Enfield rifles are not yet beginning to experience the drain made upon them by the newly-armed regiments.

Saturday morning the eastern train brought us the Twenty-second Indiana Regiment, Col. DAVIS, and the Twenty-third, Col. SANDERSON. Sunday, the Twenty-fourth Indiana, Col. HOVEY, went into encampment at Lafayette Park, and yesterday two Ohio regiments reported themselves at Head-quarters. The Chicago Union Safety Committee has promised to send four more Illinois regiments at an early day, and from Wisconsin two regiments are expected in the course of this week. Our own citizens also are by no means idle. Such exertions were never before witnessed. Every man who can carry a musket hastens to offer his services for the defence of the city and the State. The reorganization of the Home Guards is rapidly progressing, under the untiring supervision of Col. FIALA, of Gen. FREMONT's staff, who has been appointed Brigade Inspector of the five Home Guard regiments, and from whose military mind the idea of the new plan mainly emanated. Gen SIEGEL's Regiment, Col. SOLOMON's, and Col. BLAIR's, are also being rapidly reorganized. The latter is to be turned into an artillery regiment. Col. BLAIR's regiment has suffered terrihly in the late Springfield battle. Nearly 45 per cent. of the men are among the killed, wounded and missing. The Second Iowa Regiment, which is still in the city, and will probably reënlist with very few exceptions, has also been fearfully dealt with. Five hundred wounded have now been hrought into the city. I must say, the poor fellows bore themselves bravely. Not a murmur of complaint was heard, though their wounds had not been dressed, in most cases, and must have produced excruciating pain. It is a shame and disgrace to our army, that we have such a small number of surgeons attached to the regiments. Most of the regiments have only one surgeon, while six is but a fair number to be attached to each regiment.

Yesterday evening's train brought Gen. SIEGEL, the hero of Carthage and Springfield, from Rolla. Quite a crowd had assembled at the passengers' dépôt, to give him a rousing welcome, and to obtain a glance of the far-famed soldier. But the modest General deprived the people of this pleasure by getting off at the freight dépôt, where he immediately took a carriage and went to the head-quarters of Gen. FREMONT. He had a half an hour's interview with the Major-General, at which Gen. ASBOTH and Col. FIALA assisted. Gen. SIEGEL is a slim, undersized-looking man, quite different from what the daguerreotypes on our Fourth-street have represented him to be, by putting his name under the picture of a gigantic, thick-bellied individual. He has a small face, lines strongly marked, short, downy, blonde whiskers under the chin, and a small moustache; the color of his eyes is hidden by a pair of spectacles. His head is beautifully shaped and covered with long, black, silken hair. Calm energy seems to be his main characteristic. His German friends serenaded him in the evening, when he made a short but energetic address, thanking them for their courtesy. He will return to-night or in the morning to Rolla, of which place he has been put in chief command. This settles at once the question of superiority, which Major STURGIS, of the regulars, was inconsiderate enough to provoke after the battle of Springfield, by questioning Gen. SIEGEL's title to the chief command. Gen. SIEGEL's commission as Brigadier-General has been made out and signed at Washington, and will soon be in his hands.

Whether Gen. SIEGEL will advance from Rolla so soon as he at first contemplated, is now questionable. The enemy is advancing from all points with evident designs to get possession of the Mississippi River near Cape Girardeau, Pilot Knob, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, leading to St. Louis, and Rolla, on the road to Jefferson City. It has become apparent that with the limited forces Mr. CAMERON had thought fit to assign to the protection of the Northwest, it is altogether impossible to drive out the invaders from the soil of Missouri. It has consequently been determined upon rather to concentrate all the available forces of the Western Department at the most important points for the defence of St. Louis and the capital, Jefferson City, leaving the balance of the State temporarily open to occupation. Thus four regiments have been withdrawn again from Bird's Point, leaving that place almost undefended. The three Illinois regiments and J. T. BUEL's Artillery have been ordered to and are now fortifying Sulphur Springs, a strategical point of great importance some twenty miles below St. Louis, on the the river; while the Iowa regiment has been ordered to Ironton. Brig.-Gen. PRENTISS has also been ordered to Ironton, and is now in command of that important point. Gen. HARDEE is in the vicinity with about 15,000 men, and JEFF. THOMPSON, with four or five thousand, is further south.

PILLOW is still at New-Madrid, where about twelve thousand men still remain under his command. His real designs have not yet transpired. Part of his forces established themselves at Commerce to-day, above Bird's Point, apparently to put up a battery commanding the river, but the arrival of some troops from Cairo speedily dispersed the assembly. The rebels seem to have a marvelous genius for running away. The other day, Col. FRED. HECKER took a walk near Fredericktown, where his regiment had been sent to from Ironton on a scouting expedition, in the company of his Adjutant and an Orderly, when he happened to come upon a company of 80 Secessionists, very comfortably engaged on their breakfast. Drawing his sword, Col. HECKER cried out: "Come on, boys!" and rushed upon them, when the whole company rushed panic-stricken into the woods, leaving their breakfast and arms behind as trophies for the gallant Colonel.

Near Lexington, Booneville, and around Jefferson City, matters have begun to assume so serious an aspect that it has been thought necessary to send several thousand troops from this place and Northern Missouri for the protection of the Capital. Gen. GRANT has been ordered to report himself at Jefferson City, and assume chief command. Detachments of JACKSON's Army are said to have occupied Osceola and Warsaw, south of Jefferson City.

It is absolutely necessary to raise and arm more Home Guards in such places as Jefferson City, so that it will not be necessary to keep so many of our regiments for the protection of citizens who can protect themselves, if they have hut the arms. The greatest uneasiness has been caused at the Capital by the news that the Secessionists of Pettis and Johnson Counties had assembled, under Col. STAPLES, to the number of about three thousand, and were marching upon Jefferson City. A great number of citizens and Home Guards had left those counties and fled to Jefferson City and St. Louis. By to-morrow there will be about five thousand soldiers at the Capital, sufficient, at least, for the present emergency.

The outrages in Northern Missouri continue as usual. The trains are fired into every now and then, and the war between the Secessionists and the Union men has altogether assumed the character of guerilla warfare. Northern Missouri is a pocket edition, new and improved, of Mexico, where there is always fighting, but little damage done. It is a shame, however, that things have been allowed to come to such a pass.

The fortifications around St. Louis are speedily progressing, under the supervision of Col. HASSENDEUBEL. Artillery is unfortunately a little scarce, but what we have is employed to the best purpose. Creels of willows are being constructed, to be filled with sand or earth, and to be used as fortifications. A large number of men is employed in making them, the islands in the river furnishing the best kind of material. The city never was so quiet than since martial law has been declared; why is it not extended over the whole State?

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 24.

GEORGE R. SMITH, of Pettis County, has been appointed Adjutant-General of the State, and JOHN HOWE, Police Commissioner for St. Louis.

CHARTERED AND PURCHASED VESSELS.

A great many lists of gunboats, purchased vessels, and chartered vessels have recently been published. It is needless to say that there is not one of them perfect, as the Navy Department will not, and we believe cannot, furnish a complete and accurate statement of the craft now in its employ. The list printed by us some weeks since was by far the fullest given out. Every craft known to be hired or bought since is added to it, as below. Vessels having a † attached are gunboats; those owned by the Government are marked *.

1. *Albatross.†
2. *Adriatic.†
3. *Alabama.
4. *Anthracite.
5. *Adger, Jas.
6. *Amanda.
7. Alton, City of.
8. Acker.
9. Ann Eliza.
10. *Augusta.
11. *Arthur.
12. Achilles.
13. *Brazilera.
14. Baltic.
15. Boston.
16. Bowman, A. H.
17. *Badger.
18. *Brune, F. W.
19. *Benton.
20. Black Diamond.
21. *Baltimore.
22. Brother Jonathan.
23. Brown.
24. Belle Creole.
25. *Bark, b'd'g here.
26. Bailey, G. N.
27. Bell, Jacob.
28. *Bienville.
29. *Cuyler, R. R.†
30. *Conestoga.†
31. *Connecticut.†
32. *Columbia.
33. Coatzacoalcos.
34. Cambridge.†
35. Cadwalader.
36. Chesapeake (for a trip.)
37. Cahawba.
38. Curlew.
39. Dorme.
40. *Dawn.†
41. *Daylight.†
42. *De Soto.
43. Dan'l Webster.
44. Deans, Jeannie.
45. Dunleith.
46. Doane, J. H.
47. De Ford, Ben.
48. Die Vernon.
49. Des Moines.
50. *Dawn (2.)
51. Decatur.
52. Empress.
53. Empire City.
54. Elizabeth.
55. Eureka.
56. *Eagle.
57. Emilie.
58. *Freeborn.†
59. Franklin.
60. Fanny Gardiner.
61. Fanny.
62. *Florida.
63. Farmer.
64. *Fear Not.
65. Floyd.
66. Florence.
67. Forbes, F. B.
68. Flag.†
69. * Gemsbock.
70. Georgia.
71. Georgia, State of
72. *Gem of the Seas.
73. General Hallett.
74. G. W. Graham.
75. G. W. Gould.
76. Glenwood.
77. *Huntsville.†
78. Heart, T. B.†
79. Herschell.
80. *Hale, A. B.
81. Hazel Dell.
82. Ino.
83. Illinois.
84. Ironsides.
85. Tartar.
86. Jersey Blue.
87. James Jerome.
88. Josephine.
89. January, D. A.
90. Jersey.
91. *Kuhn, J. C.
92. *Keystone State.
93. *Kingfisher.
94. Kedar.
95. *Kensington, (probably.)
96. *Klein, J. C.
97. Lexington.
98. Locust Point.
99. Louisiana.
100. *Monticello.†
101. *Montgomery.†
102. Massachusetts.†
103. *Mt. Vernon.†
104. Maryland.
105. *Mississippi.
106. Matanzas.
107. Marion.
108. *Mercury.
109. Meteor.
110. *National Guard.
111. Nashville.
112. New-York.
113. *New-York, City of
114. New War Eagle.
115. Nero.
116. *Nightingale.
117. Ocean Queen.
118. Osgood, Chas.
119. *Penguin.†
120. *Peabody, Geo.
121. Patapsco.
122. Patroon.
123. *Phelps.
124. Philadelphia.
125. *Putnam.
126. Passenger (captured schooner.)
127. Pickup.
128. *Pampero.
129. *Pettit, O. M.
130. Planet.
131. Quaker City.
132. Quinnebaug.
133. *Resolute.†
134. *Reliance.†
135. Reliance.(2)
136. *Rhode Island.†
137. Roanoke.
138. *Roman.
139. Rapid.
140. *Roebuck.
141. Ryland, E. M.
142. *Spaulding, R. R.†
143. *South Carolina.†
144. *Stars and Stripes.†
145. Star of the West.
146. Star of the South.
147. Soarks, Joseph.
148. Swann, Thomas.
149. Sophia.
150. *Satellite.
151. S. R. Hall.
152. Sea-breeze.
153. Sumner, Gen., (in California.)
154. Scott, Gen.
155. Scudder, J. A.
156. Sioux City.
157. Star.†
158. Sachem.
159. Tyler, A. O.†
160. Trenton.
161. Tisdale, —.
162. Terry, Ellen S.
163. Union.
164. Uncle Ben.
165. Undine.
166. Union.(2)
167. Underwriter.
168. Vanderbilt.
169. *Valley City.†
170. Wanderer (the yacht Wanderer.)
171. Woodworth.
172. Woodward.
173. Woodhull.
174. Whilden, W.
175. Wall, Wm. H.
176. Warsaw.
177. *Whitney, Jos.
178. Young Rover.
179. *Yankee.†

GEN. McCLELLAN'S STAFF.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1861.

In compliance with General Order No. 15, of Aug. 17, 1861, from the Head-quarters of the Army, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac, comprising the troops serving in the former Departments of Washington and Northeastern Virginia, in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and in the States of Maryland and Delaware. The organization of the command into divisions and brigades will be announced hereafter. The following-named officers are attached to the Staff of the Army of the Potomac:

Major S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. Alex. V. Colburn, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Col. R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General,
Col. T. M. Key, Aid-de-camp.
Capt. N. B. Swetzer, First Cavalry, Aid-de-camp.
Capt. Edward McK. Hudson, Fourteenth Infantry, Aid-de-camp.
Capt. L. A. Williams, Tenth Infantry, Aid-de-camp.
Major A. J. Myers, Signal Officer.
Major Stewart Van Vliet, Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. H. F. Clarke, Chief Commissary.
Surgeon C. S. Tripler, Medical Director.
Major J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer.
Major J. M. Macomb, Chief Topographical Engineer.
Capt. Charles P. Kingsbury, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-Gen. George Stoneham, Volunteer Service, Chief of Cavalry.
Brig.-Gen. W. S. Barry, Volunteer Service, Chief of Artillery.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General U. S. A.

MORE SEIZURES IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Press, Saturday.

The *Daily News*, of New-York, has gained a notoriety since the Marshal took it into notice, which, prior to this time, it neither had nor deserved. At [illegible] o'clock, yesterday morning, Marshal MILLWARD seized about two thousand copies at the office of Adams' Express, and they were hauled in a furniture car to the United States building. Fifty copies of the [illegible] of Cincinnati were also taken in charge. About forty-five hundred copies of these miserable

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

[illegible] publications are now in [illegible] Department has been ordered to [illegible] papers to subscribers, and [illegible] men having them in charge [illegible] arrested and punished. There [illegible] Marshal of New-York [illegible] with [illegible] their obnoxious publications. [illegible] to give aid and [illegible] from the fact that [illegible] are directed to [illegible] Maryland, [illegible] tucky and Missouri, [illegible] affected people, who [illegible] sympathy from the North [illegible] papers can go [illegible] other [illegible] leading through Philadelphia, [illegible] alists who conduct them are not [illegible] for facilitating their circulation. [illegible] averted where it [illegible] in New-York, and [illegible] since the recent outbreaks. [illegible] papers in Pennsylvania. Two of [illegible] in Lehigh County. Some of the [illegible] nominational character, and one, [illegible] city, has published evidences of [illegible]

OFF TO THE WAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FIRST AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENTS.

The Twenty-first Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, enlisted for the war, arrived at Jersey City yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. They left their tents at the Agricultural Grounds, Worcester, on Thursday morning, and were presented by the ladies with a splendid regimental banner. They arrived here on the steamer *Connecticut*, in fine health, and ready for action. They are generally hearty and robust [illegible] men, well calculated to sustain the hardships of a soldier's life. They are dressed like the other regiments from the Old Bay State, and are armed with the smooth-bore Springfield musket of 1849,—a very inferior arm. They have twenty-five camp wagons, besides ambulances and hospital wagons, and 150 horses. They are accompanied by an excellent Band, enlisted for the war. One of the companies—mainly from Worcester—has the French Zouave uniform. The total number of men is 1,045. The following is the list of officers:

Colonel—AUGUSTUS MORSE, of Leominster.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Not yet appointed.
Major—Wm. S. Clark, of Amherst.
Adjutant—Harris W. Pratt (temporary.)
Surgeon—Calvin Cutter, of Warren.
Assistant-Surgeon—J. Marcus Rice.
Quartermaster—Geo. F. Thompson.
Sergeant Major—Wm. H. Valentine.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Royce.
Commissary—A. A. Morse.
Company Officers—Company A, of Templeton—Capt. George P. Hawkes; Lieuts. Charles W. Davis, John Brooks, Jr.

Company B, of Springfield—Capt. Charles F. [illegible] cott; Lieuts. Wells Willard, James W. Hopkins.

Company C, of Spencer—Capt. James M. Richardson; Lieuts. Wm. T. Harlow, Ira J. Kelton.

Company D, of Fitchburgh—Capt. Theodore S. Foster; Lieuts. Charles Barker, Ebenezer T. Heywood.

Company E, of West Boylston—Capt. Pelham Bradford; Lieuts. Solomon Hovey, Woodbury Whittemore.

Company F, of Worcester (Zouaves)—Capt. S. Frank Rogers; Lieuts. Charles K. Stoddard, Samuel O. Deforrest.

Company G, of Ashburnham—Capt. Addison A. Walker; Lieuts. Alonzo P. Davis, Samuel A. Tyler.

Company H, of Belchertown—Capt. Joseph P. Rice, (of Ashburnham, late Colonel of the Ninth Regiment M. V. M.); Lieuts. John D. Frazier, Solomon C. Shumway.

Company I, of Pittsfield—Capt. Henry A. Richardson; Lieuts. Frazier A. Stearns, J. W. Fletcher.

Company K, of Barre—Capt. Thomas S. Washburn; Lieuts. M. M. Parkhurst, John B. Williams.

Col. MORSE has long been a Major-General of militia, and a number of the other officers have seen service among the three months' volunteers.

In the course of the morning a collation was prepared for the men at the dépôt, and the officers breakfasted at one of the neighboring hotels with Mr. HOWE. The regiment, shortly after noon, left in twenty cars for Washington *via* Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Before the regiment left, Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE who happened to be present, was called upon for a speech, and, promptly responding to the call, was enthusiastically received. After paying a compliment to the efficiency and discipline which now marked the present military organization at Washington, he proceeded to speak of the alleged causes of the rebellion, and to demonstrate their wickedness and fallacy. He said:

The right of revolution is as old as the human family. But revolution and secession are not regarded as identical by those who claim the right of any State to secede from the National Union. Secession is claimed to be the mere dissolution of a partnership, from which any State may withdraw by giving due notice. Our fathers exercised the right of revolution, and were successful; but they had real grievances to resist—they were taxed without representation, and the mother country was alike indifferent to their interests, or the ties of consanguinity. Not so with the action of the National Government towards the South. We never wronged and injured them; year in and year out we have manfully stood by them in what we deemed their constitutional rights. They have had almost unlimited control of the General Government. They have had the great majority of our Presidents, of the Foreign Ministers, of the Judiciary. They have invariably controlled the Army and the Navy, while slave property is the only property allowed any representation in the Administration of the Government. When and where has the General Government ever refused to execute any law passed by Congress that had for its object the maintenance of the constitutional rights of the South? The whole executive and judicial power of the Government has been uniformly and constantly exerted to carry out in good faith all legislation that looked to that object. The Fugitive Slave law has been faithfully executed in every Northern State.

But when Massachusetts sent one of her most eminent citizens to Charleston, to test the validity of that constitutional provision which guarantees the citizens of one State the same privileges that are accorded to their own citizens, how was he treated, reviled and persecuted, and finally sought refuge beyond her borders, to be saved from the hands of an infuriated mob? Was that the sort of treatment from one sister State to another, and that last the one which, on this continent, had first introduced the Ballot, the Bible, and the Printing-press; the descendants of that body of men who, on the *Mayflower*, drew up the first written Constitution, on this hemisphere, previous to their landing on the then bleak and inhospitable shores of New England?

> There were men with hoary hair,
> Amid that pilgrim band;
> Why had they come to wither there,
> Away from their childhood's land?
>
> There was woman's fearless eye,
> Lit by her deep love's truth,
> There was manhood's brow serenely high,
> And the fiery heart of youth.
>
> Oh, call it holy ground,
> The soil where first they trod!
> They left unstained, what there they found,
> Freedom to worship God!

Of what grievance has the South a right to complain? Why should she seek to break up the Union? In South Carolina there are not over 25,000 slaveholders, not more than constitutes the population of some one of our Wards in the upper part of the City, yet those 25,000 men exercise absolute control in South Carolina. In the administration of the General Government in the United States Senate, they had an equal voice with Massachusetts, with its million of inhabitants; or of Pennsylvania, with its two millions and a half of hardy, enterprising and industrious people. Had not Florida, which has cost us millions upon millions out of the common treasury, with a population under [illegible] and a property valuation of only three-and-twenty millions, equal power in the Senate of the [illegible] States with our own great Empire State with [illegible] and a half million of people, and [illegible] property valuation of one thousand million [illegible] dollars. [illegible] aggregate number [illegible] in a [illegible] thousand, and does not [illegible] all its legislation. [illegible] the expressed constitutional [illegible] the twenty millions of people [illegible] Ohio and the Potomac, on the [illegible] Lawrence and the great chain of lakes of the North? Yet we will protect them in the [illegible] as we [illegible] the past, in all their constitutional and equal rights. Why, since the beginning of the new year, Congress almost, if not quite unanimously, passed a law guaranteeing Slavery in the States, and expressing a willingness to incorporate this amendment into the National Constitution. This action, I have always understood, met the concurrence of the present distinguished Chief Magistrate.

Where is the man, in the entire North, that is unwilling to give equal liberty, equal privileges, equal protection, constitutional equality in every particular, to the South as to the North? If you tell me there is [illegible] and fanatical organization in the North that

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Some inquiry has been made for the oath of allegiance which is now administered to all employes of the Government and to contumacious citizens generally. We append the act adopting this oath and requiring its administration, as approved on the 6th inst.:

An Act requiring an oath of allegiance, and to support the Constitution of the United States, to be administered to certain persons in the civil service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the heads of the several departments to cause to be administered to each and every officer, clerk, or employe, now in their respective departments, or in any way connected therewith, or who shall hereafter in any way become connected therewith, the following oath, viz.: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law. So help me God." And that each and every such civil officer and employe in the Department aforesaid, or in any way connected therewith, in the service or employment of the United States, who shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation herein provided, shall be immediately dismissed and discharged from such service or employment.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the oath or affirmation herein provided for in the first section of this act, may be taken before any Justice of the Peace, or Notary Public, or other person who is legally authorized to administer an oath in the State or District where the same may be administered. And that any violation of such oath by any person or persons taking the same shall subject the offender to all the pains and penalties of willful and corrupt perjury, who shall be liable to be indicted and prosecuted to conviction for any such offence before any court having competent jurisdiction thereof: *And provided further,* That such offender shall be forthwith discharged from such service or employment.

Approved Aug. 6, 1861.

THE RESPONSE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

The order calling for troops was only issued from the War Department yesterday. To-day, the Government has received responses from the Governors of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Maine and Michigan. The Governors, in every case, respond heartily to the call for reinforcements, and assure the Administration that all the troops in their respective States, whether formed into regiments or not, shall be immediately sent to Washington. The number of men ready to start, has been ascertained to be about as follows:

From Pennsylvania, about	20,000
From New-Jersey, about	6,000
From New-York, about	25,000
From Connecticut, about	8,000
From Massachusetts, about	10,000
From Vermont, about	5,000
From Rhode Island, about	8,000
From New-Hampshire, about	5,000
From Maine, about	8,000
From Michigan, about	5,000
Total	95,000

Ample arrangements have been made, and will be completed by the time the men arrive here, by which they will be speedily formed into companies, uniformed, armed, drilled and provided with suitable rations and camp equipage. Besides the above, it has been ascertained that there are in the above States, an equal number of men to those enumerated above, who will be raised and sent to Washington, during the first week of September, making the two hundred thousand men spoken of in my former dispatch.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

Although the official report of the various commanders engaged in the battle of the 21st ult. have been received in Richmond, the rebel Secretary of War has given positive instructions to suppress their publication.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the Treasury Department is already in receipt of voluminous returns from almost every port of the South, pledging cotton, rice, tobacco, grain and money; and the aggregate of these subscriptions cannot now fall short of from twenty to thirty millions of dollars, and will doubtless be swelled to fifty, or over one hundred millions, when all the lists are brought in, and the canvass is fully completed.

From the fact that a Memphis paper of the 15th devotes an "item" to the announcement that two casks of saltpetre had reached that city per steamer on the preceding day, it would seem that that necessary ingredient of the composition of gunpowder is becoming alarmingly scarce in Tennessee.

The Memphis *Appeal* has an editorial trying to make its readers believe that the Rhode Island Battery, which dealt so much destruction among the rebels, was the regular United States Battery from the Newport (R. I.) barracks, and that it was manned by our regular troops, who were commanded by regular Army officers. The *Appeal* says that is the reason why it was so well managed! We suppose the Southerners think that the brave Rhode Islanders don't know how to manage a battery!

The projectile which passed through Gen. BEAUREGARD's head-quarters at the battle of Bull Run, on the 18th of July, has been presented by him to the Mayor of Richmond. Mr. MAYO designs to present it to his Excellency Gov. LETCHER, who is gathering a lot of war curiosities. The projectile is about ten inches in length, three in breadth, and was filled with some kind of explosive material, which, however, did not "go off" till removed by rebel fingers.

New-Orleans papers of the 13th and 14th, and Mobile papers of the 12th and 13th, have been received.

A lady Richmond correspondent of the Mobile *News* says that that city is very gay at present. The writer, talking of Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS, says:

"While here, Mrs. DAVIS received company every evening in her own parlor, and, as it was etiquette, we did ourselves the honor of paying our respects. I found her most affable, and an exceedingly intelligent and sprightly talker; and, with her finished *usage du monde*, she is peculiarly fitted to do honor to our Executive mansion."

The Mobile papers were jubilant over the burning of Hampton, and one of them calls it a "Moscow sacrifice."

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 13th has a sensation article, which says that great excitement exists in and about the bayou of St. Mary. It appears, as the *Delta* has it, that a party of National troops landed on the 4th at Grand Chancere, carrying off a number of cattle, vegetables, etc. The drums were beat to quarters, and the planters *en masse* rushed down to the coast, "but the Hessians were gone!"

All the Secession Editors say that there is an abundance of medicines in the South, and of better quality than we have in the North. One of the newspapers of Mobile has this item in its advertising columns:

"MORPHINE AND QUININE.—We have a good supply of the above articles, which we offer at low prices, taking the blockade into consideration.

GEO. COSTAR & CO., Mobile."

All the New-Orleans journals claim the battle near Springfield, Mo., as "a splendid victory and complete overthrow of the Federals."

Missouri the *Delta* now considers "safe," and recommends that Kentucky next be taken in hand. "That State and the whole West," says the *Delta*, "must be made to feel that this is war, and to feel it until they cry 'Peccavi.'"

The New-Orleans market reports continue to indicate the same absence of "business" which has been their distinguishing feature since the commencement of the blockade. We quote from the *Picayune* of the 14th:

COTTON—We did not hear of a sale to-day. Receipts none.
MOLASSES—Nothing reported.
LARD—Nothing transpired.
COFFEE—Nothing reported.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Aug. 11 has the following telegraphic items:

RICHMOND, Aug. 10.

Congress will certainly adjourn on Monday, the 19th inst., to meet again in November.

The question of placing an embargo on cotton, tobacco, &c., is said to be now under discussion in Congress. The measure is likely to be defeated, owing to the want of nerve. It is feared that England, France and Spain might think it impolitic in the Confederate States not to allow an arrangement between the United States and themselves for obtaining these necessary articles. Therefore, Congress will probably not prohibit the exportation of these articles.

The question of laying discriminating duties upon exports brought South from Northern ports, for the purpose of encouraging direct trade with Europe, will also, probably, be decided negatively. The Government is said to be opposed to both these measures.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

CAMP NEAR MANASSAS, Saturday, July 27.

I, together with several other gentlemen from Montgomery, a day or two ago, witnessed one of the most singular, at the same time most affecting incidents which will probably occur during this most unholy and unnatural war, if it should last for twenty years. We were straggling over the battle-field, examining the ground upon which we had such a bloody conflict, and won such a glorious victory, two days before. We came unexpectedly into the Centreville road, and seeing a house upon our left with the usual signs betokening a hospital, one of our party being a physician expressed a wish to get down and examine the wounded. Upon inquiry, we learned that a stable below the house had thirteen wounded Yankees; we forthwith proceeded to the stable, and, upon entering, found a Washington Artillery man seated by the side of a wounded soldier, evidently ministering to him with great care and tenderness. I introduced myself to him, and asked if he aided in working the battery which fought with the First Virginia Brigade. He told me he did not—he had fought in a battery lower down, and then remarked "that it was very hard to fight as he had fought, and turn and find *his own brother* fighting against him," at the same time pointing to the wounded soldier from whose side he had just risen. I asked if it was possible that was his brother. "Yes, Sir, he is my brother HENRY. The same mother bore us, the same mother nursed us. We meet the first time for seven years. I belong to the Washington Artillery from New-Orleans—he to the First Minnesota Infantry. By the merest chance I learned he was here wounded, and sought him." Thus they met—one from the far North, the other from the extreme South—on a bloody field in Virginia, in a miserable stable, far away from their mother, home and friends, both wounded—the infantry man by a musket ball in the right shoulder, the artillery man by the wheel of a caisson over his left hand. Thus they met after an absence of seven years. Their names are FREDERIC HUBBARD, Washington Artillery, and HENRY HUBBARD, First Minnesota Infantry. We met a surgeon of one of the Alabama regiments and related the case to him, and requested, for the sake of the artilleryman, that his brother might be cared for. He immediately examined and dressed his wounds and sent off in haste for an ambulance to take the wounded "Yankee" to his own regimental hospital.

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 20.

We have had the pleasure of an interview with Lieut. DIMMICK, of the Eighth Regiment U. S. A., who is now stopping in the city. Lieut. D. was in both the fight at Great Bethel, and that at Bull Run, in the latter of which he was badly wounded. The Lieutenant gives the following account of the circumstances attended his being wounded, which shows up "Southern Chivalry" in a most beautiful light. Our readers will be glad to have the testimony of an eye-witness to barbarities, the accounts of which they may not have more than half believed:

On that bloody Sunday, at Bull Run, the Eighth regulars had been fighting hard, but for a little while were inactive, not knowing where to direct their energies. Just then a regiment appeared, waving American flags and white handkerchiefs, and shouting, "Don't fire upon your friends!" The regulars approached them with confidence, supposing they had some message in regard to the enemy, and would fall in with them. When our troops had come within four muskets' length of them, their supposed friends fired a volley of balls into their ranks, killing and wounding, in Lieut. DIMMICK's estimation, some 300 of our men. It was a Mississippi regiment that had adopted this highly honorable plan to surprise our men. The regulars, however, were not daunted by the assault, but instantly returned the compliment by firing upon the rebels from 400 muskets—all they had loaded—and then charging with fixed bayonets. From this volley and charge, and the fight that followed, Lieut. DIMMICK thinks that at least 500 of the enemy bit the dust. In the course of the conflict, he was pierced through the breastbone by a bayonet, and fell wounded on the field. He lay for some time behind a bush, and, while there, *saw two of our wounded men killed by the rebels*. In this position he was found by the Second Lieutenant of his company, who moved him a few rods further on, but through his weakness from loss of blood, he was unable to bear transportation to a place of safety. Left alone, his companion being obliged to look out for himself, two of the enemy approached, one of whom wore the dress of a First Lieutenant. This man asked him if our army intended to make a stand at Centreville. He replied that he did not know. The rebel then inquired if Gen. SCOTT was on the field, on which point Lieut. DIMMICK professed equal ignorance. The high-minded Southerner then drew his sword, and asking him if he knew what they did with wounded soldiers, was about to run him through, when a party of our cavalry appeared on the brow of a hill near by, and the would-be assassins fled.

Lieut. DIMMICK also saw, among the enemy, two full regiments of negroes. These statements may be received with implicit confidence, and, to the man who studies them, will reveal several facts not before known to be such.

We are happy to say that Lieut. DIMMICK's wound has so far healed that he will soon be able to go into active service again. We need such men, "men of prudence linked with courage."

CHIVALRY VERSUS SCIENCE.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following significant but revolting facts come to us through such a channel as to forbid the possibility of mistake:

In February and March, 1845, the venerable Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, gave, by particular invitation of citizens of New-Orleans, a course of lectures on Geology in that city. It was received with marked favor, and a Committee of the ladies who attended the course waited on the Professor, and requested that he would sit for a full-length portrait to be placed in a new lyceum building then about to be erected. Mr. WILSON, an eminent English artist, was put in requisition for executing the work, and an elaborate portrait was produced of more than life size, with splendid embellishments, consisting of a part of the City of New-Orleans, the Mississippi, a library, apparatus, &c., as accompaniments; and Mr. WILSON furnished, at his own expense, a rich frame. The portrait remained in the studio of the artist. The lady patrons paid him only half of the stipulated sum of $500 dollars; and, eventually, Mr. B., a New-York merchant, making an annual visit to New-Orleans, purchased the picture, but did not remove it; and it is believed that the proposed building was never erected. A few weeks since, it was ascertained that Mr. B., the proprietor of the picture, was dead; and the splendid work of art, on the pretence that the canvas was becoming rotten, was thrown into the Mississippi. Mr. WILSON says that no canvas of his ever rotted; and that this was a particularly good canvas, selected with great care.

There can be doubt this act of Vandalism was perpetrated solely in vindictive retribution for Prof. SILLIMAN's well-known Anti-Slavery proclivities.

PLAN OF BEAUREGARD.

The following cautiously written letter of a Richmond correspondent of the Columbus *Times*, dated Aug 1, affords some indications of the plans of Gen. BEAUREGARD:

"Last evening I spent an hour at the private lodgings of an officer of Gen. BEAUREGARD's staff, now on a temporary visit to Richmond. He has been at the General's right hand since the first preparations were made for the bombardment of Fort Sumter. I learned much during this interview in regard to the movements of the Army of the Potomac which I am not at liberty to disclose. There are some movements however contemplated, which, as they may be fully executed before this is in print, there is no impropriety in stating. And first, I was gratified to learn that, had Gen. BEAUREGARD sufficient means for transportation, he would have been in Washington on the Wednesday after the battle at farthest. He is now adequately supplied in this important branch of military operations, but is only awaiting the completion of other arrangements necessary to his advance upon Arlington Heights from three different points. I have been informed upon what I consider pretty good authority, that it was Gen. BEAUREGARD's design to cross the Potomac at some point between Harper's Ferry and Georgetown, enter Washington in that direction, and thus get in the rear of Arlington fortifications, and cut off the retreat of the Nationals on the Virginia side of the Potomac. But my friend's information is reliable. He is in hourly expectation of a dispatch from Gen. BEAUREGARD, summoning him to the field."

GEN. ROSECRANS' COMMAND.

The War Department, on Aug. 21, received a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. ROSECRANS, giving the gratifying intelligence that he and his command are all right, and if they should happen to meet with LEE or LORING he will enact Rich Mountain and Carricksford over again, and with like results. The command is in fine condition, and eager to drive the rebels out of Western Virginia once more.

A SCENE IN A WESTERN VIRGINIA COURT-ROOM.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Parkersburgh, under date of Aug. 19, says:

"Exactly at 11 o'clock, the bell on the Court-house building was rung, as the sign for the opening of the Court, the doors were thrown open, and in less than a minute the specious neat edifice was filled with people.

When your correspondent entered the hall, not a word or even a breath was to be heard from the immense crowd, everybody looking motionless toward the four gentlemen on the Bench, being four Justices of the Peace, but not those who should have been there for the Commonwealth. These were seated to the left of the Bench within the bars, while the Prosecuting Attorney had taken possession of his regular seat when on duty. Next to him, and ADVISING him from time to time, sat *the United States District Judge, John Jackson.*

This uneasy, anxious silence continued for some minutes, when Mr. JAMES M. JACKSON, the Prosecuting Attorney, raised slowly from his chair, and in a voice nearly trembling with emotion, asked: "Who is the Court?"

Then the Clerk, without awaiting the request from the Bench, read the names of the four Justices who, in the regular turn of the County business, should have been the four Judges, but a part of whom now sat near the Prosecuting Attorney.

When the name of JOHN MITCHELL was read, that gentleman asked:

"Is it for me, to become a fit member of this Bench, necessary that I should take the oath prescribed by Mr. PIERPONT, and do according to the rules of the Wheeling Government—my seat declared vacant if I do not comply with this rule?"

Temporary President, ('Squire HENDERSON.)—"Yes, Sir."

MITCHELL.—"Then I decline to take my seat."

Two more Justices expressed the same intention.

Mr. B. BLAIR, an attorney at law, then read the proclamation of Gov. PIERPONT, which prescribes the above way, and how the time is limited, and that, therefore, the offices of those Justices of the Peace who did not take the required oath, and that of the Prosecuting Attorney, were vacant.

After some personal talk by Mr. JACKSON, this gentleman finally said:

Well, gentlemen, now I protest against the sitting of this Court, as it is not legally constituted, and I shall give up my office, to which I have been duly elected by the people of Wood County, but under a protest, which I shall now read,

Virginia, Wood County, to wit: To the honorable County Court of Wood County, Virginia:

JAMES M. JACKSON, the Attorney for the Commonwealth for Wood County, duly elected and qualified according to the Constitution and laws in force at that time, and being now here in Court ready and willing to proceed with the discharge of his official duties, but having been required by an ordinance of a body calling itself a Convention of Virginia, now sitting at Wheeling, in said State, to take an oath which he considers inconsistent with the oath which he took when first sworn into office to support the Constitution of Virginia, and being satisfied in his own honest judgment that *the Convention at Wheeling is a gross usurpation*, and that the oath there required of him to take would perjure him, he, therefore, declines to take said oath.

And the said Wheeling Convention, having passed an ordinance inflicting heavy penalties on such as attempt to discharge their official duties, without taking said oath, and being satisfied that the *usurpation at Wheeling have the physical force, backed as they are by the military power* of the United States, to enforce the penalties *denounced* by said ordinance, he is, therefore, debarred from discharging his said duties, and nothing remains, therefore, but for him to protest against said ordinance and against all acts and *things* thus interposing to prevent him from the discharge of his official duties as aforesaid, which he hereby does, and asks that this his protest may be received by the court, and recorded among the minutes of said court.

And the said JAMES M. JACKSON hereby further declares his firm protest, *when order shall have been restored and the Judiciary of the country left free to adjudicate the rights* of the citizens, to claim his salary and restoration to office in all his duties."

After the reading of this paper, Mr. JACKSON read another, which was intended to be adopted by the Court as an order for the record of the above document, and the adjournment of the Court for this session.

Mr. B. BLAIR protested against the adjournment of the Court, and at the same time United States District Judge JOHN JACKSON, who had left the Prosecuting-Attorney for a minute, came back, whispered into his ear, and HE WROTE the following order for the latter:

"The Justices comprising the present Court having heard the views of the Attorney for the Commonwealth, in a written protest, now read in open Court, at his instance and upon his motion direct the same to be spread at large upon the minutes of this Court."

Both documents were handed to the Court by the Prosecuting Attorney, saying:

"I now give up my office, only compelled by the bayonets of the United States soldiers that surround me."

The President then declared that the Bench would grant the first motion, and would adjourn the Court until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Court-house, which has been so crowded with people, was in a few minutes desolated, and left to itself, but on the street the matter was discussed all day.

It is not anticipated that there will be any more trouble to-morrow, or that any business of importance will be transacted.

THE LATE GEN. GARNETT.

From the Sacramento Union.

This personage, who commanded the Confederate forces in Western Virginia, and who fell in the attempt to rally his men, in their flight before Gen. McCLELLAN, is somewhat connected with the early history of this State.

In the Spring of 1849, he and T. BUTLER KING were sent here by Gen. TAYLOR, then President of the United States, for the purpose of urging our citizens to organize a State Government. It will be recollected that the Slavery question in the newly acquired Territory from Mexico, was wrought to such a pitch, at that time, that leading statesmen entertained serious apprehension for the safety of the Government, and to relieve Congress and the country of much of the embarrassment occasioned by this fact, a State Government for the western portion of it, it was thought, would accomplish, in a great measure, the desired effect. Shortly after the arrival of Messrs. GARNETT and KING, Gen. RILEY issued a proclamation for the election of delegates to a Convention, for the purpose of forming a Constitution, and that no delay should occur in the assembling of the members elect. A Government steamer was sent, under charge of the then Maj. GARNETT, to San Diego and Los Angeles to bring to Monterey the members from those counties, but, unfortunately, the steamer went ashore or was wrecked near Point Conception, and while lying in his tent on the sand beach, waiting for relief by another vessel, he conceived the design of our present State Seal. On the assembling of the Convention at Monterey, GARNETT had reached there and remained during its entire session, entering fully into the discussion of all practical matters for the future welfare of the embryo State, and to him alone is due the main design of our present grand Seal of State. He was aid and the confidential friend of Gen. TAYLOR, and after the adjournment of the Convention he returned to Washington, and in the course of two or three years afterwards, he joined his command in Oregon, where he remained until about a year since, when he was ordered to this State. Some three or four months ago, and when Virginia, his native State, seceded, he resigned, left, and joined the military forces of Virginia, and his fall is received in the last Pony news.

We have stated that the main design of the seal was the production of Gen. GARNETT's brain. In 1849 the first Convention was held, and Ex-Governor JOHN McDOUGALL, the member from Monterey, was appointed Chairman of the Committee, to present a proper seal for California. The Governor reported in favor of GARNETT, but JACOB SNYDER, Esq., insisted on the addition of a bear and the man with a pick. The last-named gentleman carried his point, and our present seal is the result. So much for the connection of Gen. GARNETT with California.

SUPREME COURT OF THE REBEL STATES.

A Southern journal says: "The Confederate States Supreme Court will hold no session until it shall be organized under the provisions of the permanent Constitution. Under the Constitution of the Provisional Government it was provided that the Supreme Court shall be constituted of all the District Judges, and shall sit at such times and places as Congress shall appoint. Under the permanent Constitution, however, the Supreme Court has not been established; during the existing hiatus in our judiciary system, the Clerks of District Courts are empowered to issue writs of error with the same force and as if issued out of the Supreme Court, and returnable on the second Monday of its first term after its establishment.

RUMORED PROJECT TO ATTACK FORTRESS MONROE.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, in a letter dated Aug. 6, intimates a probability that Fortress Monroe will be speedily attacked. He says:

"It is known that the National force is small there at present. A large portion of what was there was withdrawn, and sent to Washington, under the apprehension that the National Capital was in imminent danger of being taken after the battle of Manassas. There are but two small war vessels near at present. There are not more than four or five thousand National troops at Newport's News, if as many. Gen. MAGRUDER has some eighteen to twenty thousand men, than whom there is none better in the world for such a dangerous enterprise. The fortress, on the land side, which is approached by the way of Newport's News, is the weakest part of it, though that is strong, doubtless, and has been greatly strengthened since the war began. But it is not impregnable. If MAGRUDER, with his powerful force, drives the enemy from Newport's News, they will retreat or run towards the fortress, which is but a few miles distant. If the forces in the fortress come out to support their friends, MAGRUDER has men enough, and of the right sort, to signally defeat them. If they remain in their stronghold, and use their guns, they must fire first upon their own troops, which will be fleeing in advance of ours. The first question is, then, can MAGRUDER drive them from their intrenchments at Newport's News, and pursue them to Fortress Monroe? His overwhelming numbers, the high character he bears for daring, brilliant achievements, and the dauntless bravery of his men, would make success highly probable. That being accomplished, the next question is, can he enter the fortress? If the enemy come out to succor their retreating friends, he would defeat them. If they use their guns without coming out, they would destroy the National troops seeking their protection. In any case, it is likely they would be seized with a panic and make but a feeble defence. The contrary may happen, and our brave troops may meet with a more desperate resistance than is believed. Whatever may be the result, I have reason to believe that the attempt will be made. I have the information from a highly creditable source—a party stationed near Newport's News, under MAGRUDER, who returns for the purpose of participating in the attack. Gen. MAGRUDER has been making preparations for some time past, and is, I understand, well-prepared with scaling ladders and every appliance for the undertaking. Such an important movement, if successful, will have the most extraordinary results at home and abroad. It would be the natural corollary of the battle of Manassas, than which great event it would be scarcely less important. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER has done glorious deeds at Great Bethel, in Mexico and elsewhere, but this would be the crowning act of all."

THE BURNING OF HAMPTON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 14.

There is no incident in the progress of the war that occasions a keener sensation of regret than the conflagration of towns and villages—the destruction of habitations around which fond associations cluster, and consecrated temples within whose walls generations have worshiped. Yet painful as such an event may be, it is better that one should apply the torch to his own dwelling than leave it to be polluted by the presence of a barbarous foe. The burning of the town of Hampton was an act in regard to which there may still be a difference of opinion, and hence we are glad to have it in our power to lay before the public a letter written by an intelligent gentleman who was despoiled of his property and driven from his home by the miserable invaders. The statement below will convince every reader of the necessity of the act. We give the letter entire, though the writer seems to have been unaware that correct information as to the burning of the town had already been received in Richmond.

YORKTOWN, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Your information is right as to the burning of Hampton, but wrong as to the means by which it was done. The town, with the exception of two or three houses, is utterly destroyed. It was done, however, by our own people, to prevent its being appropriated to a far worse end than conflagration—that is, the Fall and Winter abode of the Yankees had runaway negroes. The facts, as related to me by reliable persons direct from the place, are that Gen. MAGRUDER (who, by the way, has his eyes and ears in their places) had learned definitely and satisfactorily that Gen. BUTLER had issued, or was about to issue, an order that the town should be very strongly fortified and occupied by his troops as his permanent quarters. This was doubtless a part of his "plan for capturing a large number of slaves." Our military men had made one great mistake—though probably at that time it could not have been prevented—in allowing the invaders to occupy Newport's News; and now that such a disaster could be prevented, every consideration of policy and strategy demanded that it should be.

To occupy it with our own troops would be to expose both the men and the town to destruction from the guns and the mortars of Fortress Monroe. The choice was then between leaving the houses there for the aid and comfort of the enemy, and its destruction by fire. Every patriot would at once say, "let it be destroyed." It is true, that the homes of many families, with all their endearing associations, were there. With not a few, every earthly comfort they possessed, in the way of house and furniture, was there. The writer is of that number. Yet who would not rather see his all utterly destroyed than to have it appropriated to shelter a wicked, cruel and relentless foe—a foe, who, judging from past experience, would have destroyed it anyhow? In this light, I believe, a majority of the sufferers now in exile will view it. Many of us, when we left Hampton, regarded its destruction as almost certain. Had we remained there we would have required a large military force to protect us. This would have provoked its bombardment from both the fort and the shipping of the invaders. We should have been entirely at their mercy. If they came, as doubtless they would, to take possession, it would have been necessary for our forces to dislodge them. The consequences would have been the same—the utter destruction of the town, and with it a fearful loss of life on our side as well as theirs. As it turned out, the object of the enemy has been frustrated, and so far as we know no life has been lost. There were very few white families there, a few faithful servants who had done much to protect their masters' property, and a crowd of runaway negroes. All these, it is believed, made their escape before the torch was applied. There were no Yankees there.

The propriety, the necessity of the burning turns entirely on the reliability of the information as to the plan and purpose of the enemy, on which Gen. MAGRUDER acted. On that point he no doubt is able to give ample satisfaction. VIRTUS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

From the Baltimore Clipper, Aug. 20.

By the arrival, at an early hour this morning, of the fine bay steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. JAMES CANNON, we obtained from passengers the following items concerning matters at Old Point and vicinity:

The advent of Gen. WOOL at the Fortress has entirely changed the workings of that important stronghold. The first thing that the General did was to inform those under him of his policy, which was to be observed to the letter.

A number of persons, who have been feeding on Uncle Sam for some time without profit, were notified in the politest terms possible that their term of enlistment had expired—that their services were no longer required at Old Point. As a consequence, the boat this morning brought to this city a large number of laborers and others, who have been having a nice time generally at Old Point.

Among the clearings out at the Fortress by Gen. WOOL, was the ordering away of fifty cases of choice brands of old rye and Otard, Dupey & Co. brandy. The nectar arrived in the boat this morning, and was taken to the Adams Express office, from whence, we suppose, it will find its way back to New-York. The freight list of the *Louisiana*, this morning, also contained an entry of articles removed from Hampton before the town was destroyed by the rebels. The articles consisted of glasses, chairs, &c.

The steamer *Belvidere*, in the Government service, arrived at Old Point on Monday afternoon, freighted with Army stores for Washington. The steamer was detained 58 hours at the Breakwater, on account of a heavy gale. As the *Louisiana* was leaving Old Point wharf, the *Belvidere* steamed up and proceeded on her way to Washington.

During Monday there was not the slightest movement on the part of the enemy, not even could a rebel scout be seen. The appearance of Gen. WOOL at Old Point has, no doubt, frightened them back to their lairs. If report speaks correctly, the General will, in a short time, give their jackets such a dusting, that they will be sorry that they ever gave him cause to pass beyond Hampton.

THE HAMPTON LEGION.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: "It has been decided to change the formation of the Hampton Legion. The infantry battalion is to be increased to a regiment of ten companies, the cavalry will comprise five companies, and there will be an increase of field pieces in their company of flying artillery. With these numbers Col. HAMPTON will be doubtless raised to the rank of Brigadier, and the infantry regiment will have a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major. The officers of cavalry and artillery will be the same as formerly."

A PATRIOTIC LETTER.

Hon. J. SCOTT HARRISON, son of Ex-President HARRISON, was nominated by the Democratic Convention of Ohio as candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. He declined the honor in the following patriotic letter:

POINT FARM, Aug. 13, 1861.

DEAR SIR: The extreme illness of a member of my family has for several weeks so entirely engrossed my attention as to leave me but little time for other engagements, and will account for this tardy acknowledgment of your favor of the 8th inst.

I had noticed in the city papers the proceedings of the Democratic Union Convention, lately assembled at Columbus, and was not a little surprised to find that my name had been used in connection with the Lieutenant-Governorship of the State. I deeply regretted that I had not been consulted in the matter, and now desire to say that I respectfully decline the nomination. I have no inclination to be a candidate for *any* office. If I ever cherished ambition for such distinction, I have been cured of it, and feel entirely reconciled to the quiet and retirement of private life. But it is, perhaps, due to myself to say that if this were not the case, and I felt entirely free to enter again the field of political conflict, I could not consent to be a *party* candidate for office, in the present condition of the country. Party spirit, in my opinion, has done more than anything else to bring about the sad calamities which now so seriously affect us, and the poison which has induced this National paralysis would not prove an efficient remedy in the restoration of the patient. The time has come when we should forget party, throw off its trammels and obligations, and stand up for the Country, its Union, Constitution and laws.

I was not, as you know, a supporter of Mr. LINCOLN for the Presidency—neither do I approve of all the acts of his Administration. But it seems to me that this is not the time to arraign the Administration for these errors of policy; and that it is neither the part of wisdom or patriotism to assail the Government when the enemy is thundering at the gates of the Capital. Let us first settle the questions of Country or no Country, Government or no Government, Union or Disunion; and having accomplished this great work of duty and patriotism, we will have ample time to inquire into these alleged deficiencies of our rulers; and if we find them wanting in the Jeffersonian requirements for office, let them be condemned by a verdict of the people.

I certainly owe the Republicans, *as a party*, no debt of political obligation, and yet I do not hesitate to say that the Administration has my warmest sympathies in its efforts to put down this rebellion, and I am in favor of doing this effectively and permanently—in peace if we can, in war if we must.

A distinguished member of Congress is reported to have said in his place in the House of Representatives during the last session, that he was for "peace—PEACE BEFORE THE UNION." I, too, am for peace, but I am for the UNION BEFORE PEACE, for I know without the Union we can have no peace.

In repeating my determination to decline the nomination which, as the organ of the Convention, you so kindly tender me, I beg to assure you of my proper appreciation of this mark of respectful confidence on the part of the Convention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. SCOTT HARRISON.

To WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, Esq., Secretary of State Central Committee.

THE LETTER OF HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

The Washington correspondent of the Chester County (Penn.) *Democrat* writes:

"Let me say a word, in conclusion, about the letter of Mr. HOLT, which Gov. WICKLIFFE caused to be read. Last Winter, just before the inauguration of the President elect, a Southern secession member of Congress offered a resolution in the House of Representatives requesting President BUCHANAN to furnish information to the House as to the objects of bringing to the National Capital a body of regular troops, numbering about a thousand men. This resolution was engrossed and laid before Mr. BUCHANAN, who sent it to Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, his own Secretary of War, to reply to. The War Department having called the troops to Washington, it was proper for that branch of Government to state why they were there. Mr. HOLT proceeded to do so in the masterly letter which Gov. WICKLIFFE *dug out* of the War Office. I say dug out, for the humiliating truth has to be told, that this letter was suppressed by Mr. BUCHANAN. He put it in his pocket, and I believe no reply whatever was made to the resolution. Mr. HOLT recounted all the atrocities which the Southern conspirators had perpetrated against the Government—spoke of their stealing its forts, arsenals, navy-yards, mints, arms, &c., &c. He showed almost conclusively that their aim was to seize the Capital of the country and to prevent the inauguration of the President elect. But this important letter never became public until now. Why was this? Why did Mr. BUCHANAN refuse to permit this letter of his own Secretary of War to see the light? He was either a party to the designs and intentions of the Catalines, and wished to cover up their infamy, or else he feared that if he sent so bold a paper to Congress, his own life would be in jeopardy from the conspirators. Charity will induce the country to accept the latter position. The rumor was current in Washington last Winter, that the then President feared assassination from these wicked men. His constitutional timidity is proverbial, and although he gave all his influence to those who were steadily striving to upheave the foundation of the Republic, yet I can scarcely believe in this case he was intent on shielding them from just and well-earned scorn, but that he rather feared the assassin's knife might stain the White House with his own blood. What a sorry commentary is this on the long catalogue of crimes that he consented to, to retain the friendship and favor of these men. To-day, if he were to appear in their midst, the short remnant of his life would go out in blood. While they used his former power for the accomplishment of their own fiendish purposes, he could not now walk the streets of their cities in safety.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

Col. WALLACE, the distinguished leader of the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, has written a letter, in which he says:

"Politically speaking, (something I am fast forgetting how to do,) I am with that party which is for the Union, and mean to maintain it to the last man and last dollar. The issue is—JEFF. DAVIS' Government or WASHINGTON's. My conduct shall prove the side I have chosen.

It would give me pleasure to attend, on the occasion in question, if only to speak to the Democracy of your county, and warn them against the attempt now being made to enlist them against the war, that the hands of the Administration and the feet of the army may be palsied. I *was* for compromise, but the guns of Sumter awoke me from that folly. Compromise is impossible while the blood of Manassas cries from the ground, and two hundred thousand armed traitors sleep behind those gory intrenchments in Virginia. Blind, very blind, is that patriot who can be deceived into a peace which must leave his Government a ruin, and himself disgraced, and his posterity a vassalage of shame and tears.

The business of Democrats is to put down this rebellion, not by compromise, for that is impossible, but by arms, which demands every man's aid. This contest is not for negro liberty, but our own liberty, inseparable from our Constitution and Union, not for the subjugation of the South, but for its liberties and the enforcement of the laws of the fathers; it is for peace under circumstances that will make peace desirable—the rebellion expiated, the Government vindicated, and the quiet of the future guaranteed by example as to what awaits treason. Peace at this time means a divided Union, a broken Government, a powerless people, submission to JEFF. DAVIS, a long farewell to popular government, and ages of mocking at our fathers for having been such impracticable dreamers. Our institutions cost seven years of war and its attendant horrors in the beginning. Noble forefathers! With what increased lustre will your sacrifices and heroism shine out in the words of history, if we, your children, now surrender all you conquered for us!

I cannot bear to measure the ignominy in store for us if we consent to that surrender. No more can I bear the thought of what awaits us upon the consummation of that surrender. Let us never surrender. Let us fight sooner, giving all we have of life and treasure in the holy war, thanking God that our days were given us for purposes so glorious. Our business and duty is to sustain the Government, and in prosecuting the work let us rise above party and political jealousies. If, however, we must have parties, let us designate them truly—Union and Disunion. Lay Democracy and Republicanism each in its sepulchre. Be a unit—that is our policy. Who can give most to the war—let that be the struggle. Never say peace while treason flies a flag or marshals an army. That should be the cry of the old Democracy of Indiana. Heaven grant they take it up."

THE POSITION OF HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

The Binghampton *Democrat*, the organ of [illegible] D. S. DICKINSON, publishes the following [illegible]:

1. We are for maintaining the Government [illegible] Union and the Constitution, so long as there is a [illegible] citizen North or South to battle with rebellion, [illegible] dollar to furnish the sinews of war.

2. We are opposed to the war, and [illegible] fore crush, by the whole power of the [illegible] authors who commenced it by robbery and [illegible] and by cannonading Fort Sumter.

3. We are in favor of peace, and [illegible] the only direction which will give [illegible] during peace—by putting down [illegible] that the Union-loving citizens of the South [illegible] port the Constitution and the Union of their [illegible] without a revolver to their ears or a bowie-knife [illegible] their throats to drive them into rebellion.

4. We are opposed to taxation, and [illegible] fore, make the war as short as possible, by [illegible] the whole force of the nation's energies, so as at [illegible] earliest moment to quell rebellion effectually, [illegible] perpetual war and perpetual taxation hereafter.

5. We are opposed to all palliations and propositions of peace or compromise, until rebellion is silenced, and its flag, steeped in theft, treason, [illegible] arson, rebellion and murder, is torn down and destroyed, and until the Stars and Stripes float over every State Capitol and every fortress in the Union.

6. When the roar of rebel artillery is silenced, [illegible] the supremacy of the Constitution is acknowledged, we are as we ever have been, for guarding with sedulous care every right it guarantees to every [illegible] tion of the Union, and for strengthening the ties [illegible] brotherhood, sundered by a set of graceless politicians [illegible] robbers—acting against the wishes and the will of [illegible] masses of the Southern people.

The article in the *Democrat* concludes as follows:

"We would suggest that mass meetings be called in every county in the State, and that all those who [illegible] in favor of the principles and policy indicated by Mr. CRITTENDEN in his resolution which passed the House of Representatives with only two dissenting votes, be requested to assemble in their respective counties and appoint the usual number of delegates to attend a Union Convention to be held at some place to be designated."

BRIG.-GEN. SLOCUM AT HOME.

Gen. SLOCUM arrived in Auburn on Tuesday evening last, to make a brief visit. A hearty welcome was extended to him, which he acknowledged in the following address:

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I need not tell you that the reception with which you have honored me, was entirely unexpected. I was informed just before my arrival here that my friends were expecting me, and that some of them would meet me at the depot. I inferred from this, that on my arrival here I was to have the pleasure of taking by the hand some of you who have manifested so much interest in my welfare since you were informed that I had been injured on the battle-field. But this enthusiastic public reception, and the very flattering terms in which His Honor, the Mayor, has alluded to my course, were as unexpected as they are undeserved. I have endeavored faithfully to do my duty since I left you, still I do not think I have yet done anything entitling me to these honors.

A kind Providence has favored me at every step in my course since I parted with you. A few weeks ago one of our citizens, who [illegible] turned from Elmira, informed me th[illegible] elected Colonel of a regiment, which [illegible] ized at that place, on the previous [illegible] had obtained a list of the officers, w[illegible] sented to me. I glanced over the list, [illegible] to find the name of an acquaintance. I [illegible] stranger to every one of those who had thus honored me. I had never conversed with one of them relative to their organization. I well knew that my reputation as an officer must depend in a great measure upon the men under my command, but I accepted this appointment without any inquiry, and this regiment with which I thus cast my lot, proved to be one of the best regiments ever organized in this State. The men composing it were temperate, orderly and intelligent. They knew the purpose for which they had left their homes. They were actuated by a sincere desire to be of service to the country. In learning the duty of a soldier, they needed advice rather than discipline. Their company officers were worthy of the position they occupied. Every effort made by me to render the regiment efficient was seconded by these officers. Under these favorable circumstances my task was an easy one. With such material there was no difficulty in perfecting an organization in which I could feel a pride.

To these circumstances I can attribute [illegible] ever credit I may have gained in the service.

Another matter in which I have been highly favored, was the consciousness that my friends at home were watching my regiment with almost as much interest as though it had been raised in our own county. This has been a great incentive to me.

Since leaving home I have been a witness of some scenes in which you have all felt a deep interest. I do not think, however, that it would be prudent for me at this time to attempt any remark relative to those scenes, or to the great contest on the result of which the future peace and prosperity of our country depend. I have come home hoping in a few days to regain the strength which is requisite to enable me to return to my duty.

I must content myself, therefore, with returning to you my sincere thanks for this very cordial welcome to my home, and with the assurance that if God spares my life, I shall earnestly endeavor to make myself worthy, in some degree at least, of the kindness you have manifested towards me.

TROUBLES OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

There is late intelligence from Richmond to the effect that the conspirators are surrounded with factions and covered with the clouds of despair. While it is not doubted that they have intelligence of most of our movements, and that recent events have given them something of a *prestige*, they are so conscious of their own weakness and of their own poverty, and so well convinced of the awful preparations of the National Gover[illegible] their only escape from utter def[illegible] a rapid and combined attack u[illegible] This they are wise enough to [illegible] would give them an enormous [illegible] yet, if they should fail, it wo[illegible] *coup de grace* of their whole conspiracy. The obstacles in their way, however, are obstacles of nature, of finance, and of party politics. It must be recollected that the railroad net uniting Manassas, Acquia Creek, and Winchester with Richmond made them independent of those means of transportation which will be indispensable when they advance upon Washington. That they are comparatively without means of transportation and subsistence is notorious. Next comes the question of money, with all the attendant horrors growing out of the rapidly contracting blockade of their whole coast. Finally, the division among the leading spirits of the Secession cabal. WIGFALL and DAVIS have had a terrible quarrel, and Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has denounced this self-constituted President and his evident intention to establish a monarchy on the basis of the Southern Confederacy. The jealousy of Virginia by South Carolina, the rivalry between Montgomery and Richmond, the undisguised displeasure at the exactions and tyrannies of DAVIS by such men as ZOLLICOFFER of Tennessee, A. GALLATIN BROWN of Mississippi, and FITZPATRICK of Alabama, are all evidences of the growing weakness of a movement originally corrupt and revolutionary.

CALIFORNIA AND NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

From the Alta California, July 28.

The natives of the old Granite State, residing in California, have prepared a magnificent flag for the First Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, which was the first regiment to embark for the war, and is now stationed on the banks of the Potomac. It is composed of companies from various parts of the State, and is equipped in excellent style. The flag is of exact regimental size, about six feet long, made of the finest silk that could be found in the market. It is trimmed with a heavy fringe of gold bullion, and the [illegible] are embroidered upon the blue with [illegible] material. The staff is to be obtained in [illegible] because it could not be conveniently [illegible] ed here; but all the trimmings [illegible] staff are made here, and are of [illegible]. These trimmings are—a battle-ax, weighing several pounds, for the head of the staff; a point for the bottom, a catch for the belt, a plate for the inscription, and rings for fastening the flag to the staff. The plate bears the following legend: "Presented to the First Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers, by natives of the State, now residents of California. San Francisco, July 4, 1861." In the centre of the blue there is a painting on each side. On one side is a National shield lying flat, with an American eagle standing upon it, flapping his wings and screaming. Upon the other side are the State shields of California and New-Hampshire united. Minerva, the grizzly bear, the pan and pick represent the State of Gold, while

[illegible] over the sea, a beach with a ship [illegible] and a ship on the stocks, are from the [illegible] of the Granite State. The paintings are fine works of art in their style, and were done by HART. The embroidery was done under the superintendence of T. ROGERS, and the sewing by Mrs. ROGERS, of GROVER & BAKER's establishment. The silverwork cost about $200, and the silk trimmings, &c., $300 more. The flag will be sent Eastward on the steamer of the 1st. The subscribers are to meet next Monday at noon, at No. 14 Montgomery Block, to receive the flag from the Committee.

A SPEECH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

After the review of Gen. McCALL's Brigade, on Wednesday, by Gen. McCLELLAN, the Commissioned Officers were called forward. They marched up to Gen. McCLELLAN, who, with uncovered head, saluted them and made a brief address, part of which was lost to us by the unfavorable position we occupied. He said that he was proud of the display there witnessed, and that the President and Secretary of war had expressed much gratification at their fine appearance and perfection in drill. We have here the material for as fine an army as the world ever saw, and it is to you that the world look to do honor to Pennsylvania. A Pennsylvanian myself, I feel that upon your action will depend my own reputation. He asked them to continue to drill their men, morning, noon and evening, until every man knew the meaning of all the orders that were ever given. With a quiet salutation they withdrew, and the troops marched off to their camps. Gen. McCLELLAN then, surrounded by two companies of cavalry, moved off towards Gen. COUCH's brigade. The scene as the different regiments deployed off the field, around the hilltops, on a circuit of a mile or two, on the way to their camps, was one seldom witnessed, and for military grandeur rarely equaled. But fifty or sixty civilians were present, among whom were the following Philadelphians: John M. Coleman, Jacob Deck, A. S. Bright, Martin Thomas, George Bead, and Richard Moore.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 22.

This morning Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, accompanied by Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tenn., and others, visited the Navy-yard and witnessed the artillery practice of the gunners under the supervision of Commandant DAHLGREN. The firing, with a 12-pound boat howitzer, was performed with great rapidity, making four shots in thirteen seconds. So rapid, in fact, were the shots made that, before the report of the exploded shell had died away, the piece would be run up to its position, sponged, loaded, and another shell sent screaming over the river, dashing the spray far and near by the shower of falling missiles.

Last night, two fine side-wheel steamers—the *Underwriter* and *Jacob Bell* of New-York—arrived at the yard, where they are rapidly being transformed into gun-boats for the Potomac. The *Jacob Bell* expected to take on her armament and go down to-night, the *Underwriter* following to-morrow evening. The other steamers (the *Satellite* and *Putnam*) of the same line, have also been purchased, and will arrive here in a few days. These vessels can carry a very effective armament, but the exposed condition of their machinery renders them quite liable to be crippled in an engagement.

The steamer *Baltimore* came up from Old Point last night, where she has been detained by bad weather, bringing in tow eleven fine ship's launches; four of which were at once fitted out, each with a twelve-pound boat howitzer and marines, and towed down to the fleet by the *Baltimore*. To-day workmen are rapidly fitting up the remaining seven in the same style, and these will doubtless go down to-night. The *Baltimore* reports all quiet down the river, and at Old Point.

Last Friday morning the United States ship *Cumberland* arrived in Hampton Roads from Boston, where she had been undergoing repairs. Immediately upon her arrival a flag of truce came down from the Confederates bringing one or two prisoners, but their evident purpose was to learn the name, etc., of the new comer. Commodore STRINGHAM, however, has upset the plans of "secesh" in their efforts to spy about our lines under a flag of truce, and now when one appears a Federal tug meets it at Sewall's Point, (half way,) where our officers can examine the work of the Confederates very well. The *Cumberland* will tarry but a short time, it is believed, at Old Point, but will soon leave on a Southern cruise and join the blockading fleet of the seacoast.

The *Penguin* has left Old Point and joined the Potomac flotilla now lying off Aquia Creek. The *Mount Vernon* blockades the mouth of the Rappahannock, and the *Louisiana* guards the eastern shore, near Cape Charles. All on board these vessels are well and in good spirits.

Some time since the "infernal machine" captured by the *Resolute* was examined, and about two barrels of powder taken from the iron bomb, but no other explosive material was found. It is rumored that other "masheens" have been found, but this needs confirmation.

The seaman, EARNEST WALTON, who was wounded in the affair of the *Resolute* at Matthias Point, is lying quite ill at the hospital, and it is thought will not recover.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

The following incident is from a private letter written by a member of the Fifth Regiment C. V.:

SANDY HOOK, Md., Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

DEAR MOTHER: I had quite an adventure on guard, lately, as follows:

On last Thursday I was on the second relief guard from 11 P. M., until 1 A. M., when, as I was treading my beat, guarding two springs of water, I thought I saw an object moving toward one of the springs at the furthest end of my beat. I stood for a moment and watched, when it remained stationary, but when I turned to go on it moved again; and at that I challenged, but got no answer; I then challenged again, and was about to do so for the third and last time, when the thing sank on the ground, and began to move off. At that I fired, at a distance of six rods, when he fell with a groan like a bull. As soon as I saw him fall, I got my neighboring sentry to help me carry him to the officer of the guard, to see where he was hurt. On examination we found he was shot (as the doctors say) in the groin. We had his wound dressed and took him to the hospital, *after taking away from him a pound and a half of arsenic, with which he was about to sweeten our spring.*

The camp was thrown into some excitement by the shot. We found a revolver on him, and why he did not use it I don't know. He is not fatally injured, and I am glad of it, as he deserves a worse death. Your affectionate son,

EUGENE F. HAWLEY,
Company G, Fifth Regiment, C. V.

AN INSPECTOR OF ARMY GOODS,

From the Boston Transcript.

We learn that Col. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the United States Army for the City of New-York, has, by the advice of Gen. MEIGS, appointed Hon. GEORGE A. SHAW, of Boston, Inspector-General of all the Army goods being manufactured for Government under the bids recently accepted in New-York, and that his special duties for the present are to visit the factories where the work is being done and goods manufactured, with the standard sealed samples of all the Government goods, and see that contractors produce goods equally as good and made from best of materials.

We are glad that Col. VINTON has selected for his head man and Inspector-General one who, from his long experience in selling all varieties of the articles used by Government, and his personal knowledge of all processes of manufacture and intimate acquaintance with all the leading manufactories in the country, will be able to render the Government much valuable service. This is only one step in the right direction. We ought to have the department in our own city for the full inspection of all goods made in New-England, thence to be shipped direct to their destination, instead of having to ship them to New-York and Philadelphia for inspection. We trust Mr. SHAW will see the importance of this suggestion and act accordingly. Let our business men look after this matter.

THE BLOCKADE.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

FERNANDINA, (Fla.,) Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

The blockade off this port is much more strict since the burning of the prize-bark *Alvarado*, on Monday last. In addition to the war-sloop (supposed to be the *Vincennes*) a propeller is seen hovering about the bar. The Nationalists seem determined that no more prize vessels shall approach our harbor, even as near as the *Alvarado* came, which was about a mile and a half from the shore.

The destruction of the bark's cargo was not total after all. There has been saved from the wreck about $150,000 worth of wool and copper, which are in charge of Col. L. DOZIER, Prize Commissioner. The Yankee captain of the bark and his wife, who hauled up the United States flag, union down, on the bark after the prize left her are in custody of Col. W. S. DILWORTH, commanding the forces at this post, and will be forwarded to Richmond by the next trip of the *St. Johns*.

PASTORAL LETTER FROM BISHOP ODENHEIMER.

Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey, has issued the following pastoral letter, appointing the service to be used on the Fast Day recently appointed by the President:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New-Jersey:

BELOVED BRETHREN: A proclamation by the President of the United States of America, issued at the request of a joint committee of both houses of Congress, appoints the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of this nation.

That this great fast may be duly observed by the churches in this diocese, I hereby set out and appoint the accompanying special service to be said on Thursday, Sept. 26; and I earnestly exhort the good people of my spiritual jurisdiction, that in word and deed, they humble themselves before the Lord God of Sabaoth, and entreat Him, for his dear Son's sake, that He will look mercifully upon our land afflicted with civil war; that He will pardon our manifold transgressions; that he will guide and strengthen our rulers; that He will protect and bless our armies in their efforts to reëstablish law, order and peace; and that in His time and way, He will graciously restore to our beloved country the spirit and bond of brotherhood. Affectionately, your Bishop,

WILLIAM HENRY ODENHEIMER.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 19, A. D., 1861.

The following are the prayers appointed for the day:

After the collect for Ash-Wednesday, shall be said the following prayer:

"O most mighty God, terrible in Thy judgments, and wonderful in Thy doings toward the children of men, we Thy sinful creatures here assembled before Thee, do, in behalf of all the people of this land, humbly confess our sins, personal and National, which have brought down Thy heavy judgments upon us.

We acknowledge, O Lord, our wickedness and the iniquity of our fathers, for we have sinned against Thee. Do not abhor us, for Thy Name's sake; but be merciful unto Thy people, whom Thou hast redeemed, and be not angry with us forever. Pardon us, O gracious God, for Thy mercy's sake, and restore order, tranquillity, and fraternal unity amongst us, through the merits of Thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

¶ After the General Thanksgiving, shall be said the following Prayer:

"Oh, Almighty God, the Sovereign Commander of the world, to whom belongeth power which none is able to withstand, we commend to Thy Gracious protection the persons of Thy servants, for whom our prayers are especially desired and who are enlisted in the Army of the United States, and the whole army in which they serve. Let Thy fatherly hand, we beseech Thee, be over them. Let Thy Holy Spirit ever be with them, and shield them by Thy merciful Providence in the discharge of their duty, that passing through all temptations and perils, they may return to their homes to enjoy the fruit of their toils, in the restoration of peace and the establishment of order and tranquility amongst us. Protect and bless, O Lord, all the members of their households; assuage their fears, encourage their hearts, and comfort them with Thy grace and heavenly benediction under any afflictions Thou shalt see fit to lay upon them. And grant that those Thy servants, and all of us, being duly impressed with a sense of thy goodness towards us in the past, may have cause to bless Thy name for the continuance of Thy mercies to us, and may ever express our thankfulness by a holy trust in Thee and obedience to thy laws, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

COL. WILCOX.

Two more letters have been received in Detroit from Col. WILCOX, now a prisoner at Richmond. One announces the death of Lieut. MAUCH. The other is as follows:

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 6, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: I inclose two letters, which I would thank you to deliver to their address without delay. I hope before long to ascertain a complete list of prisoners and wounded of my regiment. The deaths among the wounded that we have heard of are Lieut. CASEY, who died Aug. 2, at Charlottesville, and PETER TEMPLE, of Company G, who died at the hospital a few days since. I have not been able to hear direct from Capt. BUTTERWORTH, who is at Charlottesville. He is severely wounded in the thigh. I expect to hear from him in a few days by a gentleman who has promised to make inquiry.

I am getting on comfortably, and receive kind treatment. My greatest concern is about MARIE and mother, who, I fear, are suffering terribly on my account, and I know that your own heart bleeds at the cruel disappointment and humiliation under which I am suffering. But we must wait the movements of an all-wise and all-merciful Providence—my faith in which sustains me in the darkest hour. I fear the effects of a hot climate on a large number necessarily left in confinement.

The entire absence of news from home is almost killing to me. Write me particularly about mother's health. There will be no trouble getting letters to me if you will send them by Adams' Express unsealed, care of the Adjutant-General, C. S. A., Virginia.

With the greatest love to you and all, I remain affectionately your brother. O. B. WILCOX.

By W. H. WITHINGTON.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER IN THE REBEL RANKS.

We find the annexed correspondence in the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*:

RICHMOND, Aug. 4, 1861.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

DEAR SIR: The inclosed letter, which I have just received from an English officer, who took part in the famous fight on the 21st ult., may be of interest to your readers. I have, therefore, great pleasure in placing it at your service.

Very truly yours, S. PHILLIPS DAY,
Special Correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* and the *Morning Chronicle*.

HEAD-QUARTERS CONFEDERATE ARMY,
Manassas Junction, July 29.

MY DEAR DAY: The accounts which you read in the Richmond papers about the great battle which has just come off, are not in the least exaggerated. You may give them *verbatim* to the London Press. I could never have contemplated that such a terrible disaster would have befallen the Northern arms. Their Army was well appointed, well organized, and provided with a splendid artillery, the entire of which fell into our hands. WHEAT's battalion, to which I was attached as a volunteer, consisting of only 400 men, sustained for an hour the shock of at least 8,000 of the enemy, and only retreated when almost cut to pieces. Every officer that was mounted had his horse shot under him. When carrying a message from WHEAT to Gen. EVANS, my own horse met with a similar fate, and I escaped by a perfect miracle. I must confess that this command was the admiration of friend and foe. Formed in part of Irish, and the rest the flower of Southern chivalry, the battalion covered itself with glory. Emotions of no ordinary character thrilled through my breast, as I found myself struggling on this terrible field of carnage, and advocating a righteous cause, surrounded as I was by so many of my own gallant island countrymen. You will be glad to hear that I escaped the terrible ordeal of shot and shell, and was honored with the thanks of Gen. BEAUREGARD for some slight service which I performed on the field. Poor WHEAT seemed the genius of the fight. Conspicuous by his great size and soldier-like mien, his flashing eye and glittering blade, he was seen everywhere in the hottest part of the struggle. Poor fellow! He was desperately wounded, but is now recovering. The loss of the enemy was 8,000 men, 57 pieces of cannon, and about 25,000 stand of arms.

Believe me, very faithfully yours,
R. YOUNG ATKINS,
Late Major in the Army of Italy.

S. PHILLIPS DAY, Richmond.

TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Union* publishes the following summary of the returns of the Tennessee Gubernatorial election, held on the 13th inst.:

	Constitution.	Against.	Harris.	Polk.
East Tennessee	15,429	26,232	14,991	26,508
Middle Tennessee	42,773	2,105	38,096	8,119
West Tennessee	20,745	1,758	19,242	6,950
Military Camps	3,218	3	176	....
Total	82,165	30,098	72,505	41,586
	30,098	....	41,586	....
Majorities	52,067	....	30,919	....

A letter from Knoxville, says the Memphis *Appeal*, of the 9th inst., contains the following items: "I find in Southeast Tennessee a much better state of feeling for the South than has yet been manifested by its inhabitants; but Northeastern Tennessee is still turbulent, and in an excited state, on account of the arrest of BAXTER, NELSON, the suppression of BROWNLOW's paper, and the capture of Capt. THORNBURG, who was leading a company into Kentucky, to assist LINCOLN—his company being routed by the cavalry sent against him, himself shot and captured, and thirty of his men driven back to Tennessee, forty escaping into Kentucky. Two or three companies having gone from Eastern Tennessee into Kentucky, to assist LINCOLN, the neutrality of Kentucky has been violated by these troops, and Gov. HARRIS should inform Gov. MAGOFFIN of the fact, so that he can either arrest them or have them driven out. We learn this morning that the Eastern Tennesseeans are going over in hundreds to Kentucky to join the Unionists in that State. This should be looked after, and attended to at once."

CHALLENGED TO THE PROOF.

The following correspondence is published in the Columbus (O.) *State Journal*:

GOV. DENNISON TO H. B. PAYNE.

THE STATE OF OHIO EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Aug. 14, 1861.

SIR: Among the resolutions reported by you, as Chairman of a Committee, and adopted by the "Democratic Convention," which met in this city on the 7th inst., I find the following:

Resolved, That the corruption, extravagance, incompetence and favoritism shown in the War Departments of the State and National Governments, deserve and receive our unqualified condemnation, and ought to be immediately corrected and reformed.

These are grave charges. If well founded, the State authorities, and especially myself, as the Executive, ought immediately to resign their official trusts. If false, those who have preferred and those who give currency to them, must receive the merited condemnation of an indignant people. Your resolution embodies general accusations; I call upon you for particulars, and demand the evidence upon which you base your assault; the medium through which it shall be given I leave you to determine.

That you may be prepared for the fullest exhibit of facts, I invite you to a thorough examination of everything relating to the War Department of my Administration. All contracts, correspondence, records of appointments, and orders appertaining to the Department you have attacked, shall be freely exposed, and you shall be furnished with copies of whatever papers you may designate. I extend you also the liberty of interrogating, at your pleasure, every officer in my staff, and every assistant in my own and in their offices.

If your resolutions are not the exponent of a purpose, as old as the war, and as malevolent as invidious, to simulate patriotism and economy, but instil distrust, by which political ambition and party avarice may be subserved, public credit depreciated and the National Government compelled to a disgraceful compromise with armed treason, you will promptly seize the opportunity I give you to show the people that those whom you represent are actuated by motives of honest antagonism to rebellion, not less than by anxiety for the preservation of political identity and the supremacy of doctrines, which by popular vote the loyal States have condemned.

Respectfully, WM. DENNISON.

H. B. PAYNE, Esq., Chairman Committee on Resolutions, 7th August Democratic Convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

MR. PAYNE'S REPLY.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of a communication from you under date of 15th inst., but am at a loss whether I should reply to it, as I was not "the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the 7th of August Democratic Convention."

If you designed the letter for the official organ of that Committee, it should have been addressed to Hon. H. E. SMITH, of Stark County. I read the resolutions before the Convention at his request, and this act probably led you into the error of supposing that I was the "Chairman." Unless, therefore, you specially desire a reply from me, I will return the letter to you, or forward it to Judge SMITH, as you may prefer.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. B. PAYNE.

Hon. W. DENNISON, Columbus, Ohio.

GOV. DENNISON'S RESPONSE.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Aug. 19, 1861.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., in which you inform me that you were not the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions of the 7th of August Democratic Convention, as you were understood to have been, I have to say that I intended to address you only in your reported official capacity as Chairman. With you personally I have no controversy.

I publish the correspondence for the purpose of saying that I desire my letter of the 14th inst., to you, addressed to any respectable gentleman, who will assume the responsibility of having been Chairman of the Committee that reported the resolutions referred to, or to any other member of the Committee, or to any other member of the Convention who approves them.

Respectfully, WM. DENNISON.

HENRY R. PAYNE, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN CANADA.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

"It is understood that the English Government are inaugurating active measures for the defence of the Canadian frontier. No naval armament is contemplated, but various points on the Lake coast will be fortified. Admiral BAYFIELD, noted as having been heretofore engaged in the survey of the Lakes and the River St. Lawrence, will shortly arrive in Canada, and will determine the location of the fortification. Preliminary surveys are already in progress, under Col. WHITTINGHAM, of the Royal Engineers; Capt. COLLINSON, who was one of the party in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN; and Hon. H. H. KILLSBY, of the Board of Canadian Public Works, assisted by Government Engineers WYSE and TURNER. All of the harbors, from Sault Ste. Marie to Amherstburgh, have already been visited, and it is believed that Ronde d'Eau, in the County of Kent, Upper Canada, will be prepared as a naval rendezvous. At this point, directly north of Cleveland, there is an excellent harbor. The troops in the garrison at Toronto have been greatly augmented, and either Toronto, Chatham, or London, will be designated as the Head-quarters of the Western Province.

The United States Government, while it is not called upon in any way to interfere with these operations, will see that neither the spirit nor letter of existing compacts with Great Britain is violated. At the same time the extensive military movements cannot fail to excite the attention of the people on this side of the line. Six hundred and fifty tons of army stores are now on the road from Woolwich to Quebec, and a number of ARMSTRONG's batteries are at Montreal. The ordnance lands on the frontier, and the lines of navigation communicating with them are undergoing a close scrutiny. The volunteer organizations of the different cities are conducted with renewed spirit. Montreal, Logan's Farm, Hochelega, and the Island of St. Helena are crowded with troops, and it is rumored in Canada that the *Great Eastern* will return with additional forces for Quebec. The English Government paid her proprietors $70,000 on her last voyage for the transportation of a number of regiments now stationed at Toronto and other places."

A SECESSION VIEW OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

A Secessionist, who claims to have traveled with Gen. McCLELLAN in Europe, says of him:

"I have a distinct recollection of the man, and as compared with DAVIS or BEAUREGARD he is nothing. McCLELLAN comes of a good cross—Scotch-Irish, but of the breed I know nothing. The animal preponderates over the intellectual to such a degree as to destroy his mental intellect. He has light hair, with a reddish tinge in it, sandy whiskers, and an intensely nervous organization. I mention these things because they indicate the temperament of the man, which is an important matter in a commander. McCLELLAN is a rash man—that is he has a great deal of "dash" about him. But I do not believe that he can manage a large army. He does not possess that peculiar organization essential to long continued effort. McCLELLAN's *forte* consists in his knowledge of Prussian and Austrian tactics, his thorough information in regard to the habits of the German militia, and his familiarity with that language. After leaving Paris, I believe he went to the Crimea *via* Berlin and Vienna, making German military affairs his specialty. If he is ever dangerous to us at all, *it will be after he has had ample time to organize an army of Germans from the West, commanded by German officers.*"

THE MUTINEERS.

The following is Gen. McDOWELL's order relative to the disposition of the mutineers of the Maine Second:

HEAD-QUARTERS NORTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT,
ARLINGTON, Aug. 15, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 32.—Sixty non-commissioned officers and privates of the Second Maine Regiment of Volunteers, having formally and positively, in the presence of the regiment, refused to do any further duty whatever, falsely alleging that they were not legally in the service of the United States, they are, with the approval of the General-in-Chief, hereby transferred, in arrest, from the regiment, as no longer worthy to serve with it, and will be sent to the Dry Tortugas, in the Gulf of Mexico, there to perform such fatigue service as the officers commanding may assign them, until they shall, by their future conduct, show themselves worthy to bear arms. They will be sent to the Navy-yard to-night. Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN will see to the execution of this order. By order of Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL.

JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant General.

ANOTHER ARREST IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 20.

We were informed yesterday that a man named STEPHEN RENAU, formerly a citizen of Philadelphia, was arrested on the charge of rendering aid and comfort to the enemy. The circumstances attending his arrest, as we learned them, are as follows: Mr. RENAU visited South Carolina immediately before or directly after the fall of Fort Sumter, and obtained a contract for building bridges on a railroad between Charleston and Columbia, and ordered the iron work to be done at one of the iron foundries in the City of Reading, in this State. After the commencement of hostilities, the proprietors of the foundry in Reading refrained from sending their work southward, notwithstanding the repeated demands of Mr. RENAU for the same; and the latter accordingly visited that city to ascertain the cause of its detention. While in Reading on Monday last, he was overheard by a distinguished resident of Philadelphia to utter strong secession sentiments, and express the opinion that we would be eventually defeated. He was induced to proceed to this point, and on Monday night was confined in one of our Station-houses. Yesterday he was searched, when a large amount of gold bullion was found secreted in his money-belt, together with several thousand dollars in Southern scrip and notes. After a partial examination, he was placed in charge of Marshal MILLWARD, and removed to parts unknown, although the presumption is that he was sent to Fort Hamilton or to Washington, to await the action of the proper authorities.

WHEAT.

An interesting question with Virginia farmers is, what to do with their wheat. The Confederate Government is also interested in the same question. The probability is that we shall have at least 400,000 men in the field for the next twelve months. These will require, at a moderate calculation, 1,600,000 barrels of flour, or 8,000,000 bushels of wheat. We suppose the crop of the State will not exceed 12,000,000 bushels. Of this amount, about half will be needed for seed and family use, as distinguished from the military. At this calculation, there would remain 6,000,000 bushels for sale—not enough to supply the demand of the Government by 2,000,000. We do not know, but suppose North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia make fully 2,000,000 more than requisite for their own consumption.

It has been suggested that it would be wise in the Government and patriotic in the people to come to some understanding for the sale and purchase of this excess beyond family requirements. Let the Government ascertain how much it wants, and how much it will give for flour, and those who have it will readily contract to supply it, and take in payment Confederate notes.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE RIGHT REV. MAJ.-GEN. POLK.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says of the reverend traitor:

"We feel that we have a Commander-in-chief—the selection of President DAVIS, and, as we are informed, his early companion-in-arms, and long his intimate companion and friend—in whose hands our defence against the mighty dangers which threatens us is secure—whose sagacity, energy and valor will guard our State against the attacks of the enemy, at whatever points they may be attempted. It is an affecting spectacle to see a distinguished Christian pastor, eminent for talents, learning and piety, returning to his early profession of arms at the call of his country, and assuming the responsible and perilous task of defending our homes and firesides from a ruthless and murderous enemy. It imparts an additional sanctity to the holy cause of Southern freedom and independence, on which has so far rested the visible smile of the God of battles."

MR. FAULKNER.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, from Washington, says:

"Ex-Minister FAULKNER's accounts are now before the Fifth Auditor, for examination. He makes a charge for thirty days' salary, as the time occupied in returning from Paris to Washington. This includes, we presume, the time occupied by the distinguished F. F. V. in attending to a few matters in Baltimore. Opposed as the Southerners pretend to be to the Union, it is astonishing what a desire they evince to fill their pockets with Uncle Sam's gold.

It is reported that a son of Ex-Minister FAULKNER, a boy seventeen years of age, fought in the rebel ranks at Bull Run. It will be remembered that Mrs. FAULKNER, the wife of the Ex-Minister, was charged with conveying information of the movements of Gen. PATTERSON's army to the rebels, when our forces were encamped near her residence!"

REBEL PRISONERS.

The express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which reached Philadelphia on Aug. 21, at noon, conveyed a number of prisoners from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, from which point they were forwarded to Washington *via* the Northern Central Railroad. They consisted of twenty-three rebel soldiers, who were captured at the battles of Phillippa, Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain. The following are their names:

Captain, David Curry; Surgeon, Archibald Taylor; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. A. Carrington; First Lieutenant, H. S. Ibooves; Second Lieutenant, J. Conger; First Sergeant, James E. Jones; Second Sergeant, Wm. B. Moody; Privates, Jas. W. Beasley, Jas. C. Sandford, Thomas W. Gilmar, George W. Ibiller, Wm. T. S. Pool, John J. Meags, Lucus M. Croton, E. W. Fleets, Alexander Smallman, Richard Wallace, R. W. Carter, D. H. Looney and J. Maddox.

Capt. CURRY, the most important prisoner, was formerly a law partner of Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia.

The men had been attached to one of the Virginia regiments, and were on the field when Gen. GARNETT was killed. They were in charge of Capt. WAY, of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment, while *en route* for Washington.

PROHIBITION OF SOUTHERN EXPORTS.

"An important commercial regulation," says the Richmond *Enquirer*, "has been adopted by the Confederate Congress in its enactment of the extension of the prohibition of the exportation of cotton, except through the Confederate ports. The extension covers rice, sugar, molasses and syrups. The prohibition is to be continued during the existence of the blockade, and is fortified by severe penalties, amounting to fine or imprisonment of the person violating the same, and the forfeiture to the Government of any steamboat or railroad car engaged in the transportation of these staples to an illegal port."

THE BODY OF COL. CAMERON.

The Washington *Star* hears that an effort is being made by gentlemen connected with the Masonic fraternity in Virginia to obtain the body of Col. CAMERON, of the New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment, for his widow. For this purpose four gentlemen of Alexandria went to the Confederate lines, and made their request to be allowed to have the body, and returned encouraged to believe that they will be successful. With this effort the Government has nothing to do.

LOSS OF THE FOURTH ALABAMA.

An Alabama paper says:

"The official report of the commanding officer of the Fourth Alabama Regiment, gives its killed, wounded and missing as *one hundred and eighty-nine*. Most gallantly did it sustain the honor of Alabama. Every field officer was stricken down, and the regiment badly cut up, but still it maintained its organization, and remained on the field till the last. Next to the Fourth Alabama, the Seventh and Eighth Georgia suffered most.

Col. EGBERT J. JONES, of the Fourth Alabama, died of his wounds at the hospital on the 8th inst."

CHEERING FROM CANADA.

The Kennebec (Me.) *Journal* says that Hon. NATHAN DANE, State Treasurer of Maine, has received a communication from a number of gentlemen residing in Canada, proposing to take a considerable portion of the loan lately advertised, and offering a handsome premium therefor. They stated that the offer was made as an expression of sympathy for the great cause in which the loyal States are engaged.

BILLY WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

A special dispatch from Washington, to the Philadelphia *North American*, says:

"Authentic advices from Fort Pickens represent much difficulty with some of the Wilson Zouaves, and it is likely that they will require harsh dealing with before they are brought into subjection. It is painfully regretted now that these men were ever sent to Pickens."

INTRIGUES OF A SECESSIONIST.

AUGUST DOUGLASS was arrested in Philadelphia on Tuesday, charged with trying to persuade a United States officer to desert and go South. AUGUST HEIN, the gentleman whom he approached testified as follows:

"I live at the St. Louis Hotel, and belong to Col. HARVEY's Washington Legion; I am Adjutant of that body, in the service of the United States; I know the defendant; he has talked to me several times about the South, and told me I could get better pay there than here; when he talked in that manner I left him; yesterday he said, 'I have some new books—come up stairs, and look at them in my room;' immediately we got in the room, he said, 'If you go South, I will guarantee you better pay and a better position than you have here;' I left him immediately, as I would not listen to such talk; I was a member of the Congress in Berlin, and Aide-de-Camp to a General-in-Chief there; it is two weeks since I had the first conversation with DOUGLASS; I believe I have given the words he used; he said I ought to consider Southern rights, and to remember that the Southerners were gentlemen; he commenced talking while I was looking at his books; he said a soldier ought to go where he would be best paid; he said that as I stood in the doorway of his room; he invited me to come up to look at the books; I don't think any one else heard our conversation; a boy carried the books up stairs, and was only a few steps from us while we were talking; I have been only two months in this country; I arrived in Baltimore on the 12th of June, from Callao, in the *Atlanta*; I came here to fight for the Union and for liberty, as I had done in my own country; I left Lima on the 21st of February to come here to fight for the North; I never mentioned to any one that he had spoken to me about going South, except that I told it in a newspaper office on Third-street; he had never offered me money till yesterday, or I should have resented the insult."

The Mayor directed that DOUGLAS should be held to answer in $5,00. Mr. DOUGLAS, not being able to procure the requisite bail, was sent below to Moyamensing.

THE JEFF. DAVIS CHEATED OF A PRIZE.

We have already published accounts from the Southern papers of the destruction, by the *Vincennes*, of the bark *Alvarado*, seized by the *Jeff. Davis*. The Boston *Transcript* publishes the following statement of one of the officers of the *Alvarado*:

BARK ALVARADO, July 21, 1861,
lat. 25° 30' N., lon. 61° W.

At 6 A. M. a sail came in sight, steering towards the bark. At 7 A. M. she crossed our bows and stood on the same way with us, and hoisted the English flag, and in a few minutes she fired a shot across our bows, and hauled down the English flag and ran up the Confederate flag. The mainsail of the bark was hauled up, and the vessel luffed in the wind. The pirate then lowered her boat, with twelve men well armed, and came alongside, and on board, saying the bark was a prize. On being asked by what authority, the captain of the boat's crew answered, "By the authority of that big gun and JEFFERSON DAVIS," and remarking that war was declared between the North and South, demanded my papers. It was of no use to resist, and so the ship's papers, and manifest of the cargo were given him.

The commander of the boat's company (Mr. PESTELL, the First Lieutenant of the *Jeff. Davis*) sent the papers on board the pirate for the Captain's inspection. We waited about two hours for his decision as to what he would do with the vessel and cargo. He finally sent a boat to the bark, with a prize Captain and crew, eight in all. The officers and crew of the bark were ordered to put their things into the boat, ready to go on board the brig. In the meantime, the steward of the brig overhauled our stores, and some of his companions got up beef, pork, flour, &c. The pirates took about everything in the way of provisions, leaving one barrel of beef and two-thirds of a barrel of flour, and an inconsiderable quantity of small stores. After they had abstracted what they pleased, they left the bark, leaving the Captain and wife and the cook on board. The prize Captain then bore away to the westward, bound for St. Mary's, coast of Florida. Nothing especial occurred during the passage. Everything went on pleasantly until the morning of the 5th of August.

At daylight they espied a sail to leeward, distant about ten miles. Capt. HAYS then made all sail, and stood in, expecting to see the land soon. At 7 A. M. the land appeared in sight. The vessel continued to gain on us quite fast. At 11 A. M. the bark was run ashore abreast of Amelia Island. The man-of-war—which the vessel in pursuit of us turned out to be—was then distant four or five miles. Capt. HAYS asked the captain of the bark if he wished to go ashore with the pirates in the boat. He replied in the negative. The prize crew all took leave of the bark immediately.

As soon as they left, the captain hoisted the Stars and Stripes, Union down, and did all in his power to lay the sails aback, but the wind blowing almost directly on shore, did not succeed.

In the meantime the man-of-war had beat up to within about three miles of the bark. We then discovered a boat coming from the shore toward us. They came alongside, and two of the men jumped on board, saying, "We want you to go on shore." We asked them if we could take our private property with us. They answered, "No," but ordered us into the boat. They would not give us time to make preparations to get the Captain's wife over the side into the boat, but put a rope round her waist and lowered her down. They hauled down the Union flag, and then pulled for the shore. When we landed, we were immediately surrounded by three or four hundred men, all armed, among whom were some of the most influential citizens of Fernandina. One of them was Senator YULEE, who begged the Captain's wife to go to his house, which she did, and was treated with great consideration by Mrs. YULEE.

The Captain was kept under the guard of a file of soldiers. Subsequently the prize Captain volunteered to go and bring our things on shore. By the time his crew had got half way to the bark, they saw boats coming from the man-of-war, which had beaten up within two miles of the bark, and anchored. They returned to the shore without accomplishing their purpose.

The people now obtained two cannon from the fort, and as the boats from the vessel neared the bark, a constant firing was kept up, but none of the balls hit the mark for which they were designed. The Union seamen and marines went on board the bark, and hoisted the "Stars and Stripes." They then fired the vessel and abandoned her.

In half an hour the vessel was enveloped in flames and shortly afterwards the main and mizzen masts fell over the side. At 4 o'clock P. M., the people having abandoned all hopes of saving any part of the burning vessel, they marched up to town with the captain as a trophy. On reaching the village the captain was relieved from custody for the time being. The vessel continued burning all night, and the next morning the prize captain and crew went off to her and scuttled her, the vessel having burnt down below her between-decks. We remained in Fernandina [a] week. During the time we received much kindness from Capt. YULEE, of the Commissary Department, and others. We were then sent on to Richmond in charge of an escort of prisoners, and after some little delay, we were forwarded to Richmond, and from thence, under a flag of truce, to Fortress Monroe.

By the courtesy and exertions of an officer of the frigate *Minnesota*, in half an hour's time after leaving the enemy's quarters, we were on our way to Baltimore in the steamer *Louisiana*. We arrived in New-York on the 26th inst.

Before we left Fernandina, the rebels had got out of the barque 61 bales of wood, some few skins, and old copper, anchors and chains, which is about all they will be able to save.

From the Boston Journal.

Capt. WHITING, of the bark *Alvarado*, of Boston, which, it will be remembered, was recently captured by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, and to prevent her recapture by the *Vincennes* was run ashore on the coast of Florida and burned, arrived in this city this morning, accompanied by his wife, who was on board the vessel at the time of her capture. The statement of Capt. WHITING differs materially from many others we have heard, describing the inhumanity with which Northerners are treated "down South." From the time he landed on the coast till he passed the northern limits of the "Confederate States," he was treated with the utmost kindness and attention.

The vessel was so hastily abandoned after she was run ashore, that neither he nor Mrs. WHITING were able to save any of their clothing beside what they stood in. They were taken—with the negro cook, who had also remained in the bark—to Fernandina, Fla., where the ladies of the town, headed by Mrs. Ex-Senator YULEE, started a subscription for the purpose of supplying Mrs. WHITING with suitable apparel for her journey North. Capt. WHITING was also cared for, and the whole party, including the cook, started for the North in charge of a Government agent. Free passes were supplied over all the railroads, and the presence of the "official person" who had them in charge prevented any detention or delay on the route. They were forwarded direct to Richmond by rail, stopping on the way at the best hotels, but no bills were presented; all expenses were defrayed by the Government. At Richmond they were put on board a steamer and sent down the river under the protection of a flag of truce to Fortress Monroe. Here the official who had accompanied and protected them throughout the whole journey, took his leave and returned. The party was kindly received by the commander of the Fortress, who at once made arrangements for sending them home, and they left Point Comfort after a brief stay.

On their arrival at Baltimore, the negro cook who had passed safely through the hands of the Secessionists, was arrested and detained, so that Capt. WHITING was forced to leave without him. On the whole, Capt. WHITING conceived a very favorable opinion of the people of the South, and their treatment of him is certainly to be commended.

The crew of the *Alvarado*, who were on board the *Jeff. Davis*, received the same kind consideration, so that five of them were induced to join the crew of their captor.

FURTHER DEPREDATIONS OF THE SUMTER.

The Tampa (Florida) *Peninsula*, of the 3d inst., has the following, which our readers are at liberty to believe if they choose:

"We have been placed in possession of information which, if true, will produce a thrill of gratitude throughout the South equal to that caused by the news of the great battle of Manassas. Messrs. D, [illegible] arrived [illegible] the former on Sunday, and the latter on Wednesday last—both bring intelligence that the Confederate States steamer *Sumter* has, besides capturing seven prizes, sunk the National war-steamers *Crusader*, *Mohawk* and *Wyandotte*, and that among the prisoners is the infamous Capt. CRAVEN, of the *Crusader*. From the above, it appears that the little Confederate steamer is creating quite a sensation among the Lincolnites on the Gulf."

THE ARREST OF MR. BOTELER.

The Boonsborough (Md.) *Odd Fellow* has the following account of the arrest and subsequent release of the Hon. ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, of Virginia:

"It appears that on Monday night week, about 12 o'clock, fifty soldiers, guided by two men from the Maryland side, crossed the Potomac, and marched by a circuitous route for Mr. BOTELER's residence, which is about one mile beyond Shepherdstown. On their way they came across two men, whom they made fall into line. They arrived at the house about 3 A. M., and caught Mr. BOTELER 'napping,' and soon apprised him of the object of their visit. That gentleman immediately gave himself up, and was brought under a strong guard to the Maryland side, and taken to the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, under the command of Col. LEONARD, stationed at GROVE's warehouse, about four miles above Shepherdstown, and not to Sandy Hook, as we were before informed. Here he remained until 4 o'clock the next day. His case was investigated, but nothing actionable found against him, and under the care of several officers, he was taken out of camp, released and sent home.

It is reported in one or two of the Baltimore papers that Mr. BOTELER had died of lockjaw from a wound received in the foot at the battle of Bull Run. We do not believe he was there. His only son was, and was slightly wounded in the knee by a spent ball, but is now nearly well.

LETTER FROM PARSON BROWNLOW.

Dr. W. R. HURLEY, of Washington, has permitted to be published the following letter received by him:

KNOXVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have only time to write you a line; and as it is to be opened and examined on the way, I shall, of course, write just what I would be willing to see in print. I never write any secrets, for I have none.

Hon. T. A. R. NELSON was arrested on Monday, by a military force of thirty men, as he was crossing from Hawkins, through the corner of Lee County, Va., to Kentucky, and taken at once, in charge of a company of cavalry of sixty men, to Abingdon, where he was to have been put on the cars and taken in hot haste to Richmond—and, it is said here, tried *for treason*. The treason consists in having been elected to the United States Congress by a majority *of six thousand votes*, and starting to Washington! The Union men of East Tennessee are desperately enraged.

An order has been made, at Richmond, to *suppress the publication of the Knoxville Whig*, but the notice has not been served on me yet. I have given them the devil in this day's paper, and I shall continue to say just what I please, until my office is closed or destroyed by brute force.

They have about run me ashore in a pecuniary sense—broke up my business—withheld all letters containing subscriptions; and thus I am driven to the wall with more subscribers on my list than the *eight* secession papers of East Tennessee all put together. But I will starve, or beg my bread of Union men, before I will surrender to this vile heresy of secession. With my best wishes, I am, &c.,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

POSITION OF SENATOR SHERMAN.

MANSFIELD, O., Monday, Aug. 12, 1861.

Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette:

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of the 8th, I find an editorial which you commence with the following statement:

"Mr. SHERMAN declined to vote his approval of the President's act in authorising the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of the arrest of the Baltimore rebels by military authority, because he said the Constitution conferred the power to suspend this writ solely on Congress."

Thereupon you read me quite a lecture. The difficulty in the statement upon which you base your article is *that it is not true*. I did not decline to vote my approval of the act of the President referred to, but, on the contrary, *did vote* my approval of that act, and declared my approval in the Senate in as strong language as I knew how to use.

It is true, I did not vote for Senator WILSON's resolution. No vote by yeas and nays was taken upon it. I would have voted against it, and I am well satisfied a majority of Republican Senators would have voted likewise. But it was not for the reason you state. All the Republican and several of the Democratic Senators cordially approved and justified the acts of the President in Baltimore, and so declared and voted.

Senator WILSON's resolution declared that the President's orders increasing the regular army and suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* were legal and valid; in other words, were among the powers delegated to the President by the Constitution. I never met any one who claimed that the President could, by a proclamation, increase the regular Army. The legal power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* has been recently claimed for the President, but I am convinced that by the plain meaning of the Constitution Congress alone must determine the case in which the public safety requires its suspension. While I approved and justified the acts of the President, I could not say with Senator WILSON that they were strictly legal or within his delegated powers. There are times when our Executive officer must anticipate the action of Congress, but in such a case he assumes the hazard of a "Bill of Impeachment," or a "Bill of Indemnity." The President merely assumed this hazard and in the vacancy of Congress wisely assumed a power not delegated to him by the Constitution. He places his own justification in his message on the ground of public necessity, and on this ground his acts have been approved, justified and *legalized* by Congress.

I hope, from your general fairness and courtesy, his correction will be made in your columns. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

PHILADELPHIA PRISONERS IN CHARLESTON

The following prisoners of war (many of them Philadelphians) reached Charleston on the steamer *General Clinch*, on the 11th inst.

Capt. James Wilson, of the bark *Rowena*, of Philadelphia; William J. Mulholland, of Philadelphia, second mate; William Good, steward, colored man, of Ohio; Amos Dutch White, seaman, of Maine; Thomas Dagguet, seaman, of Philadelphia; John White, seaman, of Philadelphia; James White, seaman, of Philadelphia; William Maggs, seaman, of Boston; William Shepherd, boy, of Philadelphia; James Culhertson, boy, of Philadelphia; Captain Welsh, schooner *Mary Alice*, of New-York; Archy Hayes, schooner *Mary Alice*, of New-York; David McCartney, seaman, of bark *Glen*, of Belfast, Me.; Simon McGraw, seaman, of bark *Glen*, of Newfoundland, and a white seaman who reports no name. Also, the following passengers by the *Rowena*: John Heyman, of Hamburg, Germany; Theodore Avernier, of Hamburg, Germany. Santos Berrizbeitia, Venezuela; Robert Roberts, Wales, England.

THE VANDERBILT STEAMERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

Having seen various communications and many editorial remarks in your journal and others, relative to the purchase or charter of my steamers by the Government, and supposing from such communication the public may infer that I am desirous of pressing my ships upon the Government, in justice to myself I beg leave to state that on the 20th of April last I offered my steamers to the Secretary of the Navy in a written communication, to which I received no reply.

On the 14th of May, being fearful that the Secretary of the Navy had not received that communication, I renewed it through W. O. BARTLETT, Esq., with amendments, authorizing the Government to take the steamers at their own valuation.

As a citizen of the United States, and friendly to our common Union, I felt it my duty to do what I could to sustain this Government. This alone prompted me to make the propositions alluded to.

As, in my opinion, sufficient time has elapsed within which to have heard something of a definite character from the Government, and as I have not, I feel it my duty in this way to state that my propositions are withdrawn.

I shall be at all times in readiness to respond to the wishes of the Government to the extent of my ability.

C. VANDERBILT.

No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, Aug. 19, 1861.

SURGEONS AT MANASSAS.

NEAR MANASSAS, Tuesday, July 23.

DR. FINLAY: The following members of the Medical Staff remained behind to assist in caring for the wounded: Drs. Stone and Gray, of the regular Army; Dr. Houlston, of the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment; Dr. Lewis, of the Second Wisconsin Regiment; Dr. Ferguson (leg broken) and another surgeon of the same regiment, (a New-York City one;) the medical officers of the New-York Eighth, (Col. LYONS,) and others whose names and corps are not known. Very respectfully,

O. B. WILCOX,
Colonel First Michigan Regiment.

C. A. FINLAY, Surgeon-General, Washington.

WESTERN VIRGINIA MILITARY NEWS.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS A. O. W. V.,
CLARKSBURGH, Aug. 20, 1861.

The General Commanding the Army of Occupation in Western Virginia, and the Department of the Ohio, invites the aid of the Press to prevent the enemy from learning, through it, the position, strength and movements under his command. Such information is of the greatest service to the enemy, and deprives the commander of our own forces of all the advantages which arise from the secrecy of concentration and surprise. Advantages are constantly enjoyed by the rebels, whose Press never appears to betray them.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening,—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; five copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Government has at last very properly decided to prohibit the transmission of all written correspondence by the Express Companies to the seceded States.

Advices from Gen. BANKS' command state that large quantities of flour and unground wheat, belonging to the rebel army, have been seized at a mill in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry by Col. GORDON'S Massachusetts regiment, who also disabled the mill so that it will do no more grinding for some time to come. They report no rebel troops at the Ferry, but their pickets come in there occasionally. Intelligence from the other side of the Potomac indicates that almost the entire force under JOHNSTON has been concentrated at Leesburgh, in anticipation of a movement on that place by Gen. BANKS.

It will be seen by our dispatches that Mayor BERRET, of Washington, has been put under arrest, and will occupy a place in Fort Lafayette with the other Government prisoners. The immediate cause of this arrest is his recent refusal to take the new oath of allegience prescribed by Congress, but there is no doubt that the Government has ample proof of his treasonable practices, covering a considerable period of time.

DANIEL C. LOWBER, of New-Orleans, was, on Sunday night, arrested at Crestline, Ohio, by Detective KING, of this City, assisted by United States Deputy Marshal Archer, of Ohio, charged with being a bearer of dispatches from England to JEFF. DAVIS. His trunks were seized in this City some days ago, and the dispatches found. He acknowledges bearing the dispatches, but declares himself ignorant of their contents. He will be taken to Washington.

The Postmaster of this City yesterday received orders from Washington that no more copies of the *Journal of Commerce*, the *News*, the *Freeman's Journal*, or the Brooklyn *Eagle*, must be sent through the mails.

The schooner *Alabama*, loading at Pier No. 8, North River, with salt, leather, whisky, brandy, mackerel, tanner's oil, buttar and other stores, was yesterday seized by order of the Surveyor of the Port, on suspicion of an intention to run the blockade of the Southern ports, and give "aid and comfort" to the enemy. The owner and shipper not being able to satisfy the authorities that the venture was a loyal one, the vessel was sent over to the Atlantic Dock for safe keeping.

Recent accounts from Fortress Monroe are much more encouraging than we have been wont to receive from there. Since the arrival of Gen. WOOL, the condition and *morale* of the troops seem to have undergone a decided improvement. A system of discipline, which includes officers as well as men, has been inaugurated, which cannot fail to have good results, and grand reviews are held at the camps, in which all the troops take part. On Friday, reviews were held, both at Camp Hamilton and at Newport's News. On the morning of that day experiments were made at the Rip Raps with SAWYER'S rifled cannon. One of the shells thrown burst in the midst of the rebel camp at Sewall's Point, cutting down the flag-staff and creating considerable commotion among the Confederates. The gunboat *Seminole*, which has arrived at Old Point from the blockade off Charleston, reports the *Roanoke* and the *Vandalia* as being stationed there. The *Seminole* brought up the schooner *Albion* as a prize, loaded with sugar, coffee, fruits and cigars.

An attempt was made by the Secessionists at Cumberland, Md., on Friday evening, to capture ex-Gov. THOMAS, while he was addressing a collection of Union men before a hotel in that place. The Union men were too strong, however, and not only drove off the Secessionists, but continued the work by the destruction of the office of the *Alleghanian*, a rabid secession newspaper. Yesterday morning, another attempt was made to capture Gov. THOMAS, by throwing the train on which he was proceeding homeward off the track. About eight miles from Cumberland a number of cross-ties were discovered on the track, and at the same time a number of armed men were seen descending the hills on either side. The engineer, however, managed the engine so skillfully as to throw the obstructions off the track without injury, and the Secessionists were foiled.

The Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, Col. MUDGE; the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. FELLOWS; and the Seventh Maine Regiment, Col. MASON, arrived in this City yesterday from Boston, *en route* for Washington. They all took their departure immediately for the seat of war, the first two going by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the last by the Camden and Amboy line. Each regiment had a full complement of men, and was in no respect inferior to the regiments hitherto raised in New-England. The Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, before leaving Jersey City, was addressed in a few patriotic and well-timed remarks by Gen. HIRAM WALDRIDGE.

Two attempts were made in Connecticut yesterday to raise peace flags—one of which failed, while the other was successful. The first was at Stepney, ten miles north of Bridgeport. According to previous announcement a meeting was to have been organized after the raising of the flag. No sooner was the flag hoisted, however, than the Union men made a rush for it, pulled it down, and tore it into shreds. A Union meeting was then organized, which passed a series of Union resolutions. Last night the *Farmer* newspaper-office, published in Bridgeport, was demolished, notwithstanding the efforts of prominent citizens to prevent it. The other flag-raising was at New-Fairfield, where about four hundred persons were engaged in the enterprise. An attempt was made by about seventy Union men to pull the flag down, and a desperate fight ensued, in which two of the "peace" men were seriously injured. At last accounts the flag was still flying.

The Cameron Rifles, Col. BETGE, who have been in quarters for some time past at Bergen Hill, N. J., arrived in this City yesterday, on their way to Washington. Before leaving, however, they got into a most disgraceful brawl with some of the Fire Zouaves, and the officers of the regiment backed and cut a police officer with their swords. It is supposed that the policeman will recover.

By the Pony Express, which passed the Outer Telegraph Station, ninety-five miles beyond Fort Kearney, yesterday morning, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 16th inst. The markets were somewhat more active, and there was some improvement in prices. Official advices had been received from Washington relative to the organization of the fifteen hundred volunteers to serve on the Plains in the absence of the regular troops. The command had been assigned to Col. CARLTON, of the Army, and Major J. B. WEST, of San Francisco, was to be second in command. No doubt was entertained that the requisite number of men would be immediately obtained. The last Panama steamer, with treasure, took down twenty-five United States Infantry, commanded by a Lieutenant, as a guard. There is no State news of importance, and nothing later from Oregon or British Columbia.

The market opened firmly, on Saturday, for Flour, but the export demand having been checked by the scarcity of vessels and the firmness in freights, prices closed heavily, with a downward tendency. Wheat was depressed, and was 2c.@ 3c. ₱ bushel cheaper. Corn was unusually active, and a shade higher. Cotton was more sought after, at full rates. Rio Coffee was in good request, at steady figures. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Rice, Sugars, Whisky, Hops and Tallow. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine declined, and closed quite irregularly. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 519 vessels of all classes in port. Senator LATHAM, of California, visited the Produce Exchange during business hours.

Conflict at the South Between Consolidated and Local Despotisms.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, we took occasion to show that, if successful, it must lead to a consolidated despotism, in which State lines would be necessarily effaced. Southern society rests upon force, in violation of natural right, and must be sustained in the same way. It would be speedily dissolved, could investigation and inquiry be left free to test its institutions by the ordinary process of induction. For the same reason that the slave must not assert his right to freedom, the white man must not argue against the social or political economy of the system. The most inexorable of all despotisms, that which silences the tongue, must prevail. Whoever transgresses is forthwith ostracised. The habits and necessities of the people gradually enact themselves into laws and political institutions, and rapidly, when a great crisis supervenes. Such a one is now present in the South. The old ties and relations are dissolved, and new ones are to be formed, and it is only natural that a rebellion commenced for the perpetuation of Slavery, should adapt the Government it seeks to form to its great object, which can only be accomplished by a military despotism, unchecked and untrammeled by political or State boundaries, or local habits or peculiarities. Homogenousness is the prime necessity, and must be had and maintained, no matter how.

The great leader in this new order of things is Mr. DAVIS, President of the Confederates. He has in his support the irresistible force of logic, and to a certain extent that of the property holders. These constitute a superior caste, and will exert a corresponding influence. As in England, so in the South, the tendency of the landed property is to fewer and fewer owners, who daily become richer and richer, and the great mass poorer and poorer, more degraded, and the less capable of opposing any successful resistance to the aggression of the rich. The South is without commerce, and without a middle class, by which alone can Society be infranchised. It is where the European nations were when the feudal system was at its culmination; while everywhere else free inquiry undermined and finally destroyed this institution, in the South, the despotism of silence has repeated it again in all essential aspects, after a lapse of five hundred years; and perfectly naturally, it has given rise to exactly the same contests that convulsed European nations for hundreds of years. In these the Chief Executive sought to assert and maintain unlimited authority, while the landholders, who were the nobility, sought to maintain on their petty domain precisely the same right and privileges asserted by their chief. All sought to be supreme despots in their sphere. These conflicts only terminated by the destruction or humiliation of the nobles by the head of the State or nation, who was enabled to triumph only through the aid of the people, who preferred the despotism of one man to that of many.

The old quarrel is in full blast at the South. Mr. DAVIS seeks to reduce all refractory elements to a common standard. The same pall of silence must rest upon the mountains of Georgia and Tennessee as does upon the plains of Mississippi and Louisiana. Otherwise the seeds of mischief and disorder remain which one day may take root and grow. Although clearly right, considering his premises, he is likely to meet with strenuous opposition. A great breach has already been made. Georgia, under the lead of Mr. TOOMBS; Texas, under that of Mr. WIGFALL; and Virginia, from her traditional assertion of the doctrine of State Rights, earnestly opposes his plans of centralization, while, singularly enough, South Carolina, which could not remain in the Confederacy, from the centralizing tendency of our Government, is the great advocate of a consolidated despotism. In that State the institution of Slavery has received its highest emphasis, and its legislative policy and social system, more perfectly than anywhere else, reflects the true nature and character of the system. Every inhabitant of any portion of the State is imbued with it. South Carolina is now fully ripe for a despotism. It has no incongruous elements. For the past thirty years, Mr. CALHOUN has reigned supreme despot. It would be as great a sacrilege in that State to question the creed which he laid down, as it would among Mussulmen to deny the authority of their prophet. But it is different elsewhere. In Georgia there is a spirit of insubordination to the idea of a Central Government, especially one emanating from other States, as fierce as any that ever existed in the Highlands of Scotland. This is aggravated by the contempt which the State has always cherished toward South Carolina. It is the Empire State of the South, and has never been held, as has South Carolina, in subjection to one mind. TOOMBS, now the leading man in the State, is not unlike a Highland Chieftain of olden times—an impetuous, arrogant, remorseless creature, who knows no law but his own ungovernable temper, who can never take a subordinate position, nor will he at present consent to see his State overslaughed by a superior central power. Were he in DAVIS' position, he would be an earnest advocate of his policy. But he will never acknowledge a superior. In this he simply represents the universal habits and character of the planters, and a principle which will certainly prove too strong for Mr. DAVIS' scheme. In the South submission is the attribute of the degraded castes. Every planter is as good as his neighbor, and he will never quietly rest with such neighbor in a superior position. Hence the cabals and quarreling at the South, which are universal, and which will always continue so long as the territory is cut up among thousand of despots whose wills on their little domains are supreme. The South, feudal in its organization, is only reaping the results of such a system, without the hope really of emerging to a higher plane. The infusible character of the planter will prove more than a match for any central idea. Left to itself, the condition of Mexico, where every cabal is strong enough to upset the Government, but not strong enough in its turn to maintain order, portrays its future.

Such is the inevitable fate of the seceding States. The only bond of union is hatred to the North. The moment this external pressure is taken off, feuds will spring up among themselves tenfold more bitter than those supposed to exist between the North and South. Their interests are really much more opposed than between the two sections now at war. There is not the least spark of national sentiment at the bottom of the rebellion. Georgia and South Carolina have always been at daggers drawing, and will always continue so. The moment the sacred ties that connected the Southern people to the National Government were severed, every hideous and base passion stalked forth. A punishment is to follow, corresponding to so great a crime. Secession is the opening of Pandora's box. Let us take heed to escape its horrors by holding fast to our allegiance.

The State of Kanawha.

The act of the Convention of the people of Western Virginia in proposing to erect that district into a new State, to be called *the State of Kanawha*, is calling down much harsher censure, from a portion of the public Press, than the proceeding deserves. Without intending to commit ourselves, at present, on the expediency or wisdom of the movement, we think it due to the loyal citizens of that portion of the Union, who have braved everything for the Government they love, to present their action in the most favorable light that justice will allow.

It may be safely assumed that the people of Western Virginia have given the subject of their independence in a new State organization the fullest consideration. They, of all other men, are most deeply interested in the political and social results; and, according to the great Republican principle, they should have, as far as is consistent with the general welfare and the public safety, the regulation of their home Government and the absolute control of all their domestic affairs. After several months of thorough and animated discussion, in which the public judgment has apparently vibrated between opposite opinions, the people of Western Virginia seem to have settled down, with great unanimity, in the conviction that their interests and their honor will be best preserved by the erection of their country into an independent State. This may not be what we would have liked. But the fact is as given: and the question now arises, shall the Nation acquiesce in the determination of so large a population, or run flatly and obstinately counter to it, and put to a new and illiberal test the loyalty that so lately escaped the toils of the Richmond usurpers?

The population of the proposed new State of Kanawha is nearly three hundred thousand;—almost as large as the white population of South Carolina or Mississippi; almost as large as the population of Vermont or New-Hampshire; almost double the population of Minnesota, and more than double the population of Delaware, Kansas or Oregon. When we treat, therefore, with the *State of Kanawha*, we will not be dealing with the least of an honorable sisterhood, but with one a head and shoulders taller than several that have the special regard of the Government.

Two of the papers of this City have assailed the action of the Western Virginia Convention, on the ground that it is clearly unconstitutional. According to the letter of the Constitution, this charge is not just. The action of the Convention is not final. It is to be submitted to the votes of the people of the district included in the boundaries of the new State; and if it shall be ratified by them, the question will still remain of the admission of the new State into the Union by Congress. If Congress shall refuse to admit the State of Kanawha, there will be an end of the matter. All this the intelligent people of Western Virginia well know. Why denounce them, therefore, for an unconstitutional act, when what they do is to be submitted to the decision of the regular and legitimate authorities under the Constitution?

Those who assail the action of the Western Virginia people as "unconstitutional," in forming, or proposing to form, a new State, do so under the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State * * * * without the consent of the Legislature of the State concerned, as well as of the Congress." It is taken for granted, in the argument against the Western Virginia people, that the consent of the rebel Richmond Legislature must be obtained to render the action of the Wheeling Convention valid. But this is not the case. The Richmond State Government, as well as the late secession Legislature of Virginia, was formally deposed by a State Convention held in Western Virginia, in which about fifty counties were represented. A new State Government was organized, under the old Virginia Constitution. A new election was ordered for representatives to compose the Virginia Legislature. This election was held, representatives were chosen, and the new Legislature assembled, and elected two Senators to represent the State of Virginia in the Senate of the United States. These Senators were admitted to their seats without question; and not only Congress, but the President of the United States officially recognized the new order of things established at Wheeling, as the legitimate and constitutional Government of the State of Virginia. The Legislature at Wheeling thenceforward became the Legislature of the whole State of Virginia—for did it not elect Senators for the whole State, and did it not call on the President for aid to help suppress an insurrection against lawful authority in the whole State? Anything that the rebel Richmond Legislature ever had power to do, the Wheeling Legislature now had power to do. If the Wheeling Legislature consent to the division of the State—as they of course do—the proceedings of the people of the proposed new State of Kanawha, are altogether regular and constitutional; and the question of the admission of the State into the Union must turn wholly on its policy, not on its regularity or otherwise.

Of the policy of the movement, we withhold any expression of opinion at the present—merely remarking that we would not, except for the gravest of reasons, set at nought the desires and acts of so large a population as occupy the one-third part of the area of the great State of Virginia. In their relations to public creditors, the people of the new State have proposed to do all that honor or legal obligation can hold them to in any State organization; and thus the demands of private justice would be answered. In a national view, the new State would be a credit to the Union. Its population would be sturdy, honest and warlike; and in a few years it would be a *free* State, and homogeneous with the North. This would be a very remote result, with the West still under the Constitution and dominion of the East, and the Richmond oligarchy restored to their sway in the State, rehabilitated in the Union. The Virginia Convention has deliberately and solemnly decided. We must meet its action in a liberal and statesmanlike spirit.

THE PHILANTHOPISTS AND WOMAN'S WRONGS.—The *Tribune* the other day gave a neat and comprehensive programme for the war, the authorship of which it attributed to some "astute youth" of its imagination, but which is marvelously like the plan lately advocated by itself with such vehement iteration: "Just march down there"—these are the words—"crush out the rebellion, and return quietly to your homes." Brief, beautiful and dramatic; three brief acts, and then—music by the band! It is not, however, in connection with fields of blood, nor the great march to Richmond, that our cotemporary now puts forth this remarkable bit of strategy. He has already broken his sword and thrown away the scabbard, and so can only display his tactical talent surreptiously in articles on other, and, as EMERSON would say, the *otherest* subjects. This time it is brought in in a very odd place. A few days ago the TIMES suggested a feasible and simple plan for the relief of the most helpless and suffering class in the community, the unemployed industrial women of the City—just as months ago it had suggested feasible plans for the capture of Richmond. It was shown that many of the trades and industries which ordinarily furnish employment to tens of thousands of young women in New-York, were now utterly collapsed, and that consequently many thousands of these women were now idle and penniless; and it was suggested that now would be an opportune moment to put in operation some of the schemes discussed in bygone years for introducing them to appropriate employments, from which they are now virtually excluded, as shop-women, accountants, clerks, waitresses, and-so-forth. This suggestion, simple, practical and practicable, the *Tribune* of course does not like. It says it is "profound and of a serene fixedness;" then it slyly introduces the military programme we have quoted, attributing it to an "astute youth;" then recommends the hapless girls to charity and the needle, and winds up by saying: "May we not confide in the sex to sustain and comfort itself?" It is hard to make out whether the article is military, benevolent or comic. But, nevertheless, we still think that employment such as we proposed is better than charity, and that the needle can furnish but a poor refuge, in these days of sewing-machines, to the tens of thousands of young women now idle and destitute; and, moreover, we are glad to inform the *Tribune* that our suggestion has been adopted by more than one business house, with the best results. It is practicable, however, on a widely-extended scale; and we still believe that it would result in great and permanent advantage to both sexes.

FULL-FED TREASON.—While Gen. DIX was Secretary of the Treasury, under Mr. BUCHANAN, he gave an order in the revenue service that electrified the country. It was about the first defiance that treason had received. The order was substantially this: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

But, a few days ago, twenty-three officers of the rebel Army, who had been captured at Carrick's Ford, and who had not only "pulled down the American flag," but raised a traitor's banner in place of it, and fought against the defenders of the former, arrived in Baltimore, now under Gen. DIX's military command. And Gen. DIX's order, on the occasion, runs in this wise: "Take the rebels to the Gilmor Hotel, and treat them to the fat of the land."

It was so done.—they fared sumptuously, and the Government footed the bill,—and their rebel friends came around them and ate and drank with them gloriously, while the loyal children of the Union ate cold victuals, and scant at that, within ear-shot of their revelry.

We are not surprised to hear that the Union men of Baltimore are considering the propriety of turning rebels. They say that treason pays better than loyalty. It brings roast beef and champagne at the nation's expense, whereas fidelity to the Union has, so far, only brought to them hard times in their business and the persecution of secession rowdies and outlaws.

We think it is due to state, as there is deep indignation felt throughout the country in regard to this rebel ovation at Baltimore, that Gen. DIX's friends claim that he only carried out the instructions of the War Department in his treatment of the "Virginia gentlemen."

SOUND VIEWS AT LAST.—A dispatch from Washington says that the plan of the campaign against the rebels is now discussed in military circles, and that it is argued that an attack on Charleston and New-Orleans would immediately disorganize the whole rebel Army, and make them abandon Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri to defend their own homes.

We are glad to hear this report from Washington. The NEW-YORK TIMES advanced precisely these arguments more than once last April, just four months ago. But, after urging them again and again, and getting no attention from the Government and no cooperation from the Press, the subject had to be yielded for the time. But experience has taught what reason at that time failed to impress. Our language four months ago was, that "any Army that could be raised could be whipped;" that our command of the seas enabled us to assail the rebels, in force, in the rear; and that as soon as we adopted such tactics, and sent an Army by sea to invade South Carolina, Georgia or Louisiana, we should disperse and draw home their Armies in Virginia, and march unopposed after them in their retreat.

It seems that "military circles" have imbibed this idea at last. We trust it will not take four months longer to enable the Government to reduce it to practice.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 15th inst., that the steam frigate *Mississippi* and the *St. Louis* have joined the *Brooklyn* in the blockade of the mouth of the Mississippi River. These three vessels can hardly fail to seal up the mouth of the great river to the entire satisfaction of John Bull. We trust the grumbling old gentleman will feel relieved.

By the way, inasmuch as President LINCOLN has not availed himself of the power under the new revenue bill, to declare any of the American ports closed, the presumption is that they are all expected to be, and perhaps are already, so thoroughly shut up by blockading vessels as to render further steps unnecessary. Certain it is, that such a blockade will be the most forcible demonstration that the rebel States can have, of the tremendous maritime power of the United States, when the capacities of the nation are exercised in that direction. Besides, it effectually disposes of the libelous taunts of the London *Times*, and such Pro-Slavery journals of England, that we are obliged to rely on a mere paper blockade of the Southern ports.

THE NEWSPAPER QUESTION.—Postmaster TAYLOR, of this City, has received orders not to mail any copies of the *Journal of Commerce*, *Daily News*, *Freeman's Journal*, and perhaps of some other less important secession journals of this latitude. We can but repeat the opinion on this subject heretofore expressed. If the journals in question are treasonable, and subversive of the authority and integrity of the Government, so much so that their circulation is unsafe, it is absolute trifling with a grave subject to allow of their publication. Each step so far taken is only an advertisement of the papers—a recommendation of them to the traitors of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri; a guarantee of enthusiastic sympathy and support, not only from the traitors in those States, but from the traitors of New-York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and every part of the Union. And the mail failing to disseminate the journals, a hundred avennes will speedily be found, whereby they will be disseminated wherever rebel malevolence shall choose to send them. The present policy of the Government is merely an annoyance to the secession prints—it is not a corrective of the evil complained of.

RECRUITING UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—Attention has been called to the fact that, in soliciting recruits, promises have been held out in certain quarters that the soldiers will receive bounty land at the close of his term of service. While this may possibly be the case, since it corresponds with the custom of the Government, if is proper to say that Congress has made no provision for such grants; and that a pledge of them is a highly discreditable false pretence, which should cast suspicion upon the motives and honesty of those who make them. All the Government contracts to give the soldier is his food, clothing, and more liberal pay than is offered to any soldiery in the world. Such inducements do not need to be eked out with lies.

Men in the English and American Navies.

If we were to say, without attempting to prove it, that the United States has nearly as many naval sailors afloat to-day as England, there is no doubt that a large number of intelligent persons would be tempted to smile incredulously at us. But that circumstance would not alter the facts of the case, nevertheless. There is hardly any subject, in connection with British naval resources, so thoroughly misunderstood with us, as the available manual material of the Royal Navy. The recent efforts to establish a navel reserve, and their total failure, do not seem to have opened any one's eyes on the matter. The general impression which prevails in America, and indeed in England, is that Her Majesty has 70,000 sailors, or thereabouts, afloat. This is frequently confirmed by editorials in the London Press, backed up often by statistics as to the number of persons for whose support and remuneration the Navy estimates provide.

If we look for information in the Navy list, published under the authority of the Admiralty, we find the following as the latest distribution of English seamen. The force of the North American and West Indies squadron we have increased ourselves, by the addition of the crews of the *Mersey*, *Ariadne*, *Challenger*, *Rinaldo* and *Driver*, and some gun-boats, either on their way out or ordered to this hemisphere. Annexed is the list:

	Men.
East Indies, China and Australia	5,051
Cape of Good Hope	1,239
Pacific Station	2,845
West Coast of Africa	1,885
Coast of Brazil	1,672
North American and West Indies	6,000
Channel Fleet ('59 strength)	8,000
Mediterranean	5,786
Total	30,478

The Channel fleet is called 8,000 strong for the purpose of including men nominally attached to it, but really on board "guardos," pending the sea-going orders of their former vessels. Since the great gale, which disorganized the fleet so completely about fourteen months back, little more than half of them have been cruising at one time. Although ships ordered away are frequently obliged to wait for weeks the filling up of their crews, we will suppose that there are 4,000 blue-jackets ready for duty on the different receiving hulks at Cork, Plymouth, Chatham, Sheerness, Woolwich and Pembroke. This would put the total number of British seaman at about 34,000. But Parliament has passed an act to lessen the naval force by 6,000 men. Then there will be only 28,000 left. And this sum, be it distinctly understood, is the very utmost that could be counted, as the Mediterranean and African squadrons have had vessels detached from them, and their crews discharged, since the official account, from which we quote, was made out. Where, then, asks the uninitiated, are the other 42,000 men that go to make up the 70,000 accredited to the British Navy? The answer is a strange one for most ears, but it is true. They are laboring in the dock-yards. They are not seamen, nor ordinary seamen, nor landsmen in the naval sense. They are simply hired laborers and mechanics, who have never been to sea, any more than the workmen now employed in the Navy-yards of Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, and Portsmouth, N. H. Lest we might be accused of practicing on the credulity of our readers, we herewith append the Admiralty statement of the manner in which they propose to meet the insinuations of the Conservative Journals of Germany, that England had only 21,000 seamen. The official figures are as follows:

Seamen (including Coast Guard, 2,500 strong,)	34,000
Boys	4,125
Marines	12,000
Superintending officers of Dock-yards	125
Established workmen	10,000
Hired workmen	1,000
Factory laborers	2,500
Total	70,000

These are the 70,000 men, according to Lord PAGET, who certainly ought to know all about it, as he is First Lord of the Admiralty. Let us dissect the table:

The Coast Guard, according to Sir CHARLES NAPIER'S celebrated letter to the *Times*, dated Oct. 17, 1859, "is useless for war purposes, in reality, as its members are not obliged to go further than 100 leagues from land." The subtraction of this arm then, brings the figures down to 30,500, which corresponds exactly with the sum of distributed in the squadron list. Take away the 6,000 ordered to be discharged by the late act of Parliament, and 24,500 only remain. But the landsmen are included even in this. One-fourth of every naval *personnel*, at an average, and particularly in English and American Navies, are landsmen. One-fourth of 24,500 is 6,125, which, taken from 24,500, leaves a balance of 18,375; and this is the true amount of sailors in the Royal Navy. The fact may astonish many persons, but practical men learned it long ago. No language can describe the mass of misrepresentation which an inexperienced inquirer would have to wade through to find out these things.

A most important circumstance in connection with these statistics is the fact that fully half the recruiting for the Navy is carried on among persons who need have no knowledge of the sea. In short, the Army and Navy officers on recruiting service compete with each other in the same market places. Every landsman who has served three years may ship as a seaman. How many of these Her Majesty has we know not.

Fortunately, or unfortunately for us, there is no difficulty in finding out the personal force of our Navy. On the home fleet we have 35 regular men-of-war, manned by 10,533, including the *Congress'* crew, who have just returned from Brazil. Besides these there are some 50 purchased or chartered gun-boats, that have on board at least 2,500 men. Then there are nearly 2,500 ready for duty, on board the *North Carolina*, *Ohio*, *Princeton*, *Sabine* and *Pensacola*. There are still 1,300 on the Pacific station, 1,670 on the Coast of Africa, 1,250 in the East Indies, 50 in Brazil, (on the *Pulaski*,) and some 500 scattered elsewhere. Let us put these in a tabular form, to compare with the British figures:

	Men.
Regular men-of-war on our coast	10,533
Chartered and purchased steam gun-boats	2,500
Ready for duty on board receiving ships	2,500
Pacific station	1,300
Coast of Africa	1,670
East Indies	1,250
Brazil and scattered	550
Total	20,250

Taking one-fourth, for landsmen, from these figures, and 2,400 boys, the balance will be 12,788, not including any marines not actually on board ship. Of the ships purchased recently, or chartered by the Government, probably to the number of 120, at least one-half have full crews of able seamen on board. Putting down 20 men for each of the 60 ships, than, we have a total of 1,200, which, added to the grand total, makes 13,988, or within a fraction of 14,000 men. Subtracting this from the English figures, we find the difference between the number of sailors of America and England as 4,375 men.

The United States and England, then, figure in the recruiting market on a more equal footing than is generally supposed. It was conning over these facts that made the London *Times* exclaim, a short time since:

"This is not a question of big ships or small ones, of wood or iron, of Whitworth guns or old muskets. It is a question of men, without which, as the ancient poet said of a fortified town, a ship of the line is a mere solitude—a mass of senseless and helpless material. What have we that we may look at, and rest satisfied with, in the way of a naval reserve?"

We have alluded to the failure of the attempts to establish a naval reserve in England. It would be difficult to give a better explanation of the causes of that failure, than that contained in the October letter of Sir CHARLES NAPIER, before mentioned, in criticising the plan by which the reserve was to be formed. He said:

"Parliament has voted £100,000 to form this reserve. It is proposed to give each man £5. For this he must be ready at all calls. He must serve twenty-eight days in each year, and must know all his drills. During this time he will receive the same pay, provisions, and the same privileges as seamen serving. Now, my Lord, to make this reserve efficient, they must give up all trades except the coasting trade. Now, a sailor in the prime of life does not like to be thus restricted. He is fond of wandering all over the world; and if he is not in the prime of life he is not fit for the reserve. Your Grace will find that £5 is not a sufficient inducement for a good seaman to take up such a line."

And Sir CHARLES was right.

The Late Gen. Lyon—In Memoriam.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

LYON is dead. The chances of this war will not carry a more gallant spirit from the stage of action. His character as a soldier does not rest upon anything imaginary, or upon his ephemeral career as a General. The testimony of well-tried soldiers grown bald in service, and who stood beside him in hot fields in Mexico, unites with his every act from Camp Jackson to Wilson's Creek, to show that his was one of the gallant souls, born without fear. Of his character as a General, it would take much space to illustrate it. He was more calculated to execute than command. A man of simple habits, capable of much endurance, full of enthusiasm for the cause he had embraced, he thought too little of the infirmities of the common soldier: not that he wanted sympathy for his men, but the conviction that what he could do, others could. His death, as the action that led to it was heroic. Ten days before, he met the enemy on his own ground; he felt that he ought to retreat; the Government had deserted him, his three months' men had left by thousands; none came to replace them, but he had given life to the Union cause in the Southwest, and in the hour of need he could not desert them. He had much impressed his men with his spirit. When he fell just in front of his men, there was no panic. They covered his face, and moved on. For three hours after they pour shot, shell, and musket balls, by showers upon his enemies, and retire, having driven the last man of them out of sight. In honor to the little Army, let me ask when have 2,700 men before engaged, and to use a homely phrase, "pounded" 21,000 for seven mortal hours, and then retired unmolested, as ours did at Wilson's Creek? Let Gen. PRICE put this in his pipe.

REGULAR.

Devotion to the Union.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A gentleman recently from one of the Western Slave States, a resident there for thirty years, of high social and professional standing, on intimate terms with JOHN BELL and his associates, has sold out his property there, (worth before secession began over $50,000,) for $7,000, and brought the remnant of it here and taken a cottage in this vicinity, with the resolution to live on *bread and water among free men*, rather than submit longer to the tyranny of the present rebellion. He says there is perfect insanity among the leaders and their adherents, reason is lost upon them, and there is no alternative but to submit implicitly to them or flee. He says every man North should reduce his expenses to *the lowest fraction*, and earn his support from a bit of land, by his own hands, and place all his surplus means in the hands of our Government to crush out this infernal secession. This is sound, patriotic advice. Every man, woman and child in the Union ought at once to adopt and live up to this principle, and with *an honest and efficient Government* to control the means thus supplied, we should soon see this monster rebellion put beyond a resurrection for centuries to come. We have been playing war for the last four months; *let us act it now*, with all the energy God will enable us to exert for its immediate and perpetual overthrow.

'76.

[illegible] Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.
[illegible] according to all accounts [illegible] in the journals of the day, that we of [illegible] favored in the matter of [illegible] depression is upon us, caused [illegible] trade is much paralyzed, [illegible] scarcely a remunerating price [illegible] the prostration is not so [illegible] There are movements in [illegible] lower prices than formerly [illegible] there are sales for cash, and [illegible] Our commerce, too, into which [illegible] escapes so largely either, is continued [illegible] more extensive than we could reasonably [illegible] anticipated. The receipts and shipments [illegible] of all descriptions amounted to nearly [illegible] bushels last week, which is pretty well [illegible] And not only this, but a good trade [illegible] general merchandise, though, of [illegible] nothing to be compared with [illegible] times." Our greatest trouble has [illegible] our currency. But as the time allowed [illegible] the law of last Winter, in which our banks [illegible] suspend specie payments, has expired, [illegible] those which fail now to meet their obligations [illegible] be wound up by the State Auditor [illegible] the liquidation of these, nearly all of our [illegible] currency will be withdrawn from circulation. Another law, requiring the banks to [illegible] Chicago or Springfield, will have a good [illegible] further giving confidence in what of the [illegible] medium remains, after the winding-up [illegible] has been gone through with. The new [illegible] are required, and the old banks allowed, to [illegible] those offices of redemption, and to redeem their bills at ½-discount until January next; [illegible] that at ¼. Banks are also allowed to increase their circulation indefinitely on depositing [illegible] of this State as security. Gold, and approved currency, from other States, is quite plentiful [illegible] rates of Exchange on New-York continue [illegible] discount for the former, and ¼@½ premium [illegible] the latter. Freights took an upward turn on [illegible] day, and shippers are asking 12½c.@15c. for [illegible] to Buffalo by steam, and 12c.@13c. by sail, [illegible] 10c. for corn. This is a pretty high tariff on [illegible] prices—and more for corn than the farmer [illegible] of this State average.

[illegible] are still under the military *régime*. Gov. [illegible] has announced officially that he is authorized to receive all who offer themselves in proper [illegible] It this city the following brigades, regiments, companies, &c., are in camp or recruiting: [illegible] Brigade, fifteen companies, 1,000 men; [illegible] Rifles, ten companies, 700 men; [illegible] eleven companies, 800 men; Mc[illegible] 105 men; Wilson's Dragoons, [illegible] Light Artillery, 30 men; Lin[illegible] men; Chicago Sappers and [illegible]; Chicago German Rifles, 65 men; [illegible] Twelfth Regiment, Lieut. Slemmer, [illegible] recruiting for the Sixteenth Regiment U. S. A.; [illegible] Jones for the Seventh, and Sergt. Lamb[illegible] the Eighteenth. With what Chicago has [illegible] done, we think we are in a fair way to do [illegible] to the stars and stripes. Recent events [illegible] have stimulated the volunteering business [illegible] a most marked manner. It is to be hoped [illegible] nothing will be thrown in Gen. Fremont's [illegible] prevent him from calling out the strength [illegible] West. Heretofore it has required a strenuous and persistent struggle to get into service; but the "powers that be," after having [illegible] the ardor of the country and disgusted [illegible], have become aroused to the necessity of a [illegible] force than they have in the field. While I [illegible] no doubt but that plenty of men will be forthcoming, present appearances indicate that it will [illegible] harder, and require a much longer time [illegible] them, than it would have done three [illegible] ago.

[illegible] propos of war, I attended the trial of a newly [illegible] gun the other day. It is named the [illegible]milton Gun," from the inventor. It is a six-[illegible] breech-loading arm. The trial at 1,200, [illegible] 600 yards would prove it a failure unless it [illegible] its reputation at a subsequent trial which [illegible] announced to come off soon. Another instrument of death was brought into town yesterday. [illegible] called "Hill's Rifled Battery," invented at [illegible]ford, about 100 miles northeast of here. The [illegible]tor proposes to discharge 1000 Minié balls a [illegible]te with a five barreled machine, with a [illegible] and range equal to the Minié rifle itself. It [illegible] to have a test trial, I understand, next week, in presence of competent military officers.

The Legislature at its last regular session [illegible] a law providing for the calling of a Con[illegible] to propose amendments to the Constitution. Delegates are to be chosen at the regular [illegible] in November, and the subject begins [illegible]y to elicit discussion. It is proposed in [illegible] quarters to ignore party in the choice of delegates, and go for the choice of men who are [illegible] of legislating for the future as well as the [illegible]. The Republicans, being the dominant [illegible], have unofficially submitted this proposition. [illegible] Democrats who are regarded as more im[illegible] the followers of Mr. Douglas favor the [illegible] while those who appreciate the beauty, the [illegible]ism, the wisdom and the efficiency of Mr. [illegible]'s administration, advocate a separate [illegible] and would like to prolong or reinstate the [illegible] of Floyd, Cobb & Co.. But they [illegible] insignificant faction, with more noise [illegible] or ability.

A single fact will give you an idea of the depression of prices in the "rural districts." A gentleman who returned yesterday from a collecting tour through the interior of the State, says that he was offered corn at *five cents* per bushel. It was located about twenty miles from a railroad station. I suppose that seventy bushels to the acre is a large average yield throughout the West. This gives the producer $3 50 per acre—rather a small margin for profits. The consequence of these extremely low prices will be that less will be raised, and the scarcity thus produced will bring them up.

The Wilson Dragoons, well-mounted and uniformed, left last evening for St. Louis, to join Fremont's column, and the McClellan Dragoons, late Barker's, also left for the Potomac. Two other companies of cavalry—the Chicago Dragoons and the Chicago Cavalry—open recruiting stations to-morrow. Most of Barker's old company, who saw service in Eastern Virginia, will enlist in the Chicago Dragoons.

A "National Horse Fair" is to be held in Ottawa, in this State, on the 3d, 4th and 5th of September, for which extensive preparations are in progress. As Col. T. L. Dickey, of that county, (La Salle,) is authorized to raise a cavalry regiment, and to purchase horses for it, it is expected that the equine race will be largely and well represented on that occasion.

Our State Agricultural Fair commences in this city on the 9th. The premium list amounts to $20,000, besides $2,000 which is devoted to the military department. It is anticipated that there will be a great display of firearms, including muskets, rifles, and cannon of various calibre. The trial is to take place on the open prairie, which lies southwest and adjoining the city. An uninterrupted range of six miles can be obtained. Gen Fremont has promised to be present, if the duties of his Department will admit of it.

Within a month past there have been sixteen fatal accidents in this city, ten of which—mostly boys—by drowning.

Last evening, Lieut. Slemmer received orders to report himself to the commanding officer of the Department of Ohio. He understands that he is to be employed in Western Virginia, in Gen. Rosecrans' column. He will leave as soon as he can arrange matters connected with his recruiting station here. Lieut. Slemmer is a quiet, unobtrusive gentlemanly officer, and has won the favorable opinion of our citizens, who were predisposed toward him on account of his loyal gallantry at Fort Pickens.

There is an item that may be of interest to wool buyers in your City. Agents are abroad buying up the coarser qualities for Army purposes, while the finer qualities are almost entirely neglected. [illegible]-seven thousand pounds went forward from this city during the week ending last evening. The receipts were 65,000 lbs. Prices range from 20c.@22c. for common and quarter blood; [illegible]@24c. for ½@¾; 25c. for ¾, and 26c.@28c. for full. There is a large quantity in first hands, but present prices do not bring it out very rapidly.

ONTONOGON.

An Honest Voice from Manchester.

From the Manchester Examiner.

The disaster which has befallen the Army of the United States is undoubtedly a great one, though we cannot say that it was wholly unexpected, and still less that it is irretrievable. Vast bodies of men new to arms, unversed in the ordinary evolutions of warfare, and almost as much so in regimental discipline, are brought face to face with one of the most difficult tasks that soldiers can be called upon to perform, and they prove unequal to it. In this there is nothing wonderful. If they had succeeded, it would have been immensely to their credit—not merely for raw heroism, but for disciplined valor—precisely that quality which they have had the least opportunity of acquiring. The intrinsic magnitude of the misfortune is a repulse before a position which was deliberately selected for its strategical advantages, and which has since been diligently fortified with all the aids that practised ingenuity could suggest. Such a defeat could be borne without dishonor, and without material effect on the issue of a campaign. If it had been received by disciplined troops, they would probably have retired to a safe distance for the night, and renewed the attempt the next day, with a victory as the gross result. The apparent magnitude of the calamity, that which makes it look overwhelming, is due to the unnecessary and disorderly flight. The best troops in the world are liable to panics, but the liability is infinitely greater with raw levies, abounding in patriotic zeal and native courage, but necessarily wanting in cohesion and self-reliance. It is remarkably easy now to point out several blunders which are fairly responsible for the defeat; but, instead of assuming for ourselves the credit of the discovery, we will assign it to a quarter where it had at least the honor of being prior to the event. The New-York Times, in an article published the day before the battle, distinctly pointed out the circumstances which might justify the prediction of an untoward result. In truth, it was a foolhardy step to hurl untried troops against a position of unknown strength, and which turned out to be an amphitheatre of masked batteries, supported by an overwhelming force of the enemy. In such a game all the advantages are on the side of the defence. To the assailants nothing was likelier than a defeat, and with an Army so heterogeneous in its composition, imperfectly disciplined, and officered by yesterday's civilians, a defeat was certain to end in something worse, a universal break up and pell-mell rout. In the delirious excitement which followed, the disaster was no doubt greatly exaggerated. It was gradually found out that all the men were not slaughtered, that all the artillery was not taken, and that regiments which presented a miserably broken appearance on the morning after the battle soon filled up their ranks as the runaways came in. The affair was a fight and a scamper, the scamper being unquestionably the worst part of it. The consequence of the disaster will be lamentable no doubt, chiefly by protracting the war, and exciting intenser passions on both sides, but to describe it as an "Austerlitz" is a blunder only possible to those who sacrifice accuracy to a taste for grandiloquence.

After such a disaster, recrimination naturally rules the hour. The great question is, Whom shall we hang? Of course a victim will be found, even if justice itself expires in the effort to make its own award. The gentleman who is likeliest to figure as culprit-in-chief is Gen. Patterson, who commanded the troops at Harper's Ferry, and whose special business it was to give an account of Gen. Johnston, the rebel commander, who was at the head of 25,000 men. The favorite theory is, that the junction of Gen. Johnston's troops with those of Gen. Beauregard, on the 21st, decided the fortune of the day, and that if Gen. Patterson had done his duty, that unpropitious junction would have been avoided. It is the old tale of Grouchy and Blucher at Waterloo. Every Frenchman knows that if Grouchy had not been culpably negligent Blucher would never have been able to come to the assistance of Wellington, who in that case would have been beaten hollow. The theory is very natural, since it interposes an "if" as a shield against the dishonor of defeat, but there is something to be said against it. In the first place, Gen. Johnston was known to have joined the main Army of the rebels long before the fight on the 21st, so that the advantage thus acquired by the enemy was foreseen. It is the same as if Blucher, instead of arriving at Waterloo at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th June, 1815, had joined Wellington the day before, and Napoleon had known that he had two enemies to contend against instead of one, a circumstance which would have made all the difference. In the next place, before blaming Gen Patterson, we ought to ask whether he was in a position to do all that was required of him. The same journal which censures him so loudly tells us of his success on the 15th, and adds that his men were so mutinous for want of shoes and other necessaries, that he had to appeal to them in the most pathetic terms to stand by him, and not forsake the flag of the Union, but without success. If this is true, it is arrant injustice to blame him. We trust our Northern friends will not copy the Carthagenians by crucifying a General, just because he is unsuccessful. That will be a sorry way of mending their misfortune. The advance on Manassas Gap was doubtless imprudent, and has turned out most unfortunate; but the people were in favor of it—they demanded it, they howled for it. They had their way, and they have been taught a lesson. Their sole business is to improve it. If they are wise, magnanimous and brave men, they will not make this misfortune more ignoble by wrangling over it, but try to find in defeat the discipline and patience which lead to victory.

The War a Providential Duty of the North.

From the London News.

However imperfect our knowledge of this first great collision may be, we may predict some of its results with tolerable certainty. It will put an end to hollow and deceptive schemes of compromise. The grand controversy between the North and the South has at length reached the point it has been for years past gradually approaching—the *ultima ratio* of force, and the sword having now been drawn in earnest, it must be fought out. The defeat of the National forces in this first great encounter will, however, inevitably tend to protract the war, and the delay will work to the advantage of the North. The National States are in character, position, and means far better able to sustain a protracted contest than the Secessionists. The reverse they have experienced will but rouse their latent energy, and develop their ample resources, moral and material. It will help to give to the National struggle of the North the depth and seriousness it ought to possess. It will do this by bringing clearly out, and keeping prominently in view, the profounder motives and nobler issues—in a word, the whole moral significance—of the conflict. We cannot for a moment regret this. Whatever may have been the immediate occasion of the actual appeal to arms, the real causes and objects of this war are of supreme gravity and importance. The National States are, in fact, fighting for the very elements and essence of social order, civic prosperity and national life. The revolted States pretend, indeed, according to Mr. Stephens' ingenious speech, that all they want is to be allowed to manage their own affairs in their own way. But this is, as every one knows, the merest delusion in the world. So long as their peculiar institution remains, the Slave States must adopt a violent and aggressive policy or perish. That is the policy they have adopted and successfully carried out for years past in the National Government. They gained power, kept it, and used it for their own ends. But the constitutional despotism they have enjoyed so long having been at length constitutionally broken up, they appeal to the sword. For what purpose? To gain by force the criminal and degrading ends they have hitherto secured by policy. The one object for which they have broken up the Union and taken the field against their fellow-countrymen is to extend and perpetuate Slavery. It is neither more nor less than a wild and despotic crusade on behalf of the greatest curse that ever afflicted or ever can afflict any people. That this is the true character of the war in the South is demonstrated by the formal acts and declarations of the secession leaders and representatives. Mr. Stephens, the Vice-President of the Confederate States, publicly declares to all the world, "The foundations of our new Government are laid, its corner-stone rests upon the great truth that Slavery, subordination to the superior race, is the natural and moral condition of the negro." Hitherto, while its evils were admitted, Slavery was defended in the South on the ground of its necessity. Now it is declared to be absolutely right, a new moral truth, the centre or corner-stone of a new State, the symbol and watchword of a new and sanguinary crusade. The deepest wrong and most cruel injury that man can possibly inflict on his fellow is formally consecrated as right, while Heaven is profanely invoked in its defence. The one social curse which destroyed free and noble nations of old, and which modern civilization has repudiated as essentially destructive of national life and progress, is now, for the first time in history, proclaimed as the one grand principle of the new Confederation. Such a State, were it possible to set it up, must be the permanent enemy, the natural foe, of all free peoples. To talk of coming to an understanding with such a State, of living on terms of amity and peace with it, would be out of the question. Such a State brands the notion of freedom as a falsehood, and stigmatizes industry as a disgrace. The moral influence of a free and industrious people would be more fatal to it than the sword—than any display of mere material force. Its policy must be violent and aggressive in mere self-defence. It would be essentially by nature, constitution and necessity, filibustering and piratical. This is the real meaning of the struggle in the South, and this would be its result were it successful. In view of such results, mere constitutional arguments, true as they may be, sink to the level of idle pedantry. *If the Southern leaders and their adherents owed no obligations to the Union, but were perfect strangers, the Northern leaders intrusted by Providence with the necessary material force would be morally bound to prevent the formation of such a State—such a portentous anomaly in the history of human progress.*

THE TRAGEDY AT SEA.

Terrible Scenes on board the Bark Czarina—Statement of one of the Crew.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 23.

The bark *Czarina* arrived at this port this morning, in charge of the first officer of the ship *D. B. Metcalf*, Mr. Serritt, who gives the particulars of a terrible tragedy on board that vessel, resulting in the death of four persons, as follows:

The bark *Czarina* is owned by Mr. John Dwyer, of this city, had been on a voyage to Cronstadt, and was on her return to this port when the murders took place. The Captain hired at Queenstown, on his outward voyage, an Irishman named John Crotter as first mate. This man was reprimanded by Capt. Dwyer, on the 15th of July last, for the bad condition of the vessel. After that no more trouble of consequence occurred until two days before the murder, when a dispute took place in the cabin, resulting in the throwing of a plate at the Captain by Crotter, which inflicted a wound upon his head.

On the night of July 30, some time during the "Middle Watch" (from twelve to four) Crotter was seen by a boy at the wheel to go down into the captain's cabin. It afterwards appeared that he had murdered the captain with an axe as he was sleeping in his berth. He then put on some of the captain's clothes and took his money, went on deck again at 4 A. M., and murdered the second mate, Mr. Cammett, of Boston, probably with the same weapon. During the day, the crew finding Crotter was a desperate and reckless murderer, consulted together and agreed to kill him. Giving a pledge each to each, to stand by the other, they commenced the attack on the next day, July 31. Crotter, however, was not in the humor to submit, and as the crew came around he produced a pair of revolvers loaded with ball.

The attack and defence which followed was of the most desperate character. The carpenter, who made a pass at Crotter, was shot and thrown overboard by him. The boy at the wheel threw the carpenter a rope, which he caught, but Crotter, upon perceiving it, cut it, and the carpenter soon after sunk. Another man then approached, who was shot at by Crotter, but at the moment the former jumped up suddenly, and the ball lodged in the shoulder of a Russian passenger, Mr. Alexander Treskefsky. At this time one of the crew, who had an adze in his hand for self defence, struck Crotter a severe blow in the shoulder, which somewhat cowed the murderer. It soon appeared that this wound was mortal, and he was placed in a boat on deck, where, after several hours of horrible raving, he died.

At 6 P. M., same day, was boarded by British bark *Harlequin*, which obtained the particulars of the mutiny and proceeded on her course.

August 3d, was boarded from ship *D. B. Metcalf*, and obtained from her a navigator, Mr. Serritt, who brought the C. to this port.

The mate, after killing the captain, destroyed all the papers. The bodies of the dead were all thrown overboard.

Capt. Dwyer was about thirty-three years of age, and belongs in this city. He leaves a wife and one child.

The following are the names of the crew: Hendrich S. Blumal, a Swede; John Shaw, Henry Can, James Wilson, Englishmen; Carl W. Nesbur, Carl Swerholm, both Swedes; and Charles Percival, American.

The murderer, Crotter, was an Irishman, and doubtless this was not his first crime upon the high seas. He had been on the coast of California, and he often bragged of the murders he had committed among the Chinamen there. His design probably was to take the vessel close to the shore at some appropriate place, set it on fire and abandon it. With this view he had loaded a boat on deck with the captain's valuables and other property.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE CREW.

John Shaw, an Indian, of Oldtown, known among his tribe as "Pushow," makes the following statement, remarking, also, that the Captain treated them well, but that the mate was quarrelsome, and was feared from the first by the crew:

On the 15th of July the Captain and mate had a row in the cabin; the Captain called on all hands to come and put the mate in irons; the mate was then armed with a large revolver; the Captain asked him why he was armed; the mate said, "Go away from me, I am a desperate man;" we stood back, and the Captain and mate made up, when we went forward.

On the 30th of July, I went to the wheel at 4 o'clock in the morning; saw soon after the second mate drunk; saw the mate with bottle and cup; he got the second mate drunk, so that he was speechless; afterwards he was quiet. Soon after the mate called a man named John to come aft; heard John singing out; looked overboard and saw him, with a cut on his head, swimming; I sang out to the men, "A man overboard!" and threw the spanker sheet to John, and he got hold of it; he cut the spanker sheet with a hatchet, saying to the man, "Go to h—ll with the Captain;" the man swam behind twenty minutes, the mate with a revolver in hand ordered the carpenter and a Swede to throw overboard the second mate, who was on the deck bleeding; he swam for about fifteen minutes; the mate stood on the house laughing at him: the vessel was going about two miles an hour.

He then looked at me and told me not to be afraid, as he was not going to hurt me yet. The remainder of the watch were on deck at the time. He cut at one, and he escaped; he cut at another, and struck him on the back; told the captain he did not want to hurt him then; the carpenter went forward; he told all hands to get down on deck the largest boat; got chains up for ballast. He told me he was going to leave the ship and set her on fire; said the crew might go to h—l with her; told me he was going to take me, the steward and two men; told another man that he should not take me and steward; in the morning he called all hands, and said he was captain of the ship, and that the first man who disobeyed his orders he would immediately put a ball through him; he told me to go to work; we worked upon the boat.

At 2 o'clock told us to throw the captain overboard; he lay in berth, with head out and brains protruding; I sewed him up in bed-clothes, and we threw him overboard; in the evening he called all hands aft, and put us in irons; left one man to look after the vessel; let out men at different times, two at a time, to relieve the watch; on the morning of the 31st saw a vessel coming up to us; he ordered all hands to make sail to get away; we made sail and got out of sight of her; that afternoon, at 2 o'clock, I saw the mate running forward, the carpenter having struck him with a top-maul; he shot at the carpenter, who ran forward and jumped over the bow, and hung upon the chains; he shoved his head up, and the mate shot at him; he then went overboard; the mate ran aft, and one of the men struck him on the head with a hammer or adze; he lived till 7 o'clock; I put the wheel down, to save the carpenter, but could not see him.

Just before he was struck with the adze, he shot the passenger, a Russian; he fired the revolver six times; we then continued on the same tack till we saw the English bark *Harlequin*, from Glasgow to Montreal, we hoisted the colors union down.

We told the captain our condition, and sent a boat to the ship [illegible] he came on board; our mate was then alive, it being about half-past five. I stopped on board the bark and gave full particulars to the captain; he said he could not lend us assistance, but told us our latitude and longitude, and put us on our course. We got along well for three days, when we came across an American vessel, the mate of which brought us in.

When we buried the mate we searched him, and found in his pocket money and gold studs belonging to the captain.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Collision—Two Men Drowned.—About 7 o'clock on Friday evening, the Fulton Ferry-boat *Pecosic* ran down a boat in which three men were rowing down the East River. Two men named John Sullivan and Eugene Sullivan, both residents of Water-street, in this City, were drowned. The third, who, by a curious coincidence, bears the name of John Sullivan, was rescued and taken to the City Hospital, where he lies in great pain, having been struck by the paddle and badly bruised. His injuries, however, are thought to be mainly external and not serious. The survivor states that he was employed on board the sloop *Lucy Edwards*, lying at Pier No. 19, East River, and that the drowned men—whose bodies have not been recovered—requested him to take them in the sloop's boat down to Peck-slip, with some wood and clothing which they had. Mr. Sullivan's brother being mate of the sloop, he felt at liberty to use the boat. Accordingly, the three embarked, and were run down as above stated. The surviving John Sullivan, who is a sailor of 40 years, has a wife and nine children, who reside at South Boston, Mass.

New-York Hospital.—Weekly report to Aug 23, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 16	185	118	303
Admitted to Aug. 23	35	40	75
Discharged, cured or relieved	30	19	49
Died	3	2	5
Remaining at date	187	137	324

Males, 293; Females, 31.

Thieves at the Seaside.—The light-fingered tribe reached Long Branch in the van of the brigade which followed in the footsteps of Mrs. Lincoln. It was believed, however, that the gentlemen of elegant leisure, easy deportment, and elastic conscience, would await the arrival of the thousands that were expected to participate in the ball which was given on Thursday night in honor of the President's wife. But the sportive visitors seized Time by the forelock, and entered upon their labors on Wednesday. They stole from the Mansion House alone three diamond stars, two drop diamond ear-rings, one emerald and diamond ring (costly,) a pearl serpent bracelet, a turquoise bracelet, a flat enameled gold bracelet, several other less precious bracelets, and an Iuitstien bracelet. For all of which Inspector Carpenter, of the Central Police-office, Elm-street, corner of Broome, offers $250 reward.

A Barbarous Assault.—Hugh McBride, a respectable gentleman residing at No. 98 Mercer-street, appeared before Justice Quackenbush, on Friday, and made a complaint against John Kline and Michael Duck, who came to his place of business and made a deadly assault upon the complainant, and also upon a man in his employ named Robt. Potter. They made the attack with knives and clubs, and set upon them so suddenly, that there was no opportunity for defence. Potter was so severely cut and bruised that his life is in danger, and the complainant was very seriously injured. McBride states that he can conceive of no reason why the assault was made, as he never had any difficulty with either of the parties before this time. The accused were arrested and locked up for examination.

A Yawl-boat Sunk and two Men Drowned.—On Friday evening, just about dusk, one of the Fulton Ferry-boats came in collision with a yawl, as she came out of the slip, belonging to the sloop *Lucy Edwards*, causing the boat to sink, and drowning two of the three persons on board. The man who escaped swam to pier No. 19 East River, and it was with great difficulty that he reached the shore, as he was severely hurt by the steamer's paddle-wheel, when it struck the boat. His name is John Sullivan, and he belongs to South Boston, where he has a wife and nine children. The police took him to the New-York Hospital, where he at present remains in a precarious condition. The men who lost their lives are brothers, living in Water-street, named John and Eugene Sullivan. They had borrowed the sloop's boat to convey some wood and clothing from a vessel to Peck Slip. Their bodies have not been recovered.

Murder in Eighth-avenue.—On Friday evening a quarrel occurred at the butcher's-shop of Chas. Roe, No. 412 Eighth-avenue, between Thomas Reynolds, a laborer, and Frederick Weese, a journeyman in Roe's employ. Weese was dressing a calf when Reynolds, who is of quarrelsome reputation, came in, and a dispute commenced with reference to a pocket-book which Weese accused Reynolds of having stolen. He called his opponent a liar, and they exchanged blows. Finally, Reynolds caught up the butcher's-knife which Weese had been using, and stabbed him with it in the neck, thrusting it into the wound up to the hilt, and death was the immediate result. A man named Daniel Sikes witnessed the affair, and arrested Reynolds before he could leave the premises. Coroner Schirmer will investigate the case to-day.

A Charge of Murder and Treason.—Edward Rooney, formerly a private in the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, was arrested on Friday by Sergeant Walsh, of the Sixth Precinct, in the camp of the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves, which he had recently joined. The arrest was made pursuant to instructions received from the authorities at Georgetown, D. C., who allege that he is charged with having committed the crimes of murder and treason while in that city a short time since. He will be detained to await the further action of the Georgetown officers.

A Returned Soldier Robbed.—John B. McKay, a soldier, just returned from the war, was robbed on Thursday night at a disreputable house, No. 132 Worth-street, of $20 in gold. He states that while sitting in the bar-room he was suddenly seized by Lewis Miner and Kate Williams, who threw him on the floor and picked his pocket of the above-named sum, notwithstanding he resisted to the utmost of his power. The accused parties immediately fled, but were soon after arrested by Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, and taken before Justice Osborn, who committed them for trial.

Robbed by His Friend.—A sailor, named Edward Crafting, was arrested on Friday charged with stealing $30, in bank bills, from Stephen Johnson, also a sailor and a friend of the accused. The men lodged in the same room, and it is charged that Crafting arose early in the morning, and committed the robbery before his mate awoke. He made his escape, but the Police soon arrested him, and Justice Osborn committed him to the Tombs.

Receiving Stolen Goods.—Patrick O'Keefe, of No. 48 West-street, was on Friday arrested for receiving about $300 worth of India-rubber in the crude state, which was stolen from a vessel lying at Pier No. 14 North River, on Thursday night. Officer Harp, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, caught the accused, who is a junk dealer, in the very act of receiving the stolen goods into his shop. Chas. West was also arrested as a party to the theft.

Postage Stamps.—The new stamps will be ready for delivery on or about Sept. 1, after which time six days are to be allowed for exchange. The Postmaster received a large number of the new stamps a week since; but as his supply was thought to be insufficient, it was deemed prudent to wait until the printers might be able to produce three millions for the New-York office, and then publish the fact of his readiness to adopt the new postal token.

Ship on Fire.—At about 8½ o'clock on Saturday morning, the ship *Success*, moored at Pier No. 34 East River, was slightly injured by fire, which originated in some sailors' trumpery in her forecastle. The flames were extinguished by the ferrymen on board the Catharine-street ferry-boat *Manhassett*.

Death of a Policeman.—Officer Joshua H. Hyatt, of the Ninth Ward, a faithful officer and worthy man, died of inflammation of the liver, on Friday evening, at his residence, No. 14 Jane-street. This, says Capt. Sabrino, is the fourth death that has occurred among the force of the Ninth Ward within eleven months. Mr. Hyatt leaves a wife and child.

Caught by a Derrick-Rope.—Morris Welch, employed in Tenth-avenue, near Eighty-third-street, was caught by a derrick-rope and thrown some twenty feet. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was ascertained that his collar-bone had been fractured.

Camphene.—Catharine, a servant of No. 426 Fourth-avenue, was seriously burned on Friday night, from the explosion of a camphene lamp. She was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Run Over.—Thomas Daily, of No. 150 West Thirty-second-street, was run over by a Ninth-avenue car, and his feet were crushed. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Ship on Fire.—About 8½ o'clock yesterday morning the ship *Success*, lying at Pier No. 34 East River and bound to Liverpool, was discovered to be on fire. The fire originated in the forecastle, among some of the sailors' luggage, and was extinguished by the Catherine Ferry-boat *Manhasset*. Damage trifling.

Arrivals in the City.

Judge Smalley, of Vermont; Hon. Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; Rev. H. Burrough, and lady, of Boston; R. McDowell, of Baltimore; L. H. Thompson, of Montreal; [illegible], and S. T. Crosby, of Boston; Dr. Young, of Paris; H. S. McComb, of Delaware; J. Sands, of the Navy; Mr. Appleton, of Massachusetts; J. W. Cook, of Quebec, and H. Hill, of Wisconsin, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, of England; Dr. Jno. Whitridge, of Baltimore; Major C. H. Fry, of the U. S. A.; Major Jno. De Courcey, of the British Army; Peyton Middleton, of Panama, and P. Dickinson and Jno. Williams, of Tennessee, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge Wells, of Conn.; W. S. Winser, of Conn.; Capt. McPherson, Capt. Crook, Capt. DeHart; Dr. Wilson and Lieut. Conner, of Va., U. S. Army; C. E. Barrett Larned and J. Cavenderie, of England, and H. T. Smith, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Robert Denniston, of Orange County; E. Hoffschlaiger, from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; Lieut. Hodges, of Oregon; Lieut. Geo. E. Laro, of the U. S. Navy; H. Livermore, of St. Louis; J. Holbrook, of Ct.; R. W. Edbiston, of England, and W. Dodd, of Cincinnati, are at the Astor House.

Hon. N. W. Buffington, of Fall River, Mass.; Green Kendrick, of Connecticut; J. A. Dodge and family, of Auburn; S. C. Davis, of St. Louis, and W. C. Toddy, of Newburyport, are at the International Hotel.

Capt. Porter, of the U. S. N., and George T. Curtis, of Boston, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge Monson, of California, and S. Rosten, of England, are at the Everett House.

M. Hitchcock, of England; T. Gray, F. B. Shumway and G. B. Chase, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, is at the New-York Hotel.

Murder in Eighth-avenue.

CLIMAX OF A LIFE OF SHAME—A MAN'S LIFE WORTH $1,26.

The inhabitants of the Twentieth Ward were aroused on Saturday morning by the startling intelligence of a murder in their midst. It was rumored that, on Friday evening, a person whose habits had not been exemplary had been caught in a theft, had fatally stabbed the person who had caught him, had been taken into custody by the Police of the Twentieth Ward, and was under arrest at the Twentieth Ward Station-house, where an inquest would be held. Thousands flocked to the Station-house at an early hour, and blockaded the street. Intense excitement prevailed. Of course the doors of the Station-house were closed to all but the representatives of the Press, the Coroners and their assistants, the jury and the witnesses.

Coroner Jackman arrived at about noon on Saturday, and entered immediately into an investigation of the circumstances of the case. Summoning his jury, the Coroner received the testimony of the several witnesses. There is no material discrepancy in their statements; but the testimony all tends to prove the truth to be as follows:

Thomas Reynolds, a native of Ireland, who lives at No. 261 West Thirty-seventh-street, and was formerly engaged in the iron-railing business, but, having lost an arm, has of late obtained a precarious livelihood, was lounging in the store of Mr. Charles Rohs, butcher, of No. 412 Eighth-avenue, on Friday evening, when a young woman entered to make some purchase. She inadvertently placed her portemonnaie on a vegetable stand, and engaged in conversation with Mr. Rohs, and while she was so engaged Reynolds snatched her wallet and fled. He was subsequently found concealed in a hay crib in a stable near Mr. Rohs's grocery, and accused of having committed the theft. His accuser, Frederick Weiss, demanded that Reynolds should deliver the wallet, but the latter refused to comply with this request, and high words ensued. During the dispute Reynolds lost his temper, and seized a knife, with which he followed Mr. Weise into a rear yard, where he inflicted several stabs, which resulted in Mr. Weise's death.

When Mr. Weise fell, Reynolds, who was, it is supposed, in liquor, appeared like one awaking from a dream. He stood as if in a stupor, making no effort to escape, but quietly submitted to arrest, and was as quietly taken to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, where, when the Inquest had been convened, he made answer to Coroner Jackman's question as to what he had to say, "I am guilty."

The young woman, whose wallet—which contained precisely $1 26—was stolen, is said to have been attached to Weise by ties that should have been bound by the cords of matrimony. But as this statement has properly nothing to do with the terrible tragedy which has been committed, it were better dismissed. She is, however, suffering intensely under the shock which she has experienced, and it is said by the physicians that her life hangs on a thread.

The Jury fully implicated Reynolds, and he was committed by Coroner Jackman.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Budget for 1862.—The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors met yesterday evening, in the Common Council chamber, and completed the tax budget for the ensuing year. The following are the totals for the different purposes for which appropriations have been made:

Interest.		
Upon the city at large	$46,292 42	
Late city of Williamsburgh	18,282 14	
Upon several Wards	18,000 00	—$82,574 56
Principal of City Loans.		
City of Brooklyn	$81,827 02	
Late city of Brooklyn	6,000 50	
Late city of Williamsburgh	20,789 95	
Upon several Wards	24,000 00	—$132,617 01
Principal and interest on certificates		29,849 68
Apportioned and levied as follows:		
Upon the late city of Williamsburgh		$4,624 00
Upon the city of Brooklyn		24,866 10
Upon the Fourteenth Ward		368 78
Police purposes		$235,100 00
Salaries		100,000 00
General Purposes		183,600 00
School Purposes		170,200 00
Cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps		50,400 00
Lighting streets		125,000 00
Fire Department, W. D.		52,250 00
Fire Department, N. E. D.		31,400 00
Total		$1,192,991 25

From the above will be deducted $127,400, estimated city revenue, viz:

Permits granted by Mayor	$1,000
Tax office fees, &c	100,000
City Clerk, fees, &c	6,000
Street Commissioner's permits, &c	200
Comptroller, fees, &c	2,000
Wharfage and rent of wharves	200
Interest on deposits	7,000
Police and Justices' Courts	5,000
Clerk of Market	300
Rent of City Hall to County	4,700
Rent of Union Ferry	1,000

Long Island Volunteers.—The First Regiment of Long Island Volunteers left Fort Hamilton during the storm Thursday night, in a boat direct for Amboy, and from thence proceeded by rail to Washington. A few men who were absent on furlough were left behind, but they will join the regiment at the first opportunity.

The Continentals.—Lieut. Deyo, of the Continental Guards, has opened a recruiting office at No. 36 Atlantic-street, where a few recruits will be received to fill up a company, if immediate application is made. The men, as fast as enrolled, are mustered into the service, uniformed and equipped, without delay. This regiment is under the command of Col. J. H. Perry, a graduate of West Point, and when in the service was considered one of the best officers in it. The regiment is now under orders to leave for the seat of war.

Eagle Shot.—A large black eagle was shot on Clermont-avenue on Friday. The bird measured six feet three inches between the tips of the wings.

Political.—The Republican Primary meetings will be held the Second Tuesday in September.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

Hyde—Burnett.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, by Rev. William A. Cornell, Mr. Lewis W. Hyde, of New-York City, to Miss Fannie Burnett, of Titusville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIED

Swan.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 22, Charles Swan, Jr.

His friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 140 West 49th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Shaw.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 24, Alexander, son of Alexander and Agnes Shaw, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 154 West 2[illegible]th-st.

Howes.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Aug. 24, Kate Clayton, only child of B. F. and the late Sarah A. Howes, aged 3 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of [illegible] Collins.—At [illegible] R. Collins [illegible]

The friends and relatives [illegible] her step-father, [illegible] George and [illegible] attend her funeral [illegible] M., from her late residence, [illegible] will be interred in Westchester.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Moore.—At Sing Sing, on Friday, Aug. 23, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Moore, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her father, and of her grandfather, Clement C. Moore, are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock.

Weston.—At his residence, at Sandy Hill, Washington County, on Sunday, Aug. 18, Hon Roswell Weston, aged 68.

Walsh.—At Newburgh, on Friday, Aug. 23, Laura S. T., only child of Augustus H. and Laura S. Walsh.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 456.—Aug. 24, 1861.
6, 40, 39, 18, 45, 60, 3, 13, 35, 1, 59, 58, 15.
Kentucky, Class 454.—Aug. 24, 1861.
46, 77, 45, 71, 53, 34, 38, 74, 30, 63, 67, 64, 11.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of cutting teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. Just the remedy needed.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
Lowell, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething: it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Library, Reading-Room and Down-Town Office will be reopened for the distribution of books, &c., on MONDAY, Aug. 26, 1861. During the evening of that day all the rooms of the Association will be thrown open to the public. Music will be furnished by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, and a general reunion of the members and their friends are invited for that occasion.

HARVEY H. WOODS, THADDEUS V. TABER, PETER J. BARRY, } Committee of Arrangements.

Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

"COLUMBIA THE PRIDE OF THE WORLD." This splendid new national song—music by D. D. Griswold, Esq., appears in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SOME COPIES of New-York *Times* of Sunday, July 14. Apply at subscription desk, New-York *Times* Office.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.

Head-quarters Lincoln Cavalry,
Camp Eaton, New-York, Aug. 26, 1861.

The companies of Lincoln Cavalry now at Elm Park and Belvue Garden will unite at Union-square, 14th-st., in this City, on Monday morning, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, and then and there form regimental line. The right resting on Washington Monument. Companies will take their places in the line according to priority of muster, when the battalion will take up its line of march for Pier No. 2, passing down Broadway, *en route* for Washington. Captains of companies will see that the men of each company are supplied with 3 days' rations and canteens filled with pure fresh water. By order,

AND. T. McREYNOLDS,
Colonel Commanding.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.
COL. W. MERRITT.
Head-quarters, No. 461 Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

United States Mustering Office for Volunteers,
No. 79 White-st., New-York, Aug. 23, 1861.

THE COMMANDERS OF ALL REGIMENTS accepted by the War Department are requested to report at this office, without delay, the number of men recruited and present ready for muster; also, the number present who have been mustered, and still present; the names of all officers in their command engaged on the recruiting service, and the location of their officers. By reporting in person at this office I will explain all the provisions made by the Department for facilitating the collection, subsistence and transportation of recruits.

D. B. SACKET,
Lieut.-Col. Fifth Cavalry, Mustering Officer.

MILITARY SPECIAL NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the Lincoln Cavalry for supplies or subsistence, previous to mustering in, are requested to present the same for certification by the Colonel and Quartermaster of the Regiment, on Monday, Aug. 26, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the office of F. C. ADAMS, No. 112 Broadway, 2nd floor.

WANTED—A QUARTERMASTER'S POSITION is now open in a regiment ordered to Washington in fifteen days. An experienced or practical man, who can furnish means for recruiting, will only apply. Address QUARTERMASTER, *Herald* Office.

RECRUITING AGENTS WANTED—MEN who can recruit men for a first class regiment. A liberal price will be given for every man recruited. Apply at No. 491 Broadway, between 2 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—COMPETENT CITY CANVASSERS for the great National work, THE SOUTHERN REBELLION AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION. Apply at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 24, 1861.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	87¾	1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.	103
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	87¾	1,000 D., L. & W. R. 1st M	97
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65........	85	4,000 Clev. & T. S. F. Bs.	73
[illegible] Tres. 6 ₱ c. 2 yrs.	97½	100 Mechanics' Bank..	85
500 do...........	97½	25 do.............	86
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '74..	102½	50 City Bank..........	105
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70...	91¼	6 Amer. Ex. Bank...	79
1,000 Ill. Can. Reg. bs.	80	48 Metropolitan Bank.	80
2,000 Ill. Cs. Bs., 1860.	80	50 Hudson River R....	33¼
15,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¼	50 do..........s60	33
48,000 do............	43	5 Continental Bank..	56
1,000 Va. State 6s...s3	51	50 Penn. Coal Co......	76
1,000 do...........	51¼	125 P. M. S. Co......s30	72
20,000 do..........c	52	10 do............	72
2,000 Ga. State 6s......	68	75 do............	72¾
[illegible] do............	68½	100 N. Y. Cent. R....s30	73½
500 do............	69	400 do............	74
[illegible] N. C. State 6s...	58	1050 Erie Railway	25
10,000 do............	57	15 Mich. Central R....	41½
1,000 do............	56	55 Panama Railroad	105½
1,000 California St. 7s.	76	25 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip ..	64½
42,000 Mo. State 6s......	42¼	7 Gale. & Chicago R .	65
6,000 do.........a10	42¼	200 Cleve. & Tol. R..b30	29¼
36,000 do............	42¾	425 Chicago & R. I'd R	41
[illegible] do.........b15	42¼	50 do..........s30	41½
6,000 do.........b30	42¼	50 do..........s10	41½
1,000 E. R. 1st M. B...	103	50 do..........s30	41
1,000 H. Riv. 3d M. B	78½	100 do............c	41¼
[illegible] do............	78	100 do..........b30	41¼
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. B....	90	50 do..........s15	41
[illegible] Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	38	50 do..........b10	41½
1,000 H. & St. J. R. B.	31	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.s30	59½

SATURDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

As usual on Saturday through the Summer season only one session of the Stock Exchange Board was held to-day. The business was but moderate in the extent of sales and prices were barely supported on the Railway Shares, as compared with yesterday afternoon. For Tennessee and Missouri State Stocks there was a large inquiry, and prices improved ¼@½ ₱ cent. In New-York Central Shares the printed sales were 400 shares, cash, at 74 ₱ cent.; and 100 shares, 73½, seller 30 days. In the Western Shares there was scarcely anything done except in Chicago and Rock Island, at 41@41¼@41 ₱ cent. The United States Treasury Two-year Notes were in large request both at the Board and on the Street, at 97½@¾ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail Shares were ½@¾ ₱ cent. higher.

After the adjournment the market was made heavy on the Street by lower offers to sell New-York Central, say at 73¾@½, but before the Brokers left the Street the price recovered to 73¾@74 ₱ cent., and the general tone of the dealings was steady:

Central........	73¾	Galena..........	65¾
Erie...........	25	Toledo..........	29¼
Missouris	42½	Rock Island	41¼
Tennessees......	42¾	Illinois Central	64¼
Panama.........	106½	Mich. Central	41¾
Pacific..........	72¾	Hudson..........	33¼
Reading........	35	Mich. Guaranteed.....	28¾

There was increased business in the Bank shares to-day, the following being bid for

New-York.........	80¾	Mercantile	100
Mechanics'..........	85	American Exchange	79
City..............	104	Metropolitan	80
Mechanics' & Traders'	102	Citizens'........	90
National	80	Market..........	75
State of New-York.....	76½	Corn Exchange	72½
Commerce	77	Continental	66
Mechanics' B'kg. Asso	70	Commonwealth	65
Broadway.........	100		

The following was the bidding for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes.	91	Illinois Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75.	89¾
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₱ c	50
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100½	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₱ c., '70	10
N. Y. C. sevens, cnv't '76.	100½		
Erie firsts, '68..........	103	L. C. & Mil. 1. Gt. Bds	10
Erie seconds, '59........	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie seconds, extended.	100	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38
Erie thirds, '83	85	C. & N. W. seconds	15
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1sts...	70	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	28
Hudson firsts, '69......	102¾	N. J. Cent. firsts	102
Hudson thirds, '75.	78	Galena & Chicago firsts	97
Hudson Convs, '67	69	Gal. & Chi. seconds ...	95
Harlem seconds, '64.....	90	Mil. & P. Du Chien firsts	80
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	75	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s f	70
M. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds..	59	C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c......	90
M. So. 7 ₱ c. Assent. B.	50	South Carolina sixes	58
N. Indiana firsts	75		

The transactions to-day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer were:

Received from all sources..................	$471,296 66
Payments on all accounts...................	527,290 96
Balance in all funds.......................	6,937,301 81
For Customs................................	5,000 00
Treasury Notes.............................	266,050 00

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port...	$3,345,128	$3,456,182	$1,062,034
Thrown on market....	3,521,703	3,469,775	793,583
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port....	82,107,678	72,933,147	33,725,512
Thrown on market....	82,035,770	72,894,034	30,960,912

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	383	$148,925	653	$219 195	445	$146,022
Mf. of Cot'n.	155	32,224	126	28,718	203	39,293
Mf. of Silk	224	219,682	279	325,313	127	109,774
Mf. of Flax..	64	10,020	25	4,973	115	18,166
Miscellan's.	138	64,191	25	8,793	26	5,286
Total...	974	$475,042	1,108	$586,992	916	$318,541
		586,992				475,042
Total entered		$1,062,034	Total marketed			$793,583

The Treasury Note Negotiation.

Report from the New-York Bank Committee.

Your Committee who were appointed at a meeting of Bank officers held on the 15th inst., and to whom was referred the plan adopted at that meeting, with the various suggestions in respect to details, and who were instructed to adapt them to the existing arrangements for the exchange between the Associated Banks, beg leave to recommend as follows, viz.:

1. That the notes be dated Aug. 19, 1861, and have half-yearly interest coupons attached.

2. That all sales be made at par, and accrued interest.

3. That sales made, whether by any bank in the Association in either city, or by the Government, be for account of the fifty millions.

4. That in order to facilitate the business of exchanges, loans and equalizations among the Associated Banks in New-York, the existing Loan Committee, under the general direction of the Treasury Note Committee, provided by section seven of the agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall receive and hold on behalf of the associates, the treasury notes awarded to this city.

They shall divide the drafts drawn for the payment of the loan by the Secretary of the Treasury among the Banks, *pro rata* of their subscriptions, and notify them of the same.

That on making the deposits with the Assistant Treasurer, he will furnish each Bank with duplicate receipts for the same, the original of which shall be delivered to the Treasury Note Committee and the duplicate retained by the depositing Bank. The Chairman of the Treasury Note Committee will indorse on the duplicate that he has received the original.

5. That the Treasury Note Committee shall make all sales of Treasury notes, and shall report daily to the Loan Committee the amount thereof. The Loan Committee, on receipt of such reports, shall apportion the same to the various Banks, and send to each, in time to be included in the exchanges of the following morning, a draft for its share on the Bank which may be selected as the depository of proceeds of sales. These drafts shall be for the par or principal of the notes only. The amount received for accrued interest on the notes shall be divided semi-monthly, after deducting all expenses.

6. That the Treasury Note Committee make requisitions upon the Loan Committee, from time to time, for such amounts of Treasury Notes as in their judgment may be required to supply the daily demand.

7. That the proportion to which New-York shall be entitled of the proceeds of sales made by the Government on account of the fifty millions, shall, as received, be divided among the Banks in like manner as sales made by the Treasury Note Committe.

8. That the Secretary of the Treasury, in making his drafts for the payment of the fifty million loan, shall draw upon the three cities in the same proportion as that of the award of the loan to them, viz.: On New-York, 70 ₱ cent.; Boston, 20 ₱ cent., and Philadelphia, 10 ₱ cent. of the amount drawn for; and in making payment for sales made by the Government, he shall remit the like proportions.

9. That for the purpose of equalization between the three cities which shall be made by the Treasury Note Committee, it will be necessary for Boston and Philadelphia to report to the Chairman of said Committee on the evening of Tuesday of each week, in time to arrive in New-York on Wednesday morning, a full statement of the amount of Treasury notes remaining unsold.

10. That all debit balances of money to be paid in exchange for notes arising out of such equalization between the three cities, shall include the accrued interest to date of payment. All sums received by the New-York associates from such balances shall be treated as sales made, and apportioned as provided for in section five.

That all sums paid by the New-York associates upon such equalizations (except the accrued interest,) shall be apportioned to the different Banks, and paid upon the drafts of the Loan Committee. The accrued interest that may be thus paid shall be charged in account against the accrued interest received.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 23, 1861.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES GALLATIN,
GEO. S. COE,
HENRY A. VAIL,
JOS. M. PRICE,
J. PUNNETT,
} Committee.

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, Aug. 22.

Looking back over the course of the Produce market since our last review, great changes and fluctuations are to be noticed, and at the close a very large decline on leading articles. Flour has been active and prices better, but the previous improvement has all been lost in the last few days, and it is lower than a week ago. In Wheat, very great fluctuations have been experienced, depression and buoyancy succeeding each other until Monday, since which the decline has been large and rapid, amounting to 7c.@8c. on Spring and 8c.@10c. on Winter, and closing very much unsettled. Corn has been dull, and declining most of the time, and is fully 1c. lower at the close than a week ago, and still tending downward. Oats have varied more or less, but close steady at 1c. decline. Rye has been firm and closes active. Barley unsettled and nearly nominal on account of scarcity. Grass Seed yet unsettled; not enough offering to establish the market. Vegetables more plenty, and Potatoes especially are dull at a large decline. Highwines are moderately active but steady. Alcohol quiet. Naval Stores have experienced a remarkable advance, and are still buoyant. Live Stock markets have ruled active, and prices rather better for both Cattle and Hogs, but at the close Hogs are in less demand and prices hardly sustained, while Cattle are in moderate supply and very firm. Hides active and firmer. Tallow active, but steady.

If we may trust the representations made to us thus far by our country correspondents, since the Spring Wheat harvest commenced, the yield of Grain when threshed is very unsatisfactory, and below the lowest estimates of the reapers at the time of cutting. Accounts of large fields in many of the Northern counties of this State are well authenticated, where the threshing machine has turned out only from six to ten bushels to the acre, where from twelve to eighteen bushels were expected. The matter of *yield* does not always conform to appearances, and experienced eyes are frequently deceived; last year the yield disappointed everybody by its excess over estimates, but this year, we greatly fear, the disappointment will come from a state of facts quite the reverse.

The Produce movement was very heavy last week; the receipts of Flour and Grain reached an aggregate of 1,857,445, making the largest weekly total ever recorded in the history of the Chicago Grain trade; the receipts of Corn alone have averaged over a million bushels per week for five weeks. The shipments last week by Lake reached an aggregate of 1,436,621 bushels, and would have been much larger but for the scarcity of vessels in the last two or three days.

The scarcity of storage room, even with our present warehouse capacity of five million bushels, begins to be felt already, in the want of a place to store Canal Grain, and it has been a very depressing element in the Corn market for parcels afloat, that storage for them could only be had at one elevator, while vessels were not by any means numerous. The amount of Grain in store last Saturday was estimated to be 5,500,000 bushels, since which it must have increased 300,000 bushels, owing to the want of vessels for shipping, and the general depression of drooping markets.

The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning, were 16,156 bbls. Flour, 353,117 bush. Wheat, 631,858 bush. Corn, 35,021 bush. Oats, 1,350 bush. Barley, and 3,605 bush. Rye, or a total of 1,105,731 bushels.

The shipments of the first half of the current week are 8,712 bbls. Flour, 274,550 bush. Wheat. 244,872 bush. Corn, 20,000 bush. Oats, 14,000 bush. Rye, 808 bush. Barley, or a total of only 562,932 bushels.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at Chicago, from all sources except teams, from the 1st of January, for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st........	190,550	61,293	156,237	385,329
2d.........	176,540	79,201	231,852	469,107
3d.........	177,680	72,350	333,095	414,218
4th........	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615
5th........	96,664	136,778	241,886	353,309
6th........	160,054	133,298	288,130	372,500
7th........	173,008	173,847	253,601	308,791
8th........	232,123	112,056	188,588	313,461
9th........	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,051
10th.......	232,142	84,794	230,129	274,076
11th.......	127,772	77,726	481,498	478,811
12th.......	115,062	182,185	299,575	484,041
13th.......	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191
14th.......	330,184	181,914	442,743	296,470
15th.......	319,637	129,686	428,919	238,159
16th.......	310,759	168,945	529,977	462,712
17th.......	678,682	185,433	514,584	613,039
18th.......	497,514	213,831	836,293	902,820
19th.......	493,612	228,303	677,333	984,538
20th.......	509,697	322,136	817,163	1,088,210
21st.......	397,988	479,887	827,348	1,085,405
22d........	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,326,146
23d........	542,020	474,302	524,076	1,228,480
24th.......	993,474	369,795	675,512	1,097,967
25th.......	1,171,361	284,848	827,271	1,081,888
26th.......	1,269,655	292,421	960,345	1,124,945
27th.......	963,877	190,072	685,867	1,078,763
28th.......	742,874	304,170	906,962	1,638,607
29th.......	538,938	231,644	646,476	1,590,092
30th.......	303,618	126,829	669,123	1,610,060
31st.......	301,967	160,587	913,898	1,278,209
32d........	411,977	356,763	1,212,795	1,268,209
33d........	909,750	523,133	1,648,110	1,857,445

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 24.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 65 bbls. Ashes, 15,332 bbls. Flour, 150 bags Corn Meal, 76,905 bushels Wheat, 71,452 bushels Corn, 8,835 bushels Oats, 406 pkgs. Provisions, and 690 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 34 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 806 bbls., including 556 bbls. Pots, and 250 lbs. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales 2,400 lbs. Western Yellow, at 30c.@31c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rio continues in good demand at full prices. Sales, 3,000 bags at 13½c.@14½c. ₱ lb. A lot of 100 bags Maracaibo was also disposed of at 16½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is more active and is very firm, including Middling Uplands, at 18½c.@18¾c., and other grades, at proportionate rates ₱ lb. Sales, 2,500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened very firmly for State and Western Flour to-day, with a good inquiry, especially for shipping brands; but the scarcity of vessels and the rise in ocean freights were discouraging to export buyers, and toward the close the tendency of prices was downward. The receipts were fair in extent, though comprising very few really desirable shipping lots. The reported sales reach 21,650 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 35@$4 45; poor to choice Extra State at $4 55@$4 90, mainly at $4 60@$4 70, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 35@$4 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 55@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 60@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $4 95@$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5 05@$5 20 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State........................	$4 35	@$4 45
Extra State............................	4 55	@ 4 90
Superfine Western......................	4 35	@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois ..	4 55	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan...........	4 60	@ 5 70
Inferior extra Ohio...................	4 95	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 05	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands..............	5 20	@ 6 30
Fancy Genesee..........................	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra Genesee..........................	5 10	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.....	4 90	@ 6 90

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at unchanged rates. Sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 10@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$9 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including superfine at $4 35@$4 45, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 50@$7 50, ₱ bbl.; sales 670 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for at $2 30@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, to-day and prices have declined 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. The difficulty experienced by export buyers in procuring adequate shipping accommodation has a very depressing influence on the market. The reported sales amount to 180,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, at $1 08; White Western at $1 28@$1 32; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 24@$1 25; new red Western (Winter) at $1 15@$1 18; old red Western, at $1 20@$1 23; Amber Wisconsin at $1 14, an extreme rate paid for a small lot; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 00@$1 12; Racine Spring at $1 05@$1 08; North Western Club at $1 04@$1 07; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 92c.@$1 06; red State, at $1 20; new white Kentucky at $1 35@$1 41, the latter rate for a small lot of very choice, afloat, and a shipping lot, delivered, and white California, at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is in very brisk demand at firmer prices; sales 210,000 bushels, at 46c.@50c. for poor to prime mixed Western, chiefly at 49c.@49½c. for sound; 42½c.@45c. for damaged do.; 50c.@52c. for Western Yellow; 45c. for damaged do. do., ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 65c. for Northern, 52c.@55c. for Western, ₱ bushel. Sales 1,250 bushels. Oats are in request, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ₱ bush.

HAY—North River is in limited demand, at 55c.@75c. for poor to choice old, and 40c.@60c. for ordinary to choice, new crop, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, and are steady. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Light receipts and sales have been reported this week. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice the business in the principal kinds thus: "*Dry Hides*—The moderate speculative and export demand, existing last week, under which a number of parcels changed hands, has strengthened the views of holders, thus restricting operations, and we have to report a renewal of the quietude so long prevailing in the market. A few orders from Europe are yet unfilled, the limits given being considerably below the views of importers, most of whom are holding their stocks withdrawn from the market. From the trade no inquiry is made, nor is any probable, until the stock of the manufactured article is much reduced. Of the transactions reported, 4,500 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo were taken in bond on private terms, on speculation, and 2,000 sent out to tan for account of owners. *Wet Salted Hides*—In the market for this description we have no change to report. For Domestic Slaughters a moderate demand for home consumption and some inquiry for shipment prevail, but sales are light, owing to the advanced pretensions of holders. The stock of Foreign and California in store remain uncalled for. We notice the arrival of a parcel of 651 Rio Grande from Rio Janeiro, ex. *Corilla*. Week's receipts of all kinds of hides, 1,460; week's sales, 8,250 hides and 26 bales do., including 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., on private terms; 750 dry Texas, 24 lbs., 11c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,000 City Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 5¾c.@6c. cash for export; 26 bales Calcutta Cow on private terms; 2,000 Buenos Ayres, sent to tan. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 525,100, (same time last year, 348,530—year before, 221,400,) and 1,100 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 600 Horse, 2,500 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER review thus: "Hemlock Sole—Transactions of limited extent. Trade mostly local. Eastern manufacturers, so far, are doing but little in the way of purchasing. Demand mainly confined to prime middle and overweights. Oak Sole has sold readily in considerable parcels, at going prices. Stocks low with Eastern dealers, and the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore are considerably stimulated in furnishing supplies for Army purposes. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 33,000 sides. Harness Leather continues quite active, for military uses. Upper in Rough—Oak-tanned quick, at firm rates; hemlock do. remains slow of sale."

METALS—Sales have been very light; prices unchanged.

MOLASSES—Sales 70 bbls. New Orleans, at 41c.@43c., chiefly at 43c.; 25 hhds. Porto Rico, at 30c.@32c.; and 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@24c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine is in demand at $1 50c.@$1 52½c., chiefly at $1 50c., and is generally held at $1 60c.@$1 62½c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 120 bbls., in lots, at $1 50c.@$1 52½c., and $1 60c., mainly at $1 52½c. ₱ gallon. Resin has been more freely offered, and prices have declined. Sales, 4,500 bbls., chiefly common, at from $4 62½c.@$4 80c.; and strained at $4 87½c.@$5 ₱ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request and prices have favored sellers, slightly. Sales 600 bbls., at $15 for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, at 5¼c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is in demand at uniform prices; sales 600 tierces and bbls. ordinary to prime, at 8½c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues unchanged; sales since our last, 150 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 9c.@14½c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quoted firm at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tierces, in lots, at $6 50@$7, ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Are held firmly, but are not active. Week's sales include 65 bales Tampico and 7 bales Vera Cruz Goat on private terms; 12 bales California Deer sold at 27½c. cash.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair and prices have been well supported. Sales 930 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¼c.@7¼c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales: 20,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 500 bbls., chiefly at 17¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been restricted to-day, owing to the high claims of shipowners. For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9½d.@10d., ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Resin, 2s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s. 6d., Tallow, 22s. 6d. @25s. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton; Oil, 35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Oil, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton; Hops, ⅜d.@½d. ₱ lb. For Bristol—Flour, (500 bbls.,) at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Havre—Flour, (1,800 bbls.) at 80c. ₱ bbl.; and Wheat, (four boat loads,) in shippers' bags, at 20c.@21c. ₱ bushel. For Marseilles—A cargo of Wheat on p. t. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British brig, 299 tons, to London, 320 tons Oil Cake, 22s. 6d.; a ship, 690 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17; a bark, 400 tons, from Philadelphia to River Plate, Lumber, $20; a brig to Rio Janeiro, Flour, $1 25; a bark, 300 tons, from Calais to Rio Janeiro, Lumber, $17; one, 248 tons, hence to Gibraltar, Malaga and back, $2,000; a schooner, 118 tons, to Gibraltar, and back with Fruit, $1,600; a brig, 230 tons, to the Windward, 77½c. ₱ bbl.; a Br. brig, 1,500 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,600; a Br. schr., 850 bbls., to Jacmel and back, $1,100; a Br. brig, 1,700 bbls., to south side Cuba and back; $1,800; a Br. schr., 800 bbls., to Barbadus, 80c. Ship *Continent*, 1,036 tons, to Melbourne; a schr., 275 tons, and a brig to Cadiz; a bark, 412 tons, to Cadiz, Rio Grande, &c.; a schr., 150 tons, to Mediterranean and back; a brig, 360 tons, to London terry, grain; a Br. schr., 193 tons, to St. Jago and back; and a Br. schr., 100 tons, to Turks Island and back, on terms not made public.

VISIT OF SENATOR LATHAM TO THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, United States Senator, from California, visited the Produce Exchange on Saturday, during business hours, and was very cordially welcomed by the merchants.

DRY GOODS.

1861.—NEW CARPETS, FOR FALL TRADE.
Goods sold in the Retail Department for CASH ONLY, and at UNIFORM PRICES.
MEDALLION CARPETS, in Rich Designs.
VELVET CARPETS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
THREE-PLY CARPETS,
SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETS,
FINE INGRAIN CARPETS,
COMMON INGRAIN CARPETS.
VENETIAN CARPETS, all widths and qualities.
OIL CLOTHS, various widths, that are well seasoned.
HEARTH-RUGS, DOOR MATS, STAIR-RODS, 6-1 to 16-4 DRUGGETS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No 273 Canal, through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.
Also,
Sole Agent for selling N. P. CARHART & CO.'S AUBURN POWER LOOM THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
CARPETS FOR CHURCHES AND LODGES Made to Order.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons; auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

MADAME DEMAREST'S GRAND FALL opening of patterns of the new Paris fashions, on Monday, Sept. 2, Nos. 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st., 32 Canal-st., 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and all the other branches. Madame DEMOREST'S Quarterly Mirror of Fashions, of a great variety of fine engravings of new and elegant designs, and other improvements will be introduced in Fall Number, ready in September.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF HAS advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—Small wares, combs, brushes, &c., &c., at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway and 19th-st., east side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE MANSION House Hotel, Long Branch, on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st inst., from the bedroom of a lady, the following jewels: 3 diamond stars, 1 brooch, large emerald set round with diamonds; 2 drop diamond ear-rings; 1 emerald and diamond ring, (one large emerald and two diamonds.) Bracelets: pearl serpent bracelet; turquoise bracelet; flat, enamelled, gold bracelet; pearl and turquoise bracelet, set in gold, with medallion in centre; gold bracelet, with garnets; imitation bracelet. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property. Apply to INSPECTOR CARPENTER, corner of Broome and Elm streets.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:

No. 14,448.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.

No. 13,684.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.

No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.

The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

FOUND—ON LAST SUNDAY, 18TH INST., A FINE black Newfoundland DOG. The owner may get it back by calling at 19 Wooster-st., and paying expenses.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FULL WIDTH, THREE-STORY freestone house, high stoop, and very centrally located between Union-square and Irving-place. The neighborhood is one of the best in the City. The house is in perfect order, and will be sold on favorable terms, if it can be disposed of immediately. Address S. S., Box No. 231 Post-office

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUALISM.—MISS EMMA HARDINGE will lecture, for the last time this season, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Aug. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, evening—*America and her Destiny.*

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 599 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.
Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.
Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,
No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., and EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., Principals.
This first-class Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars as above.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term Begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks.
Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal at the Institute, No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 18th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Prices, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal, JOHN ROSENBERG.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMES until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 39th-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. S. B. PREVOST.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

A LADY HAVING A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies already established in the upper part of the City would like to find some one of experience and influence to join her, in order to divide the labor. Address EDUCATION, (confidentially,) Box No. 3,813 New-York Post-office.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Latin, and rudiments of music, desires a position in a school or family, where her services would be accepted as a consideration for board; having had several years' successful experience as a teacher, she feels confident that complete satisfaction would be the result of an arrangement made with her; unquestionable references can be given. Address LAURA B. BROMPTON, Brooklyn, L. I.

AS TEACHER—INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG lady, who has had some experience in teaching, wishes a situation in a school or family; she is a good mathematician, and is fully capable of giving instruction in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; no objection to distance; the best of references given and required. Address D. C. B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED French Protestant lady, for a City school; salary liberal. A gentleman to teach piano and classics, near the City. Also, a gentleman for English branches, in the City. Personal applications necessary.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.,
Agents for Schools and Teachers, No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF SEVeral years experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school, where, for her services rendered during a portion of the day, hereafter agreed upon, she may receive as compensation her board and instruction in several of the higher branches. Address ANNA CLEVELAND, Brooklyn P. O., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—Wanted, immediately, to make an engagement for the coming Fall, either as governess to children under fourteen years of age, or to travel with a family in the same capacity, or as companion to a lady. Good references given and required. Address, for one week, EDUCATION, No. 380 5th-av.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in tuition, is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French and music. Salary not an object. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 169 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SOME EXPErience in teaching, desires an engagement in a school, as teacher of common English. Address Miss L. M., Newburgh, N. Y.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price or Single boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Billious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICE

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARDS.
BASSFORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES.
No. 149 Fulton-st., to No. 8 Ann-st.,
CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000.
Three tables, Stapleton Landing, L. I.
By CHAS. LORD.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—A REspectable family being greatly reduced, and being desirous of trying to do something to relieve their suffering situation, has been taught by one of our most distinguished ladies to make those elegant Toilet-tables, (called Duchess,) would be pleased if the ladies would call at their residence, No. 135 West 10th-st., 4 doors from Hudson-st., and examine them; (they can be made to any order and at prices to suit them,) and if they should be pleased to order one they will be the means of assisting a worthy family.

TO SKIRT AND LOOP TAPE MANUFACTURERS.—Four twenty-two shuttle power looms, twenty-four braiders and shafting, one large cotton winder and doubler, two pairs steel wire rolls, two tons of steel wire, and sundry tools and presses for manufacturing skirts. The above having been slightly damaged, will be sold at very low rates for cash. To be seen at skirt factory, South 7th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole-leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling. Paris-made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 60 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

MURTAUGH'S IMPROVED PATENT DUMB-WAITERS—The best and most reliable now in use. Combine ease and security with the utmost durability. Manufactory No. 623 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts. JAMES MURTAUGH.

WANTED TO SELL—$1,200 WORTH OF BALtimore country lots for $150. Address STEWART, Williamsburgh Post-office.

HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE FOR Cash, or for Real Estate either in this City or near this City, or a Farm will be taken. Apply No. 300 8th-av.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.
TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.
Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED:
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumiusky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN:
Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.
Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman's life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM McDOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.
The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.
This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.
MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*
Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN HAMILTON-PLACE, 52D-ST., NEAR 2d-av., a large two-story and attic house, with extension, basement, under cellar, hot and cold water, gas, range in kitchen, bath-room, wash-tubs, &c., saloon, parlor, two lots of ground, grapery, &c., to a genteel family only. Apply at No. 7 Hamilton-place, or No. 4 New-st., rear office, from 12 to 3 o'clock, possession at once.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET CHEAP—THE MODERN BRICK house, No. 138 West 49th-st., near Broadway; every convenience in house. Inquire of CHARLES MOTT, corner of 47th-st. and 8th-av.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 102 EAST EIGHTEENTH st. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 90 and 92 East 18th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR RENT—A BEAUTIful country residence at Rye, furnished or unfurnished, with 30 acres, chiefly in meadow, besides orchards and gardens, richly stocked with choice fruits, &c.; one hour from City by rail. Address Box No. 38 Rye Post-office, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] New-York. [illegible] Credit for travelers [illegible] CANADA, WEST [illegible], and all the principal cities [illegible] Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c. [illegible]

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The [illegible] Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby [illegible] that they will receive money on account of [illegible], for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to [illegible] exclusive use on the Continent of Europe [illegible], payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts.,
New-York,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

TREASURY NOTES.

For payment of duties or for investment. Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 18 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 2, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 16th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of [illegible] Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued [illegible] assessment is payable at this Office on or before the [illegible] day of September next.

[illegible] setting forth the reasons and necessity for this [illegible] have been sent to all holders whose address is known [illegible] on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 196) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1859. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1862, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock.

A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861.

A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Raccoon Mountain Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., in this City, on the first Monday in September next, at 12 o'clock.

AUG. 19, 1861. Z. PLATT, Secretary.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.
Cash Capital, $500,000.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTY per Cent., for which scrip will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on the 1st of October next.

Also, a semi-annual cash dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent.; payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company [illegible] this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 Times Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE.—BY A GENTLEMAN [illegible]—A pair of bay carriage horses, [illegible]; also, carriages. Inquire at No. [illegible] Henry-st., [illegible].

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c., WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A MOST RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as general housemaid, or cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and excellent baker; makes pies, desserts, &c., and is a beautiful laundress; is obliging and very willing; is neat about her kitchen; best City references; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call, this day or Monday, at No. 820 Broadway, hall door.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, in a private family, by an honest, sober, steady young man; he has long experience in the City and country; is willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended. Address GROOM, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A steady, active and honest young man, with very superior references, wishes a situation as coachman; is a careful driver; is kind to horses and thoroughly understands the care of them; is also a good plain vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

G. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Philip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 12, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.
FARE TWENTY CENTS.

The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 8.45 A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M.: Perth Amboy, 3:30; Tottens, 3:40; Rossville, 4; Union, 4:15.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLISS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.
Saturday Aug. 24, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 1½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY,—AUGUST.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARSSA, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 3:50 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 4:10 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9.45 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7¾ A. M.; James Slip, E. R., at 8½; Delancy-st. 8¾; 11th-st. 9; 26th-st. 9¼. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M., New-Rochelle 3½, making all the landings.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—Landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood. The steamboat KEYPORT leaves Robinson-st. Pier 9 at A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3½ P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMBOATS.—THE AURORA, FOR PEEKSKILL and intermediate landings, will, on SUNDAY MORNING, leave Jay-st. Pier at 7½ o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary, fifty dollars the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office, 2 porters, 2 girls to travel, and 1 stewardess. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MEN TO MAKE knapsacks. Apply at No. 65 East 25th-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, via.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,

Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:

In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.

In Third Cabin, from $35 to $50.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN; H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY .... Sept. 14
On MONDAY .... Oct. 14
On MONDAY .... Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 28th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The ASIA will sail 11th September.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5.30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4 30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 16, 1861.

WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

DANCING.

MR. C. H. RIVERS'
NEW DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., or Court-st., Brooklyn,
Will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 10.
Send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] MR. J. S. CLARKE, who has been pronounced by THE PRESS AND PUBLIC, THE GREATEST LIVING COMEDIAN.

The management has pleasure in announcing the appearance on THIS EVENING, MONDAY, AUGUST [illegible], in two comic characters, as Dimple in [illegible] comedy of

LEAP YEAR,

and as

TOODDES,
TOODLES.

That exquisite artiste, Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. Thayer, Messrs. Barton Hill, Lewis Baker, Hinde, Wall, Marlowe, will appear.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
BEST QUARTETTE IN THE PROFESSION.
Master SAMUEL and Master BOBBY, the smallest Banjoist and Jig Dancer in the World.
CHARLEY FOX, J. STRATTON, MASTER LEON, and GEORGE CHRISTY.
Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President [illegible] Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen pieces/tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $3 to $8 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

MUSIC.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ORGANIST in City or country, by a young lady just returned from Louisiana; fully competent to take charge of a choir if desired. Also, a place as teacher of piano, guitar and vocal music. Address A. L. C., at H. B. Dodsworth's music-store, No. 6 Astor-place.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch at .... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at .... 5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 30 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return 50
To Port Monmouth and return 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.	LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.
Tenth-st. .... 7:15 A. M.	Spring-st. .... 8:10 A. M.
Broome-st. .... 7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st. .... 8 30 A. M.
Peck-slip .... 7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4. .... 9 00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare, 50 Cents; Excursion Tickets, 75 Cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw; returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock Yonkers, 5:30.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO GENtlemen and their wives, or a family of four or five persons, of moral character, in an elegant modern house and fine location, with a private family of five adults and no children. Home comforts secured on reasonable terms. References exchanged. No. 139 Joralemon-st. Preserve this for reference.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor would be let, with whole or partial board, to gentlemen, or to a small family. Terms moderate. Reference required. Inquire at No. 5 Poplar-st.; within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, or eight of Wall-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen and their wives can be accommodated with furnished rooms and pantries attached, on second-floor, and good board in a private family, where all the comforts of a home may be had, by applying at No. 40 South Fifth-st., within three minutes walk of all the ferries.

ROOMS WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife, of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 17th-st. preferred, either first or second floor, with private table for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

GENTLEMEN MAY OBTAIN VERY DEsirable rooms, with or without partial board, at No. 58 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. Hotel; or they would be rented to families without young children.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. [illegible] the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, [illegible] Wall-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 783 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 39 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO CHILDREN of good family at Astoria; permanent ones preferred. For particulars, inquire at No. 440 West 36th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. [illegible] & BROS., Dentists, No. 378 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure, without extracting the roots. On platinum [illegible], rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, [illegible].

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE, FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house should have one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

are not willing to carry out all the provisions of the Constitution for the protection of the rights of every section of the country, I answer that of the twenty millions of constitution-loving men in the North, this class do not constitute the one-hundredth part of one per cent.

If any body has the right to secede from the Union on account of the election of a President not responsive to their views, one would think it would be the Northern Democracy, when it is known that the conservative vote of the North, against the successful candidate, was greater than the whole popular vote of the South, given against said candidate. This rebellion, my friends, is not on account of the election of President LINCOLN, but the leading men of the South have determined to control the Government or to destroy it. They forget the power to originate also carries with it the power to preserve, and as this Government was formed by the people of the United States, it will only be abolished when a majority of them have become convinced it has failed to accomplish the beneficent objects for which it was instituted.

The American Revolution was the crowning glory of the age in which it transpired. It dignified the era in which it occurred. It emancipated a whole continent from monarchical enslavement, and elevated individual rights to the dignity of universal political equality. This was the great mission of our illustrious ancestors; to-day that work is in peril. It involves the whole system of free government, wherever language is spoken or society is organized. It affects not merely the present, but it reaches into all time.

Every great era developes the men whom Providence designs, shall leave the impress of their labors upon the age in which they live. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as the representative of a sectional idea, the exponent of any system of legislation, which builds up one class of interests at the expense of the rest, of any partisan sentiment, can have no claim upon the American democracy. But, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as the constitutional representative of free government, as the chosen and legitimate exponent of well regulated liberty, as the defender of the rights and interests of the people, stands enshrined this day in the hearts of all men who believe that constitutional freedom is the dominant sentiment of the age, and that the loyal American people, under the blessings of peace, are guiding and directing that sentiment, as it convulses the ocean of human passion abroad.

THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventeenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, enlisted for the war, arrived in this City, *via* the New-Haven Railroad, yesterday afternoon. They were received with enthusiasm all the way from Springfield, and at New-Haven were provided with a collation. At this point, also, a lady-love of one of the soldiers, who had disguised herself in regimentals, was discovered, and, much to her chagrin, ejected. On their arrival at Twenty-seventh-street, the regiment was received, and escorted down Broadway to the Park Barracks, where the men were, in the course of the afternoon, supplied with dinner. The officers dined with the Massachusetts Committee, at the Astor. The regiment numbers 1,045 men, uniformed like the others from that State, and is provided with ambulances, wagons, horses, and camp equipage, and armed with the smooth-bore Springfield musket. They carried at the head of the column a deserter from the Eleventh Regiment, handcuffed. The following are the officers:

Acting Colonel—Lieut.-Col. Fellows.
Major—Professor Clarke, of Amherst College.
Adjutant—B. A. Mann, of Chelsea.
Quartermaster—Levi P. Thompson, of Cambridge.
Surgeon—Isaac F. Galloupe, o. Lynn.

Company A, of Newburyport—Captain, David F. Brown; First Lieutenant, Thos. W. Foster; Second Lieutenant, Thos. W. Goodwin.

Company B, of South-Danvers—Captain, Sidney C. Bancroft.

Company C, of North Danvers—Captain, Nehemiah P. Kuller; First Lieutenant, William W. Smith; Second Lieutenant, ——.

Company D, of Salisbury—Captain, George H. Morrill; First Lieutenant, J. A. Greeley; Second Lieutenant, B. H. Chesley.

Company E, of Haverhill—Captain, Michael McNamara; First Lieutenant, Henry Spland; Second Lieutenant, James Moroney.

Company F, of Haverhill—Captain, Luther Day; First Lieutenant, E. F. Tompkins; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Turner.

Company G, of Rockport—Captain, Daniel B. Tarr; First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Tufts; Second Lieutenant, Alfred M. Channell.

Company H, British Volunteers, of Boston—Captain, J. K. Lloyd; First Lieutenant, J. H. Hammond; Second Lieutenant, R. W. McCourt.

Company I, of Lawrence—Captain, Thomas Weir; First Lieutenant, Michael Burns; Second Lieutenant, Charles P. German.

Company K, of Malden—Captain, Joseph R. Simonds; First Lieutenant, Ivory Richardson; Second Lieutenant, Henry W. Oliver.

Arrangements were made for the regiment to leave for Washington *via* the New-Jersey Railroad evening train.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF MAINE.

This regiment, which has been encamped at Augusta, Me., for some time past, broke camp on Friday, and proceeded to Boston *en route* for Washington. On Friday evening the regiment embarked on the steamer *Bay State* for this City. Shortly after 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, the *Bay State* arrived at Pier No. 4 North River. The men did not land, but were at once transferred to the steamer *Red Jacket* and taken to Elizabethport, whence they took the cars for Washington.

The men composing this regiment are a fine hardy set of fellows, mostly lumbermen, raftsmen and farmers raised along the Kennebec and Penobscot river. On the way through Boston the men state that they were enthusiastically received, and were the recipients of a fine collation provided for them at Faneuil Hall.

A few of the men were without uniforms, but will be supplied therewith on their arrival at Washington. The regiment is armed with the Windsor rifle and sabre bayonet. All the men were provided with rations for three days. Col. E. C. MASON, the commandant of the regiment, is an officer of the regular Army, holding a captaincy in the Seventeenth Infantry. Accompanying the regiment is a brass band of twelve pieces, and a drum *corps* of fourteen. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

FIELD.

Colonel—E. C. Mason.
Lieutenant-Colonel—S. Connor.
Major—T. W. Hyde.

COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Adjutant—C. D. Johnson.
Chaplain—James A. Varney, (Baptist.)
Surgeon—Thomas Barker.
Assistant Surgeon—F. M. Endyth.
Quartermaster— —— Russell.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major, John Fogg; Quartermaster-Sergeant, C. Whittemore; Drum-Major, Alonzo Guinon.

LINE.

Company A, from Aroostook; J. W. Freese, Captain; J. Swan, First Lieutenant; J. T. Butler. Ensign.

Company B, from China; S. P. Jones, Captain; W. B. Hashell, First Lieutenant; —— Webber, Ensign. Capt. Jones, at the time of his enlistment, was a Quaker, but the "Friends" turned him out of their Society on that account.

Company C, from Monmouth; Charles D. Gilmore, Captain; John Batchelder, First Lieutenant; Albert P. Titcombe, Ensign.

Company D, from Bath; H. A. Dalton, Captain; H. S. Hager, First Lieutenant; G. E. Morse, Ensign.

Company E, from Kendall's Mills; S. W. Channing, Captain; A. Nickerson, First Lieutenant; A. F. Emery, Ensign.

Company F, from Biddeford; Wm. M. Cushman, Captain; James M. Andrews, First Lieutenant; Joseph E. Walker, Ensign.

Company G, from Portland; C. H. Gilman, Captain; George B. Knight, First Lieutenant; Simon Walton, Ensign.

Company H, from Bangor; Edward H. Cass, Captain; Thomas S. Cates, First Lieutenant; Henry C. Snow, Ensign.

Company I, from Presque Isle; Henry Rolfe, Captain; Harvey Austin, First Lieutenant; Charles H. Hasey, Ensign.

Company K, from Monmouth; G. K. Norris, Captain; Granville P. Cochran, First Lieutenant; John B. Cook, Ensign.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.

The Lincoln Cavalry Regiment, which was expected to march on Saturday, did not leave, it having become reported that Mrs. President LINCOLN would, on her way from Long Branch, on Monday, make a presentation of a flag and guide colors. This, with some other matters, determined them to wait until Monday

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

While the State makes liberal provision for the physical wants of the Army and Navy, personal friends and the people of God are not indifferent to their intellectual and spiritual welfare. Since the first movements towards Washington in April, the American Tract Society, Nassau-street, New-York, have supplied the Federal troops with three thousand dollars worth of their excellent publications. A part of this supply has been made in periodicals and pamphlet tracts, but a larger amount in their valuable soldier's camp and pocket libraries. Of the Camp Library, 18mo, neatly bound, including such books as *Havelock, Vicars, Hammond*, &c., they have furnished 500 sets, comprising 12,500 volumes. Of the Pocket Library, including such books as the *Soldier's Text Book, Soldier's Hymns, Col. Gardiner, Corporal Murray, True Story of Lucknow*, 200 sets, comprising 3,000 volumes. These publications are all highly prized by the men, and urgent applications for more to be sent to the various encampments in the Middle and Western States, and to the hospitals and encampments in and around Washington, are daily made to the committee by Chaplains, Army Committees and others. The Society is in great need of contributions to meet these claims.

DEPARTURE OF THE CAMERON RIFLES—A DISGRACEFUL ROW.

The Cameron Rifles, Col. BETGE, for the last three weeks encamped on the grounds connected with the United States Arsenal, Bergen Hill, N. J., departed for the seat of war last evening. They left their camp at 2 P. M. yesterday, and crossed over to this City, where they were presented with a regimental banner in the City Hall Park. When the men arrived at Pier No. 2 North River, the steamboat which had been chartered for their conveyance had not arrived at the dock, so they were marched into the Battery encampment, in order to keep them together. While there, some difficulty occurred with one of the Fire Zouaves, which regiment is encamped there, and some members of the Cameron Rifles. Policeman WILLIAM MARR rushed in to separate the combatants, and was set upon by some of the officers of the Cameron Rifles, who cut at him with their swords, giving him three gashes on the head, one in the neck, and two stabs in the back. Officer MARR then drew his pistol and fired two shots, with what effect he knows not, but thinks he killed a man, as he saw him fall. Reserves from the various station-houses were sent for; on their arrival at the scene, the disturbance was soon quelled, and the regiment left the City a little after 8 o'clock, in the steamboat *John Potter*. Policeman MARR, who is dangerously but not fatally wounded, was removed to his residence, No. 76 Broome-street. Sergeant BORMAN, of Company D, First Regiment Fire Zouaves, endeavoring to protect Officer MARR, was badly cut in the hand. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, Robert Betge; Lieutenant-Colonel, G. Von Gerber; Major, S. Kleefish; Adjutant, A. F. Woellmer; Quartermaster, Louis Simon; First Surgeon, Dr. Louis Schulze; Chaplain, Herman Krage; Second Surgeon, Dr. Relseberg; Hospital Steward, Otto Brandt.

Company Commanders—Company A, Capt. Von Steinhousen; Company B, Capt. Von Uhden; Company C, Capt. Vonder Bosh; Company D, Capt. Vogel; Company E, Capt. Warch; Company F, Capt. Von Koenig; Company G, Capt. Butcher; Company H, Capt. Hoffman; Company I, Capt. Campe; Company K, Capt. Siebeneicher.

THE HANCOCK GUARD.

The War Department has authorised the immediate formation of the Hancock Guard, which has been placed under the command of Col. L. W. TINELLI. This gentleman, an European victim to the exigencies of the struggles for home liberty in Italy, is a soldier of experience, a man of excellent education, and, in every sense of the phrase, a gentleman calculated to command with energy and ability. The following shows what this regiment is about, and what it is likely to be:

HEAD-QUARTERS HANCOCK GUARD,
14 CHAMBERS-STREET, Aug. 23d, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The country is now calling upon her citizens to organize in her defence as rapidly as possible. For this aim and object, a regiment known as the Hancock Guard is now in process of organization, and its Colonel, L. W. TINELLI, an officer of many years of experience in Spain, Italy and Portugal, has been authorized by the War Department to bring it into immediate service. As there are many expenses to be incurred, which of necessity fall upon the officers or their friends, previous to being sworn into service, any contribution you may make will be gratefully received and appreciated. It is desired by the friends of this corps that its officers shall be composed of soldiers, and that the requirements of wealth as a means for position shall in this regiment be ignored.

The following-named gentlemen compose the Finance Committee, and are alone authorized to receive contributions, and to them are referred all persons desiring information in regard to it.

A report of all monies contributed, with the names of the donors and the manner in which the same has been expended, will, from time to time, be published.

COMMITTEE:

COL. S. D. BRADFORD, Head-quarters N. Y. S. M.
HON. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Astoria, L. I.
HON. JUDGE J. K. VAN NESS, Astoria, L. I.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., 229 Broadway, N. Y.
HON. JOHN R. BRADY, City Hall.
D. S. OGDEN, Esq., Astoria, L. I.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Esq., No. 40 Wall-street.
SAMUEL B. BARTOW, Esq., Astoria, L. I.
EDWIN F. POST, Esq., Astoria, L. I.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Esq., Ravenswood, L. I.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Recruiting for this regiment is progressing favorably. Companies B and C are fast filling up, and will be ready for mustering into the United States service to-morrow. Several recruiting offices have been opened during the last week in this City and New-Jersey. Two full companies are expected from Newark in the course of a few days, and recruiting officers have been sent to Massachusetts and Connecticut to raise a company in each of those States. The position of Surgeon has been accepted by H. J. PHILLIPS, M. D., who will prove a valuable acquisition to the regiment, having served on the Medical Staff of the British Army through the entire Crimean campaign. The head-quarters are at No. 648 Broadway. Recruits, immediately upon signing the roll, are forwarded to Camp Eaton, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

The bathing squad of the British Volunteers, who were drifted to sea after losing their oars last Thursday morning, were cast on shore in their boat, on the Long Island side, about 5 o'clock the same day. A sailor very kindly rigged a temporary mast and sail, and brought them to Camp Eaton, about 8 P. M.

FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GREYS,

Now in quarters at Camp Wakeman, East New-York, expected to have left for the seat of war yesterday, but while preparing to depart, Col. MOORE received the following order:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 22, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. —Special orders No. 348 are hereby modified by extending the time fixed for the departure of the Washington Greys, Col. MOORE, to the 31st of August, inst.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjt.-Gen.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.

We understand from official quarters, that the First Regiment of Fremont Rifles, Col. W. MERRITT, have commenced to muster in their men. Large accessions to their numbers will be made during the coming week. The men immediately upon their arrival will be transferred to the camp of instruction at Scarsdale, which is finely located in a healthy and beautiful part of Westchester County. We are pleased to know that this important arm of the service is in so prosperous a condition.

THE SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

The remaining soldiers of this regiment are ordered to rendezvous at the Battery Barracks, from whence they will be taken direct to Washington, by Capt. CHESTER, who remains for that purpose. The train leaves early on Monday morning, and every one must be on the spot. By order of

Lieut. C. M. FAIRBANK, Commanding.

THE BARNEY RIFLES, (SCHWARZE YAGER.)

This regiment will muster in five companies next week. The staff consists of the following distinguished military gentlemen: Col. KOZLAY, a well-known officer of the Hungarian Army; Lieut.-Col. A. HACK, an officer of the Austrian and also of the Hungarian Army; Major L. V. LITAON, an officer of the Austrian Army and of the English Legion, a Cadet of the Military Academy in Vienna; Adjt. L. HEVESHY, an officer of the Hungarian Army in 1848, and Assistant of the Secretary of State in 1849, during the Governorship of KOSSUTH.

THE NEW-YORK RIFLES.

One company belonging to this regiment, Col. LE GENDRE, was inspected and mustered into the United States service yesterday. Capt. CASTRO was in command, and at once took his men to Camp Washington, Staten Island.

THE GERMAN RIFLES.

This regiment, now in progress of formation, had another company mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. Capt. HERMAN WELLER was in command. The men belonging to this corps are quartered at LAUDERMAN'S, Hamilton Park.

THE MANHATTAN RIFLES.

This regiment, now quartered at Palace Garden, had a company, under command of Capt. WILLIAM H. MATHEWS, inspected and mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. Col. GEO. W. VANDERBILT is at the head of this organization.

A PLEA FOR THE NEW-YORK RIFLES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it not be well to call the attention of the proper authorities to the condition of several regiments or parts of regiments in this City, the members of which are expecting and, indeed, anxious to be mustered in for the war. Whose ever the fault may be that this is not done, I speak from authority when I say, that in many of these organizations, the desire of the *men* is almost unanimous for an opportunity of striking one blow at this most pestiferous rebellion. In the corps to which the writer belongs (the New-York Rifles—this body, however, must not be confounded with the regiment of the same name which is quartered out of town,) the feeling for active service pervades every company, so much so, indeed, that at a regular meeting held at Hope Chapel, a motion to resolve the regiment into a Home Guard was indignantly scouted, and several members, whose avocations would not permit them to leave the City, resigned, under the impression that its duties would soon become arduous. As our members are nearly all unmarried men, and either clerks, bookkeepers or young lawyers, many of them out of business at present, it would seem peculiarly appropriate that they should be among the first to offer their services; but this can only be done through our officers. We have a serviceable uniform (grey faced with black,) provided at our own expense, and the Enfield rifle furnished by the State. We consider ourselves tolerably efficient in drill, and our officers, together with many of the men, have devoted much time to sword exercise, under competent masters. If, by the publication of this in your valuable journal, you could induce the proper authorities to consider our case favorably, you would confer a favor on the regiment at large, and particularly upon a constant reader. A RIFLEMAN.

A DAY AT FORT HAMILTON.

THE BROOKLYN PHALANX—THE PRISONERS AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

Through the especial kindness of Col. BURKE, Commanding Officer at Fort Hamilton, we were last week permitted to reconnoitre these premises, which are at present the seat of so much interest. Everything has a business look, from the domestic every-day proceedings within the battlements, to the ugly sixty-four pounders peeping over the seaward ramparts, on the alert for any audacious crafts that would fain give the slip to such *awful bores*. The redoubt remains unfurnished with artillery as yet.

The First Long Island Regiment, Col. ADAMS, was encamped between the fort and the redoubt. The Texan troops on parole are to the left, and the Long Island Volunteers, under Col. PERRY, occupied the public ground a half mile up the road from the fort. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Long Island Volunteers were informed that 15 minutes would be given them in which to prepare to join the companies from Fort Schuyler, who were expected to arrive by the steamer *Atlas*. In an instant all was hurry and excitement. Stray articles of attire were quickly dispatched within the narrow limits of the knapsack, without any regard to their tendency to crumple. Tin pans and associate cups were secured by a strap and slung across the shoulders in such juxtaposition as to insure the bearer "music wherever he goes." What with tripping up in the tangled grass, friendly collisions and apologies *en passant*, the troops were in a fair way to be up to time, when, *presto*, change, the order comes that the regiment *en voyage* will bivouac with them, instead of their taking passage at once for Washington.

Now the scene of interest changes to the steamer just arrived, loaded to the guards with loyal sons of the Union. On our way down to the pier we gained an inkling of the estimation in which the civil denizens of the neighborhood hold the military element in their midst. A respectable villager saunters up to a spectator, whose choice point of view commands the panorama at the water's edge, and, in a tone as if he were remarking upon a drove of cattle being driven on to a transport, inquired:

"What are those animals doing, Major—going or coming?"

"Don't know," replied the Major with a manner little less *nonchalant*; "all going, 'tis to be hoped."

We move on, making way at every few steps for the sorrowful procession of bent forms, assisted sometimes by a friendly arm; flushed faces half hidden in handkerchiefs already saturated with regretful tears, composed of the wives, sisters and mothers who had accompanied their loved ones from Fort Schuyler, and were now forced to take a final leave of them. Some of the wives had been with their husbands for three months, and would gladly have shared their rough life through to the end of their service, but it was denied them as impracticable.

One poor girl seemed utterly overcome with anxiety and distress. A young brother had enlisted without knowing, till it was too late, that he was going directly against his two elder brothers, who were in the Confederate ranks. The sister, could she have had her choice, would have had withdrawn the two, and encouraged the younger and more loyal brother; but that she was impotent to reach them, her heart seemed nearly broken that she could not influence the removal of the one so near her. These poor women, as they turned the brow of the hill, waving their sad adieu from the car window on their lonely Cityward journey, were not aware that the order for departure had been countermanded, and that those they regretted would perhaps remain a week longer. The few who lingered long enough to be apprised of the good news, seemed overjoyed at the prospect of a few short hours more in the society they might never enjoy again.

All was now joy and gladness upon the camp-ground. The band played welcoming airs as the new arrivals wound up the hill and formed upon the grassy slope above the Fort.

Now they stack arms, and we have an opportunity of making a few observations as to the *tout ensemble* of this much talked of Brooklyn Phalanx.

The officers believe in their initials, L. I. V., as being ominous of their invincibility; and they have reason to believe that they are anxiously awaited in Baltimore by certain parties who will hail their advent as an occasion suitable for expressing their sentiments in regard to a certain name prominent in their ranks. Indeed, it has been frequently spoken of as Beecher's regiment, it being well known that Rev. H. W. BEECHER has interested himself greatly in procuring its acceptance by the Government, and that he has a brother, as chaplain, also a son who is second lieutenant in its official corps. But the men say they "calculate to L. I. V., and to go *through Baltimore, too*."

Mrs. EDWARD BEECHER accompanies her husband (the chaplain) as far as is expedient, when she will devote her attention to the Hospitals. The regiment was ready to start since Sunday, and, as we have stated, have since got fairly off to the seat of war.

It was quite noticeable that the paraphernalia pertaining to soldier costume, which is generally represented and supposed to be so irksome to be borne, did not deter certain parties from increasing it to the extent of several boxes of cigars, carried under the arm; meerchaums and attending requisites, and occasionally a private loaf of bread, (beloved home-made bread not to be procured for love or money anywhere but at home.) When all manœuvres ceased, and the longed-for moment of relaxation arrived, we observed the proprietor of one of these precious relics to fall to in a desperate effort to slice it with his sword. The crust being rather tough, however, refused to give way to an implement so contrasting to the thin sharp bread-knife, till at last the voracious individual dropped upon his knees, and brought his energies to bear, with the ground for a basis, whereupon the assailed loaf became dissevered, but not in slices. The operator is known as the "funny man" of the regiment.

The fine band of Company K regaled those who lingered for a sunset stroll on the "tented field" to some glorious music.

A beautiful silver horn, a present from Gen. WOOL and others to the leader, Mr. JONES, is a curiosity. It is composed wholly of Mexican dollars, and finished off with a massive gold plate, upon which is engraved the names of the donors. Some of the musicians were with the Duryee Zouaves in Fortress Monroe, and have now enlisted with the Long Island Volunteers for three years or the war.

Three of their Captains were in the Mexican war, and are thoroughly *au fait* in what they have undertaken. Their Colonel (ADAMS) is a graduate of West Point, and was there with BEAUREGARD. All trust may be placed in this corps of officers, as temperance is a watchword among them.

The seventeen prisoners now confined at Fort Lafayette, are not indulged in any intercourse with their friends, except by letter, or a special permit from Gen. SCOTT. The order which accompanies them bearing "Treat them kindly; make them comfortable; but *keep them securely*."

Their apartments are not carpeted, but in all other respects provided with every requisite for common comfort—good beds and bedding, arm chairs, tables, plenty of stationery—of which they make liberal use, either in communicating with their friends or elaborating their fancies in a literary way.

They are not locked up, but allowed to promenade to the full extent of their sea-girt premises. Dominoes and cards form part of their resources for amusement.

Some remarks derogatory to the bill of fare have gained the public ear, but so far as our observation went plenty of fresh beef, fresh bread, potatoes, beans and other nutritious vegetables, could give no cause for complaint to those accustomed to none other than simple, wholesome diet, while those whose means have enabled them to live more luxuriously, are at liberty here as well to gratify their tastes to any reasonable extent, provided they bear the expense. Wines and brandy form a portion of their lawful subsistence, yet those who desire extra quality or quantity, will no doubt be willing to pay for it in all cases, as many of them now do.

The daily papers, which at first were denied the prisoners—the social position of some of them rendering it inexpedient—are now freely supplied as their various tastes may require. On the night of Mr. BUTLER's arrival he was in danger of having no bed, as the sergeant had gone off and taken the key to the bedding resource; but Lieut. STARLING had no idea of letting friend or enemy lack for a good night's rest, if their conscience would allow, and therefore turned over his own facilities in that line to the member from Philadelphia. This self-sacrifice was recognized with grateful appreciation by his unfortunate guest.

All correspondence to or from the prisoners must necessarily undergo the inspection of Col. BURKE, yet it is but just to say that letters of a domestic nature are merely glanced over, to insure against any treasonable tone marking their contents.

A ridiculous idea gained ground with some of the villagers, that the unaccountable countermanding of the departure, and the great influx of new troops, prognosticated an attack upon Fort La Fayette for the purpose of releasing the State prisoners.

News from California by the Pony Express.

OUTER TELEGRAPH STATION,
NINETY-FIVE MILES WEST OF FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The Pony Express passed here at 10 o'clock this morning bringing the following intelligence from the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 16—P. M.

Arrived 10th, ship *Winged Racer*, New-York; bark *Therusia*, Rio de Janeiro.

Sailed 10th, ship *Eureka*, Melbourne; *Decatur*, Hong Kong; *Harkaway*, Melbourne.

The market is slightly more active. Butter, 25c.@27½c.; Candles, 19½c.@20½c.; Crushed Sugar, 12½c.@13c.; Rio Coffee held at 19c.@21c.; Raw Sugar advanced; Whisky, 36c.; Coal—none on first hands; Superfine Flour, $4 25 for export. Best Wheat for export, $1 40. Barley, 85c.@87c.

Yesterday was the first day that official advices were received from Washington, concerning who is to command the fifteen hundred troops called for from California, and how they are to serve on the plains. They are to be organized agreeably to the request of Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of War. The Governor has commissioned Col. CARLTON, of the United States Army, to be the chief in command, and Major J. R. WEST, of San Francisco, second in command, taking charge of the cavalry. There is no doubt the whole fifteen hundred will be rapidly raised for the duty assigned them. Five companies, mostly infantry, were accepted to-day in this city. Military men, however, are ambitious to see active service against a civilized enemy rather than to roam over the plains.

A guard of twenty-five U. S. Infantry, and a Lieutenant, went down in the last Panama steamer, to escort the treasure as far as Aspinwall.

There is no State news of importance.

GEORGE HUDSON, the San Francisco Justice of the Peace, who, in 1859, fined the proprietors of the *Bulletin* newspaper $100 each for publishing the confession of Mrs. SICKLES, on the ground that it was not fit for publication, has obtained a verdict in Judge HAGER'S Court, of $150 damages against the *Bulletin* proprietors, because they called him a Dogberry.

Democratic County Convention.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 24.

The Democratic County Convention was held here to-day. Gen. JAY CADY and Mayor A. W. HUNTER were chosen as Delegates to the State Convention. PETER VINE and A. C. VAN PATTEN were chosen as alternates. JAMES FULLER was chosen Judicial Delegate.

Resolutions were passed, approving of the action of the Democratic State Committee.

News from Hayti.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 23.

Advices from Hayti to the 8th inst., represent that a formidable conspiracy to overthrow the Government by the pure blacks had been discovered. Several arrests had been made.

Intelligence from St. Domingo represents the inhabitants reconciled to the Spanish Government, as it gives them stability in place of rebellion and revolutions.

Movements of Ex-President Pierce.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.

Ex-President FRANKLIN PIERCE stopped in this city to-day, *en route* to Niagara Falls. He paid visits to Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, and to the editors of the *Atlas and Argus*. He leaves to-night for the Falls and Detroit.

Burning of the Baltimore County Court-House.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The Baltimore County Court-house, at Towsentown, was fired this morning by an incendiary. The fire was confined to the Record-office. The rest of the building escaped.

Fire.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 24—1 P. M.

The malt-house of SOLOMON SCHELL, in this city, containing 6,000 bushels of malt, worth $4,500, was burnt this morning. The building was valued at $5,000, upon which there is an insurance of $2,000.

The Nova-Scotian Outward Bound.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The steamer *Nova-Scotian* sailed at 11:15 A. M for Liverpool. She takes out 81 passengers.

Homes for the Poor at the West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 16th, I see an article on "our burdens and their relief." In it you suggest, as a relief, the emigration to the Northwest of laboring men and women. It appears to be so good a suggestion, that I hasten to second it. This town numbers only about two thousand souls, and a good proportion of them are Irish; yet, a good, trustworthy domestic is very hard to find when a household suddenly finds itself in need of one. Inexperienced young persons occupy places, and have the wages that older ones ought to have. "The gods help those that help themselves," and if the thousands of able-bodied people in your City who are out of employment, or may be this Winter, are not willing to earn our money, they ought not to expect to live on yours. If they will come this way, and not stopping in the cities, will scatter themselves in the towns, and be willing to let go all false pride and take such situations as Providence leads them to, they will then, at least, be where people will feel willing to see that they do not suffer, if it should so happen that labor should not be wanted, and will feel that their money is not wasted in the support of idleness.

If only two families of ten persons went into each of the thickly-settled towns in the southern portion of this State, it would take three thousand persons.

Yours truly, L.

DELAVAN, Wisconsin, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

Tried and Found Faithless.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Visiting the Washington Monument this morning, I was struck with the appropriateness to present circumstances of the stones presented by the States of Louisiana and Tennessee. You will recollect that the inscriptions thereon are as follows:

TENNESSEE.
THE FEDERAL UNION,
IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EVER CON- STI- TUTION. | FAITHFUL STATE ARMS. | TO THE AND THE UNION.

FRANK.

Unfortunate Affray in Chicago.

A RAILROAD EMPLOYE KILLED BY A UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Great excitement was created in Chicago, on Aug. 21, by an affray in which FREDERICK KRATZ, a young German, an employe of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, came to his death from a sword wound inflicted by Capt. R. E. A. CROFTON, 16th United States Infantry. The following is the testimony of Capt. HARVEY TILDEN, of the same regiment:

"Was at the Northwestern Railway; took charge of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment; I took charge of them for the purpose of taking them to camp; Companies A and B were marched to the dépôt; guards were placed upon the steps of the cars, with orders to allow no one to pass; Capt. CROFTON was in command of Company A; I halted my Company and stepped on the platform of the car where the affair took place; stepped into the car and heard some little disturbance and scuffling, and went to see what it was; saw deceased standing on the platform; asked him what he wanted; he told me it was none of my business; I told him orders were that no man should pass the guard; he said he didn't care whether the orders had been given by anybody or a s—n of a b—h like me; this was his remark as near as I can remember; I seized him, tearing his linen coat; I called for the corporal of the guard; he struck me twice; I followed him, and he struck me again; with that, Capt. Crofton ran out of the car and made some remarks which I cannot remember; he came from the car next in front; Crofton asked what was the matter; the man called to Capt. Crofton, "you s—n of a b—h;" Capt. Crofton then struck the man with the flat of his sword on the side of his head; it was only a light tap; deceased then struck at the Captain; don't know if he hit him; Crofton then caught him and tore his coat; he then stood inside the car; Crofton said, "Will you please to leave the car?" the fellow said, "No, you son of a ——," shaking his fist, and walking slowly backward; I was standing at the door, looking in; Capt. Crofton was much excited; he drew his sword and struck [illegible] at him; he held the sword three fingers along the hilt; no one was in the car except us; the man fell foward and struck his head against the stove or seat; he staggered out of the car; I went and formed my company, and got them into their car; a few minutes later I heard the man was dead; I did not see him; I saw him fall and strike his head; the Captain's name is Robt. E. A. Crofton; after first striking him with the flat of his sword, don't know what the Captain did with his sword; no one else was in the car; the guards were at the door to keep everybody out; the man would not tell me if he had any business in the car; he walked out of the car after being stabbed; Capt. Crofton walked out to the camp; don't know if deceased was intoxicated; don't know the name of the guard; I am in the regular service; I am attached to the Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry; I am stationed at Kalamazoo, and go to-morrow to White Pigeon to muster in a company; as soon as I learned the man was dead I reported it to Major Coolidge, commanding; Capt. Crofton is at Desplaines, in charge of the camp.

Witness gave his own recognizance in $500 to appear and give testimony.

The jury found that the deceased came to his death at the hands of Robert E. A. Crofton, and he was committed to jail for trial.

Important from Hayti.

DISCOVERY OF A CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT—ARREST OF SOME OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 23.

For some time apprehensions have been expressed that preparations were making by the *blacks* of Hayti to overthrow what they call the "Mulatto Government" of the Island, the latter class being the most intelligent and wealthy inhabitants of the Republic, though in a great minority with regard to numbers. President GEFFRARD is nearly black, but the mulatto element has considerable control in his counsels, and his Ministry, as a general thing, are classed as leaning in the same direction.

The *caste* feeling of the blacks of Hayti is stronger against the mulatto than even the pure white, and it has been evident for some time that an attempt at overthrow of the Government would take place at an early day. The malcontents had their head-quarters at the Capital, but the trading blacks are constitutionally timid, and in their various revolutions the fierce mahogany cutters in the vicinity of Aux Cayes, Jeremie and other places, are summoned to the work of overthrow. These are mostly ignorant blacks, who are ready for any work that promises increased pay or plunder. The conspiracy, according to advices received in this city from Aux Cayes, Jeremie, &c., as late as the 8th inst., had been discovered by Government, and at Aux Cayes several arrests had been made of conspirators, who would probably be shot.

No disposition is manifested to change the Government of the island again from a Republic to an Empire, but the rebels seek to place in the Presidential chair, SALOMONS, late Prime Minister under the Emperor SOULOUQUE, who is a most ardent hater of white and mulatto. For the present the conspiracy has been checked by the arrests that have been made, but letters from unprejudiced sources express the opinion that the blacks will ere long carry out their designs. Among other plans to satisfy the people it has been proposed to change all of the Cabinet but one, in order to introduce into it a larger share of the black element.

The general feeling in Hayti seems to be that as the war in the United States will not result in the general emancipation of the slaves, the sooner it is settled the better, for it interferes greatly with the prosperity of the island.

From St. Domingo, intelligence comes that the inhabitants are reconciled to the Spanish Government as it gives them stability in the place of continued rebellions and revolutions.

Cricket.

AMERICANS *vs.* ENGLISH.—The second annual match between the English and American cricketers of Long Island was played at Bedford, yesterday, in the presence of an unusually large crowd of spectators, there being considerable interest manifested in the result. The game was well played throughout, but on the part of the Americans the fielding was not up to their usual high standard, and to their deficiency in this respect many attribute the loss of the match. It was one of the shortest games on record, considering the scores that were made—the whole match only occupying six hours, the actual time of playing the four innings being four hours and thirty minutes. The score is as follows:

AMERICANS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Parker, l b w b Byers	0	b Bray	0
Fearsall, c Byron, b Stokes	2	lbw, b Byron	1
Morris, b Stokes	16	b Stokes	0
Creighton, c Hallely, b Stokes	4	c Hallely, b Bray	27
Brainard, run out	0	b Byron	7
Watson, c Saville, b Stokes	4	b Bray	0
Hoagland, c Stokes, b Byron	6	run out	17
Jenkins, not out	0	run out	1
Walden, lbw b Stokes	0	not out	0
Dakin, b Stokes	1	b Bray	4
M. O'Brien, run out	0	b Ball	0
Byes 19, wides 8	27	Byes 9, wides 19	28
Total	60		85

ENGLISH.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Stevens, b Creighton	0		
Lanport, b Hoagland	0	run out	7
Stokes, b Creighton	2	not out	18
Bray, lbw, b Brainard	8	b Creighton	1
Bedford, b Creighton	2	not out	0
Harding, b Creighton	8		
Byron, run out	1	b Watson	20
Bennett, run out	7	b Creighton	0
Bull, c Dakin, b Brainard	1		
Saville, b Creighton	4	b Brainard	1
Hellely, not out	5	c Jenkins, b Creighton	2
Byes 27, wides 11	38	Byes 9, wides 8, no balls 2	19
Total	76		71

A Legal Question as to Land Warrants.

The following has been handed to us for publication:

BANKING-HOUSE OF SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FAUT & CO., WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS: *Gentlemen*—Our Mr. FAUT had a very satisfactory interview with the Secretary of the Interior this A. M., in relation to the question of blank assignment of warrants to which you called our attention.

He authorized him to say, that inasmuch as Congress had not, in his opinion, made land warrants negotiable, his decision was only intended to protect *bona-fide* owners of blank assigned warrants, which may have been stolen or otherwise improperly obtained. That he did not mean to interfere with the buying or selling of blank assigned warrants properly obtained, and that he saw no reason the business could not go on as heretofore. That the locator, at the time of making the entry, could insert his name, and, of course, the question could not and would not be raised by the Government, as to the validity thereof; if, however, a contest was made in case of warrants properly obtained, such assignments would be declared void. His object was to announce a general principle which could only be applied to warrants *after* the location. At the time of location the officers of the Government would *not* stop to inquire *when* the name of the *assignee* was put in and it could never be questioned, except when raised by an adverse claimant. If it should be known by the warrantee, after location, that the assignment was made in blank, without his knowledge or consent, it would of course be declared void, as no title could pass in that shape. If, however, a valuable consideration was paid, notwithstanding the assignment was in blank, the case would be referred to the Courts to determine the rights of the parties. A blank assignment, made without the owner's authority, has always been void, yet, by custom, the Government has never required proof to accompany the location as to the time when the same was inserted, but permitted them to be received, unless a question was raised, as before stated, by an adverse party. Practically, he repeated, that the decision did not change the former ruling of the Department, except in a case where a contest arose; hence, when a Department cannot officially announce that it will approve of blank assignments, no obstacle will be thrown in the way of their location, and such will be recognized when properly filled up by the Local Land Office as heretofore. We therefore perceive no reason why the value of warrants should, in the slightest degree, be affected by this decision. Yours truly,

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FAUT & CO.

BANK ASSIGNEES ENJOINED.—The Monroe County Bank of this City has a claim against the Brockport Exchange Bank, lately suspended, for collections, to the amount of $1,200. When the Brockport institution suspended, an assignment was made in favor of three classes of creditors. First, the State of New-York for Canal deposits, of which $19,000 were held. Second, sundry parties for whom collections had been made with instructions to remit immediately; and third, all other creditors.

Among the latter was the Monroe County Bank. An injunction has been served by the latter institution upon the assignees of the Bank, restraining them from all action till the Courts have decided the validity of the assignment. The Monroe County Bank holds that the Bank cannot prefer one class of creditors to the exclusion of another.

On Monday next, the Supreme Court at Auburn will hear the argument on this question. A motion will be made to modify the injunction, so as to enable the assignees to make collections, &c.

We understand that the receipts of the New-York Central Railroad, at the Brockport office, were deposited in this Bank, and the company suffered some loss thereby, though not a large amount.—*Rochester Democrat, Aug. 23.*

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A most fiendish murder was committed near Wheelersburgh, Scioto County, on Sunday night of last week. A Mr. POWELL, a widower, was sleeping with his only two small children in a bed in the lower story of his house, and during the night a terrific explosion took place in the room, instantly killing the two children, and injuring Mr. POWELL so that he died next morning. A hired woman and her child who were sleeping in a trundle bed in the same room, were also badly injured but will probably recover.

On examination it was found that a quantity of gunpowder had been secretly placed under the bed, and fired during the night by means of a fuse introduced through holes bored through an adjoining partition.

The Coroner's inquest elicited facts to warrant the arrest of WM. S. McCLAIN, a nephew of Mr. POWELL, who was making his home at POWELL'S, and had been there nearly every night until the fatal night. Young McCLAIN was immediately arrested, and on Thursday was tried before Justice WILCOX, Sciotoville, and bound over for his appearance at the Court of Common Pleas.

The murder has created intense excitement in that vicinity.—*Scioto (Ohio) Gazette, Aug. 13.*

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 23.

FLOUR unsettled, at $4 50 for fancy from Spring Wheat. WHEAT quiet; sales last night 2,300 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, at 80c. CORN quiet, and no sales. The break at Mud Lock is not so serious as was at first supposed. It will be repaired by Sunday. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer. *Lake Imports*—2,290 bbls. Flour, 32,300 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—52,400 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 24—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady and a shade easier; sales 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 90c. CORN held firmly; sales 7,000 bushels at 36½c. FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports to-day*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 111,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—600 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat, 221,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 24.

BREADSTUFFS—very dull. Superfine Flour $4 50@$5 12½. Wheat dull and declined 2c. White $1 30@$1 35; Red, $1 26. Corn active. WHISKY firm at 18c.@18½c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
City of Washingt'n	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
FROM AMERICA.			
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 24—*In steamship Bavaria, for Southampton, &c.*—Samuel Semnels and family, Th. W. Qiron, A. Hallgarten, Mrs. Loeschigk, Miss V. Griesheim, New-York; Mrs. Geo. C. Stens, child and infant, Miss Caroline Kriete, Hoboken; Jul. Von D. Heyde, Hamburgh; G. F. Edeler, Edward Bergmann, New-York; Mr. Koehnemann and family, Milwaukee; H. M. Wilder, Charles Classen, New-York; G. W. Broberg, Cincinnati; Chas. Schrubstader, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Connecticut; Louis Uhr, St. Louis; Louis Heilborn, Baltimore; Jos. Dorn, San Francisco; Aug. Mayor, St. Joseph; John T. Cole, Boston; Mrs. H. L. Stassen, Washington; Mrs. Meister and infant, Cincinnati; Mrs. Johanne Pfarrer, New-York; Louis Pinchon, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Wulf, Iowa; Oscar Mohr, N. Y.; Mrs. Rudiger, Miss P. Rudiger, Clemens Rudiger, Theodore Rudiger, Almond; Simon Ascher, Max Dorn, California; Jacob Gerson, Mr. and Mrs. Freytag, Aug. Strohmeyer, New-York; A. H. Martin, Boston; Gustav Zuntgraff, Henry Rudolph, Philadelphia; J. H. Stern, Porto Plata; C. Bartram, Mexico; Mrs. M. Wasnickle, Mrs. Hewer and child, Mrs. Eliza Lindauer and child, New-York; Mrs. Kesler, child and infant, Mrs. A. Strotthotter, Cincinnati, and others in steerage. Total, 222.

AUG. 24.—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Sears, and Misses Ella and Cattie Sears, Wm. Midghy, Daniel Cruickshank, T. A. Windworth, Robert Sellers, Jas. R. Calvert, Mrs. Campbell and child, Z. Chazaro, Edw. Turpin, A. Cuthino, wife and child, G. E. Gray, David Newman, Guilio Post, W. Lee, D. C. Green, C. G. Lundburg, Samuel Houghton, Mrs. C. B. Williams, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Texas, from Leghorn—P. D. Boyd, M. Richardson and lady, Mr. Mathews and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 16 | Sun sets ... 6 49 | Moon rises.... 8 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 23 | Gov. Island 11 12 | Hell Gate 12 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

Cleared.

Steamer Beverly Pearce, Philadelphia, ——; Sarah Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships Tornado, Morrison, Liverpool, W. T. Frost; Success, Chase, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; G. B. Lamar, Bradley, London, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks Lebanon, Giles, Havre; Scioto, Macomber, Boston; Martha's Vineyard, Weaver, Glasgow; R. G. W. Dodge, Jarvis, Trinidad, Cuba, C. A. & J. Peters; John Jacoby, (Prus.,) Kentac, Cork and a market, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs F. Eugene, Achorn, Newburyport, to master; Anna Morgantte, (Swed.,) Wulff, Exeter, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Eden L. Peschick, ——, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; F. J. Hill, ——, St. John, B. F. Small; H. Havelock, Dexter, Lingan, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. Thomas Winans, Fall River, master; Emblem, Kelly, Harwich, master; E. C. Johnson, Lockwood, Philadelphia, master; G. R. Lanfair, Snow, Boston, master; E. Cannon, Baker, Boston, master; J. L. Snow, Achorn, Portsmouth, master; Snowdrift, Snow, Boston, master; M. C. Terbell, Thomas, Washington, master; J. S. Williams, Woodruff, Bridgeton, master; Chief, Eldredge, Beverly, master; J. Webb, Freeman, Washington, master; Baltimore, Dix, Bangor; G. W. Glover, Thomas, Gardner, ——; Ella, Marston, Portland, ——; Montrose, Patten, Matanzas, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Malabar, Walsh, Elizabethport; Col. Eddy, Blanchard, Bangor, N. O. Pillsbury; Mary Atwater, Damon, Taunton; E. J. Munson, Kelly, Boston; L. Myers, Hills, Gloucester, master; Mary Ellen, Stale, Baltimore, master; S. Cooper, Jones, Baltimore, [illegible] Cleef, Philadelphia; [illegible] ter; Caroline, Fox, Philadelphia, master; J. B. Cramer, Egg Harbor; W. A. [illegible]; J. W. Hubbard & Co., Melbourne, [illegible]; H. K. Danton, Sherman, Portland; [illegible] Stamford, master.

Sloops Velocity, Clock, Islip; Temperance, Davis, Fall River; Motto, Bliven, East Greenwich, master; Charles Palmer, Allen, Point, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport, Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Washington, D. C., 40 hours, in ballast to master.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Texas, Pendleton, Leghorn 73 ds.; passed Gibraltar, June 30, with marble, rags and 24 passengers to M. Pastacaldi.

Bark Teresa, Foster, Maracaibo, Aug. 7, with coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no American vessels.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br.,) Balcam, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Brig Frederick Eugene, Achorn, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. C. W. Chapin, Farnum, Clinton, for Rondout.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Spelman, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Burton, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Only Son, Eastman, Tillston, 4 ds., lumber.

Schr. American Chief, Tressey, Rockland, 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, 2 ds.

Schr. Israel L. Snow, Achorn, Rondout, with coal for Portsmouth.

Schr. Dart, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Sarah Ellen, Dodge, Elizabethport, for East Boston.

Schr. Mars Hill, Limeburner, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. J. G. Curtis, Reynolds, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Carroll, Velsor, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Buckingham, for Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. S. R. Jamieson, Jamieson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Enterprise, Martin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sloop Velocity, Platt, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

BELOW—Bark Brothers, from Pernambuco.

WIND—Sunset, S.; very light.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburgh, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Bavaria, (Ham.,) for Hamburg, and both passed the Battery at 12½ P. M.

Ships Champion, for Queenstown; John Willis, Caravan and Star of the West, for Liverpool; Camille, (Aus.,) for Queenstown.

Bark Ellen Stevens, for Marseilles.

Brigs Sea Foam, for Curacoa; Ianthe, for Cette; Lady Chapman, (Br.,) for Jacmel; Alma, (Br.,) for Nassau; Lucy Darling, (Br.,) for Havana.

Schooners Leave, (Br.,) for Laguayra; Pilot's Bride, for Curacoa; Libra, (Dan.,) for Queenstown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Arr. steamer New-Brunswick, St. Johns; ship Resolute, Stockholm; barks J. Winthrop, Cadiz; J. Griffin, Liverpool; brig Flying Eagle, Cadiz.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Vanderbilt, after having completed her repairs, was, yesterday, floated off the Balance Dock, and steamed round to her berth, Pier No. 3, North River. The ship Far West is now on the great Sectional Dock for the purpose of having her copper patched.

NEWPORT, Eng., Aug. 9.—On the 17th ult., the ship W. V. Moses, (of Bath,) Capt. Jones, with a cargo of coal from Cardiff, for Rio Janeiro, while proceeding down the Bristol channel, came into collision with the bark Mary Ann Duffies, of this port, also outward bound, with coal, whereby the latter was sunk, drowning the Captain and eight hands. The W. V. M. was struck on the starboard bow, between the cathead and stern, and cut down within twelve inches of the water's edge. She returned to Cardiff, and has been attached by Admiralty for [illegible], by owner of the sunken vessel.—By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board Underwriters.

Spoken, &c.

Union—bark, of and from Bremen, for Baltimore, 35 ds out, Aug. 12, lat. 43 20, lon. 51 60.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3097. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

Interdiction of Correspondence with the Rebels by Express.

ARREST OF FEMALE SECESSIONISTS.

Particulars of the Arrest of Mayor Berrett.

An Immense Army Concentrated by the Rebels.

Wholesale Impressment in Virginia.

Refugees on the Maryland Side of the Potomac.

Operation of the Army in Western Virginia.

LATEST MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 25.

When Gen. BANKS telegraphed to head-quarters here that there was a mutiny in the Nineteenth, and asked what he should do with the mutineers he was promptly instructed to send them to Baltimore, to be shipped to Tortugas. But it was supposed the men would reconsider the matter, and not put the Government to the trouble of prescribing a sea voyage for the cure of their complaint.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

Judge WAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, has decided in a made case that Government has a right to exact service from troops for the full term of their enlistment by the State. This judicially settles the question raised by the two-year regiments from the State of New-York.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Throughout yesterday, the city was in a state of great excitement, growing out of the reported arrests of Mayor BERRETT and other persons in high position in Washington society. The facts were generally known, and to them were added many absurd rumors, which, however, were corrected during the course of the day. It was deemed prudent to suppress the telegraphic announcement of the arrest, yesterday, but to-day the embargo has been removed. Mayor BERRETT was arested at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at his house, by a portion of the City Guard, acting under authority of the Provost Marshal. He is charged with treason. He was quietly conveyed to the cars. He had a few moments' conversation with his brother, previous to the departure of the train, at 6 o'clock. The destination of Mayor BERRETT was understood to be Fort Lafayette, New-York.

On Friday, Capt. ROBERT TANSILL, and Lieut. THOMAS S. WILSON, of the United States Marine Corps, tendered their resignations. The resignations were not accepted, but their names were at once stricken from the roll. During the night both were arrested and forwarded to Fort Lafayette.

During yesterday Mrs. PHILLIPS, wife of PHILIP PHILLIPS, a well-known counsellor of this city was arrested at her residence on a charge of holding treasonable communication with the rebels. It is said that when arrested Mrs. PHILLIPS attempted to swallow a portion of a letter she was writing to a rebel. Mrs. PHILLIPS prepared to illuminate her house in commemoration of the rebel victory at Ball Run, and was only dissuaded from doing so by her more prudent rebel friends.

Females arrested by the Government are permitted to remain at their residences, a guard being placed at the doors to prevent escapee or communication with friends. After Mrs. PHILLIPS was thus honored, she called out of the window to a friend: "Ain't you proud of your country? See here, I am a prisoner." The friend was too cautious to notice Mrs. PHILLIPS' sudden appreciation of the value of freedom.

Mrs. GREENHOW, also an old resident of the city, was arrested on Friday, and so quietly was it effected, that no one was aware of the fact until yesterday. During Friday various persons called at her residence and were taken in custody and held until evidence was shown that they were loyal. Against two of their number, however, strong proofs were afforded of their complicity with the rebellion, and they are still in custody.

On Friday, WM. L. MCDERMOTT, Superintendent of Congress Hall Prison, was arrested on a charge of treason, but was released yesterday afternoon. He was again arrested on the same charge to-day, by order of the War Department.

Dr W. H. MANNING, a citizen, was also arrested to-day while publicly uttering treasonable sentiments. He refused to take the oath of allegiance.

The arrests of female rebels who have hitherto uttered their sentiments with impunity has caused many who were violent in their utterances to moderate their tone.

I understand that orders were sent from here to cause the arrest of Mrs. GWIN, who is now at West Point and that her arrest was probably effected yesterday. It is said that she was known to have in her possession drawings of the fortifications on the Virginia side of the Potomac, traced from the original maps on file at the head-quarters of the Army.

ARREST OF FEMALE SECESSIONISTS.

The arrest of women in the city has produced consternation among the feminine Secessionists. After the announcement of the arrests many were in expectation of being taken into custody.

REVIEWING THE REGULARS.

Gen. MCCLELLAN this morning reviewed the regulars now quartered in this city, composing the three branches of the service, made up of companies of the Second, Third and Eighth Infantry, the First and Second Cavalry, GRIFFIN'S West Point Battery, and the Sturgis Rifles. Although the number was not large, the review was the most interesting of any I have witnessed.

REFUGEES FROM VIRGINIA.

An officer who came from BANKS' column, yesterday, tells me that the Maryland side is filled with refugees from Loudon County, Va. who are keeping out of the way of the rebels now engaged in impressing the men and plundering the country. In many instances the refugees have driven off their stock to save it from the marauders, and offered it at half-price to the Commissaries of our forces. Horses that are thus brought away to prevent their being stolen, are being sold for one quarter their value. My informant says that from reliable representations the county must have been stripped of three-quarters of its movable property.

GONE OVER TO THE REBELS.

I am credibly informed that First Lieut. MANNING M. KIMMELL, of the Second Cavalry, who was at Bull Run with a part of his regiment, has resigned his commission and accepted a Captaincy in the rebel cavalry in Missouri. He had the new commission before the battle. Two other officers in the same regiment are suspected, and it is believed that they also have commissions from the rebels, which they are debating whether to accept or not.

GONE DOWN THE RIVER.

The *Tigress* left the Navy-yard to-day for below, with another armed propeller.

CONCENTRATION OF REBEL TROOPS.

Authentic intelligence received from Manassas states that immediately after the battle of Bull Run, the Rebel authorities made extraordinary exertions to bring forward troops, and that the result has been the transportation of large forces from Tennessee to Virginia, which had been held at home for defensive operations on the Mississippi. The Cotton States had also forwarded large numbers—all that could be spared from home—and BEAUREGARD has now a larger force than at any previous time. However great the necessity for him to commence an onward movement to prevent his Army from going into dissolution, yet no fears are expressed that he will venture an attack upon our lines.

THE MUTINEERS.

Of the forty-four men of the New-York Seventeenth under arrest in the guard-house, charged with mutiny, thirty-six were to-day transferred to the Navy-yard, and subsequently an order came from Gen. MCCLELLAN for the discharge of about twenty, who were to return to their regiment. Those remaining in the guard-house are held for trifling offences.

TOOK THE OATH.

The Clerks of the War Department, yesterday, took the newly prescribed oath of allegiance.

THE POSITION OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Intelligence from Northwestern Virginia, states that Gen. ROSECRANS felt secure in his present position; that so far from the rebels under LEE advancing upon him, they were entrenching themselves at a point from fifteen to twenty miles distant. The rebel force was variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand.

THE ARREST OF LIEUT.-COL. STEPHAN.

The arrest of Lieut.-Col. STEPHAN, of the New-York Thirteenth, it is believed was made under a misapprehension. The only discharges he signed were of certain men who had enlisted for three months into the Government service, to fill vacancies that existed after the members had been sworn into the service of the State for two years. He will probably be released in a day or two.

FIRING UPON EACH OTHER.

Our pickets are constantly coming in contact, and under belief of their being of the enemy they fire upon one another. On Friday night one of KERRIGAN'S regiment was shot dead by another of our pickets. Others have been wounded.

REBEL CAVALRY SEEN.

A body of fifteen of the rebel cavalry were seen by our pickets yesterday, a short distance beyond Bell's Cross-roads.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

Last night a propeller left the Navy-yard, and proceeded down the river. Her purpose was to seize all the small craft, row and sail-boats, for several miles below the city. This was successfully accomplished, and the expedition returned this morning.

GUARDING THE PRISONERS.

At 9 o'clock to-night, the Sturgis Rifles, Capt. JAMES HALE, proceeded to the Navy-yard. They go to guard the mutineers now confined at the Navy-yard, who are to be transported to Fortress Monroe, *en route* to the Dry Tortugas.

VISITING THE SOLDIERS.

President LINCOLN, accompanied by Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES, to-day, attended Divine service, at the camp of the New-Hampshire Second, attached to Gen. HOOKER'S Brigade. After the service, the President reviewed Gen. HOOKER'S Brigade, and on his return to the city, the President also reviewed Col. BAKER'S California Regiment.

GEN. MANSFIELD.

Gen. MANSFIELD goes to Middletown, to-morrow morning, on a leave of absence of a few days. He will be welcomed back by the thousands who have experienced his kindness and courtesy for the past four months, and who appreciate the zeal and faithfulness with which he has guarded the safety of the city.

CAPT. DRAKE DE KAY.

Capt. DRAKE DE KAY also leaves with Gen. MANSFIELD on a short leave of absence, during which he will visit Newport.

JUSTICE DONE.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has done the Seventy-ninth and Second Fire Zouaves the justice to attach both regiments to the brigade of Gen. RUFUS KING. The new commander is highly acceptable to the regiments.

BULL RUN ABROAD.

The foreign mails by the last steamer were received to-day at the State Department. The advices from our Ministers are written under the pressure of the Bull Run disaster. The European Governments appreciate the disaster at its full extent, but there is a disposition on the continent to give the Northern troops more credit for bearing and endurance, than our own papers have claimed; the fact that the rebels chose their own ground, and fought in front of heavy works, being considered by military men as giving them so great an advantage as to make it a matter of wonder that raw recruits could have been induced to assault them under such disadvantages. Our Ministers do not disguise the fact that the Government has suffered severely in the estimation of Europeans, by the disaster, but they are confident that no movement to recognize the rebels as a nation will be made so long as the Government maintains its forces on the soil of the rebel States, and retains possession of Washington. The feeling on the continent was general that the North would be aroused by the disaster to its Army, and that the defeat closed the door to any arrangement with the rebels. The British Government officials appear to be impressed with the belief that the battle and defeat would only prolong the contest, without deciding anything.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 25.

Recently a gentleman wrote to the Navy Department, inquiring whether a bounty would be given for the capture of privateers. It is understood that other parties would, for a similar consideration, engage in the same business, but the Department has no such power. Under the present law, one-half the value of all prizes goes to the Government and the remainder to the captors. From what has transpired it is highly probable that the Government would relinquish its share to those who would successfully engage in such speculations, and while granting commissions for these purposes, afford whatever aid it could in the matter of armament.

Minister PIKE, in his dispatch from the Hague, referring to the Bull Run affair, says in his judgment this reverse will not especially prejudice our cause or lead to an adverse action in Europe. A public sentiment has gradually been developed on this side of the water in regard to our affairs, which is inclined to wait a fair trial of the strength of the Government without prejudicing its ability to overcome its misfortune. "If," he remarks in conclusion, "it shall be shown to the country that simply huddling masses of men together does not make an Army, and shall develope some kind of deference for the judgment and wisdom of experienced men, and for those who have charge of affairs, then the disaster may prove to be a wholesome experience and not an unmitigated calamity."

The following order has just been published by the Postmaster-General:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1861.

The President of the United States directs that his proclamation of the 16th inst., interdicting commercial intercourse with the so-called Confederate States, shall be applied to correspondence with those States, and has devolved upon this Department the enforcement of so much of its interdict as relates to such correspondence. The officers and agents of this Department will, therefore, without further instructions, lose no time in putting an end to written intercourse with those States, by causing the arrest of any express agent, or other person, who shall, after the promulgation of this order, receive letters or papers to be carried to or from those States, and will seize all such letters and forward them to this Department. (Signed)

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

The Adams Express Company having applied to the proper authorities for the construction to be placed on the clause in the President's Proclamation relating to the interdiction of commercial intercourse with the so-called Confederate States, and learning that it was intended to include letters, immediately issued orders to all their officers to cease receiving letters without waiting for the expiration of the limit of time named in that document. It is not known what action, if any, has been taken by the Letter Express Companies on this subject.

The President, with the Secretary of State, attended Gen. MCCLELLAN'S reviews of several of the brigades on the south side of the Potomac yesterday. The perfection of the discipline of the troops surpassed anything that has been seen in the military line in this country since the war of 1812. The volunteers have already become soldiers. Gen. MCCLELLAN delares his perfect satisfaction with this Army, and this Army, the greatest ever seen on this continent, is equally satisfied with him.

The arrest of Mayor BERRETT and his removal hence produced some sensation but no surprise; that military measure having previously been expected. It was not for the reason merely that he refused to take the oath of loyalty as an *ex-officio* member of the Board of Police authorized by Congress. There were other grounds good and sufficient to the Government for the proceeding. A guard has been temporarily placed over his house, where his family still remain. The city has been filled with rumors of the arrest of other prominent residents, including gentlemen connected with the War Department, but the result of a calm and patient inquiry shows a wonderful facility for sensation inventions, and an unhesitating readiness to believe them.

Of the several women taken under surveillance recently is Mrs. GREENHOW, well known in fashionable circles. She, as well as others just arrested, are accused of giving aid and comfort to the Confederates.

The Provost Marshal's docket of such cases is not as yet filled.

The oath of allegiance or loyalty was yesterday administered to the employes of the War Department. The taking of it, however, does not secure any of the Government clerks against removal.

Col. J. R. FREES, editor of the *New-York State Gazette*, has been appointed by the President Assistant Quartermaster-General, in the three years' volunteer service.

The Fourth Regiment of the Sickles Brigade, the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves, is ordered to Washington under the command of Major MCMAHETT, who is to report to that commanding General. It appears that a recent communication to Col. FAIRMAN was not authorized by the Secretary of War, nor signed by him.

Capt. ROBERT TANSILL and Lieut. THOS. S. WILSON of the Marine Corps, and HENRY B. CLAIBORN and HILLARY CRAIG, both Midshipmen, have been sent to Fort Hamilton. They had tendered to the Secretary of the Navy their resignations, which were rejected. Their names have been stricken from the roll.

LAUNCHING OF A NEW GUN-BOAT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 25.

The steam sloop-of-war *Tuscarora* was launched yesterday evening at the Navy-yard, in the presence of an immense throng. She was christened by the daughter of Capt. LARDNER. Her engines are progressing rapidly at MERRICK & SONS' Foundry.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS OF REBEL MOVEMENTS.

ROLLA, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 24.

Lieut.-Col. ALBERT, of the Third Missouri Regiment, and eight or ten other officers, who have been prisoners in the hands of the rebels at Springfield, arrived here this morning. They were released on parole, subject to such arrangement as may have been entered into between the Confederates and the United States. A great many contradictory reports as to the present and future movements of the rebels are in circulation, but the real purpose of the enemy can only be conjectured. They seem now to be more anxious to obtain subsistence than to make offensive movements for that purpose.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 25.

Mr. CALDWELL, who was indicted for treason by the Grand Jury last term of the United States Circuit Court, was taken prisoner Tuesday last in Lewis County, by Col. WOODYARD'S Home Guards, while at the head of 100 armed men. He was turned over by the military authorities into the hands of the United States Marshal Saturday, and lodged in jail.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 24.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following:

"Gen. RAINS issued an order, soon after his arrival, to seize all the medicine and hospital stores in the National hospital here, thus depriving about 400 of our wounded troops of medical treatment. A part of the medicine was subsequently restored by order of Gen. PRICE.

With a few exceptions our sick and wounded are doing well, and will return to their homes in a few days. All our wounded could not be brought off the field in consequence of a scarcity of wagons, but they were treated where they lay. Many of the wounded were stripped of all their clothes by the enemy, and sent to the town naked, and every man lying on the field had his pocket picked.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday, Aug. 25.

The following proclamation has been issued:

Whereas, The power of the civil authority is insufficient to protect the life and property of the citizens of the State, I, HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, Governor of Missouri, do hereby call into the active service of the State, forty-two thousand men of the militia of the State, assigning six thousand as the quota to each military district, which is the same as a Congressional District. The force thus called into service will be as far as possible a volunteer force, and will consist of ten thousand cavalry and thirty-two thousand infantry. If the number of volunteers should exceed this requisition the excess will be held as a reserve corps. If there should be a deficiency it may become necessary to resort to a draft. The Adjutant-General will issue to the Division Inspectors of the several military districts the orders necessary to carry into effect this requisition. The force called out will be for six months, unless peace in the State shall be sooner restored. Arms will be furnished as rapidly as they can be had.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at Jefferson City, this 24th day of August, in the year 1861.

(Signed,) H. R. GAMBLE.

By the Governor.

M. OLIVER, Secretary of State.

EFFECT OF THE SPRINGFIELD BATTLE.

THE STAMPEDE FROM SPRINGFIELD AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

ROLLA, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

The present stampede from Southwest Missouri no doubt exceeds anything of the kind in modern times. No one who has not been an eye witness, can form any correct idea of it. As the train came on I fell in with it at Lebanon, the place of my residence, and continued with it to this place. I learn from those who came with it from Springfield, that on the Army returning after the battle on the evening of the 10th inst., it was determined to retreat towards Rolla, in order to save the baggage train, which is said to be worth one and a half millions. Accordingly orders were given to that effect, and the march was commenced at about 3 o'clock, A. M., the large baggage train moving off in advance, while the main Army was kept in the rear for defence. By daylight the whole Army, Home Guards, citizens, families, &c., had left the place, leaving the heretofore populous little city of Springfield almost without inhabitants. The march was continued during the entire day, making about twenty-five miles. And when night came on, and not being able to reach a suitable place for encampment, a halt was made on the roadside till next morning. The next day the march was continued five miles to the Mesngo, when the Army encamped and remained till the next day. Here, I understand, refreshments were taken in the way of a meal for the first time after the battle on Saturday, making some three days or nearly so. The next day (Tuesday) the line of march was taken up, and the train arriving at Lebanon about noon, halted two or three hours, when the writer had the pleasure and honor of having Gens. SWEENEY and SIEGEL, and others, as guests during their stay. In the evening the train moved forward, coming some seven miles and encamping for the night. In passing the residence of Judge HOOKER, near Lebanon, a couple of kegs of powder were found concealed in some oats. The Judge was taken into custody and brought on and kept till next morning, when he was released, as I have been informed, on the ground that he is a good Union man, and, of course had no hand in concealing the powder in his barn. This will be news to his neighbors.

The Army and the train was quite an imposing spectacle, consisting of several hundred wagons, about 5,000 troops, 2,500 Home Guards, many citizens, together with a large number of families, in wagons, buggies, stage coaches, &c., running the entire number up to near 10,000. But few, if any, such spectacles have been witnessed. The crowd was composed of persons of all ages and conditions of life. There was the judge, the attorney, the merchant, the doctor, the minister, the farmer, the mechanic, and those of every other occupation and calling—all having left their homes, with most of their interests behind, to fall into the hands of men who have shown themselves to be capable of almost anything that human depravity might prompt. To one not interested in the affair it was evidently an affecting scene. Men having to flee from their homes and families, leaving their wives and little ones behind, probably to be stripped of all they have, and turned out of house and home, and have to suffer or go begging for a morsel of bread—men who are good and loyal citizens, who have labored with might and main to prevent the very evils that are now heavily pressing upon us all, and who are chargeable with no offence whatever, but simply because they refuse to unite and join in a causeless rebellion against the Government. But so it is. Hundreds and thousands of us found it inexpedient to leave home for a time, in consequence of the inability of the National forces to drive back the rebels and invaders. Some have their families in wagons, carrying what little of their effects they could, and driving their stock, horses, cattle, and sheep. Others, unable to bring their families, have left them to the mercy of the rebels. Some have a little money in their pockets; but many, and perhaps most, have not a red cent. Some have a change of raiment, others have none. Most of the horses are unshod and tender-footed, having traveled far over bad roads. This vast crowd of men, women, and children, together with their horses and mules, must eat and live, and some must bear the burden, and many having no money, those among whom they stay must do it.

It is truly a sad and deplorable state of affairs, and what renders it worse to be submitted to, is the belief that had Gen. LYON been reinforced with but four or five regiments, the invaders would have been defeated and utterly routed, and instead of Union men having to flee for safety from some eighteen or twenty counties, while their entire interests must fall into rebel hands, their crops destroyed and stock driven off, they themselves would have fled the State and left us to the enjoyment of our families and hard earnings, and from present appearances, this deplorable, this ruinous state of affairs must continue for several weeks to come, during which time the people of the entire southwest counties must inevitably be ruined in property, while many of them will be compelled to take the odious oath imposed by the rebels, while hundreds, if not thousands of good citizens will flee the State to return no more. These things being so, (and it is but a faint picture of the reality,) not one moment should be lost in making the necessary preparations to return with an adequate force, drive out the invaders and restore order and peace. Would to Heaven the eyes of the Government and the entire people could see at one view the stampede, extending from the Arkansas and Indian Territory lines to the Osage River, thence east to the waters of Whits and Meramec Rivers, together with the unhappy condition of this entire Territory, including one-fourth of the State. The announcement of the return of the Federal Army to the Southwest will be hailed as glad tidings of good news. Let the time be hastened with all possible speed.

A WANDERER.

INTERESTING FROM BIRD'S POINT.

ACCOUNT OF COL. DOUGHERTY'S ATTACK ON THE REBELS AT CHARLESTON.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

CAMP LYON, Aug. 20, 1861, Tuesday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The rear guard of the victorious Twenty-second Illinois have just returned to camp, under command of Capt. ABBOTT. We now foot up our entire loss: Killed, Capt. WILLIAM SHARP, Company A; wounded, Lieut.-Col. RONSON, slightly, in the shoulder; Capt. JOHNSON, slightly, in the leg; Private SCHUMACHER, severely, in the arm, and five others of Company A, slightly wounded. The stroke was a bold and decisive one.

Information having been received on Monday morning that the enemy were assembled in considerable force at Charleston, Capt. ABBOTT and a portion of his command were sent out in the fore part of the day for the purpose of reconnoissance, and also to prevent the enemy from burning the trestle-work on the railroad near Charleston. He encamped within one mile and a half of the town, and passed the day in observation and occasionally chasing the enemy's cavalry, who were scouting about the country in squads. They succeeded in informing themselves as to his strength, and returned to their camp, evidently contemplating an easy time in bagging him when night should come. About 9 o'clock at night the train arrived with six companies, about 300 men, under command of Col. DONOHERTY. He was informed by Capt. ABBOTT that the enemy's strength at Charleston was 1,000, and also that he had received reliable information that they would make an attack upon him that night.

"We are going to take Charleston to-night," replied Col. DOUGHERTY. "You stay here, and engage the enemy until we come back—we shall not be gone long. Battalion, right face, forward, march!" And on we went, Company E ahead, Company A next, and so on. "Double quick" was given, and the two front companies only responded. Arriving at the suburbs of the town, we ascertained for the first time that the four rear companies were detached. A few minutes delay, and we were ordered forward without them. The pickets fired upon us, and we followed them in. We dispersed the cavalry, capturing twenty-one horses, and rushed on, the bullets whistling round our heads like hail, but we shouting down and dispersing the enemy. We charged furiously on, carrying everything before us. Col. DONOHERTY, Capt. MCADAMS, and Capt. JOHNSON, as leaders, Companies A and E, 125 men, alone engaged the whole force. At the Court-house, the enemy made a stand. Here Lieut.-Col. RONSON, of the Eleventh Illinois, who had volunteered to accompany the expedition, inquired of Col. DONOHERTY what should be done next. "Take that Court-house or bust," was the emphatic answer—and we did take it.

The volleys from the windows passed over our heads, or fell at our feet. Those that did not escape from the windows were killed or taken prisoners, and when we emerged again from the house the enemy were to be seen fleeing in the dim distance. We leisurely retraced our steps. At the railroad track we met the detached portion of our regiment, under Lieut.-Col. HAAR. They had passed straight forward without turning off, and were just returning to our assistance. They had fallen in with the flying enemy, and killed sixteen of them. All returned to Capt. ABBOTT'S encampment with twenty-one horses and eighteen prisoners, having been less than two hours absent. Here Capt. JACKSON was ordered to remain with his command, and the rest of us seated ourselves upon the cars, and moved proudly back to Bird's Point, which we reached in good time, and without accident. We killed about sixty or seventy of the enemy, and probably wounded twice that number. There were some fearful contests—some hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy were impaled upon the bayonet—pulled from their horses, knocked over with the butt of the gun or of the pistol, and so bold and impetuous was every movement that the enemy fled in confusion.

Several guns, revolvers and bowie knives were taken. About two hours after we left our cavalry entered the town, but no enemy was to be seen. They however succeeded, before morning in capturing a camp of cavalry above town, and brought into camp forty horses and thirty-three prisoners.

Gen. PILLOW is now in our neighborhood, and a lieutenant among the captured says he will call on us with twenty thousand men in a few days! Another of our prisoners says that he made a speech to them yesterday, and promised them that they should take breakfast in Cairo this morning! The prisoners look bad. About one-third of them appear intelligent—the balance have about half sense, and have certainly been induced to take up arms against their Government by the misrepresentations of the designing.

JAPHET.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN AGENT ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 25.

SAMUEL EAKIN was arrested as a Southern agent yesterday. He is connected with Mr. SLOAT, now at Richmond, in altering arms for the rebels. His papers seized show his participation with the rebels. A coil of wire for a field telegraph was found among his baggage, and over $1.000 in gold.

SEIZURE OF SECESSION PAPERS.

BANGOR, ME., Sunday, Aug. 25.

The extra Bangor *Democrat*, a secession paper, was deposited in the Post-office on Friday night. The Postmaster has notified the Department, and retains the papers until he receives orders. The *Democrat* was suppressed by the people a week or two since, and the office destroyed.

THE REBEL ALLIES IN CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, Sunday, Aug. 25.

In cleaning out the *Farmer and Advertiser* office last night, a United States mail-bag was found filled with papers addressed to leading Secessionists in Alabama, Georgia, and other Southern States, also some two hundred wooden billets, turned and furnished with strings for the wrists. These clubs were made from shovelhandles, and were probably furnished by a secession shovel-manufacturer in Bridgeport. Some curious letters were also discovered, exposing the treason of politicians in Hartford and elsewhere. One of the editors of the *Farmer* has gone to New-Haven, threatening to issue his paper from the *Register* office to-morrow.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Recruiting for the Army here is still exceedingly dull. There were about eighteen men enlisted for all the old regular regiments last week at the offices in this neighborhood, and two or three detachments arrived from Buffalo and Rochester. The new Twelfth Regiment has from 150 to 175 soldiers, all told, at its head-quarters in Fort Hamilton. The difficulty of augmenting their number was found to be so great, that an additional office had to be opened for recruiting in this City on Thursday last. Indeed, it is said that the Broadway establishment did not get four men during the past six days.

The Fourteenth Regiment still keeps ahead of all the new ones. In accordance with instructions from the War Department, it has commenced a more vigorous recruiting business than any of its competitors. In Boston, New-Haven, Hartford, Burlington, Vt., Troy, Syracuse, Lockport and Elmira, officers have rented buildings or rooms for recruiting purposes, and continue to forward men to the head-quarters of the regiment at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

The new regiment of Cavalry—the only one to be raised, in addition to the two now existing—has over 400 men encamped at Linden Grove, near Pittsburgh, Penn. It is expected to be ready to take the field in September.

The Navy is still adding to its number of sailors with great success. There are now nearly 3,000 blue-jackets, well trained for sea service, ready at a moment's call, and of these fully 2,000 are able seamen. In addition to the recruiting offices opened in Boston, Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Erie, New-Bedford, and Buffalo, one at Nantucket is rendering great service to the Government, in catering for trained crews New-Bedford is doing admirably. The office there is in charge of Commander JOHN T. GLASSON, with whom are Lieut. FLAGG and Surgeon EDWARDS. Its value may be estimated from the fact that, since the day of its opening—the 6th of May last—it has furnished over 1,000 real sailors. The temporary depression in the whaling business causes applicants to be as numerous as could be desired.

The new steam gun-boat *Tuscarora* was successfully launched, according to announcement, at Philadelphia, on Saturday. She is 210 feet long, 900 tons burden, and will carry six guns—four 32-pounders, and two tremendous 11-inch pieces. She is brigantinally with iron, three and a half inches wide by a half-inch in thickness. The bottom planking is of white oak. She will have two horizontal engines, which are building for her.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 25.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 24th, reports, having a private telegram, from Paducah, stating that a meeting of citizens, on the 22d, passed resolutions requesting Gov. MAGOFFIN to properly protect the citizens of that section of the State against such occurrences as the late arrest of her Kentuckians at Ballard County, by armed ruffians from Cairo, and the subsequent capture of the steamer *Terry* by the Federal gun-boat *Conestoga*, announcing that if Gov. MAGOFFIN does not give that protection, they will call on Tennessee and the Confederate States.

The same paper also states that Gov. MAGOFFIN telegraphically proffered the aid required, instructing J. M. JOHNSON, Senator from Paducah, to visit Cairo and demand of Gen. PRENTISS by what authority the arrest and capture was made, and report.

The *Appeal* trusts Gov. MAGOFFIN will issue a similar proclamation to CLAIB. JACKSON.

A Board, consisting of the Aldermen of Memphis, has been appointed a Committee to confer with Gen. POLK on the subject of impressment.

The *Avalanche* says the deck hands of the steamboat ——— having refused to work upon Confederate steamers, the Commanding General has ordered all such to be taken. The deck hands had concealed themselves.

In some cases farmers have been taken on this order, and last evening JAMES PLUMLETT, a deck hand, was arrested, and attempting to escape was seriously wounded by a shot.

The *Avalanche* condemns the state of things which forms the basis of the Mayor and Aldermen's action.

PRIVATEERSMEN IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

The transport steamer *City of New-York* arrived, yesterday morning, from Washington City, touching at Hampton Roads, where she took on board the following prisoners, who were landed at Fort Lafayette. They were received from the United States Flag-ship *Minnesota*, Commander STRINGHAM, and are those taken from prizes captured by the privateers *Dixie* and *York*: J. H. Marshall, prize master of the *Dixie*; G. Gladdin, assistant do.; John Donnelly, J. P. M. Calvo and Pat. McCarty, seamen. Of the privateer *York*, there are three seamen, named Archie Wilson, J. Williams and John Riley.

THE SUMTER'S OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the officers of the privateer steamer *Sumter*

Commander—C. H. Semmes, of Maryland.
First Lieutenant— ——Kell, of Georgia.
Second Lieutenant—W. N. Chapman, of Alabama.
Third Lieutenant— ——Evans, of South Carolina.
Boatswain— ——Stribling, of South Carolina.
Purser— ——Myers, of Mississippi.
Surgeon—Dr. Gale, of Virginia.
Lieutenant of Marines—B. Armstrong, of Georgia.
Midshipmen— ——Hicks of Louisiana, J. D. Wilson of Florida, ——Howell of Mississippi, ——Smith of Louisiana.
Engineers—Freeman of New-Orleans, Robinson of New-York, McCaskie of Pennsylvania, Brooks of Connecticut.

Total officers and crew, 150 men.

SKIRMISHING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Press.

BUFFALY, Western Virginia, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Just before *tattoo* last night the Sixth received orders to prepare three days' rations immediately and make ready for a long march. By 10 o'clock they were in line, with harness on and blankets, but without knapsacks. Soon after they moved off in the direction of Huttonville, cheering lustily as they quick-marched through the rain.

LEE is said to be retreating from his position at Hunterville. If so, he should be falling back on the Kanawha to meet COX. Rumor assigns him an Army of 40,000, but it is more likely to be much less. He may be advancing on REYNOLDS at Huttonville for aught I know. I am only repeating the *rumors* in circulation when the regiment left and since.

Last Saturday afternoon a party of 100—some belonging to the Second Virginia Regiment, under Capt. CLARKE, Company K—started for a mountain district about ten miles past Shaffer Mountain, to protect the Union people, in distress from thieving rebels, and not without a hope of skirmishing with some of the vagabond Secesh who roam the woods bounding that region.

About 6 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, when near Lady's Fork and within six miles of their destination, a party of twelve who were scouting a few rods ahead of the Company and ascending a bridal-path of the the mountain, were fired upon by fifteen or twenty rebels securely hid behind impenetrable laurel-bushes that grow on each side of the road. A Corporal belonging to the Virginia Regiment fell dead at the first fire, and JOHN THOMAS, the Indiana scout, leading the party was mortally wounded by a rifle shot through the bowels while in the act of reloading his piece. He lived only an hour afterward, and spent most of that time in repeatedly declaring how much satisfaction it would give him to have had another shot at the rebels. The corporal was buried on the mountain. Two others of our party were wounded—a young Virginian receiving a rifle ball in the side (he is in the hospital and will recover,) and CHAS. TAUTER, of Company K, losing two fingers of the left hand. As soon as fire upon our men returned the salute through the bushes, and deployed as skirmishers, but all efforts to capture or kill the rebels were futile, the impenetrable thicket securely covering them alike in assault and retreat.

The wounded were at once carried to the nearest house, three miles distant, and there the scout died and was buried.

As no attack was expected before reaching their destination, only one day's provisions had been taken with them, and these were now exhausted. Cheat River must be recrossed, and the mountain streams were so swelling it that in another day it would be impassable; therefore Capt. CLARKE deemed it best to return to this camp. The party arrived back in time to see their comrades start out, and hear them yell in expectation of a fight. The rain never ceased falling throughout their tramp, and every one of them was wet to the skin from the time they left here on Saturday till they pulled on a dry shirt last night. Several arrests of importance were made, though none were captured in arms.

At this point, as elsewhere, the weather is profusely wet, and the appearance and discomfort of the camp are consequently more than usually disgusting.

CORPORAL.

THE REBELS AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NEAR CUMBERLAND GAP, Knox County, Ky., Aug. 18.

Since my last letter to you, there has been very little change in the popular feeling, or in dispositions and movements of rebel troops along the line.

The camp at the Gap is being continually reenforced by newly-raised and half-armed companies. They have about two full regiments at the Gap, and about six hundred at Big Creek Gap, with scattered companies along the railroad, and a good number at Knoxville, under Brig.-Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

After calculating closely, from all information that can be obtained, the number of troops in all of East Tennessee, including those at Cumberland Gap, Big Creek, along the railroad, &c., there cannot be more than from six to seven thousand men. The number of troops at Knoxville cannot be easily found out. There is a great deal of uneasiness felt by the Union men of East Tennessee, on account of not receiving arms from Government ere this, and they still come into Kentucky to meet them or obtain arms in some other way. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER has issued his proclamation denouncing their acts as treason, &c., because they refuse to accept the ordinance and wish to remain loyal to their Government. But they are holding up as well as can be expected under the circumstances. It is the intention of the people on this side of the mountains to stand firm and fight to the last. They have threatened us on this side with an attack, but I don't think the officers have any such intentions, though they would like to have the war transferred to Kentucky soil. From the best information I can get, it seems the rebels at the "Gap" have only two small cannon.

Hon. T. A. R. NELSON, after having been released at Richmond on parole, has returned home.

Yours, &c., CUMBERLAND

[*For other Rebellion News see Third and Eighth Pages.*]

FROM VALPARAISO.

A Curious Case in the Courts—The Coming Presidential Election—Collision at Sea—Money and Commercial Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

A curious case has arisen in the Courts at Santiago. The Secretary of the Russian Legation had occasion to go into one of the Courts, corresponding, [illegible] Pleas. He carried a cane, and on entering placed it beside the door, in the corner. Now it appears that it is not allowed to carry even a cane into a court-room. So, soon after the [illegible] took his seat the Judge called the [illegible] to "take that cane out the door. It was [illegible] shortly afterwards the Secretary [illegible] leg over the other. This, too, is not allowed in the Court-room. The Judge called this [illegible] to straighten out that man's legs. The [illegible] appears to have misunderstood the order. At all events, he came with a pair of fetters, which he was going to put on the innocent offending Secretary, who thereupon rose and rebuked. Accusation has now been made before the Supreme Court against the Judge, and at the present moment the case is under examination. The Attorney-General, M. CAMILO VIAL, calls the Court to remove the Judge from office, and also to put him in prison. The name of the Judge is KAUFFEX. The Secretary is noted for his eccentricity of dress. However, it is said his behavior was not meant to be rude or discourteous.

On the 25th inst. the electors are to make choice of President. Some whispers prevail that PEREZ' name will somehow be thrown out. But [illegible] don't know. The members of the Liberal Party have held a meeting at Santiago, in which they resolved to cast all their influence in favor of the nomination of PEREZ, now resisted by those very party partisans of the Government who made it at first.

From Falkland Islands we learn that the British ship *Santiago*, having come into collision with an American ship, name unknown, both going the same way, to the eastward and in daytime, had gone into the Islands to make repairs and stop leaks. The ship is of iron. Could not succeed in stopping the leak. Having put in a new and extra pump, the Captain sailed again for England.

H. C. CALDWELL, of Newburyport, Mass., has gone South to Chiloé, to establish a steem sawmill, in the heart of magnificent timber lands.

R. MCFARLANE, P. ROBERTSON and F. W. SCHWAGER, all foreigners, have recently died here. They were all advanced in life.

The Valparaiso Bank is to hold a half-yearly meeting to-morrow evening. It is supposed a good dividend will be declared.

Money is extremely scarce. All complain. No recent failures of moment. Some hope the worst of the crisis may be over now.

BARTHOLEMEW BROWN, of the house of F. HUTH & Co., has returned to this port with his family.

From Buenos Ayres the news causes apprehension. It is feared new conflicts will yet arise between that State and the provinces, with which it was hoped last year the Confederation had been consolidated.

Buenos Ayreans residing here express great anxiety about the prospect of public affairs in that country.

On the 4th of July the Consul of the United States received his friends in the Consulate. The day we celebrate was toasted, and the Star Spangled Banner sung.

The British and Chilian ships in the harbor were decked out with flags. Capt. WATSON, of the American storeship *Fredonia*, called the attention of the British Commander of the *Topaz* to the day, adding that as there was no armed vessel here, any honor shown to the Anniversary would be highly appreciated. So, at noon, the Englishman fired a National saluts of 21 guns in honor of the day.

We have had the coldest weather of late that has been experienced here for fifteen or twenty years.

Col. SAAVEDRA has not given up the command of this province, as was rumored. He is popular, and an estimable officer.

The crew of a British ship, *Lord Hungerford*, which foundered at sea on her way to this port, have arrived in the French ship *Samarang*.

Export of silver from the province of Coplapo for past six months is less than eight hundred thousand dollars. Ten years ago the export in a year amounted to five or six millions. The mines have fallen off greatly of late years.

American ship *United States* has just arrived, on the 14th from Melbourne in ballast. The *Crusader*, 110 days from Boston, and the *Wild Pigeon*, 82 from New-York, came in on the 14th also.

July 5, American ship *Othello* was spoken; lat. 43°, lon. 81°.

MINING IN GERMANY.

More About the Coal Mines of Zwickau—Damages from Explosions—The Burning Coal-Bed, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEAR ZWICKAU, Tuesday, April 2, 1861.

I promised to tell a few odd facts which I gathered from various sources in Zwickau, relating to the mines, the miners, &c. I have already alluded to the competition which results from the large number of separate mines and companies, and which lends to Zwickau such an American air. I heard the other day a ludicrous instance of the extent to which this competition is carried. You must know the price of coals continually varies, according to the market. Each company sets its price, and then waits for buyers. Now many stockholders, and many directors even, of the large companies are also owners, as individuals, of the veins or shafts which are so thickly crowded in the valley. These men, sitting in conclave as directors, set the price at which a company shall sell its coal, and then, with complacent acuteness, all begin, as individual owners, to undersell the company, running competition against themselves. It is, thank Heaven, of very little importance *which beats!*

How different was the spirit here thirty years ago, when there were no companies, no machines, no railways, in the whole country round. The peasants used to club together, by tens and twelves, to sink shafts for coal. These shafts the owners took turns in working, sending their hands from the farm—maids and all—on rainy days, when there was nothing else to do, down into the mine. It was strictly forbidden for any owner to take out more coal than he required for his own use; but the knowing ones evaded this condition by many ingenious devices. Many a *bogus* stove or furnace, kept slowly burning, was made the excuse for taking extra coal from the common shaft, which was afterwards sold to secret buyers.

In those golden days of simplicity explosive gases never had been heard of in this neighborhood. Now they grow more frequent with every year. As the mines increase in size, it becomes more difficult to ventilate them; and where there is no circulation of air these gases, or more frequently the choke-damp, (carbonic acid,) will collect. They especially form in those parts of a mine where most of the coal has been taken out, and the whole allowed to cave in, as I described in my last. Of course the space is filled with material which lies more loosely than the original mass. There is coal there in small quantities, in the form of dust; other minerals are there, crushed by the caving-in—water, air and heat are there; and thus you have the most favorable conditions for the development of noxious gases. They gather here until they fill the whole space, vainly striving to press out. If now, in the course of mining operations, the edge of this old field be touched, so much as by drilling a hole with a chisel through the wall of solid rock or coal which separates it, the imprisoned gases rush out with incredible force. If it is merely carbonic acid which thus escapes, the danger is not so imminent as when the inflammable gases thus surprise the miners. I stood one day in Zwickau, before a wall of coal in the mine, through which the "level" was being cut, and could hear the carbonic acid come pouring out, in fine streams through the crevices of the rocks, with a continual hiss like a gently-boiling tea-kettle. The workmen do not mind breathing the air as long as their lamps will burn in it. Sometimes we pulled our wicks out till they hung several inches down from the lamp, in order to give the feeble oxygen of thet Tartarian air a chance at the flame. In spite of that, they often went out. Other than coal-miners are very much afraid of the choke-damp. The workmen, in some old passages in Freiburg, where it is apt to collect, complain of dizziness, headache, a sour taste on the tongue, and a deposit on the same of fine particles of coal. The latter complaint, corroborated by the black tongues of the men, was a puzzle to the professors. Could carbonic acid gas precipitate its carbon as charcoal powder, at an ordinary temperature, and without provocation? "No," said theory. "Look here," said the men with black tongues. Boots, of ours, was the first to offer a solution to the mystery. The workmen wear their lamps hanging round their necks. The lamps could not burn well in such an air. They began to smoke more than usual, and the workmen breathed in the smoke. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

You will infer that all these gases are less troublesome here than in England, when I tell you that the ordinary workmen carry no safety-lamp here. In times of danger, especially in the Spring and Fall, when the circulation of air is weakest, an officer makes the round of the mine with a safety-lamp, before the workmen enter it in the morning; but even this precaution is not general.

One of the most interesting features of this district is the *burning Coal-Bed.* This originated, no one now knows when or how, several centuries ago, and burns slowly, but irresistibly, still. There is no flame, but the mines which lie next to this field feel the heat from it, and at one or two spots hot gases issue from the surface above it. It would be impossible to stop the burning, since it obtains air through the crevices of the soil. An enterprising gardener has bored down to the bed, and now uses the gases which it sends up to heat his hot-house, conducting them in pipes under the floor. He has succeeded in raising tropical plants, palms, pineapples, &c., to a considerable size; but the fruits are not fit to eat, though they look like their prototypes of the South.

This burning coal-bed, in its slow progress, has baked the strata which lie above it to natural brick. The formation on the surface is clay slate, containing innumerable fossil plants, mostly *Calamites.* Different degrees of heat have transformed it to brick, jasper, and "slag." The jasper is harder than any quartz, though the original slate is so soft that you can mark it with your thumb-nail.

Besides this slate, the coal itself and the red sandstone, there is an outcropping of basalt near here, and a great deal of porphyritic rock. Not far off lies the Devonshire lime, and—

But I will not run off into geology, for I made too superficial a survey of the face of the country to give you full information about it. Let me rather return to the *Green Linden*, where I dare say all the rest of the party have been talking nonsense to the girls, while you and I have been talking such tedious sense.

My next letter will make it all up, however, for I warn you that you will hear no more of science or art or sober sense on this journey. Emancipated from the coal mines, and our self-imposed labors therein, we flew on the wheels of joy to the goodly City of Altenburg, where we had "the jolliest kind of a time," saw much, learned much, (in spite of our resolution not to,) enjoyed much—all of which you shall hear in its own time.

I recollect suddenly a sort of half-promise I made you, to go with you to the Royal Smelting Furnaces for iron. I did promise; but, my dear Kog, don't you see that it's altogether too late. Our knapsacks are already in the wagon; the landlord's handsome grays impatiently stamp and chew their curbs—come, hurry up, chuck the girls under the chin, like a gentleman, and don't stop too long at black eyes. In with you! Away we go, with high hopes and happy hearts and hard hands, and handsome horses and hawful hollerin'!

R. W. R.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

One of the most remarkable events connected with our present war arrangements, is the uniform health of the troops, both at the recruiting stations and also at the various camps about Washington and the Mississippi River. Even when the soldiers have slept for weeks in the open air, unsheltered by tent or roof, lying on the bare, often wet ground, there has been no disease engendered. The change of food, varieties of crude diet, beans, alternating with salt pork, green fruit, and even the poisoned gifts of Southern foes, have had no results of a deleterious character worthy the notice. In fact, the health of our troops in Washington, Cairo, Fortresses Monroe and Pickens has averaged better than in the City of New-York in its present, no more than ordinary, hygienic condition. Why this is so, it is not easy to say. For, notwithstanding the publication of little manuals of health, (*Dr. Ordronaux's Hints on the Preservation of Health in Armies*—APPLETON'S,) the numerous squibs of hygienic value in our various newspapers, the supply of Havelocks and flannels made by the patriotic industry of our ladies, the presence of the ordinary proportion of medical men, or the exertions of the Sanitary Commission, the question is not answered. Any one who has taken the trouble to run his eye over the features of the various corps who have embarked from this City for the South, whether starting from here or *in transitu*, will have made up his mind that instructive pamphlets or newspaper articles are rarely seen and less noted by the majority of them. The Havelocks worn with such ostentation by the recruit, like the gay ribbone of the French conscript, have, after going through a service as a handkerchief, been discarded as valueless by the veteran of a month's service in camp. The flannel body-bandages which volunteer regimental surgeons have, with an apparent desire for notoriety, been calling for by the thousand, perhaps may have occasionally been put on by some, mindful of their mother's last directions upon leaving their home, "to take care of their health." But if the dweller in the sweltering casemates of Fort Monroe may have taken an occasional cool day to invest himself in this itching protective, with the first Southern puff flapping the lazy fold of his flag, he has more speedily doffed them.

To the medical men in charge of the troops little thanks are due, for in the first place there has been too great a proportion of "scalliwags" among them, quack pill dealers, dissipated apothecaries, and "last year graduates;" secondly, the medical men of the army have nothing to say or to do, efficiently and practically, till the soldier is sick; and as we started by saying, there have been no sick.

So too with the Sanitary Committee. This body has been created, to them money has been contributed, intelligent men have visited many of the camps and made reports, which have been that the troops are healthy, and in the best hygienic condition—and so they were before this body was created. Practically, so far as the past is concerned, this body has done nothing.

We must, therefore, look further for an answer to the question why it is our troops are so healthy? In the first place the campaign has been thus far in the healthiest season of the year, and in the most salubrious States of the Union. When the hot days and cool nights of the Fall season alternate we shall see the dreaded camp dysenteries, till now scarcely heard of, rife among our troops. When we shall have such weather as to cause the windows of the ill-ventilated hospitals to be closed, we shall have hospital gangrene and erysipelas to triple the mortality from wounds. So soon as we move Southward we shall get off the high, healthy ground, and shall find miasmatic fevers shaking and chilling our troops.

But although our men have been so free from disease, the hygienic condition of the rebels has been quite different. Accustomed to live seggregated, brought together in compact masses, epidemic diseases which every one in more settled countries pass through in their youth, have spread among them; measles, variols, &c., has been very prevalent. Both these and other diseases have been greatly aggravated by their habits. Whisky has flowed too freely among the rebels for health, and we may predict that its deleterious effects will be more marked during the coming cold weather, when the closed pores preventing its speedy exit through the skin, will concentrate its inflammatory evils upon the liver, brain, stomach, &c. Among our troops no spirits have been served to the troops as rations, except a half-pint of whisky a day to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, when erecting the earth works of Fort Corcoran. The liquor drank by our soldiers, productive of so much disorder, was not in the Virginia camp, but when on leave in Washington, and was not frequent enough to produce other than temporary consequence.

This unprecedented good health of our troops we can only attribute to an unusually healthy season, acting most beneficially upon men who had, as it were, gone into a most healthy country, exercised healthily, and under the stimulating influences of correct, patriotic, mental impressions. With such results in health, shown by statistics, evinced in the countenances and increased flesh of every returned volunteer, the cry of poor and insufficient food is markedly rebuked. A piece of boiled meat and baked potato may seem better upon porcelain, with the feet stretched under mahogany; but they have been found as nutritious on a tin plate, while sitting on a stump, and eaten without silver forks. We are persuaded that a cure which has produced such results, leaves little room for blame. All we hope is, that the same excellent care will continue to be taken of our men, till the glorious result waited for shall repay for all the inconveniences and hardships now so willingly borne by men inspired with the spirit of patriotism.

THE LESSONS OF THE REVERSE.

The Spirit of the Southerners—A War-Cry Needed—Our Armies the Armies of Liberty.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

There is still something wanting to the Northern side in this struggle with the rebels. These men fight with desperation, for they believe they strike for the chastity of wives, the safety of children and homes. Their war-cry is "Death, rather than subjection!" To the masses who do not think, this watch-word is the most exciting appeal. Time may indeed lessen its force, as the enemy behold the good order and humanity of our armies towards the conquered; still, there will always be in the march of a large invading body, enough exceptional deeds of violence and plunder to give rise to the most exaggerated stories, and it may need many valuable months before the Southern armies learn that our war-cry is not "Beauty and Booty." Our men, on the other hand, profess to fight for "Government!" and for "Union!" while every one knows that the deepest impulse which actuates the Northern masses, though but little expressed, is hostility to Slavery. We need a war-cry, a *professed object*, which shall answer to the greatness of our cause. "The Union!" particularly when forced upon your partners at the point of the bayonet, is not a stirring enough appeal to rouse our Northern farmers and mechanics to the highest deeds of valor. "To execute the laws" is a high and just object, but not one on which the multitude can spend lives and means for a long course of time. The New-Englander, and his descendant or kinsman in the West, needs a profound moral object before he can face comfortably a discharge of grape or a fire of musketry. He values his life, he believes in a hereafter, and he must be fully assured that the cause for which he exposes himself is worthy of his religious faith, before he can die indifferently. When assured of this, the Puritan is the best of soldiers.

What we need is a war-cry that shall touch the deepest springs of conscience, that shall be in harmony with the highest purposes of the human mind, and the most noble causes of History. Why have we not this lying back in the instincts of the multitude, in the very cause which has produced this war? What has brought on the insurrection? What has split a happy people into two warring parts, and well nigh wrecked a beneficent Government? What has sown this crop of villainies, perjuries and cruelties among Southern gentlemen? Why should an American from Alabama be so different from one in Massachusetts, that the one deliberately bayonets his wounded prisoner, and the other gives him medicine? We all see, each day, more clearly. There is but one answer now, and the most stupid read it—Slavery.

Why not then give it out to the world that we go forth to give freedom to the oppressed and liberty to the captive?

Our Armies are there, the Armies of Liberty. They carry the inspiring words on their banners, of Freedom to all men of all countries and races. They are the vanguard of the hosts of civilization and humanity in all lands. They offer them to their misguided Southern brethren, something better than the Union cemented with the blood of battle—even liberty from their own curse. Around such an Army and such a cause, would gather all the best wishes and hopes of humanity. Our struggle would be even nobler than the life-and-death efforts of Italy and Hungary, for we should be contending for freedom to other, not freedom to ourselves. All fear of an interference of England (now an imminent danger,) would pass away, for the English people and the popular sympathies would be with us so strongly as to overpower the action of Government.

Beside, we *must proclaim emancipation if we would conquer.*

It is, to any reflecting mind, perfectly useless to attempt to conquer the South, unless we attack them on their weakest point. After four months' preparation, we are beaten back in disgrace from the first twenty-five miles of Southern territory.

Suppose that every ravine, from the Potomac to Charleston, from Charleston to New-Orleans, is defended like this little pass near Manassas! Why should it not be? Is there the least reason to suppose the South Carolinians or Louisianians will not fight as well on their own soil as in Virginia?

We may, indeed, accumulate vast armies, attack their ports with navies, pour expeditions over their wide territory, but it should be remembered that battles are mostly determined by chances, or by powers which we do not see. A single accident may ruin a whole expedition, or a panic destroy a half-won victory. All foreign observers consider it nonsense to believe that we can subjugate the South, or hold it with our armies. Our only chance, in a military point of view, is in weakening the enemy by proclaiming emancipation. With such a purpose blazoned abroad to the world, and published wherever the armies advanced, we have at once an ally in every county and by every hearthstone.

The enemy's eight millions are weakened by the necessity of guarding and providing against the four millions of slaves.

A moral terror, a panic would pervade every Southern State. By landing expeditions on their coasts, their army in Virginia would be almost entirely broken up. Each regiment must retire to guard its own State or county.

What the precise move should be of proclaiming and limiting emancipation, it is not necessary here to lay down. The resolution which has passed the Senate is too retaliatory, and has not the greatness of a broad promise of freedom.

We should lose nothing anywhere by such a proclamation,—nothing at the North, for there it is seen more clearly every day that this is the only key to victory; nothing at the South, for there it is war *à l'outrance*; nothing before the world, nothing before history.

And may not the religious mind look upon this mysterious and sudden panic, just in the moment of victory, as a warning to us to make our cause the cause of Freedom and Humanity, even the cause of the slave?

C. L. B.

Shall the End of the Present War be the End of American Slavery?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This question has already taken strong possession of the minds of the people of the United States—we might say of every mind—and cannot be put aside until answered. It could not be otherwise. The stern logic and rousing eloquence of passing events are forcing everybody to entertain this question, and to look for the solution of it with the deepest interest. Few, perhaps, are prepared as yet to answer it in the affirmative, but it is well that the subject be carefully and patiently examined, that we may be prepared to give it a satisfactory and united answer in due time.

Our Government, as yet, refuses to recognize the end of Slavery as the object of the war, or as necessarily involved in the attainment of that object. It has begun the war upon a different issue, and the time has not come for any essential change of it. Still the people know perfectly well that Slavery is the real source of all our present troubles, and that it is an evil element in our civil institutions from which no good can ever come—from which only strife and bitterness and crime are to be expected. It is hardly consistent or far-sighted to condemn the fruit to destruction, and spend all our zeal against that, but spare the luxuriant root which produced it. The loyal citizens of the Union, therefore, would at once decide this question in the affirmative if they felt at liberty to do so. They wish to avoid even the appearence of violating any moral or constitutional obligations. They are restrained by the fear of even apparent dishonor. They would at once declare the end of American Slavery essential to the termination of the war and the reëstablishment of the Union in peace and confidence, if they were sure of being perfectly justified in so doing—that no charge could be brought against them, fairly or unfairly, of disregarding their civil obligations or of transgressing the requirements of perfect justice and honor. Were it not for this sensitiveness of conscience and delicacy and strength of moral sentiment; were they free from all formal restraint and permitted to aim directly at the best result and the highest hope and security of the nation, there would be no hesitancy in including the doom of Slavery in the object of this war for the Union. The battle shout of the loyal people would be raised at once, "No more Slavery in this broad land of freedom forever! Union and Liberty?"

But the North has been accustomed to concede to the South that the Constitution permits (not expressly, but impliedly,) the existence of Slavery as a municipal institution in those States where it is legalized by local laws. To slave claimants we have conceded, that under the Constitution, Slavery is purely an affair of the States, and that the United States Government has no authority to interfere with it or abolish it. This concession, which we have freely made in a spirit of compromise and kindness in times of peace, we wish to abide by even in times of war. We wish to preserve every possible bond of union. Still, were all the Slave States united in this slaveholders' rebellion, and were all the people of those States united in this treason, (as the Confederate leaders assert that they are,) it is plain that any constitutional obligation to permit or spare Slavery, however positive it might be, would cease to be binding. Such united treason of all Slavedom would destroy all their guarantees and rights under a Constitution which they refuse to obey, and the loyal North would be free at once to outlaw Slavery within the whole National domain. But we have begun this war upon a different supposition. Some Slave States have not joined the rebellion; and we know that in some States which have gone over to the side of treason there are still many loyal citizens—we suppose that this is true of all. We wish to keep faith with these loyal citizens, and, as far as may be, to protect them in all their constitutional rights. We would not infringe upon the former rights and privileges of the loyal slaveholder at all. The war, therefore, is waged upon the supposition that loyalty still exists in all the States where treason is now in the ascendant, and that when the active rebels are subdued, and sufficient protection offered, this loyalty will again appear, and the Union entire be restored on its unchanged constitutional basis, as of old. The might of the Union sentiment and of the Union arms is thus relied on as security for the future, whilst the disturbing and corrupting cause remains.

In this aspect of the case, the time has not come, and will not come, for the National cry, "No more Slavery!" until we have tested the question, how many citizens in the Slave States are loyal to the Union and the Constitution, and how efficient and decided in their loyalty they will be when freed from the lawless oppression, the terrorism and military despotism with which the rebel leaders have sought to put down all opposition. Can we subdue this rebellion without outlawing Slavery as the evil cause of it? Can we offer the loyal citizens sufficient protection, and will they then rally in all the States as they have in Virginia, assume the powers of the Government of the States as a part of the Union, and hold the authority and dominion of constitutional law over all conspirators and traitors? If, when adequate protection is offered, the people do not rally in strength to the support of the Union—if the spirit of resistance and stubborn and united hostility still prevails, the time will then have fully come to attempt a more radical cure—to proclaim Slavery incompatible with our National safety, and the end of Slavery the only end of the war.

So, also, if upon proper effort we find that we cannot, while sparing Slavery, so subdue the rebellion as to offer the loyal citizens adequate protection and encourage them to act out their principles freely, then also the time will have come to admit the law of necessity and turn our arms directly to the extermination of Slavery itself. This will then be the only and most direct way of keeping good faith with the loyal citizens whose rights and blessings treason is destroying.

We have, then, these two plain cases, in either of which, when it shall occur, our further obligations to spare the root of this slaveholders' rebellion will cease; the time will have come to lay the axe to the root of the tree and proclaim an endless and uncompromising war against Slavery itself as a National wrong subversive of the very foundations of a just Government, and which can be permitted to exist on the soil of the Union no longer. Let the people then watch the progress of this experiment as the war proceeds, that they may be ready and may recognize this time for decisive action, if, in the all-wise providence of God, it shall come. If man cannot answer the difficult question, perhaps God will give it a plain and necessary answer speedily.

Such is the view of the present war and its relation to Slavery which I have been accustomed to take. The duties and hopes of loyal citizens which it presents are plain, and my mind has been slow to adopt any other. But the more I reflect upon it the less satisfactory it becomes, till, more and more, I am compelled to doubt whether the view or the plan of action is adequate to the pressing exigencies of the conflict which is upon us. Should not true statesmanship be able now to foresee the end with great certainty, to foretell results, and so to strike directly for the end which is inevitable, without the loss or embarrassment of waiting, or experimenting, or trying false issues, or looking for events or results which may never happen? We would that this rebellion and this war had never been; but can we blot them out of history, and go back to our condition before they existed? Can we turn back the sun in his pathway in the heavens? Can the past be again; is it not past forever? Does history ever retrace its movements? Does it ever return to a position once occupied when its forward march has left it? Is not its progress ever onward and its position and developments, from day to day, ever new? Providence is in the great march of nations, and there its purposes are unfolded. But can we believe that Providence has brought us into our present strange and trying condition merely to carry us back again to the same position which we occupied before? That this is all an episode, a parenthesis in our history, in which nothing is to be gained, and no advance, either for better or for worse, to be made? Can we so put down this rebellion that the nation shall merely stand at the close of this war where it did before we entered upon this new and terrible experience?—all the same, only that Slavery has become a safe and harmonious adjunct of Freedom, to be feared no more? Has not this fearful crisis a higher significance? Is it not more probable that Providence intends, through these fiery trials to consume the dross, purge our national foundations, and effect great and necessary changes?—that the meaning of the present events and upbreaking is progress, the passing away of the old and the ettainment of the new and better? Must we still retain the cause of all our troubles and losses, of this fearful outbreak of crime, and great expenditure of treasure and of life? And must we expect, in patient resignation, the like fruits from this evil root in time to come?

In few words, is it not possible now to see with great certainty that our present difficulties cannot, by any possibility, be satisfactorily settled, and in a way to insure our national safety and prosperity, except by abolishing Slavery in our national domain? So long as it remains, is it not everlastingly the same evil thing? Will force or subjugation change its moral or political nature, its interests, its sympathies, its subtle and perverting, but constant influence? Will men become wiser in evil and more harmless in sin? Can the spirit of despotism, of pride, of hate, of scorn, of violence, be forced out of it? Or will the weight of subjection laid upon it cause it to harmonize with the spirit and working of our free institutions? Are we not, then, to-day authorized in assuming that the removal of this enemy to our liberties is the only way to union and peace? And, if we are not to go back, but onward, and if we can foresee the result to which we must come, is it not prudence to take the tide we cannot stem or change, and aim at once to realize the end towards which events are tending? The time was when the North could stand still and see the dealings of God with Slavery, the rivers of his power surrounding it and sweeping it away, but the South has now forced us from this neutral position, and plunged us in the swelling waves where Slavery or Freedom, the one or the other, must go down.

If the abolition of American Slavery is the only condition upon which we can now be assured of the restoration of peace, and of our national safety and prosperity in time to come, if this only is certain to succeed or all other remedies doubtful, if not certain to fail, why then is not this the time to effect it? Why should we not adopt it as the immediate end and purpose of the war in order that we may attain to a lasting peace? Are we bound to act unwisely, and ignore the dictates of the highest prudence, and choose a worse simply because we are not at liberty to choose a better? Can we not take this direct course to peace and safety without violating any civil or moral obligations resting upon us.

So far as treason and rebellion are concerned, there remain no obligations to hinder our adopting any course which the National safety or welfare may require. And, if the necessities of the nation compel us to act toward the Slave States as a whole as though engaged in rebellion, it does not follow that we must deny our obligations to loyal individuals of the South—fidelity to them can only require that the nation shall make good any losses, not common to all loyal subjects in this war, which they sustain by being confounded for the time in the rebel mass. Are we not likely to spend by any course which protracts the war more than the value of all the slaves owned by loyal masters? Must we, for the form of right, not the substance, expend millions of money and thousands of lives? In putting down the rebellion, which robs and oppresses the loyal citizens of the South and brings all kinds of property into peril, must we expend twice the value of their slaves merely in order to preserve inviolate their formal rights to their slave property? Is not a fair recompence for their emancipated slaves under such circumstances all they can demand? I know there is a strong prudential argument against this course in the certainty that then the war would be more plausibly misrepresented—that we should be represented at the South as not waging war in defence of the Union at all, but as engaged directly in a war of lawless aggression upon the rights of Southern men solemnly guaranteed to them by the Constitution which we profess to uphold. Such would be the charge, and to the unreflecting it would appear to be true—it is a war against Slavery, and for nothing else. And this charge would be urged against us with all the eloquence of injured innocence—traitors feelingly denouncing us for violating the Constitution, just as though they, in their rebellion, were the obedient subjects and heroic defenders of it. We should hear them claim their rights under the Constitution at once. But these charges though specious, would be false—how far then shall we regard them?

The Constitution is not the property of rebels; though it is amusing to see how zealous they are that we should obey it, and how sensitive they are to the least violation of some of its restraints. We cannot admit any of their claims to it; it is not their property; it belongs to the loyal citizens of the nation—theirs to use and theirs to interpret—theirs for their own safety and benefit. It is for the nation, as the ground of its stability and strength—and so the Constitution is for the people and not the people for the Constitution. Treason forfeits all rights under it even if explicitly declared. But, as we have said, the constitutional guarantees for the existence and safety of Slavery are only implied ones; they have been conceded as implied, but are nowhere explicitly declared. The Constitution itself, therefore, is on the side of the movement we speak of. Without any violence to its natural import, it will permit a proclamation under it of equal rights and equal freedom and citizenship for all men, without reference to parentage or color. It is not necessary to set aside any express declaration of the Constitution, but only to retract for the time to come, the concession which has been made concerning its meaning; only to end a past agreement no longer binding—i. e., to assert for the future a new but more literal import of the fundamental laws, demanded by the new necessities of the times, but fully in accordance with the spirit and expectations of those who first adopted it. This may seem to be a radical proceeding; but at a time when our National fabric is shaken to its foundation, men are not to be bound and made helpless by the forms and ceremonies which they are required to observe in times of peace and safety. By this great slaveholders' rebellion, when all law and civil authority are boldly defied, we are thrown back, as it were, into revolutionary times, compelled to recur to fundamental principles, and to assert and hold fast those principles, and rights, and obligations, which are the substantial foundation upon which our Government rests. To-day, we must go back to the very laying of the foundation of our liberty and National existence—when the substance of things was in hand rather than the form. To-day, we hold fast the spirit in which our nation had its birth, and the Constitution was adopted. To-day, we may fitly assert that our Constitution was formed upon the idea of the equal rights and lawful freedom of all men—not for Slavery, but with a silent and prophetic reference to a coming day of freedom for all. To-day we may assert that the time has come to which the framers of the Constitution looked, and to which, by its silence about Slavery, the Constitution prophetically referred. To-day, we may proclaim that its imperfect and massacled exposition and execution are at an end, and its perfect expression and impartial execution begin. In the change thus made for the national safety, the Constitution becomes fully the Constitution of a free people, and is to be taken, without any compromise, to mean what it says. It is to be taken, also, as in harmony with the Declaration of Independence, which is properly no less a part of the organic law of the nation than is the Constitution itself. Henceforth they coexist in harmony together as one living whole, and as a broad and just foundation of national law and a perfect security of individual rights and of a common and equal liberty.

But, let it be remembered, that the execution of such a National purpose, to be safe, must be left entirely in the hands of the war-making power. It is not a thing to be urged on and carried through by a popular faction, contrary to the policy, plans, or judgment, of the National Executive. To attempt it by inciting servile insurrection, can only plunge the nation into unutterable horrors. But all abolition movements in the matter, contrary to the will and action of the Government, or attempted by other and less authoritative agencies, must look to insurrection as the method of procedure—a purpose deserving the execration of every good citizen, or befitting savages rather than Christians. The National Government alone could execute the plan safely, carrying forward liberation just as its conquering power advances—therefore, only as it is able to suppress insurrection and lawless violence among the blacks, which it is bound to do as much as to suppress rebellion among the whites. Let the loyal people, then, beware of false leaders, of undue haste, of over confidence in their own judgment, nor imagine that we can take this great responsibility out of the hands to which it belongs without the most deplorable consequences.

Z. B.

AMHERST, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861.

The Actual State of British Sentiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having mixed somewhat extensively with the merchants and tradespeople of England during the past four or five weeks, and discussed in many circles our American troubles, I am able to form a correct opinion as to the feeling of sympathy amongst that particular class. It is almost universally with the North, but at the same time there is an almost universal doubt as to the ability of the North to accomplish what they have undertaken. That doubt has been greatly strengthened by the inglorious defeat at Manassas. The strategy of BEAUREGARD, it is thought, in retreating from the minor points of occupation to the strong intrenchments he had for months been erecting, should have been sufficient warning to the least competent official that his object was to entrap them; and I venture to say that when he is dislodged from that stronghold, and our troops enter it, that mines will be exploded which will annihilate half their number, unless a greater precaution is exercised than has been thus far exhibited by our Northern Generals.

It appears to me that the programme of this war is both unwise in its conception and weak in execution. President LINCOLN declared in his Inaugural that his object was to repossess the places belonging to the General Government. Why, then, did he not, after having raised a sufficient force, simultaneously attack by sea the forts in possession of the rebels? This would have harassed and divided the forces of the enemy, and opened an easy passage southward for the Northern Army. The Southern forts and harbors once in possession of the Government, the blockade might be raised, and one great cause of uneasiness to foreign Powers removed. This must be done, and done quickly, if the North expects to maintain the confidence of Europe and retain the sympathies of England and France. The British Government will for the present carefully maintain their neutrality; but it has a limit. Just so soon as cotton *must* be had, the blockade will be declared insufficient. There is no doubt but what England would deprecate a war with the United States; still, she will sustain her own people at all hazards. *Her pet desire is to see the colossal Republic peaceably divided*, and the power and influence of our free institutions thus weakened. The most astonishing want of wisdom and foresight exhibited on the part of our newly assembled Congress, is in still adhering to that most stupid of all measures—the Morrill Tariff. Its great object doubtless is *Revenue*. In that it defeats itself. It has other weighty objections. It weakens the sympathies of *all* foreign Powers for the North, and at the same time strengthens them for the South. Nor does its baneful effect stop here; it is equally odious to the Northern merchant; it breaks up his business, and lessons his ability to help sustain the Government; and more than all, it encourages smuggling. The exports to Canada up to the present date last year, were $12,000,000; to the same time this year, near $100,000,000. The inference is plain. The wisdom of the Secretary of the Treasury in applying for sixty day loans at 9 per cent. per annum, was critically discussed yesterday in the Bank Parlor. The result did not show any confidence in his ability as a financier. I have reason to believe that a three years' loan at 9 per cent. per annum might be favorably disposed of here.

T.

LONDON, Aug. 10, 1861.

Speculations About Gen. McClellan and Ballooning in War.

Extract of a letter dated

SARDINIA, N. Y., Aug., 1861.

* * * By the way, of Gen. MCCLELLAN, my father who has been a successful surgeon in Western New-York, having located here when the country was almost a wilderness, says this:

"They have got the right man, Sir, to command now. I have no doubt, if this young MCCLELLAN is a true chip of the old block, as I dare say he is. I studied medicine more than forty years ago with this GEORGE MCCLELLAN'S father under old *Dr.* HUBBARD, in Woodstock, Conn. He was the very soul of thoroughness and perseverance. Whatever he undertook, Sir, you may depend he accomplished. He was poor and almost without friends, until he went to Philadelphia to attend lectures, where, I believe, he found a rich relative to help him, by the name of BADGER, and I suspect this is the middle name of this young GEORGE. The old man was a splendid surgeon, and the great characteristic of the man and secret of his success was his undaunted and indomitable spirit. If this young GEORGE inherits his father's energy, he will know no such word as *fail*. They have got the right man to command, Sir. God be with him. When they go forth to battle again, instead of singing 'Dixie,' I wish they would go singing 'Old Hundred,' or some other rich and grand old hymn of praise to the God of Battles."

"Wouldn't that be sublime, though?"

"Yes, Sir. That's the way CROMWELL'S legions went into battle, and they were invincible."

"This war must stimulate invention very much at

[illegible] the North, and bring into use a great amount of [illegible] material of war."

Surgeon—"Yes. And I've an idea something might be done with balloons. For instance, just before a battle, let our men have a hundred small balloons barely sufficient to carry a handful of percussion shells apiece, and so arranged that when carried by a light north wind over the enemy's ranks, the globes will collapse and let the instruments of death down among them. These balloons might be cheaply constructed, and I am not sure but they might be made to serve the turn with heated air. This new kind of warfare would confuse an enemy just before an attack."

Dr.—Well, Sir, haven't you sometimes thought that there was some allusion to this kind of warfare in Revelation, when it is said, 'And there fell upon men a great hail out of Heaven, every stone about the weight of a talent; and men blasphemed God because of the plague of the hail, for the plague thereof was exceeding great.'"

Surgeon—"I have a strong suspicion there is an allusion here to warlike missiles, whether shot and shell from artillery, or shells dropped down in a great rain from balloons. I apprehend these little shell laden balloons, going forth as *avant couriers* in a battle, are to become fearful means of havoc in war."

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE VERACITY OF THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. RUSSELL's letter to the London *Times*, the greater part of which we transferred to our columns yesterday morning, is, in many respects, a remarkable paper. We enjoyed the privilege of riding from a point a couple of miles east of Centreville, to another point east of Fairfax Court-house, with Mr. RUSSELL, and when he tells what took place on that bit of road, we are competent judges of his truthfulness and fairness as a descriptive writer. We do not know and do not care what he saw, or says he saw, of the fight and the flight, before we found him; but from the errors and misstatements in that portion of his narrative with which we are immediately concerned, we should be justified in believing that he was not at the battle at all, and that the materials for his letter were gathered from some Fire Zouave or a private of the Ohio Second, who left, terror-stricken, in the early part of the fray, and carried the fatal news of the rout and the race to the credulous rear. We left Centreville without knowing that a repulse had been felt, or that a retreat to that point had been ordered. Jogging leisurely down the Washington road, perhaps ten minutes—certainly not more—ahead of Mr. RUSSELL, we saw nothing of the flogging, lashing, spurring, beating and abandoning that he so graphically describes. The road was as quiet and clear as if no Army were in the vicinity. A mile from Centreville we met that New-Jersey Regiment, a private of which, Mr. RUSSELL says, threatened to "shoot him if he did not halt." The officers were turning back the few fugitives, not a dozen in all, that were on their way in; but, recognized as a civilian, as the *Times'* correspondent must have been, we passed to the rear unchallenged. Mr. RUSSELL, at that moment, could not have been half a mile behind us. Pushing on slowly we were overtaken by Col. HUNTER's carriage, in which he, wounded, was going to the city. Mr. RUSSELL saw it, or says he saw it, attended by an escort of troopers, at the head of whom was a Major, who "considered it right to take charge of his chief and leave his battalion." We saw no troopers nor Major. Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, of the House, was riding by the side of the vehicle, and he, a smooth-faced gentleman, in the garb of a civilian, may have been mistaken by our "own correspondent" for a doubtful man of war. Possibly two miles and a half from Centreville, we stopped at a road-side farm-house for a cup of water. While drinking, Mr. RUSSELL passed. We recognized him, rode along, and were soon engaged with him in a discussion of the causes of the check—it was not then known to be anything more; and, in his company, we went on through Fairfax, in all a distance, perhaps, of six or eight miles; and we can affirm that not one incident which he relates as happening in that stretch had any foundation in fact. We saw nothing of that Englishman of whom he says:

"It was about this time I met a cart by the roadside, surrounded by a group of soldiers, some of whom had '69' on their caps. The owner, as I took him to be, was in great distress; and cried out, as I passed, 'Can you tell me, sir, where the Sixty-ninth are? These men say they are cut to pieces.' 'I can't tell you.' 'I'm in charge of the mails, sir, and I will deliver them if I die for it. You are a gentleman, and I can depend on your word. Is it safe for me to go on?' Not knowing the extent of the *debacle*, I assured him it was, and asked the men of the regiment how they happened to be there. 'Shure, the Colonel himself told us to go off every man on his own hook, and to fly for our lives,' replied one of them. The mail agent, who told me he was an Englishman, started the cart again. I sincerely hope no bad result to himself or his charge followed my advice."

We rode into Fairfax together.

"I reached Fairfax Court-house; the people, black and white, with anxious faces, were at the doors, and the infantry under arms. I was besieged with questions, though hundreds of fugitives had passed through before me."

It is a small matter, this, but it marks the accuracy of the man. Not a question was asked of Mr. RUSSELL nor of us; not a "fugitive," we dare affirm, had passed that way; the infantry—another New-Jersey regiment, if we are not mistaken—were at their usual evening parade, supposing, no doubt, that their companions in arms had won a great victory.

"At one house I stopped to ask for water for my horse; the owner sent his servant for it cheerfully, the very house where we had in vain asked for something to eat in the forenoon. 'There's a fright among them,' I observed in reply to his question concerning the commissariat drivers. 'They're afraid of the enemy's cavalry.' 'Are you an American?' said the man. 'No, I am not.' 'Well, then' he said, 'there will be cavalry on them soon enough. There's twenty thousand of the best horsemen in the world in Virginny.'"

At the little one-horse tavern in Fairfax, the horses—Mr. R.'s and our own—were watered, by a servant; but the reported conversation did not take place. A short distance from that inn, Mr. RUSSELL put spurs to his animal, and, riding furiously, left us behind; he picked up ample material for misrepresentation, however, as he went. We point out the greatest falsehood, if one falsehood can be greater than another, in the columns that he has devoted to the villification of our troops:

"Washington was still 18 miles away. The road was rough and uncertain, and again my poor steed was under way; but it was no use of trying to outstrip the runaways. Once or twice I imagined I heard guns in the rear, but I could not be sure, in consequence of the roar of the flight behind me. It was most surprising to see how far the foot soldiers had contrived to go on in advance."

It must have been surprising indeed! From the moment of meeting the First New-Jersey Regiment, of which we have spoken, not a soldier, unless one of a baggage, or a picket-guard, did we see on the road—not one. The wagons *going in* were few, and their progress was not such as to indicate that they were making a retreat. We faced train after train *going out* with supplies, without guard, and without suspicion that the Army was beaten and in flight. The defeat was not known to any on the road, not even to Mr. RUSSELL, who informed us that our Army would fall back and encamp for the night, only to renew the battle the next day. The "roar of the flight behind me" is a stretch of the imagination. We were "behind me," and heard the guns and marked the time as 7:15; but save our poor old thick-winded steed, there was not another horse on the road within our sight. A few carriages with wounded, a few retiring civilians—none making haste, none suspecting the *finale* that was reached—soon passed us; but not an armed man, trooper nor footman, was anywhere near. Mr. RUSSELL in the next paragraph confesses as much.

"It was a strange ride, through a country *now still as death*, the white road shining like a river in the moonlight, the trees black as ebony in the shade; now and then a figure flitting by into the forest or across the road, a frightened friend or lurking foe, who could say? Then the anxious pickets and sentries all asking 'What's the news?' and evidently prepared for any amount of [illegible]."

The truth is probably this: The imaginative correspondent left the battle-ground before any confusion occurred, and when the retrograde movement was ordered. Hearing the exaggerated stories of what came to be a flight, after he got into Washington, on Monday, while the excitement was at its height, he wove them into his letter as facts of his own observation. The rout was disgraceful enough to make any man's blood cold in his veins; but it was not what Mr. RUSSELL describes. As we have asserted, he did not see it.

THE BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK.

The following—from the St. Louis correspondence of the Chicago *Post*—is the clearest and most intelligible account of the battle near Springfield, Mo., that we have seen:

"The battle of Wilson's Creek was a complete victory to our arms. Gen. LYON accomplished all that he set out to accomplish, and even more than he could have expected. He had been for days at Springfield, with a force of less than 4,000 available men, of nearly half of whom the term of service had expired. He was menaced by an enemy of not less than 19,000 well armed and mostly well disciplined troops. It is said he had asked for reinforcements, which is doubtless true; but they were not furnished him. MCCULLOCH could have attacked and overwhelmed him any day; but MCCULLOCH appears to have felt so confident of his prey that he was in no hurry. Besides, he was expecting supplies from the South, of which he stood greatly in need to enable him to continue his march, and swell the ranks of his Army after he should have 'cleaned out' the handfull of loyal troops that lay in his path. Accordingly he sat still, watching his prey with the quiet, malicious delight which a feline domestic animal sometimes exhibits in watching a mouse.

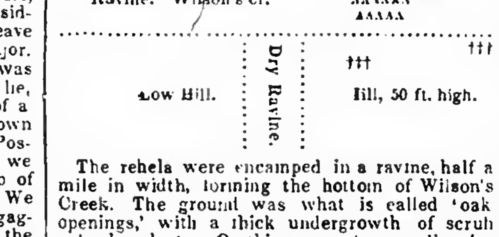
Gen. LYON knew the enemy's designs. He knew that to retreat would simply be to bring MCCULLOCH, with his superior cavalry force, upon his rear, and, in any event to open the door for his triumphant march northward. He learned also that it was part of the invader's plan to send a force from the southeast to cut off his communication with Rolla, thus virtually surrounding him and making it an easy matter to capture his little army.

Upon learning this, LYON resolved to cripple MCCULLOCH so that he could not pursue, and, having done so, to fall back upon Rolla before the communication could be cut off. This plan was fixed upon by Gen. LYON and Gen. SIEGEL before the battle. It was carried out with complete and triumphant success.

Gen. LYON's command, with which the battle was mainly fought, consisted of four regiments of volunteers—First Missouri, First Iowa, First and Second Kansas; Companies I and B First Regular Cavalry; three companies of Regular Dragoons; Capt. TOTTEN's Battery, six pieces; and Capt. BOIS' Battery, four pieces. Gen. SIEGEL's command, consisting of his own and Col. SOLOMAN's Regiments, and Capt. BACHOFF's Battery of eight pieces. These were all the Union troops engaged in the battle, the total number of available men being less than 4,000. There were one or two thousand 'home guards' at Springfield, but none of them went to the battle field.

The number of MCCULLOCH's forces is given by no one at less than 21,000, of which some accounts say 2,000 were without arms. Among them were six regiments of Missourians, (all of whom, MCCULLOCH says, stampeded at the first fire,) and regiments from Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. He had three batteries of artillery and about 1,200 mounted 'Texas Rangers.' The Southern troops were splendidly drilled, and the Iowa boys gave them credit for standing fire like veterans, which, considering the Iowans stood fire without flinching for five consecutive hours, they can afford to do.

The following will give a very good idea of the situation of the battle-field:



The rebels were encamped in a ravine, half a mile in width, forming the bottom of Wilson's Creek. The ground was what is called 'oak openings,' with a thick undergrowth of scrub oaks, hazel, etc. On this account, as well as its general topography, cavalry could not be used to any advantage, and was not used by either side. Gen. LYON's position was on the brow of the hill, sloping down to the rebel camp, which he approached from the left, while Gen. SIEGEL approached from nearly the opposite direction, and took position at the point indicated by the marks ||||. LYON's batteries were posted at the points indicated by the marks †††. The rebel batteries were posted as indicated by the marks ‡‡‡. It will be observed that Gen. LYON had greatly the advantage of position; indeed, but for this his handful of troops must have been cut to pieces.

The rebels were driven from the hillside across their camp until they came within range of SIEGEL's guns, who drove them back so far as to be able to set fire to one end of the train, while they fired the other end themselves, to prevent it from falling into our hands. This action of SIEGEL in firing the rebel train, was in furtherance of the plan of crippling them to prevent pursuit.

Had SIEGEL's and SOLOMON's men behaved with the bravery of the Iowa and Kansas men on the hill, the rout of the enemy would have been more speedy and complete; but SOLOMON's Regiment fell back after delivering their first volley, and SIEGEL's did not do much better. In consequence, five of Capt. BACHOFF's guns fell into the enemy's hands, the horses having been shot down. SIEGEL had also taken some four hundred prisoners, all of whom he lost.

The captured guns were immediately turned upon our men on the hill, but Capt. TOTTEN, now on our right, very soon silenced them, while Capt. BOIS silenced the nearest battery on our left. The centre battery, on the opposite sidehill, continued fire during the engagement, but with not much effect. It was evidently served by very bad gunners, nearly every shot going through the tree tops or over them.

Regiment after regiment was driven back down the hill side, each time a fresh regiment taking the place of the one repulsed. Each one of our regiments whipped on an average five regiments of the rebels. Again and again did they attempt to storm our batteries, but every time were driven back with terrible slaughter, until, after the battle had raged six hours, the enemy fled from the field, and the battle ceased. All, and more than all, that our forces set out to do they had done; they accordingly returned to Springfield."

GRAND TOTAL OF KILLED, MISSING AND WOUNDED.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Capt. Plummer's Battery	19	52	9
Capt. Elliot's Co. D, First Cavalry	0	1	3
Capt. Dubois' Battery	0	2	1
First Missouri Volunteers	76	208	11
Capt. Steel's Battery	15	44	2
Capt. Carr's Co. I, First Cavalry	0	0	4
First Kansas Volunteers	77	187	20
Second Kansas Volunteers	5	59	6
Capt. Totten's Co. F, Second Artillery	4	7	0
Col. Siegel's Brigade	15	20	231
Capt. Wood's Co., Kansas Rangers	0	1	0
Capt. Clark Wright's Co., Dade County Home Guard	0	2	0
First Iowa Volunteers	12	138	4
Total	223	721	291

Nearly all of the above number of missing were taken prisoners by the Confederates, but they have been released, with the exception of the officer, and have either arrived in camp or are still under way. Some say they had to take the oath, and others say they had not. In consequence of the above release, Major STURGIS has released all of his prisoners, without requiring the oath from them.

It is expected that the officers still retained in Springfield will follow the privates in a few days.

PROTECTION OF PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The Committee on the safety and protection of the city are moving energetically in providing arms, ammunition, &c., for the proper protection of the city, if anything should occur requiring such implements of warfare. Some time since, they ordered twelve of the Parrott rifled cannons, 12 and 20-pounders, and in a few days they will be sent to this city, with caissons, forge, harness for horses, and everything requisite to put them in immediate service. There is now in New-York a fine steel cannon for the city, made in Paris, a present from Mr. GEO. MCHENRY, and three more of the same pattern are expected in a few weeks. These were purchased by one of the SWAIMS, and will be delivered over to the city. The committee of citizens have had twelve rifled cannon made at Phoenixville, but the city have not yet purchased them, though it is said that they will soon do so. In addition to the muskets and rifles now in possession of the city, 1,000 Enfield rifles have been purchased by the committee. The accumulation of so many guns in the city has suggested the idea to the committee of recommending to Councils the necessity of erecting or purchasing a building for storing purposes, so that a military spirit may be encouraged without depending altogether upon the State authorities.

The Committee of Councils have also addressed several communications to the Federal Government, asking that our river and harbor defences may be put in complete order, and we understand that there is a probability of the request being granted and the work commenced in a very short time.

THE REBELS BEFORE WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Delta.

CAMP MARYLAND, near Fairfax Court-house, Aug. 7, 1861.

The camp where this is dated is the advance post of our Army on the direct road to Alexandria. Our pickets of course are thrown out much further, covering perhaps more ground than we occupied before the advance of the "Grand Army." Annandale and Falls Church are within our lines, and thence, or from the neighboring eminences, the spires of Alexandria are visible. At night our cavalry approach so close to the walls of that city, that they can hear the bells toll and the clocks strike the hours—hours to which the beating hearts of our men point to the swift coming moment when the footprints of the invader shall vanish from Virginia soil. There is a peculiar fitness in the position of the Maryland regiment at the head of the Army. It is nothing more than just that they who have been exiled from their homes, who have courted uncounted perils and hazarded death in their efforts to join the standards of the South, should be the first to bathe their feet in the waters of the Potomac, and the first to proclaim liberty to the oppressed people of their native State. Most of the Marylanders encamped here have been in service for some time. They formed a portion of Gen. JOHNSTON's Army, and participated in that officer's movements from the period of the occupation of Harper's Ferry down to the battle of Manassas. After marching and countermarching for four or five weeks, hoping and praying for an opportunity to gratify a portion of their animosity against the Yankee invaders, they were at last rendered happy by arriving at the scene of action, on the memorable 21st, in time to take part in the final charges which resulted in the defeat and rout of the enemy. Some idea of the vigor and determination, the spirit and emphasis of their fighting, may be derived from the fact that, although only two companies out of the eight had bayonets, they charged upon and put to rapid flight the infamous New-York Zouaves. Col. ELZEY, their commander, who succeeded Gen. SMITH when that officer was wounded, was complimented by Gen. BEAUREGARD on the field of battle, and was raised to the rank of a Brigadier-General.

Besides the Marylanders, there are encamped near here that celebrated Black Horse Cavalry, which so terrified the enemy during the retreat from Bull Run. There is a company of this cavalry. It comes from Warrenton, and is certainly a magnificent corps. The escaped New-York Fire Zouaves, emulating in mendacity the editors and reporters of the New-York newspapers, declared that they exterminated a whole regiment of Black Horse Cavalry, about 800 strong. In striking contrast with this magnificent recital of imaginary destruction, was the actual loss of the company which put the whole regiment of the enemy to flight without losing more than two or three men. Fairfax Court-house, as you infer from its name, is the county seat of Fairfax County. Around the abode of justice there has grown up a village of not much pretensions as to magnitude, but of that quiet, subdued character which cause Virginia court-house villages to remind one of cabinet pictures. Camp Maryland is situated near the village, in a wood, whose leafy boughs afford a grateful shade during the heat of the day. Just beyond are the intrenchments thrown up by the South Carolinians when stationed here, and reported by the Northern papers as "tremendous works" hastily abandoned by the terrified rebels on the approach of the "Grand Army." The tents of the Marylanders are large marquees, not uniform as to shape, but very commodious in size. They were captured from the enemy at the battle of Manassas. The present condition of our forces would, no doubt, be extremely pleasing to HELPER, if he could only see it. He would consider it an infallible demonstration of his theory of Southern dependence on the North. For instance, last night I slept in a Yankee tent, on a Yankee blanket, with a Yankee blanket at my feet, and a Yankee sword at my head. I had drank Yankee coffee for supper, served up in Yankee cups, and sweetened with Yankee sugar.

Before reaching Bull Run, three newly-made graves on the right hand side of the road attest the only loss we suffered in the battle of the 18th. But the unpleasant odors wafted upon the tainted breeze from the opposite direction, indicate the presence, even yet, in the neighboring thickets, of the mouldering carcasses of men and horses stricken down by the destructive discharges of our artillery. Bull Run, which takes its rise some miles to the west, is a branch of the Occoquon River, in its turn a confluent of the Potomac. It is an insignificant stream, as to size, but of great consequence as a line of defence. It is only a few yards in width, but has scooped out a deep channel between precipitous banks, and is practicable for cavalry and artillery at only half a dozen places along a line of six or seven miles. These places are known as Blackford's Ford, Mitchell's Ford, McLean's Ford, &c. In their rear Gen. BEAUREGARD had constructed strong works, defended by artillery, which swept all the approaches. At each of the fords a brigade was posted. The affair of the 18th was a demonstration on the part of the enemy to try the strength of our position at Mitchell's Ford. The result was conclusive of the impracticability of carrying our lines by a direct assault; hence the flank movement of the 21st on our left. Near Bull Run several of our Louisiana regiments are posted. I stopped for a few moments at Col. SEYMOUR's quarters, where I met a number of Louisiana friends, whose demands for New-Orleans papers I was totally unable to supply. Col. TAYLOR's regiment and HAYS' are also posted in this vicinity, forming, with Col. SEYMOUR's, the Louisiana Brigade. Further than this I shall not make any statement of our forces or their position—discretion prohibiting disclosures which might be advantageous to the enemy. I have already mentioned, I believe, the desecration of the church at Centreville by the Yankee troops, who occupied the building on their advance to Manassas. The walls are covered with inscriptions and devices indicating the deadliest hostility to the South, and promising swift destruction to our army. The contrast between Yankee vaticination and Yankee achievement presented itself in a very ludicrous light as we stood within the walls of the little church at Centreville reading the names of the ferocious Zouaves and the bellicose New-Englanders, and deciphering their threats of death to traitors, Secessionists and rebels. Immediately above the pulpit there is an inscription, in large letters, "Death to Traitors—thus saith the Lord." In another place, "Death to Secessionists, and any other one that takes their part." These are only samples on the gentle feelings and mild intentions of those who came to reconstruct the Union and to reestablish the National Constitution in the errant States of the South. Some facetious defender of Southern rights, who, questionless, participated in the pursuit of the invaders over the ground they had so lately trodden with all the pomp and arrogance of anticipated victory, has furnished a commentary on these specimens of Yankee insolence, in the following lines:

"LINCOLN's tribe herein did write,
Defacing our church with all their might
A few days after, it was our fun
To double-quick them from Bull Run."

Last evening eight Yankee prisoners—seven privates and one officer—were brought in by our cavalry. It is said they are deserters from one of the Maine regiments. They had with them nine head of cattle when they were taken.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END—SUPPLIES RUNNING SHORT.

From the Memphis Appeal, Aug. 18.

We desire to call the attention of planters to the importance of an early subscription of flour and corn meal for the use of our Army. The Confederate Government purchased in May last an immense quantity of flour and stored it at this place, but the supply is now entirely exhausted. Unless the planters of West Tennessee, North Alabama and Mississippi, come forward and subscribe flour and meal, taking Confederate bonds in payment, our brave boys in the field will soon be without bread. Let each planter indicate to the Commissary Department at this place, by mail or through his commission merchant, what quantity he is willing to sell to the Government for their bonds, and let them send it forward immediately. There are five mills in operation here capable of grinding —— bushels daily, to which the planters can send their wheat and have it ground and barreled, ready for transportation.

The near approach of the autumnal season, and the almost certainty of the continuance of the war, suggests not only the propriety, but the necessity of supplying our troops in the field with warm clothing and warm covering. It will not probably be within the power of the Government to do this, and much necessarily depends upon individual effort. On this subject the following suggestions of the West Tennessee *Whig* are the most feasible and practicable we have seen:

"The supply of blankets in the stores are exhausted, and the possibility of supply from the North is cut off by the rigid non-intercourse of the war, while the blockading of our seaports cuts us off from all hopes of a reasonable supply by importation. How, then, it may be asked, are the wants of our soldiers to be supplied? It can only be done by every family giving up a portion of the blankets they have for family use, to the soldiers, and supplying the deficiency thus created by making 'comforts' out of cotton for their own use. These comforts do well enough for persons in comfortable houses at home, where they are not exposed to the weather, and our people are expected to make use of them, and send their blankets to the soldiers. There is no time to be lost in doing it, either. Before many are aware of it, the cool nights of early Autumn will be upon them, and what they do for the comfort of the soldiers, they must do quickly."

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

A private letter from a young lady, daughter of a former resident of Burlington, who left here four years ago and now resides in Washington, to a relative in this place, has been placed in our hands, with the privilege of making some extracts from it. The writer was brought up at the South, and has been teaching in Alabama. She left that State several weeks since for Washington, reached Manassas, and was there forbidden to proceed; spent three days in the camp, the only lady in it, and was then obliged to return to Alabama. After two weeks' stay there, another attempt to reach home proved successful by the way of Nashville, Cincinnati, Harrisburgh and Baltimore, though at an expense which absorbed the fruits of eight months' teaching and $40 besides.

The writer mentions a distressing want of water, and very poor food in the camp at Manassas. After a description of her journeyings, she proceeds:

"I am very thankful I am out of 'Dixie' at last, and hope I shall remain out till after they learn to treat people decently. Notwithstanding I was raised at the South, they set spies on me. The Vigilance Committee visited us a day or two before I left, and when I went to town I was informed that I could not leave. I left without asking their permission, but daring them to keep me. I was not afraid of any of them, and they knew it.

* * * * * * *

How unnatural this war is! Truly it is brother against brother and father against son. When in Nashville I heard Northern gentlemen who resided there saying they hoped the first persons they met on the battle-field would be their Northern relatives, their fathers and brothers, as they would consider it a privilege to shoot them if they were in this (the Northern) Army. Isn't it awful! There are many Union people in the South, and as FOSTER, of North Carolina, says: 'We don't ask the Army to subjugate the South, but to free the *majority*, who are trampled upon by an *armed minority*.' One who has Union sentiments and dares express them is in absolute danger of losing his life. One of my cousins was suspected of sympathizing with the North, and was forced to take the oath of allegiance, and even after that could not find a man who would trust him for a pound of sugar. At one time we had no flour, and only a little corn meal and some coffee, no sugar, nor butter, nor molasses. And although on our own land, when we spoke anything we did not want the world to know, we were compelled to whisper it. Letters coming to the family were opened and read by any one who chose, and the contents talked over on the railroad to a crowd, and, ten to one, those to whom the letters were directed never received them."

SOUTHERN FINANCES.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Gold and silver are now selling in the Southern States at from ten to fifteen per cent. for current bank bills. A sound and uniform currency is as essential to the health and vigor of the Confederacy and the Government as healthy red blood is to the power and endurance of the body. This thing of a depreciated currency is just now more to be feared than all of LINCOLN's legions. It is what ought not to be, and cannot be submitted to by the Southern people. It is intolerable that the banks should be exempt by law from the obligation to redeem their currency in specie, and, at the same time, sell the very gold and silver with which it ought to be redeemed for ten to fifteen per cent. in exchange for their own bills. It is all the same whether they do this at their own counter directly, or indirectly through the agency of brokers. True to their soulless character and sordid instincts, the banks are ready, for a few vile dollars, to crush the Government and the People together. Are these institutions really the friends of LINCOLN? Just so soon as it appears that the banks are to be allowed to prey upon the People at this time, when they are loyally and patriotically pouring into the public treasury every dollar they can spare, and bravely looking debt and taxation in the face, we shall find an abatement of zeal and a discontent perilous to our great cause. Whatever circulates as money now, must circulate at par, and if the bills of the suspended banks are really declining in value, and are in fact worth ten to fifteen per cent. less than gold, it is time to crush them out. If this evil should be allowed to progress, we shall soon have universal bankruptcy. We are willing to give our last dollar and last drop of blood to support the existing law and expel the invaders of our soil. We have solemnly consecrated our lives to this holy work, but we are not willing to be taxed ten per cent. even on the whole currency, for the benefit of selfish and unpatriotic money mongers. Cast the money changers out of our holy temples. Scourge them away from our patriotic altars. Congress is now in session. I propose a scheme for its consideration. It is as follows:

1. Let Congress declare, by solemn acts, that whoever shall ask or receive a per cent., in consideration of the exchange of one sort of money for another, whether it shall be specie for paper money or one sort of paper money for another, shall be guilty of treason, and punished with death.

2. Let it be instantly provided that each State shall receive at its own treasury at par any paper money which may be lawfully issued by any bank, corporation or individual within its jurisdiction.

3. Let it be provided that any such money shall be received at par in payment of all taxes and dues to the Confederate States Treasury.

4. Authorize the Treasury Department to use the public funds and securities for the redemption of any paper money in the Confederate States.

5. Require each bank in the Confederacy to redeem the bills of any other bank. Let Congress be warned, and wake up to the financial perils which beset us. The banks are the allies of LINCOLN.

RICHMOND DRAINED.

The following extract from a letter, written by an officer in the rebel Army to his friends in South Carolina, shows the condition of their Quartermaster's Department:

"DEAR SIR: I am instructed, by Capt. JOHN CONDERO to request of you to insert a notice in each of the daily papers of the city, asking our kind citizens to send for the use of his company any blankets which they may have to spare, as none can be purchased in Richmond at any price, nor can they be procured from the Army Department. In fact, Richmond is entirely drained; we are not able even to procure tin cups or plates for our use."

ORGANIZE FOR THE COAST.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* exhorts the Confederacy to organize for the coast:

1. Because there are many places where the enemy might commit raids and do us damage before we could organize and drive them off. Beaufort District, opposite to Savannah, has several fine ports and inlets, navigable for large vessels, wholly unprotected. See United States Coast Survey. This district has five black to one white inhabitant. Several inlets on our coast, which our enemies knew like a book, from surveys in their possession, are equally unprotected.

2. In two months more they will not fear our climate. By that time they might be ready to make a sudden descent and find us unprepared.

3. A small force might eject them, if ready to go at once; when, if we have to wait, a much larger one will become necessary.

4. By organizing and drilling infantry and guerillas at home, there will be no need to call upon the President for troops, and a feint from the enemy would not injure our Virginia operations.

There are many, who are so situated that they cannot enlist for the war, who would willingly organize to go for a few months, if necessary, to defend the coast.

We earnestly hope that the Governor will soon have companies organized for this purpose all over the State. Capt. CAIN has a company drilling for this purpose in this county, and we understand that Gov. BROWN has accepted them as State troops to defend the coast, and is much pleased with the plan. Capt. HAAGS has also a company of mounted rangers, with double-barrel shot-guns, for home defence. If every county will imitate the example of Old HANCOCK, we would have 10,000 drilled troops in the field at the command of the Governor, ready to operate at any point on a brief warning. Will not the editors throughout the State urge this thing on the people?

THE PIRATES.

EXPERIENCES OF THE JOSEPH MAXWELL, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND THE ABBIE BRADFORD, OF NEW-YORK.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 24.

By the arrival of the brig *Ida*, from Porto Cabello, we are enabled to lay before the readers of the *Inquirer*, this morning, the particulars relating to the capture of the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, of this city, and the schooner *Abbie Bradford*, owned in New-York.

The *Ida* is a British vessel, in the employ of Messrs. JOHN DALLETT & Co., of this city, and having been allowed to escape capture by the pirates off Porto Cabello, brought the captains and a portion of the crews of these vessels to this port.

Yesterday afternoon, upon the arrival of the brig *Ida*, we visited Mr. CHARLES DAVIS, the Captain of the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, at his residence in this city, and obtained from him the following statement relative to the capture of his vessel:

STATEMENT OF CAPT. DAVIS.

The bark *Joseph Maxwell*, owned in this city by Messrs. JOHN DALLETT & Co., left this port on the 1st of July, for the port of Laguayra, loaded with a cargo of merchandise, consisting of 2,000 bbls. of flour, 550 kegs of lard, 200 kegs of butter, &c. Our passage out occupied us nineteen days, and arriving at the abovenamed port, we discharged the greater part of our cargo, and set sail for Porto Cabello on the 26th of July. At 7.10 A. M. of the 27th, I was captured by the privateer steamer *Sumter*, commanded by Capt. SIMMS. At this time we were eight miles distant from Porto Cabello. I saw the steamer coming, we being perfectly becalmed at the hour named. The *Sumter* came alongside my vessel, and ordered me (the captain of the *Maxwell*) to get on board of the *Sumter*. At the same time they sent a boat's crew armed, together with an officer, to convey me on board of the latter named vessel. When the officer arrived, he told me to collect the ship's papers and all the money I had on board, and accompany him to his vessel. With this request I complied, and was rowed away to the *Sumter*. On reaching the vessel I was introduced to Capt. SIMMS, who put to me the usual questions, such as of what vessel I was captain, by whom my vessel was owned, where I was bound to, and then offered to sell my vessel back to me for ten thousand dollars, which money I was to bring off with me in his boat, if I succeeded in obtaining it from the consignees of the *Maxwell*, at Porto Cabello, Messrs. BOLTON & Co. I then left the *Sumter*, in company with the officer of that vessel, for the purpose of submitting to the consignees of the *Maxwell* the proposition of the commander of the previous named vessel. While in conversation with these gentlemen, the commandant of the port sent an officer to inquire by what right they arrested a vessel in the port of Venezuela, and ordered him to anchor the bark in the harbor until he could consult the Governor of Venezuela. The offer of the officer of the *Sumter* being refused by the consignees of our vessel, I, in company with the officer of the *Sumter*, returned to the latter-named vessel for the purpose of communicating to the officer of the *Sumter* the message of the commandant of the port. Capt. SIMMS replied, with an oath, that they were —— fools, and that the country now being in rebellion, the officers did not know their position. However, no attempt was made to bring my vessel into port. I was then ordered to go on board, and get my wife and child, and put them in the boat of the *Sumter*, and they would be rowed ashore by two of my crew. I was also allowed to collect all my clothing, but my nautical instruments I was obliged to leave behind. At the same time I was informed that I would also have a chance of rescuing my crew after the first boat's load had reached Porto Cabello.

After effecting a landing, the boat was put out to obtain the remainder of my crew, but before that object could be accomplished, the *Sumter* set out towards sea, and my vessel and eight of my crew, together with a prize crew on board, set sail for parts unknown. I have since heard that she is at Cienfuegos.

Previous to this time, and during my confinement on board of the *Sumter*, an officer was dispatched to my vessel to comfort my wife, who was in the greatest trepidation lest some harm should be done to me. The officer assured her that my person, as also hers, was perfectly safe; that they did not war with women, and that they would not be at war at all if the people of their State did not think they were right in the present conflict.

When I went on board the *Sumter* I perceived some lofty seamen, in the naval costume, scattered about the deck. I was told, however, that her force numbered about one hundred men. The crew was composed of Irish and English. There was but one American among them, and he was a Philadelphian. His name, he told me, was —— MACASHER and that he had a family residing in this city. The *Sumter* was armed with four 32-pounders. This vessel was formerly the steamer *Habana*, and was built at this port. One of her present officers occupied an official position aboard of her when she first sailed from Philadelphia. A number of the crew of the *Sumter* have sailed under my command during the time that I have been connected with the vessel.

The British schooner *Ida* was lying at the port of Porto Cabello when my vessel was captured, and the captain of that vessel, who knew me, expressed great pity when he saw me fall into the hands of the pirates. The commander of the *Sumter* frankly told me that he had been on the look out for me, inasmuch as he had heard a great deal of the sailing qualities of my vessel, and was anxious that she should become his property.

When it was noticed at the port of Porto Cabello that the *Sumter* was about seizing the *Maxwell*, an order was given to fire into the first named, but this order was subsequently rescinded, it being afterwards understood by me that it was feared that an alarm might thus be given to other privateers in the vicinity, who would in such a case shell the town; the greatest excitement prevailed among the citizens of this seaport town, and a large number of them were collected at the wharves, with the expectation that the *Sumter* would be fired into and sunk; I was at Porto Cabello five days, and boarded on shore, together with my wife and child, with the consignees of our vessel; I have been Captain of the *Maxwell* five years; she was rebuilt in this city about two years ago, and was valued at twenty thousand dollars; it was stated on board of the *Sumter* that my vessel was the tenth one captured by the *Sumter* since she ran the blockade.

The *Ravenna*, Capt. WILSON, and owned by the same firm, sailed from Porto Cabello before we did, and nothing has since been heard of her. The ship *Golden Rocket* was captured by the *Sumter* previous to the time of my vessel falling into the hands of the rebels, and she was burnt off the coast of Cuba. Our homeward trip occupied 20 days. Capt. WILSON, of the *Ravenna*, is my brother-in-law.

While on board of the *Sumter* I had a conversation with one of the officers, relative to the chase which the *Brooklyn* gave them on the day they (the *Sumter*) ran the blockade. He said that they ran the blockade on the 30th of July, at 12 o'clock in the day. The *Brooklyn* got under weigh and stood out to sea.

The pilot who was on the lookout for the *Sumter* acquainted the Captain, he supposed, with the fact that the *Sumter* was endeavoring to get out. As soon as the *Sumter* got under way, she proceeded immediately to sea. The *Brooklyn* then "tacked ship" and followed her. The latter named vessel gained on the *Sumter* considerably in four hours, and we were about falling astern of the *Brooklyn*, when one of the officers of the *Sumter* made a proposition that we should run our vessel ashore and blow her up. Said the officer, "The *Brooklyn* was gaining so fast upon us that we thought it impossible to escape her. She was gaining at least two knots an hour, and when we were about preparing to give her up, singular to relate, the *Brooklyn* 'tacked ship,' and we escaped."

While on board of the *Sumter*, Capt. DAVIS thought that he perceived a striking resemblance of one of the officers of that ship to an officer of the *Brooklyn*, and, mentioning this fact to the officer of the *Sumter*, and asking him if he was not related to a person on the *Brooklyn*, that gentleman replied that he was mistaken in his supposition, and that he had no acquaintance with the person whom he referred to. Capt. DAVIS, however, inclines to the opinion that there is some relationship existing between the persons.

STATEMENT OF THE MATE OF THE SCHOONER "ABBIE BRADFORD."

We sailed from New-York on July 6, laden with naval stores for Porto Cabello; our Captain was Mr. E. B. FREEMAN; on July 25, when 55 miles southwest of the above-named port, we were captured by the privateer steamer *Sumter*; we were ordered to [illegible], and a [illegible] crew was sent aboard of us; the officers [illegible] of all our papers and money, [illegible] been delivered up by our captain, [illegible] get into the boat and accompany the officer [illegible] *Sumter*; arriving there, he was questioned by the commander of that vessel as to where he was from, what his cargo consisted of, &c., and was then informed that his vessel would be taken into Porto Cabello, his cargo there sold, and his vessel destroyed by fire. Then the captain of the *Sumter* proposed that our captain should go on board of his own vessel, and assist in [illegible] tion to the port named; but this proposition, [illegible] some cause or other, was not carried [illegible] and a prize master was put on board of the *Bradford*. There seemed to be some uncertainty attending the disposition to be made of our vessel, [illegible] after the prize-master was put on board, a message was dispatched to him to proceed to Porto Cabello with the vessel, and if he (commander of the *Sumter*) did not appear there in two days, to take the vessel to Cienfuegos. Our vessel, however, was taken into Porto Cabello, and an effort was there made to sell the cargo. They did not accomplish their object, however, and after, our crew—two in number, the captain and myself—were put on shore, the vessel was taken out to sea, which was the last I saw of her. We reached this port in the bark *Ida*. At Porto Cabello we were obliged to take an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. We remained at this port eight days, in charge of the American Consul.

The *Bradford* was a vessel of 170 tons [illegible], and owned in New-York. She was a new vessel, launched last October, and was a fast sailer.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

Hon. A. W. BRADFORD has accepted the nomination of the Union Convention for Governor in the following letter:

BALTIMORE COUNTY, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

To Hon. Alexander Evans, Hon. J. B. Ricaud, Hon. Edward Hammond, J. B. Seidenstricker, Esq., [illegible] Wm. B. Hill, Esq., Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 16th inst., informing me that at the State Union Convention, which assembled in Baltimore on that day, I was "the unanimous choice of the Convention for the office of Governor of the State of Maryland," has been received, and a more immediate reply only delayed by a [illegible] of my absence at the time from home.

I receive with the liveliest sensibility the intelligence which you communicate, and desire to tender through you to the members of the Convention my profound gratitude for this mark of their confidence.

I accept the trust they thus confide to me, deeply impressed with its extraordinary importance at this time, and earnestly determined, to the extent of my abilities, to discharge the duties which it involves.

Feeling, as I have ever done, the clearest conviction that all the interests of Maryland find their surest guarantee under the Constitution of the United States, the fearful circumstances that now surround us only enforce that conviction, and must demonstrate to all that not merely these ordinary interests, but the very salvation of our State and her immunity from the devastations of civil war upon her own soil, are all at this moment intimately identified with the maintenance of that Constitution, the support of the Government now engaged in defending it, and the adherence under all circumstances to that Union of the States which it was its chief purpose to perpetuate.

Entertaining these views it is only necessary for me now to say that my efforts at all times, whether as the chosen candidate of your Convention, or the Chief Magistrate of the State, should their nomination be indorsed by the people, will be chiefly directed to the discharge of the paramount obligations which the faithful pursuit of the objects I have indicated must always necessarily impose.

I have the honor to be, with sincere regard, your obedient servant,
A. W. BRADFORD.

A CALL TO THE TEXANS.

The Galveston *News* publishes the following document:

FORT SMITH, Ark., Monday, June 30, 1861.

Men of Texas, look to your arms, and be ready for any emergency! The State of Missouri is almost subjugated; the small force she has yet in the field is being driven back upon Arkansas. We march to-day to help and aid them.

The Black Republicans boastingly say they have conquered Missouri, and will now over-run Arkansas and Texas. Will you permit it? Let these States now stand by each other and the victory is ours.

I am not authorized to call you into the field, but the time may soon come! It must not be said of Texas that she was not ready. Let your horses and arms be kept in good condition, with at least two wagons to each company. Take such arms as you can get. Had we arms here, Arkansas could sustain herself.

Texans, remember your former victories, and prepare to march to others.

You won your independence of Mexico, and will again do it from a more tyrannical foe.

The South will never be subjugated, never! never!!

BEN McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

DISHONORABLE MENTION.

The following dispatch was addressed by President DAVIS to Dr. ANDERSON, of Kirkwood, Miss., in reply to an inquiry about his brother-in-law and nephew:

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 25, 1861.

DR. E. H. ANDERSON: EDDIE ANDERSON, mortally wounded in the battle of Manassas, died at 5 o'clock P. M., next day, the 22d inst. Capt. MCWILLIE was killed on the battle-field. The conduct of both was the subject of special admiration. They were buried by the side of each other on the field.

JEFF. DAVIS.

LAW REPORTS.

Lien of Boarding-house Keepers on the Effects of their Guests.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Stewart vs. McCready.—By the Court: DALY F. J.—A boarding-house keeper, as contradistinguished from the keeper of an inn, should, in the sense of this statute, be regarded as one who furnishes accommodation for a definite period, as by the week or month, at a rate of compensation agreed upon. A guest, as distinguished from a boarder, is bound for no stipulated time. He stops at the inn for as short or as long time as he pleases, paying, while he remains, the customary charge. While he occupies the position of a guest the innkeeper has a lien upon his effects, and may detain them until he is paid for the accommodation which has been furnished, but if he and the innkeeper enter into a special agreement for any fixed period, at a stipulated price, he ceases to be a guest and becomes a boarder. The innkeeper relies upon this special agreement, and has no longer a lien upon the effects. In modern times, and especially in cities, the practice has become very general of furnishing accommodation by the week or by the month, at a fixed rate, or as the parties may agree, and the persons who furnish accommodation in this way are distinguished as keepers of boarding-houses. Before the passage of this statute this class, now a very numerous one, had no lien upon the effects of the persons to whom they supplied entertainment, and it was evidently the intent of this statute to give them the same lien which an inn-keeper has upon the effects of a guest. The words "to the same extent and in the same manner as inn-keepers have such a lien and such right of detention," was intended rather to indicate the general nature and character of the lien than to specify any particular case or class of cases in which a boarding-house keeper might have a lien. If we did not so construe the statute then it would have no meaning at all, and in interpreting a statute we must assume that the Legislature intended something by the passage of the act.

HILTON, J., dissented.

BRADY, J.—The Act of 1860 (Session Laws, 771) gives to the keeper of a boarding-house a lien to the extent of the board due. It provides that such keeper shall have the right to detain the baggage of "any boarder," and discards all distinction between transient and permanent guests, and further confirms this privilege by giving such lien for the amount "which may be due for board by such boarder," without reference to the manner in which, or the time for which, the board became due. This right is not qualified by the declaration which follows, that the lien is to the "same extent, and in the same manner as innkeepers have such lien and such right of detention." These words apply to the character of the lien and the extent and mode of exercising it. They designate the lien which the keeper has for the sum due, viz.: the same lien as an innkeeper, when he has any lien at all. This statute was drawn, doubtless, with reference to the rule applicable to innkeepers in these cases; but the law-maker was either mistaken about the rule, or has been unfortunate enough to present an act which is obscure, and which it requires some reflection to understand. I think, however, that it becomes clear, as a matter of construction and intention, that the lien given to boarding-house keepers is without reference to the character of the guests, and that it makes no difference whether they are transient or not.

The judgment should be reversed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Walter S. Weston et al. vs. Thomas Bennett.*—Attachment granted.

In the matter of the estate of Geo. [illegible] Dobson.—Subpœna granted.

[illegible] Ette vs. Charles Ette.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. James D. Strong.—Judgment ordered.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Philip Fitzpatrick.—Judgment ordered.

B. F. Peterson et als. vs. Leroy W. Shear.—Motion denied, without costs.

Alpheus Reynolds vs. Joseph Reed.—Order granted.

Charles Tracy et als. vs. The Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad.—Order granted.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers* shall receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at* (1 each, *shall receive an extra copy for himself, being retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAP YEAR—THE TOODLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES IN ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. DUTHIE'S KINGDOMS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There appears to be little doubt that the rebel Army at Manassas and in that vicinity is now made more numerous than it has ever been before, whatever its appointments may be. Immediately after the Bull Run battle, the rebel leaders made extraordinary exertions to concentrate troops in Virginia, in anticipation of another and more formidable demonstration by the National Army, and the result, it is understood, has been the transfer of large forces from Tennessee, which had been held there for the defence of the Mississippi, together with all that could be spared from the Cotton States, including a portion of BRAGG'S command at Pensacola. In addition to all this the work of improvement—for it can be called nothing else—has been steadily going on in Virginia. The Maryland side of the Potomac is now filled with refugees from Loudon and other counties, who have fled to avoid this impressment, in some instances driving over their stock to save it from the marauders, and in others leaving avaricious behind, glad even to escape with their lives. With the immense Army thus raised, it is absolutely necessary that some hostile movement should soon be made by the rebel leaders, but what direction it will take can hardly yet be decided. That it will be directly towards Washington, however, seems now to be doubted by the military authorities.

Everything remains quiet at Washington, and the condition of the Army there is reported as most satisfactory. Gen. MCCLELLAN on Saturday, in company with the President and other Government dignitaries, reviewed a portion of the volunteer troops on the Virginia side, and pronounced a highly favorable opinion as to their appearance and efficiency. Yesterday he reviewed the regulars stationed in the city. The stringency of military rule at the Capital has at last begun to affect the female sympathizers with secession there, some of whom have been arrested.

Another Southern agent was arrested in Philadelphia on Saturday—SAMUEL EAKIN, connected with Mr. SLOAT, who is now at Richmond, altering arms for the rebels. His papers disclose his complicity.

The transport *City of New-York* arrived at this port yesterday from Washington, having touched at Fortress Monroe, where she took on board a number of privateersmen, taken from prizes recaptured from the privateers *Dixie* and *York*, off the coast of North Carolina. The prisoners were lodged in Fort Lafayette, to await the action of the Government.

The Stock Market left off steady on Saturday. New-York Central, 73¼; Missouris, 42½ ₩ cent. The bidding for the City Bank Shares continues to improve, under the advantages, in the way of income, afforded by the recent Government negotiation. Exchange on London, 107¼@107¾.

From the Times of Yesterday.

Government has at last very properly decided to prohibit the transmission of all written correspondence by the Express Companies to the seceded States.

Advices from Gen. BANKS' command state that large quantities of flour and unground wheat, belonging to the rebel army, have been seized at a mill in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry by Col. GORDON'S Massachusetts regiment, who also disabled the mill so that it will do no more grinding for some time to come. They report no rebel troops at the Ferry, but their pickets come in there occasionally. Intelligence from the other side of the Potomac indicates that almost the entire force under JOHNSTON has been concentrated at Leesburgh, in anticipation of a movement on that place by Gen. BANKS.

Mayor BERRET, of Washington, has been put under arrest, and has been brought on to occupy a place in Fort Lafayette with the other Government prisoners. The immediate cause of this arrest is his recent refusal to take the new oath of allegiance prescribed by Congress, but there is no doubt that the Government has other and ample proof of his treasonable proclivities.

DANIEL C. LOWBER, of New-Orleans, was, on Sunday night, arrested at Crestline, Ohio, by Detective KING, of this City, assisted by United States Deputy Marshal Archer, of Ohio, charged with being a bearer of dispatches from England to JEFF. DAVIS. His trunks were seized in this City some days ago, and the dispatches found. He acknowledges bearing the dispatches, but declares himself ignorant of their contents. He will be taken to Washington.

The Postmaster of this City yesterday received orders from Washington that no more copies of the *Journal of Commerce*, the *News*, the *Freeman's Journal*, or the Brooklyn *Eagle*, must be sent through the mails.

The schooner *Alabama*, loading at Pier No. 8, North River, with salt, leather, whisky, brandy, sauerkraut, tanner's oil, bnttter and other stores, was yesterday seized by order of the Surveyor of the Port, on suspicion of an intention to run the blockade of the Southern ports, and give "aid and comfort" to the enemy. The owner and shipper not being able to satisfy the authorities that the venture was a loyal one, the vessel was sent over to the Atlantic Dock for safe keeping.

Recent accounts from Fortress Monroe are much more encouraging than we have been wont to receive from there. Since the arrival of Gen. WOOL, the condition and *morale* of the troops seem to have undergone a decided improvement. A system of discipline, which includes officers as well as men, has been inaugurated, which cannot fail to have good results, and grand reviews are held at the camps, in which all the troops take part. On Friday, reviews were held, both at Camp Hamilton and at Newport's News. On the morning of that day experiments were made at the Rip Raps with SAWYER'S rifled cannon. One of the shells thrown burst in the midst of the rebel camp at Sawall's Point, cntting down the flag-staff and creating considerable commotion among the Confederates. The gunboat *Seminole*, which has arrived at Old Point from the blockade off Charleston, reports the *Roanoke* and the *Vandalia* as being stationed there. The *Seminole* brought up the schooner *Albion* as a prize, loaded with sugar, coffee, fruits and cigars.

An attempt was made by the Secessionists at Cumberland, Md., on Friday evening, to capture ex-Gov. THOMAS, while he was addressing a collection of Union men before a hotel in that place. The Union men were too strong, however, and not only drove off the Secessionists, but continued the work by the destruction of the office of the *Alleghanian*, a rabid secession newspaper. Yesterday morning, another attempt was made to capture Gov. THOMAS by throwing the train on which he was returning headlong off the track. About eight miles from Cumberland a number of cross-ties were discovered on the track, and at the same time a number of armed men were seen descending the hills on either side. The engineer, however, managed the engine so skillfully as to throw the obstructions off the track without injury, and the Secessionists were foiled.

The Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, Col. MOÑAN; the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. FELLOWS; and the Seventh Maine Regiment, Col. MASON, arrived in this City yesterday from Boston, *en route* for Washington. They all took their departure immediately for the seat of war, the first two going by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the last by the Camden and Amboy line. Each regiment had a full complement of men, and was in no respect inferior to the regiments hitherto raised in New-England. The Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, before leaving Jersey City, was addressed in a few patriotic and well-timed remarks by Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Two attempts were made in Connecticut yesterday to raise peace flags—one of which failed, while the other was successful. The first was at Stepney, ten miles north of Bridgeport. According to previous announcement a meeting was to have been organized after the raising of the flag. No sooner was the flag hoisted, however, than the Union men made a rush for it, pulled it down, and tore it into shreds. A Union meeting was then organized, which passed a series of Union resolutions. Last night the *Farmer* newspaper-office, published in Bridgeport, was demolished, notwithstanding the efforts of prominent citizens to prevent it. The other flag-raising was at New-Fairfield, where about four hundred persons were engaged in the enterprise. An attempt was made by about seventy Union men to pull the flag down, and a desperate fight ensued, in which two of the "peace" men were seriously injured. At last accounts the flag was still flying.

The Cameron Rifles, Col. BETGE, who have been in quarters for some time past at Bergen Hill, N. J., arrived in this City yesterday, on their way to Washington. Before leaving, however, they got into a most disgraceful brawl with some of the Fire Zouaves, and the officers of the regiment hacked and cut a police officer with their swords. It is supposed that the policeman will recover.

By the Pony Express, which passed the Outer Telegraph Station, ninety-five miles beyond Fort Kearney, yesterday morning, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 16th inst. The markets were somewhat more active, and there was some improvement in prices. Official advices had been received from Washington relative to the organization of the fifteen hundred volunteers to serve on the Plains in the absence of the regular troops. The command had been assigned to Col. CARLTON, of the Army, and Major J. R. WEST, of San Francisco, was to be second in command. No doubt was entertained that the requisite number of men would be immediately obtained. The last Panama steamer, with treasure, took down twenty-five United States Infantry, commanded by a Lieutenant, as a guard. There is no State news of importance, and nothing later from Oregon or British Columbia.

The market opened firmly, on Saturday, for Flour, but the export demand having been checked by the scarcity of vessels and the firmness in freights, prices closed heavily, with a downward tendency. Wheat was depressed, and was 2c.@ 3c. ₩ bushel cheaper. Corn was unusually active, and a shade higher. Cotton was more sought after, at full rates. Rio Coffee was in good request, at steady figures. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Rice, Sugars, Whisky, Hops and Tallow. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine declined, and closed quite irregularly. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 519 vessels of all classes in port. Senator LATHAM, of California, visited the Produce Exchange during business hours.

A Danger that Should be Looked Into.

We wish to call the attention of all our Generals on the Potomac, and in Western Virginia, to what we regard as probably the real danger now menacing the Capital. The care of our military authorities has been for some weeks past so earnestly addressed to the strengthening of their lines on the heights of Arlington, in Virginia, and more recently of those on the Northern approaches to Washington, that we have very little apprehension of any direct attack upon the position of our Army there. But there is a point and a danger to which we fear attention has not yet been directed, and we therefore submit our views on that point publicly, that they may the sooner reach every officer who shares the responsibility of a proper defence.

It is well known that the rebel General, LEE, was dispatched to Western Virginia, immediately after the battle of Bull Run, to collect together what remained of the routed forces of GARNETT and WISE, and to oppose a front against the menaced advance of ROSECRANS—who succeeded MCCLELLAN in command of the tra-montane National Army, on the transfer of the latter to the Potomac. But it is not generally known that in addition to the rebel forces then scattered in the mountains, LEE was supplied with other troops drawn from the Army at Manassas Junction—and especially from that portion of it which had formed the reserve, and was not engaged at Bull Run. With these forces it has been represented that LEE has made his appearance at Huntersville, and is about to threaten or attack the advanced position of ROSECRANS, at the Cheat Mountain Pass.

Here end our *facts*; and what we have now to add is only our own *theory* of the object of this uncertain movement, and the dangers which, under good generalship on the part of the enemy, it portends.

We cannot believe that the rebel leaders would have consented to weaken their Army at Manassas Junction, under existing circumstances, merely to engage in a doubtful contest in the mountains of Virginia—where even a successful campaign could win but little beyond the bare honors of barren victories. We believe, on the contrary, that the object of LEE'S movement was, and is, to coöperate in the attack on Washington, and the subjugation of Maryland to the slaveholding despotism; and that his main Army is not now, and never has been, since the 21st of July, in the neighborhood of Cheat Mountain Pass. Our theory is that LEE has been sent with reinforcements from Manassas, as a nucleus, around which he has reorganized the broken and scattered regiments of the West, and such recruits as he could gather on the way. And that it was especially for this purpose—for the purpose of assisting his outfit—that the counties around Manassas Junction were ransacked and robbed of all the private teams and material for transportation, that could be found on the plantations, under a general order issued by BEAUREGARD a few days after the fight at Bull Run.

Where, then, should we look for LEE and his Army, if the Capital and not Western Virginia is their destination and *but?* In our opinion, that officer is probably at this moment advancing *northwardly*, by easy marches, along some of the valley roads lying between the Alleghany and North Mountains—or between the North Mountains and the Blue Ridge—towards the Potomac. But the recent rains have swollen the river, and it is more than probable that, if he has already approached the stream, he is now encamped, drilling, organizing and recruiting, while awaiting the fall of the waters, when the Upper Potomac will be almost everywhere fordable. If we are right in our conjecture, we shall not be surprised, as soon as the river recedes sufficiently to justify his advance, to find this Army, now universally supposed to be in front of ROSECRANS, emerging from the mountains two hundred miles distant from the most advanced position of our own column of the West, and crossing the Potomac into Maryland entirely above the extreme right of MCCLELLAN'S line.

If, we repeat, our theory is right, and we have correctly penetrated the rebel strategy, we may expect to hear, almost simultaneously, that LEE is pushing rapidly along the old National Road to the rear of BANKS' command—now said to be at the mouth of the Monocacy—while JOHNSTON or BEAUREGARD is passing the Potomac to assail his division in front. If this is really the plan—and we can see nothing, so far, to prevent its adoption and complete success—BANKS will presently find himself encompassed by the Monocacy on his left, the Point of Rocks or the Catoctin Mountain on his right, the Potomac in front—LEE, with possibly 25,000 men on his rear, and JOHNSTON or BEAUREGARD planted between the Monocacy and all aid from MCCLELLAN. We state what we say on the authority of one who knows the country—who has explored, surveyed and traversed the whole neighborhood now occupied by BANKS—and, from the facts exhibited to us, we believe that if our main assumption is correct—that LEE has really been sent to turn the position of BANKS' command, by a wide sweep to the West—it can be done, and that that command, unless well sustained, will be cut off, and captured or dispersed.

We submit our views of the danger simply, that they may be well weighed and considered by the Generals in command, whose duty it is to guard against the danger by providing the proper securities. We have our own views on this point also, but we forbear to submit them to those whose proper place it is to understand such matters better than we do. On this occasion we wish merely to add, that if this movement should be allowed to prevail, we know of nothing to prevent such an Army as the rebels would then have on the north bank of the Potomac, from marching directly upon Baltimore, or pushing straight on, in the flush of a successful movement and great victory, to the still unfortified northern front of the National Capital. We have seen no allusion to this danger, and we therefore apprehend that it may not have occurred to our commanders. If it has not formed a part of their study, we think it is full time that it should enter into their future calculations as a primary element. In the meantime, we think it should be made the duty of Gen. ROSECRANS *to find out* what force is between Cheat Mountain Pass and Huntersville; and that of Gen. BANKS to know what forces the enemy are massing south of the Potomac, both on the eastern and the western slopes of the Blue Ridge.

Shall We Borrow British Gold?

The English papers, which lend themselves to the interests of the Slaveholding rebellion, are the victims of disquieting apprehensions lest the British Court or British capital shall be enlisted on the side of the Union. The London *Times*, surrendering its City Article to fatiguing arguments against the solvency of our Government, offers a thousand reasons, beside the supposed prohibition contained in the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, why British gold should not be exchanged for National bonds. The *Saturday Review*, the organ of literary snobbery, labors earnestly in the same direction. The vision of a possible advertisement inviting sealed proposals for twenty million pounds sterling, to replenish the empty coffers of Treasurer CHASE, is to these Pro-Slavery zealots a nightmare, pregnant with unspeakable evils for their Southern *protégés*, and it will go hard but political economy shall be made to furnish logic enough to defeat the miserable attempt. Why, indeed, should England lend her spare millions to promote a war with which she has no possible concern? That England is not concerned, is one of those convenient assumptions which so much facilitate an otherwise lagging argument.

It may, of course, be taken for granted that no formal effort will be made by Government to borrow foreign money. Not that the effort would be unsuccessful. Even without resorting to those countries, the Governments of which have carefully defined their neutrality, there would be no difficulty in placing thrice the amount we shall have to negotiate at the same rate of interest we pay here; for the great money markets of Amsterdam, Frankfort, Bremen and Hamburg, are open to us, and there we have to encounter none of those hostile influences which would certainly embarrass us in London. But, as we have had occasion already to show, the resources of this country are sufficient to meet the largest drafts the Government can make, so long as these drafts are accompanied with specific provision for the payment of interest and the reimbursement of the principal. If money is not safe in the hands of Government, it is safe nowhere; and nowhere else, in periods like the present, can equal profits with equal security be found for investments. This obvious reason is enough to settle the question as to the probability of our sending fiscal agents to Europe, to imitate YANCEY and his fellows by begging an obolus for pity's sake at every house-door of the Old World.

But while we shall not go after foreign capital, there is every reason to believe that foreign capital will come to us even more freely than the domestic capitalist will deem desirable. It is well known that large sums of the recent loans have been taken at second hand by foreign buyers, among whom Englishmen are not wanting, and as events unfold the probable result of the war, such investments will no doubt be multiplied indefinitely, and greatly to the advantage of the Treasury. Capital cannot afford to be idle; and so long as we are by the necessity of war withdrawn as customers from the European merchant and manufacturer, vast amounts thus set at liberty must look anxiously for employment. It will not take long to decide whether consols at 3½ or federals at 9 per cent. are preferable. The simple circumstance that provision by taxation has been made for the payment of the interest of the latter, and that that taxation is less than a fifth of that which England is constrained to levy, even at a period of peace, must suffice to satisfy the most cautious where the balance of profit is to be found. We shall be indeed greatly mistaken if at the end of the war, this Government be not an important debtor to European money lenders.

For the rest, if the journals we allude to will cease the discussion of contingencies not likely to occur, and attend to those of actual occurrence, they may secure some insight in matters in regard to which they are perversely unintelligent. What time they have wasted upon our demand for a loan in England, upon the effect of collecting revenues at the South, over the decks of men-of-war; upon the expected invasion of Canada, and other similar hypothetical cases, has been productive only of bitter and resentful feelings which may—who knows how long hence?—react very unpleasantly upon our censors. We say so much, not as a threat, but as a prediction amply authorized by the laws of cause and effect.

The Fighting Element of the South.

The Confederate Junto at Richmond has authorized JEFF. DAVIS to raise for his service an Army four hundred thousand strong, to be composed of cavalry, mounted riflemen, artillery and infantry, in due proportion, and to serve for a period of not less than one nor more than three years. This, if meant for anything more than mere show and brag, involves a levy *en masse* of all the white men in the seceded States capable of bearing arms. The whole fighting population of DAVIS' widespread dominions—all those who "would rather fight than not," as well as those who would rather *not* fight—must be put in soldier's clothes in order to make up this number; and even then, it is to be feared, there will be fewer soldiers than figures.

The gross force said to be already enlisted for the war, (as given by the rebel Secretary of War in his report since the battle of Bull Run) amounts to 194 regiments, besides several detachments of artillery and cavalry not yet formed into regiments; and the official statistics published in the Richmond papers, make it appear that a grand total of 210,000 soldiers of all arms were in the rebel service at different points a fortnight ago. There remains then, one-half of the force required, or about 200,000 men, yet to be raised. If the apportionment to the various States be made according to the white male population, the ratio from each State of the whole number required, will be about as follows:

Alabama	42,000	South Carolina	25,000
Arkansas	26,000	North Carolina	50,000
Florida	7,000	Texas	34,000
Georgia	45,000	Rebel Virginia	68,000
Louisiana	31,000	Rebel Tennessee	43,000
Mississippi	31,000		

NOTE.—This excludes one-third of the population of Virginia and Tennessee, for the loyal sections of these States.

We certainly are not of those who at this day would underrate the enemy, either in regard to his fighting resources or anything else; but neither can we give implicit credit now, any more than formerly, to the preposterous boasts which he throws out, in the hope of thereby intimidating the North. We do not say that it is absolutely impossible that DAVIS should raise this immense army in his dominions, but if he does, it will be the most remarkable levy in the military history of mankind. When the French Directory, in a terrible exigency, ordered the arming of every man in France able to carry a gun, they could not obtain a tithe of the ratio of the population that this levy involves.

Men fit for soldiers must be between the ages of 18 and 45 years. Twenty per cent. of the population or less than a million men in all Davisdom, are of these ages. This includes all the adult slave-aristocracy of the South,

> "The oiled and curled Assyrian bulls,
> Smelling of musk and of insolence"—

all that atrocious population known as "poor whites," which has attained its growth—men of all sorts, shapes and sizes,—the nauseline incapables of all kinds, the sick and infirm, cripples, blind men, cock-eyed men, pot-bellied men, idiots and imbeciles, (not a few,) criminals, and all the inhuman odds and ends of humanity generated in slave society which it is impossible ever to convert into soldiers. The real fighting element that it is possible, to draft into an Army, does not certainly comprise more than a fourth of the whole number; and, if the official reports could be credited, it would seem that nearly that number is in arms, under the rebel flag, at this moment. And, indeed, we believe that nearly all the fighting men of the South *are* already enlisted who can be coerced or cajoled into joining the rebel Army. If, from his five million white subjects, DAVIS can force into his service two hundred thousand more men, it will be nearly a clean sweep of every able-bodied white man in the eleven seceded States. Every city and hamlet from Norfolk to El Paso must be denuded of its craftsmen, tradesmen, shopkeepers, clerks, swells, hangers-on, and all its able-bodied citizens; industry and traffic must be suspended, as commerce there is now suspended; nearly all the plantations and farms, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, must give up their owners and white cultivators; slaves will be left without masters, and wives forsaken by husbands; the planters must send off their sons for soldiers, and give up their negro-drivers to flog the Yankees; and the ghastly dream of the chivalry will at last be realized of a society divided into only two castes—soldiers and slaves.

Undoubtedly, however, DAVIS had his eyes upon the populous and warlike States of Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, and the fighting Indian Nations, as auxiliaries in furnishing his four hundred thousand rebel troops. Immediately after the passage of the Army bill by the Confederate Junta, another bill was passed "extending the Army organization over" those States and Delaware, and providing for raising in them volunteer regiments and battalions for the rebel service; and an act had also already been passed to secure the "friendship and coöperation" of the Indian tribes west of Arkansas—who, it is boasted, are ready to furnish to DAVIS twenty thousand warriors. In these great Border States, and in Tennessee and Virginia, lies the great fighting strength of the Slave States. Tennessee we believe to be the only one that has furnished troops in the ratio required by this bill; and she, if we are not mistaken, has considerably exceeded it. Most of the other States have not raised half the number required, though the local papers in nearly all of them have declared that every man that could possibly be raised had enlisted. Desperate exertions have been made to force men into the ranks; every incentive has been offered; every good and bad passion has been appealed to. The South has exhausted itself in its first levy. It now looks anxiously for aid to the populous Slave States still in the Union, to which it is adroitly shifting the scene of operations. The National Government should by all means transfer the seat of war from Missouri as soon as possible, and prevent the further enlistment of rebel troops there, and from Kentucky.

Business Activity Compatible with a State of War.

A war is not necessarily incompatible with a prosperous condition of a country engaged in it,—in fact, it may give an extraordinary impulse to its industries by the demand created for its products, and by the universal energy and activity which it excites. The commercial and manufacturing interests of England made vast progress during the whole period of her colossal wars with France. Her command of the ocean ensured security at home, and kept open for her the markets of the world. With the exception of Ireland, no hostile foot trod her soil, so that industry and enterprise had at all times full scope. The Low Countries were never more powerful, nor hardly more prosperous than during the terrible wars so long waged for their independence against Philip the Second. Their territories were for generations the battle-ground of Europe, and their political existence threatened by powerful foes on every side. Yet, in the midst of these long wars, theirs was the richest country on the Continent, in ratio to its area and population. The Dutch and Flemings are by nature laborious, pains-taking and thrifty people, and so adapted their habits to their conditions that they were equally expert with implements of destruction or industry, and were always ready to assume either, as the occasion called.

In the United States the great rebellion arrested universal attention, and, for a time, nearly put an end to the ordinary avocations of society. It was a matter that entranced every one, and held all spell-bound, till its direction and effect could, with some accuracy, be measured. We had no precedent to guide or reassure us. We could not, for a time, answer for the stability of our composite form of Government. If the South went, would not the West, the East, or the Central States go? Was the treason of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet too deeply seated to be resisted and overcome? Would the great party at the North that helped to place them in power remain faithful to the cause of freedom? Could we, in the wide-spread treachery in the Army and Navy, save the Capital and our forts and Navy-yards from seizure and destruction? Could we save the Government itself from annihilation? These were the questions to be answered as conditions precedent to all business operations, for if the nation was to go down, all individual interests would go with it. It was inevitable that everything should for a time give way to such inquiries, and till they were answered, that everything else should remain in suspense.

The most, if not all these questions have been satisfactorily answered in the affirmative. Our Government remains intact, and so, in popular estimation, does the country. Our people are one in a common object, the putting down of a great rebellion, and when 22,000,000 are united against 5,000,000, and with tenfold greater means, no one can doubt the issue. We are still under the same Government that has nurtured and protected us for seventy years. We are left with all the precedents of the past. The foot of no rebel soldier has trod the free soil of the North. Any man can pursue his ordinary vocation with a feeling of entire security. All the internal routes of commerce in the loyal States are as uninterrupted as they were before the rebellion. The sea is open to us for the exchange of our commodities. We have had, in secession, two bountiful harvests. Our exports for the season of the year were never so large as at the present moment. Every condition for the development of a material prosperity is, consequently, present, or for its rapid recovery from a great reverse. Added to the ordinary stimulants to activity, are the immense expenditures of Government, all made among ourselves, and which cannot fail to second in a powerful manner the natural recovery due to individual enterprise. We can see no reason, therefore, why we may not expect a steady and decided improvement in all branches of business. In fact, such an improvement must be the result of premises about which there can be no dispute, and which everywhere else have produced what we predict for ourselves. The manufacturers and merchants have suffered most, but the agriculturist is full-handed, and his wants and means of payments must soon put all other interests which are based upon the products of the soil, upon their legs. While this healthy and certain process of recovery is going rapidly on, the country has, in the economy it has practiced, made up no small portion of its losses. Money was never more abundant. In our misfortunes we are able to keep all other nations in our debt, they purchase from us necessities; we from them, luxuries. They must keep up the volume of their imports from us, while we can forego ours altogether. Although we are usually lavish in our expenditures, we can readily adapt ourselves to an almost austere style of living, and discard all the cunning fancies of European growth which, in prosperous times, wheedle us out of so much money. Above all, we are a nation complete in ourselves, and, unlike any other, capable of producing every necessity and nearly every luxury of life. We shall now fall back, in a great measure, upon our resources, and, between industry and economy, soon find ourselves as well off as we supposed we were a few months ago.

EXPRESS CONVENIENCES.—We have the formal notification of the Government that no further communication between the United States and the rebel districts will be allowed to be made through the agency of Express Companies. This will be a severe blow to the Secessionists. Adams' Express Company has been as useful to the Confederate Government, in its business up to this date, entirely legitimate, as the United States Mail could have been. But the United States have fourfold the equal advantage. For, while rebels have been allowed everywhere in the loyal States to pick up valuable information and send it to the South, no union man could do a little service in the South for the United States Government and live. This unfair state of things is now changed. We are on a footing at last with the enemies of our Government.

There is a small slander indulged in by rebel sympathizers in our midst on the Express subject, to the effect that the permission of Express communication with the South has been a mere trap—that letters were overhauled at Louisville and other points, to detect the Northern correspondents of Southern men. The present order of the Government disposes of that falsehood; for why suspend the communications, if such effectual and valuable espionage were practiced?

The White Flag.

There seems to have been quite an eruption of white flags, last week, over in the State of Connecticut. The simultaneousness of the attack is evidence of concert of action. It is an artful attempt to convert sporadic treason into a peace epidemic. The scheme does not seem to prosper; for before the white flag goes up, the starry ensign of the Republic must come down. So Mr. WIGFALL stated to Major ANDERSON when Fort Sumter was bombarded and on fire.

When we in the loyal States are in the last extremity of existence, as Maj. ANDERSON'S men were—when our shirts are torn up for wadding, our magazines on fire, no ammunition to be reached, and our men lying prone to get breath—we shall doubtless be prepared to think of white flags. But not before. And when we are driven to lower the red-barred streamer, be sure it will not be done cravenly. We will salute it before it comes down, in token that it has braved the storm of battle and never yielded to expediency, cowardice or treason. Such is the spirit of the American people.

The friends of the white flag tell us they only desire "peace"—and peace is truly worthy of any Christian people's pursuit. But there are conditions without which peace is not possible nor desirable, even to a Christian. To become subject to a despotism that crushes body and soul in its rigor, is not compatible with Christian duty. To yield to a principle that dissolves society and governments at the will of mad minorities, is not fidelity to our trust as the world's civilizers and reformers. To submit a great Christian Power to assassination, and have its influence for good in the world succeeded by a rampant despotism that lives on the life-blood of subject races, is not the courageous and illustrious Christianity that gilds the history of past ages. But such is the miserable, dastardly kind of submission that is commended to us, in the name of "peace," by traitors in Connecticut and elsewhere.

Peace with Confederates means the plunder of the Nation—the wresting of the Mississippi River from the free keels that by right have used it, from Pittsburgh on the Ohio, and St. Anthony on the Mississippi, and the Yellow Stone on the Missouri, to the Balize on the rim of the Gulf. Peace with the rebels means the degradation of white labor by the enforced recognition of Slavery as the ruling element on the Continent. We are not prepared for this.

We distinctly charge that the simultaneous attempt to show the "white feather" in the secession districts of the country, is the result of a treasonable concert, agreed on by leading rebels, introduced first in Kentucky under BRECKINRIDGE'S auspices, and relying for its success on the agitation and exaggeration of the secession journals throughout the Free States. But the Government overtook the chief agents in the conspiracy, when it shut the mails to the newspaper organs of treason. That movement clips the wings of the Northern dove of peace—which is found, upon scrutiny, to be only a great white goose, that has laid golden eggs for its owners, engaged in the "Southern trade," in days gone by.

The Democratic Party was ingeniously attempted to be made an instrument in the "white feather" movement—but so far with signal lack of success. We have not seen a more forcible nor patriotic adjuration of the Democratic people to the duty they are so gloriously performing, than Hon. D. S. DICKINSON has made in a recent speech. We quote three brief passages for the benefit of the Connecticut malcontents, as illustrating the spirit of the New-York Democracy:

"I cannot afford to turn away from my duty because a political opponent is acting with me, nor to stay back from a duty because a political friend deserts me. No; I must go on and discharge a great duty. I hold it to be the first duty of every citizen, of every party, to aid in restoring—if restored it can be—this great and good Government.

* * * * * * * *

Let every American citizen, instead of crying Peace, Peace, when there is no peace, rally upon the ramparts until secession is silenced—until the roar of artillery has ceased. Then we shall have peace—enduring, perpetual peace; and as monsters are seldom born of the same generation, we shall have no more of this secession in the present century or the next. This Government is the Government of the American people. It is ours to use, ours to enjoy, but it is not ours to subvert.

* * * * * * * *

There is no half-way house in this matter—no tarrying-place between sustaining the Government and attempting its overthrow. *There is no peace proposition that will stand the case until the rebellion is first put down.* And were I in favor, or disposed to tamper with this rebellion, or aid or countenance it, I would go and take up arms with them. Because, if it is right for them to take up arms, it is right for them to have armed aid and assistance. If they are wrong, if they are guilty of treason, and murder, and arson, then they should be overthrown by the whole power of the Government, and put down so that no resurrection day will ever find rebellion again."

A TRIBUTE TO MAYOR BERRET.—We cannot permit Mayor BERRET, of Washington, to pass within the walls of Fort Lafayette without doing justice to a characteristic which distinguishes him from the vulgar herd of rebels. It is not because he has been an efficient municipal officer, and during the novel and disorderly experience through which the Capital of the country has passed, has labored zealously for the maintenance of law and public peace; or that he has refrained from communication with the insurgents, and from noisy demonstrations of sympathy with their cause. These facts are of course to his credit. But what is greatly more creditable is his refusal to take the oath of fidelity to the United States Government, while his heart was with those who are laboring for its overthrow. His case, it will be remembered, is almost singular.

... in office have been amply armed with ... to warrant them in gulping down oaths of allegiance by the score. Is not their primary obligation due to the State, of which they are citizens; and does not that obligation discharge all subsequent undertakings. Is not every leader of the rebellion, with which he sympathizes, saturated to the lips in perjury? Does not, in short, the base of the whole secession movement rest upon the futility of all oaths sworn to the Federal Government? With such principles and precedents to guide him, it is no wonder the mob of office holders, surrounded by the corrupt and demoralizing atmosphere of the Capital, should be ready to repeat, time and again, the forms which they cannot regard as of any substantial consequence. Mayor Berret has individualized himself from this reckless mob. He has proved it possible for a man to be disloyal to his country without being disloyal to truth and honor; and this demonstration must always be remembered to his credit.

The War Department Waked Up.

The following telegraphic dispatch from Washington City was sent over the wires and published to the world on Saturday;

"The Secretary of War has dismissed Patrick [illegible], the principal messenger to the Department. *He was a pet of* Floyd's, and *has been suspected of treason*, as he was known to entertain *strong sympathies for his former Chief.*"

The country will, of course, be reassured by this evidence of the caution and vigor of the War Department; but few patriots will be able to restrain the inquiry why a man of [illegible]'s notorious rebel affiliations and sympathies was kept in the confidential employment of the War Office down to last week.

In this connection, we ask the attention of every patriot to the letter of our Washington correspondent, published in to-day's Times. Its statements are of the most startling and painful character. We trust they may receive the prompt and earnest consideration of the President. We assure him as a faithful friend that there is urgent need for him to do so. There was never yet an Administration strong enough to survive the settled adverse convictions of the American people.

School for Secession.—On account of the condition of affairs in the South the colleges and schools of that section have nearly all been broken up. In some places most extraordinary and disreputable means are resorted to for keeping literary institutions alive. But the most monstrous of all cases is that of an individual and his wife, at the head of some sort of seminary at Nashville, who announce, in an appeal to the public for support, that they will carefully indoctrinate their pupils in the principles of secession; that the boys and girls shall read secession speeches, receive secession counsels, sing secession songs, and unite in secession prayers! It is difficult to believe that this is other than a piece of irony, and yet it bears all the evidences of genuineness. We presume that even Secessionists will scorn such a pitiful piece of pandering as that.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Startling Developments of the Report of the Treason Committee—Great Number of Traitors Retained in Office—Danger in the Navy-Yards and Arsenals, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 23, 1861.

It is to be regretted that the report of the Committee appointed to expurgate treason from the various Departments of the Government cannot be published until next Winter, when Congress meets. Its developments would startle the nation, although I am sorry to say that, well authenticated as they appear to be, they make little impression upon those whose peculiar duty it is to see that no traitor lurks about the Capital of the nation, and especially that no man of doubtful loyalty is retained in office. The Committee is now ready to report in part, but its labors are by no means closed. *It has already been ascertained that more than two hundred men of secession sympathies are retained in office in Washington.* A few have been removed, but the great majority still make their monthly drafts upon the National Treasury. There are thirty-two of these men in the employment of the War Department, in various capacities—about half of them being clerks, and the remainder officers, surgeons, mechanics in the arsenal, messengers, and so forth. There are some eight or ten of these mechanics, who are proven to be Secessionists, and their employment in the arsenal will explain the fact that bombs have been ascertained to be filled with sand or saw-dust. The President has been assured by officers in the Army, that if even half the bombs thrown at Bull Run by our batteries had been filled with combustibles, the havoc among the enemy would have been terrible.

The Navy-yard also is found to contain a number of Secessionists, and no doubt they have played the same game there that the Arsenal traitors have carried on. But all the departments can count their scores of these secret sympathizers with rebellion; and the Sixth Auditor's office will have to reorganize after the disloyal element has been removed.

The President is literally surrounded by spies and traitors, unless the testimony delivered before the Committee does great injustice to his door-keepers and gardener; while the man who is now engaged in painting the White House is proven to be a most active sympathizer with the rebels, if not their secret agent. These facts have been brought to the knowledge of the President, and it is to be presumed that he will not be long in turning adrift the treacherous recipients of his confidence. These men stand at the door of the Council Chamber, and if, as the evidence before the Committee goes to prove, they are traitors and spies, they can be of far more use to the rebel Government at Richmond, than to that which gives them their daily bread. Their humble situations make them none the less formidable enemies to the country, considering the peculiar relation in which they stand to the President.

I understand that when the War Department was informed of the names of the traitors in the arsenal, and the evidence against them, the matter was referred by Gen. Scott to Gen. Mansfield; and that the latter had the men arrested and brought before a Justice of Peace. The Justice notified Mr. Potter, the Chairman of the Committee, that the prisoners, arrested by or in the name of the Committee, were before him. He of course replied that he had nothing to do with the arrest—that the Committee had no power to arrest any one, their sole business being merely to investigate facts and give information to the proper department. *Gen. Mansfield curtly replied that if the Committee withdrew the charges he would set the men to work again, and accordingly did so.*

The evidence before the Committee seems to be given with candor, and, so far as is apparent on the surface, without malice or prejudice. There must of course be exceptions to this rule where so many witnesses have been examined. But the Committee have rested no verdict upon the testimony of one witness; and have, in probably every instance, where an official has been reported as disloyal, the evidence of three persons on oath to sustain them. Injustice may have been done in some instances, but there can be no question of the fact that the Committee have sought the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, without fear, favor or affection. The name of the gallant Potter, who, as Chairman, has had the leading part in performing the duties of this Committee, will be a guarantee for the integrity and efficiency with which the task has been performed.

There has been quite a flare up in the War Department. There is an effort making to turn out my old friend Col. Ripley, as head of the Ordnance Department, and put Maynardier in his place. Rumor says that Ripley had almost a fight a day or two ago with the Chief Clerk in the War Department—something about a contract. It is also said that an effort is making to get rid of that gallant soldier, Col. Joe Taylor, brother of Old Zack, who holds the position of Assistant Commissary-General. It seems that, like Col. Craig, the former head of the Ordnance Department, Taylor can't get along with the jobbers and contractors. Gen. Gibson, the head of the Commissary's Department, is at the point of death, and probably this circumstance may have quickened the malice of Col. Taylor's enemies.

Observer.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

Treasonable Communication with Virginia—Rebel Spies Everywhere—Troops Passing Troops Baltimore—Confederate Prisoners, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Baltimore, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

The disloyal element of the southern portion of this State, particularly, is affording the Government no little annoyance. It is by means of communication between the southern shore of Maryland and the eastern shore of Virginia, that the rebels have received a large proportion of their information in regard to the military preparations of Government.

Intelligence is nightly conveyed across the Upper and Lower Potomac in small boats by rebel spies. Spies are everywhere busy throughout the State, and in direct and constant communication with the rebel Army. They walk our streets at noonday—they sleep in our houses—they eat at our tables—they watch our railroads and talk with our officers and soldiers as they arrive at our dépôts or march through our streets; and, in the most friendly manner in the world, hob-nob with us and empty their glasses with lofty and patriotic sentiments to the American Eagle and Star-Spangled Banner. They conduct themselves, generally, with such an exemplary air of candor and patriotism that they pass in our midst without exciting the slightest suspicion of their loyalty. Prisoners fall into our hands—are placed in our jails—and even here means are afforded them to communicate and converse with their friends in the most unrestrained manner possible. This is not an aggravated or artificial view of the case. There is confined in (or rather attached to) the jail in Washington, a Virginian physician—a man of liberal intelligence and property—who was captured near Alexandria at the commencement of the war, and was holding the rank of Surgeon in the Confederate Army. His comrades, who were taken prisoners with him, took the oath of allegiance to the Government and were released. The Doctor refused, and was allowed the liberty of the jail yard upon his parol of honor. Scarcely a day passes that he is not visited by strangers and his parol violated by passing outside the jail limits and entering the carriages of his friends, at which times letters and papers are freely exchanged, and unrestricted conversation permitted, while our own soldiers, who may be confined there, are barely allowed to see their friends for a moment through the iron lace-work which separates them from the outer world, and all of whose letters are opened and read. The jailor is in no wise responsible for this clemency, but, on the contrary, is greatly opposed to it.

Gen. Dix, after proving the impracticability of obtaining a sufficient supply of water for his garrison at Fort McHenry, either by digging or boring, has resolved to remedy the want by the introduction of a supply from the main pipe of the city. The distance to the Fort is 1½ miles, and the survey and measurement has been commenced preparatory to laying the pipes.

Yesterday nearly 3,000 troops reached this city from New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and passed immediately on to their destination at various points on the Potomac, with the exception of one regiment, which for the present is stationed here.

The first to arrive in the morning was the New-Jersey regiment. They landed at the foot of President-street, and immediately took up their line of march through the city to the Camden station, where they took cars for Washington. They are uniformed in all respects as are the First, Second and Third Regiments of that State, who are already in the service. Immediately following the New-Jersey Fourth, another train arrived, bringing a detachment of 350 men of the Thirty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, destined for Washington, together with 114 teamsters for Gen. Banks' Division at Sandy Hook. Both detachments proceeded forward to their destination.

A detachment of Col. McReynold's Lincoln Cavalry also arrived from Philadelphia during the morning, and were forwarded to Washington without a moment's delay, their horses having been dispatched to that place in advance of them.

At noon, a fine regiment of 1,150 men arrived at the Bolton dépôt, from the Northern Central Railroad. It was Col. Black's Pennsylvania Regiment, and his orders terminating at this point, he marched his command into the western part of the city, where they now remain in camp.

A later passenger train from Philadelphia brought 550 men belonging to Sickles' Brigade, of New-York, who left for Washington without delay.

All day yesterday, and throughout the night, smaller bodies of troops were passing through the city from the East, together with large supplies of wagons and camp equipage, for Washington.

The excitement of our populace was further exercised by the appearance among us of twenty-three Confederate prisoners, who arrived by rail over the Northern Central Railroad, who were captured at the battles of Phillippa and Cheat Mountain, in Northwestern Virginia. They presented quite a pitiable sight—three of them having lost an arm each, and another a leg—notwithstanding which they appear very cheerful, and answer with seeming pleasure the various questions with which they are plied by the eager crowd by which they are surrounded. They assert that they were induced to engage in the rebel cause by false representations entirely. Much sympathy was had for the prisoners, and through the influence of Gen. Dix they were assigned quarters at the Gilmor House. At 5 o'clock, this afternoon, they proceed on board the steamer *Louisiana* for Old Point, from whence a flag of truce will convey them to Norfolk, where they will be released upon their parole of honor.

Baltimore, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861.

The steamer *Hugh Jenkins*, which left last Wednesday morning for Point Lookout, at the mouth of the Potomac River, upon an excursion, returned last evening, bringing back the families and friends of those who chartered her. It appears there were the strongest foundations for the suspicion, mentioned in my letter of last Wednesday, that she was likely to fall into the hands of the Secessionists, and but for the armed force, which was ordered on board by Gen. Dix, at the earnest solicitation of the Deputy Provost-Marshal McFay, would most assuredly now be in their possession. Besides the soldiers and excursionists, five policemen, under the charge of Lieut. Carmichael, accompanied the boat.

Her intended sailing from this port was communicated to the Secessionists of Charles and St. Mary's Counties, and through them the intelligence was carried across the river to Virginia. Capt. Griffith, who commands the boat, was adverse to the excursion, apprehending that an effort might be made to capture her. According to statements made by residents at the Point, on Wednesday a force of about 350 rebels assembled at the wharf, and waited until within about three hours of the boat's arrival, when a panic broke out among them, and they hurried away in schooners for the Virginia shore, alleging that a large force of National troops were marching upon the place, and that the boat was protected with cannon and a large force of soldiers.

It was understood by the inhabitants at the Point that the boat was to bring down a large force of recruits for the Southern Army, and that the boat was either to be sold to the firm of Jeff. Davis & Co., or be forcibly taken possession of. But, when instead they discovered a gallant little force of our own New-York soldiers on board, together with the police force, their rage and chagrin knew no bounds. The soldiers were "red devils" and "Lincoln's pimps," while the police were the abject tools of a military despotism. They boasted that if their programme had been carried out, the boat, upon landing at Point Lookout, would have been seized, armed with cannon, and dispatched upon a privateering expedition.

As soon as her passengers could be landed at the wharf, the state of affairs becoming immediately known, the boat steamed out into the stream about a mile and a half from the shore and came to anchor, retaining on board the company of Duryee Zouaves who had accompanied her. During the night some very mysterious movements occurred. Two schooners were sighted tacking around the steamer, apparently with hostile intentions, but finally proceeded up the river. A large sailboat or sloop was afterwards discovered leaving the shore near Point Lookout, but on account of the thick weather her destination could not be determined. At a later hour a steamer made her appearance (probably the *St. Nicholas*, which was stolen in those waters by the Secessionists some time ago,) from the Virginia shore, and sounded long and frequent signals with her whistle, but meeting with no response from either the *Hugh Jenkins* or the shore retired in the darkness.

There was no United States vessel to be seen at the mouth of the river during the stay of the boat, and the *St. Nicholas* is in the habit of running across the river, conveying men and goods, and trafficing with the inhabitants of St. Mary's County with the utmost freedom and impunity.

During the passage down the river a passenger named McElwee boasted of his secession proclivities, and threatened to murder the Captain of the boat upon her arrival at the Point. The fine gentleman was immediately seized and placed in keeping of the Zouaves until the arrival of the boat when he was suffered to leave, which he did with apparent satisfaction and was not seen again.

At 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, the boat steamed up to the landing, and receiving on board her passengers arrived at her wharf in this City, at 6 o'clock P. M., being the last trip probably she will make for the present.

The New-York papers were again seized yesterday at Philadelphia, consequently Baltimore again went to-bed out of humor. Argus.

Amusements.

The third concert of the season took place at Central Park on Saturday afternoon, and attracted a very fine attendance of our most respectable classes. The weather was all that could be desired, tempting alike to those who could boast of horseflesh and those who could not. Hence there were more people present than we have witnessed on any previous occasion. The vicinity of the music-stand was densely crowded, and in the adjoining drives there were vehicles of all kinds, and in the greatest profusion. A scene of greater animation has seldom been witnessed in this City, and, as the best of order prevailed, we may safely refer to it as one of the most pleasurable days of the year. At the appointed hour Mr. Dodworth assumed the *bâton*, and, under its influence, a varied programme was admirably interpreted. A couple of hours were passed amid healthful and charming influences, and when the throng separated it was with good wishes toward the patrons of music who had furnished them with so excellent an entertainment. The numbers present can hardly be estimated, but those who are dexterous in such matters say that there were not less than twenty thousand persons.

The Winter Garden enjoys a monopoly of theatrical matters, and, in consequence, is thriving prodigiously. Mr. J. J. Clarke is the rage, and attracts audiences which remind us numerically, and otherwise, of the palmy days of last season. This meritorious comedian has not found it necessary to make any important change in his bill. The "Toodles" is still the great attraction. Mr. Clarke's engagement will continue for a couple of weeks longer.

At Barnum's Museum that illustrious stranger, the Hippopotamus, continues to attract a crowd of admirers. He is to be seen at all hours, and waits upon his visitors with the most affable politeness. The other curiosities of the establishment will be found in the catalogue under our amusement column.

Mr. George Christy's admirable band of Ethiopian Minstrels continues to give its superb entertainment at Stuyvesant Institute every evening. Our country friends who want to hear minstrelsy without any admixture of vulgarity, will do well to pay George a visit. He is the only artist of that persuasion in this City who merits any kind of consideration. Supported, as he is, by admirable singers and performers, it is not remarkable that Stuyvesant Institute is regarded with so much favor.

The fluent pen and graceful fancy of Mr. Robert Goldbeck, the composer, have been exercised lately in the composition of four patriotic songs. They are as yet in manuscript, but will shortly be published. The first is called the "Song of the Volunteer," the second, the "Song of the Constitution," the third, the "Soldier's Farewell," and the fourth, the "Zouave War Song." The numbers of this timely group are characterized by clearness of melody, and by a very happy treatment in the accompaniment. As songs they are intended to be popular, and can hardly fail to become so. The words of the series are by Miss Virginia Vaughan.

Mr. Theodore Eisfeld at last accounts was in Germany. Mr. and Mme. W. V. Wallace are rusticating at an English watering place, and will probably spend the Winter in Europe. Aptommas, the harpist, goes to Paris, and will stay there until the prospects on this side of the Atlantic are somewhat brighter. Mr. George Loder, who is married again, is about starting for Australia, where he contemplates giving a series of entertainments similar to those given by the Draytons. It is said that he will visit New-York on his way back. A correspondent writes from Rome:

"The celebrated *basso* Coletti got into a scrape the other day at his native town of Anagni, whither he recently returned from a musical engagement at Naples. It appears that Signor Coletti gave a brilliant *soirée* at his palace, and invited all the noble families—the 'seven stars' of Anagni, as they are called—and all his own friends and acquaintance, but no officers of the regiment of Papal Zouaves quartered in the town. The palace was crowded, the music was first rate, and the whole completely successful; but, lo and behold! on the morrow an irate Zouave officer waited upon the *basso*, complained of the slight put upon his corps by the omission of a general invitation, would accept of no protestation that the guests were all personal friends, and that no affront had been intended; and only departed after having inflicted a sonorous *soufflet* on the astounded singer's cheek."

The mantle of poor Jullien seems to have fallen upon Mr. Alfred Mellon. This popular and excellent conductor announces a series of grand Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden, commencing on the 12th ult.—the orchestra to be one hundred, and the chorus two hundred. The programmes are of the true Jullien stamp—half classical and half popular.

The Central Park Concert.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer attended the concert at the Central Park last Saturday, and was delighted to find assembled at the end of the Mall a crowded audience of many thousands of well dressed and orderly, though heated and fatigued persons. With the simple fact that the announcement of out-of-door music is enough to draw at least twenty thousand people out of the City, of whom two-thirds are willing to walk a mile of a hot afternoon, and that such an audience will be quiet and orderly, his delight ends. The concert arrangements were entirely inadequate to such an audience. The canvas canopies under which a small part of the crowd obtained shelter from the sun, together with the crowd itself, absorbed and deadened the music so that in no direction could it be heard with satisfaction. Within a hundred feet there was a carriage road, whereon the passage of vehicles and the attempt to set down passengers, constantly created a noisy turmoil. It is not too much to say that of all the host who were really attracted to the Park by the promise of such music as the announcement gave all reason to expect, every one must have been disappointed.

These remarks are not made with a fault-finding purpose. The arrangements were very well for a small audience of not over-nice people, and perhaps this was all the Commission could prepare for. But it having been demonstrated that it is possible already, in the heat of Summer, in war-time, to collect the largest and best audience, in all respects, that ever assembled to listen to music in America, upon the Park, surely the Commissioners are bound to make far better arrangements than they have hitherto. It is obvious that if the disposition of the people was properly met, these concerts could easily be made more successful than anything of the kind has ever been in Europe, and one of the most notable and admirable institutions of the City. CRESCENDO.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN FLUSHING—THE LIGHT ARTILLERY PREPARING TO LEAVE.

The Hamilton Artillery, of Queens County, is one of the oldest light artillery corps on Long Island, its organization dating back over twenty years. The officers now in command, viz.: Capt. Robinson and First-Lieut. Roemer, and others, are artillerists of established reputations, and their battery, on all public reviews, has attracted the favorable notice of military men. Failing to get to the seat of war with the Fifteenth Regiment—which did not go—they have since offered their services to the Government, and through the exertions of Mr. Smith, their Member of Congress, they have been accepted, and ordered to report themselves at Washington. On Saturday evening a public meeting was called of the citizens of Flushing for the purpose of procuring the necessary means to sustain the families of a portion of the company while they are absent. By some misunderstanding, or what is worse, indifference to the object, very few of the wealthy citizens attended. Hon. Luther C. Carter, late member of Congress, presided, and Mr. Baker was appointed Secretary. Mr. Carter commented with some severity upon the lack of patriotic spirit manifested by the well-to-do citizens. Gen. Hamilton, Capt. Robinson, Lieut. Roemer and others, addressed the meeting in a similar strain, expressing the readiness of their corps to move, provided the citizens would pledge support to the families. A series of patriotic resolutions was adopted, and the meeting was adjourned to this (Monday) evening, at the Pavilion Hotel, when a final decision will be come to.

LIGHT ARTILLERY FOR GEN. BAKER'S BRIGADE.

Gen. Baker is to have a battalion of four companies of light artillery attached to his Brigade. Capt. E. Stcamfels, who served with such distinction in the German Revolution, and also through the Hungarian struggle for a Constitutional Government, side by side with the gallant Sigel, has been honored with the offer of command, and is actively employed in gathering together his old comrades, and other capable artillerists, to make up the battalion. Considerable progress has already been made. Gen. Baker, with characteristic energy, is coöperating, and is determined that this shall be one of the most thoroughly equipped and reliable corps which have yet taken the field. The head-quarters for recruiting is at the wall tent in the City Hall Park. Stations are also open at Harlem, New-Haven, Lowell and other places.

DRESS PARADE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GREYS.

This regiment has been encamped at East New-York for the past six weeks, during which time the most exemplary discipline has been maintained, and by constant drilling the men have attained a good degree of perfection in military evolutions. On Saturday the men were furnished with the balance of their arms and uniforms, and yesterday they had a grand dress parade on their camp-ground, and a concert by the regimental band. From four to five thousand persons were present to witness the parade, a large number of whom remained in the neighborhood of the camp throughout the day. This regiment will leave for Washington to-morrow.

A CALL TO ARMS BY THE MAYOR OF JERSEY CITY.

The following patriotic address was extensively posted up through the principal streets of Jersey City, yesterday:

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!!!

To arms at once, those not armed in the State! The Mayor has been appointed by the Governor a Recruiting Officer for Jersey City, with authority to enlist men, enroll and swear them in at the Mayor's office. As soon as enrolled they will be forwarded to Trenton, and mustered into the United States service. Transportation will be procured as rapidly as the men are enrolled. All desirous of embracing this favorable opportunity will appear on Monday morning at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall.

The Governor of the State calls upon every citizen for his aid to swell the ranks. Jersey City cannot fail in responding to this appeal.

Jersey City, Aug. 24, 1861.

THE MAYOR OF WASHINGTON AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

Mayor Berrett, of Washington, whose arrest was noticed in yesterday's paper, arrived in this City on Saturday evening, in charge of detective officers Wilson and Elder, and was yesterday taken down to Fort Lafayette. He protests that he is a Union man, but refuses to take the oath of allegiance, *because in his opinion it is superfluous, he having already, as Mayor of Washington, sworn hard enough for all practical purposes.*

QUARANTINE REGIMENTS.

Eight inchoate regiments are quartered at and near Quarantine, namely: the Engineer and Artisan Corps, Yates Rifles, Empire Zouaves, British Volunteers, Third Irish Regiment, McClellan Rifles, New-York Rifles and Cameron Light Infantry. The Chaplain of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday held five services among them; and numerous other services were held in other camps, under the auspices of the Association.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Drowned.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday, at No. 20 Greenwich-street, upon the body of John Ryan, a laborer, who was recently drowned at Pier No. 8, East River, where he fell into the dock while engaged in loading a vessel belonging to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 35 years of age.... The body of an unknown person was found, yesterday, in the dock at Pier No. 40, East River, but it was so far advanced in decomposition, that it was impossible to determine either the age or sex of the deceased. Coroner Jackman will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

Accidentally Scalded.—Joseph Roach, a boy 10 years of age, was seriously scalded, on Saturday afternoon, by a discharge of steam from the rice-mill, corner of South and Jefferson streets. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. The parents of the lad reside at No. 4 Pelham-street.

Police Reports.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.

Hugh Lynch and his wife Jane were arrested yesterday, charged with brutally beating Edward Toucy. The injured man was found by the Police early yesterday morning, at No. 433 Hudson-street, bleeding profusely from several wounds upon the head, which he charged Lynch and his wife with having inflicted. They were locked up by Justice Quackenbush, and Toucy was taken to the Hospital.... Charles Mount, book-keeper for Messrs. Bouton & Bruce, merchants, at No. 87 Walker-street, was arrested on Saturday evening, charged with having embezzled about $180 from his employers. He was brought before Justice Osborn and committed for trial. The accused resides at No. 47 Henry-street. His father, who is very wealthy, declined to interfere in his behalf.... A man named John Moran was arrested on Saturday night charged with passing a counterfeit $10 bill to Israel Kohn, of No. 218 East Houston-street. He was ... for examination.... Joseph Stevens, a Frenchman, was arrested on a charge of stealing $17 from the pocket of Thomas Reilly, of No. 322 Pearl-street, whilst the latter was asleep upon a bench in the house. He was locked up by Justice Osborn for trial.... Edward Falconer, the street preacher, was arrested again, yesterday, for lecturing on temperance to a noisy crowd in the Park. He was taken before Justice Osborn, who released him on his promise to appear this morning and answer the charge.... Wm. W. Fowler and Joseph Johnson were arrested, charged with attempting to pick the pocket of a gentleman who was witnessing the march of the Fire Zouaves. The prisoners were taken to court.... P. H. Moran, and Hepburn *alias* Madden, a sporting character, got into a fight together at the corner of the Bowery and Bond-street, during which which Madden put his teeth through Moran's ear, inflicting a severe wound.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois; John Arnet, of Elmira; A. M. Eastman, of New-Hampshire; J. Richards, of Chicago; C. G. Shaw, of Ohio; G. P. Baker, of San Francisco; G. Jarome, of Detroit; J. C. Peterson, U. S. A.; and C. H. Wolff, L. C. Hopkins and family, and J. F. Cole, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; the venerable Dr. Stuart, Mr. Crowley and Mrs. Robeson, of Kingston, C. W.; Capt. R. W. Sherman, of the U. S. A.; A. M. Freeman, of Washington; Dr. J. R. Little and J. R. Titcomb, of the U. S. Navy, and E. D. Ellsworth, of Mechanicville, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Hepworth and T. Waller, of England; R. Casson, of London, Eng., and Signor Susini, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Hon. L. B. Peck, of Vermont; J. H. Underwood, of Missouri; J. W. Cassee and family, of Rio de Janeiro; A. Francis Costa, of Lisbon, Portugal; O. P. Temple, of Tenn.; J. H. Moore, of Missouri; Capt. McNutt, of the United States Army; A. H. Bughal, of Cincinnati; J. B. Shay and lady, of Chicago, and J. H. Pepper, of Memphis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hons. J. Hume, Indianapolis, and B. Thorp, of Milwaukie, Wis.; J. Peck and family, of Boston; C. Morse, of Geneva, L. F. Bissell, of Buffalo; W. O. Duff, of Philadelphia, and J. Levi, of Cleveland, are at the International Hotel.

Prof. Mehan and family, of West Point; H. F. Brewerton, of the U. S. A.; M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, and W. W. Scarborough, of Cincinnati, are the Brevoort House.

Maj. W. J. Allen, of U. S. A.; J. H. Barrett, of Washington, and E. C. Leach, of Iowa, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific institution of the day.

Consulate of the United States of America, Bombay, Sept., 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health. L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. Jewett, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University, &c.

One of the leading Graefenberg Medicines is its UTERINE CATHOLICON,

Which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price, $1 50 *per bottle*. ☞For Six Dollars Five Bottles will be sent by Express, and charges prepaid to end of Express Line from New-York.☜

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Consumptives, ladies afflicted with severe or chronic uterine, or constitutional maladies, or irregularities, and those wishing care, skill or seclusion at time of confinement can be received as patients in the Institute Buildings.

☞For terms, address as above.

Shirts made to Order. A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED. At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. T. C. GRANNIS, Agent.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

Spring—Williams.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, by Rev. Dr. Krebbs, in the brick Presbyterian Church, Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., LL.D., to Abby Grosvenor Williams, daughter of the late Elisha Williams, of Hudson.

DIED.

Jackson.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 25, Edward Cecil, infant son of Wm. L. and Mary Jackson, aged 1 year, 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, noon, from the residence of his parents, No. 41 Eldridge-st.

Lawrence.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Aug. 24, Mary Alice, aged 9 months and 2 days, only daughter of Israel C. and Mary W. Lawrence.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Henry Whittam, Kent-av., near Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Sharp.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 25, Mary Chute, infant daughter of Alex. A. and Jeannette C. Sharp, aged 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 306 Dean-st., near 4th-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Howes.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Aug. 24, Kate Clayton, only child of B. F. and the late Sarah A. Howes, aged 3 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, John G. Clayton, No. 234 Dean-st., to-morrow (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Thompson.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 25, Thomas B. Thompson, in the 39th year of his age.

Funeral service at his late residence, No. 225 South 7th-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Cousens.—In Dobb's Ferry, on Saturday, Aug. 24, Mary Helen, only daughter of Matthew K. and Susan C. Cousens, aged 1 year, 5 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents at Dobb's Ferry, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

Collins.—At Westchester, on Saturday, Aug. 24, Maria R. Collins, aged 32 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her step-father, Jeremiah Von Drehle, and her brothers George and Michael Ronlette, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Westchester. Her remains will be interred in Westchester.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Moore.—At Sing Sing, on Friday, Aug. 23, Elisabeth, daughter of Benjamin Moore, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her father, and of her grandfather, Clement C. Moore, are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock.

Weston.—At his residence, at Sandy Hill, Washington County, on Sunday, Aug. 18, Hon Roswell Weston, aged 88.

Walsh.—At Newburgh, on Friday, Aug. 23, Laura S. T., only child of Augustus H. and Laura S. Walsh.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S. KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!

Kentucky, Extra Class 453.—Aug. 24, 1861.

6, 40, 39, 18, 45, 60, 3, 13, 35, 1, 59, 53, 15.

Kentucky, Class 454.—Aug. 24, 1861.

46, 77, 45, 71, 53, 34, 38, 74, 30, 63, 67, 64, 11.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The Library, Reading-Room and Down-Town Office will be reopened for the distribution of books, &c., on MONDAY, Aug. 26, 1861. During the evening of that day all the rooms of the Association will be thrown open to the public. Music will be furnished by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, and a general reunion of the members and their friends are invited for that occasion.
HARVEY H. WOODS, THADDEUS V. TABER, PETER J. BARRY, Committee of Arrangements.
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, Aug. 26, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture-room of St. Paul's Methodist Church, 4th-av. A report will be made by the Army Committee. It is also expected that several of the delegates from the Association to Washington will make interesting statements concerning the work in which they are engaged. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

From the [illegible]

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of cutting teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. Just the remedy needed.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

Lowell, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she could ... she will discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhea, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure, yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhea, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.

Head-quarters Lincoln Cavalry, Camp Eaton, New-York, Aug. 26, 1861.

The companies of Lincoln Cavalry now at Elm Park and Belvue Garden will unite at Union-square, 14th-st., in this City, on Monday morning, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, and then and there form regimental line. The right resting on Washington Monument. Companies will take their places in the line according to priority of muster, when the battalion will take up its line of march for Pier No. 2, passing down Broadway, *en route* for Washington. Captains of companies will see that the men of each company are supplied with 3 days' rations and canteens filled with pure fresh water. By order,

AND. T. McREYNOLDS, Colonel Commanding.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES. COL. W. MERRITT. Head-quarters, No. 681 Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

HEAD-QUARTERS LINCOLN CAVALRY, CAMP EATON, NEW-YORK, AUG. 24, 1861.—The companies of Lincoln Cavalry now at Elm Park and Belvue Garden will unite at Union-square, 14th-st., in this City, on Monday morning, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, and then and there form regimental line, the right resting on the Washington statue. Companies will take their place in line according to priority of muster, when the battalion will take up its line of march to pier No. 2, passing down Broadway, *en route* for Washington. Captains of companies will see that the men of their respective companies are supplied with three days' rations each, and canteens filled with pure fresh water. By order.

ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS, Colonel Commanding.

S. C. Sprague, Lieutenant and Acting-Adjutant.

United States Mustering Office for Volunteers, No. 79 White-st., New-York, Aug. 22, 1861.

THE COMMANDERS OF ALL REGIMENTS accepted by the War Department are requested to report at this office, without delay, the number of men recruited and present ready for muster; also, the number present who have been mustered, and still present; the names of all officers in their command engaged on the recruiting service, and the location of their offices. By reporting in person at this office I will explain all the provisions made by the Department for facilitating the collection, subsistence and transportation of recruits.

D. B. SACKET, Lieut.-Col. Fifth Cavalry, Mustering Officer.

Head-quarters Second Regiment N. Y. S. M., U.S.A., Poolesville, Md., Aug. 20, 1861.

ALL OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED officers and privates of this regiment now on furlough, are hereby ordered to join the regiment and report themselves to me at this place immediately. Any remaining from the regiment after the 28th will be treated as deserters. G. W. B. TOMPKINS, Colonel.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—THE officers and members of Company G, Independence Guard, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., together with those volunteers who accompanied the corps to Washington, also the members of the Old Guard and of the Home Guard, are requested to meet at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order. JAMES A. BOYLE, Commandant. N. W. Smith, Secretary.

MILITARY SPECIAL NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the Lincoln Cavalry for supplies or subsistence, previous to mustering in, are requested to present the same for certification by the Colonel and Quartermaster of the Regiment, on Monday, Aug. 26, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M., at the office of F. C. ADAMS, No. 113 Broadway, 2nd floor.

WANTED—A QUARTERMASTER'S POSITION is now open in a regiment ordered to Washington in fifteen days. An experienced or practical man, who can furnish means for recruiting, will only apply. Address QUARTERMASTER, *Herald* Office.

RECRUITING AGENTS WANTED—MEN who can recruit men for a first class regiment. A liberal price will be given for every man recruited. Apply at No. 491 Broadway, between 2 and 3 P. M.

IF YOU WANT A COMPLETE AND IMPARTIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES, AUTHENTIC AND UNMUTILATED, GET PUTNAM'S RECORD OF THE REBELLION.

700 large pages are now ready, containing everything.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills All the insect tribe will kill.

ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

"COLUMBIA THE PRIDE OF THE WORLD." This splendid new national song—music by D. D. Griswold, Esq., appears in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SOME COPIES of New-York *Times* of Sunday, July 14. Apply at subscription desk, New-York *Times* Office.

English Wool Trade.

From the Circular of John L. Bowes & Bro.

Per Canada.) LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

Since our circular of 13th July, the Wool market has been dull, and some branches depressed, but during the last ten days a more settled tone has been apparent, but consumption continues restricted, and no important change is looked for at present. English Wools are in fair request, and prices have recovered ½d to 2d ℔ lb., from the lowest point. Mediterranean kinds suitable for Army Clothing are scarce, and firmly held. Donskoi white fleece has been sold at 8d to 8½d for short, and 8½d to 9d for Worsted, also grey and black at 6½d to 7d. Of Cordova there is a stock at this port of 400 bales which may be bought at 8½d, also 11,000 ballots washed Peruvian at about 14d.

In Scotland public sales of native Wool have been held this week, and considerable business was done at 5d. to 6½d. for ordinary to extra Laid Black-faced, 7d. to 8d. for Laid Cross, 9d. to 12d. for Laid Cheviot.

The London auction sales of Australian and Cape have progressed heavily at 10 ℔ cent. reduction on May-June prices, excepting choice Australian, which is wanted; a large quantity of short greasy Cape has been sold at 2d. to 3d.; during the last few days ease in the Money market and a fair prospect for our grain harvest have increased the competition. French and German buyers operate sparingly.

Buenos Ayres Mestizo and Merino are exceedingly dull, and at the continental ports there is an unsold stock of 20,000 bales in the hands of importers, who are willing sellers at a reduction of 20 ℔ cent. on prices that were current early in the year.

At the end of this month, after the close of the fine wool sales, 1,000 bales East India and 4,000 bales Donskoi, Mogadore, Buenos Ayres, and other low wools will be offered in London.

At Liverpool, about the end of September, public sales will be held of 17,000 bales East India, and 8,000 bales Mogadore, Donskoi, Turkey, Egyptian, Peruvian, Buenos Ayres, Cordova, &c.

From the annexed official returns we compile the following statement of the exports of Woolens, &c., from this country to the United States:

Description.	During the first 8 months of each year 1859.	1860.	1861.
Woolens: Cloths of all kinds—Duffels and Kerseymeres	£421,006	£361,765	£221,388
Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets and Carpets	1,188,859	857,202	501,940
Worsted Stuffs	758,914	514,984	302,935
Total value exported to the United States	£2,368,779	£1,733,951	£1,026,263
Total value exported to all other countries, exclusive of the United States	£4,568,186	£5,450,797	£5,552,164

IMPORTS OF WOOL, ETC., INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles.	Importations first half of 1859.	1860.	1861.
Wool, Sheep and Lambs:			
From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe ... lb	12,811,699	12,839,460	9,462,930
British Possn's in S. Africa	4,855,227	6,326,037	5,385,861
British East Indies	3,802,764	7,228,115	5,272,318
Australia	27,610,266	33,509,520	33,252,261
Other countries	4,691,039	5,374,485	4,321,064
Total	53,770,988	65,277,617	57,694,430
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama Tribe ... lb	1,361,278	1,283,724	1,349,003
Hair—Goats' Hair or Wool lb	290,848	730,320	1,081,886
Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool ... value £	120,691	196,827	177,806
Woolen Rags, torn up to be used as Wool ... lb	......	......	......
Woolen Manufactures: Manufactures not made up—value ... £	308,734	318,887	364,157
Articles wholly or partially made up: Shawls, Scarfs and handchiefs ... lb	74,523	212,962	310,522

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

According to the *Annuaire Encyclopédique*, the average number of suicides in each year in France is 3,699, of whom only 842 are females. It is in April, May, June, and July, that they are most frequent, and the age of the greatest number of persons committing them is from 40 to 60. Of the total, 2,833 are accomplished by strangulation or drowning, 271 by suffocation with the fumes of charcoal, 395 by fire-arms, 153 by sharp instruments, 110 by leaping from high places, 93 by poison, and the rest by different means.

The Rev. Father VENTURA, the famous and favorite Jesuit orator, died two days back, at Versailles. The Secretary of the nunciature, Mgr. MEGLIA, received special orders from Rome to get possession of the deceased's papers; but the *Temps* says that Father VENTURA some time since confided certain important documents throwing a light upon the history of the Romish Church, to private friends, who will publish them in proper time.

M. THIERS was very nearly drowned a few weeks since, while bathing at Puys, near Dieppe. He was carried out by a wave, and when brought to shore by a bathing man, who swam after him, had lost consciousness. He, however, speedily recovered, and is now none the worse for this mishap.

The *Independance Belge*, which mentioned as a rumor that a serious political conspiracy was discovered at St. Petersburg, says that the object of the conspirators was to put aside the present Emperor and his family, and to give a Constitution to Russia. A Senator, who was at the head of the affair, was arrested, and two noble ladies who were compromised were banished.

DRY GOODS.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE. NO. 477 BROADWAY. M. & A. MYERS & CO. have received 7 cases of the best English BOMBAZINES, DRESS DES INDIES, and other new goods, for deep mourning, at the lowest market prices. M. & A. MYERS, No. 477 Broadway.

A CARD. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, having purchased a large lot of Bombazines at panic prices, is offering them at retail at less than cost of importation. Also, Black and Second Mourning Silks in every style and quality, at unusually low prices, together with a large and general assortment of desirable Mourning Goods, purchased during the recent panic, which he is offering at little more than half cost of importation. Special attention is called to Black Silks at 6s. and $1 per yard. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods. No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT R. H. MACY'S, SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST. Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, &c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF HAS advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ colors as usual, best quality. N. B.—Small wares, combs, brushes, &c., &c., at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway and 19th-st., east side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS EXTRA LARGE HOUSE ON TWENTY-THIRD-ST. AT AUCTION, (In consequence of the owner going abroad.) E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—The valuable four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 69 East 23d-st., north side, near 4th-av. The house is 28.3 by 45 feet, with three-story extension; very complete, in perfect order, and tastefully decorated; all the modern improvements throughout; elegant marble mantels throughout the house, brought from Italy. Terms will be liberal. Lot 28.3x110 feet. Possession immediately, if required. For cards of admission and full particulars, apply at the auctioneers' office.

100 PER CENT. PROFIT.—TWO OR THREE days sale. 600 Brooklyn City lots will be sold at public auction, commencing on TUESDAY, Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. To be sold on the premises, between Broadway and Bushwick-av., or Boulevards, and Cooper-av. and Van Voorhies-st., and the adjoining neighborhood, which is within five minutes' walk of the cars to either of the ferries. The Broadway and East New-York Railroad cars pass the premises, and the three-cent railroad now running from Williamsburgh ferries to Morrell-st., when completed, passes the premises through Knickerbocker-av. to the cemeteries and water-works. N. B.—Terms, $25 cash, and $5 per month or more, at the buyer's option. These terms will put in the reach of many persons to secure a home, at probably half its value, at other times would be excluded, by the terms and the price of lots. These lots are on the grade, and in an excellent neighborhood. A. IVINS, East New-York.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on MONDAY, Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 36 Chatham-st., corner Tryon-row, a large and extensive stock of watches and jewelry, diamonds, silver and plated ware, glass-cases, fixtures, iron safe, &c. Also, at 2 o'clock, at No. 29 Division-st., the contents of a millinery-store, comprising a large and general assortment of goods in the line.

WILLIAM MYERS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SHELF SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, in lots to suit dealers, on TUESDAY, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Malden-lane, all kinds of white granite and common ware, including the entire stock of a dealer, slightly damaged by fire. Sale positive for cash. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 131 Bleecker-st., near Laurens-st., the entire household furniture contained in the five-story house, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, kitchen furniture, one gray mare. Catalogues are ready. A deposit will be required from all purchasers.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY OF A MILL, nearly new, for grinding Sombrero and other guano. The machinery is of the most approved style used for this purpose, and built in the most substantial manner, with every requisite facility for carrying on the business for which it was constructed. Can be seen and further information obtained by applying on the premises, corner of Bailey and William sts., Brooklyn.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A sober, honest and industrious young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is also a good waitress; has lived one year in her last place; has the best of City reference; is fond of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A capable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or would take care of children; can do embroidery and plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would take a laundress' place in a small family, or do general housework; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A GERman woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, puddings, paste and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City reference as to character and ability. Address No. 159 West 33d-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A well experienced woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook; understands meats, soups, games, gravies and desserts of all kinds; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pastry, and is willing and obliging; can enter her place this day. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any lady in want of a first-class English domestic, who is a good, thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, experienced in all kinds of housework, may be suited immediately by applying at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, with one of excellent character, neat and reliable habits. Willing to hire at very moderate wages.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and to do coarse washing; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game; wages, $9; also, by her cousin, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as nurse and to work at the needle; can take charge of a baby. Call at, or address, No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry, and is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 513 6th-av., Room No. 10, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant woman, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of American, German and French cooking; first-class City reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED by a most respectable young woman with four years City reference from her present employer, a situation as cook and laundress; is an excellent cook and baker; makes good pastry and is a tasteful laundress; good disposition; no objection to country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, by a steady well-disposed girl, with good recommendations, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; can make nice bread, pies, &c.; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, as cook; is an excellent baker of bread; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a woman well recommended. Wages, $7. Also, by a young woman, to do general housework; lived six years in her last place; wages, $6; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young Protestant girl, as a good plain cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGH cook and laundress, with the best of City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry; washes and irons well; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A HARD-WORKING GIRL wants a situation in the country; can cook, bake and wash and iron first-rate; also, milk and make butter. Can be seen at No. 177 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, as cook; will assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A NEAT and industrious girl desires a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid; is honest, faithful and good-tempered. Can be seen at her present place, No. 159 Lexington-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—TO TAKE the oversight of a small family in the country. The applicant must be a member of an Evangelical Church, and be able to give the best references as to character and competency. To one who, for the sake of a quiet home, is willing to accept of a moderate compensation, this situation will be found desirable. Address L. G., Box 169 *Times* Office, stating place of residence and references.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl as general houseworker in a small family; best of reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., New-York, fourth floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a middle-aged English woman, a Protestant, who is thoroughly competent to take the entire care of a baby and full charge of the nursery; would go in the country in a City family. The best of testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at No 114 3d-av., corner of 14th-st., in the grocery store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as nurse, and to do plain sewing; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby; is a neat sewer; no objections to travel with a lady; very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 6th-av., rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced American woman to take care of an invalid, or would take the entire charge of an infant; best of City reference can be given. Apply for three days at No. 176 9th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent American woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to assist in chamberwork and make herself useful; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERVANTS from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor having been 8 years in the business, is known to conduct the Institute in a reliable and business-like manner. Ladies will always find a large selection of superior female servants, American, German, Irish, &c. Immediate and careful attention paid to orders by mail. OTTO F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest select institute at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., for German, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable; wages to suit the times; good places always ready. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

MALES.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED.—A gentleman desires to obtain a situation for his coachman, not having any use for his services at the present time. He can recommend him in every respect without reservation. Address Box No. 2,001, P. O.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses, and will be found of a civil and obliging disposition, and can be well recommended. Address P. H., No. 214 East 9th-st., or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A RETAIL GENmen's furnishing store, a young man as a salesman; one familiar with the business; salary small. Address, with references, E. M. W., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS a situation; he understands the care of horses and is a good driver; no objection to do garden work if required; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH two years' reference, wishes a situation; is an excellent coachman, a good plain gardener and a very useful man about a gentleman's place; can be seen, with reference, at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT—Two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, milker, &c., and one as chambermaid, waiter &c.; Protestants preferred. Apply immediately, bringing last reference, at No. 65 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office, 3 porters, 2 girls to travel, and 1 stewardess. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A SHIPPING OFFICE, clerk for a steamer, four girls to travel to Europe and California. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MEN TO MAKE knapsacks. Apply at No. 65 East 20th-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

TREASURY NOTES, For payment of duties or for investment, Bought and sold by KETCHUM, SON & CO. No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS. The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller. City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 126) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1850. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1852, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given, that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock. A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c. BUFFALO, Aug. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861. A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUStees of the Raccoon Mountain Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., in this City, on the first Monday in September next, at 12 o'clock. AUG. 19, 1861. Z. PLATT, Secretary.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO GENtlemen and their wives, or a family of four or five persons, of moral character, in an elegant modern house and fine location, with a private family of five adults and no children. Home comforts secured on reasonable terms. References exchanged. No. 139 Joralemon-st. Preserve this for reference.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor would be let, with whole or partial board, to gentlemen, or to a small family. Terms moderate. Reference required. Inquire at No. 5 Poplar-st.; within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, or eight of Wall-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman up town. Address, stating terms, F. S., Box No. 918, Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on the second floor, at No. 30 Cheever-place, between Harrison and Degraw, Hicks and Henry sts., five minutes walk from South Ferry. Terms moderate.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen and their wives can be accommodated with furnished rooms and pantries attached, on second-floor, and good board in a private family, where all the comforts of a home may be had, by applying at No. 48 South Fifth-st., within three minutes walk of all the ferries.

ROOMS WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife, of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 15th-st. preferred, either first or second floor, with private table for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Pleasant rooms for families, or gentlemen, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, parlor floor, corner house, with side-windows, airy, with good view, handsomely furnished, with first-class private table, to a respectable family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

GENTLEMEN MAY OBTAIN VERY DEsirable rooms, with or without partial board, at No. 58 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. Hotel; or they would be rented to families without young children.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HEIGHTS.—A family can find a really comfortable home, within twenty minutes' walk from Jersey City Ferry, for the balance of the season, at the moderate price of $3 50 to $4 a week. Good furnished rooms, first-rate table, plenty of milk, nice garden, and fine play grounds for children. Address A. B. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO CHILDREN of good family at Astoria; permanent ones preferred. For particulars, inquire at No. 449 West 35th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address, B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

DANCING.

MR. C. H. RIVERS' NEW DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., on Court-st., Brooklyn. Will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Send for a circular.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. O. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal. The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crochsron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT, NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST., ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, (FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,) WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12. MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President, Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., and EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., Principals. This first-class Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars as above.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY, REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal. Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. MACAULAY Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal at the Institute, No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 16th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal, JOHN ROSENBERG.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMES until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 39th-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 626 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. S. B. PREVOST.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

A LADY HAVING A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies already established in the upper part of the City would like to find some one of experience and influence to join her, in order to divide the labor. Address EDUCATION, (confidentially,) Box No. 3,813 New-York Post-office.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

LESSONS IN FRENCH, AT 25 CENTS AN hour, by a competent young man, or boarding in a respectable family for three hours' application. Address G. G., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

MADAME F. REICHARDS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, is specially adapted to those who wish to study economy; to excel as arithmeticians, as elocutionists, writers or public speakers; in speaking French; in practical science; in music; or who appreciate that accuracy of scholarship attained by short lessons and thorough drilling, in contradistinction to long lessons and consequent superficiality.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26. WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Latin, and rudiments of music, desires a position in a school or family, where her services would be accepted as a consideration for board; having had several years' successful experience as a teacher, she feels confident that complete satisfaction would be the result of an arrangement made with her; unquestionable references can be given. Address LAURA B. BROMPTON, Brooklyn, L. I.

AS TEACHER—INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG lady, who has had some experience in teaching, wishes a situation in a school or family; she is a good mathematician, and is fully capable of giving instruction in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; no objection to distance; the best of references given and required. Address D. C. B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF SEVeral years experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school, where, for her services rendered during a portion of the day, hereafter agreed upon, she may receive as compensation her board and instruction in several of the higher branches. Address ANNA CLEVELAND, Brooklyn P. O., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—Wanted, immediately, to make an engagement for the coming Fall, either as governess to children under fourteen years of age, or to travel with a family in the same capacity, or as companion to a lady. Good references given and required. Address, for one week, EDUCATION, No. 380 5th-av.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 169 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SOME EXPErience in teaching, desires an engagement in a school, as teacher of common English. Address Miss L. M., Newburgh, N. Y.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloroux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 16) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND lot on Carlton-av., near three railroads, and six lots on Columbia-st., Brooklyn. Will exchange for a small farm near New-York, with fair buildings, worth say $6,000 to $7,000 clear. Some cash if required to make a fair trade. Address CARLTON-AVENUE, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

38 ACRES, ELEGANT GOTHIC STONE house, abundance of all kinds of fruit, and outbuildings, at Patterson, N. J., for sale cheap; price $12,000; or will be exchanged for a Western farm, or a large one near the City, or for City property. S. COCKCROFT, No 8 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED PROPERTY in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful and productive property on Mystic River, Mystic, Conn., consisting of an acre of ground, a splendid mansion built in the Italian style, and six cottage houses, having a fine view of the Sound. All in complete order. W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A FARMER AND HIS wife, to take charge of a farm and dairy; the man must have experience, and be thoroughly acquainted with the business, and be without children or other incumbrances. Apply immediately at the Mayor's Office, City Hall.

WANTED TO RENT—A TWO-STORY OR small three-story furnished house in the upper part of the City, until the 1st day of May next. Address, stating location, description of house, furniture and price, S. H. HAMPTON, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A SMALL family, where the rent will be taken in board; good care taken of the furniture and premises; references given. Address C. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A NEAT, SMALL HOUSE, FURnished, by a responsible party for a small family of four grown persons, with modern improvements, rent low, to May 1, next. Address MORGAN, 63 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO LEASE—A SMALL FARM OR country residence; must be near salt water, and convenient to get to and from the City. Answers will please give a description of place, location and price. If suited, with particulars, ... the same. Address C. H. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one, for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by ... by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED. R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.: Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Gulid, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 36 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle. N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN! Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD. Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY. Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE. Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman's life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM MACDOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONsulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Victims of misplaced confidence cured with dispatch. Cures warranted. Separate rooms for consultation.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1. Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 a Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine $1 per vial, with a book.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, BElow 14th-st., within two short blocks of Broadway, and in an eligible neighborhood. The house has the modern improvements—is in complete order, and now occupied by the owner. If desired, the house would be let partly furnished, and the rent taken in board by the occupants—owner, wife and son. Address Box No. 3,474 Post-office.

TO LET—IN HAMILTON-PLACE, 82D-ST., NEAR 2d-av., a large two-story and attic house, with extension, basement, under cellar, hot and cold water, gas, range in kitchen, bath-room, wash-tubs, &c., saloon, parlor, two lots of ground, grapery, &c., to a genteel family only. Apply at No. 3 Hamilton-place, or No. 4 New-st., rear office, from 12 to 3 o'clock, possession at once.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET CHEAP—THE MODERN BRICK house, No. 138 West 49th-st., near Broadway; every convenience in house. Inquire of CHARLES MOTT, corner of 47th-st. and 8th-av.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the large house, 33 by 55, No. 11 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 102 EAST EIGHTEENTH st. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 90 and 92 East 18th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 56 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] NAVY DEPARTMENT, [illegible] Aug. [illegible], 1861. } [illegible] "Proposals for Beef," and [illegible] will be re[illegible] o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, [illegible] September next, for furnishing and de[illegible] of all cost and risk to the United States, at [illegible] Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
[illegible], Mass.	3,000	4,500
[illegible], N. Y.	4,500	6,000
[illegible], Pa.	1,000	1,500
	9,000	12,000

[illegible] said beef and pork must be delivered at [illegible] named yards, respectively, by the 1st day [illegible], and the remaining half by the 1st day [illegible], unless earlier deliveries should be required [illegible] Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made [illegible] thirty days after delivery.

[illegible] must specify their prices separately and dis[illegible] separate offers for the beef and for the pork, [illegible] of the places of delivery, covering all ex[illegible] charges.

[illegible] must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered [illegible] the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of [illegible] and weighing not less than six hundred [illegible] net weight each. The legs and leg rands of the [illegible] the shins and shoulder clods, the [illegible] and ends of sticking pieces, [illegible] pounds from the neck and [illegible] of the parts marked Nos. [illegible] on the drawing or delineation [illegible] quarters of an ox, which will be at[illegible] part of the contract, must be wholly [illegible]; all the other pieces are to be [illegible] cut with a cleaver, must be [illegible] and knife, to give the meat a [illegible] appearance, in pieces of not less [illegible] twelve pounds each.

[illegible] from corn-fed, well-fattened [illegible] the 1st day of December, 1861, [illegible], 1862, and weighing not less [illegible] pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, [illegible] hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and [illegible] must be cut with a *saw and knife*, [illegible] not less than six pounds, nor more [illegible] each.

[illegible] beef and pork must be salted with at least one [illegible] of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West [illegible] solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef [illegible] five ounces of fine pulverised saltpetre to each [illegible] exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water [illegible] as salt can make it, and must be perfectly [illegible] and clear.

[illegible] barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of [illegible] pork, and no excess of weight in either article will [illegible].

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; [illegible] to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, [illegible] headings not less than three-fourths of an inch [illegible]; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including [illegible] iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, [illegible] barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one [illegible] and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of [illegible] and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each [illegible] of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must [illegible] of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the [illegible] must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and [illegible]; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the [illegible] of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting [illegible] at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by [illegible] inspector of salted provisions," who will [illegible] by the respective commanding officers; but [illegible] for such inspections must be paid by the [illegible] contractors, who must likewise have the bar[illegible] put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the [illegible] of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, [illegible] inspection, and at their own expense.

[illegible] or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-[illegible] the estimated amount of the contract will be re[illegible], and twenty per centum in addition will be with[illegible] from the amount of each payment to be made, as col[illegible] security for the due and faithful performance of the [illegible] contracts, which will on no account be paid [illegible] the contracts are complied with in all respects; and [illegible] to be forfeited to the United States in the event of fail[illegible] to complete the deliveries within the prescribed pe[illegible]. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to [illegible] all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of [illegible] quality and at the time and places above provided, [illegible] contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as [illegible] damages, a sum of money equal to twice the [illegible] of the contract price to be paid in case of the ac[illegible] delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be [illegible] from time to time as they accrue. Payment will [illegible] by the United States at the periods above speci[illegible] the twenty per centum to be withheld until [illegible] of the contract, as before stated) after the [illegible] pork shall have been inspected and received, [illegible] bills for the same shall have been presented to the [illegible] Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Com[illegible] of the respective Navy-yards, according to [illegible] of the contract.

[illegible] parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly [illegible] in the engraving to be attached to the con[illegible]. Persons interested can obtain them on application [illegible].

[illegible] whose proposals shall be accepted (and none [illegible] will be forthwith notified, and as early as practi[illegible] contract will be transmitted to them for execu[illegible] which contract must be returned to the Bureau with[illegible] days, exclusive of the time required for the regular [illegible] of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notifica[illegible] thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in [illegible] section of the Act of Congress making appropri[illegible] for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th [illegible] 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or [illegible] responsible persons, to the effect that he or they un[illegible] that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid [illegible] accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with [illegible] and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article pro[illegible].

[illegible] guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate [illegible] the United States District Judge, United States Dis[illegible] Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are [illegible] to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by [illegible] guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of [illegible] member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly [illegible].

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, [illegible] small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected [illegible] the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the re[illegible] verse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]RILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 104 Broadway.

Cash Capital, $500,000.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of [illegible] per Cent., for which scrip will be issued to pol[illegible] holders entitled thereto on the 1st of October next. Also, a semi-annual cash dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAIL-ROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of [illegible] per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and [illegible] at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the [illegible] Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all [illegible] at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

[illegible] not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

[illegible], Aug. 16, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New-York, Aug. 14, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURS-DAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—New-York, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th [illegible] until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Divi-dend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, pay-able on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]FORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES, No. 140 Fulton-st., to No. 8 Ann-st., CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000. [illegible], Stapleton Landing, L. I.

By CHAS. LORD.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 76 Duane-st. The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets un-less bearing the stamp of the patentees.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broad-way.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is here-by given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUS-[illegible] of the City of New-York, deceased, to present [illegible] vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the [illegible] H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in [illegible] on or before the 10th day of Octo-[illegible], A. D. 1861.

[illegible] DEVLIN, Executor.

PROPOSALS [illegible]

[illegible]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, [illegible] 1861. }

In conformity [illegible] approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction [illegible] of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers [illegible].

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine in-ches, to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gal-lons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a con-denser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machin-ery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be fur-nished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of ma-chinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allot-ments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, maga-zine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface con-denser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifica-tions and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different inter-vals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the con-tract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the ma-chinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building es-tablishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propo-sition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Gov-ernment and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obliga-tions to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861. }

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Ma-chinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distin-guished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establish-ments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will re-ceive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifica-tions of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement:

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the en-tire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of noti-fication of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will con-tract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoisting screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a for-feiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their respons-ibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a con-tract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propo-sitions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Gov-ernment, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provi-sions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notifica-tion that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) re-quest to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after re-ceipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the ma-chinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the ad-vertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guaran-tee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and print-ers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER AND CHEESE,

STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, (Opposite the Ferry, New-York.

GROCERS AND SHIPPING

Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe—A pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

[illegible]

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, [illegible] 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO [illegible] will be paid by this Department for any [illegible], or for any services rendered, to any Offi-cer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of Decem-ber next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Water-bury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt:

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secre-tary of State. JOHN KELLY,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceed-ing fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of news-papers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxi-cating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a bever-age is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to au-thorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law pre-scribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legisla-ture to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. COALISS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.
Saturday Aug. 24, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 1½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY,—AUGUST.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PAR-KER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 3:50 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 4:10 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. John-son's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will com-mence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Cathar-ine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arri-val of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, call-ing at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEY-PORT.—Landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood. The steamboat KEYPORT leaves Robinson-st. Pier 9 at A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3½ P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVER-STRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st. }

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting li-cences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during bus-iness hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.

WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held in the lecture-room of St. Paul's M. E. Church, on 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock precisely. Interesting reports of the operations of the Army Committee in the hospitals and camps at Washington may be expected.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large pro-peller Yacht, 88 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

PEW FOR SALE—IN DR. ADAMS' CHURCH, Madison-square. A first rate pew, rather more than half way up the side aisle. Address Box No. 211 Post-office.

[illegible] IN THE SPOT [illegible]

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one pack-age I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards con-sider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are coun-terfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Head-ache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costive-ness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Lax-ative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investi-gation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suf-fering from Headache, whether originating in the *ner-vous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any dis-agreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated fami-lies, it is very desirable to have some cheap and conve-nient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the stick-ing point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to ex-amine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swind-ling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

[illegible] TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage [illegible] $130

Second Cabin Passage [illegible] 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110

Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. [illegible].
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or pas-sage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF

LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The Subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, com-prising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LON-DON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on de-mand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

The United States Mail

STEAMER ARAGO,

D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight com-partments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVER-POOL.

The steamship

GREAT EASTERN,

Having fulfilled her contract with the British Govern-ment, will sail from

NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL

on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:

In First Cabin, $95 @ $135, according to state-room ac-commodation, all other privileges being equal.

In Third Cabin, from $35 @ $50.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be en-gaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR HAVANA,

The United States Mail steamship

COLUMBIA,

Capt. RICHARD ADAMS,

armed with rifled cannon and manned with United States seamen from the Navy, will leave Pier No. 4 North Riv-er, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILES-TON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

☞ Passengers must procure their passports from the Government, and have them indorsed by the Spanish Consul.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend des-patching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bre-men, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for pas-sengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Anni-hilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Of-fices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-SHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY..........Sept. 14
On MONDAY..........Oct. 14
On MONDAY..........Nov. 1

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 28th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Com-pany's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The ASIA will sail 11th September. E. CUNARD,

No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrange-ment, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M. fast Express train from 28th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains; and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER AR-RANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about mid-night.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st.: 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornells-ville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL-BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and [illegible] and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays in-cluded.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Fer-ries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Green-port; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JER-SEY.—[illegible] Jersey City for Piermont at [illegible] and [illegible] P. M.; for Sufferns at [illegible] P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

[illegible]

The [illegible]

[illegible]

RIVER HORSE [illegible]

FROM THE RIVER [illegible]

FROM THE RIVER [illegible]

THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF [illegible]

THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF [illegible]

THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF [illegible]

AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL [illegible]

AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL [illegible]

is universally acknowledged to be the greatest [illegible] ever seen in America. Every intelligent [illegible] that this is the first one ever seen in this [illegible] was only by [illegible] of the

GRAND VICEROY OF EGYPT

that this was obtained, the penalty being [illegible] his subjects to allow one to leave his dominions [illegible] his permission. He is truly an

AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,

living under the water or out of it; will float on top of water,

WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER

under water, and may be seen at the Museum in the ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING, as if frolicking in his native stream, the historic Nile. He is accompanied by

SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,

who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that [illegible] tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquarial [illegible],

A LIVING SHARK,

beside a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c., &c.

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,

SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MON-STER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

The Lecture-room Entertainments [illegible]

PETITE DRAMA, BURLETTA and FARCE,

By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent. Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST. Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,

The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Triumphant success of

MR. J. S. CLARKE,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,

who has been pronounced by

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC,

THE

GREATEST LIVING COMEDIAN.

The management has pleasure in announcing his appearance on

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1861,

in two comic characters, as Dimple in Buckstone's charming comedy of

LEAP YEAR,

and as

TOODDES,
TOODLES.

That exquisite artiste, Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, Mr. Chanfrau, Mrs. Thayer, Messrs. Barton Hill, Lewis Baker, Hinde, Wall, Marlowe, will appear.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.

BEST QUARTETTE IN THE PROFESSION.

Master SAMUEL and Master BOBBY, the smallest Banjoist and Jig Dancer in the World.

CHARLEY FOX, J. STRATTON, MASTER LEON, and GEORGE CHRISTY.

Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUAR-ter, or piano and French together $15, by an experi-enced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Insti-tute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!

IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!

FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen popular tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S

NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT IN-SULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES,

In every variety of scales and patterns.

Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

$155 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, WORTH $300. Large round corners, rosewood carved moulding, 7-octave, iron frame, with all the modern im-provements, very little used. T. COUENHOVEN, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS RE-moved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $8 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Or-gans for churches at low prices.

MUSIC.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ORGANIST in City or country, by a young lady just returned from Louisiana; fully competent to take charge of a choir if desired. Also, a place as teacher of piano, guitar and vocal music. Address A. L. C., at H. B. Dodsworth's music-store, No. 6 Astor-place.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broad-way, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williams-burgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION

TO

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch at..........4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at..........5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 30 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return..........$1 [illegible]
To Tilton's Grove and return..........[illegible]
To Port Monmouth and return..........[illegible]

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washing-ton.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DU-MONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st.	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Kauth, have been lost, viz.:

No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1855.

No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Cen-tral Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.

No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.

The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,185, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against ne-gotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

FOUND.—ON LAST SUNDAY, 18TH INST., A FINE black Newfoundland DOG. The owner may get it back by calling at 19 Wooster-st., and paying expenses.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or ap-proved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYP-ING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GEN. WOOL'S COMMAND.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

FIRST GRAND REVIEW BY GEN. JOHN E. WOOL—HIS APPEARANCE ON THE GROUND—STATE OF THE TROOPS—INSPECTION OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS—GREATER DRILL AND DISCIPLINE—FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

We had an unusual display yesterday. The whole garrison, regular and volunteer, turned out under arms, and were reviewed by Gen. WOOL. The day was fine, and everything passed off well. In the absence of the most of his regular staff, Gen. WOOL was accompanied by several gentlemen on the staff of Gen. BUTLER, who was also present and took part in the review. Capt. REYNOLDS, of the United States Engineer Corps, an officer of marked ability and much promise, acted as special aid to Gen. WOOL. Capts. BUTLER and HAGGERTY, and Lieut. CLARK, participated. Capt. BUTLER has been vary active on several occasions, and is acquiring a fine reputation.

The review took place on the parade-ground of the fortress. The regulars appeared in full ranks, accompanied by Capt. RICHARDSON'S Company, of Lowell, Mass, who have been for some time assigned to special duty at this post. The Tenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers took their appropriate place, under Lieut.-Col. ELDER. Col. DIMMICK, the commandant of the fortress, officiated with his usual skill as the Field Marshal of the day. Lieut. MENDENHALL'S Battery of brass field-pieces occupied a prominent position. The garrison band were in attendance, and the New-York Tenth had a full supply of drums. The regulars bore a yellow silk standard, with the regimental device; and on the part of the volunteers was carried the Union flag. The line of barracks, public offices, hospitals, and the occupants of the adjacent parts of Old Point were all well represented on the occasion. Gen. WOOL rode Gen. BUTLER'S fine grey horse, and dashed along like a soldier of forty years. He was quite familiar with the art of riding under the prickly live-oak boughs, and wheeled his steed among them with consummate skill. After passing and repassing the lines, the General took his station nearly in the centre of the north side of the parade-ground, and the troops marched by twice—first in common time and then in quick. The General uncovered at the grand salute, and impressed every beholder at the moment with his soldierly appearance.

The review was complete and thorough. But Gen. WOOL went through with it all, in person, with the exception of the examination of a few volunteer muskets at the end of the line, where he carefully assigned a competent officer to the duty, while he passed to other points of inspection. The patient investigations and inquiries of the General, as he passed from the artillery to the regulars, from the regulars to the volunteers, testing each man and equipment as he walked through the ranks, was remarkably striking, and at once inspired confidence in him as an officer by all who observed it.

All the official buildings, the magazines, war stores, barracks and hospitals were carefully examined, and their precise condition ascertained. The review continued for several hours, so that every one was impressed with the fact that a strict disciplinarian, and one who realized the full measure of his responsibility, has, in the person of Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, been placed in command of the Department of Eastern Virginia.

Toward evening, when it was generally supposed that Gen. WOOL would be seeking rest after the unusual fatigues of the day, he passed out of the garrison on foot, in undress uniform, in company with Gen. BUTLER, to take an outside view of the post. Passing by the General Hospital, (formerly Willard's Hotel,) the gentlemen made a tour of the wards. They were introduced by Rev. C. W. DENISON, Chaplain of the Hospital, and then shown through parts of the building by Dr. SMITH, Surgeon of the House. It was touching to hear the minute questions asked by Gen. WOOL of the wounded and sick soldiers: "Well, my man! what's the matter with you?" "Ah! lad! what's the trouble here?" In each case he had a word, and a useful hint with regard to diet, climate, and other matters pertaining to a military hospital.

The promptness of this inspection shows the character of Gen. WOOL. When told, on his inquiring for him, that Dr. CUYLER, the Medical Director of this Department of the Army was necessarily absent attending to his duty inspecting the camp hospitals, "That's right!" said the General, "that's right. They should be carefully looked after, with regularity." "We make it a point of duty to visit them twice a week, Sir," said Dr. SMITH. "Very well," added the General, "I am glad to hear it. I know Dr. CUYLER, well."

It was now becoming dark, and one of the attendants brought us candles. The General passed on to another wing, and then, pausing a moment, "Halt!" said he, "we can't do justice to all the hospital to-night. Let us take another day for a further inspection, and do it as it should be done."

The two Generals then retired, amid the good wishes of all who had witnessed this unexpected, modest and soldierly visit of the second officer in command in the United States Army.

The deficiencies in the uniforms, arms and knapsacks of the New-York Tenth were noticed by Gen. WOOL, but he treated them with all a true soldier's tact and skill. It was understood that the new and handsome uniforms of this regiment are now on the way to Fortress Monroe. The men are steadily improving in discipline, and well equipped, will soon be much advanced in their position.

All around the garrison and camps there are evident signs of improved order. The sentries are more particular, and the officers more cautious. Twice a week, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, the fortress band plays on the parade ground. There is more etiquette. A conviction of duty is augmented. War and battle are looked upon as beginning to be more systematized, and a speedy struggle in the field looked forward to, as likely to occur at any moment.

The suggestions thrown out in the editorials of the TIMES with regard to offensive movements on the seaboard of the enemy strike us at Fortress Monroe with great force. That is what is wanted—not to be drawn into a Manassas Gap, a Laodicean Strait, by a masked enemy; not to meet secession and treason where they are strong, on their own chosen ground; but to fall on them in the rear, to sweep down on their weak points on the seaboard, and by judicious, persevering, courageous strategy, end the war and disunion together. NEPTUNE.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, August 24, via BALTIMORE, Sunday, August 25.

The *Quaker City* has been purchased by the Government, and after undergoing repairs at Old Point she will resume her position off the Capes.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah* is at Newport's News, blockading the James River.

The *Pembroke* has arrived from Boston, and will at once take part in the blockade.

The twenty-three Confederate prisoners will not be sent to Norfolk before Tuesday.

THE ARMS FROM KENTUCKY.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows:

"It is believed by the Union men in Kentucky that the arms provided for the Unionists of East Tennessee can now be forwarded to their destination, and that there will be no opposition to it in Kentucky. But it is said that the Secessionists will command the passes leading into the State, and that war will begin at once on the border. Senator ANDREW JOHNSON has said, as reported, that he will not return home without an army. He will probably have one under the command of Gen. ANDERSON."

THE DANGER IN KENTUCKY.

The following warning to the Union men of Kentucky, which we find in the Louisville *Journal*, is worthy of attention elsewhere:

"Union men! We know that you have struggled earnestly and honestly with the secession party of Kentucky. You have quietly submitted to outrage after outrage from Secessionists, both within and without your State. You have submitted to the persecution of your brethren in Southern Kentucky. You have succeeded in three elections within the last four months, by overwhelming majorities. The people have sustained you. Secessionists are for subjugating Union men in the seceded States for refusing to submit to the will of a majority, but they are unwilling to submit to the voice of the people here. They agitate, and agitate, and agitate, notwithstanding their odious doctrines have been repudiated time and again. They do not intend to rest satisfied until they succeed in bringing civil war to your homes and firesides. They have entered upon a system of bullying and bravado. They have announced that Union men of Kentucky shall not receive arms from the Government. They have announced that Kentuckians shall not rally under the flag of their country, upon their own soil, for their self-defence. They are instigating the burning of railroad bridges and the tearing up of railway cars. Their purpose, if unchecked, is to institute a reign of terror, and thereby overcome the brave and loyal Union men of Kentucky. Will you quietly submit to it? Will you permit to be established in this State such military despotism and terrorism as exist over your brethren in the seceding State? We imagine that we can hear a universal No! shouted by all the Union men in Kentucky. We feel that you are worthy sons of the "dark and bloody ground." We say to you, then, that you are passing through a fearful crisis. Fiends and devils in human shape are plotting your ruin and subjugation. They are laying their plans to have Confederate soldiers in the employ of King JEFF. DAVIS introduced into this State. Awake! Arouse! and prepare to meet the invader! Give not an inch to the conspirators in your midst, for the more you give the more they will advance! Meet them at the threshold if they dare interfere with the exercise of any constitutional right which you possess. Every man of you to his post, and while you will not invade any sister State, if war is tendered to you accept it fearlessly, and if your State is invaded welcome the invaders "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." We do not desire unnecessarily to alarm you, but we tell you that we understand the movements of this Secession Party. There is danger ahead. Be not taken unawares. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!

TENNESSEE REFUGEES IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

DANVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

On yesterday, at noon, 214 East Tennesseeans, refugees from Southern tyranny, passed through Danville. Their progress was not that of loud huzzas and acclamations, for spectator and refugee were filled with emotions too deep for utterance. Escorted by a large number of citizens, they marched in silence through the streets to the Seminary yard, where a bountiful dinner was prepared by the generous hospitality of the citizens for their benefit. Not a shout greeted them, but the mingled indignation and astonishment that paled the cheeks of loyal men and women, when they beheld this evidence of the tyranny of the Southern Confederacy, spoke volumes in behalf of Union and Liberty. The privations that these men had undergone in making their escape, was clearly shown by the worn and tattered appearance of their clothing. Nearly all the men without coats—some with bare shreds of shirts—others with pants worn threadbare—while some were even without shoes. Many of them had their guns with them, which they had managed to preserve from the vigilance of the patrols which were daily marching up and down the Tennessee border to prevent such escapes. They had been compelled to either acknowledge the authority of the Southern Confederacy, or seek safety in flight. Like noble and true patriots they preferred the latter, and bidding a last adieu to parents, wives and children, they took to the bushes and fled to Kentucky. *Every one had fled in the night.* Some of them were men of property, but expressed fears that it would be taken from their wives and children whom they had left behind, and appropriated to the benefit of JEFF. DAVIS' Army. Said an old man, who addressed the crowd after they had eaten heartily, "they told me I must support JEFF. DAVIS, or leave the country. I fled through the mountains to old Kentucky. For sixty years I have looked up to them Stars and Stripes, (pointing to the banner,) and if the Lord lets me, I intend to look up to them for sixty years longer." It was rustic language, but it came from as true and patriotic a heart as e'er beat in human bosom. Some of these poor fellows were deeply affected, and unable from their emotions and choked utterance to say more than that they had left wife, and home, and children.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A DESERTER.

From the Washington Star.

There is now at the Central Guard-house, in this city, a man by the name of AUGUSTINE JOHNSON, who was formerly a citizen of Steubenville, Ohio, where he has, or had a few months since, a mother and four children living. In the last four months his experiences have not been of the most agreeable kind, as will be seen on reading the following narrative of his adventures during that time. He is quite intelligent, and gave us this morning a detailed account of his "moving accidents by flood and field," his "hair-breadth 'scapes," &c., from which we condense the following statement:

Early last Spring, he embarked on a flat-boat for New-Orleans, where he arrived after a trip abounding with the usual incidents of life on the river. On the 25th day of April last, he and many Northern men were impressed into the rebel service. To distinguish these Northern VOLUNTEERS from the chivalry, their heads were closely shaved, so that they might be easily spotted. It was Mr. JOHNSON'S fate to fall into the First Special Battalion of New-Orleans, Maj. WHEAT commanding. After much suffering for want of proper food and clothing, the battalion found themselves at Manassas Junction, Mr. J. suffering more than his comrades, because he was suspected on account of his Northern birth. We omit an account of many painful incidents and come at once to the battle of "Stone Bridge," or "Bull Run." Maj. WHEAT'S Battalion was stationed on the extreme left—our extreme right. Near him was a South Carolina regiment under cover of the pines, separated by an open space from the National Infantry, also under cover. Major WHEAT advanced his men into this open space and was fired on by the South Carolina regiment. Somewhat confused by this unexpected attack from friends, the battalion wavered, and a deadly fire was then poured in by the National troops, Major WHEAT being the first to fall. The loss of life by that fire was terrible. Near Mr. JOHNSON were two other Northern men. One of them, DAVID VANCE, of Philadelphia, was instantly killed. The other, a comrade and warm friend of JOHNSON'S, an Illinoisian, named JAMES H. HUTCHINSON, was shot under the eye. He was in such agony that JOHNSON carried him from the field a long way to the hospital, occasionally resting with the wounded man's head on his lap. After taking his friend to the hospital, he thought the time had come to try an escape, as in the confusion there were no pickets out. He took his gun and started westward, up a ravine. After getting a considerable distance from the battle-field, he threw away his gun and cartridge-box. The uniform of the battalion was cotton pants of the mixed color known as pepper-and-salt, and a red shirt. Under this red shirt JOHNSON had a checked cotton shirt. He now changed these, by putting the checked shirt outside and the red one under, expecting instant death if he was arrested as a deserter. He heard the firing all day on Sunday, and traveled away from it in a northwest direction. At night he took two shocks of wheat and made a bed, on which he slept soundly, and was awakened by the rain on Monday morning. He shortly afterwards reached a Quaker settlement in Loudon County, where he found a haven of rest, being kindly taken care of for some weeks. Being anxious to reach his home, he left Loudon on Friday last and came by way of Harper's Ferry to this city, where he is waiting for a pass to enable him to go over the roads without interruption, he having no funds to defray his expenses by railroad.

Mr. JOHNSON says he did not receive one cent of pay whilst in the Confederate service. He says that Loudon County is devastated, as if it had been overrun by locusts. The horses and wagons have all been seized, and the grain and other provisions carried off, barely leaving temporary subsistence for the old people and children left at home.

THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENTS.

Gov. SPRAGUE has transmitted to Gen. BURNSIDE the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, accompanying them with the following letter:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, ETC.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

Gen. A. E. Burnside, late Colonel Commanding First Regiment R. I. S. M.:

SIR: I herewith transmit to you the resolutions of thanks to yourself and the officers and men late under your command, passed by the General Assembly at their recent session. It gives me pleasure to convey this testimonial of their appreciation of the services of yourself and your gallant regiment, and request you to communicate the same to your officers and men. The people of Rhode Island will long remember your services to them and to our common country. No man, I believe, in the history of the State, has in so short a time more firmly entwined himself around the hearts of our people than yourself.

I take this opportunity to tender to you my sincere thanks for the cordial and patriotic spirit which has actuated you in all our intercourse since the commencement of this war.

Wishing you every success in the new position to which you have been called, I have the honor to be

Your friend and obedient servant,
WM. SPRAGUE.

Gen. BURNSIDE, in presenting the resolutions to the officers and men of his former command, says:

To the Officers and Soldiers of the First Regiment Rhode Island Detached Militia:

COMRADES: I have great pleasure in transmitting to you, through the public Press, the resolutions which were passed at the recent session of the General Assembly of our State, and communicated to me by His Excellency the Governor, in acknowledgment of your services in the camp and the field. I feel that you have well deserved this honor. By your ready compliance with my wishes and your prompt obedience to my orders, you have won my sincerest esteem. By your brave endurance of fatigue, hardship and peril, and by your gallantry upon the battle-field, you have gained the grateful regard of your fellow-citizens. The State, acting through its proper authorities, recognizes the value of your services, and places among its archives its estimate of your worth. It is gratifying for me to mention that His Excellency the Governor has uniformly expressed these opinions respecting your bearing, and has given his hearty concurrence to my arrangements for you in the camp, upon the march, and in the dispositions of battle.

I address these few words to you upon the eve of my departure for a distant scene of duty. I shall bear with me from this State the most kindly remembrances of the generosity and confidence of my fellow-citizens. Whatever may be my future fortunes, and wherever my future career may be led, I shall always consider it as the highest privilege that I have had the honor to command the First Regiment Rhode Island Detached Militia. A. E. BURNSIDE.

ABOUT THESE HANDCUFFS.

The following is from the Louisville *Journal*:

"Our neighbor of the *Courier* has a pair of handcuffs (what an article to be *kept on hand* by a gentlemen!) presented to him, we understand, by the keeper and manager of Blind Tom, the little musical nigger.

It has been stated in all of the secession papers, that the Confederate Army, at the battle of Manassas, captured three wagons, loaded with 32,000 of these handcuffs, and the *Courier* office exhibits a specimen in proof of the truth of the statement. Now to stamp the whole story as base, it may be well to consider the weight of each handcuff—certainly not less than a pound. Supposing that to be the weight, 32,000 cuffs would weigh 32,000 pounds; and, as Army wagons never load over 800 pounds, *it will take forty wagons to carry them!* That will do."

FROM PENSACOLA.

Correspondence of the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.

CAMP WALKER, near Pensacola, Aug. 4, 1861.

Last night, at 12 o'clock, while our troops were all in the sweet embrace of Morpheus, save the sentinels, we were aroused by the long roll—which is a call for every one to rise from his plank, blanket, or perhaps out of the sand. "The blind, lame and halt," all soon, with their ready guns and accoutrements, were in lines, and from what I can learn, all were ready and willing, only fearing that it would terminate as it did—"a flash in the pan." On inquiry, I find that the poor miserable hirelings, being tortured so very much by musquetoes and flies, wanted to get rid of the pest for a few moments, consequently they hitched on some seven or eight schooners to a steamboat, and approached in gun-shot of our wharf, whereupon the long roll was sounded, and soon it echoed throughout the vicinity of Warrington.

My humble opinion is that they wanted to attract more of our attention to the Navy-yard, or try to make Gen. BRAGG believe that they will attempt at landing troops in the Navy-yard, and make one grand effort at East Pass and at Perdido; the former being about forty miles above, and the latter ten miles below. When such a landing is effected, they would at once march in un us on the rear.

They are now, agreeable to the report of a late deserter, in rather a slim "predicament," as the yellow fever has made its appearance in their gloomy midst. And BILLY WILSON'S cut-throats have everything portable in the fort, and have been removed about one and a half miles below.

All the deserters concur in saying that 800 of their regiment would come over if they could, and they have only 2,200 men on Santa Rosa, and three batteries.

Gen. W. WALKER, who has for some time been in command of a part of the forces, saw that he could not get into a fight, and left for the Old Dominion. Col. WOOD, of Alabama, now acts in the absence of Col. CLAYTON, of the same State, who is his senior officer, and will take command on his return. If Gen. WALKER was in command of the troops here, some member of this battalion could write you by 48 hours of another victory, and Fort Pickens would be Uncle JEFF'S. W. J. P.

LETTER FROM MYRA CLARK GAINES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Exchange:

My attention has been recently called to several newspaper notices, in reference to my late visit South, wherein I am made to give utterance to certain opinions with regard to the state of things there.

Deeming it due to truth, to the South, and to myself, I unhesitatingly deny all such statements, and ask of you a place in your paper for this prompt and unequivocal denial. So far from saying as *reported*, I am *forced to add* that the reverse is the truth, to wit: That I never saw so united a people, or a more resolute and determined a soldiery, and that, so far as I saw and heard, I had no doubt but they would stand by their opinion to the last, and would sooner perish than be subdued. These were the sentiments that met me *everywhere* through my journey South, as I frankly stated to my friends since my arrival here, in answer to their inquiries.

Very respectfully, MYRA CLARK GAINES.

THE LAW EXPLAINED.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, in his paper, the South Bend *Register*, explains the recent alterations of the law in relation to the pay of volunteers, and some other matters of interest.

"This raises the pay of the volunteers and regulars from $11 up to $13 per month. There is, in addition, an allowance for clothing of $3 50 per month, or $42 per year, which, if not expended, is paid in cash to the soldier; and, at the end of the war, $100 bounty in cash. No bounty land law has yet passed, but it is quite certain that one will be passed for the soldiers for the war, securing to each one of them a home.

No law passed giving a bounty of $30 to the three months' soldiers who reenlist for the war. At one time, it was favorably voted on in the House, but was not concurred in by the Senate, and the joint Committee of Conference, which settled the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, dropped it, on the ground that it would make an invidious distinction in the enlistments for the regiments for the war.

Another law passed, requiring all enlistments for the regular Army, from July 1, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1862, to be for three years instead of five, and regulars to receive the same pay and bounty as volunteers. After Jan. 1, 1863, enlistments of regulars are to be for five years as heretofore.

GEN. LANE AT HOME.

Gen. LANE, of Kansas, arrived at Leavenworth on Aug. 15. The *Conservative* gives the following rather incoherent sketch of an address which he made to the citizens:

"He commenced by saying his mother had warned him in boyhood that there was nothing to prevent his success in life but modesty! When he first came here, Kansas was in imminent peril, but the danger then was insignificant, compared with the peril hovering over her now. The hordes of secession are not here now, but they hover upon our border. He came here to raise an army for the defence of our firesides, and all his powers and heart are in the effort. The Government has done much for Kansas. Men have left here to-day to bring 1,000 horses which are in Quincy, for his command; guns, revolvers, sabres and uniforms are now here or on the way, sufficient for his whole brigade. After he has raised the sixth regiment here, he is empowered to organize four regiments of Home Guards. He urged all who could to go into the war. Those who cannot go away, can be armed as Home Guards and get $13 a month for looking after their homes and families. For militia, arms cannot possibly be had.

Kansas has a glorious reputation; it must be sustained. We will not refrain from marching Union armies into Slave States for fear of injuring their institution. He was the last man in the world to catch slaves for traitors. The institution of Slavery will perish with the march of the Union Army, and thank God it is so! He wouldn't march into Missouri or Arkansas to destroy Slavery, but he wouldn't object to seeing a Union army marching in and an army of slaves marching out. If Slavery perishes, the fault is with its friends. We have to choose between our Government and a military despotism based on Slavery.

He believed an ocean should separate the blacks and whites. No two people can live advantageously together without intermarriage; and he didn't propose intermarriage. The oath of allegiance never would be administered to traitors by him. He didn't believe in whipping—better shoot a man than degrade him by flogging, but he would be tempted to flog any of his men who took a prisoner. He urged organization—better arm with pitchforks than nothing. The Kansas Brigade will be armed, equipped and drilled as United States soldiers, and when the enemy meet it they will know that the avenger is at hand. All his political and personal enmity was buried. He offered it a sacrifice to his country.

The General closed amid enthusiastic applause.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—Health Officer J. B. JONES, M. D., reports 171 deaths in the city of Brooklyn, during the week ending Aug. 24: Men, 22; women, 20; boys, 73; girls, 56; adults, 42; children, 129; under two years of age, 113. Some of the diseases were: Cholera Infantum, 56; convulsions, infantile, 16; consumption, 8; marasmus, infantile, 13; teething, 4; scarlet fever, 6; small-pox, 2; diphtheria, 1.

INQUESTS.—Coroner HORTON held inquests on three bodies on Saturday: Mrs. JANE BEARDSLEY, disease of the heart; JOHN KEARNEY, apoplexy, and CATHARINE TERRY, aged three years and six months who resided with her mother at Red Hook Point, her father being in the service of his country at the war. The child fell from the fourth story window, causing her death. Verdicts accordingly.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—The will of SETH CROSBY, of Brooklyn, was admitted to probate during the week.

Non-Arrival of the Hibernian.

FARTHER POINT, Sunday, Aug. 25—8 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Hibernian*.

The *Nova-Scotian* passed down at 2:30 this morning. Weather calm and clear.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 24, 1861.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	87⅞	1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	108
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81.. Cou	87⅝	1,000	D., L. & W. R. 1st M	97
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65......	85	4,000	Clev. & T. S. F. Bs.	73
45,000	Treas. 6 ℘ c. 2 yrs.	97½	100	Mechanics' Bank..	86
500	do............	97⅝	25	do............	86
7,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74..	102½	50	City Bank.........	108
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70...	81¼	6	Amer. Ex. Bank...	79
1,000	Ill. Can. Reg. bs.	80	48	Metropolitan Bank.	80
2,000	Ill. Ca. Bs., 1860.	80	50	Hudson River R....	33¼
15,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¾	50	do.........s30	33
48,000	do............	43	6	Continental Bank..	66
1,000	Va. State 6s...s3	51	50	Penn. Coal Co.....	76
1,000	do............	51¼	125	P. M. S. Co. s30	72
10,000	do...........c	52	10	do............	72
2,000	Ga. State 6s......	68	75	do............	72¼
5,000	do............	68¼	100	N. Y. Cent. R. ...s30	73½
500	do............	69	400	do............	74
2,000	N. C. State 6s...	56	1050	Erie Railway......	25
10,000	do............	57	16	Mich. Central R....	41¼
1,000	do............	56	55	Panama Railroad ..	105¼
1,000	California St. 7s.	78	25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	64½
42,000	Mo. State 6s......	42¼	7	Gale. & Chicago R..	65
5,000	do.........s10	42¼	200	Cleve. & Tol. R..b30	29¼
10,000	do............	42½	425	Chicago & R. I'd R.	41
10,000	do.........b15	42¾	50	do.........s30	41½
5,000	do.........b30	42¾	50	do.........s10	41½
1,000	E. R. 1st M. B...	103	50	do.........s30	41
1,000	H. Riv. 3d M. B	78½	100	do...........c	41¼
4,000	do............	78	100	do.........b30	41¼
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. B....	90	50	do.........s15	41
10,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	38	50	do.........b10	41½
1,000	H. & St. J. R. B.	31	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R. s30	59½

MONDAY, Aug. 26—A. M.

The Trade of the City, and, we may add, the general business of the country, seem to have touched the lowest point of depression, growing out of the Civil War, before the *15th August*. On that day the greatest moral, as well as financial victory of the struggle was happily won by the Finance Minister of the Government and the patriot Bankers of the Atlantic seaboard in Convention in this City. The negotiation of *one hundred and fifty millions* for the support and prosecution of the War, then consummated, has at once lifted the popular confidence in the sterling credit of the Government, and reassured the loyal heart of the nation that means in profusion, as well as men in abundance, are at the ready command of the Executive, to suppress rebellion and reëstablish peace. But beyond this, it has infused not only hope but a healthy and gradually expanding action into Trade, and given new life to the employment of capital. Some of the most careful and ordinarily distrustful moneyed men express the belief that the worst of the War, so far as it affects the business of the country, has been seen, and that its future expenditures, all at home and within the loyal States of the Union, so far from being a much dreaded check upon trade and employment—as at the beginning of a struggle at once sudden to the people, and uncertain in its material consequence—they will contribute to the activity of general business and the profits of manufacturing and agricultural industry. Commerce and the Shipping interest, also, will come in for their share of these advantages, if only from the Naval and blockading movements of the Government, while the transport service, as heretofore, will continue active.

These signs of revival in business are not altogether of a perspective nature. They are now present with us. The last week has added thirty-five millions to the Banking line of this City, as a source of profitable income, the proceeds being placed at once to the credit of the Treasury, to be disbursed in our midst and at the West, for Army and Navy supplies and pay and transportation, the whole of which involve vast contracts and purchases in goods, wares, provisions, equipments &c., all of home make, and affording employment, and through it the means of the more generous support of tens of thousands of our people, all over the country. The week has also witnessed a further improvement in the sales of merchandise, some staple descriptions of which have advanced in price, and thus encouraged new draughts upon the mills and factories of the interior. Even the Import trade is partially reviving, and the Bonded Warehouse is being drawn upon for certain stocks, hitherto unmarketable, of Woolen goods, suitable for Army clothing and for the Fall trade with the West. At the same time, the Export trade and the receipts and sales of Domestic Produce, which had been going on well before the change referred to, continue active, with signs of an early and heavy increase in the supplies of Grain from the West, the business reported from Chicago being the largest ever known in that city, although comparing with an extraordinary movement in August, 1860. The figure of receipts for the week is likely to reach two millions in bushels. The week before it was 1,857,000, comparing with about the heaviest week of last year, 1,648,000 bushels. This large volume of Wheat and Corn is now on the way to the New-York market, where it will meet firm if not advancing prices, the export orders recently at hand indicating a continued inquiry for both French and British account.

The National Loan, guaranteed by the Banks, is now open to the dealers and depositors at Bank, and to the public generally, at the rate of 7.30 ℘ cent. interest ℘ annum, in sums of $50 and upward, in the form of three-year Treasury Bonds, with half-yearly coupons attached. We have already published the Circular of the Banks, coöperating with the Treasury, on the facility for subscribing, and now add the Circular of the Sub-Treasurer in this City, to the same effect. The number of applicants on Thursday last, on only a partial understanding of the arrangement, was 30, on Friday 40, and on Saturday 78, in sums varying from $50 to $50,000.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1861.

Institutions or individuals wishing to subscribe for the three-years 7 3-10 ℘ cent. United States Treasury Notes can do so at this office, in the following way and upon the following terms:

1. Payment must be made in gold at the time of subscribing. The amount to be paid is the principal of the Notes desired, together with interest on the same at the rate of 1 ℘ cent. per day on each $50, from the 19th August, (the time fixed for the date of all the Notes, and when interest upon them commences to run.) up to the time when the gold is paid. Where the subscriber resides out of the City, and has no agent in New-York, he may make payment by draft payable here in favor of JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer United States, which draft must be for the principal and the interest as above, from the said 19th of August up to the day of its collection.

2. Upon the receipt of payment, a certificate in duplicate will be given or sent, the original of which certificate must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, together with a letter specifying in what denominations the notes are desired. The denominations issued will be $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. The notes will then be sent from the Department in Washington to any address requested as soon as they are ready, which will in no case be earlier than the 10th of September. The duplicate certificate is to be retained by the party subscribing, as a voucher.

3. The notes will be made to the order of the party named in the certificate of deposit. They will have semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable when due at the Treasury at Washington, or at the office of any of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States. These coupons can be collected without the production of the notes themselves. The last coupon will be paid with the note.

4. These notes may be exchanged at any time before or at the maturity thereof for an equivalent amount of United States 6 ℘ cent. bonds, having twenty years to run. This, however, can only be done when they are presented in sums not less than $500.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

The arrangements of the Committee on Treasury Bonds for the Associated Banks may not have been completed in season to have the Bank return of this afternoon show the full effect of the recent negotiation. We therefore state, on information derived from proper sources, that under the order of the Association, as reported by the Committee, the sum of $35,000,000, apportioned per capital, as heretofore published, will be added to the line of Loans and Discounts, as from the 19th of August, the whole of the Treasury Bonds carrying interest from that date. At the same time $31,500,000 is placed in the line of Deposits to the credit of the Treasury of the United States. Upon this deposit no interest is allowed, the Bonds deriving all the accepted interest on the Treasury Bonds subscribed for by the public through Bank or Sub-Treasury from the 19th August to the time of subscription. The amounts thus disposed of are taken, of course, from the line of Loans and Discounts, as reported, and where the moneys have gone directly into the Treasury through Mr. CISCO, it is charged off the Deposit line. When heavy drafts are made on the Bank Association, and apportioned to be paid by the several Banks, the latter have the right to pay in, as cash, such overdue 6 ℘ cent. Treasury Notes, or 60-day Treasury Notes due in September, as they may hold and elect to have reimbursed. On the second $35,000,000 in October they will also have the option of paying in as cash any of the two-year 6 ℘ cents. now selling in the market at 97½ ℘ cent. It is understood that the New-York Banks hold under discount about $10,000,000 in overdue and 60-day Treasury Notes which, being paid in on account of the recent negotiation, would of course reduce to this amount, the present apparent increase in Loans and Discounts. But until the Banks holding such Notes elect to do so, they are in the receipt of interest on both the old and new investment, while the proceeds of the latter, for the most part, stand to the credit of the Treasury on their own books, only 10 ℘ cent. in Specie or $3,500,000 being thus far paid over.

During the last week, the mercantile or ordinary Discounts at Bank were again reduced by payments on maturing paper, without renewal, about $1,000,000, and the Deposit line, exclusive of the Treasury credit, would probably also show a partial reduction. From the Specie average of last week, $3,500,000 was paid into the Treasury, while about $1,000,000 was gained to the average from various sources, exclusive of the California arrival, which, without counting in last week's statement, will make the average a rising one. Under the foregoing explanations, the return this afternoon should show about as follows, as compared with last Monday:

APPROXIMATE MOVEMENT SINCE AUG. 19.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Aug. 17	$108,717,000	$49,733,000	$92,046,000
Aug. 24	142,717,000	47,233,000	123,546,000
Difference....	$34,000,000	$2,500,000	$31,500,000

As intimated above, it is doubtful whether the plan of keeping the Government account was adopted and generally understood in season to come into the official return this afternoon, but the above figures, we have reason to believe, represent very nearly the actual condition of the movement at the close of the week. By the Clearing-house standard of 25 ℘ cent., the present enlarged line of Deposits should require a Specie average of $30,875,000, whereas the present average is rising $47,000,000, so that a further credit of $70,000,000, or the entire October and December options might be placed to the credit of the Government, without infringing the standard of security adopted by the Associated Banks when the present political troubles broke out last November. We annex the maximum and minimum movement since the 21st of November, when the Associated Banks made themselves *practically* ONE *corporation* in the Clearing-house:

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Dec. 25	$132,152,000	$20,326,000	$83,214,000
Aug. 17	108,717,000	49,733,000	92,046,000
Aug. 24	142,717,000	47,233,000	123,546,000

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,100,280, against $6,497,791 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,696,819, against $1,745,141 same week last season. No export clearances of specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $1,864,031. The arrivals of English Gold during the week are $118,000 direct, and $140,000 *via* Boston, and from California $1,176,000.

The Trade returns for seven months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, a few days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to July 31, as $85,891,000
Add four weeks in August 6,146,353

Total since Jan. 1 ...... $92,037,353
Against same time last year 158,137,855

Decreased Import since 1st January $66,100,502

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to July 31 ...... $76,619,000
Add four weeks in August 7,612,795

Total clearances since Jan. 1 ...... $84,231,795
Against same time last year 57,402,773

Increased Exports since Jan. 1 26,829,022

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are $3,261,000
Against same time, 1860 34,552,000

Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 . $31,291,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York $33,483,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston 7,536,000
California Gold at New-York 23,426,000

Total income of Gold since Jan. 1 ...... $64,445,000

Against same time, 1860:
From California $22,490,000
From abroad ...... 751,000—$23,241,000

Increased receipts since Jan. 1 ...... $41,204,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℘ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	88¾ @ 88
Two years 6 ℘ cent. Treasury Notes.....	97¾ @ 97½
New-York Central..........	73¼ @ 72½ @ 74½ @ 73¾
New-York and Erie..........	26¼ @ 25
Reading..........	35¾ @ 35
Rock Island	38⅜ @ 41¾ @ 40¾
Michigan Guaranteed..........	28¼ @ 28½
Michigan Southern..........	14 @ 13¾
Michigan Central..........	41¾ @ 41¾
Toledo..........	28¼ @ 29¼
Galena..........	64¾ @ 65¾ @ 65¼
Illinois Central..........	63¼ @ 64¼
Panama	107 @ 108½
Pacific Mail..........	70½ @ 72½
Missouris..........	43 @ 41½ @ 42½ @ 42½
Virginias..........	54¾ @ 52
Tennessees..........	43 @ 42¼ @ 43
Hudson River..........	33 @ 33½
Harlem Preferred..........	25 @ 25
Burlington and Quincy..........	57 @ 59½
Harlem, Commun..........	10½ @ 10¼

The dealings on the Stock Exchange opened weak on Monday last, and for a day or two some use was made of the public concern in regard to the security of the Capital, growing out of the urgent order of the Secretary of War to move forward the new reinforcements. But as this was dispelled by subsequent advices and explanations, the market assumed more steadiness, and the Share list was firmer in price and more active in speculation. The principal interest of the week was in New-York Central, the transfers of which reopened on Friday after the payment of the August dividend, and in Rock Island and Galena. The speculative movement in Rock Island was quite sudden and vigorous, and nearly 3 ℘ cent. was added to the market price in as many days. The Bulls also had the advantage in New-York Central though from no particular scarcity of the Stock on the opening of the books of transfer, but because they had bought heavily at from 72½ to 73½ dividend off. In Galena, the sales were not important in amount, though considerable opposition is made to the advance in the Stock, from the circumstance that 3,000 or 4,800 Shares were sold *short* a few weeks ago to mature early in September at lower figures than the present, while from the steady confidence with which the great bulk of the capital is held out of the market by the Shareholders, there is only a moderate amount on the Street for the use of the Brokers. The recent buyers we understand are also governed somewhat by the expectation that the January dividend will embrace the whole net earnings of the year, by reason of the successful renewal in advance, at about par, of the $412,000 first mortgage maturing in 1862. The doubt on this point, it is known, induced the managers to make no partial division of the profits of the year in July. The State Stocks have fluctuated from day to day, mainly on the supply from the West. Virginias and North Carolinas were easier at the close of the week; Tennessees somewhat firmer on a large order (for about $100,000) which appeared through a prominent buyer on Saturday, and Missouris steady 42½@42¼ ℘ cent., after selling down to 41½@41¼ ℘ cent. The old National Stocks are a fraction lower than the best price of the week before, owing, in part, to the diversion of public attention to the 7.30 ℘ cent. three-year Treasury Bonds. The two-year Treasury Notes, 6 ℘ cent., which are receivable for Customs, and will be convertible into 7.30 ℘ cents after 15th October, under the option reserved by the Associated Banks, closed steady at 97½ ℘ cent. The general market left off steady on Saturday afternoon.

There was increased bidding in the Bank shares, which closed as follows:

New-York	80¾	Mercantile	[illegible]
Mechanics'	85	American Exchange	[illegible]
City	104	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Traders'	102	Citizens'	[illegible]
National	80	Market	[illegible]
State of New-York	76¾	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Commerce	77	Continental	[illegible]
Mechanics' B'kg. Asso.	70	Commonwealth	65
Broadway	100		

The following was the last bidding for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	Illinois Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ℘ c.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100¼	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℘ c., '70	[illegible]
N. Y. C. sevens, cnv't '76	100¼		
Erie firsts, '68	103	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '59	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]
Erie seconds, extended	100	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	85	C. & N. W. seconds	[illegible]
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1sts	70	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	[illegible]
Hudson firsts, '69	102½	N. J. Cent. firsts	102½
Hudson thirds, '75	78	Galena & Chicago firsts	97
Hudson Convs, '67	69	Gal. & Chi. seconds	[illegible]
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Mil. & P. Du Chien firsts	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	75	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	[illegible]
M. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	59	C. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c.	[illegible]
M. So. 7 ℘ c. Assent. B.	50	South Carolina sixes	[illegible]
N. Indiana firsts	75		

The well-known Domestic Commission firm of STURGIS, SHAW & Co., have opened the new stores Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, for jobbing by the piece or package, on the *cash principle;* the adoption of which by a number of our leading jobbers and City tradesmen, since the War crisis, is rapidly reducing the volume of mercantile paper usually made in anticipation of the Fall business.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR unsettled, but without change. WHEAT dull; sales last night 9,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 93c.; to-day, 1,500 bushels do., at 92c. CORN lower, nominally at 40c. for Illinois; sales 7,000 bushels on private terms, and 5,600 bushels heated at 35c. Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, with an advance of 1c. on Grain; Wheat, [illegible] Corn, [illegible] to New-York. *Lake Imports*—500 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,400 bbls. Flour, [illegible] 100 bushels Wheat, 18,[illegible] bushels Corn.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. [illegible]
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. [illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. [illegible]
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. [illegible]
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ...... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ...... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) . 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ...... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 18 | Sun sets ... 6 46 | Moon rises.... 9 [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 11 06 | Gov. Island 11 55 | Hell Gate.... 1 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 25.

Arrived.

U. S. transport City of New-York, Mott, Washington, D. C. via Hampton Roads 25 hours. On the 24th, at 2 P. M., off Henlopen, passed the transport George Osgood, hence for Washington; same day, at noon, off Fenwick's Island, passed ship Red Wing, bound north; same time, saw steamer E. Soler, (or Worcester,) steering S. by E.

U. S. revenue-cutter Henrietta, Lieutenant James Gordon Bennett, Jr., Commander, from a cruise.

Steamship Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers for Frederick Rooker.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. for H. Bynner.

Brig New Globe, Tarr, Providence, 2 ds.

Schr. West Gleam, Tarr, Rockport, 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Ann M. Edwards, Edwards, Elizabethport, with coal, for Warren.

Schr. M. A. Gould, Thilbrock, Dighton, in ballast.

Schr. E. A. Barnes, Bentworth, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Burgess, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Connecticut, Deal, Dighton, in ballast.

Schr. Rebecca & Elizabeth, Brown, Northport, 2 ds.

Schr. T. Benedict, Goldsmith, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. McDonald, Kelley, New-Bedford, with oil, for Albany.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Albion, Holbrook, Providence, 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Charity, Fowler, Providence, 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Silas Wright, Adams, Providence, 2 ds., ballast.

Schr. Rosina, Hunt, Providence, 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Mary Elmer, Baxter, Boston, 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Josiah Achorn, Ames, Rockland, 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Tomah, Thompson, Branford, in ballast.

Schr. William Butman, Smart, Bangor, 5 ds., with lumber, to James K. Wood.

Schr. Warrior, Crockett, Rockland, 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. M. Marcy, Smith, Newport.

Schr. Leander, Gardner, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. John Adams, Hatch, Rockland, 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Alabama, Hall, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Hampton, Hartt, East Chester, in ballast.

Schr. Wakefield, Haswell, Newport, in ballast.

Schr. Mary & Eliza, Benjamin, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Jonas C. Chew, Bugbee, Taunton, 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. M. A. Bromley, Henry, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Chief, Norris, Barnstable, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Susan and Jane, Torry, Norwalk, in ballast.

Schr. Emma, McGuire, Calais, 5 ds., with laths, to G. Boardman.

Schr. Ann P. Salter, Fisk, Wareham, 2 ds., with nails.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Clark, New-Haven, 2 ds., in ballast.

BELOW—Ship Galena, Leavitt, Havre July 12, to William Nelson & Sons; brig St. Agnes, (Br.,) of Halifax.

SAILED—U. S. steamer Connecticut.

WIND—During the day from NNE. to S.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in the department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3098. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

STATE OF QUIETUDE AT WASHINGTON.

Departure of Mutineers for the Dry Tortugas.

Seizure of all the Small Craft on the Potomac.

The Oath of Allegiance to be Administered to Pensioners.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Rebels Again Threatening Athens.

Expected Junction of Hardee and Pillow.

Probable Movements Against St. Louis and Jefferson City.

An Important Naval Expedition from Fortress Monroe.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

The Engineer Corps of the New-York Fourteenth Militia has been discharged from the service by the War Department, on application of Senator SPINOLA. Their discharge had been granted previous to the battle of Bull Run, but at the request of Col. WOOD they remained and participated in the fight, and their discharge was in possession of Col. WOOD when he was taken prisoner. They had enlisted as an Engineer Corps, and as no such arm of service attached to a regiment is recognized by the General Government, they were discharged.

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.

Large amounts of clothing are arriving in the Quartermaster's Department, and are being distributed among the regiments. Aside from that furnished by the State of New-York, the clothing conforms to the Government regulation in style and color, and now many of our volunteer regiments present the appearance of regulars.

POSTMASTERS FOR WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A batch of Postmasters for Western Virginia were appointed to-day. They were taken from the ranks of the Union men, without reference to political antecedents.

THE MUTINEERS GONE.

The steamer *Philadelphia*, Lieut. PARKER commanding, left the Navy-yard last night for Fortress Monroe, having on board the mutineers of the New-York Thirteenth, Twenty-first and Seventy-ninth, and Maine Second Regiments. The order of the Department is that they be conveyed to Fortress Monroe, to await transportation to the Dry Tortugas, where they are to be employed upon the public works, until such time as they again show themselves worthy to bear arms. They were guarded by seventy marines, thirty of the Thirteenth New-York, and sixty of the Sturges Rifles. The following is a full list of the mutineers sent off by the *Philadelphia*:

NEW-YORK TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Company A—Private John Farley; Company E—Corporal John Grey, and Privates Richard Eagle, John O'Brien, Lewis Strait, George L. Cook, Charles Ball, John Dormer, John Vallean, Alfred Warren, Thomas Gordon, John Le Fevre, George Venable, Henry J. Thomas, Henry Green, Henry Clock, Delevan M. Yeoman. Company H—Silas Arnold, Ralph Arnold, Thomas Colton, Frank Sherman. Also the following members of the Twenty-first not classified in their companies: Privates Elisha R. Ames, C. Albis, John Bell, James Dyer, John Daw, James Falls, E. Gangloff, Geo. Hurley, James Hurley, Henry Johnson, Fred. King, Christian King, Joseph Lee, William Lossicks, James M. Mills, Patrick Mahoney, Joseph Miller, Chas. Moran, James P. McKane, E. Norris, Nelson Porter, Austin Saulsbury, G. Steinweigh, Jas. P. Taylor, Jas. A. Tompson, Wm. H. Watson, Henry Winslow, and Corporal Finley Spooner.

NEW-YORK THIRTEENTH.—Company D—Sergeant John Marks, Corporal M. C. Mallon. Company E—Privates Richard Ambrose, Wilber D. Cook, John Carnell, Jas. Harvey, and Henry Tracy. Company F—Privates Robert Donaldson, Angustus Griffin, John North, Warren Peck, Seneca Ralph, Fred. Raymond, Wm. Williams, and Corporal James Van Ettan. Company H—Sergeant Dan Megase, and Privates Robert Cosgrove, Wm. Cosgrove, Simon May, Columbia Page, John Vardee, Lewis Vahne, H. Hanson, John Smith, Jacob Schever, Jos. Ziegler, Wm. McCrea, and Frank Dresser. Company I—Private Y. Tockney, and H. Knape. Company K—Private C. Morgan.

NEW-YORK SEVENTY-NINTH.—First Company—James Dunham. Second Company—George Showell, Geo. Twible, George Bland, Barnard Daily, Alex. Irvine, Patrick Lynch, Patrick McGovern, John McMonahan. Third Company—Robert Hamilton, Robert Drummond, George Howieson. Fourth Company—Edward H. Barnes and Owen Kane. Sixth Company—William Walker, Sen., James Fitzsimmons. Seventh Company—James K. McDonald, James Connery, Mathew Kelly, Robert Wilson. Eighth Company—George McCauley, John McIntyre, George Taggart, Hugh McIntyre.

SECOND MAINE REGIMENT.—Company C—Corporal C. Merrel. Company E—Corporals Henry M. Cushman and Ruel S. Clark, and privates Edward C. Betts, Frederick Burns, Cyrus F. Barrett, Harrison L. Barrett, Alex. Chase, Stephen W. Dawson, John P. Drummond, Albert G. Fairbush, Phillip Harback, Sabin Jordon, Alonzo Luce, R. S. Poor, M. Wyman, G. Worchester, John Reeves, George Carlisle. Company F—Privates A. J. Banks, John Billings, John Benjamin, C. R. Carter, George Edgerly, Michael Gallaher, H. H. Hudd, James McKenny, William Seavey, H. Van Buskirk, B. T. York, and John Turner. Company G—Private A. Harmon. Company H—Privates H. Weller, G. C. Mills. Company I—Privates Peter Morgan, Peter Welch, Edmund Conway, P. McDonough, John Carroll, T. W. Kelly, Thomas Bulger, John Burkitt, W. McClellan, John O'Brien, C. F. Dougherty, E. J. Kelleher, Thos. Kelly, Peter Haggerty, Wm. Tuomey, Simond Crawford, Larkey Sharkey, John Fitzpatrick, John Sample, Jas. Driscoll, C. Crowan, P. J. Farrell, Martin McLaughlin, John Higgins, H. Granville, Peter Barry, R. Powers. Company K—Privates Robt. Cassay, Wm. Feeling and Jos. Woodward. Also the following members of the regiment not classified in the companies: Albert H. Hammond, Fred. Burns, John F. Reeves, John Billings, Jas. McKenny, Russell Poor.

SMALL BOATS SEIZED.

The number of small boats seized on Saturday night by the propellers *Tigress* and *Edwin Forrest* was over four hundred. They were all taken between Georgetown and Alexandria, and are now lying at the Navy-yard. The object of the measure was to prevent the possibility of their being used for the transportation of the rebels. Large numbers of the owners were at the Navy-yard today, asking for the return of their property. Their request was refused for the present.

SAILORS EXPECTED.

Three hundred and fifty sailors will arrive to-morrow by the *Ben De Ford*. Lieut. PARKER is expected to bring three hundred more by the *Philadelphia* from Fortress Monroe.

FOREIGNERS HELD AS PRISONERS.

In several instances foreigners, who had taken passage in American vessels for this country and other countries, and which have been taken by privateers, have been carried to Southern ports, and held as prisoners of war. The attention of the appropriate representatives of Foreign Governments has been called to these instances, and they are opening correspondance, under the sanction of the Administration, with their Consular Agents to effect the release of such persons.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Attorney General MYERS leaves Washington to-morrow for BANKS' column; from thence he goes to Fortress Monroe. His visits are connected with the relations of the State of New-York to the volunteers organized by the Military Board.

MAYOR OF WASHINGTON.

RICHARD WALLACH, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Washington, in place of Mayor BERRET, who is on a visit to Fort Lafayette.

MORE ARRESTS FOR TREASON.

J. W. MANKINS and J. GRIMES, both of Georgetown, have been arrested for treason.

MURDERING PICKETS.

The rebels, despairing of being able to attack Washington, have recommenced their old practice of murdering pickets, by skulking up and shooting them.

ANOTHER REVIEW.

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN reviewed Gen. SHERMAN'S Brigade, on the parade-ground in front of Fort Corcoran, this morning. President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD were present at the review, which was really a fine one. Everything passed off in splendid style.

COLONEL OF THE THIRTEENTH.

Col. JOHN PICKELL, just appointed to the command of the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, *vice* Col. QUIMBY resigned, is in town. He visited his regiment this P. M., but has not yet assumed command. We understand he will relieve Major TERRY to-morrow.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S STAFF.

Gen. McCLELLAN has added the following gentlemen to his Staff:

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Aid, with the rank of Captain.

THOMAS T. GAULT, of St. Louis, Aid, with the rank of Colonel.

Col. GAULT was a graduate of West Point, but owing to an accident, resigned from the Army and entered upon the practice of the law. He was a member of the National Peace Convention, and also of the late State Convention in Missouri. He is a brother-in-law of Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, of your State.

THE WESTERN NAVAL FORCES.

Capt. FOOTE has been ordered to take command of the forces on the Western waters.

LIEUTENANT APPOINTED.

CHARLES STILLMAN, of Hartford, Conn., has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

REDUCING SALARIES.

The salaries of the employes in the Patent Office have been reduced about twenty per cent.; the funds of the Department not warranting the payment of the usual salaries.

THE NEW-YORK SEVENTY-NINTH.

The Seventy-ninth, to-day, marched from the Camp Ground of the Excelsior Brigade, and joined the Brigade of Gen. KING.

GOING TO THE WEST.

Hon. ELIJAH WARD, who has remained in this city since the adjournment of Congress, leaves for the West to-morrow. He has been constantly engaged in the discharge of duties devolved upon him by the presence of so large a number of volunteers from his district, and to whom his presence in Washington has been of great service.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

Commander PORTER, who was recently deprived of his command of the sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, on suspicion of disloyalty to the Government, has voluntarily returned to Washington. He, to-day, it is understood, presented to the Navy Department an elaborate document, with proofs in refutation of the charges, showing that forgery has been resorted to for the purpose of injuring and dishonoring him.

The results of Gen. MEIGS' administration of the Quarter-Master's Department is astonishing. The very large number of wagons, horses, mules, and immense amounts of camp equipage, and other Army supplies, afford direct evidence of his vigor and efficiency. The soldiers on both sides of the Potomac are not only promptly but satisfactorily furnished with everything necessary for their military, as well as domestic wants, and this attention to their interests has contributed largely to the present fine and improving condition of the troops.

All the large craft schooners and sloops, small row-boats and skifs on the Potomac River, have been taken possession of by the Government authority. This may be a matter of precaution between the Maryland and Virginia shores.

The State Department has been officially informed that the Mexican Government has proclaimed the port of Touala, in the State of Chiapas, on the Pacific coast, a port of entry, which is opened to foreign and coastwise commerce.

Orders were forwarded to-day to the United States Pension Agents to administer to all persons drawing pensions the oath of allegiance to the United States prescribed by the late law of Congress.

The oath of allegiance is forthwith to be administered to the hired men in the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. FOOTE has been ordered to the command of the United States naval forces on the Western waters—namely, the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio Rivers.

RICHARD WALLACH, Esq., was, this afternoon, elected Mayor of Washington, by the City Councils, to supply the vacancy occasioned by BERRET's involuntary absence. He was forthwith installed.

The Navy Department has a prompt method of dealing with Secessionists. In addition to similar cases recently mentioned, A. D. WHARTON, a midshipman on board the *Seminole*, tendered his resignation; but he was dismissed from the service and sent to Fort Lafayette.

Several soldiers, claiming to be British subjects, and so represented through Lord LYONS, have been discharged from the army.

The Academy of Arts, which was erected by W. W. CORCORAN, Esq., is now occupied for Government purposes. Military possession was taken to-day. It is needless to crowd the Secretary of War by further applications for military appointments, as there are no vacancies excepting such as have been reserved for meritorious non-commissioned officers and privates.

Rev. JOHN M. GREEN, Chaplain of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, who acted as its Postmaster, is in jail, charged with opening letters and abstracting money belonging to members of the regiment and other persons.

Col. McCUNN has been honorably acquitted of the charge preferred against him at the recent court-martial in Alexandria. The scene in his regiment on the announcement of this fact, was of the most enthusiastic description.

GOING TO THE WARS.

DEPARTURE OF THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

The Lincoln Cavalry, Col. ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS, took their departure yesterday for Washington, going by the Camden and Amboy route. The rumor, an unauthorized one, that the regiment was to have a presentation of regimental colors by Mrs. President LINCOLN, raised the hopes of the men somewhat, but they finally concluded to wait for the realization of their hopes until they reach Washington. The Lincoln Cavalry have been recruited mainly in this City, with one company from Syracuse, and one from Michigan, and three in Pennsylvania. They are as fine a body of men as have left this City since recruiting began. Their appearance as they marched through Broadway to the Battery was very fine, the men in their neat uniforms, but without sabres, marching on foot, the staff officers only being mounted. Col. McREYNOLDS rode his handsome bay charger at the head of his regiment, and was frequently recognized and cheered as he passed along, the Colonel giving his friends the parting salute. A large crowd followed them to the place of embarkation, among whom were many of the wives and other female friends of the members, to take a farewell. As the regiment marched on to the pier, DODWORTH's Band, which had escorted them played "Dixie's Land," while some of the more jolly in the ranks struck out into a kind of double shuffle, and went forward in the liveliest manner. The band then changed to "Old Lang Syne," when the scene became really affecting. Wives and husbands, brothers and sisters, were for a time locked in each others arms, and the last good-by and parting kiss was given. Great credit is due to Lieut. LEAVITT, who has labored industriously from the beginning in recruiting this regiment, overcoming many difficulties which have opposed their progress. One of the companies belonging to the regiment is now doing service in Virginia. They will receive their horses and equipments in Washington.

The following is a list of the officers, with the exception of the staff. The regimental organization will not be complete until they reach Washington:

Colonel—Andrew T. McReynolds.

Company A—Capt. Chas. H. Ogle, First Lieut. Ezra H. Bailey, Second Lieut. Abram Jones.

Company B—Capt. Henry B. Todd, First Lieut. John Ennis, Second Lieut. R. H. Lee.

Company C—Capt. J. H. Stearns, First Lieut. H. B. Hidden, Second Lieut. David R. Disbrow.

Company D—Capt. Daniel H. Harkins, First Lieut. S. C. Sprague, Second Lieut. John Duffy.

Company E—Capt. Frederick Von Schickfals, First Lieut. Laubert T. Simmons, Second Lieut. T. D. Keyniske.

Company F—Capt. D. A. Bennett, First Lieut. —— Thomas, Second Lieut. —— Woodward.

Company G—Capt. August Hanraud, First Lieut. Henry Hamorice, Second Lieut. L. Selowski.

Company H—Capt. Fred. Count Stsch, First Lieut. S. Kenzog, Second Lieut. T. Hasseyer.

Company I—Capt. G. Otto, First Lieut. A. W. Adams, Second Lieut. B. V. Kockritz.

The Chaplain is Rev. CHARLES REIGHLEY, an Episcopal minister, who has been President of a College in Louisiana, and has acted as Chaplain in the Army in Michigan.

THE EIGHTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT—COL. BARNES, ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

JAMES BARNES, Colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, was born in Boston. He graduated at West Point in 1820, and was in the same class with Gen. LEE, of the rebel Army, and JEFF. DAVIS, President of the Southern Confederacy. Col. BARNES was the first man in the class and JEFF. DAVIS the twenty-seventh. The class numbered 31. Col. BARNES was for several years instructor in military tactics at West Point, and was an aid to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT in the suppression of the nullification difficulties at Charleston in the year 1835. Since the resignation of Col. BARNES from the Army, he has been engaged as a Civil Engineer, and was for some time in Russia in the service of the Government there. At the suggestion of Gen. SCOTT, Col. BARNES tendered his services to the National Government through JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor of Massachusetts. His regiment leaves this afternoon by way of Stonington, and will land at the foot of Curtlandt-street, New-York, at about 7 o'clock this morning.

Mr. FRANK E. HOWE, who is here, and who has just been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General for the State of Massachusetts, to be stationed at New-York, is to go on with the regiment, and has ordered a breakfast to be prepared for them at the Park Barracks, where the regiment will remain a few hours previous to their departure for the seat of war.

THE NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

The Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment will leave for Washington to-morrow afternoon.

Orders have been received from Washington to refit the *Congress* for blockading purposes.

NEW-JERSEY CAVALRY FOR THE WAR.

TRENTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

Some four hundred of Col. HALSTED's Regiment of Cavalry left this city to-day for Washington.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 26.

The Adams Express Company has discontinued sending letters South, and those now received and arriving from the North will be returned to the senders.

A flag was presented at Camp "Joe Holt" to Col. ROUSSEAU's Brigade, called the Louisville Legion, by citizens of Louisville. An immense concourse of spectators were present.

The Memphis *Appeal* says it is informed that Gen. LEE had completely surrounded Gen. ROSECRANS in Western Virginia, and would probably capture him.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* insists that landlords must reduce the rents of houses, as business is stagnant and property largely depreciated.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that Kanawha Valley is worth a military expedition on account of its salt alone.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 23d, strongly urges the South not to let the new Confederacy Bonds sink below par in any part of the Southern Confederacy, and asks the Mobile merchants to take them at par as a duty.

The Memphis *Appeal*'s Richmond correspondent says that French agents are there buying up tobacco, which fact is significant of the future purposes of the French Government.

Gen. ROSECRANS' Brigade, which had been ordered to repair to St. Louis, has received a counter order, and will remain at Camp Joe Holt for the present.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A REBEL FORCE THREATENING ATHENS.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Monday, Aug. 26.

A private of Col. MOORE's Regiment arrived here from Athens, Mo., last night. He states that Col. GREEN was approaching that place with a force variously estimated at from fifteen hundred to three thousand. The Union pickets which were sixteen miles out, are driven in. Col. MOORE has nine hundred men and four cannon. Three hundred men left here to reinforce him. Gen. HURLBUT is reported to be behind GREEN with six hundred Union troops.

MOVEMENTS OF HARDEE'S REBEL FORCES.

IRONTON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

Reports, to-day, give information of Gen. HARDEE's forces, which are withdrawing from Greenville towards Reeves' Ferry, which they are fortifying; and also to Peyton's Station, near the Arkansas line. This seems to confirm previous reports that the Eastern Division of the rebels is hastening to join Gen. PILLOW.

A strong body of JEFF. THOMPSON's forces is represented to have occupied Benton, eight miles back of Commerce, where they are throwing up fortifications.

SEIZURE OF GOLD—SKIRMISH.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Aug. 26.

On Friday, the 23d inst., $14,300 in gold belonging to the Mechanics' and Union Banks was seized by order of Major VAN HORN, commanding the Reserve corps of Home Guards.

Some excitement was created here Saturday by a skirmish between twenty mounted rebels on the north bank of the river, and the Ferry Guard on the south bank, aided by a 6-pounder. Several shots were exchanged, but nobody hurt.

THE BODY OF GEN. LYON.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 26.

The body of Gen. LYON arrived on the train from Rolla to-night, and was escorted from the dépôt by two companies of soldiers. It is understood that suitable honors will be paid to the remains to-morrow.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE STATE—WHAT THE REBELS HAVE GAINED—GEN. FREMONT FORTIFYING THE CITIES—GEN. SIEGEL'S COMMAND—JACKSON'S PLANS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861.

Considering the unfortunate position of Kentucky, wavering between actual aggression on the Union men of the State, and a continuance of the present neutrality, it is much to be regretted that we cannot yet change from the defensive to the offensive. Especially with a view to the relief of our unhappy fellow-citizens in East Tennessee is this to be regretted, for a horrible fate seems to be prepared for them, if aid cannot soon be furnished by the troops from other States. Unhappily our position is such that it will be almost impossible to advance in any direction, unless it be towards Springfield, before a month at least.

The most important military line, south of the Missouri River and west of Jefferson City, is now in the hands of the enemy. A glance at the map of Missouri will at once show that this line is drawn by the Osage River, and that its military occupation is of the highest importance. This line is almost completely in the hands of the enemy. Bodies of troops belonging to JACKSON's Southwestern Army have taken possession of Warsaw, Tuscumbia and Osceola. And what makes it worse, the most important strategical points on the Missouri River, north of this line, viz.: Kansas City, Lexington and Booneville, are unoccupied, and the last two places are at present virtually in the hands of the enemy. Should Kansas City be added to the list, and Gen. HARDEE's or Gen. PRICE's forces at the same time make an advance from the south, the western half of the State will be entirely lost to our forces.

It may be impossible to prevent this, since the first and most necessary duty of the Western Department is to secure St. Louis and Jefferson City. For this purpose, we need all the troops, that can possibly be spared from other States, until the fortifications thrown up around these places shall have been rendered sufficiently strong, to make it possible for a small number of troops to secure their defence, while the great body of the Army can be pushed forward in offensive movements against the enemy. The most important strategical points for the defence of the city of St. Louis and Jefferson City from an attack from the South are Rolla, Ironton and Cape Girardeau. Ironton may be considered safe from its superb natural advantages, to which a few judiciously erected batteries have added material strength. A position at Cape Girardeau could be much easier secured by the Confederate troops; and in that case they would have complete control of the navigation of the Mississippi. Boats might be secured to convey the troops to within a very short distance of St. Louis, if that should be the design; and the late attempt to erect a battery at Commerce seems to warrant this conclusion.

Unfortunately, Cape Girardeau is not very strongly defended, nor is it at present possible to send down more men. We must simply risk it, and if we lose the position, try to get our troops in time back to St. Louis.

The most exposed point is at present Rolla; and all the movements of the enemy seem to be directed against that place. The greatest portion of Gen. SIEGEL's Army—consisting of the Third and Fifth Missouri, First and Second Kansas, and First Iowa, all three months' volunteers, whose term of service had expired long before the battle of Springfield—have returned to St. Louis, to be mustered out of service, and reorganized for three years. This leaves little more than six thousand men at Rolla for the present emergency.

Gen. SIEGEL is still here, arranging plans for future operations with Maj. Gen. FREMONT. His chief want is artillery and cavalry, which the Department is at present unable to supply. The only cavalry we have at present is Col. MARSHALL's First Regiment Illinois Cavalry, now at Jefferson City.

Jefferson City itself is at present garrisoned by five thousand troops under the chief command of Gen. GRANT. Fortifications will be erected, and Home Guards organized in a similar manner as has been done in St. Louis, with a view to secure a proper defence for the Capital at the least possible expense of men, who will all be needed when the proper time arrives for offensive demonstrations.

The forces of McCULLOCH and PRICE are slowly advancing towards the north. Both PRICE and McCULLOCH have issued proclamations to the people of Missouri, inviting them to return to the Government of their legal Governor, JACKSON, and promising pardon to all Union men who will so acknowledge allegiance to His Excellency. McCULLOCH is especially profuse in protestations of mild treatment, and to give the devil his due, he has been not only mild but even kind to our prisoners, who all unite in praise of his gallantry and courtesy. Most of the prisoners have been *unconditionally* released, and are now on their way home. This mildness has a significant meaning. JACKSON intends probably to stake all on the election, now so near at hand, and so kindly arranged for his especial benefit by the late State Convention. There will be powerful odds to contend against when the day comes; and unless the most vigorous measures are resolved upon to clear the State of the traitors before the 1st of November, he will be reëlected, and the whole action of the Convention declared null and void. This would be a terrible blow for Missouri, and for the whole Union; a blow which we must do our utmost to avert.

In Southeast Missouri matters have been quiet since the skirmish at Commerce. Gen. HARDEE is at Greenville with about seventy-five hundred men; and JEFF. THOMPSON is in the vicinity of Sikeston, with a similar force. Our advance guard in that direction is Col. HECKER's regiment; Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, which is at present encamped on Marble Creek.

Troops are still pouring in from Ohio and Indiana. There are at present about twenty thousand troops in the city.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

NAVAL EXPEDITION FROM OLD POINT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 25, via Baltimore, Monday, Aug 26.

The formidable preparations for a naval expedition from Old Point are about completed. Notwithstanding the rumors about the expedition, its destination is a profound secret.

Lieut. CROSBY returned last night from his third expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia. He went off Tangier Sound and brought back a prize schooner.

Gen. WOOL has spent part of the day at Newport's News.

Brig.-Gen. PHELPS will probably remain in command of that post.

The Confederates will hereafter find it very difficult to communicate with Fortress Monroe by means of spies. No person is allowed to visit Camp Hamilton without a special pass from the Commanding General or Provost Marshal.

A slight difficulty occurred yesterday between one of the released Confederate prisoners and a volunteer officer. The Confederate Captain refused the latter a light for his cigar, on the ground that he did not consider our volunteer officers gentlemen. His defenceless position alone saved him from punishment for the insult.

The Honduras steamer *E. Saler*, from New-York, and intended to run between Truxillo and Havana, has put into the Roads for a harbor.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. WOOL.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T. OF VIRGINIA, &c. FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 24, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—I.—Many of the inhabitants of Elizabeth City County complain of depredations having been committed on their property by soldiers stationed in their neighborhoods. All such persons, or others residing within the pale of this command engaged in farming, cultivating their fields and gardens, tending their flocks or herds, or bringing provisions or supplies to the several camps or posts for the use of the troops, and pursuing peacefully their ordinary avocations, and who do not communicate directly or indirectly with the rebel forces, and who may comply with such orders as may be given them, will be protected in their persons and property. Any violation of this order by either officers or soldiers, or any parties interested, will be severely punished, and those who force a safeguard, on conviction before a court martial, will be punished with death.

II. The attention of all who are embraced in this order, and of all citizens whose business brings them within the limits of this command, whether by land or water, is called to the 56th and 57th Articles of War, as follows:

56. Whoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

57. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

III—No officers, soldiers, or citizens will be allowed to go out, or come in, by the pickets, without orders from these head-quarters. Persons arriving at the pickets, and wishing to come inside, will be detained until their business can be made known to these head-quarters, and proper permission given. This does not apply to persons bringing provisions who are already provided with properly signed passes.

IV—No citizens will be allowed to pass beyond Mill Creek Bridge, or to any of the camps, without a pass from these head-quarters, or from the Provost-Marshal of Fort Monroe.

V.—The Provost-Marshals, commanding officers, and officers in charge of guards and pickets, are directed, as far as possible, to prevent any violation of this order, and in any case of its violation by officers, soldiers or citizens, to arrest the offender and immediately report the circumstances of the case to these head-quarters. By command of

MAJOR-GEN. WOOL.

C. C. CHURCHILL, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. WOOL requests the Captain of the steamer *Georgeanna* to make the contents of the above order known to the persons employed in his ship. By order of GEN. WOOL.

C. C. CHURCHILL, A. A. A. G.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRIVATEER JEFF. DAVIS.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

Capt. DEWOLFE, of the British brig *Ann Lovett*, which arrived at Yarmouth, N. S., on the 19th inst., reports that on the 9th inst., in lat. 29° 45', lon. 67°, his vessel was boarded by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, and released after a brief examination of her papers. The officer in charge of the boarding party gave his name as B. H. STUART.

UNION MEN MURDERED IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 26.

A Union man named MOORE was killed, and another named NEILL mortally wounded, Sunday afternoon, by a gang of five Secessionists at Shotwell Toll-gate, Ky., seven miles from Covington. Both men were stabbed in the back. A party of Unionists gave pursuit to the murderers, who have fled toward the Tennessee line.

A SECESSIONIST SCARED OUT OF SCRANTON, PENN.

SCRANTON, Penn., Monday, Aug. 26.

WM. HALSEY, hailing from Ithaca, was waited upon by a party of citizens at his hotel, yesterday, and requested to leave town in three hours, or accept the alternative of riding out on a rail. He had given provocation beyond endurance, by endeavoring to induce parties to take the New-York *Day Book*, and by uttering the rankest treason. He left precipitately.

ARREST OF A REBEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 26.

WM. S. JOHNSTON, a nephew of the rebel General, was arrested at the dépôt to-day, after purchasing a ticket for Louisville. His trunk contained a number of letters for the South, one of which spoke of the prisoner as an officer in the Confederate Army.

UNION MEETING AT BRIDGEPORT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, Aug. 26.

A large Union meeting will be held here to-night. It will be addressed by Dr. OSGOOD and others.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. HOLT.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

Mr. HOLT, of Kentucky, is now on a visit to this city.

PACKAGES OF THE DAILY NEWS SEIZED.

United States Marshal MURRAY seized at the office of the American Express Company, yesterday, several packages of the *Daily News*, amounting altogether to about 5,000 copies, destined for St. Louis and St. Joseph, Mo., and Louisville, Ky. One large package was directed to GRAY & CRAWFORD, St. Louis; two large packages to S. H. HOMMELL and A. GUNTHER, Louisville, and several small packages to various parties at the above-named places. The seizure was made on the Marshal's own responsibility, without special orders from Washington.

TRANSFERRED TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

DANIEL C. LOWBER, who was arrested at Crestline, Ohio, by Detective KING, of this City, charged with being a bearer of dispatches from England to JEFF. DAVIS, was yesterday removed from the quarters he has occupied for a few days at the Central Police Office, and placed with the other State prisoners in Fort Lafayette. The change was in accordance with directions from the Department of State to the Police Superintendent. LOWBER is said to be a native of this City, but for many years past he has lived at New-Orleans.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

WHAT THE ROANOKE HAS BEEN ABOUT—A RECORD OF HER EXPLOITS—A STEAMER RUNS THE BLOCKADE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

U. S. S. ROANOKE, FLAG-SHIP BLOCKADING SQUADRON, OFF CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861.

We arrived at Hampton Roads on the 3d, left on the 8th, passed down the coast of North Carolina, and were fired at by a secession battery near Cape Hatteras. The shots fell very far short, (the distance being about 4½ miles,) when we hoisted colors and returned the compliment, with our ten-inch pivots and a twelve-pound rifled howitzer; had the satisfaction of seeing one shell fall and explode near the rebel battery, but could not note the effects.

On July 12, we arrived at Smithfield, N. C., and left on the 13th; set fire to an abandoned secession pungy; we reached Charleston harbor on the 14th, and on the evening of the next day arrived off Savannah, where we found the sloop-of-war *Jamestown* at anchor. Continuing our course as far as latitude 30, when we went about and returned north.

Returning north, we came to anchor at Hampton Roads July 22. On the 24th, the *Albatross* brought in a prize. On the 25th, our launches came in with a schooner and three canoes, having burned nine or ten others that were aground. We weighed anchor on the 27th, and met the *Savannah* steering north, also the gunboat *Union*, which latter was chasing and firing into a Southern vessel. She afterwards reported that she destroyed the same, with a valuable cargo, being unable to save the prize, as it was run aground purposely.

On Aug. 2 we anchored off Charleston Harbor. The *Wabash* left in the evening. We found the *Vandalia* at anchor here. The *Seminole* hove in sight, with her head-gear and bowsprit carried away. She came to anchor, and reported a collision with the *Wabash*.

Two fugitive slaves from Charleston came aboard on the 4th. Our worthy Captain informed them that he "did not come here to pick up fugitive negroes, but to fight their masters." They will probably be made to act as coal-heavers for Uncle Sam. About 8½ o'clock in the evening of the next day lights were seen crawling along close in shore, in the direction of the harbor, one of which was made out to be quite a large sail, but she passed in *safely*. Since this event, other sails have been duly reported. It is but proper to state that the blockading squadron, composed at present of the *Roanoke*, the gun-boats *Seminole* and *Iroquois*, and the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, lay at least twelve miles from the entrance of the harbor. It is also true that some of these sails were pronounced to be fishing smacks by those having glasses; but, be this as it may, there was an evident desire on the part of the crew to have a "smack" at them, fish or otherwise. And although the *Roanoke* was at anchor, and the *Vandalia* and *Iroquois* on a roving cruise, yet the *Seminole* was within hail, her cables ready to slip at any moment.

But if this should occasion surprise, what will your readers think when they are told that on the 9th inst. a secession steamer ran the blockade? She was first seen puffing away toward the coast, on our starboard bow. After expending much valuable time in staring through glasses, hoisting signals and examining signal books, the *Vandalia* was finally ordered in pursuit, but having only a quarter wind, you may judge the result. After the steamer had made good her retreat, the *Seminole* made chase. Hardly had the excitement of this event subsided, when another steamer, emboldened by the success of the former, attempted the same exploit; but pursuit in this instance could not be avoided, and, finding herself well headed off from the entrance of the harbor, she put back with redoubled speed. She was vigorously pursued by the sloop and gun-boat, our crew watching eagerly until they were out of view. They have since returned, with no trophies appended.

In the afternoon of the 14th, about 3½ o'clock, a steamer left the harbor bearing the English flag forward, and a flag of truce at the main. She lay to at about good firing distance, when we sent one of our boats alongside, and brought off the British Consul. What the nature of his interview with the Commodore was, none but the initiated can tell. Of course, there was no end to rumors, surmises, &c., among the men. Some had it that he narrated with a good grace a deplorable state of things amongst the rebels—others that he came to intercede for two English vessels laden with cotton. Shortly after the Consul left us, orders were given to get up anchor, and at about 9½ o'clock anchored again some eight miles from our first anchorage, where we still lie.

The steamer *Harriet Lane* arrived early on the morning of the 15th. We can just see her through the thick haze. She brings a large mail.

The *Seminole* has captured a small schooner laden with coffee, sugar, tea and liquor. She is of about 40 tons burden. This mail goes by the *Seminole*, the *Harriet Lane* having left on the 16th for the South.

Our crew, up to this date, have enjoyed excellent health—but one death has occurred. The heat is much subdued by a constant breeze, and our supply of water is inexhaustible, as it is procured by condensing.

TRUTH.

WAR BRIG REPORTED.

The ship *Universe*, Capt. MORRISON, from Liverpool, 46 days, with merchandise to WILLIAMS & GUYON, reports: "Had heavy westerly winds for 30 days. On the eastern edge of the Banks signalized a British bark, from London for St. Johns, N. B., 40 days out and short of provisions. Aug. 16, in lat. 43° 20', lon. 55° 30', was chased by a low, rakish, full-rigged brig, during the middle watch. She came bearing down from the northeast, under whole topsails and courses, it blowing hard from northwest, with a heavy cross sea, the wind having shifted about an hour previous from southwest. The *Universe* was under double-reefed topsails and courses at the time. At 4 A. M. the brig passed to windward, and when about a quarter of a mile ahead crossed the weather bow, and ran off southeast. She was evidently a brig-of-war, for her ports were plainly in sight, and lights could be seen through them about her deck.

AN OUTRAGE IN ARKANSAS.

A correspondent, writing from Conklingville, Saratoga County, under date of August 3, gives us some particulars of the murder of Mr. WHEELER, who was killed in Grand Glaize, Arkansas, some weeks ago. He writes: "Mrs. W., who is an amiable and excellent lady, left her home last Fall in company with (I was about to say a gentleman and his wife,) a slave-dealer who married a lady of this County, for their home in Grand Glaize, Arkansas, where she married Mr. WHEELER. She lived a very happy life up to July the 4th, the day of the death of her husband. Some person in conversation with her husband, asked him whether he was a Union man. His reply was that he might as well be that as anything else. Just at that moment Mrs. W. stepped out to call her husband in to dinner, and as she opened the store-door she heard the report of a gun. Her first impression was that she was herself wounded, but as soon as she recovered from her fright, she saw her husband lying on the floor, extending his arms and looking towards her without the power of utterance. This scene was too much for Mrs. W., and for four days she was entirely unconscious.

Mrs. W. says that the rebels had previously made large demands upon her husband, and that they took from his store from time to time whatever articles of merchandise they chose. This, she says was not an isolated case in that vicinity, but one of daily occurrence.

THE GUN-BOAT R. B. FORBES.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

The United States gun-boat *R. B. Forbes* sailed last evening for the Potomac.

[For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

MILITARY REVIEWS.

Their Neccessity—What is Accomplished by Them—The Practice of Napoleon and other Great Generals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every man, seasoned in war, has learned with satisfaction that Gen. McCLELLAN holds frequent reviews of the troops under his command at Washington. Civilians, especially in countries unaccustomed to wars and large armies, are apt to consider military parades as mere shows for the entertainment of the crowd or the pleasure of the officers on horseback. This is a mistake. The parade, from the squad and company parade to that of the regimental, and to the reviews of the brigade and entire division, are essential elements of the organic working of an army. All great captains have shown that they thus viewed the parade—FREDERICK the Great as much so as NAPOLEON I. The Emperor always reviewed new troops, so soon as arrived, and OLDELEBEN tells us, what we know indeed from all minute writers on NAPOLEON'S campaigns, that, whenever possible, he reviewed his troops before and soon after battle. In one or two cases he literally reviewed portions of the reserve while the advance corps was engaged in full battle.

Baron OLDELEBEN, an officer of the Saxon army, was placed on the staff of NAPOLEON, in the momentous year of 1813, where he furnished the latter with the necessary topographic information of that Kingdom where the great European battles were fought. Appointed to be in constant intercourse with that remarkable man, OLDELEBEN resolved to write down, day by day, everything he saw and observed—the smallest details concerning the Emperor's modes and manners, as well as the more important transactions, so far as they could be observed by an eye-witness. OLDELEBEN thus collected material of high interest, which he published under the title, *Napoleon's Campaign in Saxony, in the Year 1813. Third Edition. Dresden*, 1840. From this work we learn that NAPOLEON every day, after having assiduously worked several hours in the night, generally from 2 to 4 o'clock, and all day to 2 or 3 o'clock, mounted with his staff, and was on horseback until dinner; to which he sat down between 6 and 7 o'clock. But he never rode for mere exercise; on this contrary, these rides were always made for some destined purpose. Either he studied the *terrain*, and the enemy's position as far as possible, or he superintended some works that were going on; or, after a victorious battle, he examined in the minutest way all its phases on the spot—for there is no military student that now studies NAPOLEON'S battles with greater attention than he studied his own,—or else, the Emperor reviewed some regiments or entire army *corps*. NAPOLEON was neither a martinet, nor was there either pipe-clay or red tape about him. No hero probably ever mixed these elements of littleness with his character. But the parade was, in his great system of waging war, one of the efficient means of assimilating himself with the army, and of promoting its character of organic unity. The parade was one of his means of *aguerrir* the soldiers, of seasoning and moulding them for war, if this expression may be used.

The effects of the properly prepared and conducted military reviews are both of a material and moral character.

Personal assimilation of the commander with the commanded, is one of the requisites of that mutual confidence, without which there is no success of war. The highest phase of this relation is what we call military friendships between the commander, the officers and men. Soldiers are not figures on the chess board; and one of the means of this personal assimilation is the parade. The soldier likes to see, and ought to see his commander, and see him as commander, in the saddle, showing as far as it is possible, his fitness to be at the head of the great body. Does any old soldier—officer or private—read this remark without recollecting that he felt a spirited animation when he stood in the line, and, having heard the gallop coming nearer and nearer, at length his great General closely passed and greeted him? FREDERICK, WASHINGTON, NAPOLEON, and WELLINGTON knew this very well, and their men knew it, too. It is one of those moments when the men *feel* their commanders with their endearing nicknames—Old Fritz, Little Corporal, Old Hickory, or whatever other name the affectionate impudence of brave fellows may bestow upon the General whom they honor as their bold leader in the field, and of whom they know that he pays as untiring attention to their bread as to the powder.

The review imparts to the commander a species of knowledge of his men which he cannot obtain otherwise. The practiced General learns to see at a glance details of bearing, moving and action, as the shepherd sees at once the details of his flock where the unpracticed eye sees nothing but a huddled mass of uniform creatures. And if the General, after the review, gives out the names of the most meritorious battalions, and those that appeared to the least advantage, as he always ought to do, the parade serves as a legitimate means of stimulating emulation—the more necessary in our Army, as we have no "swords of honor," no "*croix d'honneur*," indeed, no ways of individualizing, at least none whatever of individualizing all those who have no commission.

A feeling, however, called forth by reviews, and more important than this emulation, is the feeling produced in the soldier, that he is part of a great organic body—the consciousness that he belongs to a large body of individuals pervaded by one organic will—to a great living, willing body. If this feeling is not evoked and taken along into the battle, the Army is *raw* and comparatively useless—nay, dangerous. This consciousness of unity it is that produces or promotes the soldierly combination of pride, confiding calmness, bravery and impulse which make up the trustworthy man of arms on whom his General and his country may rely, and everything that interferes with this consciousness of unity tends to demoralize and to delapidate the Army. Those two Pennsylvania regiments which left our Army before the fight of Bull Run were probably not peculiar cowards; but the idea that their three months were up deadened the consciousness of Army unity within them to such a degree that they marched from the battle-field by the tune of the enemy's booms. Marching off! Not running away in fight, but coolly marching off! It is unique in history, or is merely another instance. If HERODOTUS had recorded that on the eve of the battle of Marathon the men of some Peloponnesian city had coolly walked off, every schoolboy would have learned to remember them as the type of military shame. Our schoolboys, too, may learn to remember those two regiments with scorn and disgust.

The review and the different parades promote that soldierly cleanliness and trimness which are necessary for the soldier's health as well as self-respect. A dirty soldier is worth little. It is not the "pipe-clay" nor the stiff collar that is here spoken of, but that neatness, trimness, that absence of slovenliness on the one hand, and of fantastic or theatrical showiness on the other, to which all modern captains of well organized armies have paid due attention. NAPOLEON considered the *tenue*—the soldier's keeping himself tidy and trim of sufficient importance, and one of the notable things that constitute a good soldier.

A manuscript collector of this city possesses a sheet containing a report on certain soldiers recommended for the Consular Guards, (later the Imperial Guards,) to Gen. BONAPARTE, then First Consul of France. He wished to collect the *élite* of the whole Army, and by his order the character of the recommended men is reported in this interesting paper, according to a schedule of five columns. The first column is headed *Name, Birth, Age*; the second, *Time of Service, Rank; How long in the in this rank*; the third, *In what Campaigns and what Battles he has been*; the fourth, *Conduct, Wounds and Meritorious Actions*; and the fifth column has the simple heading *Tenue*, under which are expressed the different degrees of approval merited by the respective soldier's neatness, bearing and trimness—the appearance, as we might call it, in contradistinction to the before-mentioned conduct.

The *tenue* formed thus one of the four elements deemed important by NAPOLEON in constituting a prime soldier. The report was approved of by several lines in Gen. BONAPARTE'S handwriting, and by his signature. The preparation for a parade, if the soldier knows that his commander has a keen and criticising eye, greatly promotes this important *tenue*.

Frequent parades will doubtless give, or have already given, a different character to our camps around Washington, which, at the beginning of the month of July, were dreary and dirty places compared to the camps which we recollect from our youth. These were full of bustle and life. There was singing, reading, chess playing, cleaning of guns and bandoliers, washing of clothes, and soldiers scrubbing themselves with soap, nine-pin rolling and flute playing, drilling and caricature performances, military music, gymnastics and cooking, fun and laughter.

The frequent parade promotes cleanliness, and minute cleanliness is fully as important in the Army as in the naval hygiene, while it has a salutary moral effect in the forces quite as much as in domestic economy. Some day we may offer a few remarks on the importance of a liberal use of soap in the Army, and on the bad effect of mere bathing.

A WATERLOO MAN.

QUESTION OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

A Legal Investigation of the Entire Subject.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in the newspapers that there is a division of opinion in the National Cabinet upon the question whether or not the Southern insurgents should be treated as "belligerents."

Belligerents are those who carry on war. Does it admit of doubt that we are engaged in a war with the (so-styled) Confederates? If not, why should we not acknowledge it? We can neither alter the fact, nor deceive any one by denying it.

The boundaries that separate a mere insurrection from a civil war may not always be very obvious, but there can be no doubt that they have been passed in the present case. Exclusive possession, with trivial exceptions, of a country containing seven hundred thousand square miles, and more than nine millions of people; the existence of a regular Government, imposing taxes and levying troops; numerous battles, a great victory by the insurgents, the Capital of the nation in a state of siege—these things surely constitute war. We can neither hide them nor diminish their force by a denial.

Lord PALMERSTON (or perhaps it was Lord JOHN RUSSELL) justly expressed the rule of international law when he said that when an insurrection had reached a certain height the insurgents were entitled to be treated as belligerents. He may have been premature in the application of the rule, but its existence is undeniable. Nor was there any good reason to take offence at his reference to the recognition, by England, of the belligerent rights of the Greeks in their insurrection against the Turks. The reference was for illustration, not comparison; and where the rules of national law have force, (that is, among civilized nations,) their application in a state of war does not depend upon the justice of the cause or the character of the belligerents.

But the difficulty alleged is that if we acknowledge the rebels as belligerents, we must treat them as belligerents. And what does that mean? Simply, that we must conduct the war according to the rules of international law. I should be sorry if I supposed that there was an intention to conduct it otherwise. Let us prosecute the war with vigor; but let us prosecute it in a manner worthy of a great, humane and Christian nation.

International law makes no difference with respect to the mode of its prosecution between civil and foreign war. Those maxims of humanity and justice which the consent of civilized nations has established in the one case, are equally applicable in the other. We cannot escape the obligation to observe them by denying an indisputable and notorious fact. The obligation arises from the *fact* of civil war, and not from our *acknowledgment* of the fact.

But it will be found utterly impossible to escape the necessity of recognizing the insurgents as belligerents. Our interests, no less than theirs, demand the recognition. We have, indeed, so recognized them in various ways already. We have declared and established a *blockade*, and that is a belligerent right. We have seized a neutral vessel, and caused her to be condemned as a prize for a violation of the blockade. In order to obtain that condemnation, it was necessary to establish that the blockade was *legal*; and to establish the legality of the blockade, it was necessary to show the existence of a war as a foundation for the exercise of that belligerent right. It will be found, in my judgment, utterly impracticable, (though this is going further than my argument requires,) to carry on the war without treating *the States* that in their corporate capacities have made themselves parties to it—leaving not a vestige of a loyal Government within their limits—as *belligerent States*. Otherwise, we should be obliged to distinguish at every step, between loyal and disloyal individuals, and should find ourselves involved in a labyrinth of technicalities. No State at war with another makes any discrimination, unless as a matter of grace and favor, and for its own interest, between the citizens of the State with which it is at war. To be *compelled* to do so, would paralyze its energies. We are at war with a (not *de jure* but *de facto*) State, or rather organized community struggling to become a State. That is a broad, flagrant *fact*; and we must adopt the Constitution to that fact in the best way we can. The case is not to be determined by the subtleties of Courts. I concede the constitutional difficulty of admitting the idea of the nation being at war with States of the nation; but so it is, and unless we can constitutionally prosecute such a war, the Constitution is a *felo-de-se*. The case is novel, extraordinary, unforeseen, and the Constitution contains no express provisions applicable to it. We must accommodate its provisions to the extraordinary condition of affairs, so as to do it as little violence as possible, regarding it with the eye of a statesman, rather than of a lawyer, looking to its hope and object, and remembering that that construction must be absurd which dooms it to dissolution by its own hand. If there is repugnancy in its provisions, the lesser must yield to the more important. We must not construe injunctions intended to preserve it in such manner as to involve the necessity of its destruction. The law of an Italian city prohibited, under penalty of death, the letting of blood in the public streets; but this was held not to apply to a surgeon who opened a vein to save the life of a citizen.

We never shall be able to carry on war upon the theory that there is no war. The door of the temple of Janus must either be opened or shut. Acknowledge war, and we have power adequate to every emergency. Deny it, and we are involved in the meshes of a law-suit. Shall we never get beyond the *posse comitatus* and the militia ordered out to enforce process? Our Cabinet are lawyers, and they look upon war with the eyes of lawyers and not of soldiers. They seem solicitous lest Jeff. DAVIS should get some technical advantage over them. They are apprehensive, perhaps, of a motion to set aside the proceedings for irregularity.

They will find no other solution of the difficulties that perplex them than in the recognition of the Confederated insurgents, not as a State or nation, but as a rebellious community, seeking to make itself a State by war, and with which we are at war in order to prevent it from doing so.

It is only upon this theory that the recent proclamation of the President, declaring non-intercourse with the seceded States, can be defended. What is this if not the exercise of a war power? Upon the supposition of a mob, a riot, a mere insurrection *within* a State, (the State itself in contemplation of law remaining loyal,) the President certainly could not claim authority to place *the State*, or, which is the same thing, all the citizens of the State, beyond the pale of constitutional protection—suspending acts of Congress and constitutional privileges, even of citizens of loyal States. War, an insurrection that has reached the height of war, renders this necessary and proper; but nothing else could make it either the one or the other.

It is clear then that our necessities have already compelled us to exercise belligerent process; and it is absurd to suppose that we can claim the rights without being subject to the duties that that character imposes. If we take the benefits we must bear the burdens. *Qui sentit commodum sentire debet et onus*. We cannot blow hot and blow cold. We cannot, as the Scotch lawyers say, *approbate and reprobate*. And, indeed, have we not already conceded to the enemy the rights of a belligerent? Have we not recognized his flags of truce and respected the inviolability of his heralds and messengers? Have we not treated his soldiers taken in battle as prisoners of war? The present question that agitates, as is said, the Cabinet is, whether we shall exchange prisoners with the enemy. Why not, since we *hold* the men as prisoners of war? If they are not prisoners of war we ought to hang them; if they are, I can see no reason why we should not exchange them. To be illogical where a benefit can be gained thereby, is not uncommon; but to stop short in a concession just where we should gain an advantage by carrying it to its legitimate consequence, is singular folly. We have discharged prisoners gratuitously or upon the empty form of an oath; shall we hesitate to discharge them when by doing so we can obtain the release of loyal citizens?

An absurd idea seems to be entertained that if we acknowledge the Confederates as belligerents, we thereby acknowledge their independence. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS advanced this notion in one of his messages, and, regarded as a quibble, it was rather amusing; but it appears to have done some execution, and the lawyers of the Cabinet seem to be dreadfully afraid of being caught in this secession snare. If *the fact* that the rebels have made war upon the Government gives them a title to be recognized as an independent nation, I know not how we can help it; but, if not, then a *recognition* of the fact can have no such consequence. We have gone to war to subdue the rebels—*ergo*, says Mr. DAVIS, we admit their independence. If so, our case is desperate; for peace would certainly admit their right to independence, and, what is more, secure it. It is scarce worth while to pursue such small game. *War* admits nothing. By *war* we dispute the claim of the rebels; we can do so in no other way. And the question is to be determined by force of arms, and not by legal peurllities.

To conclude, these propositions seem to me evident—

That we are engaged in a civil war; that by the law of nations we are bound to concede to the enemy the rights of a belligerent, and that we cannot deny him those rights without incurring the censure of the civilized world and the condemnation of our own consciences.

That we cannot carry on the war efficiently without exercising belligerent rights; and that we cannot exercise those rights without conceding them to our adversaries.

And finally, that by conceding to our adversary the character of a belligerent, we admit nothing more than that the insurrection has reached a certain height, and do not in any respect admit its legitimacy.

There is a very interesting and important application of these principles which it will be necessary before long seriously to consider, and with respect to which I may desire to say something hereafter, if these remarks shall be thought worthy of insertion in the columns of the TIMES.

YORK.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The "Peace Party's" Great Ado Over "Kentucky's Neutrality"—What they Mean and Intend, and How they will be Met.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

Now that Kentucky Unionists are beginning to manifest by action the sincerity of their professions, a great hubbub is raised by the "peace and neutrality" men. Kentucky Secessionists are for a "fair and scrupulously impartial neutrality," which will command the respect of JEFF. DAVIS; for a "strict and honest neutrality," an "independent and armed neutrality," that will keep LINCOLN'S soldiery off of Kentucky's sacred soil; that will break up every encampment and military organization of Union Kentuckians for the defence of their Tennessee brethren or their own defence; that will disband every Union company or club, disarm every Union man, and transfer all of LINCOLN'S guns already here into the hands of Secessionists; that will resist to the last extremity the shipment of any more of LINCOLN'S guns into or across Kentucky, the payment of a copper of LINCOLN'S war tax, or the enlistment of another man to carry on LINCOLN'S war; and that will demand the recognition of the Confederate States, Kentucky to be included, as the only peaceable adjustment! Our neutrality must conform precisely to the foregoing "neutrality," or "more than 100,000 of the flower and chivalry of Kentucky will promptly unsheath the sword!"

The "Peace and Anti-War-tax Party," in this city, resolved last night that they "cordially approve of the conduct of the people of Harrison County in arresting the arms and munitions of war sent by the Lincoln Government to his soldiers in this State." Anyhow, those arms and munitions were carried to Lexington, last night, on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, and will reach their destination to-day. But certain it is, if we allow two or three more such outrages as committed by LUCIUS DESHA and his gang in Harrison, to go unpunished, they will grow bold and defiant in many other counties; bully, brow-beat and insult where they have never dared to heretofore, flaunt open or disguised treason in our faces, tear down the United States' flag, and raise instead the "stars and bars," or its temporary and "neutral" substitute, "the white flag of peace," and plunge us before we know it into war among ourselves, and war with the Government of the United States. They will somehow make every county like Harrison, if they dare and can.

Their political cards are all played-out. They now, in effect, play the military, and their devices and tendencies are all warlike. The secession wolves and hyenas in sheep's clothing, with dove-like accents, olive branches and white flags, are trotting around and flocking together to "maintain the peace and neutrality of Kentucky," when in reality, their voice is for war, and their every act is for war throughout Kentucky, and against the United States. Give them an inch, and they will take an ell. Wherever they have not been thwarted at the start, they have got the upper hand; wherever they have the upper hand they tyrannize with a will. They must be met and stopped at the outset, and kept down by the strong hand of our vast majority, united, organized and into the rebel ranks. He is no fool, if not a rash man. Under his lead a collision with the Union men in Kentucky will be provoked, and a rebel army, already organized for *that* purpose, will surprise the Union men of Kentucky by an invasion from Tennessee. The rebel generals will not risk a battle in Eastern Virginia, except in their own entrenched positions, until the result of present movements in Missouri, Kentucky and Western Virginia is ascertained. If these suggestions are entitled to any consideration, then the question is interesting—whether our Union friends can maintain themselves in the Border States without a victorious advance of the National army in Eastern Virginia.

S. J. B.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

Troops and Munitions of War on their way to Washington—Machinations of the Rebels.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 25, 1861.

Ten thousand Northern troops have passed through this city on their way to the Capital during the past week, together with 1,000 horses, and cannons of various description and calibre. Scarcely an hour in the day passes that the Pratt-street route is not occupied with long trains of freight cars *en route* for Washington, heavily laden with wagons, tents, gun-carriages, provisions, horses, and other munitions of war belonging to Government. Nearly one-half of the soldiers which have passed through the city during the week were unarmed—arms being supplied them on their arrival at the Capital.

There is now no longer a reasonable doubt that Government intends to suppress the publication of three if not four of our city dailies on account of their rebellious sentiments, unless an immediate change is made in their tone. It is these newspapers alone which keep alive the secession flame in Baltimore, and the sooner they are toned down or crushed out the sooner will her people return to their loyalty. The inflammatory untruths against Government which they circulate, and the impunity with which they assault its policy, protract the fever in the veins of the humbler classes, while the mortification of abandoning a position they have so stoutly maintained as honorable and just, prevents the more intelligent and self-directing from acknowledging the great error into which they have fallen.

The firm and efficient manner in which the duties of the Provost-Marshal of the city are performed, together with the courtesy and forbearance displayed in his actions, are worthy of all praise. The city never was in a more orderly and well managed condition. But, notwithstanding all the precautions taken by the authorities here to protect the interests of Government against treachery and fraud, there are many rebel agents in the city, buying and sending off supplies and comforts for the Southern forces along the banks of the Lower Potomac, and the neglect of Government to institute efficient surveillance at that point and all along the Eastern shore, has afforded these adventurers ample security for their operations, which have thus far been conducted with marked success. Small boats and schooners, from the inlets and rivers of the Virginia shore, are nightly hovering about our coast, and heavy supplies of corn and grain, from the disloyal farmers of the lower counties of the State, as well as recruits and merchandize from Baltimore, are thus transported to the enemy's camps. Since the occupation of the Upper Potomac by Gen. BANKS' column, the rebels have found but little encouragement for the pursuit of their clandestine traffic in that quarter, and the occupation of the Eastern coast of the counties of St. Mary's and Charles, in Southern Maryland, would remove all inducements for the rebels to hold considerable forces upon the banks of the lower Potomac.

The expedition which was lately dispatched to the lower Potomac, under the direction of the Navy Department, returned to Washington with the report that it had made three different landings on the coast, and found no signs of hostility, nor anything to capture or destroy. Now, I have it from undoubted authority that, at the very time the marines were "acouring the country," contraband goods and ammunition, purchased in Baltimore, were crossing the Potomac, between Port Tobacco and Lower Cedar Point, in small boats and under cover of the night. The caution and secrecy used by the agents employed in this service require more than ordinary vigilance for its defeat.

Two soup-houses are in operation here, which furnish food for many of the poor families of volunteers, both in our own and the rebel army.

ARGUS.

The Policy of the Rebels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To possess a knowledge of the military designs of the enemy is an indispensable preliminary to any measures for their defeat.

What, therefore, can be reasonably inferred to be their plan from the present aspect of *the situation*? A defeat in Virginia would be fatal to them. It would compel their abandonment of all the Border States, if not the immediate dissolution of their Army and their insurgent Government. Can it be expected that DAVIS, BEAUREGARD & Co. would hazard a pitched battle in Virginia with such consequences confronting them? Are not the Border States necessary even to insure their holding the Cotton and Gulf States? Will they not, therefore, concentrate their chief efforts to retain Tennessee and Virginia, and conquer Kentucky and Missouri—before risking a decisive battle between Richmond and Washington? The present indications warrant such an opinion. I do not presume to suggest any measures of a military character which would be be expedient, were this opinion to be decmed absolutely correct. Its correctness, or its fallacy, will be soon verified by the course of events in Kentucky. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, as his Baltimore speech proves, has thrown himself unreservedly

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF A SOUTHERN REFUGEE.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* publishes the following interesting statement of a "Southern refugee," as he signs himself:

"I left Warsaw, a little village on the Tombigbee River, Alabama, on the day of the battle of Bull Run, after a residence there of ten months. I had peculiar facilities for finding out whether any 'under current' existed in *that* region—a region than which it would be difficult to conceive of any more intolerant, more rabid, or more senseless in the secession cause. It was my fortune to act as 'clerk' at the election which was to choose men to represent Sumter County in the Convention. There was but one candidate, who ran as a Secessionist. He was elected, of course. I saw that day enough to convince any man that not half of the voters entered into the cause with spirit. Many wrote out tickets and voted for prominent Union men whose names had not been put before the people, and others on picking up the secession tickets shook their heads saying, 'That is too hot for me,' 'I can't go that,' &c. Many were prevailed upon by the hot-heads around the table to vote, and had it not been that the election officers were so vigilant, an extremely small vote would have been cast. After this election I knew the *status* of every voter's mind, that was present that day, on the great question at issue. All who wavered at the election were Union men; and, knowing that I was a Union man, they afterwards talked very freely in regard to secession. Very many, however, who then wavered, have since become ardent in the cause of secession. There are some there yet who would gladly go back to the old Union, which has protected them so long and so well.

A short time before I came away an old man of seventy years of age said to me that their leaders were all wrong. He said that 'the people of the South had been sending North for everything for a long series of years, and now they have sent North and got a President, and are kicking up about it. It is *rebellion* and nothing less.' Another gentleman, also a wealthy planter, was also equally emphatic and free in expressing his opinion. My office was sought very often by Union men who wished to talk about the sad state of affairs, and such was their fidelity to the old Union that they were less reserved in their expressions than I was. These men never reported any conversation that took place. It would have been death to me if they had, and would have brought disgrace on themselves. On the Saturday before I left I remarked very carelessly to one of the best educated men in the village, with whom I was 'hunting,' that I presumed there were very few who would consent to go back. 'There are more than you are aware of,' said he; 'I for one will go back now. Aside from revolution our leaders do not believe in the doctrine of secession. They have espoused it for the purpose of dissolution, and after that is accomplished, it must and will be discarded. Our statesmen do not really think a State has a right to withdraw.' So thought I from what I had been observing. Another young man, who was rather a poor man, was very haughtily urged by a rich planter to enlist, and not to lose about town doing nothing. This very naturally incensed the young man greatly, and in the evening he came into my room, related the circumstances, and remarked that he might enlist, fight the battles of the rich, and come back and they and their families would not speak to him. '*I'll not do it*,' said he, '*I'll be d—d if I won't be a traitor first.*'

I give these instances, Mr. Editor, to show that there is a strong Union feeling in Alabama, the hot-bed of secession, and since there is a Union feeling there, it is very reasonable to suppose that the Union sentiment is much stronger in North Carolina—a State that was forced out of the Union—than it is in Alabama, which went out more deliberately. And I may here remark that if I had been an Alabamian, I could have gathered around me a formidable Union lodge in Warsaw, and the same could have been done all over the State, excepting only a few counties. When I left the State, there were twenty counties that *had not sent a man to the war*, while in the great majority of the other counties scarcely enough men were left at home to protect the women. These twenty counties have since, very probably, furnished men; but they *never* can enter into the spirit of secession. They are almost non-slave-holding counties, and urged, long after the State seceded, that their counties had just as much right to secede from the State as the State had to secede from the Government.

A company left Warsaw while I was there, and there were many young men in that company who repeatedly told me they had no desire to fight the Yankees, and this I know to be the language of their hearts; but they were 'pressed in' by the force of public opinion, which branded every one with cowardice who refused to go. A Southerner may be the biggest coward in the world, but he can't bear to be told of it. One of this company, who was an ultra Secessionist, wrote home to his mother that the people along the line of their route to Richmond did not appear to care anything about the cause of secession. He said this people were not at all aroused to the great importance of immediate action. He also wrote that it was too bad that they had to go so far to fight the battles of the South while the people themselves appeared so indifferent.

Other gentlemen of the same company wrote home that there were twenty thousand men in Virginia without arms, and this very statement prevented your correspondent from *active* service in the Confederate Army. All these, and many more, serve to show that there is an undercurrent, but it is not now available, nor will it till the South are a conquered people, when it is probable it may be efficient in carrying into operation the laws of the Union.

But I most heartily agree with your correspondent that we *must have more men in the field*. There is too much indifference among all classes in regard to enlisting. There is an idea prevailing that if, in a family of four or five young men, one should go to war, they, as a family, have done their share. But most truly it is very different in the South. Three and four brothers stand side by side in the same company, and, what is stranger still, were urged and prevailed upon to go by their mother and sisters. And now it is very fair to presume *their whole force is in the field*, which cannot be far from three hundred thousand men. No demand for troops was made upon Texas, because her own men were supposed to be needed, or would be needed, to defend her own soil."

ESCAPED PRISONERS.

From the Washington Sunday Chronicle, Aug. 25.

We had a visit last evening from Capt. DE GOYLER, of Company F, Fourth Michigan Regiment, who, with Assistant Quartermaster HENRY C. JENCKE, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, were taken prisoners at the Bull Run battle, carried to Richmond, where they escaped, and after nine days traveling, reached the Potomac below Aquia Creek. There they formed a raft, went to sea, were picked up and carried to Alexandria, and finally reached this city Friday, in an exhausted condition.

They were captured on Sunday evening at the Stone Bridge, left Manassas with other prisoners at 1 o'clock on Monday, and were thirty-six hours on the route, without anything to eat, during which time they were taunted at each stopping place until they reached Richmond. At Richmond most of the prisoners were confined in a large tobacco warehouse, which has iron bars to the windows. In this prison Hon. Mr. ELY and all the captured officers were confined, in a room 60 feet long by 24 feet wide. There were sixty in all in this one room, giving 24 square feet, or a space of six feet in length and four feet in breadth to each man.

From the escaped officers we give many interesting particulars of their fellow prisoners in this room. They say Hon. Mr. ELY bears his confinement with equanimity, and that Col. CORCORAN is well, and was not wounded at all in the engagement. The prisoners are fed on fresh beef (generally boiled) and wheat bread, with an allowance of rice every other day. Every fine afternoon there is a crowd of visitors—male and female—"to see the Yankees." This exhibition of the prisoners playfully allude to as "stirring up the animals." Many of these visitors would no doubt treat the prisoners with kindness if they dared to do so. Amongst others who visited the prisoners were ex-Senator WIGFALL. He said if their Government chosed they (the prisoners) might be exchanged. "If," said he, "they want to fight us as Christians, we will fight them as Christians, but if as Camanches, we will fight them as Camanches."

The officers of the prison and the surgeons acknowledge their loss at Bull Run, in killed and wounded, to have been greater than ours. They claim to have 1,300 National prisoners at Richmond, of whom 250 are wounded. We have already stated that among these prisoners are about 60 officers. They speak in the warmest terms of the kindness of Major WINDER and other Confederate officers.

Capt. DE GOYER and Quartermaster JENCKS left Richmond immediately, but before leaving they provided themselves with a loaf of bread and ten cents worth of crackers. They traveled in a northeasterly direction, and about two miles from Richmond they passed the intrenchments for the defence of that place. About three miles from the city they came to a stream spanned by a bridge, the flooring of which had been removed. They crossed this bridge on the stringers, and traveled all that night—it was raining heavily—and when morning dawned they were astonished and terrified to discover that they had doubled during the night, and were going towards the bridge they had crossed several hours before. They took to the woods and concealed themselves all that day, resuming their journey at night. During the ensuing week five days were stormy, and onward they toiled, wandering at random through the woods at night, without a star to guide them, and standing or lying on the wet ground in some thicket in the daytime, drenched to the skin by the pouring rain. Many times they retraced the same ground they had gone over previously, and while lying perdu they often caught sight of secession cavalry dashing by.

On Saturday morning they had obtained spices, the last of their scanty stock. That day and the next they eat nothing more, except some ears of green corn, which had to be eaten raw, as the matches they had were wet and would not ignite. The next day they filled their pockets with wheat from some shocks in a field, and this served them until they reached civilization.

On coming to the Potomac they gathered some driftwood and made a raft by tying it together with their shirts, taken off for the purpose. On this they paddled across, being in the water seven hours—for on their raft they were more in the water than out of it. They hailed a vessel, which proved to be a Baltimore schooner, and the Captain informed them that they were ten miles below Aquia Creek. The schooner brought them up to Aquia, where the cheering sight of the Potomac flotilla greeted their eyes. They were here taken on board the *Union*, Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, where they were treated with the greatest kindness and attention until their arrival here.

They say that the intrenchments this side of Richmond are about two miles from the city, and appear to be very strong. Of the intrenchments at Manassas they are able to speak more positively, having had an opportunity to see them. They are very strong in the direction of Bull Run, extending for a great distance.

THE CASE OF MAYOR BERRETT.

The following is the opinion of the Attorney-General, in the case of Mayor BERRETT, of Washington:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Aug. 22, 1861.

SIR:—Your letter of the 21st inst. presents for my opinion the question whether the members of the Board of Police for the District of Columbia, created by the Act of the 6th of August, 1861, entitled, "An Act to create a Metropolitan Police District of the District of Columbia," &c., are required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the first section of the act of the same date, entitled "AN Act requiring an oath of allegiance and to support the Constitution of the United States."

The Metropolitan Police Act above referred to, Sec. 2, provides that, immediately upon its passage, the President shall appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, five Commissioners of Police, who shall be the chief officers of the said Metropolitan Police Districts, and who shall severally possess and perform therein the powers and duties conjoined by this act. The said Commissioners, together with the Mayors of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, *ex officio*, shall form the Board of Police for the said districts, and a majority of them shall constitute a quorum of such Board for the transaction of business.

The Police Board referred to in your letter consists, then, of seven members, five appointed by the President and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown.

The 24th section of the same act provides that the Board of Police shall annually, on or before the first Monday in November, report in writing the condition of the police within said districts to the Secretary of the Interior.

The act of 6th August, 1861, requiring the oath of allegiance, (sec. 1,) declares that it shall be the duty of the heads of the several Departments to cause to be administered to each and every officer, clerk or employe now in their respective Departments, or in any way connected therewith, or who shall hereafter in any way become connected therewith, the oath therein prescribed; and further, that each and every such civil officer and employe in the Departments aforesaid, or in any way connected therewith, in the service or employment of the United States, who shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation therein provided, shall be immediately dismissed and discharged from such service or employment.

The question, then, is, are the members of the Board of Police officers in the service or employment of the United States, in any way connected with any of the Departments referred to?

That they are officers in the service or employment of the United States cannot well be questioned. The office they hold is created and its duties are defined by act of Congress; five of them are appointed by the President, and the other two are declared members of the Board because they hold certain offices which were created by acts of Congress; their compensation, and all the expenses which may be incurred in the discharge of their official duties, are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States; and finally, they are to make periodical reports to the heads of one of the Departments of the Government. The members of the Board of Police are, then, officers in the service or employment of the United States.

Are they, as such officers, in any way connected with any one of the Departments? [illegible] of the organic act, as we have seen, makes it the duty to report annually in writing the condition of the police within the districts, to the Secretary of the Interior. By this provision they are certainly connected" with the Department of the Interior, and cannot avoid the conclusion that they are [illegible] directly within the letter of the statute which [illegible] it the duty of the head of that Department, [illegible] the oath in question to be administered to [illegible] serve superior to any duty [illegible] partment. The act does not attempt to define the connection with the Department which [illegible] the officer within its terms, but it is careful to [illegible] the duty of causing the oath to be administered beyond officers who are in the Departments to the larger circle of officers who are *in any way connected with* the Departments, and it is too plain for argument that the duty of making an annual report in writing of the condition of the police to the Secretary of the Interior, directly connects the Board of Police with the Department of which he is chief, and imposes upon him the obligation of causing to be administered, and upon them the obligation of taking, the oath prescribed by the act.

That the Board of Police are within the spirit of this act is, I think, equally clear. The purpose of the act, as is well known, is to apply a stern and much-needed test to the fidelity of public officers intrusted with the administration of the Government in a time of great public peril—a peril fearfully increased by repeated and shameful instances of official treachery and misconduct. And certainly it does not demand the liberal spirit of construction to which the wise and beneficent objects of the act entitle it, to hold that it applies to a class of officers who are specially intrusted by it with the conservation of the peace and order of the National Capital, and upon whose integrity, fidelity and zeal the Government relies as one of its means of support.

Other reasons occur to me why the Board of Police are of the class of public officers to whom the oath in question should be administered, but I do not suggest them, because I think the proposition is too plain to need further illustration, and because the time within which this opinion is required will not allow.

Of course, the duty of taking the oath attaches to every member of the Board of Police, whether he be appointed by the President or be a member *ex officio* as Mayor of Washington or Georgetown, since the act makes no exception of any class of public officers.

I do not here express an opinion on the point whether any of the members of the Board are exempted from taking the oath prescribed in the 3d section of the Metropolitan Police Act, because that oath is included in the terms of the more stringent oath prescribed by the other act of the same date, which we have seen that it is the duty of every member of the Board to take.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
[Signed] EDWARD BATES,
Attorney-General.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. BOWEN, during the session of the Police Board at which the above opinion was received.

Whereas, The Attorney General of the United States, in compliance with a request from the Board of Commissioners of "The Metropolitan Police District of the District of Columbia," has, through the Secretary of the Interior, given an opinion in writing that, under the Act of Congress, entitled "AN Act requiring an oath of allegiance and to support the Constitution of the United States, to be administered to certain persons in the civil service of the United States," all persons claiming membership in said Board

[illegible] are required to take and subscribe to an oath [illegible] to the form prescribed in said Act; and

Whereas, James G. Berret, Mayor of Washington, declines, for reasons fully set forth in the official opinion of James M. Carlisle, Attorney for the Corporation of Washington, dated Aug. 22, 1861, to take said oath, as well as the oath prescribed in the act creating the Police Board, and the members of said Board deeming themselves bound in their action in this matter by the opinion and ruling of the Attorney General of the United States, (the highest law officer of the Government;) therefore,

Resolved, That the said Mayor, in the opinion of this Board, is not qualified to act as a member *ex-officio* thereof.

After considerable debate, the resolution was passed by the unanimous vote of Messrs. Addison, Bowen, Brown, Tenney, and President—Mayor Berret declining to vote.

The Mayor then delivered a speech in his best style, (of the nature of a valedictory,) and took his departure.

ALLEGED SECESSIONISTS ARRESTED IN PITTSBURGH.

On Thursday last two men, giving their names as Charles F. Neid and Thomas Davis, were arrested in Pittsburgh on suspicion of being Secessionists. The following documents were found upon them:

Confederate States of America, War Department, Richmond, Aug. 13, 1861.

C. Neid has permission to visit Nashville, upon his honor as a man that he will not communicate in writing, or verbally, for publication, any fact ascertained by him. L. P. WALKER, Sec. of War.

By J. [illegible]

ADAMS' SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

To Messengers of Express Company:

Richmond, Monday, Aug. 12.

This will be handed you by my friend, Charley Neid, who has been steward in the hotel at where I am boarding. He is now on his way to the old country, Germany. Any assistance you can render him on the route to New-York will be thankfully received by your friend.

J. F. GIBSON, Agent Express Company.

When taken before the Mayor, Neid, who was an honest-looking German, and gave his statement with much apparent candor, went on to say that he had lived for some time in Richmond, and that not liking the turn matters took there recently, he decided upon leaving the South as soon as he could get away, and returning to Germany. When about starting, he found that he could not get away without a pass from the Secretary of War, and after much trouble he got one—the same which was found in his possession by the police. No one, he stated, could leave Richmond without a pass, and he would not have been permitted to leave, but that he represented that he had business at Nashville and intended returning again. Had he stated that he was going to the old country, he would never have got the pass. After getting the pass, he called on Mr. Gibson, agent for Adams' Southern Express, at Richmond, and got a letter from him to the messengers of the line, and, armed with these papers, he started for Washington. He met Davis in the cars at that city, and they traveled together here. This was the extent of his acquaintance with Davis. He stated that he entertained no designs of a treasonable character, and desired to be released that he might proceed on his journey.

Davis, who appeared greatly agitated, next made his statement. He did business in Augusta, Ga., he said, with a partner, and had belonged to a military company there for some four years. Finding that he stood a good chance of being compelled to join the company at Pensacola, whither it was sent some weeks ago, he made up his mind to leave the South, and get back again, if possible, to the North. With this view he disposed of his business interest to his partner, and having arranged his affairs to his satisfaction, he left at midnight for the North. He corroborates Neid's statement as to their meeting at Nashville. His father and friends, he stated, live in New-York, and he was on his way to visit them when he was arrested. A day or two since he was a violent Secessionist, but now he was a Union man, and declared his readiness to take the oath of allegiance, if it were required of him. He produced a number of papers, &c., going to show the truth of his story. The prisoners were remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal for further examination.

ARREST OF A REBEL RECRUITING OFFICER.

Considerable excitement was created in Evansville, Ind., on Monday morning, by the arrest of a man charged with being a recruiting-officer for the Confederate Army. The circumstances of the arrest, as stated by the *Journal*, are as follows: Last Sunday, during the examination of the steamer *Samuel Orr* by Capt. Wood, a trunk was discovered for which no owner could be found. The Captain at once took the trunk to the warehouse, when it was opened and several treasonable letters were brought to light. On Monday a stranger appeared at the warehouse and demanded the trunk taken from the *Orr*. Capt. Wood at once arrested him and took him before Surveyor Robinson, who sent him to Camp Vanderburg. The name of the prisoner is John Cartwell, of the firm of Cartwell Brothers, Caseyville, Ky. One of the letters is from Cartwell to Lieut. Charles Semple, Louisville, an officer in the rebel Army. It states that he (Cartwell) had a talk with Mr. Anderson, a bar-keeper at Hamilton & Bros., Second, between Main and Market streets, Louisville, and that Anderson told him that he had 40 men for the Southern Army, but had no means of sending them to Tennessee. Cartwell also tells Semple that he would try and fill up the latter's company at Caseyville, whither he was bound at the time of his arrest. Copies of letters, introducing Lieut. Semple to John M. Blair, of Clarksville, Tenn., as all right on the secesh question, were also found. Cartwell also expresses the hope of meeting Lieut. Semple very soon at Camp Boone, the head-quarters of the Kentucky traitors. Cartwell will be held until orders are received from Gov. Morton as to his disposal. He is apparently an intelligent man, writes well, and should have been sharp enough to have confined his operations to lower latitudes.

The Louisville *Journal* says of this case:

The Mr. Anderson alluded to above is Mr. D. M. Anderson, of this city. He requests us to state that the allusion to Cartwell holding a conversation with him (Anderson) in which Mr. A. is represented to have told Cartwell that he had forty men which he wished to send South, is altogether erroneous. Mr. Anderson says he has at no time been engaged in any manner in the business of recruiting for the Confederate Army, and we do not question his veracity.

A REBEL CHALLENGE.

From the Norfolk Day-Book.

We learn that on Saturday last the Confederate war steamship *Patrick Henry*, formerly the *Yorktown*, came down the James River to within a mile of Newport's News, and offered a challenge for combat to a large United States frigate lying off that point. So great was the agitation and confusion on board the frigate, it is said, that they did not take time to furl their awnings, but pulled them right down and beat to quarters. The *Patrick Henry* stopped off at her position, with her ports open ready for a combat, if she could induce the Yankee to come from under the guns of the shore battery; but the latter positively declined the invitation, and stuck to her safe place. It is believed by those who witnessed the operation, that the *Patrick Henry* would have ventured battle regardless of the shore battery, but for the presence of two or three National gun-boats.

THE REBEL CAMPS AT MANASSAS.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 10.

The weather for the past four days has been intensely hot. I fear we may have much sickness in September, if great attention is not paid to the preservation of health. The atmosphere is impregnated with all kinds of impurities, arising from the battle-field and the camp. The fetid odors proceeding from the decaying bodies of men and beasts, and the offal and filth of camp, are enough to produce fevers and epidemics. He who has never visited a fresh battle-field and a camp on a grand scale, can never imagine the immense amount of decaying matter scattered about. This putrid mass, exposed to the burning heats of August and September, must have a very deleterious effect upon the health of the soldier. The filth at Manassas is beyond conception. No one seems to consider what will be the result from its accumulation and decomposition. The soldier talks over his battles, and looks forward for other victories. Death is disregarded, and a human corpse is regarded scarcely more than that of a dumb beast. The General is actively engaged in planning other campaigns or preparing for defence, and all seem to forget and overlook the sanitary laws which must be observed to preserve health.

I hope Dr. Stone, and other eminent medical gentlemen here, will take this subject in hand, and cause every known means to produce and preserve health, to be used. If something of the kind is not soon done, we will lose more from sickness than in battle. The vigorous, strong, active and healthy, can only win victories. A material change in the rations should take place. Instead of bacon, beans, flour, and hard bread, a most liberal supply of vegetables should be furnished. A meal of potatoes and fresh bread each day would save many a valuable life. Ovens can be built to furnish fresh bread every morning, and Richmond, Lynchburgh, Charleston, and other places south of us, and immediately on the railroad, could furnish vegetables in abundance. Because the Army regulations fix the rations shall we never depart from them? Are rules so inexorable that they must be followed though life is sacrificed? Clothing is another item to be attended to at this season.

THE PIRATE STEAMER SUMTER.

IMPUDENT PROCEEDINGS OF HER COMMANDER AT PUERTO CABELLO—LETTER OF CAPT. SEMMES TO THE GOVERNOR.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Puerto Cabello, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

Yesterday and to-day we have been all excitement here. About 7 o'clock in the morning the Southern Confederate war steamer *Sumter* entered the port, towing the schooner *Amy Bradford*, sent out by Rising & Co., with a full cargo to Chartier & Olavarria, as a prize. She sent officers on shore to ask permission of the authorities to be allowed to sell her as a prize, at public auction. After taking some time to deliberate over the matter, the answer was returned that the authorities had decided to preserve a strict neutrality, and could only give her an asylum for twenty-four hours, when she must leave with her prize. Man'l Olavarria went on board, and the commander offered to ransom the schooner and cargo for $12,000, United States currency. This Olavarria declined to do. She laid here quietly until this morning, at 6 o'clock, when the *Jos. Maxwell* hove in sight, two or three miles distant.

She at once started with her prize in pursuit and shortly overtook and captured her; we could see the whole affair plainly; after putting a prize crew on board, she steamed back again to the port and sent an officer on shore to offer to ransom her for $10,000, which offer was refused, and after an interview with the authorities, the officer again returned on board with the communication that it was considered the vessel was taken within Venezuelan waters, and consequently she ought to be brought in and adjudicated by a Court of Admiralty, as to whether she was a lawful prize or not, to which the commander has paid no attention, and has landed Capt. Davis with his wife and family, and threatens to burn or destroy the *Jos. Maxwell*. They are still off the harbor, in sight.

The *Sumter* is a well-equipped war steamer, officered by officers who say this time last year they were of the Navy of the United States. Mrs. Davis told me they treated her with all civility, and allowed them to take off all their personal effects. The captain and crew of the *Bradford* have been landed also. The *Sumter* is a dangerous neighbor, and likely to do much harm to the North American commerce in the Carribean seas.

In capturing vessels the steamer has generally used the English colors. She is quite a pretty boat, and steams well. Her burden is 500 tons, carries six guns, and about 130 men. The officers appear to be well educated, and of accommodated means. They say, with the *Maxwell*, they have captured ten prizes, which have been sent to Carthagena.

When she returned in the port the fort was prepared to give her a few shots for having taken the *Joseph Maxwell* in Venezuelan waters, but after some reflection it was thought that the steamer might escape, and then she would destroy all the Venezuelan war vessels she might find cruising on the coast. I would state that the *Amy Bradford* was captured about seventy miles to the northeast of this port, at 8 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 25th.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to the Governor by the rebel commander:

Confederate States Steamer Sumter, Puerto Cabello, July 26, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to inform your Excellency of my arrival at this port in this ship under my command, with the prize schooner *Amy Bradford*, captured by me about seventy miles to the northward and eastward.

The *Amy Bradford* is the property of citizens of the United States, with which States, as your Excellency is aware, the Confederate States, which I have the honor to represent, are at war; and the cargo would appear to belong also to citizens of the United States, who have shipped it on consignment to a house in Puerto Cabello. Should any claims be given, however, for the cargo, or any part of it, the question of ownership can only be decided by the Prize Courts of the Confederate States.

In the meantime, I have the honor to request that your Excellency will permit me to leave this prize vessel, with her cargo, in the port of Puerto Cabello until the question of prize can be adjudicated by the proper tribunals of my country. This will be a convenience to all parties, as well to any citizens of Venezuela, who may have an interest in the cargo, as to the captors, who have also valuable interests to protect.

In making this request, I do not propose that the Venezuelan Government shall depart from a strict neutrality between the belligerents, as the same rule it applies to us it can give the other party the benefit of also. In other words, with the most scrupulous regard for her neutrality, she may admit both belligerents to bring their prizes into her waters, and of this neither belligerent can complain, since whatever favor is extended to its enemy is extended also to itself.

I have also an additional and cogent reason for making this request, and that is that the rule of exclusion, although it might be applied in terms to both belligerents, would not operate equally and justly upon them both. It is well known to your Excellency that the Northern States, which are now making an unjust war upon the "Confederate States," denying to the latter the right of self-government, (which is fundamental in all republics,) and invading their territories for the purpose of subjugating our manufacturing and commercial States, while the Confederate States have been thus far agricultural and planting States, and that, as a consequence of this difference of pursuits, the former States had in their possession at the commencement of this war almost all the naval forces of the old Government, which they have not hesitated to seize and appropriate to their own use, although a large proportion of it belonged of right to the "Confederate States," which has been taxed to create it. By means of this naval force, dishonestly seized as aforesaid, the enemy has been enabled to blockade all the important ports of the "Confederate States." This blockade necessarily shuts out the cruisers of the "Confederate States" from their own ports, and if foreign powers shut them out also, they can make no other use of prizes than to destroy them. Thus your Excellency sees that under this rule of exclusion, the enemy would enjoy his right of capture to its full extent, his own ports being all open to him, whilst the cruisers of the "Confederate States" would enjoy it "*sub modo*" only, that is for the purpose of destruction. A rule which would produce such effects as this is not an equal or a just rule (although it might in terms be extended to both articles,) and as equality and justice are of the essence of neutrality, I take it for granted that Venezuela will not adopt it.

On the other hand, the rule admitting both parties alike, with their prizes, into your ports, until the Prize Courts of your respective countries can have time to adjudicate the cases as they arrive, would work equal and exact justice to both, and this is no more than the "Confederate States" demand.

With reference to the present case, as the cargo consists chiefly of provisions, which are perishable, I would ask leave to sell them at public auction, for the benefit of whom it may concern; depositing the proceeds with a suitable prize agent until the decision of the Court can be known.

With regard to the vessel, I request that she remain in the custody of the same agent, until condemned and sold.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RAPHAEL SEMMES, Commander.

His Excellency the Governor and Military Commander of Puerto Cabello.

OUTRAGES IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

We stated a short time ago, says the Louisville *Journal*, that two young men, named Busbey and Harp, arrived in this city, from Hickman County, Kentucky, having been driven from their homes by the Secessionists of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee. Three large families, numbering fully twenty-five souls, arrived from the same vicinity, yesterday, and stopped at the Oyler House, on Market street. The heads of the families were John Boswell, John Busbey, and Wm. Harp. Their condition is really deplorable. They were forced to leave their farms at a few hours' notice, leaving their crops and household goods at the mercy of the heartless rebels. They traveled with the aged and infirm, and youthful and tender members of their families from Hickman County in wagons, and encountered many hardships. They inform us that fully fifty families in Hickman and Ballard Counties have been forced to leave their homes, and to abandon their crops and nearly all they possessed in the world; their offence being that they entertained Union sentiments.

HOW PRENTISS IS TREATED.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 22.

An anonymous letter-writer at Bowling Green complaining that, whilst some of the members of Capt. Overton's secession cavalry company were walking the streets of that town, the ladies spit upon them out of the windows. He says, however, that the military gentlemen bore it patiently. They were entirely right in not using their sabres upon the fair but over-zealous female patriots.

We had an unpleasant little personal experience of our own about the same time. On the evening of the late State Guard muster in Louisville, as we were walking in our usual very quiet manner from our home to our office, musing upon the affairs of State, we passed some four or five very pretty young girls, eight or ten years old, standing upon the edge of the sidewalk, one of whom waved a secession flag briskly over us, and not being able to attract our attention in that way, gave us a smart rap on the forehead with the flag-staff. We bore it like the Christian gentleman we try to be.

The female half of Young America is, we fear, getting to be a little the fastest of the two. Well, if that half is so fast as never to be caught by the other half, the breed may happily become extinct.

INDICTED FOR TREASON.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Aug. 23.

In the United States District Court, in session at Auburn yesterday, Jerome Barber, indicted for treason, by his attorneys, Messrs. Pratt & Mitchell, of this city, asked to be released on bail. The following affidavit was submitted:

United States District Court, U. S. America, vs. Jas. B. Barber, Cayuga County, ss.—James B. Barber, being duly sworn, says that he has not purchased Army clothing or other articles to be used against the United States, and has never purchased any articles as alleged in the indictment, and that said allegations are false; also, deponent has not conveyed any intelligence to the enemies of the United States; that deponent has not built any batteries, or done any act against the United States; deponent says he is entirely innocent of any charge set forth in this indictment; deponent says he has always lived in New-York until he went to Louisiana three years ago, and has spent his time in building levees on the Mississippi River.

J. B. BARBER.

Sworn before me, Aug. 22, 1861. N. K. Hall.

Judge Hall declined to receive bail until after further hearing of the case. The case will be further argued on Thursday next, at the Judge's office in Buffalo, Barber in the meantime remaining in jail at Auburn.

A TIMELY ORDER.

Adjutant-General's Office, Columbus, Aug. 21, 1861.

General Order No. 45.—Information has been received that money has been demanded by the commanding officers of certain regiments, as the price of their influence to secure to parties seeking them subordinate appointments of the regiments. This has been done for the ostensible purpose of assisting to pay the expense of recruiting. All such bargaining is in the highest degree disgraceful, and is positively forbidden. Should any such case hereafter be brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, all parties concerned will be promptly reported, and their dismissal from service imperatively demanded.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

C. P. Buckingham, Adjutant-General of Ohio.

A NEW VIEW.

From the Principia.

The only way to make the one hundred and fifty million debt secure will be to abolish Slavery; so that the capitalists of Wall-street, State-street and Chestnut-street, and with them the conservatives of all our cities and the whole country, will be radical Abolitionists, of course.

When that loan was negotiated between the Secretary of the Treasury and the principal moneyed men and banking institutions of the country, the two great contracting parties, all unwittingly and unconsciously, pledged themselves mutually and interchangingly to each other, to the country, to the world, to universal humanity and to its Divine Author, and *put themselves under bonds, in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, for the abolition of American Slavery.*

A higher than any human power, we trust, will hold them to the redemption of the bond.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola *Observer* of Aug. 9 states that on the preceding day the flag of Fort Pickens was at half mast for the death of some officer. The *Observer* of the 12th has these paragraphs:

"Gus McGibony, of Montgomery, an indomitable detective, arrived here Saturday night from the above place with three deserters, named, respectively, Dupriest, Bolton and Pollard, in charge. They deserted from Ben Lane Posey's company, stationed near Barrancas, some time since, but were captured and lodged in jail at Montgomery. They were taken to the yard this morning.

Yesterday forenoon a salute of several guns was fired from the big ship of the fleet on the arrival of a monster sloop-of-war from the eastward, and responded to by the stranger. We are unable to conjecture her name. She had under her watchful care an unfortunate schooner, captured perhaps while attempting to run some blockaded port."

FROM FORT BLISS.

A letter from this point, under date of July 19, to the Houston *Telegraph*, says:—

"There are at this point four companies, two of cavalry, and one of infantry, and one of artillery. We are now within forty miles of Fort Fillmore, at which place there are 800 National troops, reported to be quite hostile to the South, though I am quite persuaded that great dissatisfaction exists among them. Occasionally one deserts, or is captured, as was the case a few days ago, by a scouting party from Capt. Stafford's company, Lieut. Smith, of the U. S. A., and five men, one wagon, ambulance, ten mules, and some provisions, all of which they delivered safely to Col. Baylor. Scouting parties are out constantly keeping an eye on the enemy. Lieut. [illegible] is on his parole of honor not to go beyond the limits of the State, or in anywise to give aid and comfort to the rail splitters."

PATRIOTIC.

A leading dry goods house in Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, recently received a letter from a customer in Tennessee inclosing a check for $600, and an order for goods to that amount. The firm responded that as Tennessee had seceded, and was arrayed against the Union, they could not send the goods. On receipt of this letter the Tennessee house wrote again, directing the goods to be sent to a certain direction at Louisville, Ky., by which means, of course, they would have received them. Upon this the Philadelphia firm sent back the check, and declined filling the order at all.

THE RELEASE OF HON. T. A. R. NELSON.

The Louisville *Courier* of Wednesday says the following telegram was received at Knoxville, by Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, from President Davis:

Richmond, Va., Aug. 13.

Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, Knoxville:

Yours received. Mr. Nelson has acknowledged his obligation, as a citizen of the State of Tennessee, to submit to her late decision; and upon his promise to act hereafter in accordance therewith, I have ordered his release. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 14th inst. also says: "We are gratified to hear that this gentleman, (Mr. Nelson,) having given satisfactory pledges to the authorities respecting his future conduct, has been released, and will return home and deport himself as a good citizen."

The Jonesboro (Tenn.) *Express* announces the arrival home of Mr. Nelson.

CAPT. HOLLINS.

The Algerine (La.) *Newsboy* is informed that Commodore Hollins, who was engaged in the capture of the *St. Nicholas*, in the Chesapeake Bay, is to succeed Commodore Rousseau at New-Orleans, who has been ordered to Richmond to take charge of the Bureau of Construction.

HON. S. R. CURTIS, OF IOWA.

Hon. Samuel R. Curtis, Member of Congress from the First Congressional District of Iowa, has published an address to his constituents, stating the reason why he resigns his office. He says:

"I am now tendered military promotion—the office of Brigadier-General. That being a National office, its acceptance would deprive me of a right to remain in Congress, and I must therefore choose whether I will remain a Colonel and Member of Congress as I am, or resign both and accept the position of brigadier. My pleasures and profits will be largely diminished, while my duties, dangers and responsibilities will be greatly increased by the change. Indeed, such is the anxiety and impatience of the public mind, that an officer can only satisfy his friends by the performance of military miracles; and high places are so vulnerable that they should be more shunned than sought after. But I do not hesitate. I relinquish pecuniary advantage, high political position, personal ease, and personal security, with a conscious conviction that my country and my constituents expect me to change the forum for the field, and with a sincere hope that I may be more useful in the military service of my country.

"I do not relinquish my place in Congress because I have accomplished all my desires, or because I am weary of the position. Neither do I wish you to attribute the change to a love of military title or trappings, but mainly and entirely to a desire to aid our country in her hour of need, and participate with our patriotic volunteers in the privations and endurances necessary to secure their early and complete triumph over the enemies of our country.

Recent and unexpected reverses, and the wider extent of hostilities, have hastened this determination to devote my whole time to the military service. Not that I can hope to escape the accidents of war, but because I am willing to share the dangers of the field."

MAJOR WHEAT.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* writes from Richmond, under date of Aug. 10:

"But the most remarkable case is that of Major Wheat, who is rapidly recovering from the severest wound that any man of his condition ever survived. A Minié ball struck his right arm, passed through it, (grazing the bone,) entered his breast near the armpit, passed through his body, and striking his left arm, broke it. No one who saw him after the battle entertained the slightest hope of his recovery; but, thanks to good nursing and skillful surgery, and doubtless to the presence of his venerable mother and father, and his brother, Capt. J. K. Wheat, his case took a favorable turn, and he is now able to ride about in a carriage.

I cannot refrain from relating here a characteristic anecdote of the heroic chief of the Tiger Battalion. A few days before he had been considered convalescent, the suffering but always-jocose Major, seeing one of his favorite cubs peeping in his room, with an expression of great anxiety, called out to him to come in. The 'Tiger' approached the bedside of his wounded chief, who, vainly struggling to raise his right hand, exclaimed, 'Come here, my royal Bengal, and let me shake your paw.' But the nurse here interfering to prevent the salutation, the Bengalese contented himself by an affectionate embrace of his chief's foot."

TO THE COLLECTOR AT THE LAKE PORTS.

The following circular has been addressed to the Collectors at the Lake ports:

Treasury Department, Aug. 16, 1861.

Sir: I have been officially informed that it is customary at several ports on the Lakes to issue clearances to vessels *after their departure*, and to send them by mail to the masters, so that they receive the same on arrival at the place of destination. As rigid enforcement of the strict letter of existing laws, not adapted in some respects to the peculiar exigencies of the trade on the Lakes, would doubtless place it under many embarrassing restrictions. I can, therefore, perceive no objection to officers of the customs extending every facility and convenience consistent with the laws and not incompatible with the interests of the revenue.

The practice, however, of granting clearances under the circumstances stated, involves a serious departure from the law, and you are accordingly directed immediately to discontinue the same if prevailing at your port, and to conform to the 16th and 17th sections of the Coasting Act of 1793, and insist upon a faithful compliance therewith by the masters of vessels engaged in the trade between the several ports of the United States on the Lakes.

I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

A. Stephan, Esq., Collector of Customs, Toledo, Ohio.

A PATRIOTIC CONGRESSMAN.

Hon. Jas. B. McKean has issued the following circular:

Fellow-Citizens of the Fifteenth Congressional District: Traitors in arms seek to overthrow our Constitution and to seize our Capitol. Let us go and help to defend them. Who will despond because we lost the battle at Bull Run. Our fathers lost the battle at Bunker Hill, but it taught them how to gain the victory at Bemis Heights. Let us learn wisdom from disaster, and send overwhelming numbers into the field. Let farmers, mechanics, merchants, and all classes, for the liberties of all are at stake, aid in organizing companies. I will cheerfully assist in procuring the necessary papers. Do not misunderstand me. I am not asking for an office at your hands. If you, who have most at stake, will go, I will willingly go with you as a private soldier. Let us organize a Bemis Heights Battalion, and vie with each other in serving our country: thus showing that we are inspired by the holy memories of the revolutionary battle-fields upon and near which we are living.

JAS. B. McKEAN.

Saratoga Springs, Aug. 21, 1861.

TERMS OF ENLISTMENT.

The following is a copy of the order issued by Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, in the case of E. A. Stevens, who claimed a release, on the ground that he had enlisted for three months only:

Ex parte. In the matter of Edward A. Stevens, on petition for a writ of habeas corpus ad subjiciendum.

Ordered, that the writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* awarded by me on a prior day, to wit, on the 10th instant, upon the application of Edward A. Stevens, the petitioner aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby discharged, and that the aforesaid Edward A. Stevens be, and he is hereby, remitted to his military duty in the first Minnesota regiment, commanded by Col. Willis A. Gorman, and that until then he remain in the custody of the United States Marshal for this District.

JAMES M. WAYNE, Associate Justice Supreme Court U. S.

True copy.

Test: Wm. T. Carroll, Clerk S. C. U. S.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER AGAIN.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3.

Brigade Head-quarters, Knoxville, August 18, 1861.

The general in command, gratified at the preservation of peace and the rapidly increasing evidences of confidence and good will among the people of East Tennessee, strictly enjoins upon those under his command the most scrupulous regard for the personal and property rights of all the inhabitants. No act or word will be tolerated calculated to alarm or irritate those who, though heretofore advocating the National Union, now acquiesce in the decision of the State and submit to the authority of the Government of the Confederate States. Such of the people as have fled from their homes, under an apprehension of danger, will be encouraged to return, with an assurance of entire security to all who wish to pursue their respective avocations peacefully at home. The Confederate Government seeks not to enter into questions of difference of political opinions heretofore existing, but to maintain the independence it has asserted by the united feeling and action of all its citizens. Colonels of regiments and captains of companies will be held responsible for a strict observance of this injunction within their respective commands, and each officer commanding a separate detachment or post will have this order read to his command.

By order of Brig.-Gen. F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

Pollock B. Lee, Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAW REPORTS.

The Plea of Infancy an Epidemic.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*In the Matter of Stephen A. Spencer.*—Stephen A. Spencer, a youth of good looks and modest mien, was returned into court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, directing his Colonel, John W. Letson, to show cause why he should not be discharged. Spencer's father alleges that he was an infant when he enlisted, and that he enlisted without his consent, and claims him as a right. The Colonel on the contrary maintains that he was of the full age of eighteen when he came into his command, and has received the United States rations. There were some questions connected with this case which the Judge required time to consider. He said Judge Hoffman, of the Superior Court, had recently written a learned and elaborate opinion in a similar case before him, which he would wish to consult before arriving at a decision. The boy was accordingly remanded until Wednesday, when the Judge will decide his case.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Henry W. Sargeant vs. Phœbe Wyckoff.*—Referred to Orsamus Bushnell, Esq., to take proof of the facts and report thereon, with his opinion.

Thomas Galway vs. The United States Steam Sugar Refining Company.—Order settled.

George Little et al. vs. Jane E. Sclott et al.—Order granted to show cause.

James J. Broas vs. Philip Dingleden.—Order granted.

In the matter of the application of Wm. H. Heyberger.—Reference to B. Leffingwell, to ascertain and report as to the fitness of the party proposed to be substituted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 26, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 43 bbls. Ashes, 33,448 bbls. Flour, 950 bbls. and 215 bags Corn Meal, 117,961 bushels Wheat, 181,960 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Rye, 10,550 bushels Oats, 735 pkgs. Provisions, and 815 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 650 bags at 13¾c.@14c. ℘ lb. Other kinds have not varied.

COTTON—Is less active but very firm, including Middling Uplands, at 18¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℘ lb. Sales, 800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been very freely supplied to-day with State and Western Flour, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl.; yet the demand has been restricted, especially from shippers, who are discouraged by the extreme firmness in ocean freights. The reported sales reach 18,700 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; low to choice Extra State at $4 50@$4 65, mainly at $4 55@$4 65, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 30@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 55@$5 70; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@[illegible]; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at [illegible] 15 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@ [illegible]
Extra State	4 [illegible]	@ [illegible]
Superfine Western	4 [illegible]	@ [illegible]
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 [illegible]	@ [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55	@ 5 70
Inferior extra Ohio	4 [illegible]	@ 4 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 [illegible]	@ 5 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 20
Fancy Genesee	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 10	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90	@ 6 90

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at drooping rates. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80 @$9 for fancy to very extra choice brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy, including superfine at $4 30@$4 40, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 50 @$7 50, ℘ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $2 30@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty and cheaper, yet the inquiry, particularly from export buyers, is rather less active. The rise in the freight market impedes shipping operations. The reported sales amount to 160,000 bushels, including White Canada, prime, at $1 33; Canada Club, at $1 06; White Western at $1 27@$1 31; new do. do. at $1 25; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 21 @$1 22; new red Western (Winter) at $1 14@$1 18; old red Western, at $1 17@$1 20; Amber Wisconsin at $1 12; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 96c.@$1 10; Racine Spring at $1 04@$1 08; North Western Club at $1 02@$1 06; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 85c.@$1 04; red State, at $1 18; new white Kentucky at $1 35@$1 38, and white California, at $1 22 ℘ bushel. Corn opened briskly and firmly, but closed heavily; sales 230,000 bushels, at 45c.@50c. for poor to prime mixed Western, closing at 49c. for sound; 42½c.@45c. for damaged do.; 50c.@51c. for Western Yellow ℘ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 65c. for Northern, 56c. for Canada, 52c.@55c. for Western, ℘ bushel. Sales 2,400 bushels. Oats are in moderate request, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in limited demand, at 55c.@75c. for poor to choice old, and 40c.@60c. for ordinary to choice, new crop, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for, and are steady. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@25c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common and 80c. for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales: 20 bbls. New-Orleans, on private terms; 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 31c.@32c. ℘ gal.

METALS—Sales have been limited; prices unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—The demand for Common Resin has been brisk, chiefly from speculators, and sales of 12,000 bbls. have been reported since our last, within a range of from $4 62½@$4 81¼ ℘ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied. The sales of Spirits Turpentine add up 420 bbls. at $1 52½@$1 60, chiefly at $1 55@$1 60 ℘ gal.

OILS—Have been quiet; prices have not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, sales having been confined to 300 bbls., in lots, at $15 for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are selling at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Lard continues in demand at uniform prices; sales 350 tierces and bbls. poor to prime, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ℘ lb. Beef is inactive; sales since our last 140 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50 @$11 25 for repacked Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $14 @$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in request at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 9c.@14½c. for State, ℘ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 5c.@8c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 60 tierces, in lots, at $6 50@$7, ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk demand at very full prices; sales to-day: 2,350 hhds., including Cuba at 6¼c.@7¼c.; Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¼c., and New-Orleans at 7c.@7¼c.; also, 1,247 boxes Havana, part at 6½c.@8½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales: 45,600 lbs., at 8¼c.@8½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 600 bbls. at 17c.@17¼c., chiefly at 17c., ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Vessels were scarce and rates firmer, with liberal offerings of Breadstuffs for British and French ports. For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@10¾d.; Corn, 9¾c.@10d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℘ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 25s. @27s. 6d., Tallow, 22s. 6d. @25s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. @27s. 6d. ℘ ton; Oil, 35s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d., and by steamer 12d., ℘ bushel; Pork, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ℘ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Oil, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℘ ton; Hops, ¾d.@⅞d. ℘ lb. For Cork, a brig, with Corn, in bulk, for orders, at 13½d. ℘ bushel. For an Irish port, direct, a brig, with Corn, in bulk, at 12½d. ℘ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 80c. ℘ bbl.; and Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 21c. ℘ bushel. For Marseilles, a brig, with Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 24c. ℘ bushel. For Gibralter, a brig, with Flour, (2,000 bbls.,) at 75c. ℘ bbl.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
City of Washingt'n	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

	Leaves	For	
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Persia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 76 Duane-st. The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

MILLING MACHINES, Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work, Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees. VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY OF A MILL, nearly new, for grinding Sombrero and other guano. The machinery is of the most approved style used for this purpose, and built in the most substantial manner, with ever requisite facility for carrying on the business for which it was constructed. Can be seen and further information obtained by applying on the premises, corner of Imlay and William sts., Brooklyn.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

GUINNESS' CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER—For sale in kegs, of 5 gallons each, for family use, at my vaults, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway. G. E. MENDUM.

PEW FOR SALE—IN DR. ADAMS' CHURCH, Madison-square. A first rate pew, rather more than half way up the side aisle. Address Box No. 211 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz:

No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.

No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.

No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.

The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

BURNING FLUID

[illegible]C. PER GALLON.......TO THE TRADE. ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c. J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer, NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin, brocatel, plush and reps; elegant rosewood armoir-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City. J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

AUCTION NOTICE. BY LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, No. 45 MURRAY-ST. THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, REGULAR SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Dry goods, consisting of shirts and drawers, hosiery, satinet cloths, cassimeres, jackets, &c., &c. Also, a line of portemonnaies, bags, cabas, &c., &c. TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS of recent importation, and worthy of the attention of the trade.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. The above sale is unavoidably postponed until THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 1861, at the same hour and place, at which time descriptive catalogues may be obtained. No. 141 Broadway.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGYS, &c. THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, an elegant six-seat Rockaway, four-seat Rockaway, top wagons, road wagons, new and second-hand.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT ISLIP, L. I., at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1861, on the premises.

1. The large and new store lately occupied by E. P. Duryea. The store is 30x50, two stories high, with cellar full size, finished complete, with one acre of land.

2. The wheelwright and blacksmith shops situated near the store, with one-half acre of land.

3. The new and commodious cottage house, 28x40 feet, good cellar, water in the house, good garden, beautiful lawn of forest trees, together with barn, woodhouse, &c., and one acre of land.

The above property is situated on the corner of South Country road and Johnson-av., opposite Pavilion Hotel and Lake House, and well worthy the attention of buyers. For further particulars inquire of E. A. BUNCE, No. 3 City Hall-place, or J. E. VALENTINE, No. 11 Jamesslip, New-York.

William Myers, Auctioneer.

LARGE SHELF SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, in lots to suit dealers, on TUESDAY, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane, all kinds of white granite and common ware, including the entire stock of a dealer, slightly damaged by fire. Sale positive for cash. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., comprising a large variety of Fall goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.—On THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, a stock of the best cabinet maker's work in the City, consisting largely of parlor, chamber, library, dining-room and office furniture. Catalogues at sale.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st.: Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, wardrobes, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, feather-beds, stoves, two wagons, crockery, kitchenware, &c.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4! The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway. What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

$155 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, WORTH $300. Large round corners, rosewood carved moulding, 7-octave, iron frame, with all the modern improvements, very little used. T. COUENHOVEN, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $8 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

CHURCH CHOIR.—AN EXCELLENT SOPRAno, alto and tenor singer, of several years' experience, desire an engagement, either together or seperate, in some church in this City or Brooklyn. Terms moderate. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER $1,000,000. CLAIMS PAID, $550,000. DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent. may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.

C. Y. Wemple, Secretary.

Abram DuBois, M. D., Medical Examiner. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., west side of Bedford-av., corner of Clymer-st.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] W. JACKSON, [illegible] Black and Second Mourning Silks [illegible] quality, at [illegible] large and general [illegible] purchased during the recent panic, [illegible] a little more than half cost of importation. [illegible] is called to Black Silks at [illegible] W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, [illegible]

AT R. H. MACY'S, SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST. Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves [illegible] Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and [illegible], auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We [illegible] at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ cents [illegible], best quality. N. B.—Small wares, [illegible] &c., at ELGER'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns [illegible]

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY. (ESTABLISHED [illegible]) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET. PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL. The subscriber, [illegible] EVERY STYLE of [illegible] UNRIVALED HARD METAL [illegible] most accurate [illegible] they require, at the LOWEST PRICES [illegible] paper. ELECTROTYPING [illegible] Second-hand [illegible] type taken in exchange [illegible] P. C. [illegible]

SEWING WANTED.—CHILDREN'S [illegible] and all kinds of family sewing done in the neatest manner. Apply, or address Mrs. [illegible]LAND, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAP YEAR—THE TOODLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Everything was extremely quiet at Washington yesterday. Almost the only incident worthy of note was the departure of the mutineers of the Maine Second, and the New-York Thirteenth and Seventy-ninth, for Fortress Monroe, on the way to the Dry Tortugas, where, in the language of the order of the War Department, they will remain until they learn how to behave like soldiers. The order for the seizure of small craft on the Potomac, mentioned yesterday, resulted in the capture of some four hundred of all sizes, which are now at the Washington Navy-yard.

A Naval expedition of a formidable character has for some time been in course of preparation at Old Point Comfort. Its destination is very properly kept a profound secret, except among those whose business it is to know it. The preparations are now very nearly completed, and it will probably start during the present week. A third expedition under Lieut. CROSBY, to the eastern shore of Virginia, has proved successful. He went to Tangier Sound, and brought back a schooner as a prize. The strictness of military rule at Fortress Monroe and in the outlying camps is now such that the rebels will find it a difficult matter to receive any knowledge through the medium of spies. Special passes are required to go in any direction. Gen. WOOL'S orders in this respect, as well as in reference to depredations on the property of citizens, are very stringent.

A dispatch from Ironton, Mo., reports that Gen. HARDEE is withdrawing his rebel forces from Greenville and disposing them at Reeves' Ferry, which place he is fortifying, and at Peyton's Station, near the Arkansas line. This movement seems to indicate that a junction is to be formed between HARDEE and PILLOW, with a view to operations in the direction of St. Louis, while MCCULLOCH and PRICE approach Rolla, with ultimate designs upon Jefferson City. The points at which the rebel leaders are aiming, however, are rapidly being put in a state of defence by Gen. FREMONT, extensive fortifications being in process of erection, and nearly finished. It is probable, also, that Gen. SIEGEL is now in a position to present an effectual bar to the further advance of MCCULLOCH and PRICE in Southwestern Missouri. JEFF. THOMPSON is reported to be operating again in the direction of Commerce, which place a portion of his command was driven out of a few days ago. Benton, eight miles in the rear, has been occupied by him, and he has commenced intrenching himself. Once fairly in possession of Commerce, with batteries commanding the river, the rebels could put an entire stop to navigation. It is not probable that so important a point will be allowed to fall into their hands.

Advices from Northeast Missouri state that GREEN, the rebel leader who was lately repulsed from Athens, was again approaching that place, with a force variously estimated at from thirteen hundred to two thousand men. The Union pickets had already been driven in by him. Col. MOORE, in command of the National troops at Athens, numbering nine hundred, with four pieces of cannon, was preparing to receive him. It was also reported that General HURLBUT was behind GREEN, with six hundred Union troops. Should this report prove correct, GREEN will stand a poor chance.

A letter from on board the steamship *Roanoke*, on blockade service off Charleston harbor, gives a narrative of her cruise down the coast from Fortress Monroe, and her doings while on her present station. She was fired at by a shore-battery near Cape Hatteras, but the shots fell short. The fire was returned, but with what effect is not known. According to our correspondent's report, the duty of blockading the port of Charleston is still performed in a very loose and unsatisfactory manner. Several sailing vessels have been allowed to enter and leave the harbor, and, worse than all, a steamer ran in on the 9th inst., almost under the nose of the flag-ship. The British Consul paid a visit to the *Vandalia* on the 14th, but the nature of his interview with the Commodore was not known.

The steamship *Etna*, in reference to the safety of which serious fears have been entertained, is now ascertained to be safe. A ship, which has arrived at River-au-Loup, Canada, reports having spoken her on the 11th inst., in lat. 49° 14' long. 35° 53', on her way back to Queenstown under sail, she having broken her crank shaft on the 7th.

By the arrival of the steamships *City of Washington* off Cape Race, from Liverpool on the 11th, and Queenstown on the 13th inst., and the *Interview* off Father Point, from Liverpool on the 10th, and Londonderry on the 15th, we have advices five days later than were received by the *Canada*. A slight decline had taken place in the Liverpool cotton market, but it closed steady and quiet on the 13th. Breadstuffs had a declining tendency, and Provisions were dull. The writer of the city articles in the London *Times* has made another attack upon the financial standing of the United States, and editorially the *Times* also expatiates upon the enormous financial difficulties which we must encounter. The London *Globe* makes an authoritative denial of the statement that Admiral MILNE has made an unfavorable report respecting the Southern blockade, and asserts that no general report on the subject has yet been officially received. Signs of coming troubles on the continent are accumulating. A vague rumor was current that there was a growing coolness between France and Austria. An important popular demonstration had taken place at Lublin, Poland, which the military commander succeeded in suppressing. The address of the Hungarian Diet had been received by the Emperor of Austria, and he had replied only in general terms. The dissolution of the Diet was considered inevitable, as it was demanded by the Austrian Cabinet. Another controversy had been opened between France and Switzerland, relative to the arrest of a French subject on the disputed territory. The Roman question, it was believed, was on the point of solution, and it was thought that Rome would be occupied by a mixed Italian and French garrison.

The Stock Market opened firm, and the sales at the early Board were at the full rates of Saturday, and in some instances at an advance. Later in the day prices fell off, the market ultimately closing steady. New-York Central, 73¾@¾; Missouris, 42@42½ ₩ cent. Exchange on London 107½@107¾ ₩ cent.

Heavy receipts of Breadstuffs, and an additional rise in ocean freights, exercised a depressive influence on the market for Flour, Wheat and Corn, yesterday, and prices generally declined. Provisions were quiet, as were also Cotton, Rice, Hay, Fish, Hides, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices and Molasses. Sugars, common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were more active. Whisky was cheaper. Rio Coffee was in fair demand. The shipments of Breadstuffs, particularly Corn, were large, mainly to British ports.

How to Divide the Work.

There is nothing like a definite object as a stimulant to energetic action, and nothing like assigning each man to the duty for which he is fitted, if we would reap the best result at the lowest cost. Up to this time the grand idea has been the defence of Washington. For this purpose we have been collecting at and about it an army of nearly 100,000 men. But we shall soon be in a position to assume something better than a defensive attitude. To crush the rebellion we must move forward into the territory where it exists, and derives its chief support. In what manner shall the advance be made?

It is perfectly obvious that the rebels should be assailed from the sea, and at their leading seaports in Eastern Virginia where the great bulk of their forces are collected, and on the line of the Mississippi River. These are the three great points of attack. Now, it appears to us that the North could with great advantage be divided into three departments, each of which would be peculiarly fitted for the prosecution of one of the campaigns suggested. New-England, for example, is nearer the South Atlantic and Gulf States, considering the nautical habits of its people and its vast commercial marine, than any other portion of the country. There is no harbor or inlet in the South capable of floating a vessel drawing six feet of water, that has not been thoroughly explored by hundreds of captains of coasting vessels, who could serve as guides and pilots, and who could point out the exact spot for landing, and who are in most cases thoroughly familiar with the character of the population. Now, if the Government should constitute the New-England States as a department to operate by sea against the Southern Atlantic States, and establish near Boston a camp for instruction and preparation, 30,000 men would flock to it in a month's time. In a much shorter time could the right kind of a fleet for the transportation of such a body of troops be collected, provisioned and equipped for the enterprise. Both the naval and military force raised would be preëminently fit for the duty assigned them. The seamen of Cape Cod, Cape Ann, the south shore, and the coast of Maine, are unequaled in the world for their intelligence, intrepidity and nautical skill, and would be equally good for land as for sea service. A hundred years ago, they electrified the world by the capture of Cape Breton, one of the most formidable fortresses ever erected on this continent. They are every whit as able and daring now as then. Pitted against the population on the Southern sea-coast, they would go at the work with a zeal and energy of which the farmers of the Middle States can have no idea. Their wealth and calling is upon the ocean, which are now being threatened by JEFF. DAVIS' pirates. Assign to the New-England skippers, having at the present time little to do on account of these pirates, the task of clearing the sea of them, and there would not be a man of them afloat in three months. They would take the job of exterminating before a given day the whole tribe of these pests to mankind at a very low rate. The Army designed to operate upon the land would fully equal in faculty and zeal the marine force. Give New-England its choice of battle-ground, and South Carolina would be first named. There would be an eminent fitness in again placing the Puritan against the Cavalier. The success of military operations depends almost entirely upon the motive that is addressed to the combatants; and when this is unmistakably expressed, it should always be most carefully respected. Assign to New-England the campaign at the South, and it will close it, and successfully, in six months. All Government will have to do is to provide the means. Only give the word, and the men provision for their transportation, and discipline and preparation for the campaign will take care of themselves.

So in the West. The hardy population there are burning to match their prowess against the vaunting rebels whose insolence they feel they have borne already too long, and who have shut one of the great outlets of the interior. The Western people are determined that this shall be speedily opened, even if involving the destruction of every Southerner living upon its banks. They number 8,000,000 people, a population nearly double that of the white rebels. They stand straining for the start, and if they were told to unite all their forces—and they could readily put 200,000 men into the field, and they will soon have 100,000—they would reach New-Orleans in a very short time. They are so thoroughly familiar with the country to be traversed, and with the manner in which the campaign should be conducted, that one Western soldier, for this particular purpose, would be worth two from the Eastern or Middle States.

Against Virginia, with its white population of some 700,000, now that it has lost its free territory west of the mountains, should be pitted New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, containing nearly 8,000,000 of inhabitants. These States have now 100,000 men either in or nearly ready to take the field. Demonstrations against the South and West would soon relieve Virginia of half the rebel forces now in it. Washington would be no longer menaced, the army now gathered for its protection would be left free for an advance, which could not be possibly opposed by any competent force. Virginia would be left to defend herself, which would be utterly impossible, with the vast odds that could be brought to bear against her. We should call home the troops of the other States, and give them all the work they wanted on their own soil.

A great advantage of the plan proposed would be definiteness of object, which would enable us, in all cases, to proportion our means and force to the work to be accomplished. Each section would intelligibly direct its whole ability and energies to the task assigned it, and move straight forward to success: a generous rivalry, which is the soul of military operations, would spring up between the three great sections of the country. Each would do its best to bear off the palm. Every soldier would catch the inspiration, and instead of reports of dissatisfactions and rebellions, which are borne to us by every mail, all would unite heart and soul for the honor and success of his own corps. Can any plan so effective to bring up the morale and temper of the Army, and to secure the more valuable results, be proposed? If not, why not put it at once in operation. If the right meterial that exists in such profusion in the New England States had been brought out three months ago, our merchantmen would never have been half driven from the seas by Southern pirates. Let us delay no longer in bringing to their support, and that of the Government, so powerful an arm.

A Vital Point to Strike.

The telegraph from Fortress Monroe announces, with an affectation of reserve and secrecy, the fitting out at that place of a flotilla designed possibly to act upon points on the Southern Coast. Demonstrations of this character are intended to operate immediately, by scattering the rebel force congregated in Virginia. And so long as the particular points to be assailed are not designated, there is no occasion for reserve respecting the general plan. Secrecy, indeed, might defeat it. There is one position close upon the Atlantic coast, which should not be omitted from the general programme, if such a programme exists. Beaufort, in South Carolina, is the chosen seat, the West End, the Vorsailles, of South Carolina aristocracy. There the PICKENS', the RHETTS, the BARNWELLS, whose town houses are in Charleston, have their country seats, and in all likelihood, are even now solacing themselves with cool sea breezes, after the heat and labor of the greater city. For Beaufort is famous for its perfect salubrity. At all seasons it is free from fever and miasm; and Northerner and Southerner, alike, may reside there the summer long in the enjoyment of the soundest health. So jealous are the South Carolina magnates of this favored spot, that they permit no mechanics, and only a necessary number of merchants, to inhabit the place. In the heart of a dense slave population, and so near as to control direct communication by rail between Savannah and Charleston, the eligibility of Beaufort, as a position to be held as an entrenched camp of instruction, which might be farther protected by a squadron in the harbor, wherein the largest men-of-war may ride at anchor, is too obvious to be questioned. Of course the healthfulness of the neighborhood would admit of earlier movements to seize it than would be practicable at any other desirable point on the coast. And how long would the Georgia and South Carolina troops remain at Manassas after the news of such a descent should reach them?

We make the suggestion only upon the assumption that the story from Fortress Monroe is a groundless rumor; and that the movement we name might well be parcel of a scheme, which we have no reason to believe is contemplated.

Freedom of the Press.

The *Journal of Commerce* discovers in the order excluding it from the mails a fatal blow at the liberty of unlicensed printing. It observes:

"The proceeding which the Government has seen fit to adopt, will doubtless excite surprise in many quarters, and if it is to be carried, as there is reason to apprehend, to the extent of suppressing all papers which do not support the Administration, *will extinguish the liberty of the Press throughout the United States quite as effectually as it has been done under any of the Governments of the Old World.*"

The value of phrases as a substitute for reason has nowhere been so thoroughly appreciated and effectively used as by that Slavery propaganda of which the *Journal* has been the veteran instrument. To meet argument with an opprobrious epithet, or to slander a great party by attaching to its name an adjective entirely unauthorized by its objects, and to substitute cudgels and bayonets for syllogisms, are resorts so common to the class of reasoners of which the *Journal* is a member, that it may always be looked for where any show of logic is offered. There is, it is hardly necessary to say, no such thing as absolute "freedom of the Press," the *Journal's* latest phrase. Society always reserves an eminent right to protect itself against such licentious use of the privilege of printing as tends to destroy its framework, and to introduce immorality, confusion and anarchy. Thus while written Constitutions read, "The freedom of the Press shall not be restricted," common and statute law none the less provide exemplary punishments for those who shall use the privilege to libel his neighbor, and thus promote social disorder and violence. In the same way those who employ it to circulate vicious and indecent publications find no protection in constitutional guarantees, simply because impunity would lead to a general demoralization inconsistent with the perpetuity of social institutions. And in no case is the propriety of an abridgment of the right more obvious than in regard to writings designed to incite riots and mob law; for even the *Journal of Commerce* would clamor the loudest for the punishment of the rascal who should post a hand-bill urging the people to destroy the office from which that piously mischievous sheet is issued, or who should insert a recommendation of the same purport in the columns of the TIMES.

Of these instances, the latter furnishes the most appropriate and suggestive simile for the *Journal*. The Southern rebellion is nothing more than an enormous mob, risen up in defiance of law and right, and guilty of excesses which no mob the world has known ever achieved. In the preparations for this gigantic riot the *Journal of Commerce* participated with all zeal and industry. It was the steadfast vindicator of the "most excellent plot." The mantle of its hypocrisy was large enough, if not stout enough to cover, the machinations of DAVIS, the thefts of FLOYD, the connivance of BUCHANAN. It stood sentry over the deliberations of the conspirators. Every aid and every encouragement it could afford was freely vouchsafed to the cause of treason; and its sacrifices have had their reward in the ruin now flooding the country. Appalled but not penitent at the success of its labors, it has become more guarded, but not a particle less effective in the interest of disunion. Having created the conflagration, its efforts have been devoted to baffling the efforts of those who would extinguish the flames. To the daily reader of the sheet it is needless to point out the whole drift, scope and tone of a paper which withholds any but the mildest set phrase of disapproval of the theory of secession; while it is the inevitable defender and apologist of the traitors; and the equally inevitable impugner of all who seek to restore the Government to that constitutional equipoise from which the shock of rebellion has momentarily shaken it. It is sufficient to say that a print similarly guilty of exciting a riot in our streets, and of apologizing for the mob, would soon find itself silenced by prosecution and punishment; and we are at a loss to see what right of the Press should shield the *Journal of Commerce* from the penalty of a crime against society, the same in kind, but inconceivably greater in magnitude.

War, Cotton and Slavery.

The London *Times* has become the great Pro-Slavery journal of the world. So remarkable are the changes wrought by the rebellion in the United States. Not many months since, the *Times* was no exception to the English Press. If any journal among them, feeling in a bad humor, wished to give the United States an unfriendly cut, the opportunity was ever ready, and the "dark spot of Slavery" received the thrust of the spear. The most reluctant tributes to American progress and power never failed to be accompanied by conspicuous grief over the baleful Institution of Slavery. It was the plague-spot of the Republic—it was our weakness and our shame. So the *Times* thought, and so it wrote; and the American People were forced to feel that the judgment of the civilized world, as represented so largely by the English Press, was decidedly and painfully against them, because of the toleration of human bondage in one-half of the area of the American Union.

That is all changed now, so far as the London *Times* is concerned. We do not know how the *Times* has been converted, but we know the fact, that whereas its voice, in former days, was always against the institution of Slavery, even when it existed by sufferance, and because the American Government did not know what to do with it—now that same *Times* is wielding all its agencies and energies to secure the independence of the Pro-Slavery district of the United States, knowing full well that the leaders of the seceding Pro-Slavery district assume, as the cardinal ground of their movement, that African Slavery is the corner-stone of white civilization, and the divinely-appointed means of social perfection. Are we not right, then, in proclaiming the London *Times* the great Pro-Slavery journal of the world? Let it have this honor and wear it. We beg our English cotemporaries to give us a helping hand in awarding to the *Times* its well-earned position among the allies of the King of Dahomey.

Let us consider a moment some of the possibilities of English dilemma, in case the *Times* shall succeed in inspiring, with its Pro-Slavery policy, the English Government. The necessities of England commerce require the procurement of cotton from the Southern States. Their ports are blockaded, however, by the United States Government; and England must recognize their independence, and risk a war with the American Union, in raising the blockade to get the essential cotton. It is a tremendous risk for England. War with the United States would cost the English Government five hundred millions of dollars—it would cost English commerce half as much more in the depredations of American privateers—and it would cost English capitalists more than we care to calculate in loans and debts that would be confiscated. Perhaps the cotton picked up on Southern plantations—it is not to be shipped to seaports—would pay for all this loss by war. Perhaps not. This is one of the English dilemmas.

But suppose (for argument's sake) that, on the demand of the English Government, we abandon the blockade, stop the war, submit to the destruction of our nationality, and acknowledge the independence of the Pro-Slavery Republic. What next? England has periled everything to obtain the result—and has acknowledged, as her justification, that English supremacy cannot exist without Pro-Slavery cotton. Very well. VICTORIA no longer reigns. Britannia no longer rules. "Cotton is King."

But after a while, King Cotton waxes fat and kicks again. His plantations are enlarged, his customers have become cormorant, and the Monarch wants more men to grow the staple. Experience has taught him his power. King Cotton is, in reality, a despot, and he resolves to open a correspondence with the King of Dahomey and establish free trade in "field hands." Fresh caught in the bush. We should like to know how the Pro-Slavery organ—the London *Times*—would meet that resolve of King Cotton. Would it advise the strengthening of the African Squadron? And if so, would not the Pro-Slavery Cotton Republic refuse to ship another bale of the staple to England until "free trade" with Africa for field hands was acquiesced in? And then what would English spinners do? and what would become of English commerce and English supremacy? This is another English dilemma. Does the Pro-Slavery London *Times* believe in a future? No doubt. Such faith is in the Thirty-nine Articles. And so it is a future of "rewards and punishments," as the *Times* will learn.

KENTUCKY IN THE FIELD.—The assurance from Washington now is that the Government has determined to organize the Union men of Kentucky, and put that State on a war footing. Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON has started west to assume command of the military department composed of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. He is directed to establish camps of instruction at Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, and at other points.

This decision of the Government is the response to Gov MAGOFFIN'S request that no National troops be allowed in Kentucky. It is conclusive of the secession game of neutrality, and compels MAGOFFIN and BRECKINRIDGE to reveal their ultimate purpose at once. The Union men of Kentucky are impatient now for action. They have seen that they are to be compelled to fight treason, in their own homes, and at the cannon's mouth; and they have no desire to shirk or postpone the conflict. Hence, the movement of the Government will be promptly responded to; and in a very short time Kentucky will have 20,000 volunteers in the field under the gallant ANDERSON.

Fortunately, the Union men are already pretty well armed. They will not be caught at a disadvantage, as were the loyal men of most other Southern States. The Secessionists of Kentucky will make but slight headway against the Union masses of the State. Their reliance is mainly on the Tennessee rebels; but it is hardly possible for Tennessee to furnish a small Army to BEAUREGARD, another to Gov. JACKSON to overrun Missouri; and still have enough soldiers left to subjugate the powerful and warlike State of Kentucky. When this bold move on the part of Tennessee is essayed, the country will look on with deep interest, but with entire confidence in the result.

Rebellion, not Revolution—A Distinction and a Difference.

"Since the middle of March the Southern movement has proceeded with strides so gigantic that it has passed completely out of the narrow domain of rebellion, and entered upon the broad limitless field of revolution."

This passage from a Boston Republican journal formulates an opinion not unfrequently expressed. It is, as we think and have before said, an erroneous one, containing a fallacy which, though purely theoretical, might readily be productive of considerable harm. Words, Lord BACON observes, have oftentimes the property of the Tartar bow, returning the arrows to the archer; and it is difficult to estimate the moral influence of a false intellectual conception. The Slave-conspiracy has all the marks of a rebellion, and none of the marks of a revolution, and it is a jumble of all relations to confound the two.

The argument of the Boston *Journal* is that, "when South Carolina began, it was a rebellion; when the five Gulf States joined her, it was still not too large for a rebellion; but when Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee united in armed resistance to the Government of the United States, it passed out of the limits of rebellion into the broad field of revolution." It is certainly difficult to see how it is that what was rebellion in the case of six States, became revolution in the case of ten States. It is true that Great Britain treated the revolt of the American Colonies first as sedition, then as rebellion, and then as revolution. But the progress marks no change of the case—it simply records the gradual *appreciation* of the case by the British Government. It soon became manifest to the best minds of England—the sagacious PITT is a shining example—that the American revolt, initiated on a petty question of taxes, was really a new step in the Providential education of the race. But during the months since the Southern insurgents proceeded to violence, no new differentiating elements have arisen; the conspiracy wears the same aspect now that it is shared by eleven States, that it wore in its inception; the cause gains no force as a genuine and permanent historic development; it is still a plot, still a rebellion, and has made no progress towards being a revolution. In fact, between rebellion and revolution there is a difference not only of degree but of kind, as will become evident from the following considerations:

Revolutions, in history, invariably assume the character of a revolt of an oppressed people against a Government not of its own choosing. In the Pro-Slavery rebellion, it is not even pretended that there is any question of oppression—it is not a case of resistance to authority, legitimate or illegitimate—it is the wrongful separation of a relationship into which the revolting States voluntarily entered, and which they had no right to dissolve. Instead of being oppressed by the National Government, the South, in cooperation with the Democratic Party of the North, actually *controlled* it for more than fifty out of sixty years, and was never defeated in any measure she deemed necessary to protect her slave property; while it is notorious that, in order to carry out their plot, the conspirators were compelled to effect a division in their own party so as to secure the election of a Republican President—relying on this as the ultimate means of "firing the Southern heart!" In all which we see only a treasonable conspiracy, eventuating in a treasonable rebellion.

Another point of difference between rebellion and revolution is that while rebellions are generally wrong, revolutions are always right. A rebellion, as has been shown by a modern philosophic historian, is too often the mad and passionate effort of ignorant persons, who are impatient under some immediate injury, and never stop to investigate its remote and general causes. But a revolution, when it is the work of a nation itself, is a splendid and imposing spectacle, because to the moral quality of indignation produced by the presence of evil, it adds the intellectual qualities of foresight and combination; and uniting in the same act some of the highest properties of our nature, it achieves the double purpose, not only punishing the oppressor, but also relieving the oppressed.

Thus, while some intelligible human motive—some yearning towards light and liberty—has consecrated every revolution, where shall we find aught to ennoble the Pro-Slavery conspiracy? It is a piece of irony to ask the question! This gigantic, unprecedented and purely retrograde movement has its explanation only with reference to the anomalies and inversions of history. History knows abnormal as well as normal developments—crises of death unto death, just as grand human revolutions are crises of life unto life. The pirate ship is the true emblem of their phantom-state, itself a black slaver,

"Built i' the eclipse,
And rigged with curses dark."

WHITE FLAGS AT A DISCOUNT.—We wish to call the attention of the "White Flag" raisers of Connecticut and adjacent parts to a remarkable indifference to that pacific emblem recently exhibited down South. Two hundred and fourteen patriots fled from East Tennessee, by night, traveled on foot about one hundred miles, and came to Danville, Ky., a mere body—some with only shreds of shirts, many with no coats and no shoes, and with trowsers tattered and threadbare. After the hungry exiles had been fed by the hospitable people of Danville, one of their number, an old man, made a brief speech, and said that they had left their property, their wives and children, their homes, everything, and fled through the mountains, to old Kentucky, to escape the Secession patrols, who were exacting obedience to the authorities of the Confederate States. They might have all remained at home, lived well, and been unmolested by merely raising a "white flag;" but, said the old man, pointing to the flag that waved hard by—"For sixty years I have looked up to those 'Stars and Stripes,' and, if the Lord lets me, I intend to look up to them sixty years longer." It is stated that every man of the exiled band proceeded, next day, to the Union camp, in Garrard County, adjoining the County that received them, and enlisted in the National service. There is a moral in this movement for Northern traitors to profit by. If Southern patriots brave poverty, exile and death, rather than raise a "white flag" to JEFF. DAVIS, can we not hold out a little longer?

Recruiting and Army Hygiene.

Misrepresentations as to the sanitary state of our Army are among the numerous expedients adopted by the busy malcontents whose treasonable efforts to check the ardor for enlistment have been frequently noticed of late in our columns. These unfavorable reports are supported by the statements of a few discontented, obscure members of disbanded regiments, and are, for the most part, so absurd and self-contradictory as to impose on no one of ordinary intelligence and information. It is gratifying to find that the sweeping charges thus boldly made can, many of them, be easily shown to be at variance with undoubted facts. Instances of incompetency, neglect, waste, peculation, or official mismanagement may no doubt be pointed out, the authors of which, we trust, will be severely dealt with. Still we are assured that in spite of these exceptional cases, and although some of the most trying and sickly months of the year have passed, our unacclimated troops have, on the whole, been so well cared for that they have emerged satisfactorily from the ordeal; and the various camps, with scarcely an exception, have, as yet, been more free from disease than might reasonably have been expected. Authentic statistical tables have, in a few instances, been published, and we further learn from the concurrent testimony of the representatives of the Press, of the Sanitary Commission, and of other unprejudiced observers at the seat of war, that although in camp as in civil life, some of the most simple and imperative sanitary precautions are often in abeyance, still the sick list has very rarely been immoderate, and the efficiency of our troops is less impaired by the virulence of dysentery, fever, diarrhœa, and other camp diseases, than the public had anticipated under the peculiar circumstances of the case.

The small average of sickness which so far has prevailed, further goes to prove that the majority of our citizen-soldiers know how to take care of their health, and affords evidence of their powers of endurance and aptitudes for military life. Assuredly it is not due to the absence of privations, exposure and hard work. The operation of these morbific conditions of a soldier's life most of our regiments have amply experienced, both in the trenches, in the camp, and in the field. The only result has been to show that here, as everywhere, the most dissolute soldier is the least hardy, and the worst fighters make the best grumblers. On the other hand, all experience demonstrates that steady discipline, sobriety and self-control, while they render a well-officered Army almost invincible in the field, are the best safeguards of its health in the camp. By the spontaneous force of the noble spirit of independence fostered under our free institutions, we have raised a patriotic Army more numerous and composed of more intelligent materials than was ever before extemporized in the same space of time. Though partaking some defects inseparable from all newly-formed military organizations, its martial qualities are such that our recent temporary reverse at Bull Run is doing infinitely more than the most signal victory could have accomplished to develop their strength and mature them to perfection. Hence we shall, doubtless, in the present campaign demonstrate with new and resistless evidence that the more intelligent an Army is, the better can it ward off disease; and that with judicious care, competent leaders, a good commissariat, and an efficient medical corps, disasters, excesses and mismanagement, such as in the Crimea and elsewhere decimated magnificent armies and filled military chronicles with horror, may to a great extent be avoided or kept under control.

The experience gained at such a cost of human suffering in the armies of Europe, will enable us to improve the health of our camps, to diminish the hardships of war, and to save thousands of valuable lives. This is proved by the fact that in the last British expedition to China, and in the recent French campaign against Austria, there was no want, no avoidable suffering, and less disease than among the peaceful inhabitants of an ordinary commercial city. There is, therefore, no reason whatever that patriotism should be discouraged or enlistment checked by vague apprehensions and exaggerated rumors of willful, criminal neglect on the part of those to whom the nation has confided the care of the health of her brave defenders. In the commissariat and medical departments of the Army of a hitherto peaceful Republic, many defects might be expected to exist. These are with a firm, judicious hand being corrected; and the people will see to it that the reform shall be thorough and satisfactory. For humanity, patriotism, religion, and the enlightened spirit of the age, demand that our army arrangements should in no case fall below European standards; and those who risk their lives for the National defence have a sacred claim on the nation's care. Moreover, a campaign can scarcely be expected to be swift, sharp and decisive, except it be carried on by men who are not only well-fed, and well disciplined, but hardy also and resolute, well cared for, and in the prime of health and vigor.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernian at Father Point, and the City of Washington off Cape Race.

Threatened Rupture between France and Austria.

More Popular Demonstrations in Poland.

Probable Dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.

BRITISH ATTACKS ON AMERICAN CREDIT.

Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs Declining—Provisions Dull.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Aug. 26.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th, *via* Londonderry on the 16th inst., arrived off this point at 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

The dates per the *Hibernia* are five days later than those per the *Canadian*, at Boston.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, from Quebec, arrived off Holyhead on the 15th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, which sailed for New-York from Liverpool on the 14th inst., had £5,000 in specie, and the steamship *Teutonia*, which also sailed from Southampton on the 14th inst. for New-York, had about £7,000.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 6th.

The ship *Suffolk* had arrived at Plymouth, from Melbourne, with gold, valued at £42,000, and 215 passengers.

[The *City of Washington* is announced as having passed Cape Race on Friday afternoon.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

At a general meeting of the Galway Steamship Company, the report of the Directors was adopted, and it was resolved to issue stock, increasing the nominal capital from £500,000 to £1,000,000 sterling.

The Austrian Archduke MAXIMILLIAN, on visiting Southampton relative to the projected Austrian Steamship Company, made a speech in which he predicted closer sympathies, politically and commercially, between England and Austria.

Mr. ROEBUCK also made a speech, extolling the constitutional efforts of the Emperor of Austria.

The marriage contract between the Princess ALICE and Prince LEOPOLD of Hesse was signed at Osborne on the 14th inst.

The weather in England had again become unsettled, and there was considerable rain in some parts.

The London *Times* in its city article again expatiates on the financial difficulties accumulating against the American Government, and says that the most earnest wish of the friends of America must be that the difficulties thus in sight may accumulate with sufficient rapidity to bring the North and the South to reason.

The weather has been showery in London during the whole of the morning, but out of forty stations rain fell at only two.

FRANCE.

There was a vague report of a growing coolness between France and Austria, bearing an ominous resemblance to that which preceded the late war. Prince METTERNICH had taken leave of the Emperor, and the latter had gone to the Chalons Camp. Gen. FAREY had also left Paris, and was *en route* to the Chalons Camp.

The *Moniteur* officially confirms the appointment of M. BENEDETTI as Minister to Italy, and announces other minor appointments.

The Emperor made a speech at the inauguration of the new Boulevard, at Paris, but it was confined to local topics.

Raw lead is admitted free into France, provided the articles manufactured are exported.

The *Moniteur* announces that, on account of the National *fête*, the Emperor has either remitted or commuted the punishment of the 1,233 prisoners.

ITALY.

It is reported that Gen. DELLA MARMORA will enter the Cabinet as Minister of War.

Cardinal ANDRE, President of the Congregation of the Index, has resigned.

PRUSSIA.

The *Independence Belge* says that the first act of the new Prussian Ministry will be the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria received the address of the Hungarian Diet on the 14th inst. He replied to it by a short speech in general terms. The dissolution of the Diet was regarded as almost certain, as it was reported the Cabinet Council demanded it, and also that an Imperial manifesto to this effect would be addressed to the different people of the Austrian Empire.

POLAND.

An important popular demonstration occurred at Lublin on the 12th inst. The military commander, however, by his energetic action, suppressed a conflict without any more serious consequences than that a certain number of persons were wounded.

OMAR PASHA has been ordered to act against Montenegro.

The fall of the Minister of Finance was expected.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India, China and Overland mail has been received. News generally anticipated.

The *Times* correspondent at Hong-Kong says the United States ship *Hartford*, bearing the flag of Flag-officer STRIBLING, is in the harbor, having returned from the North; that officer LANLY organized the expedition up the River Zaugtse, and made an arrangement with the Nankin rebels for the protection of American property, as he combines diplomatic with naval functions since the departure of WARD. His direct intercourse with Yalbings has attracted some attention. The steamers *Saginaw* and *Dacotah* were also at Hong-Kong. The frigate *John Adams* was at Sarakin.

The British Minister had, to some extent, relaxed his prohibition to visit Peking.

The Imperialists and rebels continued their struggle with varying results.

The first teas brought down from Hankon have reached Shanghai.

The rates of new teas at Foo-Chow continued extreme, and the relative inferiority of the present to the previous crop is confirmed. Imports were without improvement.

Freights from Hong-Kong to New-York, $10 to $12. Exchange had declined to 4s6½. Exchange at Shanghai, 6s4.

The total exports of tea to America shows a decrease of over 5,000,000 pounds this year.

Calcutta letters say the cotton question was the great topic of the day there, and every effort was being made to encourage its increased production. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had recommended the establishment of Government factories for buying, cleaning, &c., on Chillagong Hills, but the Governor-General preferred leaving such matters to private enterprise, aided by land grants, &c.

Freights were firm.

The resolution of the British Government relative to privateers, was expected to materially remove objections to shipping by American vessels.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne advices are unimportant. The Legislature had been dissolved, in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

The yield of gold showed a slight falling off, although the shipments for the half-year about equaled that of the same time last year.

The markets are depressed, but generally unchanged.

A gentleman has reached England furnished with the necessary funds to send out eleven English cricketers to play in Australia.

BRAZIL.

Rio dates to the 25th of July have reached Lisbon. Coffee was quoted at 5s8100@5s8100 for good firsts. The shipments since the last mail are 84,000 bags: stock in port 11,000 bags. Exchange, 25¾.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON'S NEWS.

The following is a copy of the news sent out by the steamship *City of Washington*:

The English papers are daily engrossed with the American question.

The London *Globe* denies, by authority, the statement that Admiral MILNE has reported the blockade of the Southern ports ineffective, and says that no general report of the subject has been officially received.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, shows the enormous financial difficulties which the Washington Government will have to encounter.

The *Times* also publishes another letter from Mr. RUSSELL, which is generally discouraging for the North.

The King of Sweden had arrived in England on a visit to Queen VICTORIA.

CATHARINE HAYES, the vocalist, is dead.

The special agents of the Cotton Supply Association had reached Egypt, and were to have an interview with the Viceroy on the subject of cotton cultivation.

The weather in England had been hot, and the harvest in England was making great progress. Rain, however, was falling when the steamer left Liverpool.

Another controversy had sprung up between France and Switzerland, relative to the arrest of a French subject on disputed Territory.

The harvest in France was progressing satisfactorily, but the wheat crop would be deficient.

M. BENEDETTI has been appointed Minister to Turin.

The Paris Bourse is buoyant at 68f. 60c. for the Rentes.

There are again indications of a solution of the Roman question.

It is reported that a mixed Italian and French garrison will soon occupy Rome.

Baron RICASOLI, in a diplomatic circular, expresses the belief that Europe will soon be persuaded of the right of Italy to the possession of the entire Italian Territory.

Prince CHIGI has been appointed Papal Nuncio to Paris.

The Neapolitan reaction was diminishing.

The position of Austria and Hungary was daily becoming more alarming.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet adopted by acclamation DEAK's address. The Emperor of Austria would receive the Presidents of both Houses, on the 14th inst.

Disturbances had broken out at St. Ubes, in Portugal, and troops have been sent to put them down.

There was a renewal of the troubles at Warsaw, and affairs were threatening.

The Bombay mail, of July 12, has been received. The Calcutta mail, of July 8; Shanghai, June 19; and Melbourne, June 25, have been telegraphed, and are due in England on the 15th inst. The news is unimportant.

Heavy rains were taking place all over India, and there were complaints of damage to the indigo, rice, sugar crops, etc.

Commercial Intelligence per Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 15.

COTTON—Sales of four days 26,000 bales, including 5,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged—quotations same as per *Canada*.

The advices from Manchester indicate an inactive market, but no change in prices.

BREADSTUFFS—WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour dull, and declined 6d. for American, which is quoted at 24s.@27s. 6d. Wheat has a declining tendency, and prices are 1d.@2d. lower: Red Western, 9s. 3d.@11s.; Red Southern, 11s.@11s. 6d.; White Western, 12s.; White Southern, 13s.@13s. 6d. Corn flat; Mixed and Yellow, 29s. 6d.@30s. 6d.; White, 31s.@33s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report: Beef quiet and steady. Pork heavy but quotations unaltered. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard very dull and tending downward; quoted 48s.@50s. Tallow declining.

PRODUCE—Resin steady at 7s. for common. Spirits Turpentine dull and tending downward; sales at 45s. 6d. Ashes quiet, at 30s. 6d. for Pots. Sugar quiet, but steady. Rice steady. Coffee inactive.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS tending downward. SUGAR steady. COFFEE, firm. TEA, steady. RICE, firm. TALLOW, flat at 46s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central shares, 39@38¾ discount; Erie shares, 24@24¼; New-York Central shares, 69@70.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 16.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of the week at 46,000 bales, including 5,500 to speculators, and 8,500 to exporters. The market experienced a decline of an eight of a penny on the 14th, there being quite a panic, but closed quiet but steady on the 15th. The sales of Friday (to-day) are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firmer, and prices are unchanged as compared with those of Friday last.

The authorities' quotations are:

Orleans, fair	9¼d	Mobile, middling	8¾d
Orleans, middling	8¾d	Uplands, fair	8¾d
Mobile, fair	8¾d	Uplands, middling	8 5-16d

The stock in port is estimated at 944,000 bales, of which 679,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS have a declining tendency, principally for the finer qualities.

PROVISIONS dull and drooping.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 16.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to 4½ ⅌ cent.

The bullion in the Bank had increased £287,000.

Consols closed at 90⅞@90⅞ for money and account.

Illinois Central shares 38¾ discount; Erie shares, 24½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—AUG. 16.

At the CORN market there was a small attendance. WHEAT was in moderate demand, without change in value. FLOUR steady at late rates. OATS quiet. OATMEAL dull. INDIAN CORN unchanged. BEANS firm.

LONDON MARKETS—AUG. 16.

CORN—The supplies are large. The weather is wet. English and foreign WHEAT are firm at Monday's rates; floating cargoes are held above buyers' ideas. FLOUR moves off steadily. INDIAN CORN in favor of sellers, caused by worse accounts from Ireland about the Potatoe crop. BARLEY firm, and cargoes on passage are more sought after. RYE is wanted for Belgium. PEAS are unaltered in value. OATS firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds are firm, and tending upwards. The discount market is easier.

The Bank of England, on the 5th, reduced its minimum from 5 to 4½. The best bills are taken in the street at 4⅜.

New-Jersey.

RIOT.—On Sunday evening a drunken party attempted to enter a liquor store in Greene-street, Jersey City, kept by MICHAEL CARY, but were refused admittance on account of its being Sunday. The party then broke open the door, and destroyed considerable furniture and fixtures. Officers HARNEY, GOFF, and KIPP came up and arrested JOHN MADDOX, the ringleader, when his friends rallied, and in rescuing him, a desperate fight occurred, and the officers were badly beaten. Officer HARNEY received a severe cut on the head with a stone. Chief of Police MARINUS, with a posse of men, soon arrived, and with the aid of citizens, quelled the riot, and 15 of the men were subsequently arrested. Yesterday, Recorder MARTINDALE held them for examination.

RECEPTION OF A NEW ENGINE—A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon Washington Engine Company No. 4, of Jersey City, brought home their new engine, and were received and escorted through the principal streets by Engine Company No. 2, and Hose Company No. 4. It is a crane-neck engine, manufactured by Mr. DENNISON, of Newark, at a cost of about $1,800. At the trial at Washington Park the air-chamber exploded with a report which sounded like a cannon, and was heard several blocks away.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon two men in the employ of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, at the Long Dock, were accidentally thrown from a dirt cart, and seriously injured. One of them, JOHN WATMORE, had one of his arms torn off at the shoulder, and the other man had his foot crushed so that amputation was necessary.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—A woman named FLANNIGAN, residing in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was beaten in a cruel manner by her husband on Sunday night. Dr. HARDEN was called in and found that one of her legs was fractured below the knee. FLANNIGAN was arrested and committed to prison.

Mayor VAN VORST, of Jersey City, has been empowered by Gov. OLDEN to receive and muster in recruits for the regiments now forming.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A GERMAN ARTILLERY CORPS.

The Government feeling the necessity for more extended and more thorough operations with the Artillery arm of the service, and with a view to attaining this object in the quickest possible time, has commissioned Commander BRICKEL to raise four battalions, each battalion forming one full battery, with power to select his officers from among the best throughout the country. Commander BRICKEL is well known as one of the best artillerists now in America, he having served under Gen. SIEGEL throughout the Baden revolution as Chief of Artillery. Among the officers already selected by him is Capt. ARNDT, who constructed the celebrated Düeppler Schanzen, in Holstein. The head-quarters of the corps is at No. 52 Franklin-street, where already some 250 or 300 good men have enrolled their names. The location of the corps is at present at Conrad's Park, Yorkville. Rations, pay, and uniforms are guaranteed from the day of enlistment. Patriotic citizens, who feel disposed to further an enterprise in which the Government feels an especial interest, may send in subscriptions to Capt. ARNDT, Capt. VOGELER, or Quartermaster LOWANTHAL, who have been selected as a Finance Committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE-GUARD AGAIN.

Col. GOODWIN seems to occupy an unenviable position with his officers. At a recent meeting of the acting officers of the regiment, the following charges were preferred against the Colonel:

First—Gross misrepresentations to the War Department in order to have a regiment accepted.

Second—Having been expelled from the National Guard New-York State Militia upon charges of dishonesty.

Third—Obtaining money under false pretences from officers acting under him.

Fourth—Attempting to remove officers already mustered into the United States service, and appointing others in their places for a pecuniary consideration.

Fifth—Having been a convict in the Penitentiary, and being well known to the authorities of New-York as a confidence man.

Col. GOODWIN is not very happy in his epistles, but the following letter, provoked by the action of his officers, is at least moderately free from the grammatical defects which characterized his onslaught upon the State and United States authorities:

OFFICER'S HEAD-QUARTERS, PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD, No. 596 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1861.

NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—*Whereas*, The undersigned has commenced the organization of a Regiment known as the President's Life Guard, at his own expense, and that said regiment is duly accepted by President LINCOLN and the Secretary of War; and whereas, there is a state of mutiny now existing among some ambitious men who desire high office contrary to the will and wishes of the Colonel; and whereas the Colonel has received orders from the War Department to march his men to Washington, he calls upon the proper authorities here to assist him in putting down said mutiny and restoring order in his command. PETER SLIDE, JAMES R. GRISWOLD, MARTIN D. LANDY and CHARLES K. WHITNEY, having been ordered under arrest, charged with various crimes, are the ringleaders of the mutineers, and the Colonel prays that they may not be allowed to interfere with the interests of his command until a proper investigation of the difficulty can be had, and which he is ready for at any time. (Signed,)

Col. R. D. GOODWIN, Commanding.

THE NEW REGIMENTS AND THEIR OFFICERS.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

Col. R. Matheson, Thirty-Second Regiment, N. Y. S. V., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Governor has referred to this Department your letter of the 15th inst., with instructions to reply as follows:

1. Volunteer companies in the service of the United States have not the right to elect commissioned officers to fill vacancies.

2. The War Department has conferred special power upon the Governor to fill all vacancies occurring in the volunteer regiments from this State, now in the service of the National Government.

3. It is the purpose of the Governor to fill all such vacancies by the appointment of suitable persons, hoping in each case to make such appointments as may be pleasing to the company and regiment. But the exigencies of the service require *capable* men for officers, and the interests of each regiment demand that this consideration be the prevailing one.

* * * * * * * *

I would add that the resignation of an officer must first be accepted by the War Department, or by an Army officer, commanding the Department, before the vacancy can be filled.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adj't-Gen.

A GOOD GIFT.

The officers of the Disbursing Committee on Fourth-avenue, yesterday received a liberal donation of flour from our merchants, to be distributed to the families of soldiers belonging to the different regiments encamped in and near the City, and who, not having departed for the seat of war, are not as yet entitled to aid from the fund appropriated by the City for the relief of volunteers' families. Ten trucks, gaily ornamented with Union flags, drew up in procession before the Cooper Institute and deposited fifteen hundred bags of fine white flour, which was immediately stowed away in room No. 28, ground floor, it having been placed at the service of the Committee, free of charge. Each bag is elaborated with the national colors, and across the stripes, in large blue letters, is the invocation, "God bless our Volunteers."

THE UNITED STATES RIFLES.

Col. KERYRANOWSKI, of Washington, has recently been commissioned by the Secretary of War to organize a regiment of Rifles. Col. KERYRANOWSKI has already enrolled two companies at Washington and Baltimore, and the men are expected here in a day or two. The Washington company is composed of men who have served in the three months' service, under Col. KERYRANOWSKI. The Lieutenant-Colonel, LESKI, also a Washingtonian, was formerly an officer in the British Army during the Russian War. Many distinguished officers are connected with the regiment. The first detachment of volunteers for this regiment will leave to-morrow for the camp of instruction, at Scarsdale. Head-quarters of the regiment, No. 239 Broadway.

THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

Quite a number of the members of this regiment assembled on the Battery yesterday, as it was imagined that they would be removed from quarters there to Bedloe's Island. The majority of the men were in citizen's dress, and appeared anxious to rejoin the regiment. The Secretary of War has been applied to to assign them quarters on Bedloe's or some other Island, as Major LOESER says it is impossible to keep the men together at the Battery encampment. It is supposed that a favorable answer to the application would be received; if so, the men will be removed to-day.

THE SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

A number of the stragglers of this regiment, who were left behind on its departure last Friday, were yesterday taken to the Head-quarters of the Police, in order to be sent on to Washington to join their regiment. They were told that, if found again from their respective companies without a permit, they would be treated as deserters, and liable to be shot. All, however, said that they were anxious to join their regiment, and have not the slightest intention of deserting.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT—RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

On Thursday next a grand festival will be held at Jones' Wood, in aid of the widows and orphans of those brave soldiers of the Sixty-ninth who fell at the battle of Bull Run. The whole affair will be under the auspices of the Convention of Irish Societies. Capt. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER will deliver an address, the subject of which is: "The National Cause, its Soldiers and its Martyrs." BRYANT's Minstrels have volunteered their services, and it is anticipated that the whole occasion will be a great success. It ought to be, as the festival is for a most excellent object, and one that our citizens should do their utmost to support.

COL. COCHRANE'S REGIMENT.

Col. COCHRANE's Regiment of United States Chasseurs have completed their arrangements for departure, and will leave their camp at Willett's Point this morning by the *Kill von Kull*. After marching through the City, the men will be conveyed to the seat of war *via* Elizabethport and Jersey Central Railroad. The regiment number 840 men, armed, equipped and ready for the defence of themselves or the Capital. Most of the material comes from this City, and on parade yesterday the regiment presented an extremely handsome appearance. If the weather should prove stormy to-day, it is probable that the regiment will defer its departure until Wednesday.

A NEW CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Brig.-Gen. THOMAS W. SHERMAN, United States Army, has been ordered to establish a Camp of Instruction in the vicinity of New-York; it is to be located on Hempstead Plain, Long Island. The following officers have been detailed by the War Department to service on Gen. SHERMAN's Staff: Major H. G. WRIGHT, United States Engineers, Chief Engineer; Capt. J. MCNUTT, United States Army, Chief Ordnance; Capt. S. CRESPIN, United States Army, Assistant Ordnance; Capt. R. SAXTON, United States Army, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. M. R. Morgan, United States Army, Chief Commissary; Capt. C. Scull, United States Army, Assistant Commissary; Assistant Surgeon MCCALL, United States Army.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

At the various recruiting offices in the City the men seem to be flocking in more readily than they have done for some time past. Directly men are enlisted they are mustered into the service of the United States, and receive rations and pay, which circumstance greatly adds to the enrollment of men.

THE FREMONT REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. R. ROSA, will leave in a day or two for the seat of war. The men have been encamped at Turtle Bay Brewery, and are a fine, hardy-looking set of fellows, chiefly Germans, most of whom have seen service in Europe. Col. ROSA is an engineer by profession, and has been in the service of the United States coast survey. The Lieutenant-Col. of the regiment, GERMAIN METTERNICH, was aid-de-camp to Gen. SIEGEL during the revolutionary war in Germany. A few more men will be received if immediate application is made.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

This department, situated at No. 51 Walker-street, and under control of Gen. ARTHUR, is busily engaged at present in sending uniforms, under-clothing, &c., to our troops already stationed at or near Washington and Fortress Monroe.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Union Defence Committee will be held to-day, at 1 o'clock, in order to take into consideration the propriety of helping and assisting several regiments now in process of formation in this City.

THE CITY RELIEF LOAN.

The half-million loan, authorized by the Common Council to be raised for the benefit of the families of volunteers, has been taken to the amount of $299,600. The book is still open to subscribers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A COLONEL OF VOLUNTEERS IN AN UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT.—JOHN W. LATSON, a lawyer of this City, who has recently received newspaper notices as Colonel of the "New-York Horse Artillery," was yesterday brought before Justice OSBORN, at the Tombs, on the complaint of Messrs. BONNELL & WILSON, clothiers in Cortlandt-street, charged with having defrauded them of property valued at over $200, by means of false statements. Mr. BONNELL, a member of the firm, testified that on the 13th inst., the accused had rooms at the Western Hotel, and requested him to call and converse with reference to furnishing clothing for his regiment. He talked largely, saying that he should be obliged to purchase an immense quantity of goods, but he wanted no commissions, and was only desirous of buying at fair prices. He also said that he had full authority to draw upon the Government for all the goods he wanted, and no other Colonel had been similarly favored. Unfortunately, however, he had left his documents at home, but in proof of his assertion, he referred Mr. BONNELL to the Washington telegraphic correspondence of one of the City papers, wherein he was spoken of flatteringly in connection with his regiment and the War Department. He closed his conversation by expressing a desire to "take a few pants and shirts immediately for his suffering men," which the merchant gladly furnished to the amount of $212 50, and LATSON offered to give next day a Government draft [illegible]. These goods were duly sent to Camp Low, Staten Island, and at a subsequent interview LATSON renewed his conversation about purchasing goods, but never alluded to the Government draft in payment for the first lot. On the 19th inst. LATSON again saw Mr. BONNELL, and spoke of the clothing he wanted. Mr. BONNELL, who had gradually been growing suspicious of the Colonel's honesty, declined to negotiate further until he was shown the authority to draw upon the Government. This LATSON did not satisfactorily exhibit, and as he omitted to pay for the goods he did receive, a warrant was issued for his arrest. Officer CUMMINGS, of the Police Court, took him into custody, and he was required to furnish bonds in $500 for trial.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this City for the week ending Aug. 26 numbered 522, being 26 less than the week previous, and 27 less than the corresponding week last year. Of the whole number 270 were males, and 252 females; 161 were adults, and 361 children; the parentage of the children was 12 native, 283 foreign, and the remainder unknown. The principal causes of death were: consumption, 67; cholera infantum, 93; marasmus, 67; infantile convulsions, 33; diarrhœa, 22; dysentery, 11; inflammation of lungs, 13; inflammation of brain, 17; measles, 10; small-pox, 4; hydrocephalus, 18; croup, 7; scarlet fever, 7; inflammation of bowels, 8; apoplexy, 4; drowned, 7; old age, 6. 307 of the deaths were children under 3 years of age. There were 86 deaths in the public institutions—an increase of 27 over the corresponding week last year. There were deaths in every Ward of the City except the Third, the largest number (58) being in the Nineteenth, and the smallest (1) in the Second.

FIRE IN A VARNISH FACTORY—LOSS $14,000.—A fire occurred yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in the varnish factory No. 205 East Twenty-fifth-street, belonging to SMITH, BALDWIN & Co. The highly combustible character of the stock caused the entire destruction of the building and all it contained, in spite of the laborious attempts of the firemen to extinguish the flames. The estimated loss upon the stock is from $10,000 to $12,000, and on the building $2,000. There was an insurance upon the former of $5,250, as follows: Etna, $1,500; Commercial, $1,500; Mahattan, $1,500, and Excelsior, $750. The building belonged to JACOB VANDERPOOL, and is said to have been insured. It is believed the fire was caused by the upsetting of some turpentine near a pot of boiling varnish. One of the workmen, named JAMES SLATTERLY, was so severely burned that it was necessary to send him to Bellevue Hospital.

WRONGFULLY ACCUSED.—A young man, named VELJE, arrived in this City Saturday by the California steamer, and was immediately arrested at the instigation of Rev. Mr. PECK, on suspicion of having committed no less than four murders in the Pacific State. About eighteen months ago a German was murdered, and after considerable difficulty the Sheriff of the County, with his deputies, found the murderer at Carson City, and arrested him. On their way back to Sacramento the prisoner turned upon the officers, and, murdering them all, made his escape. This villain is said to resemble VELJE, whose arrest was based upon his likeness to the photograph of the murderer which the police authorities have published. VELJE was taken to Police head-quarters, when, having been enabled to prove himself the victim in a case of mistaken identity, he was discharged.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Yesterday proposals were opened and contracts awarded as follows: For regulating and paving, with cobble-stone, Twenty-eighth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River—twelve bids received—awarded to John Rouske at $456 20; sureties, Terrance Kone and Samuel W. Galpin. For regulating and paving with trap-block pavement, Forty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues—fourteen bids received—awarded to Patrick Lynch at $3,781 19; sureties, Samuel F. Righter and Charles Morand. For doing the same work on Forty-third-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway—fifteen bids received—awarded to Patrick Lynch at $3,819 51; sureties the same. For doing the same work on Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and First-avenues—fourteen bids received—awarded to Hugh Haines at $6,438 75, sureties, James Hunes and John Pettigrew.

WAYLAID AND ROBBED.—Early yesterday morning, as Mr. FREDERICK STRELLER was approaching his residence, in Twelfth-street, a man stepped suddenly from the shadow of a building, and catching him by the arms, demanded his money. As soon as he recovered from the surprise sufficiently to speak, Mr. STRELLER said that he had left his money at home: but the robber disbelieved him, and hauling him into an alley, stripped him of what loose change happened to be in his pockets. Having done this, the man ran away, but Mr. STRELLER's calls for "watch," led to his arrest by Officer EAGAN, of the Seventeenth Ward. Yesterday the prisoner, who is quite a young man, was brought before Justice STEERS, to whom he stated that his name was ANDREW KEENAN. In default of $1,000, he was held for trial.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A NOTE OF HAND.—JULIUS FRANKENSTEIN, a German 40 years of age, was arrested by Officer HOLLAND, of the Lower Police Court, charged with drawing a note of hand for $90, and signing thereto the name of L. ABRAMS, purporting to be a storekeeper at No. 72 Chatham-street. This note was passed to Mr. MOSES LAARNSTEIN, of No. 71 Allen-street, the prisoner representing that L. ABRAMS kept a store at the above number in Chatham-street. It subsequently appeared, however, that such was not the case, but a Mr. HENRY ABRAMS keeps at No. 72 Chatham-street. No such man as L. ABRAMS was anywhere to be found, and it is believed he never existed except in the imagination of the accused. FRANKENSTEIN was taken before Justice OSBORN, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

BRAWLING SOLDIERS.—On Saturday two Germans named PHILIP BACA and DANIEL DALL, belonging to the Black Rifle Regiment, stationed at Conrad's Park, became involved in a quarrel, which culminated in a fight. After each had given and received pretty hard blows, DALL undertook to stop the fight and his opponent's breath at the same moment, by discharging a pistol, filled with powder and buck-shot. Happily his aim was not well taken, but as it was, BACA received several grains of shot in his face, causing wounds which jeopardize his sense of sight, if not worse. DALL fled after the transaction, but was found yesterday at his residence, No. 222 Seventeenth-street. Justice STEERS committed him for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

THE SCHOONER ALABAMA AND THE BARK PRINCE LEOPOLD LIBELED.—Libels have been filed by the United States District Attorney against the schooner *Alabama*, seized on suspicion of an intention to run the blockade, and against the bark *Prince Leopold*, which ran the blockade with a cargo of turpentine, touched at Bermuda where she got a new register, and from thence came to this port as previously reported. Orders were received from Secretary CHASE yesterday to seal up the cargo of the latter vessel, which was immediately done.

FATAL BURNING FLUID CASUALTY.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest at No. 145 Second-street, on the body of Mrs. CHRISTINA MILLER, a German woman, 23 years of age, who died from the effects of burns. On the evening of the 12th inst., deceased was in the act of taking a can of fluid from the table, when the bottom of the can fell out, and spilled the contents beside a lighted lamp. An explosion ensued, and setting fire to the clothing of Mrs. MILLER, she was so fearfully burned that death resulted therefrom. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

THE CHARTER CONVENTION.—The Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Charter Convention met yesterday in room No. 7 City Hall, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements. E. F. PURDY, S. A. BLUNT, H. A. WILLIAMSON, PETER B. SWEENEY and A. V. STOUT were present. They decided to meet Sept. 4, and nominate officers for the Convention, propose by-laws, &c. The General Committee will meet Sept. 9.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.—On Sunday evening, a woman named CATHERINE GAVIN was painfully wounded in the left breast by a pistol ball, as she was walking through Hudson-street, near Leonard. The pistol was recklessly fired by some person standing in Leonard-street, who disappeared as quickly as he learned that mischief had been done. Dr. EAGER extracted the ball from the wound, and the poor woman's symptoms are favorable to a speedy recovery.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—The remains of an unknown man, far advanced in decomposition, were yesterday found floating in the dock foot of Pike-street, East River. The body was removed to Bellevue Hospital dead-house, and Coroner JACKMAN notified to hold an inquest. Deceased, apparently, was about 40 years of age.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—HENRY MILLER, a lad, five years of age, fell from the pier at the foot of Bethune-street, on Sunday evening, and was drowned. His body was recovered, and taken to the residence of his mother, No. 139 Hammond-street, where Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

PASSPORTS UNDER THE NEW REGULATION.—The new regulation in regard to passports goes into effect immediately. OSCAR IRVING has received the appointment of Government agent here. All persons about visiting foreign countries will call upon him at his office, No. 34½ Pine-street.

LAUNCH OF THE GUN-BOAT SENECA.—The United States steam gun-boat *Seneca* will be launched from the ship-yard of J. SIMONSON, near Tenth-street Ferry, Green Point, at 1½ o'clock P. M., this day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, to transact some business omitted in the hurry which preceded the adjournment for the Summer vacation. Alderman VAN BRUNT was called to the Chair, and the call for the meeting was read. The following communication was received from the Comptroller of the City:

GENTLEMEN: Below please find a statement of the amount necessary to be raised by tax in the year 1861, to pay the deficiency in interest on the water debt of July, 1862:

Net revenue, to July 1, 1861	$477,295 28
Estimated revenue, to July 1, 1862	232,000 00
Received by tax of 1860	60,000 00
Total	$769,295 28
Expenses 1861-2	69,249 00
Interest paid to July 1, 1861	478,500 00
Interest to accrue to 1862	321,000 00
Total	$868,749 00
Deficit	99,453 72

The amount of unpaid water rates are as follows, from 1859 to July 1:

1859	$27,268 14
1860	52,295 26
1861	132,263 71
Total	$211,847 11

The communication was referred to the Mayor.

An attempt was made to introduce the report of the War Committee, but as it was not mentioned in the call, the Chair decided the report was out of order. Some other business, of no special importance, was transacted, when the Board adjourned.

REORGANIZATION OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., which has already served a three months' term, is being reorganized for the war, under the following field officers: Colonel, ABEL SMITH; Lieutenant-Colonel, STEPHEN A. DODGE; Major, ABRAM ALLEN. Company F will meet to-day at the City Armory, and Company E will meet at the same place on Wednesday, to reorganize and make arrangements for filling up the companies. Several companies have already been filled up for this regiment.

WASHINGTON GRAYS.—Sergeant HENNAN, of Company F, Washington Grays, has opened a rendezvous at No. 6 Sand-street, where a few more able bodied men will be received, if immediate application is made, to fill up the B Company. The Grays are now in quarters, at East New-York, and under marching orders. The recruits now, as soon as they are enrolled and mustered into the service, are equipped without delay.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The Democratic Primaries were held last evening. There was some excitement at several of the polling places, but no disturbance worth mentioning occurred.

A Nuisance to be Abated.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow a subscriber to ask through the columns of your paper why the Metropolitan Police do not prohibit the nuisance of street peddlers along the railings on Broadway. They block up the sidewalk by attracting the attention of passers by, and business men are annoyed and delayed. Occupants of buildings are not allowed to violate the ordinances with their signs, and as such we cannot stand the abuse complained of. WALL-STREET BANKER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 26, 1861.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

All the Ladies in New-York are requested to call at No. 265 Broadway. An importer's stock of Ladies' and Gents' fine Linen Handkerchiefs selling off at prices never before heard of. Gents' superfine Linen Collars at 10 cents each. 5,000 dozen elegant Neck Ties at 5 cents and upwards.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

HALSTED—CAMERDEN.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Peter Stryker, Capt. WILLIAM P. HALSTED, First Regiment U. S. Chasseurs, to LIZZIE C., only daughter of Mr. Henry Camerden, Jr., both of this City.

DIED

JACKSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 25, EDWARD CECIL, infant son of Wm. L. and Mary Jackson, aged 1 year, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, noon, from the residence of his parents, No. 41 Eldridge-st.

COLE.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 26, MALINDA R. COLE, daughter of the late Barnet Cole, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 177 Duane-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Thursday next, without further invitation.

COOPER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 26, MARY COOPER, daughter of the late William Cooper, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 86 Eldridge-st., near Grand, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BATCHELDER.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 26, ANNIE, youngest daughter of William W. and Annie M. Batchelder.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 West 46th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

DENISON.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 26, FRANCES, adopted daughter of Ezra Denison, aged 18 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, W. G. Lyon, No. 289 West 21st-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOWRY.—In this City, on Sabbath, Aug. 25, JANE LOWRY, third daughter of Samuel Lowry.

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 329 East 10th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

AMESBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 24, JOHN HARTLEY, son of William H. and Wilhelmine Frederika Amesbury, aged 5 years and 3 months.

HILL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 26, at No. 1404 [illegible], MARY ANN, wife of [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are [illegible] to attend the funeral, from St. [illegible] near Bond, this day, (Tuesday,) the 27th inst., at [illegible] P. M., without further notice.

DRINKWATER.—At East New-York, on Sunday, Aug. 25, Dr. WILLIAM A. DRINKWATER, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at [illegible] o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, [illegible] Drinkwater, East New-York. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

TISE.—At Bergen, N. J., on Sabbath, Aug. [illegible], second son of George and Sarah Tise, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are [illegible] invited to attend his funeral, from [illegible] Bergen, nearly opposite the Reformed Dutch Church, this day, (Tuesday,) the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

VAN ZANDT.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. [illegible], suddenly, JACOB AUGUSTUS VAN ZANDT, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Norwalk, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 3 P. M. His relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CHAPELL.—At New-London, Conn., on Monday morning, HENRY HAVEN, son of Richard H. and Cornelia [illegible] Chapell, aged 3 years.

GREENWOOD.—At Mormon Island, Cal., on Saturday, July 13, of dropsy, after a long and painful illness, EDWARD GREENWOOD, in the 32d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S. KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS [illegible]—AUG. 26, 1861.
20, 35, 37, 33, 41, 22, 66, 56, 49, 40, 21, 66.

KENTUCKY, CLASS [illegible]—AUG. 26, 1861.
72, 64, 57, 37, 16, 11, 35, 71, 23, 1, 64, [illegible].

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

WEDDING CARDS. These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y. Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETING at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery; English Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpeting; Rugs, Mats, Matting, Shades, Druggets, Floor Oil-Cloths, &c., at a great reduction in prices. Buyers are invited to call and examine those splendid goods, displayed in the spacious salesroom at No. 99 Bowery.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SOME COPIES of New-York *Times* of Sunday, July 14. Apply at subscription desk, New-York *Times* Office.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.

COL. W. MERRITT.

HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 631 Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, Col. JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY:

April 24, Mr. James A. Hamilton	$100 00
April 24, Mr. Samuel M. Janes	25 00
April 24, Messrs. R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.	50 00
April 24, Mr. George T. Adee	50 00
April 24, Cash	25 00
April 24, Messrs. Walker & Penman	25 00
April 24, Messrs. Cummings, Simpson & Armstrong	25 00
April 24, Mr. George R. Jackson	25 00
April 24, Mr. Joseph Colwell	25 00
April 24, Mr. J. G. Holbrooke	25 00
April 24, Mr. John S. Meyer	50 00
April 24, Mr. D. Hennessy	25 00
April 25, Union Defence Committee	1,000 00
May 1, James H. Welsh (Judge)	50 00
April 28, Union Defence Committee	2,421 [illegible]
Total	$3,921 [illegible]

JOHN W. RITCH, Treasurer Fifteenth Regiment.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—THE officers and members of Company G, Independence Guard, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., together with those volunteers who accompanied the corps to Washington, also the members of the Old Guard and of the Home Guard, are requested to meet at the Armory, No. 594 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order. JAMES A. BOYLE, Commandant.

N. W. SMITH, Secretary.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., U.S.A., POOLSVILLE, Md., Aug. 25, 1861.

ALL OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED officers and privates of this regiment now on furlough, are hereby ordered to join the regiment and report themselves to me at this place immediately. Any remaining from the regiment after the 28th will be treated as deserters. G. W. B. TOMPKINS, Colonel.

GENTLEMEN POSSESSING MILITARY qualifications and experience, who desire to enter now the service, may obtain further information by applying at the Head-quarters of the United States Rifles Regiment, No. 239 Broadway. Sufficient references are required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A situation, honest and industrious young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is also a good waitress; has lived one year in her last place; has the best of City reference; is fond of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A capable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or would take care of children; can do embroidery and plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A [illegible] as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would take a laundress' place in a small [illegible]; has no objection to the [illegible] good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between [illegible].

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A [illegible] and waitress, nurse and [illegible] chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, [illegible] young woman, with the best of City [illegible]; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG ENGlish woman wants a situation as chambermaid; and to do fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting, and all kinds of fine laces; understands making up gentlemen's shirts in the best style; good City reference. Call or address No. 53 University-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 264 9th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can give best City reference. Call at No. 90 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry, and is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 613 6th-av., Room No. 10, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A GERman woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, puddings, paste and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City reference as to character and ability. Address No. 1[illegible] West 33d-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant woman, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of American, German and French cooking; first-class City reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, as cook; is an excellent baker of bread; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK—NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent cook a situation in the City or country; is an excellent baker; makes pastry and soups; does up linens in style; wages $8. Also, a nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; wages $4; City reference. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice-creams; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young Protestant girl, as a good plain cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 15[illegible] 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands it in all its branches; wishes it in a first-class private family or boarding-house. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, as cook; will assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give best references. Call at No. 288 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; best city reference; no objection to assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen at 265 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a woman well recommended. Wages, $7. Also, by a young woman, to do general housework; lived six years in her last place; wages, $6; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGH cook and laundress, with the best of City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry; washes and irons well; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A HARD-WORKING GIRL wants a situation in the country; can cook, bake and wash and iron first-rate; also, milk and make butter. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any lady in want of a first-class English domestic, who is a good, thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, experienced in all kinds of housework, may be suited immediately by applying at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, with one of excellent character, neat and reliable habits. Willing to hire at very moderate wages.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED by a most respectable young woman with four years City reference from her present employer, a situation as cook and laundress; is an excellent cook and baker; makes good pastry and is a tasteful laundress; good disposition; no objection to country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a neat, capable young woman, with eighteen months' City reference, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; makes good bread, biscuit, pastry, &c.; is a good laundress; is willing and obliging—neat about her person and kitchen. No objection to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c—Wanted, by a steady well-disposed girl, with good recommendations, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; can make nice bread, pies, &c.; wages moderate. Apply at No. 5[illegible] 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework, in a small private family. Apply at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster, for two days. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 219 East 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a German woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; would take a City place, but prefers the country; good reference given. Call at No. 14 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer or as cook alone in a private family; can give the best of city references; can be seen for two days at No. 22 West 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a willing and obliging young woman, a situation as general housemaid or chambermaid, or chambermaid and laundress; is a nice cook; is a good laundress, makes good bread, &c.; wages low; will go to any part of the country; best City reference. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, near 12th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework, or cook, wash and iron, in a small family; good City reference can be given if required. Call for three days at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable, capable servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is economizing, neat, an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; has excellent reference, and will hire at moderate wages. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A NEAT and industrious girl desires a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid; is honest, faithful and good-tempered. Can be seen at her present place, No. 159 Lexington-av.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl as general houseworker in a small family; best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., New-York, fourth floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 134 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a middle-aged English woman, a Protestant, who is thoroughly competent to take the entire care of a baby and full charge of the nursery; would go in the country in a City family. The best of testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at No. 114 3d-av., corner of 14th-st., in the grocery store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as nurse, and to do plain sewing; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby; is a neat sewer; no objections to travel with a lady; very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] av., rear, between 35th and 36th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has no objections to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can embroider and do all kinds of plain sewing neatly; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced American woman to take care of an invalid, or would take the entire charge of an infant; best of City reference can be given. Apply for three days at No. 176 9th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WET NURSE.—A MOST RESPECTABLE married Protestant woman wishes a situation as wet nurse; can come well recommended by her church minister; is perfectly capable of taking care of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 141 East 29th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent American woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to assist in chamberwork and make herself useful; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; is a good shirt maker; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 134 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable American woman, a situation as seamstress, understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to do chamberwork and make herself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FAMILY GIVING UP housekeeping, and having an excellent seamstress, would like to get a situation for her for the Winter; can cut and fit children's clothes; no objections to assist in chamberwork. Call on Mrs. Brown, No. 179 West 34th-st.

AS WASHER, IRONER, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, for a small family; can give City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 435 3d av., one stairs up.

AS WAITING MAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable English woman, to travel to Europe, as nurse or waiting maid. The best of City reference. Call or address No. 52 Vandam-st., in the rear, for two days.

ALL FAMILIES RETURNING FROM the country, in want of good servants, should call at ACKERMAN'S Broadway Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs; there they can be suited with the best of help at moderate wages. Terms moderate. Established 1850.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest select institute at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., for German, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable; wages to suit the times, good places always ready. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing of a private family, with City reference. Apply at No. 84 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who can produce long and satisfactory city and country recommendations, discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; will make himself any other way useful; will go at wages to correspond with the times. Address W. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses, and will be found of a civil and obliging disposition, and can be well recommended. Address P. H., No. 24 East 9th-st., or Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the proper treatment of carriages and horses; has many years of experience in this country, and can furnish the best of reference. Call or address M. H., No. 171 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging; and can produce first-rate City references. Address A. B., Box No. 2[illegible]0 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A MAN and his wife, without incumbrance, wishes situations; the man is a good coachman, and understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; the wife is a good cook, baker of bread and pastry; is an excellent washer and ironer; both are willing to make themselves generally useful; can give satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an honest, sober, steady young man, a Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses and carriages; is willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 149 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and of long experience in Europe, and will be found of a civil, willing and obliging disposition; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; the best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation as coachman and groom; can show the very best recommendations; would assist in a garden, and make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address J. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED.—A gentleman desires to obtain a situation for his coachman, not having any use for his services at the present time. He can recommend him in every respect without reservation. Address Box No. 2,001, P. O.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as gardener; understands his business perfectly well, the management of greenhouses, and the framing and forcing of fruits and vegetables; can show satisfactory recommendations. Address M. H., No. 15 John-st., at the seed store.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A MAN having a practical knowledge of his business, also of improving and laying out new places, wishes a situation; also, his wife as plain cook, washer and ironer—has a perfect knowledge of the management of a dairy; no family; best of reference; a good home more required than high wages. Address or call for GARDENER, at Mr. Therry's, No. 244 East 14th-st., until engaged.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriage and horses; can be highly recommended. Address C. W., No. 37 St. Mark's-place, in the morning, or Box No. 201 *Times* Office, in the afternoon.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A RESPECTable young man wishes a situation as groom and coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and a good groom and steady driver. Can give the best of City references. No objection to the country. Address M. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO obtain a situation as porter in a store or hotel; is a good penman and capable of keeping accounts if required; has good City references, and willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SCOTCHMAN (A CARpenter) would like to procure a situation to take care of a gentleman's place in the country, and do any of the improvements required for the Winter; can produce the best of reference. Apply by letter or otherwise at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS a situation; he understands the care of horses and is a good driver; no objection to do garden work if required; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH two years' reference, wishes a situation; is an excellent coachman, a good plain gardener and a very useful man about a gentleman's place, can be seen, with reference, at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A FARMER AND HIS wife, to take charge of a farm and dairy; the man must have experience, and be thoroughly acquainted with the business, and be without children or other incumbrances. Apply immediately at the Mayor's Office, City Hall.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—TO TAKE the oversight of a small family in the country. The applicant must be a member of an Evangelical Church, and be able to give the best references as to character and competency. To one who, for the sake of a quiet home, is willing to accept of a moderate compensation, this situation will be found desirable. Address L. G., Box 169 *Times* Office, stating place of residence and references.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A RETAIL GENtlemen's furnishing store, a young man as a salesman; one familiar with the business; salary small. Address, with references, E. M. W., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT—Two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, milker, &c., and one as chambermaid, waiter &c.; Protestants preferred. Apply Immediately, bringing last reference, at No. 65 East 40th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH PROTESTant girl to go into the country; apply between 10 and 11 this day to W. WILSON, No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe—A pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 246 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, with gas, bath, &c., in a private family, where there are but a few boarders; location very desirable. For terms, call at No. 63 Morton-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, DEsiring an agreeable home and pleasant room, can obtain the same by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A FEW WELL-FURNISHED rooms may be had with board, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in rear of Union-square. Apply at house.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor would be let, with whole or partial board, to gentlemen, or to a small family. Terms moderate. Reference required. Inquire at No. 6 Poplar-st.; within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, or eight of Wall-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on the second floor, at No. 30 Cheever-place, between Harrison and Degraw, Hicks and Henry sts., five minutes walk from South Ferry. Terms moderate.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Pleasant rooms for families, or gentlemen, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

$12 A MONTH FOR ONE GENTLEMAN and $18 for two, in a private house. A very desirable, well furnished front room (parlor) to let. Apply No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Payable in advance. If required breakfast may be given and served in the room.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen and their wives can be accommodated with furnished rooms and pantries attached, on second-floor, and good board in a private family, where all the comforts of a home may be had, by applying at No. 48 South Fifth-st., within three minutes walk of all the ferries.

ROOMS WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife, of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 15th-st. preferred, either first or second floor, with private table for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, parlor floor, corner house, with side-windows, airy, with good view, handsomely furnished, with first-class private table, to a respectable family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—AT 52 EAST 16TH-ST., near Irving-place. They are large, with ample closet room, and well calculated for a family or gentlemen. References given and required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman up town. Address, stating terms, F. S., Box No. 918, Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HEIGHTS.—A family can find a really comfortable home, within twenty minutes' walk from Jersey City Ferry, for the balance of the season, at the moderate price of $3 50 to $4 a week. Good furnished rooms, first-rate table, plenty of milk, nice garden, and fine play grounds for children. Address A. B. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER, AT the Cornwall Mountain House. Terms with the times. Reference—N. B. Law, No. 22 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

TO LET.

LANDLORDS HAVING HOUSES IN THE upper part of the City to let, cannot do better than to place them in the hands of JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av. Mr. KAVANAGH buys and sells real estate on commission, and takes charge of tenant property. He makes his charge for letting and collecting moderate. He has many applications for small houses, from $300 to $600 a year. He refers, by permission, to:
S. V. Hoffman, Esq., No. 202 5th-av.
Isaac J. Greenwood, Esq., No. 142 West 14th-st.
William H. Leggett, Esq., No. 9 East 10th-st.
Jordon L. Mott, Jr., Esq., Mott Haven, and several others.
JOHN KAVANAGH,
Northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, BElow 14th-st., within two short blocks of Broadway, and in an eligible neighborhood. The house has the modern improvements—is in complete order, and now occupied by the owner. If desired, the house would be let partly furnished, and the rent taken in board by the occupants—owner, wife and son. Address Box No. 3,8[illegible] Post-office.

TO LET.—A FINE HOUSE, (FOURTEEN ROOMS,) on Richmond Terrace, New-Brighton, thirty minutes from New-York, handsomely furnished; has all the modern improvements, large stable and carriage-house; can be leased at a nominal sum from November till May; privilege of one or two years after; the furniture will be leased or sold at a great sacrifice. Address STATEN ISLAND, Box No. 3051, P. O.

TO LET.—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, No. 47 West 29th-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements, having been built for the owner's own use. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

CHEAP HOUSES AND STORES IN BROOKLYN.—Three new stores, fifty feet deep, corner of Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st. Also, several genteel houses and halves of houses, at rents from $90 to $350. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,800 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the large house, 33 by 58, No. 11 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE NO. 242 GREENWICH-st., northwest corner of Robinson-st., occupied for many years as a hat store. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 102 EAST EIGHTEENTH st. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 90 and 92 East 18th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 68 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN ONE HOUR'S RIDE OF New-York, a country residence, with from 2 to 4 acres of land, well cultivated, with fruit and shade trees; the house must be in good order, barns, &c., complete; a residence in Orange, N. J., preferred; cash will be paid. Apply at Room No. 19, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO LEASE—A SMALL FARM OR country residence, must be near salt water, and convenient to get to and from the City. Answers will please give a description of place, location and price. If suited, wish privilege to buy the same. Address C. H. M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A TWO-STORY OR small three-story furnished house in the upper part of the City, until the 1st day of May next. Address, stating location, description of house, furniture and price, S. H. HAMPTON, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A SMALL family, where the rent will be taken in board; good care taken of the furniture and premises; references given. Address C. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A NEAT, SMALL HOUSE, FURnished, by a responsible party for a small family of four grown persons, with modern improvements, rent low, to May 1, next. Address MORGAN, 63 Barclay-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad dépôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from dépôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT, NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST., ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, (FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,) WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12. MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President, Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., and EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., Principals. This first-class Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. MACAULAY Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal at the Institute, No. 16 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $190 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss HOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMES until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 39th-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 828 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

LESSONS IN FRENCH, AT 25 CENTS AN hour, by a competent young man, or boarding in a respectable family for three hours' application. Address G. G., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26. WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

MME. A. COUTAN'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 279 5th-av., Corner of 31st-st., Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 32d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, is specially adapted to those who wish to study economy; to excel as arithmeticians, as elocutionists, writers or public speakers; in speaking French; in practical science; in music; or who appreciate that accuracy of scholarship attained by short lessons and thorough drilling, in contradistinction to long lessons and consequent superficiality.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 MADIson-av., reopens Sept. 16. Principal, Madame DON BERNARD, *vice* DE ROCHEFERMOY, formerly French teacher of Rutger's Institute. There is a Primary Department.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS WRIGHT WILL REOPEN HER Day School, for a limited number of young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16. No. 47 East 23d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Latin, and rudiments of music, desires a position in a school or family, where her services would be accepted as a consideration for board; having had several years' successful experience as a teacher, she feels confident that complete satisfaction would be the result of an arrangement made with her; unquestionable references can be given. Address LAURA B. BROMPTON, Brooklyn, L. I.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Trustees of Schools and others, throughout the country, should state what teachers are wanted; parents, the kind of school desired for their children; and teachers wishing situations should send particulars of qualifications. Teachers and educational correspondents wanted for the Institute in all sections. Inclose stamps for circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF SEVeral years experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school, where, for her services rendered during a portion of the day, hereafter agreed upon, she may receive as compensation her board and instruction in several of the higher branches. Address ANNA CLEVELAND, Brooklyn P. O., N. Y.

AS TEACHERS.—SCHOOLS, PUBLIC OR PRIvate, in the City or in the country, wanting a teacher, parents or persons wishing a tutor at their house, or at the tutor's room, may address, for particulars and interview, EDUCATOR, Station D, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in tuition, is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French, and music. Salary not an object. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 102 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF A New-England College, and a successful teacher of several years' experience, wishes a situation. Address A. H., Box No. 499 New-York Post-office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, *an entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruritus Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED PROPERTY in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful and productive property on Mystic River, Mystic, Conn., consisting of an acre of ground, a splendid mansion built in the Italian style, and six cottage houses, having a fine view of the Sound. All in complete order. W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FULL-WIDTH, THREE-STORY freestone house, high-stoop, and very centrally located between Union-square and Irving-place; the neighborhood is one of the best in the City; the house is in perfect order, and will be sold on favorable terms, if it can be disposed of immediately. Address S. S., Box No. 231 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address, B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In a legitimate brokerage business, fully established and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year even in these times. Association and location the very best. BIGGS & ROSSETER, No. 70 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON NERVOUS, SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, 831 and the author 688 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1. is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiba and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet-table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 12. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice, quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaibia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz: Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh, Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN: Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD. Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY. Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.

Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman's life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM McDOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONSULTED, in strictly honorable confidence, with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. He gives advice free, and warrants a cure immediately, or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure Specific Remedies for Syphilitic, Mercurial, and all other delicate diseases. For certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing else can positively be relied upon. Try them and be convinced.

DR. POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONsulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Victims of misplaced confidence cured with dispatch. Cures warranted. Separate rooms for consultation.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MEDICATIONS.—The only efficacious, harmless and unobjectionable substitute for the health-destroying "Female Pills," and other injurious and worthless medicines, can be obtained only at No. 22 5th-av., private entrance. Price $2. Relief guaranteed. Hours, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

BILLIARDS.

BASSFORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES No. 149 Fulton-st., to No. 8 Ann-st., CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000. Three tables, Stapleton Landing, Staten Island. By CHAS. LORD.

PROPOSALS.

[illegible] FOR 1862 [illegible]

[illegible] Aug. 24, 1861. [illegible] Proposals for "Beef" and "Pork," as the case may be, will be received [illegible] o'clock A. M. on Wednesday [illegible] September next, for furnishing and delivering [illegible] all cost and risk to the United States, at [illegible] Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
[illegible]	3,500	4,500
[illegible]	4,000	6,000
[illegible]	1,000	1,500
	[illegible]	12,000

[illegible] beef and pork must be delivered at [illegible] above named yards, respectively, by the 1st [illegible] and the remaining half by the 1st day [illegible]; or earlier deliveries should be required [illegible] of this Bureau. Payment to be made [illegible] after delivery.

[illegible] their prices separately and distinctly [illegible] for the beef and for the pork [illegible] places of delivery, covering all expenses [illegible].

[illegible] from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered [illegible] day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of [illegible] weighing not less than six hundred [illegible] each. [illegible] and the shanks, the [illegible] sticking pieces [illegible] from the neck and [illegible] the mark [illegible] the [illegible] delineation [illegible] of an ox, which will be [illegible] the contract, must be wholly [illegible] the other pieces are to be [illegible] with a cleaver, must be [illegible] to give the meat a [illegible] pieces of not less [illegible] pounds each.

[illegible] well-fattened [illegible] of December, 1861, [illegible] and weighing not less [illegible] heads, joles, [illegible] butts, rumps, lard and [illegible] with a saw and knife, [illegible] than six pounds, nor more [illegible].

[illegible] be salted with at least one [illegible] Isle of May, Key West [illegible] St. Ube's salt; and the beef [illegible] pulverized saltpetre to each [illegible] from fresh water [illegible], and must be perfectly [illegible].

[illegible] full 200 pounds net weight of [illegible] of weight in either article will [illegible].

[illegible] be entirely new, and be made of the [illegible] white oak staves and headings; [illegible] be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, [illegible] not less than three-fourths of an inch [illegible] must be three-fourths hooped over, including [illegible] white-oak or hickory hoops, [illegible] barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one [illegible] and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of [illegible] which on each chime, and each [illegible] be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must [illegible] the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the [illegible] must be well painted with red lead.

[illegible] must be branded by burning on its head [illegible] or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with [illegible] and the year when packed, and [illegible] also be branded on the bung-stave [illegible] letter B, or P, as the case may be.

[illegible] and pork will, unless otherwise directed by [illegible] this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting [illegible] respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by [illegible] inspector of salted provisions," who will [illegible] by the respective commanding officers; but [illegible] for such inspections must be paid by the [illegible], who must likewise have the barrels [illegible] good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the [illegible] of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, [illegible] and at their own expense.

[illegible] approved sureties in a sum equal to one-[illegible] amount of the contract will be re[illegible] twenty per centum, in addition will be with[illegible] of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the [illegible] contracts, which will on no account be paid [illegible] the contracts are complied with in all respects; and to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure [illegible] the deliveries within the prescribed period [illegible] failure on the part of the contractor to [illegible] of the beef or pork above mentioned, of [illegible] at the time and places above provided, [illegible] will forfeit and pay to the United States, as [illegible] damages, a sum of money equal to twice the [illegible] contract price to be paid in case of the actual [illegible] thereof; which liquidated damages may be [illegible] from time to time as they accrue. Payment will [illegible] the United States at the periods above specified [illegible] twenty per centum to be withheld until [illegible] of the contract, as before stated) after the [illegible] pork shall have been inspected and received, [illegible] the same shall have been presented to the [illegible] respectively, duly approved by the Com[illegible] the respective Navy-yards, according to [illegible] of the contract.

[illegible] of beef to be excluded will be particularly [illegible] in the engraving to be attached to the con[illegible] interested can obtain them on application [illegible]

[illegible] proposals shall be accepted (and none [illegible] be forthwith notified, and as early as practi[illegible] will be transmitted to them for execu[illegible] contract must be returned to the Bureau with[illegible] exclusive of the time required for the regular [illegible] the mail.

[illegible] or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of [illegible] of his proposal, will be deemed a notifica[illegible] within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and [illegible] will be made and accepted in conformity with this [illegible].

[illegible] offer made must be accompanied (as directed in [illegible] section of the Act of Congress making appropri[illegible] for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

[illegible] guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.
Cash Capital, $500,000.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTY per Cent., for which scrip will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on the 1st of October next.
Also, a semi-annual cash dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Aug. 10, 1861.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, Aug. 14, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 49 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry B. Winthrop, Esq., No. 41 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 5, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HEYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1861.
ap9-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Illustrated circulars sent by request.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

Navy Department, Bureau of Construction, Washington, Aug. 5, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel, also with two 24-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by fenders.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and every work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

Navy Department, Bureau of Construction, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement:

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified; and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made, in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereonto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

State of New-York, Quartermaster-General's Department, New-York, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, In Senate, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, In Assembly, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Office of the Secretary of State.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.—POST-OFFICE, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The new stamped envelopes are ready for delivery at this office. The exchange and mailing of the old envelopes will be discontinued six days after date. M. S. ARNOW, P. M.
Westchester, Aug. 26.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Philip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew E. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
August 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.
Sec. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. COALIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.
Saturday Aug. 24, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 1½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 3:50 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 4:10 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9.45 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.
The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:
Long Branch at .... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at .... 5.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.
This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.
To Long Branch and return $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return 50
To Port Monmouth and return 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.
Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.
Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st.	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	8:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

DANCING.

MR. C. H. RIVERS'
NEW DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., on Court-st., Brooklyn, Will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 10.
Send for a circular.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
[illegible]
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
[illegible] to Liverpool.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHOENIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.
The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.
Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR HAVANA,
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. RICHARD ADAMS,
armed with rifled cannon and manned with United States seamen from the Navy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Passengers must procure their passports from the Government, and have them indorsed by the Spanish Consul.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Second Cabin to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Second Cabin to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.
On SATURDAY .... Sept. 14
On MONDAY .... Oct. 14
On MONDAY .... Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 28th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The ASIA will sail 11th September. E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10.45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 5 30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5.30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4 30, 5:30 and 6.30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:18 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4.25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS DESIROUS OF forming the acquaintance of a young lady with a view to matrimony. Is young, of a modest disposition, and a member of a very respectable family. He would wish the young lady to be prepossessing in appearance, and disposed to make a home comfortable and happy for her husband. Money no object, as the gentleman is in receipt of a moderate income. Any young lady wishing to form the acquaintance of a young gentleman as above, will address STANLEY, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The unparalleled attractions of the Museum are drawing together thousands of both sexes, and all ages and classes.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE,
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE,
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
is universally acknowledged to be the greatest wonder ever seen in America. Every intelligent person knows that this is the first one ever seen in this country, and it was only by special permission of the
GRAND VICEROY OF EGYPT
that this was obtained, the penalty being death for any of his subjects to allow one to leave his dominions without his permission. He is strictly an
AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,
living under the water or out of it; will float on top of water,
WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER,
under water, and may be seen at the Museum in the
ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING,
as if frolicking in his native stream, the Historic Nile. He is accompanied by
SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,
who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that [illegible] tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquaria,
A LIVING SHARK,
beside a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c., &c.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
The Lecture-room Entertainments embrace
PETITE DRAMA, BURLETTA and FARCE,
By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.
Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
Triumphant success of
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who has been pronounced by
THE PRESS AND PUBLIC,
THE
GREATEST LIVING COMEDIAN.
The management has pleasure in announcing his appearance on
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1861,
in two comic characters, as Dimple in Buckstone's charming comedy of
LEAP YEAR,
and as
TOODDES,
TOODLES.
That exquisite artiste, Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, Miss Chanfrau, Mrs. Thayer, Messrs. Barton Hill, Lewis Baker, Hinde, Wall, Marlowe, will appear.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
BEST QUARTETTE IN THE PROFESSION.
Master SAMUEL and Master BOBBY, the smallest Banjoist and Jig Dancer in the World.
CHARLEY FOX, J. STRATTON, MASTER LEON, and GEORGE CHRISTY.
Admittance 25 cents.

MINDS AGITATED BY THE VICISSITUDES of war will be tranquilized in the course of a few weeks, when the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, comprising UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANATOMY AND WORKS OF ART, will be opened to the public. Due notice will be given immediately the above invaluable collection is ready for inspection.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 18[illegible].
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

Office of Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1861.
TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.
Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 126) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 2[illegible], 1856. Also, Certificate (No. 1971) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1852, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock.
A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.
Buffalo, Aug. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861.
A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTGAGE on first-class property in Saratoga Springs. Land worth nearly the amount of the mortgage. A bonus will be paid for the money. Title unquestionable. Apply to CHARLES J. MARTIN, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, New-York, or CHANCELLOR R. WALWORTH, Saratoga Springs.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Raccoon Mountain Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., in this City, on the first Monday in September next, at 12 o'clock.
Aug. 19, 1861. Z. PLATT, Secretary.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Office of the Board of Excise, No. 15 Centre-st.
TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of the City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.
Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. [illegible] Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 1[illegible], 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 41 AND 43 CATHARINE MARKET,
(Opposite the Ferry, New-York.)
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

GEN. ROSECRANS' COMMAND.

GUERILLA WARFARE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

WESTON, Va., Monday, Aug. 19.

Our men have become so exasperated at the assassinations which have been committed upon the road hence to Sutton and beyond, that it is almost impossible to hold them within military rules. They are determined to commence a retaliation which shall at least interpose some check. Heretofore they have been restrained by the officers; but their comrades have been killed or wounded by concealed enemies at almost every rod of the road. It is not strange, therefore, that they should feel like avenging them. Two or three days ago, Capt. GAINES' company, Fifth Regiment, who were engaged in guarding the telegraph workmen, took an old man, named STOUT, and two sons prisoners. They had been the terror of the Union men throughout the neighborhood, and good evidence had been lodged against them that they belonged to one of the guerilla bands.

On Saturday, somehow, the guns of some of the privates happened to go off; they happened to be loaded with buck and ball, and the STOUTS, unfortunately, happened to stand right in the range of the muzzle, and the old man and one son happened to be killed, and the other happened to be dangerously wounded! Under what peculiar circumstances they met their deserts, my informant who passed their graves while the family were removing the bodies for burial nearer home, did not choose to relate, but a jury would render a verdict of "justifiable homicide" or "visitation of God."

It is a horrible warfare; but what are we to do? If we take a ride out into the country, some concealed enemy cracks away at our bodies or heads with a "squirrel gun," and if we escape it is because the aim is bad, or the mountain hight too great for fatal execution. Every man who has yet been killed or wounded along the woods beyond us has been shot from an elevation. The overhanging rocks and hills afford breastworks more secure than any which could be erected by the hand of man, while our volunteers are exposed to open roads or closely walled passes. Count the bristles upon the back of a hog, and you may form some idea of the almost impenetrable hill-sides between which our troops are compelled to march, exposed to a murderous fire from both sides. An open foe can always be met with equal weapons, but our brave volunteers, ignorant of the country, fight against odds through the hills, ravines and passes of Western Virginia. They trudge along unmolesting, and are shot down in their tracks. They seek the enemy, and find scarcely a footprint. Call you this "civilized warfare?" It may be; but if so, God end it, and nerve the arm of the just!

A company of the Twenty-third Regiment went to Glenville, with a Government train, with orders to make a detour *via* Bulltown, and scour the country. When four miles from Bulltown, the rear guard was fired into from an overhanging rock. The only evidence of the proximity of an enemy was the report of their guns, the smoke of the powder, and the rattling of the balls. Not a human being, beyond the Union troops, was to be seen. Three men were wounded—one behind the ear, another in the back, and a third in the leg. Every shot ranged downward. The boys instantly charged up the hill. The flash of the powder showed where the shots came from, but a half hour's search revealed no enemy. They had fired and fled through the bridle paths.

The wounded men were brought here for treatment, and are in good condition. This afternoon the company returned, bringing with them one prisoner—a Capt KEITH, notorious through this section as commanding a company of mountain guerillas. He looks as though he could shoot a man down for difference of opinion, and then ask a blessing upon his acts. He will, undoubtedly, be sent to Columbus, a chief sinner among a thousand.

The Twenty-third Regiment have now in charge here eleven prisoners, who have been brought in by detachments sent out for them in various localities. Most of them are obstinate *Seceshers*, who look upon our "Northern Abolitionists" as excellent food for powder. They are kindly treated, and furnished with the same rations as our own soldiers. Some of them would take the oath, and shoot the first Union man they found in the mountains. They will not get an opportunity, however, right away.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes from Parkersburgh, under date of Aug. 19:

"We have now distributed, through our various posts all over Western Virginia, immense stocks of military stores, clothing, tents, blankets, forage, provisions of all sorts, thousands of horses and mules, wagons, ambulances, ammunition, arms and very valuable artillery. Let LEE once succeed in getting through our lines and capturing a single post, with an accumulation of such stores, and the moral effect upon the respective sides will be incalculable, to say nothing of the actual loss to us. Let me be distinctly understood. I do not say that there is a probability of any such disaster, but I do say that Gen. ROSECRANS *has not troops enough* for the services required of him; and that I religiously believe that our people will do well hereafter to repose more faith in the Napoleonic maxim, that Providence is generally on the side of the strongest battalions.

LEE has been 'feeling our lines,' as Gen. ROSECRANS expresses it, for a long distance up and down their course, and has carefully sought for a mode of entrance. Perhaps he may find one before long. The lines of the two Armies are again becoming quite close, and the troops at Huttonsville and the Cheat Mountain Gaps are beginning to renew the old exploits of Phillippa and Laurel Hill. Yesterday, for example, there was a very brisk skirmish between a party of our scouts and the rebels on the Greenbriar River. Our boys had gone clear inside the enemy's lines, and were busy making useful observations, when they came upon the party of rebels. After a sharp fight, in which seven of the enemy were killed, the scouts retired without loss.

A rather extraordinary capture was made the other day. On the breaking out of the war, Lieut. DE LAGNELLE, of the regular army, resigned his commission, and was rewarded by promotion to the rank of Captain, and position of Instructor of Artillery in the rebel service. At the Rich Mountain fight, he was very severely wounded, but managed to make his escape to the house of some Secessionist, by whom he was concealed and cared for. On recovering sufficiently to be able to travel, Capt. DE LAGNELLE attempted to make his way on foot across the mountains. Losing his road, he wandered about till our scouts found him, hungry, foot-sore and exhausted. He is still confined here, but as soon as he recovers again, so as to be able to bear it, he is to be taken to Columbus.

Col. MOORE arrived last night with the remaining four companies of his Second German Regiment, and this morning moved on with them towards Beverly. Speaking of this regiment, there is a little fact that will bear telling concerning the way Col. MOORE began with it, which has never, I believe, got into print. As the first step towards preparing his regiment for service, Col. MOORE had the entire 'Army Regulations' (a volume of four or five hundred pages duodecimo) translated into German, and a copy fairly transcribed for the use of each company.

The First, Second, Seventh and Eighth companies of McCOOK's German Regiment also arrived here this morning, and they too moved off toward Beverly. Sending two of the best fighting regiments to that region, just now, is significant."

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued the following circular:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, CLARKSBURGH, West. Va. Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861.

Great looseness and irregularity prevails in the arrest and discharge of prisoners. Much care and discretion must be exercised in the arrest of persons merely suspected, and proofs obtained if possible, but when proofs exist, and particularly when taken with arms in hand, or with any evidence of intention or preparation to pursue other than a perfectly peaceable course, *no prisoner whatever will be released*, but as soon as practicable, he will be forwarded, with a full statement of his case, to these head-quarters. By order of BRIG.-GEN. ROSECRANS.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Baltimore *Exchange* has this information:

A gentleman lately arrived from Western Virginia, brings the intelligence that Gen. LEE was about 8 miles north of Gauley Bridge, with a force of 37,000 men, and that men were flocking to him. He reports Gen. WISE as being 8 miles off, with 9,000 men, and Gen. LORING as being 7 miles off, with about 8,000 men in another direction.

Mr. JENKINS, Member of Congress, is raising a brigade to join Gen. LEE, and the Southern feeling is getting daily stronger, as high up as Parkersburgh.

ROSECRANS was at Clarksburgh on Monday last, and was very uneasy about his position.

At Martinsburgh the Virginians were collecting all the railroad material that could possibly be used, and transporting it to Strasburgh.

IMPORTANT ADDRESS OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued the following proclamation, viz.:

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, CLARKSBURGH, Aug. 20, 1861.

To the Loyal Inhabitants of Western Virginia:

You are the vast majority of the people. If the principle of self-government is to be respected, you have a right to stand in the position you have assumed, faithful to the Constitution and laws of Virginia, as they were before the Ordinance of Secession.

The Confederates have determined at all hazards to destroy the Government which for eighty years has defended our rights and given us a name among the nations. Contrary to your interests and your wishes, they have brought war upon your soil. Their tools and dupes told you you must vote for secession as the only means to secure peace; that unless you did so, hordes of abolitionists would overrun you, plunder your property, steal your slaves, abuse your wives and daughters, seize upon your lands, and hang all those who opposed them.

By these and other atrocious falsehoods they alarmed you, and led many honest and unsuspecting persons to vote for secession. Neither threats, nor fabrications, nor intimidations, sufficed to carry Western Virginia, against the interests and wishes of its people, into the arms of secession.

Enraged that you dared to disobey their behests, Eastern Virginians, who had been accustomed to rule you and count your votes, and ambitious recreants from among yourselves, disappointed that you would not make good their promises, have conspired to tie you to the desperate fortunes of the Confederacy, or drive you from your homes.

Between submission to them and subjugation or expulsion they leave you no alternative. You say you do not wish to destroy the old Government, under which you have lived so long and peacefully; they say you shall break it up. You say, you wish to remain citizens of the United States; they reply, you shall join the Southern Confederacy, to which the Richmond junta has transferred you, and to carry their will, their JENKINS, WISE, JACKSON, and other conspirators, proclaim upon your soil a relentless and neighborhood war; their misguided or unprincipled followers reecho their cry, threatening fire and sword, hanging and expulsion to all who oppose their arbitrary designs. They have set neighbor against neighbor, and friend against friend; they have introduced among you warfare only known among savages. In violation of the laws of nations and humanity, they have proclaimed that private citizens may and ought to make war.

Under this bloody code, peaceful citizens, unarmed travelers, and single soldiers have been shot down, and even the wounded and defenceless have been killed; scalping their victims is all that is wanting to make their warfare like that which seventy or eighty years ago was waged by the Indians against the white race on this very ground. You have no alternative left you but to unite as one man in the defence of your homes, for the restoration of law and order, or be subjugated or expelled from the soil.

I therefore earnestly exhort you to take the most prompt and vigorous measures to put a stop to neighborhood and private wars. You must remember that the laws are suspended in Eastern Virginia, which has transferred itself to the Southern Confederacy. The old Constitution and laws of Virginia are only in force in Western Virginia. These laws you must maintain.

Let every citizen, without reference to past political opinions, unite with his neighbors to keep these laws in operation, and thus prevent the country from being desolated by plunder and violence, whether committed in the name of Secessionism or Unionism.

I conjure all those who have hitherto advocated the doctrine of secessionism as a political opinion, to consider that now its advocacy means war against the peace and interests of Western Virginia, it is an invitation to the Southern Confederates to come in and subdue you, and proclaims that there can be no law nor right until this is done.

My mission among you is that of a fellow-citizen, charged by the Government to expel the arbitrary force which domineered over you, to restore that law and order of which you have been robbed, and to maintain your right to govern yourselves under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

To put an end to the savage war waged by individuals who, without warrant of military authority, lurk in the bushes and waylay messengers, or shoot sentries, I shall be obliged to hold the neighborhood in which these outrages are committed as responsible, and unless they raise the hue and cry and pursue the offenders, deal with them as accessories to the crime.

Unarmed and peaceful citizens shall be protected, the rights of private property respected, and only those who are found enemies of the Government of the United States and the peace of Western Virginia will be disturbed. Of these I shall require absolute certainty that they will do no mischief.

Put a stop to needless arrests and the spread of malicious reports. Let each town and district choose five of its most reliable and energetic citizens a Committee of Public Safety, to act in concert with the civil and military authorities, and be responsible for the preservation of peace and good order.

Citizens of Western Virginia, your fate is mainly in your own hands. If you allow yourselves to be trampled under foot by hordes of disturbers, plunderers and murderers, your land will become a desolation. If you stand firm for law and order, and maintain your rights, you may dwell together peacefully and happily as in former days.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General Commanding A. O. W. V.

THE ARMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, CLARKSBURGH, WESTERN VIRGINIA, Aug. 20, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—1. Gen. H. W. BENHAM, United States Volunteers, having been placed under the orders of the General Commanding, is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, and to the Cheat River District, Head-quarters moveable.

2. Capt. C. N. GOULDING, Seventeenth Ohio V. M., is appointed Provost-Marshal at General Head-quarters. He will have the general charge of prisoners, will investigate and report on small claims, provide for the quartering and subsistence of soldiers temporarily at Head-quarters, and for the transportation home, or to their regiments, as may be necessary, of all soldiers irregularly and improperly at Head-quarters. Many of the duties of the Provost-Marshal are consequent on the culpable ignorance or carelessness of officers in the performance of their duty. Orders are constantly issued, and actions permitted, in violation of regulations and orders. Soldiers are sent to be discharged with insufficient and improperly made out papers, and generally it is evident that the regulations are not sufficiently consulted.

3. Women will not be permitted to accompany troops off the lines of railroads or steamboat navigation. Those now with troops, not on these lines, will be sent home as soon as opportunity offers.

4. Medical officers are required to conform strictly to the Medical Regulations, prescribing returns and reports. Hereafter, violations of these regulations will be considered and charged as disobedience of orders.

By order of Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Mr. JAMES PLUNKETT, son of Dr. PLUNKETT, of Brooklyn, has been appointed Acting Sailingmaster in the United States Navy, and ordered to command the steam gun-boat *Satellite*, now preparing for sea at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Mr. PLUNKETT is the officer who so gallantly captured the *Crusader's* prize off Florida, and assisted in bringing her home.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Pensacola* is to receive her sailing orders—for a trial trip—in a few days. Government Engineers are detailed to witness the experiment, and report upon it.

The following vessels are now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard: Receiving ship *North Carolina*, 84; sailing frigate *Brandywine*, 50, in ordinary; steam gunboat *James Adger*; the propeller *E. P. Hale*; steam gun-boat *Satellite*, preparing for sea, chartered vessels *Pampero* and *Putnam*, undergoing an overhauling.

A great number of the gentlemen passed as sailing masters at Mr. BLUNT's office have been ordered to sea, as master's mates, and several of them have already gone. The United States frigate *Potomac* had only two regular Navy lieutenants attached to her, on going into commission—a fact for which our Naval annals furnish no precedent. These master's mates are thorough seamen, the majority of them having acted as captains and first mates in the merchant service. They need only a little drilling on man-of-war matters to make them the most valuable—because the hardiest—officers in the United States Navy.

At parade yesterday morning, the new Commander-in-chief of the recruiting business for the Department of the East, Col. LOOMIS, received from Col. SMITH the command of the station. The installation of the former in his office took place formally during the forenoon, and Col. SMITH ceases to act in that capacity, and may leave for Missouri in a few days.

The steam gun-boat *Connecticut* and the *J. C. Kuhn* sailed on Saturday from the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the blockade fleet. The *Connecticut* went to join the Chesapeake flotilla, and the *Kuhn* is to look out both for privateers and craft endeavoring to get into sealed ports.

The sailing-frigate *Potomac*, 50, was towed to the Battery yesterday morning, and may remain there for some time, to give our citizens an opportunity to admire her improved appearance.

The Commander of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Capt. FOOTE, has left this station "for good," and gone to Washington, in compliance with orders from the Navy Department. For the present, Commander ALMY is acting in his place.

The chartered vessel *Pompero* goes into commission to-day.

The following candidates having passed the prescribed examination, have been appointed officers in the revenue cutter service:

John McGowan, of New-Jersey, Captain.
Rufus Coffin, of Massachusetts, First Lieutenant.
Henry Walsh, of Massachusetts, Second Lieutenant.
Morton Philips of New-York, Henry D. Ball of Maine, and Mark Barr of Baltimore, Third Lieutenants.

WHY THE SOUTHERN ARMY DON'T MOVE FORWARD.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 18th has an article on this question. The editor says:

We claim to be the superiors of the Northmen in every respect, and we are; but we have got to prove it to their satisfaction before we can expect peace. * * * It is the policy and fixed determination of our government to advance, and, if possible, to bring the war to an end before the cool weather, the recruiting of the enemy, and his preparation of sufficient transportation shall enable him to make an invasion of the Carolina and Georgia coast.

It is well known that Gen. BEAUREGARD's forces at Manassas, previous to JOHNSTON's arrival, were comparatively small, and even after JOHNSTON came, the combined Army could not have exceeded 40,000 effective men. Since the battle, we have good reason to believe that BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON have under their command much more than a 100,000 men, enough for all practical purposes. It is not the want of men that has prevented an advance, but the lack of means of transportation, and the lack of food, coupled with sickness. BEAUREGARD has been almost wholly without means of transportation for his vast Army, and proper food in sufficient quantity, as we have [illegible]. And men who fought the great fight of the 21st, and came out of it without so much as a scratch, were in no condition to do military duty for many days. With little food of suitable quality, fatigued, worn down, they were in no condition to advance. In fact very many of them have been sick since the fight, and it is but truth to say that they as well as the wounded, have not had proper attention from the Medical Department, which, so far as we can learn, was organized in the very worst manner, if indeed it can be said to have any organization at all.

Months ago we called attention to the impropriety of favoritism and politics in the organization of the Army, and especially directed attention to the absolute necessity of having the best available ability in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Department. It requires the best administrative talent we can furnish to fulfill the duties properly. And it is now seen to be important to do away with old fogyism, red tape, and all that flummery, in the Medical and Surgical Department. The sickness from wounds and otherwise in our Virginia Army, is absolutely frightful, and the insufficiency and inefficiency of the Medical Department more frightful still. Only think of our noble boys suffering twenty-four hours after battle without being seen, and then attended perhaps by men unfit for their office, and four days elapsing before the department at Richmond sent any lint or bandages to Manassas, when an abundance ought to have been there a month before the battle.

These are the causes, friends, why our great Generals, BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, have not now possession of Washington. They have done all they could, but they have wanted food, transportation and medical supplies, and a properly regulated medical staff. It is a shame that our men have been compelled to suffer so much by the inefficiency and incapacity of others. The killed at Manassas are far better off than the wounded, and even than many who were not wounded.

FUNERAL OF A YOUNG SOLDIER.

The funeral of private HONEYWELL, Stamford Company, Third Connecticut Regiment, who died on Friday last, took place at the Methodist Church in New-Canaan on Sunday afternoon. The body was escorted to the grave by the corps to which he belonged, a large number of citizens on foot and in carriages. The New-Canaan Cornet Band furnished music on the occasion.

The deceased was 19 years of age, and when his regiment was ordered forward to participate in the Bull Run fight, he was under the surgeon's charge, but his patriotic spirit would not permit him to linger behind, and, against the advice of all, he joined his company and participated in the extraordinary events of that day. He escaped uninjured, but succumbed to the disease which had before been implanted in his system.

WHO ARRESTED MISS WINDLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A dispatch published in your paper dated at Alexandria, August 22, states that the arrest of Miss WINDLE was made by and through the instrumentality Maj. of LEMON. Such was not the case. The arrest was made through the agency of WM. H. SEE, the First Lieutenant of my company.

I have no desire to detract from Maj. LEMON, an able and efficient officer, but desire to give justice to whom justice belongs.

W. CHALMERS,
Captain Company H, Thirty-second Regiment.
HEAD-QUARTERS COMPANY H, Thirty-second Regiment N. Y. S. V., Court-house, Alexandria, Aug. 24.

Safety of the Steamship Etna.

RIVER DU LOUPE, C. E., Monday, Aug. 26.

The ship *Powerful*, for Quebec, arrived here this afternoon. She brings five of the steamship *Etna's* passengers. She reports that the *Etna* broke her crank-shaft on the 7th inst., and was boarded by the *Powerful* on the 11th, in latitude 49° 14', longitude 38° 53'. The ship is in good order, but the engines completely stopped. She put back to Queenstown under sail.

The following dispatch was received by the Agent of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company:

RIVER DU LOUPE, Monday, Aug. 20.

To Samuel G. Nicholson, No. 15 Broadway, New-York:

The *Etna* broke her crank shaft on Wednesday, 7th of August, in lat. 48° 56' N., in lon. 42° 34' W., and engines quite useless. We are putting back to Queenstown under sail. The ship is in good order and passengers all well. I send this by ship *Powerful* for Quebec. Boarded her on Sunday, 11th, in lat. 49° 14', lon. 38° 53'. *Powerful* also takes from the *Etna* the following passengers: Messrs. Bent, Livingston, Hark, Gardne and Duclos.

(Signed) JOHN G. DALE.

News from California—The Pony Express.

OUTER STATION PACIFIC TELEGRAPH, 95 miles west of Fort Kearney, Aug. 20.

The Pony Express passed here at 1 o'clock P. M., to-day, with the following intelligence for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 17.

Arrived 14th, ship *Speedwell*, Honolulu; 16th, *Herald of the Morning*, New-York; steamer *Uncle Sam*, Panama.

Sailed on the 16th, bark *Louise*, Geelong; 15th ship *Summer Cloud*, Sidney.

The market is about as last reported in jobbing trade, and there is a reasonable demand from the country. There appears to be greater firmness in the provision market, generally, with sales of butter to some extent at hardening prices. Candles are firmer.

The ship *Speedwell* brings Honolulu papers of July 22, five days later. The news is unimportant.

The *Sierra Nevada* brings Victoria dates to the 7th of August.

On the 6th, the steamer *Caribel* blew up above the rapids of Frozen River. The Captain and six others were killed, and many passengers are missing.

Oregon papers state that the emigration from Northern California to the Nez Perces mines continues. The news is still favorable from those mines. The Indians will not permit the miners to occupy some of the land, and trouble is feared.

The 1,500 men from California to serve on the plains are rapidly organizing. Nine companies of Infantry have already reported to Gen. SUMNER, and 1,500 cavalry are nearly all accepted. These troops are evidently being organized on a much better basis than many of the other volunteers recruited for the war. The equipment of the cavalry with Government horses, saddles and bridles, has been provided for through Gen. SUMNER, who has assumed the responsibility. The entire force will be provided with the well made and substantial clothing that regular troops are entitled to.

There have been a large number of rumors in reference to the movements of Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON, late in command of the Pacific Divisions, but, says the San Francisco *Morning Call*, all of them are untrue. It seems that Gen. JOHNSTON started from Los Angelos with a company ostensibly for the destination of Texas. After the party left Los Angelos a disagreement occurred and they divided. Gen. JOHNSTON returned to this city and took passage for the East on the steamer, and a portion of the original party, under the command of a resident of Los Angelos, and a well-known citizen of this State proceeded into Mexico. He reports that Gen. JOHNSTON had arrived in Virginia, and that he had accepted the command of the late Gen. GARNETT's forces are incorrect. Our informant is of the most reliable character.

The Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Mo., Monday, Aug. 26.

The Pony Express has been abandoned between St. Joseph's and a station 110 miles west. Letters will be obliged to go by stage from here to reach the Pony at that starting point.

Murder by Indians.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 26.

Exaggerated reports were received to-day from Horicon, in this State, to the effect that a large body of armed Indians were marched on that place, killing all the whites in their way. The report originated in the fact that a family (name not learned) living ten miles north of Horicon, were murdered by some Indians of the vicinity. This act was in retaliation for shooting a pony belonging to the Indians.

A Charge of Murder.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

The examination of HENRY BLAUVALE and CHARLES PERCIVAL, charged with murdering PATRICK CROTTAN, mate of the bark *Czarnia*, before the United States Commissioners to-day, resulted in their discharge.

Secretary Seward En Route Home.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 26.

Secretary SEWARD, who left Washington early this morning, is expected here on a special train by Hudson River Railroad some time in the night. A special train will be ready on the Central Railroad for him as soon as he arrives here.

THE NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND BUFFALO TELEGRAPH LINE.—For the benefit of the public it may be [illegible] now kept open night and day for [illegible] dispatches. The offices in question are [illegible] Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, [illegible]ter, and Buffalo. On Sunday the line [illegible]

Arrivals in the City.

J. P. O'Sullivan, of Saratoga, and Prof. Swinburne, of New-Haven, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Senator Foote, of Vermont; Hon. A. B. Olin, Troy; J. Bigelow, Consul to Paris, and family, of New-York; H. O. Freeman and family, and Miss Mires, from Staten Island; and Wm. Milward, John Perkins and Gus. Steele, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Hons. H. L. Dawes, of Mass., and E. B. Washburn, of Illinois; C. Frothingham and family, of Albany; O. G. Ferry, of Hartford; Mrs. Capt. Clary and family, from Washington; W. S. Corning, of Albany; L. A. Ward, of Rochester; P. Brown and lady, of Connecticut; J. Baglan and family, of Philadelphia; James Wall, Jr., of Detroit, Mich.; and E. R. Sawyer and lady, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. Dr. L. A. Chapin and lady, of Beloit, Wis.; W. J. Rodman, of Maine; John Baker, of New-Jersey; J. B. Dyer, of Paris; N. T. Culberton and lady, of Indiana; E. Durand, of New-York; G. B. Handy and lady, of Cincinnati; Edwin James and lady, of London; J. T. White, of Philadelphia; S. Humm and lady, of Jamaica, and N. W. Emerson, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. W. A. Jackson, Maj. C. C. Sibley, Capt. Eagles, Capt. Stewart, Dr. J. H. Moore, Dr. Barnes, Mr. H. H. Beaugard and L. M. Coon, of the United States Army; Col. S. D. Bruce, of Kentucky; P. J. Rugee and family, of Washington; J. G. Butler, United States Coast Survey; Chas. Fitzsimmons, of Rochester, and Dr. Dougherty and lady, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Benj. Kettridge, of Ohio; C. C. Mesnn, of California; H. G. Wright, of the United States Army, and O. Jackson, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. W. P. Halsted and lady, of New-York, and Dr. C. Wheelwright and J. Clancy, of the Navy, are at the Everett House.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug 26, 1861.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	87½	7 Amer. Ex. Bank..	79
15,000 do	87¾	39 Shoe & Leather Bk.	80
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Con	88	25 Bank of Commerce	77
2,000 U. S. 5s, '68 Cou	88	80 Pac. Mail. St. Com	72⅛
3,000 Trea. 6 ⅌ c. 2 yrs	97⅛	35 do	72½
25,000 do	97¾	100 Erie Railway	24⅜
1,000 Ill. Canal bs. '60	80	50 Hudson River R...	33
10,000 Ten. State 6s, '90	43½	295 New-York Cen R	74
44,000 do	43¾	100 do ...s4	74
2,000 Virginia State 6s	52	750 do ...slw	74
1,000 do ...s7	52	50 do ...s7	74
3,000 do ...s10	52	300 do ...c	74⅛
15,000 N. C. State 6s...	55	10 Harlem Railroad ..	10⅛
3,000 do	54½	50 do	10½
5,000 Mo. State 6s s10	42	15 Mich. Cen. R	42½
10,000 do ...b10	42	6 Panama Railroad	106
5,000 do ...s3	42⅛	50 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	96
1,000 Missouri 6s, Iss. to Han. & St. Jo. R.	45⅝	50 Gal. & Chic. R	65⅛
500 California State 7s	76	75 do	65½
2,000 do	75½	100 do	65⅜
2,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s...	92½	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	29⅜
500 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	100	50 Chic. & R. I. R. s30	41⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. bs. '75	101	150 do	41⅜
1,000 Harlem 1st mt. bs	96	300 do	41⅜
6,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 pct. bs	92⅛	50 do ...s10	41½
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. bds	90	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	60½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	88	50 Ill. C. R. Scrip..s10	64⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Rgtd	87⅞	50 do	64⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou	78½	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	65⅞
900 Tres. 6 ⅌ c, 2 year	97⅛	100 do	65⅛
3,000 La. St. 6s	53	100 N. Y. Cen. R s3	73½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	43⅜	100 do	74
25,000 do	43⅛	250 do	73⅜
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	42	200 do	73⅜
5,000 do ...s5	42	150 Erie R b30	24⅛
1,000 Georgia St. 6s...	65	10 Hud. River R	32⅜
3,000 Virginia St. 6s ..	52	50 Cleve. & Tol. R	29⅛
2,000 C., B. & Q. R. 8 ⅌ c. bonds	92⅜	100 do	29½
		100 do	29
5 Bank of America...	95	150 Chi. & R. I'd R....	41
25 Penn. Coal Co.....	75	25 do	40⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 17:

Increase in Loans	$28,846,504
Decrease in Specie	2,614,509
Decrease in Circulation	31,712
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	26,409,999

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 25, 1860.	Aug. 24, 1861.	Aug. 17, 1861.
Capital	$69,758,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	130,578,997	137,663,938	108,717,434
Specie	20,119,779	47,119,481	49,733,990
Circulation	9,142,006	8,489,814	8,521,426
Gross Deposits	104,423,121	132,280,645	105,408,419
Exchanged	22,433,948	13,824,338	13,362,111
Undrawn	81,989,173	118,456,307	92,046,308
In Sub-Treasury	5,985,545	6,937,301	4,380,239

The Bank returns, this afternoon, while showing an addition of $28,846,000 to the Loan average, and $26,409,000 to the Deposit line, do not represent by about $5,000,000 on each side the actual increased movements from the recent Government negotiation. A number of the Banks appear to have received their instructions in regard to the mode of conducting the United States Treasury account too late in the week to have the whole negotiation tell upon the present average. The figures, as given in our weekly review, this morning, more nearly represent the actual condition of the movement at the close of the week, so far as the Loans and Deposits are concerned. The Specie average is about the sum anticipated. The average is a rising one for the next return, by reason of the California arrival, the proceeds of which did not reach Bank until after the present statement was made up.

The market for Money opens quiet this week. There is no decided increase in the offering of mercantile paper, though the jobbing trade is looking up, and a good business doing in the staples of both Dry Goods and Groceries. The rates of Discount are 6@7 ⅌ cent. for first-class double name paper. Demand Loans are in moderate request at 5@6 ⅌ cent. The rule with the Stock Brokers is now more generally 6 ⅌ cent. than the inside figure. The advance in Exchange on London, at the close of last week, is only fairly supported on the actual sales thus far made for the Cunarder of Wednesday. We quote Bankers' 107⅜@107⅝.

The Stock Market opened generally firm this forenoon, though no large amount of speculative business was done at the early Board. The Government Treasury Notes, 6 ⅌ cents., were in large demand, and the sales both at the Board and on the Street were at an advance of ¼@½ ⅌ cent. on Saturday's quotations. The highest private sales we heard of were at 98 ⅌ cent. The Board sales were at 97⅞ ⅌ cent., involving a commission for buying and selling. At the close the quotation stood 97⅞@⅞ ⅌ cent. The Funded Stocks of the Government were easier on the registered 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881 by ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., and on the coupon 5 ⅌ cents. of 1874 by ½@¾ ⅌ cent. The State Stocks were firmer by ⅝ ⅌ cent. on Tennessees at the early Board, selling on some peremptory order to the buyer as high as 43¾ ⅌ cent., but falling back at the Second Board to 43⅛ ⅌ cent. Missouris were again steady at 42@42⅛ ⅌ cent., and Virginias and North Carolinas about the same as on Saturday. The Railway Share list was mainly governed by New-York Central, which opened firm at 74@74⅛ ⅌ cent., but fell back in the afternoon to 73⅜@⅝, ultimately closing 73⅝@¾ ⅌ cent. The Western shares fluctuated in about the same proportion, closing steady in the afternoon without any large amount of business being effected in any one description. The returns of Western traffic for the third week in August, show a gain of $2,500 on the Rock Island line, compared with the rather heavy business of last season—a decrease of $7,700 on the Galena, and a gain of $700 on the Toledo line. The following were the latest prices this afternoon:

Central	73⅝	Galena	65¾
Erie	24⅜	Toledo	29
Missouris	42	Mich. Central	41⅞
Tennessees	43⅜	Mich. Guaranteed	28¾
Panama	105½	Illinois Central	64⅝
Pacific	72⅛	Rock Island	41

The bidding for City Bank shares was not [illegible] reported to-day as at the close of last [illegible]:

[illegible]hattan	112	American Exchange	77
[illegible]chants'	90	Hanover	65
[illegible]chanics'	88	Metropolitan	78
[illegible]	100	Market	75
[illegible]ional	90	Nassau	80
[illegible]chants' Exchange	78	Shoe & Leather	79
[illegible] of New-York	76	Continental	60
[illegible]merce	77	Commonwealth	66
[illegible]chanics' B'k'g. Asso.	78	Importers' & Traders'	78
[illegible]dway	100		

There is not much change in the bids made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	92½	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ⅌ c.	50
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100½	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ⅌ c., '70	10
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	101	I. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bds.	10
Erie firsts, '68	102½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	51
Erie seconds, '59	100½	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	37½
Erie seconds, extended	100½	C. & N. W. seconds	15
Erie thirds, '83	84½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts ..	29
Buf., N.Y. & Erie 1sts..	70	N. J. Cent. firsts	102½
Hudson firsts, '69	102½	N. J. Cent. seconds	100
Hudson thirds, '75	76	Galena & Chicago firsts	97
Harlem firsts, '69-73	96½	L. Erie & Wabash firsts	60
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. Erie & W. seconds..	27
M. Cent. n. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82	97	C. P. & A. seconds	98
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. firsts..	78	Long Dock stock	90
M. So. 7 ⅌ c. Assent. B.	51	C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. bonds	92½
N. Indiana firsts	75	South Carolina sixes	55
Mich. So. & N. In. 7 ⅌ c	74		
Illinois Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '75.	90		

The rates of Foreign Exchange, (first-class Bankers,) as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows for the steamer *Persia*, leaving Wednesday, Aug. 28—mails close at 9½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107⅜ ⅌ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108⅜ ⅌ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ⅌ dollar	5f. 22½c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ⅌ dollar	5f. 27½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ⅌ guilder	40c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ⅌ marc banco	35½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ⅌ florin	40½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ⅌ rix dollar	77c.

We learn that the General Government has refunded to the State of Illinois 40 ⅌ cent. of the expenditures of the State incurred in fitting out volunteers for the war. This amount, added to the present amount in the State Treasury, gives the State over $1,100,000, applicable to the payment of interest, and reduction of the State indebtedness in January next. We learn that it is not the intention of the State at present to place any of its new Bonds in the market.

The transactions at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were:

Received from all sources	$296,724
Payments on all accounts	910,170
Balance in all funds	6,328,855
For Customs	7,000
Treasury Notes	128,000

The receipts and cancellation of the two-years' Treasury Notes at the Custom-house last week were $359,000, and the probability is that the demand for Customs this week will reach $500,000.

APPORTIONMENT OF LOAN TO GOVERNMENT.

New-York	$1,547,000	Republic	$1,025,000
Manhattan	1,050,000	Metropolitan	2,050,000
Merchants'	1,423,000	Chatham	230,000
Mechanics'	1,025,000	Peoples'	210,000
Union	768,000	North America	512,000
America	1,546,000	Hanover	512,000
Phœnix	922,000	Irving	256,000
City	512,000	Citizens'	205,000
Tradesmens'	512,000	Nassau	512,000
Fulton	307,000	Market	512,000
Chemical	114,000	St. Nicholas	384,000
Mer. Exchange	632,000	Shoe & Leather	768,000
National	768,000	Corn Exchange	512,000
Butchers'	410,000	Continental	1,025,000
Mech. & Trad's	307,000	Commonwealth	384,000
Greenwich	102,000	Oriental	155,000
Leather	307,000	Marine	200,000
Seventh Ward	256,000	Atlantic	205,000
State	1,025,000	Importers'	768,000
Amer. Exchange	2,562,000	Park	1,025,000
Commerce	4,687,000	Mech. Associa'n	256,000
Broadway	512,000	Grocers'	153,000
Ocean	512,000	Manufacturers'	256,000
Mercantile	512,000	North River	205,000
Pacific	215,000	East River	103,000
Total by Banks of New-York			$35,000,000

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. Aug. 24.	Loans. Aug. 17.	Specie. Aug. 24.	Specie. Aug. 17.
Bk. of New-York	5,563,251	5,063,109	1,606,519	1,753,366
Manhattan Co.	5,357,041	4,550,957	2,116,447	2,013,298
Merchants' Bank	5,449,248	4,428,960	1,982,912	2,320,854
Mechanics' Bank	4,223,934	3,366,120	1,361,339	1,485,759
Union Bank	2,768,170	2,093,798	1,227,013	1,567,249
Bank of America	5,743,845	4,518,558	5,158,168	4,878,197
Phenix Bank	3,726,120	3,024,884	2,195,717	2,124,112
City Bank	2,520,444	2,048,078	1,407,579	1,604,053
Tradesmen's Bank	2,101,911	1,595,108	201,601	241,737
Fulton Bank	1,335,400	1,062,275	1,117,493	1,118,900
Chemical Bank	1,965,419	1,852,873	3,163,322	3,113,174
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,092,690	1,641,243	519,886	566,856
National Bank	2,360,646	1,851,300	993,510	895,068
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,897,592	1,486,047	451,064	475,644
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,029,498	724,804	440,052	451,736
Greenwich Bank	543,425	462,319	393,459	390,521
Leather Man. Bk.	1,683,086	500,268	597,793	649,823
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,182,575	963,794	522,580	500,554
Bk. St. New-York	3,816,528	1,178,067	1,473,562	1,762,511
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,624,695	2,555,961	2,403,317	2,415,303
Bk. of Commerce	15,683,817	12,144,994	3,392,080	3,786,149
Broadway Bank	3,058,428	2,726,285	907,495	1,914,648
Ocean Bank	2,040,320	1,513,139	411,390	459,548
Mercantile Bank	2,497,247	2,211,217	788,329	706,044
Pacific Bank	1,130,577	918,333	312,296	344,176
Bank of Republic	3,763,105	3,016,563	857,487	1,109,854
Chatham Bank	795,735	612,460	224,781	230,629
People's Bank	774,158	601,804	152,730	171,41.
Bank of N. Am.	2,281,794	1,751,955	361,746	402,112
Hanover Bank	1,881,178	1,474,080	248,783	212,127
Irving Bank	899,617	697,515	154,075	194,868
Metropolitan Bk.	7,901,051	5,969,969	2,634,325	1,747,612
Citizen's Bank	888,061	755,564	184,554	187,324
Nassau Bank	1,744,106	1,434,811	811,432	754,882
Market Bank	1,695,175	1,367,925	429,712	481,038
St. Nicholas Bank	1,369,368	997,262	154,440	175,884
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,944,673	2,178,578	324,587	537,734
Corn Exch. Bank	2,152,921	1,662,597	271,176	407,513
Continental Bank	3,372,010	2,459,569	753,207	855,861
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,178,639	868,527	206,433	192,808
Oriental Bank	604,357	492,770	148,834	153,294
Marine Bank	688,853	663,168	206,275	220,066
Atlantic Bank	703,875	499,452	68,092	84,991
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,713,614	2,098,223	319,547	470,800
Park Bank	5,102,507	4,306,341	2,315,588	2,460,711
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	905,823	723,297	184,162	145,981
Grocer's Bank	607,112	469,665	117,501	129,571
North River Bank	686,589	513,652	113,779	142,588
East River Bank	409,579	338,777	67,924	64,254
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	936,213	752,686	140,394	179,260
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	350,378	351,410	71,390	69,741
N. Y. Exch. Bank	302,942	295,052	23,659	22,486
Bull's Head Bank	384,028	377,821	83,236	99,773
N. Y. County Bank	228,374	238,521	176,206	183,514
Total	137,653,938	108,717,481	47,119,481	49,733,960
	Increase ...$28,848,634		Decrease...$2,614,599	

BANKS.	Circulation. Aug. 24.	Circulation. Aug. 17.	Deposits—Net. Aug. 24.	Deposits—Net. Aug. 17.
Bk. of New-York	364,050	372,278	4,525,073	3,161,710
Manhattan Co.	282,905	291,539	6,047,006	4,032,870
Merchants' Bank	173,660	181,705	4,342,032	3,741,296
Mechanics' Bank	268,747	271,403	3,640,608	2,918,481
Union Bank	184,474	179,017	3,040,400	2,725,624
Bank of America	131,838	134,190	8,445,975	7,089,883
Phenix Bank	121,016	124,193	4,251,284	3,288,790
City Bank	....	......	2,570,715	2,278,787
Tradesmen's Bank	295,481	296,665	1,196,025	725,081
Fulton Bank	191,326	195,143	1,846,697	1,580,743
Chemical Bank	414,631	407,592	4,611,999	4,457,651
Merch. Exch. Bk.	102,518	101,579	1,408,253	1,010,601
National Bank	117,331	122,987	1,898,603	1,340,476
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	294,355	291,331	1,557,668	1,182,665
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	158,060	159,279	1,194,224	897,772
Greenwich Bank	154,094	151,166	517,878	523,647
Leather Man. Bk	250,255	251,122	1,193,054	1,099,657
Seventh Ward Bk.	183,238	181,926	979,031	725,645
Bk St. New-York	233,899	226,308	3,040,593	2,336,484
Am. Exchange Bk.	180,345	181,876	6,801,528	4,493,829
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	11,079,636	5,948,459
Broadway Bank	322,306	331,187	2,997,139	2,717,920
Ocean Bank	79,147	80,968	1,425,392	1,065,200
Mercantile Bank	24,538	25,213	2,156,353	1,806,705
Pacific Bank	148,935	150,735	1,040,624	855,588
Bank of Republic	198,293	205,360	2,590,562	2,154,734
Chatham Bank	94,285	93,022	618,624	446,190
People's Bank	87,477	85,747	524,790	480,292
Bank of N. Am.	86,340	91,667	1,654,145	1,209,402
Hanover Bank	79,517	77,926	1,073,345	638,361
Irving Bank	116,026	119,346	722,132	646,698
Metropolitan Bk.	253,344	250,485	6,717,011	4,996,031
Citizen Bank	140,728	141,136	759,289	634,071
Nassau Bank	145,281	142,513	1,576,025	1,260,605
Market Bank	176,486	179,118	1,283,644	1,002,819
St. Nicholas Bank	79,811	74,741	876,862	550,839
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	213,034	226,057	1,873,332	1,287,134
Corn Exch. Bank	139,517	139,062	1,843,891	1,008,970
Continental Bank	204,430	182,959	2,076,885	1,279,328
Bk. of Commw'lth	264,109	270,293	899,499	699,931
Oriental Bank	103,126	101,826	826,422	429,647
Marine Bank	149,745	150,478	683,488	554,316
Atlantic Bank	97,860	98,245	401,666	215,314
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	188,592	187,022	1,815,954	1,294,127
Park Bank	205,882	205,708	5,553,920	4,856,542
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	77,388	77,440	745,340	492,447
Grocers' Bank	51,791	51,775	457,915	343,159
North River Bank	72,093	73,396	544,038	400,138
East River Bank	95,401	91,858	306,730	258,451
Manuf'y & Mer. Bk	120,521	122,291	625,439	474,894
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	118,584	115,702	151,587	152,622
N. Y. Exch. Bank	73,900	74,899	232,439	229,331
Bull's Head Bank	115,135	114,780	357,720	369,826
N. Y. County Bank	64,920	64,959	300,307	316,847
Total	5,469,714	5,434,426	118,457,307	92,046,308
	Decrease.......$31,712		Increase ..$26,409,999	

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—The transactions confined to small parcels; Red State, $1 12½@$1 15, and on some lots on private terms; 1,000 bbls. Red Winter on private terms; 1,500 White Michigan at $1 32. CORN dull; sales 6,500 bushels Western mixed at 47c. afloat, and 6,500 do., in lots, at 47c. OATS dull and unchanged; sales 9,200 bush. Chicago at 32c., and a car load State at 33c., delivered. WHISKY—Sales 11 bbls. at 17c.@17¼c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—22 cases Tobacco, 2,060 bags Flour, 141 bags Wheat, 225 boxes Cheese, 33 bales Wool. For Boston and East—22 bbls. Oils, 1,244 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bales Wool. Shipped by tows to New-York—[illegible] 171,100 bush. Corn, 15,[illegible] bush. Rye, 117,[illegible] Wheat, 27,000 bush. Oats, 12,000 bush. Feed.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 26—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady; demand moderate. WHEAT quiet and easier; sales 25,000 bushels Red Western $1@$1 03, mostly at the inside figure. CORN [illegible] but firmer; sales 40,000 bushels, at 36½c., closing at 37½c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS 16½c. on Corn, 11½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—7,500 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels [illegible], 134,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—2,000 bbls. [illegible], 216,000 bushels Wheat, and 287,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 2[illegible].

FLOUR steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT dull, and 2c.@4c. lower for Spring and Club; 20,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at 83c.; 11,000 Milwaukee Club at 83c. CORN firmer, but sales 13,500 bushels at 37½c.; other Grains quiet, no sales. FREIGHTS—11c. on Corn, 12c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn. *Canal* [illegible] 2,000 bbls. Flour, 185,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales Saturday night 550 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, at [illegible]; to-day, 5,000 bush. White Canada at $1 28c. Corn held at 40c., without sales. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; Flour [illegible], Wheat 9c., Corn 8c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,014 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,421 barrels Flour, 25,700 bushels Wheat, 37,400 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR firm; fresh ground Superfine, [illegible]. WHEAT advanced 2c.; sales 6,000 bushels Red, at $1 14@$1 18; White, $1 26. CORN active, at [illegible]. WHISKY firm and unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 26.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ⅌ cent discount.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Para, from Para, Brazil—John [illegible]; Cyrus Jolly.

In ship Louis Napoleon, from Hamburg—Mr. [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 22 | Sun sets.... 6 41 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 54 | Gov. Island 12 43 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 26.

Cleared.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ships American Congress, Woodward, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Confidence, Johnson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Tigress, Stevens, Havre, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Fison, (Ital.) Schiffino, Cork, M. Pastorelli; M. Galatolo, (Ital.) Manevia, Queenstown, W. [illegible]; E. Snare, Berner, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Nenvs Ex—, Lanethe, St. Domingo, ——.

Schooners E. A. Conkling, Loper, Newcastle, master; J. B. Allen, Allen, Egg Harbor, master; Chief, Norris, master; H. W. Benedict, Ellis, Philadelphia; Laura Jane, Bates, Hingham; F. Benedict, —, Philadelphia; S. Eddy, Patten, Boston; M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston; Criterion, Iron, Fall River, master; Pizarro, Baker, Hyannis, master; Matilda, West, Gibraltar, Consul, Wallace & Co.; Florence, Jameson, Sangust, master; Oregon, James, Sangust, master; Theron, Wilson, Egg Harbor; J. E. Pratt, Pratt, Philadelphia; Home, Pond, Providence, master.

Barge Marina, Crosby, Baltimore.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport A. H. Bowman, Clark, Washington, D. C., 56 hours, in ballast, to master.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer T. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Uncas, Grumley, Hartford, Conn., in ballast. Will load Government stores for Washington, D. C.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Universe, Morrison, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse., to Williams & Guion. Had heavy westerly winds for 20 ds; on the eastern edge of the Banks signalized a British bark from London for St. John, N. B., 49 ds. out, short of provisions.

Ship Galena, Leavitt, Havre July 12, in ballast, to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Sunderland 60 ds., with coal to Zerega & Co.

Ship Louis Napoleon, (Ham.) Harting, Hamburg 40 ds., with mdse and 119 passengers to L. E. Amsinck.

Ship Jack Frost, Emery, Boston 6 ds., in ballast, to master.

Ship J. Montgomery, Hamilton, Boston 9 ds., in ballast, to master.

Ship Wisconsin, Scott, Liverpool July 7, with mdse. to W. T. Frost.

Bark Brothers, Mariner, Cienfuegos Aug. 1, with sugar, &c., to Geo. S. Stephenson. Is at Lower Quarantine. [illegible] inst., Port Royal bearing N. W. 40 miles, was boarded by U. S. ship Vandalia, on a cruise, all well.

Bark Solide, (Swed.) Paulsen, Boston 5 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig St. Agnes, (Br., of Halifax,) Ponce, P. R., Aug. 2, with sugar to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Isabella, Faulklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Townsend, Chincoteague 14 ds., with wood.

Schr. Para, Cathcart, Para, Brazil, 20 ds., with rice, india-rubber, &c., to James Bishop & Co.

Schr. Peru, (of Rockland,) Thorndike, Hillsboro, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to W. Tompkins.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Kelley, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. E. A. Cummings, Kelley, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Quaker City, Benjamin, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Hepsibah, Lunt, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. A. S. Ellis, Shepard, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Rollins, Prescott, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Schr. Malabar, Dunham, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Heroine, Champlin, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Lewis Spainer, Lewis, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Cerito, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Gen. Warren, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Sloop H. M. Ridgely, Kellogg, Elizabethport, for Westport.

Sloop Whistler, Presby, Taunton 2 ds., with nails.

Sloop Charles Coleman, Coleman, Taunton 2 ds., nails.

Sloop Mary Emily, Baxter, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Sloop E. Smith, Snow, Marblehead 3 ds., with fish.

Sloop Thomas Jefferson, Kenney, Salem 3 ds., mdse.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., fresh.

Below.

Ship Game Cock, Jane, from Colombo.

Bark Restless, Robillard, Havana 16 ds., all well.

Bark George Durkee, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Liverpool via St. John.

A bark, supposed the Jasper.

Ship Wanderer.

Bark Mary, from Trinidad.

Schr. Planet, from Kingston, Ja.

Also, two ships, one bark and one brig.—(All by pilot boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.)

Sailed.

Aug. 24—Ships Stephane, (Fr.,) and Bavaria, Havre; Cheltenham and G. B. Lamar, London; Victory and Tordado, Liverpool. Bark John Albrecht, (Dutch,) Queenstown. Brigs Cibao, (Brem.,) Port-au-Platte; Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Demerara; Los Amigos, (Br.,) St. Jago; Marine, Cienfuegos. Schrs. Empire, Falmouth, (Eng.;) Telegraph, (Br.,) Barbados; also, U. S. steamship J. C. Kuhn, with Government stores. Bark Martha's Vineyard, Glasgow.

Aug. 25—Bark Lebanon, Havre. Brigs Anna Margreihe, (Swed.,) Exeter, Eng.; H. Havelock, Havana. Schr. Montrose, Matanzas.

Miscellaneous.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—The schr. Cordelia Newkirk, of and from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, for Salem, has arrived here, with loss of foremast and other damage; will repair.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Adolph—Brem. bark, from Bremen for New-York, July 18, lat. 57 57, lon. 24.

Cork Packet—ship, bound W., Aug. 3, lat. 43 [illegible], lon. 42 59.

Reaper—ship, bound W., Aug. 2, lat. 44 1, lon. [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Brazil, Aug. 6, brigs Isabella [illegible], for New-York in 2 ds.; Emma Hanfield, hence, [illegible]; A. Fisher, just arr.

At Ponce, P. R., Aug. 2, bark Tivola, Brown, for New-York.

[PER HIBERNIA.]

Arrived from New-York—9th, Juliet, at [illegible]; 11th, Stephen Crowell, at Antwerp; 12th, [illegible], Falmouth; Marion Cushman, [illegible], at Bristol; 12th, Adria, at do.; 13th, Panorama, at do.; [illegible] Merritt, at Flushing; 11th, W. C. Schmidt, at [illegible]; Lammergier, at do.; 12th, Isabella Hay, at do.; American Eagle and Young America, at do.; [illegible] and Rolling Wave, at Queenstown; 15th, Investigator, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—15th, Jarlaw, at [illegible].

Sailed for New-York—11th, Robert Robinson, [illegible] Deal; 13th, Constellation and Wm. Rathbone, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The Caroline C. Dow, from Cuba for London, is ashore near Beachy Head. She is in a bad condition, but makes no water.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Christopher Hall, at Sidney; Santiago and Hussar, at Melbourne; N. B. Palmer, in the Straits of Sunda; Ironsides, Dorothy, President Fillmore, Kite Alboni, at Deal; Norden, at Falmouth; Bernard, in the Clyde; Angelina, at Dublin; Prince Albert, at Queenstown; Robert Carter, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Mogul, in the Straits of Sunda; Bella Donna, at Plymouth.

The Caroline C. Dow, ashore near Beachy Head, is making water. Her cargo is being discharged.

The Hermitage, from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, put into Cape de Verd, very leaky.

The Eagle Speed, Basselo, for Falmouth, struck a shoal near Bassien on the 17th of June, and became a total wreck. The crew was saved.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best stands in the City of Brooklyn; has been established three years, is splendidly fitted up, well stocked, and doing a first-class and profitable business; will be sold low for cash, or part cash and balance in Treasury Notes or other good security. Apply at No. 314 Fulton-st.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to the new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3099. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Reported Fight in the Kanawha Valley.

Col. Tyler's Command Surrounded and Defeated by Floyd.

OPERATIONS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Heavy Firing Heard Near Edward's Ferry.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTHEAST MISSOURI

Green and his Rebels Retreating Southward.

An Important Expedition Under Gen. Butler.

SPIES ARRESTED AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A Privateer Schooner Cruising Off Cape Ann.

Arrest of an Ex-Deputy Sheriff in this City.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The order issued by Gen. McCLELLAN, restraining the Provost Marshal from giving passes to members of the Preas to cross Long Bridge, or to go within the lines of our camps, was rendered necessary by the improper uses made by some correspondents of the facilities heretofore afforded them. They obtained information which would be of great benefit to the enemy, which was transmitted by mail to the newspapers to avoid the censorship exercised at the telegraph office. I understand the order will be extended so as positively to prohibit officers on the Virginia side from giving any information to the newspaper correspondents

THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

Commissions were issued to-day to the officers of the Harris Light Cavalry.

THE KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

Col. YOUNG'S battalion of Kentucky cavalry paraded to-day, and passed in review before the White House.

GONE OVER TO SECESH.

Surgeon GANESLEN, formerly in charge of the Union Hospital at Georgetown, has resigned. He obtained leave of absence, and went directly to secesh by way of Niagara Falls, at which place he wrote his resignation, and forwarded it to the Department. He is a native of Virginia, and assigns as a reason that he will lose his property in that State if he continues longer in the service of the Government.

THE ARMY RETIRING BOARD.

The Retiring Board met at the War Department to-day, for the purpose of receiving propositions from officers to be placed on the retired list, under the law passed at the last session.

IN THE HOSPITALS.

The weekly report of the number of patients in the hospitals to-day, except the Alexandria Hospital and the Hospital for Eruptive Diseases, shows as follows: There are in the E-street Hospital, Washington, one hundred and twenty-four; in C-street, Washington, fifty-five; in Columbia College, Washington, two hundred and eleven; in the Seminary, Georgetown, one hundred and seventy-four; in the Union, Georgetown, one hundred and seventy-nine; total, seven hundred and forty-three, against six hundred and fifty-seven last week—showing an increase of eighty-six

COMMISSIONERS FROM KENTUCKY

The three Commissioners from Kentucky appointed by Gov. MAGOFFIN to visit Washington, to protest against the violation of the neutrality of that State by sending troops into the State, are in the city. Two are Secessionists, and one a week-kneed Union man.

GEN. KING'S BRIGADE REVIEWED.

Gen. McCLELLAN reviewed Gen. KING'S brigade this morning.

NEW-YORK STATE BUREAU.

Maj. PATRICK, of New-York, is here, with the view of establishing a State Bureau, the duties connected with which will be to look after the interests of the New-York Volunteers.

GONE TO AQUIA CREEK.

The *Yankee* left the Navy-yard yesterday for Aquia Creek. She carries a heavy armament and will resume her place as flag-ship. Mr. SANDERSON, her chief engineer, has been removed, it is alleged out of misrepresentations, and it is said he will be restored.

REMOVALS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

A number of foremen, masters and subordinate mechanics in the Navy-yard have been removed, and others appointed in their places.

DIPLOMATIC.

Capt. J. C. SLATE, of Brooklyn, has been appointed Consul to Cadiz, England.

Mr. LISBOA, the Brazilian Minister, has returned to Washington.

Mr. SCHLEIDEN, Minister from Bremen, left Washington to-day for the North.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE ABSENT.

Secretary SEWARD left Washington this morning. He will visit Auburn, and return to this city on Friday or Saturday. In his absence, Mr. F. W. SEWARD is Acting Secretary of State. In that capacity he attended the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and participated in its deliberations.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The Navy Department is satisfied with the abundant proofs which Commander PORTER has presented in refutation of the charge against his loyalty, his own affidavit showing the alleged secession letter to his son to be a forgery.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular of instructions to Collectors and other officers of the Customs, calling their attention to the act of Congress further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved the 13th of July last, and to the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 16th of August, made in pursuance thereof, both of which are annexed.

In view of this act and the proclamation, the Secretary directs and instructs the officers of the Customs to use all vigilance in preventing commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of the States in insurrection, excepting in the special cases in which it may be allowed by license and permit as therein set forth. The instructions of the 2d of May and the 12th of July, heretofore in force, will be regarded as superseded by the more comprehensive provisions of the act and proclamation. The Collectors and other officers of the Customs will report all seizures made under the proclamation to the proper District-Attorney, for such proceedings as the law and facts may justify in each case, and as frequently afterwards as may be convenient report their views in relation to the commercial intercourse contemplated, and the permits proper to be granted or withheld. In the forms accompanying the weekly returns required by circulars of the 5th of August last to be made to the Treasury Department, Collectors and other officers of the Customs will be careful to state what permits are asked for the shipment of goods, by whom asked, and the grounds on which the applications are based.

The Secretary especially directs the attention of Collectors and other officers to the fifth and subsequent sections of the act commonly known as the force bill.

Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY, commanding the Pacific Squadron, in writing to the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the expiration of the two years' service of officers and men, says:

For my own part, I neither expect nor desire a day's respite from active employment during the continuance of our present struggle for the maintenance of our National honor, and the integrity of the Union. It rests with the Department to determine my sphere of duty, either on this or the other side of the Continent.

The following officers have been ordered to duty as the staff of Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON. They are to report at Cincinnati on the 30th inst:

Capt. GREEN, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. HANCOCK, Assistant Quartermaster.
Capt. SYMONDS, Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. PRIME, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. MICULEN, Topographical Engineers.
Surgeon CUTLER, of the Medical Staff.
Maj. WOODRUFF, of the Corps of Engineers, is ordered to report immediately to Gen. DIX, to relieve Capt. PRIME.

Orders have been issued to attach the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves, of New-York, to the Sickles Brigade. The selection of a Colonel is left to its own officers. It is understood that, at the request of Gen. McCLELLAN, to-day, the President has directed a commission to issue to Brig.-Gen. SICKLES, thus conferring upon him that rank.

The following named officers have been appointed in Maj.-Gen. HUNTER'S Staff:

Capt. FAY, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. J. W. TURNER, Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. SHAFFER, of the Volunteers; Lieut. EDWARD SMITH, Fifteenth Infantry; and Lieut. STOCKTON, Fourth Cavalry, Aids-de-Camp.

A Board, appointed for that purpose, have just completed the examination of the proposals for, and drawings of, fast screw-propeller steamers, in answer to the invitation of the Navy Department to some sixteen or eighteen ship-builders and constructors of marine engines. The invitation was in consequence of the representations of many persons, that much faster vessels than those in the Navy might thus be obtained. Such steamers were required to move at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. Of these ship-builders and engine-constructors, only two parties responded to this requirement, and even what they proposed was not satisfactory to the Board.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WE HAVE A GOVERNMENT—THE REBEL SYMPATHIZERS WATCHED—THE TWO-YEARS MEN—BRIGADIER-GENERAL OAKES—A SECRET SOCIETY—THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 25, 1861.

The frequency and importance of arrests, the system of watchfulness on the part of the Government over the actions of men whose loyalty is not beyond suspicion, the caution exercised in granting to persons the privilege of crossing the river, and the rigor with which the authorities are pushing forward their measures, are evidence that satisfies the most captious that we have a Government. Already, through the activity of the Provost Marshals, Gen. PORTER'S department, the lines of communication with the rebels from their agents here are almost entirely broken up. Intercepted correspondence shows how little they know of the real state of things in and about Washington, and how their camps are filled with conflicting rumors in place of the trustworthy intelligence they formerly had of our movements. Letters, who have had so much to do with conveying surreptitious intelligence, are narrowly watched—and I may add that there is not a family of rebel sympathizers residing in the city but is under the *surveillance* of the Government.

The troubles growing out of the obligations of the three-months or two-years men of some of the New-York regiments are about settled. The determined stand taken by the Government against mutineers, supported as it is by the State authorities, has quieted the murmurings, and the men have returned to their duties with alacrity. The rapid arrival of troops from the North, the numbers of which I am not permitted to furnish, has renewed their confidence in the successful issue of the war, and each week shows a marked improvement in the spirit of the troops. Not only has the numerical strength of our forces largely increased, but new forts, intrenchments and earthworks in course of erection on either side of the river will enable the army when it again takes the offensive to leave a smaller number of troops to guard the city from an attack with a greater safety.

Major OAKES, of the Second Cavalry, who has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, is in the city. He is one of the most efficient officers in the service. He has not as yet accepted his commission, fearing that his health will not be able to bear the increased responsibilities of the position, if he remains in this climate in the Winter. He is desirous of being assigned to some expedition destined for the South, when it shall be organized, in which case he would not hesitate to accept the position assigned him. He has invited Lieut. TOMPKINS, of the Second Cavalry, to a position on his staff, but as the Government has adopted the policy of making Brigadiers of Volunteers select their staff from the volunteer officers, it is doubtful whether Lieut. TOMPKINS will be allowed to quit his regiment, in which he has gained such renown. As a leader of scouting expeditions, he certainly is the most efficient officer we have about Washington.

I learn upon good authority that in Georgetown a secret association exists, sustained by contributions from Secessionists in Maryland and the District, to encourage desertion from our Army. Any dissatisfied soldier, who desires to desert, is furnished with money and a suit of citizens' clothing, in exchange for their soldiers' suit, by which they are enabled to pass the guards at Washington and Baltimore. Efforts are now being made to break up this organization, and they will probably prove successful.

Some profane rapscallions of one of the New-York Regiments the other day perpetrated a joke upon their chaplain—a good-natured, hard-shell Baptist—while he was absent; they placed on his table, in his tent, several packs of cards, a dozen or so of wine bottles, and a cigar box or two, and carefully concealed underneath his pillow a pocket whisky flask, and, to crown all, they nailed to the tent-pole the four queens taken from one of the packs of cards. The astonishment of the worthy chaplain may well be imagined, when he discovered the profanation of his tent on his return. Quicker than I can describe it, the bottles and cards were swept from the table, and the cards thrown several rods off, amid the suppressed snickers of a hundred or two soldiers, who were peeping from under their tents to watch the result.

The sick and wounded in the hospitals are recovering rapidly. The General Hospital at Georgetown has been in operation three months, during which time over eight hundred patients have been received, including a hundred and twenty-five of the wounded from Bull Run. The nursing of the establishment is under the care of Miss POWELL, of New-York, and so admirably has it been managed that it has met with the highest commendation of the surgeons and visitors, except that the doctors complain that the presence of young and good-looking nurses has a tendency to make the men convalesce slowly. Still it is believed they would object to a change. U.

FIGHT IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF COL. TYLER'S FORCES.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

We learn from the Kanawha that Col. TYLER'S forces at Summersville were surrounded and badly defeated by the rebels under Gen. FLOYD, early yesterday morning. We have received no particulars yet.

MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 16th inst. says: "Information received last night from the West removes all doubt that a forward movement for the entire command had been ordered for yesterday morning. Gen. LORING had been ordered to move with his forces from the Big Spring in the direction of Huttonsville, around the Cheat Mountain, while Gen. JACKSON was to advance towards the Cheat Mountain, where the enemy is posted in force, and block the progress of ROSECRANS eastward. He will now either have to capitulate, or, if apprized of our movements in time, will fall back to Phillippa, which is the only position which he would be apt to select in his retreat to make a stand at. Stirring news may now be momentarily expected from the South."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 17th says: "Private accounts represent Gen. FLOYD'S command as ten miles west of Lewisburgh. The enemy are reported to be posted (3,000 strong) at Summersville, 50 miles distant, with a large number at Gauley River, which they are fortifying. Gen. FLOYD'S brigade has been lately reinforced and supplied with improved arms, and is in a high state of efficiency. He will advance on the enemy in a very few days."

SERENADE TO HON JOSEPH HOLT, IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Several thousand people gathered around the Tremont House to-night, the occasion being a serenade to Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky. After appropriate music by the Band, Mr. HOLT appeared on the steps of the hotel, and was introduced to the crowd by EDWARD EVERETT, who made some complimentary and very patriotic remarks.

Mr. HOLT was received with earnest enthusiasm, and spoke about fifteen minutes.

Mr. HOLT said he came to Boston, not only to see the city, but to revive his patriotism amid the thrilling associations that clustered around the cradle of Liberty. He was most gratefully surprised by the cordiality of his reception, and was thankful for that recognition of fidelity to our common country; and also for the kind allusions to his native State whose stars had been so long obscured by unfaithful public men, but which were now preparing to shine with the lustre of other days. She had assumed her present position under no impulse of passion, but calmly, and in view of all the gloom and peril surrounding the Union, she says she loves it still, and will cling to it, as she has in its strength and glory. That which she so nobly declared at the ballot box, it was her duty to make good on the battle-field, and what she had so well begun would be faithfully performed. Full would be the measure of his joy, when he went home, to see Kentucky and Massachusetts on the same fields of danger, rebuking those traitorous men that strive to make them enemies. In his recent extended tour, he had now here found the public voice faint. The flag must be vindicated. He nowhere heard the word "Compromise"—a word now only uttered by disloyal lips, or those in the interests of rebellion. So long as rebels have arms in their hands there was nothing to compromise but the honor and integrity of the Government. One great peril cannot be disguised—the Capital was menaced by a great Army, and nothing but our swords could save it. They were powerful and reckless, and not less so because they were fighting to maintain a crime. CATALINE and his co-conspirators fell with faces to the enemy, and so would the rebel leaders of the South.

The more prompt, earnest and united we were, the briefer the struggle and the less the danger. But we must be prepared for the worst—a ruined commerce, bankruptcy, grass growing in the streets. Our institutions were worth all we could sacrifice, for all we are and have are the fruits of those institutions. If we think of our lands, gold, merchandise, houses or blood, in contrast with honor and integrity, we are lost.

Mr. HOLT alluded to disloyalty in our midst as one of the worst obstacles to the success of our cause, but rejoiced in the late decided measures of the President to subdue this element of weakness. I was in vain to toil at the pumps while men were kept on board boring holes in the bottom of the ship.

The address of Mr. HOLT was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

NEWS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The supply-ship *Fearnot* left the Navy-yard, today, to join the blockading squadron.

The Republican State Committee have issued a call for a State Convention, at Worcester, October 1. The call is addressed to "all citizens of the Commonwealth who are in favor of the Union, for the support of the Government, and for a vigorous prosecution of the war against wicked and unprovoked rebellion, and who are determined in good faith, and without reservation to support the constituted authorities in all attempts to restore the sway of the Constitution and laws to every portion of the country."

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

GREEN AND HIS REBELS RETREATING SOUTHWARD.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Gen. POPE has information from Northeast Missouri that MARTIN GREEN, instead of threatening to attack Kirksville and Athens, as heretofore reported, is fast moving towards the Missouri River. Gen. HURLBUT is pursuing him from Kirksville, and Col. MOORE from Athens. GREEN'S force, estimated at 1,200, is supposed to be now in the lower part of Monroe County, moving southward, and will probably attempt to cross the Missouri River in Callaway or Boone Counties. This will rid Northeast Missouri of his presence, and restore quiet to that section of the State.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

IRONTON, Mo., Monday, Aug. 26.

Scouts just in report the enemy fifteen hundred strong on Cedar Creek, also in considerable force on Carter Creek, with but a few at Greenville. They report their own strength in this section of the State to be eight thousand. They subsist on cornmeal and fresh beef, and are nearly destitute of clothing and poorly armed.

A deserter from New-Madrid says that the forces under Gen. PILLOW, except perhaps the Tennesseeans and Alabamians, are much demoralized and are mainly held together by the belief that St. Louis will soon fall into their hands.

The force at New-Madrid, under Gen. PILLOW, is about 20,000; at Benton, Scott County, under JEFF. THOMPSON, 6,000; and at Charleston, under Gen. HUNTER, 900. Our informant also says that two masked batteries, not before heard of, are on the Missouri bank of the Mississippi, one five miles above New-Madrid, and the other about the same distance below. Another masked battery is to be constructed at Dog Tooth Island, about eighteen miles above Cairo, where the river is narrow and deep. Tea, liquor, and other things, were reaching New-Madrid in large quantities, by way of Paducah and Columbus, Ky.

ARREST OF A FRIEND OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

SENTIMENTS OF A GEORGIA REBEL.

Officer FARLEY, of the Detective Police, apprehended a man named SAMUEL J. ANDERSON, at the Anson House, in Spring street, yesterday morning, on a charge of holding treasonable intercourse with the enemies of the country. The prisoner is a native of Virginia, about 40 years of age, and is well known in this City, where he has resided a long time. His principal acquaintances, however, have been among the sporting men, of whom he was a leader, although he has found time to occupy two or three political positions, the last of which was that of a Deputy-Sheriff, under Mr. KELLY, which, however, he was forced to resign because of his sympathy with traitors.

He is also represented to have been on terms of friendship with ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, with whom he is said to have carried on a correspondence ever since that individual has filled the position of Vice-President of the rebel Confederacy, and it was in compliance with Mr. STEPHENS' earnest request that ANDERSON received the appointment under Mr. KELLY as Deputy Sheriff. At one time the accused was an officer in the Custom-house, and at an earlier period an assistant clerk in the House of Representatives at Washington. He has just returned from a visit South, and at the time of his arrest had made preparations to depart at an early day for the dominions of King JEFF., where he intended to reside permanently. He expressed great indignation with officer FARLEY for daring to apprehend him, and made some hostile demonstrations, but he was compelled to accompany the official to Police Head-quarters in spite of his exhibition of a Bowie-knife and loaded revolver. During the afternoon the prisoner was removed to Fort Lafayette, and assigned quarters with other traitors who make that place their involuntary home. Col. BURKE, commanding at the post, was unusually gratified at receiving him. He recognized him as an old and somewhat troublesome acquaintance, who had been very active a few days before in his efforts to obtain the release of the Baltimore Police Commissioners upon *habeas corpus*, before Judge GARRISON, at Brooklyn. It is well known that ANDERSON had reason to feel dissatisfied with the result of his action in the matter; but as he could not enjoy the society of his friends as freemen, it is probable that the burden of his own incarceration will be lightened by sharing their company in prison.

The following letter from a citizen of Georgia, was found in the prisoner's possession. At the request of the Police authorities, the name and residence of the writer are withheld:

MARCH 15, 1861.

DEAR "SAM:" Your last was received on the 11th inst., and found us all well and "kicking." I think my position was fully explained in my last, touching the present policy of the Southern States. If I was not fortunate enough to be understood, I think it might be stated about as follows:

Every man of the South, as far as I know, have heard, or believe, will maintain the present position of the Southern Confederacy to *annihilation*. It is true that the course I thought it best to pursue was not acquiesced in by the majority; and I yield to the will of the majority. I still think, with the incredulity of the North, that had all the Southern States cooperated and made a common demand for redress of grievances, I dare say such demand had been insultingly refused, which would have committed the whole South, and, consequently, all would have gone in a body out of the Union at about the same time. It may not be so great a calamity as I once thought it might for the Border States to remain outside the Confederacy, as they will make so many outside rows in the political field upon which the enemies of the South may feed upon the shaded and stunted maize of our Southern farms, and until we can get more cleared lands in Mexico to extend our cotton and negro influence.

The question of peace or war has been exceedingly complicated, when judged of by Old ABE'S foolish sayings by the way side, or even by his Inaugural or any of his subsequent acts, so far as I can see and judge; the latest accounts, however, indicate a disposition to yield to the South the forts now held by the Government. There are such a multiplicity of Southern items published, as emanating from LINCOLN and others in authority, that I cannot tell when I have seen or heard the truth. I have to wait in painful suspense for many days for its confirmation or denial. I am pretty sure of one thing, that the possession of these forts is nothing more than a question of time, each party is studiously avoiding the first overt act. To reinforce these forts is equivalent to a declaration of war. That Fort Sumter will be compelled to surrender or be reinforced soon, is a "military necessity" that even such men as I am can foresee. I trust that the sacrifice of human life will be averted, which will be required to storm it or reinforce it; but if the necessity is forced upon us, we will take it.

Our independence we will have acknowledged—maintained. I think the idea of a reconstruction of the National Union is lost sight of in Georgia. There are many of us who still love the Union, and would be rejoiced to see it reconstructed on proper and equal terms; yet we are compelled to confess that we are in a woful minority now. It is too true that the South has been precipitated into a dissolution of the Union for the sake of disunion, and that its leaders have no idea now of ever making any overtures, or of receiving any. The Government is dissolved, and it is forever dissolved. Not a shadow of hope for its reconstruction remains, so far as I can see. I confess to you, that while I feel it to be my duty, as well as my interest, to yield my assent to the powers that be in this new Confederacy, and to afford all my influence in its favor, yet I am very jealous of its leaders. The Cabinet of President DAVIS I have little confidence in; as to "Bobus" TOOMBS, I have none. If "Ellic" was in his place, or was a direct member of the Cabinet, I should have much more confidence in it. It appears to me to be a very egotistic arrangement, a one-sided affair; and until I can see a larger share of magnanimity in it than has yet been manifested, I shall have fears and doubts. I know that it is not selfishness in me. I do not want, and would not willingly accept any office in the gift of any government of man, but when I see any order of men appropriate, by word or deed, all the honor and glory, patriotism and moral worth to themselves, I know that that set of man, whether in Church or State, socially or individually, will bear watching—they never proved themselves to be what they professed.

If our Government gets into trouble, and the time should come, (God forbid it ever should,) when it is being inquired into "*Who did it?*" I should not be surprised that BONAPARTE'S example should be too closely followed by some of the "great I am." I fear that there are those in the Cabinet who would not scruple to play a *coup d'état* upon our beloved country. Nevertheless, there is an immeasurable difference between our present position and that sought to put us in by our former Northern brethren. I will trust, however, that both our fears proceeded more from our anxiety than otherwise. Before this reaches you I hope that things will so far have developed themselves, that we shall know what is the policy of LINCOLN'S (if he have any) Government. Suspense begins to be more onerous than reality in its worst anticipated shape.

Since writing the above, Sunday has passed, and another mail arrived, which gave us no additional information, except that Dame Rumor says that the talked-of withdrawal of troops from Fort Sumter is a *ruse*. I feel deeply mortified that the two sections should be so bitterly arrayed against each other. It is precisely like a family feud. I would treat my Northern brethren with the greatest respect and kindness if they would let me do so, and at the same time enjoy my rights and immunities. But, so help me God, I will spill the last drop of blood in these old veins, and spend the last red cent in the locker, in defence of these rights. And what is more—we intend to resist their insidious encroachments *now and forever*.

They have boasted that we of the South cannot get along without their aid; well, if they so believe, just leave us to our own ruin, and we are content. We believe that we have all the elements of greatness as a nation and a people that ever clustered around the glory of any nation. We believe that the development of these elements has been retarded and kept back by Northern capital and Northern cupidity. We believe that that capital has been located North more by accident than otherwise. We believe that the Northern States by nature (not by law) should have been dependent upon the Southern States, and will be so when we assume our natural position—our position in obedience to our natural and physical resources.

There are no land traders now—everything is in *statu quo*, and will remain so until the political elements have cleared away, and the sunshine of peace and confidence is vouchsafed to us. I have written too much already, but my heart is full, and you will excuse me. I shall be pleased to hear from you frequently. You are in the midst of the enemies of the country. You are at head-quarters; just give us the dots. I want to know what is the spirit of the yeomanry of the country, &c.

I am, as ever, your friend, most truly, ***

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD NEAR POOLESVILLE.

HYATTSTOWN, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

A general Court martial for this Division has been organized, of which Col. BIDDLE, of the First Pennsylvania Rifles, is President, and Maj. MAJILTON, of the Second Pennsylvania Reserve, is Judge-Advocate. It is not known that any offices of high rank are to be organized.

A telegraph line from Washington to this point was completed on Saturday. Work was commenced at Tenallytown Tuesday last, and run a distance of about 30 miles in a little over five days.

The Surgeon of Col. GEARY'S regiment, on Saturday, took his sick to the general depôt at Frederick.

It is stated that Col. GEARY has anticipated an attack from the rebels.

The surgeon reported that he heard heavy firing near Poolesville, supposed to have been between Gen. STONE'S advance guard, and some of Gen. JOHNSON'S forces. A full battery, and the Tammany Regiment, of New-York, started for the scene of action.

The mail messenger from Poolesville also reported having heard firing in the same direction, and believed that a fight was going on near Edward's Ferry, but up to this present writing your correspondent has been unable to learn any further particulars of the affair.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

SAILING OF THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The following is gleaned from our Fortress Monroe correspondent, and the Baltimore evening papers:

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The much talked of expedition from Old Point, has sailed under the command of Gen. BUTLER. It consisted of the frigates *Minnesota* and *Wabash*, the sloop of war *Pawnee*, gunboats *Monticello* and *Harriett Lane*, the steamers *Adelaide* and *George Peabody*, the propellers *Fanny* and *Adriatic* with a large number of schooners, barges, &c. The *Quaker City* will follow in a few hours. The vessels carried over 100 guns, and about 4,000 men.

Several powerful gunboats remain at Old Point and Newport's News. A brilliant achievement is expected from Gen. BUTLER and Commodore STRINGHAM.

Col. MAX WEBER'S and HAWKINS' Zouaves take part in the expedition.

THE MUTINEERS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 26.
via Baltimore, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The steamer *Philadelphia* has arrived from Washington, with 149 mutineers, who are sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Tortugas. They have been sent temporarily to the Rip Raps.

A flag of truce arrived from Norfolk, this morning, with three ladies, and a number of prisoners, captured by confederate privateers. As the object of sending the flag of truce at this time was deemed rather inquisitive, Gen. WOOL decided to detain the flag until late to-morrow. It is high time that an end should be put to this constant intrusion of the enemy to obtain information. Whenever they think any important movement is on foot, they are sure to be on hand with a flag of truce.

Capt. DAVIS, Provost-Marshal, yesterday, arrested the crew of the schooner *Chingarora*, from New-York. Gen. WOOL sent them to the Rip Raps.

Seven spies have been arrested, and placed in confinement.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER HEARD FROM

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The British brig *Forward* arrived here to-day from Cienfuegos, and reports saw of Cape Antonio, Aug. 4, the privateer *Sumter* laying off and on. Spoke Aug. 23, lat. 41, lon. 67, ship *City of New-York* from Liverpool for New-York.

A PRIVATEER OFF CAPE ANN.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Arrived schooner *Agricola*, HERRICK, Ellsworth, Me. On 25th inst., at 7 30 P. M., twenty miles northeast from Cape Ann, was overhauled by the privateer schooner *Freely*, of Charleston, S. C. The *Freely* not wishing anything we had let us go, but wished to be reported in Boston. The *Freely* is a clipper of about 140 tons. She had about forty men on deck.

POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The extensive powder mills, four in number, at New-Durham, N. H., were blown up this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, killing five men. The explosion was terrific, and shook the country for miles around. The mills had a large contract to fill for the Government. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

DISASTER TO THE UNITED STATES GUN-BOAT R. B. FORBES.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The United States gun-boat *R. B. Forbes*, hence for Washington, got ashore at Monomoy Point at 7½ o'clock last night. She got off this morning and anchored. The amount of damage to her is not as yet ascertained.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the City of Washington at this Port.

COURSE OF AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Drift of Opinion upon American Matters.

Another Letter from Mr. Russell, of the Times.

The Ability of the Union to Repress the Rebellion.

GLOOMY VIEW OF OUR FINANCES.

General Improvement in the Tone of the British Press.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 14th of August, calling at Queenstown on the 15th, arrived here yesterday.

A brief summary of the news by this arrival had been forwarded from Cape Race.

The London *Globe* is authorized to state that there is no foundation for a statement which has been circulated, to the effect that Admiral MILNE had reported the blockade of the Southern ports to be ineffective. No general report on the subject has been officially received.

The promised visit of the Austrian Archduke MAXIMILLIAN to the Docks at Southampton took place on the 14th. The Corporation presented him with an address.

In reply, he said, my country is now constituted like your own, and is full of aptitude for freedom, and in many respects resembles England more than any other land. I live in the conviction that each day will see stronger sympathies spring up between Great Britain and Austria, and that therefore the two empires will be politically and commercially drawn towards each other. At the *déjeuner* Mr. ROEBUCK spoke at considerable length, eulogising the attempt of the Emperor of Austria to introduce Constitutional Government into his dominions, and denouncing the prejudices and ignorance he had met with in carrying out his design. Mr. ROEBUCK said the Emperor would be opposed by faction and by demagogues. Would the people of England support him in all these difficulties? The Austrian Ambassador also spoke and expressed his belief that Austria would be more closely modeled upon the institutions of England than any other Continental State could be.

A new subject of controversy had arisen between the French Government and the Swiss Confederation. The *Gendarmerie* of the Canton de Raud some time since arrested a Frenchman in the Valley of Dappes, which is a disputed territory. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have forwarded a protest against this act of sovereignty exercised on the French territory. It is announced that the Government of Berne is puzzled to know how to treat this untoward event.

The Paris *Patrie* denies a rumor that the Emperor will accompany the King of Prussia into Germany.

The *Independance* says that the first act of the Bernstoff Ministry in Prussia will be the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes a dispatch addressed by Baron RICASOLI to the representatives of Italy abroad. This dispatch reviews the history of the parliamentary session, and mentions the absence of those deputies representing opinions favorable to the former Government. It concludes by saying: "Italy has constituted herself, notwithstanding that a portion of Italian territory is in the hands of others. Europe, beholding us armed and strong, will become persuaded of our right to the entire possession of our territory, and will appreciate our sincerity in offering liberty and independence to the Church."

The tone of the semi-official journals of Paris, and good private information, lead the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* to believe that a *quasi*solution of the Roman question is at hand, and that there will be, early in the Autumn, a mixed Italian and French garrison in Rome, the bulk of the French Army of occupation being withdrawn to Civita Vechia, there to remain an indefinite time.

By an arrival from the West Coast of Africa, we learn that the Slave-trade was still very brisk, and, in consequence, legal trade dull; it was anticipated that some of the factories would have to close.

Capt. BEDINGFIELD, of the British service, had been in active cooperation with the American squadron, and had taken two vessels fitted for slaves in the Congo River; also, a Spanish schooner—the *Jacinto*.

The *Wrangler* had taken an American bark, supposed to be the *Ardennes*, with 495 slaves on board.

The notorious slaver *Storm King* had come into Mango Grando with a legal cargo, (American flag and papers,) but, hearing there were slaves to be had, pitched her cargo overboard, shipped a large number of slaves, and got away clear.

The steamer *General Miramon* (formerly the *Greenock*) had shipped a cargo at Kasinda in four hours, using American, Portuguese, and Spanish colors, to suit the cruisers she happened to meet. Everything is done under the American flag, until the slaves are actually on board, so that two of three English cruisers have very little chance to take prizes or check the trade.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LONDON TIMES.

Another Letter from Mr. Russell on the Results of the Battle at Bull Run.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 29, 1861.

On this day week the Confederates could have marched into the Capital of the United States. They took no immediate steps to follow up their unexpected success. To this moment their movements have betrayed no fixity of purpose or settled plan to pursue an aggressive war, or even "to liberate Maryland if they have the means of doing so." And, indeed, their success

was, as I suspected, not known to them in its full proportions, and their loss, combined, perhaps, with the condition of their Army, as much as political and prudential motives actuating their leaders, may have had a fair share in producing the state of inactivity with which the Federalists have no reason to be dissatisfied. Let us look around, now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, and try to examine the condition of the ground. First, as regards foreign relations. The personal good feeling and perfect understanding which exist between the representatives of the great European Powers directly interested in America are founded on an appreciation of the exact demands of the interests they represent, and on the necessities of a common honorable policy. England, having a vast commerce directly involved in the contest, has naturally been the first to provide for its safety in American waters, and has also felt it desirable, in the face of the desperate counsels which have been given on this side of the Atlantic, to furnish a trifling reinforcement to her small military establishment in Canada. The fleet at present in observation is neither powerful nor offensively disposed, and no exception can be taken to the mode in which it has acted by the most sensitive Americans, although attempts have been made to arouse vulgar prejudices by erroneous statements respecting the views and declarations of Admiral MILNE. The authoritative assertions on that subject in some of the journals here are destitute of authority, except that of the writer. What is of more consequence, perhaps, in respect to the preservation of friendly relations between England and the United States is the fact that a great change has come over the views of the members or member of the Cabinet who was supposed to seek the reconstruction of the Union in a war with Great Britain, and that the most favorable disposition is evinced to cultivate our good graces, not by any sacrifice of principles, but by the adoption of a tone at once calm, just and dignified, which will be appreciated by the Foreign-office. It is not probable either that we shall hear much more about the immediate annexation of Canada, and the fury of the 750,000 "better than French" soldiers with which we were threatened, will be for a time averted. But if there are such pleasant changes in the diplomatic and Press world there is nothing at all like them in commercial relations. In the Senate it is proposed to clap a round ten per cent. on all the duties to be levied under the Morrill Tariff, and Mr. SIMMONS, the aged father of this wicked little bit of political economy, declares he will thereby raise $45,000,000 of additional revenue. The House of Representatives, on the contrary, propose to raise revenue by taxes on coffee, tea, sugar, pepper, spices and articles of the sort, not of necessity nor of luxury, but in the intermediate position, so that every one who uses them now will continue to do so, notwithstanding the tax, and no one will be the worse for it. On these plans it is probable there will be a conference between the two branches of the Legislature, in which the contending systems may be adjusted or amalgamated. The income to be adopted will give some $40,000,000 according to the calculations of the designers, and the people fondly believe it will be at once removed as soon as the war is over. If the increase of ten per cent. on the Morrill Tariff be actually passed, it is difficult to see how France can continue to regard with friendly feelings such a direct attack on her great article of exportation. England is accustomed to bear these things from the United States, but France cannot afford any meddling or mischief in her wine trade and her tobacco monopoly. M. MERCIER, the energetic and able representative of our ally, is said to entertain strong notions that the contest now waging cannot terminate in the success of the North in what it proposes to itself. M. DE STOECKL, the Russian Minister, who has lived long in America, knows her statesmen and the genius of her people and institutions, and is a man of sagacity and vigorous intellect, is believed to hold similar views. Perhaps the only Minister who has really been neutral, observing faithfully all engagements to actually existing Powers, and sedulously avoiding all occasion of offence or irritability to an irritable people, rendered more than usually so by the evil days which have fallen upon them, is the discreet and loyal nobleman who represents Great Britain, and who is the only one threatened with a withdrawal of passports and all sorts of pains and penalties for the presumed hostility of his Government to the United States. The world sees that the North has not treated the Southerners as rebels—we will not say it has not dared to do so. But the Federalists have treated the Confederates up to this moment as belligerents. Rebels are hanged, imprisoned, and shot at discretion. Their flags are not received; the exchange of prisoners with rebels is ridiculous. A regular "blockade" of rebel ports is quite anomalous. It remains to be seen, after Mr. DAVIS' recent hints, what the Government dares to do in the case of the "pirates" whom its cruisers caught in the act, red-handed, of privateering piracy. Meantime the arm raised to chastise and subdue has been struck down, and the attitude of the North is just now defensive. There will be on the part of the one people whom the American Press has most insulted and abused every disposition to give fair play and to listen to the call for "time." But the quarrel must have its limits—the time must be fixed, and the sponge must be thrown up if one or other of the combatants cannot "come up" to it; nor does it seem a case in which any amount of "judicious bottle-holding" can prolong the fight. Now, at the present moment the North is less able to go into the contest than she was a month ago. She has suffered a defeat, she has lost *morale* and *materiel*. Besides killed, wounded and prisoners, cannon, arms, baggage, she has lost an army of three-months men, who have marched away to their homes at the very moment the Capital was in the greatest danger. Up to this period the reinforcements received do not bring up the Federalists to the strength they had before the fight. No one can or will tell how many have strayed away and gone off from their regiments since they returned to the camps here, but the actual number of men who have come here are less than those who have gone away home by fully 8,000 rank and file. And the change has been by no means for the better. The three-months men at least had been three months under arms. They were probably at least as martial and as ready to fight as the rest of their people. Just as they are most required and likely not to be quite unserviceable, they retire to recive ill-deserved and ridiculous ovations, as though they had been glorious conquerors and patriots, instead of being broken and routed fugitives, who marched off from Washington when it might be expected the enemy were advancing against it. In their place come levies who have not had even the three months' training, and who are not as well equipped, so far as I can see, as their predecessors, to face men who are elated with success, and the *prestige* of the first battle gained, and to be associated with regiments cowed, probably, and certainly in some instances demoralized, by defeat.

The artillerymen who cut the traces of their horses from caisson and carriage at least knew more about guns than the men who will be put to the new field batteries which Government are getting up as fast as they can; and the muskets, of the best description, left on the field or taken, cannot be replaced for a long time to come. In fact, much of this Army must be reorganized in face of an enemy. That enemy is either incompetent or artful; it is quite certain he is not actuated by clemency or a generous pity. Engineers are hard at work strengthening the position on the south bank of the river; but forts do not constitute safety. Without stout hearts behind their lines and breastworks, abattis and redoubts avail nothing. It must be that the Confederates are deficient in the means of transport, or in actual force, to make an attack which is so obvious, if they desire to show the North it is not possible to subdue them. The corps which went from Winchester to Manassas under JOHNSTON is put by the Federalists at 40,000. Let us take it at half the number. BEAUREGARD and LEE are said to have had 60,000 at Manassas, including, I presume, the forces between it and Richmond. Divide that again. There were certainly 20,000 between Monroe, the Court and Richmond, of whom 10,000 could be spared; and on the western side of the Capital of the Confederate States there was available at least another corps of 10,000, which could have been readily strengthened by 10,000 or 15,000 more from the South in case of a supreme effort. There seems no reason, not connected with transport, equipment or discipline, why the Confederates should not have been able last week to take the field with 75,000 men, in two corps; one quite strong enough to menace the force on the right bank of the Potomac, and to hold it in check, or to prevent it going over to the other side; the other to cross into Maryland, which is now in parts only kept quiet by force, and to advance down on Washington from the west and north. In the event of success the political advantages would be very great at home and abroad, and there would be a new base of operations gained close to the enemy's lines, while the advantages of holding the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay would be much neutralized and finally destroyed. The Navy-yard would fall into the enemy's hands. Fort Washington would probably soon follow. Fortress Monroe would be condemned to greater isolation. Philadelphia itself would be in imminent danger should the Confederates attempt greater aggression. But, for one, Gen. BEAUREGARD will consent to no plan of operations in which success is not rendered as certain as may be by all possible precautions, and he might not favor a proposal which would lead to dividing an army into two parts, with a river between them and an enemy on each side. Monroe and Hampton, which are the true bases of operations against Richmond, have been weakened to reinforce the Army covering Washington and Harper's Ferry, and yet I doubt if there are on the south bank of the Potomac, at this moment, 40,000 men all along the lines who could move out and offer an enemy battle, leaving any adequate guards in the trenches and garrisons in the *tête du pont* and works. The Confederates, as you were informed from the South, have enlisted men to serve for the war, and take no others. The staple of their army will undergo no change, and as it grows older it ought to get better, unless it be beaten. You will pardon me for referring to a remark in one of my previous letters, that there might be fierce skirmishes, and even sanguinary engagements, between the two Armies, but that these would be followed by no decisive results, owing to the want of cavalry. Strange to say, though the panic and very discreditable rout was caused by alarms of, and might have been prevented by the presence of cavalry, no steps are taken to remedy that great deficiency. The volunteers who were at Manassas will never stand the man on horseback again, and I believe the Confederates are quite aware of their advantage, though they may have had to mourn the loss of many gentlemen who fell during the day. The Northern papers are increasing the amount of butter in proportion as they decrease the losses of their loaves, and they do not appear to perceive that the smaller the latter were the less should be the layer of the former—for it is no credit to an army to lose its guns, abandon its positions, throw away its muskets, leave its wounded in the hands of the enemy, and run some thirty and odd miles from front of Centreville, not merely to Arlington, but to Washington, without any cause at all; for without loss there was no cause of retreat, and therefore no excuse for panic and rout. Again, they say there was only a portion of their Army engaged. The greater shame for those who were not engaged to run, then. But before the battle, when MCDOWELL's force was enumerated *in terrorem* at 50,000, it was said fifteen regiments had subsequently joined. Now it is averred only 15,000, 18,000 or 20,000 were in action. What on earth were the rest about? And I am obliged to say that Mr. DAVIS' statements are quite as startling; for, while he declares the enemy were 35,000 strong, he astonishes us by asserting that of all his host only 15,000 took part in the battle. As to losses, of course it is beyond anything but imagination to give an estimate. Regiments reported to have been annihilated have turned up quite hale and hearty, neat as imported, on the day of marching home—and fond parents, wives and relatives will be spared many pangs and a great deal of mourning. I think my estimate of killed and wounded was nearly correct. The prisoners may amount to more than 900 or 1,000, but the Federalists have lost more heavily than the totals under these heads would show, perhaps. *It would be rather ridiculous to call it either a hard-fought, a bloody, or a glorious field; but it was an important one; it was a most trying one to the Federalists, who were badly fed and hard worked, in a waterless country, on a July day, for twelve hours; they were exposed to the demoralizing effects of long-continued artillery fire. In spite of their want of discipline, and the very unaccountable rout, the Federalists at first showed alacrity, but after a time they became torpid and difficult to handle.* No one questions the general bravery of Americans, native or adopted, on either side; but a defeat is rendered worse than ridiculous by attempts to turn it into a triumph. Let the unfortunate brave rest content with the sympathy they deserve, and shun the ovations which are the due of the conqueror. Praise and flattery cannot retake a gun, nor save a standard, nor win a battle—even if it be from *vox populi* in Broadway or Bowery.

The Government in some measure let the world see what they think of the charges made against the officers of the Army in reference to the late battle. Here is an order just published:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 25.

There will be added to the Department of the Shenandoah the Counties of Washington and Allegany, in Maryland, and such other parts of Virginia as may be covered by the Army in its operations. And there will be added to the Department of Washington the Counties of Prince George, Montgomery and Frederick. The remainder of Maryland and all Pennsylvania and Delaware, will constitute the Department of Pennsylvania; head-quarters, Baltimore. The Department of Washington and the Department of Northeastern Virginia will constitute a geographical division under Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, United States Army; head-quarters, Washington.

All the volunteer regiments will be subject to examination by a Military Board, to be appointed by this department, with the concurrence of the General-in-Chief, as to their fitness for the positions assigned them. Those officers found to be incompetent will be rejected, and the vacancies thus occasioned will be filled by the appointment of such persons as may have passed the examination before the Board.

By order, L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Yesterday a bill was passed by the House of Representatives imposing a tax on carriages of from $1 to $50; gold watches, $1; silver watches, 50c.; excise on spirituous liquors, 5c. per gallon; and on fermented liquors, 60c. per barrel, or 2c. a gallon. All incomes over $600 per annum, 3 per cent., including money at interest, &c. Every interest in the country is also taxed, including a tax on the net income of the banks, but not on their currency or bank circulation. Landed estates are likewise taxed, and if it be accepted by the other branches of the Legislature, the people of the North will begin to feel that fighting is an expensive luxury, particularly if it be unsuccessful. It will be weeks before we have done hearing and seeing accounts of Bull Run, or, as it may be better called, of Manassas, unless some other action intervenes, as is very likely indeed. Gen. BANKS, not finding any advantage in occupying a point in front of Harper's Ferry, on the Virginia side, has, it is affirmed, withdrawn all his troops to a position in Maryland which commands the passages from the Ferry, and Gen. BUTLER at Fortress Monroe feels himself compelled to abandon his advanced works at Hampton, which I described hurriedly the other day, and to retire to the cover of the guns of the place. Fortress Monroe is quite impregnable to the enemy, for they have not the means of undertaking a regular siege. If they get heavy guns and mortars, however, they can certainly make the interior unpleasant, and should they open trenches the Americans may have a Sebastopol *in petto* near Old Point Comfort. Meantime the command of Col. PHELPS, at Newport's News, consisting of four regiments, is threatened by the enemy. His camp is intrenched, and furnished with a few howitzers and field-pieces, and heavy guns on the river face. I heard him apply to Gen. BUTLER, when I was there, for horses and harness for his guns, as if he wanted to move them. He is a grim, dour, stern soldier, of the old Puritan type, and if attacked he will defend his camp to the last. Should he be beaten, the Confederates will have both sides of James River. The more closely the consequences of Manassas are investigated, the more serious they seem to be. It must be granted that the Confederates feel their losses more severely than the North does. Their Colonels and officers are men of mark, and even of privates killed or wounded one sees notices implying that they belong to good families, and are well-known people. The O's and Macs and Vons (few of the latter,) the Corcorans, Camerons and Bruggers, prisoners, wounded or killed, are of less consequence to the social system of the North than the Hamptons, Prestons and Mannings are to the South. If Mr. DAVIS and a few of the leaders were to fall in battle there would be less chance of the South continuing its struggle with the same heart and confidence; but if all the Cabinet were to go to-morrow from Washington the spirit of the Northern States would not be diminished one iota. From the South, as yet, we have only a few scattered details of the fight and of its results, but it can be seen that there was no very great exultation over the victory.

The following interesting extracts from the Richmond *Enquirer* of July 23 will furnish a good idea of the manner in which the news was received:

"FIRST CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.—ADJOURNED SESSION.

RICHMOND, Virginia, July 22.

Congress met at 12 o'clock, the Hon. HOWELL COBB in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. L. BURROWS, of Richmond. The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

On motion, ROBERT E. SCOTT and WALTER PRESTON, of Virginia; T. M'DOWELL, of South Carolina, newly elected members, came forward and took the oath.

Mr. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina—Mr. President, I beg leave to interrupt the order of business by bringing to the attention of Congress the intelligence that has been received at this place from the seat of war. I present the following dispatch, which I ask the Secretary to read:

MANASSAS, July 22.

Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS: We have won a glorious, though dear-bought victory. Night closed on the enemy in full flight and closely pursued.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

I beg leave to present an official dispatch received since that:

MANASSAS, July 22.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General, Richmond:

Night has closed upon a hard-fought field. Our forces have won a glorious victory. The enemy was routed, and fled precipitately, abandoning a very large amount of arms, munitions, knapsacks and baggage. The ground was strewed for miles with those killed, and the farm-houses and the grounds around were filled with his wounded. The pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburgh and Centreville, until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured several field batteries and regimental standards, and one United States' flag. Many prisoners have been taken. Too high praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers or for the gallantry of all the troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left, several miles from our field-works, our force engaging them not exceeding 15,000—that of the enemy estimated at 35,000.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

This announcement, continues Mr. MEMMINGER, informs Congress that the invader of our soil has been driven back, that our altars have been purified, and our homes secured from the ruthless hand of an unprincipled foe. But, Sir, it has been at a cost that will bring sorrow into many families, wet with burning tears the cheeks of many widows and orphans, and into many happy homes bring grief and desolation; and I presume, Sir, Congress will be little disposed on such occasion to go on with their usual business. I have, therefore, taken the liberty of offering a series of resolutions which I will submit to Congress, and ask their adoption:

1. *Resolved*, That we recognize the hand of the Most High God, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, in the glorious victory with which he has crowned our arms at Manassas, and that the people of these Confederate States are invited, by appropriate services on the ensuing Sabbath, to offer up their united thanksgivings and prayers for this mighty deliverance.

2. *Resolved*, That we deeply deplore the necessity which has washed the soil of our country with the blood of so many of our noble sons, and that we offer to their respective families and friends our warmest and most cordial sympathies, assuring them that the sacrifice made will be consecrated in the hearts of our people, and will there enshrine the names of the gallant dead, as the champions of free and constitutional government.

3. *Resolved*, That we approve the prompt and patriotic efforts of the Mayor of the City of Richmond to make provisions for the wounded, and that a committee of one member from each State be appointed to coöperate in the plan.

Resolved, That Congress do now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Congress adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12."

It will be observed when Mr. DAVIS telegraphed to his wife, he spoke of a dearly bought victory and a close pursuit. Of the latter there are no evidences; many troops remained till next morning in Centreville, not four miles from the scene of the fight, and Gen. SCHENCK's report states he withdrew his men in good order at his leisure. It will be seen, too, that all which has been said of the enemy outflanking the Federalists' left is rubbish, and that the main contest was, as I stated, on the right of the line. Mr. DAVIS returned by train to Richmond on the 23d a conqueror. His conduct is thus described:

"In response to the calls from the immense crowd who had congregated together to meet him, he alluded to the grand absorbing topic of the day. The enemy, he said, with the taxes they had been imposing on us for twenty years, had fitted out an army on a magnificent scale. They had come over to Virginia with plenty of arms and ammunition, and with ambulances fitted up in such a style of luxury as though they thought they were still taxing the South. They had five or six hundred wagons with them, and provisions of every kind in abundance. In the whole campaign they had over 50,000 men. Their finest parks of heavy and light artillery are ours. They left everything behind them they could throw away. Among the Federal officers captured is Col. CARRINGTON. Among the Confederate officers killed, unreported, are Lieut.-Col. Johnston, of the Hampton Legion; Col. Thomas, of Gen. Johnston's Staff; and Col. Fisher, of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment. The wounded, unreported, are Col. Stevens, of Gen. Bee's staff; Col. Gartrell, of Georgia; Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Gardner, of the First Georgia Regiment; Col. Nelson, of the Second Virginia Regiment; Col. Jones, of the Fourth Alabama Regiment; Col. Hampton, of the Legion. Col. Preston, of the Twenty-eighth Virginia Regiment, took Col. Wilcox, of Michigan, one captain, and three privates prisoners with his own hands. Edmund Fontaine, Jr., son of Col. E. Fontaine, President of the Virginia Central Railroad, is among the slain."

The "luxury of ambulances" is a new and curious ground of complaint, and I suspect there were not many articles of the kind in rear of the Confederate Army. *Apropos* of this subject, I must remark that one class of officers in the Federal Army did their duty nobly—the surgeons remained on the field when all others were retiring or had left. One is reported killed; six are prisoners in the hands of the enemy, engaged in attending the wounded of both sides—an invaluable aid to the scanty Medical Staff of the Confederates. There is no reason to believe the treatment of wounded or prisoners was what it was reported to have been. There may have been some isolated acts of atrocity in the heat of battle or pursuit, and it is only too likely that a building in which wounded men were placed was set fire to by a shell, but it is only justice to the Confederate authorities to say that they seem to have done all they could for those who fell into their hands. Much irritation has been created by the false statements circulated on this subject, and the soldiers on guard over Confederate prisoners here would not permit them to receive some little luxuries which had been ordered by sympathizing inhabitants, on the ground that they did not deserve them after the treatment given by their friends to the Federalists. And as I have used the word "sympathizers," let me add the expression of my belief that there is scarcely a department, high or low, of the public service of the United States, in which there is not "treason"—I mean the aiding and abetting the enemy by information and advice. It is openly talked in society—its work is evident on all sides. I went into the private department of the Post-office the other day, and found there a gentleman busily engaged in sorting letters at a desk. The last time I met him was at dinner with the Commissioners of the Confederate States at Washington, and I was rather surprised to see him now in the sanctum of the Post-office, within a few feet of Mr. BLAIR, of the *sangre azul* of abolitionism. Said he, "I am just looking over the letters here to pick out some for our Southern friends, and I forward them to their owners as I find them;" and if the excellent and acute gentleman did not also forward any little scraps of news he could collect, I am in error. Again, a series of maps, prepared with great care for the use of Gen. MCDOWELL's Staff, are given out to be photographed, and are so scarce that superior officers cannot get them. Nevertheless, one is found in a tent of a Confederate officer, in the advance of Fairfax Court-house, which must have been sent to him as soon as it was ready. It is also asserted that Gen. BEAUREGARD knew beforehand of MCDOWELL's advance; but the Confederates left in such haste that much credence cannot be given to the statement that the enemy were fully informed of the fact any considerable length of time beforehand.

The battle having been fully fought and lost, the Federalists are employing their minds to find out why it was fought at all. The convulsions into which the New-York Press has been thrown by the inquiry resemble those produced on a dead frog by the wire of GALVANI. "Who cried 'On to Richmond?'" "Not I, 'pon my honor. It was shouted out by some one in my house, but I don't know who. I never gave him authority. I won't shout anything any more." "Who urged Gen. SCOTT to fight the battle, and never gave anybody any peace till he was ordered to do it?" "Nobody!" "It was that other fellow." "Please Sir, it wasn't me." "I never approved it." "I'll never say a word to a soldier again." "Mr. President knows I didn't." It is really a most curious study. I begin to think that the best possible instructors may sometimes be in the wrong at this side of the Atlantic. The *Tribune* declares that Gen. SCOTT, being absolute master of the situation, is responsible for the battle. But the New-York TIMES gives a statement of what took place before the battle at the General's table, which, therefore, is probably published with his sanction, as it is impossible to suppose a gentleman would print it without express permission, from which it would certainly appear that the veteran Commander was not, as I hinted, a free agent in the matter. Here is the statement:

"Gen. SCOTT, it is said, discussed the whole subject of this war, in all its parts, and with the utmost clearness and accuracy. He had a distinct and well-defined opinion on every point connected with it, and stated what his plan would be for bringing it to a close if the management of it had been left in his hands.

The main object of the war, he said, was to bring the people of the rebellious States to feel the pressure of the Government, to compel them to return to their obedience and loyalty. And this must be done with the least possible expenditure of life compatible with the attainment of the object. No Christian nation can be justified, he said, in waging war in such a way as shall destroy 501 lives when the object of the war can be attained at a cost of 500. Every man killed beyond the number absolutely required is murdered. Hence, he looked upon all shooting of pickets, all scouting forays not required to advance the general object of the war, all destruction of life, on either side, which did not contribute to the general result, as so many acts of unjustifiable homicide.

If the matter had been left to him, he said, he would have commenced by a perfect blockade of every Southern port on the Atlantic and the Gulf. Then he would have collected a large force at the capital for defensive purposes, and another large one on the Mississippi for offensive operations. The Summer months, during which it is madness to take troops south of St. Louis, should have been devoted to tactical instruction, and with the first frost of Autumn he would have taken a column of 80,000 well-disciplined troops down the Mississippi, and taken every important point on that river, New-Orleans included.

It could have been done, he said, with greater ease, with less loss of life, and with far more important results than would attend the marching of an army to Richmond. At eight points the river would probably have been defended, and eight battles would have been necessary; but in every one of them success could have been made certain for us. The Mississippi and the Atlantic once ours, the Southern States would have been compelled, by the natural and inevitable pressure of events, to seek, by a return to the Union, escape from the ruin that would speedily overwhelm them out of it.

'This,' said he, 'was my plan. But I am only a subordinate. It is my business to give advice when asked, and to obey orders when they are given. *I shall do it.* There are gentlemen in the Cabinet who know much more about war than I do, and who have far greater influence than I have in determining the plan of the campaign. There never was a more just and upright man than the President—never one who desired more sincerely to promote the best interests of the country. But there are men among his advisers who consult their own resentments far more than the dictates of wisdom and experience, and *these men will probably decide the plan of the campaign.* I shall do, or attempt, whatever I am ordered to do. *But they must not hold me responsible.*

If I am ordered to go to Richmond I shall endeavor to do it. But I know perfectly well that they have no conception of the difficulties we shall encounter. I know the country—how admirably adapted it is to defence, and how resolutely and obstinately it will be defended. I should like nothing better than to take Richmond. Now that it has been disgraced by becoming the capital of the rebel Confederacy, I feel a resentment towards it, and should like nothing better than to scatter its Congress to the winds.

But I have lived long enough to know that human resentment is a very bad foundation for a public policy; and these gentlemen will live long enough to learn it also. I shall do what I am ordered. I shall fight when and where I am commanded. But if I am compelled to fight before I am ready they shall not hold me responsible. These gentlemen must take the responsibility of their acts, as I am willing to take that of mine. But they must not throw their responsibility on my shoulders.'"

It remains to be seen if the plans of Gen. SCOTT can now be followed. The reaction along the Mississippi will be great, and Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, with great respect for his courage and enterprise, is not the man, I fear, to conduct large columns successfully. Missouri is anything but safe; Cairo is menaced, and my friends at Memphis seem to be stirring from their rest under their General.

I regret that I cannot give any more interesting or important intelligence, but I have not been able to go out for the last two days to the camps, as, in common with many people in Washington, I was suffering a little from the weather—thunderstorms, rains, bad odors, which produce the usual results in garrisons and ill drained cities. However, it is some consolation that there is nothing of consequence doing. There was an alarm the night before last. Some foolish people got the loan of a steamer and a big gun, and went down the river with them. When they were opposite one of the enemy's batteries, three or four miles away, they fired their big gun, and "Oh'd," no doubt; at the shot as it splashed short in the water, the enemy treating them with a proper silent contempt all the while. Having done this, they returned in the evening and amused themselves by firing away as hard as they could just below the Long Bridge—I believe without ball—and it may be imagined there was some commotion, as the reports shook doors and windows. Gen. MCCLELLAN is doing his best to get things into order, and the outskirts of the city and the streets are quieter at night; but there is rough work with Zouaves and others in Alexandria—houses burnt, people shot, and such like sports of certain sorts of "citizen soldiery." They will soon be shouting "Money or blood," if not kept in order and paid. These men form a marked exception to the general behavior of many regiments.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

FINANCIAL IMPOSSIBILITIES.

From the London Times, Aug. 14.

Every Englishman knows, by the experience of his own country, where the shoe would begin to pinch the American belligerents. In that country, as elsewhere, any number of men can be procured to fight, after some fashion, in any cause, good or bad, if they are only well paid, well fed, well clothed, well housed, and moderately well commanded, with some prospect, if not of booty, at least of a whole skin. So it becomes a question of money. A confidence in money alone has always proved false; but money there must be, and there is no country in which it is more necessary than in the United States, where wages are high and work is abundant. A war will cost there almost as much as it did here, for if the work is nearer home, and the area of the war somewhat less than the whole surface of this terraqueous globe, still, for that very reason, there is much interruption of the ordinary pursuits of life. In the first place, all the bonds of debtor and creditor, whether public or private, and all the relations of business in cotton and other cultivation, are at an end. The State Governments themselves set the example of repudiation by refusing to cash bonds, or *coupons*, which can be traced to the possession of the other party in the struggle. Searching interrogatories are put, and must be answered on oath, before a State will pay interest which may find its way to hostile hands. Meanwhile, commerce is interrupted by blockades and privateers, and immense works commenced in the depth of peace are stopped by the withdrawal of hands and resources, and not less by a general diminution of confidence in the prospects of the country. At Washington, Finance observes the old forms of Union, and supposes a tax to be levied on all the States. It is obliged, however, to condescend to fact, and calculate on the certainty that only half the States will respond to the call. As is usual in such novel situations, the Federal cause has fed its Treasury from hand to mouth, by such expedients as the issue of bonds, redeemable in sixty days, and, of course, to be replaced by similar issues. But the war is now assuming more gigantic proportions; a hundred thousand men posted in and about Washington are found insufficient, and the best excuse that can be made for a disgraceful rout is that many of the States' Militia were glad to avail themselves of the expiration of their three months' engagement, and that the enemy had the command of larger reserves. All this shows that, great as the efforts are which have already been made, they are not up to the mark. Sixty or eighty thousand more men are demanded, and will soon be in the field. All the arsenals, dockyards and manufactories of arms are at work. Immense orders are dispatched to this side the Atlantic, and will be promptly met. All this reminds Englishmen of the days when war, never too well supplied, cost us sixty or seventy millions sterling a year, sometimes with no other result than defeat, and loud complaints of insufficient men, money and munitions.

So the Congress of Washington is looking the difficulty, as they say there, "square in the face;" not so "square," however, as they will one day have to look it. There appears to be no difficulty in the authorization of loans to any amount; indeed, at this moment, Government has large powers for the issue of Treasury notes for three years, and has found the market, we presume, unfavorable for the exercise of its powers. The real question is, how to find a proper basis for loans in an augmented and well-paid revenue. This involves taxation, and, unfortunately, taxation appears to be a point on which the Eastern and Western States of the National Union are almost as much at variance as both are with the Southern Confederacy. The Western States have a particular objection to taxes; and when we read the War Budget which the Congress seems finally to have decided on, one feels that such an objection may be expressed not only in good sentences on the floor of Congress, but also in a not less formidable manner Far West. Besides a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars apportioned among the States, and expected from only half, the new Budget proposes a tax upon carriages, varying from one dollar to fifty; a tax upon watches; an Excise duty on spirituous liquors of five cents a gallon, and on fermented liquors of sixty cents a barrel; and a general tax upon Incomes, the rate of which, as well as the incomes liable, is not yet decided. Meanwhile the Morrill tariff is untouched, except by the imposition of additional duties. Every item in this budget suggests a financial war, as difficult, if not so sanguinary, as the war in the open field. Our own great war was a period of smuggling by sea and by land. An army of excisemen, a fleet of revenue cutters, and a coast-guard that nightly watched and paced the whole of our shores, were necessary to protect the revenue, without which the war must have come to an end. It cannot be otherwise in the Northern States; of the Southern we speak not, but we shall soon hear the same story there. The United States contain the same social elements as those which in this country have ever evaded taxation when it was possible. The morality of the tax-payer soon relaxes when his political feelings conspire with his pecuniary interests, and his conscience throbs in his pocket. Already we are told that the Western States have certain plausible objections to taxes; and a majority of the Bankers at New-York are altogether averse to the war and its causes. All the private intelligence that reaches us agrees in describing the war as the result of mob passions, and the real act of men who have comparatively little interest in the maintenance of union, order, national credit, or property itself. When such is the case they who have incomes, who spend, and who employ will feel small enthusiasm for the war; as, on the other hand, they who enter into it heart and soul will be generally men of less means, lower social position, and—need we add?—a laxer tone of morality. What sort of a prospect is this for a succession of War Budgets, like ours from 1793 to 1815, each more colossal, more exhaustive, more ruinous than the last? Washington has already learnt the secret of some of our own military reverses; it will now learn to sympathize with our war finance.

But there is another question which presents itself to the capitalist before even the solvency of a State, or the yield of a tax, or the final success of a cause; *and that is the number and frequency of similar calls.* If we are to judge from the immense figures on paper paraded by the Northerners, this is a war that may take rank with any of ours—with the European war, which cost us from first to last more than a thousand millions of money; or the Russian war, which cost us a hundred millions in two years. *If the Government of Washington is obliged to ask for a hundred million dollars to-day, when and how soon will it have to repeat that demand; and how many such demands will it have to make this year, and for how many years? Every such demand will compete in the market with the bonds of the last, and our old folks can remember with what celerity a promise to pay £5 a year became worth not so much as £50.* Prudent people do not like buying stock at its present price when they know that twenty or thirty millions more will soon be thrown on the market for what it will fetch. Nor is this the only apprehension to damp the courage of the lender. Already, while this war is in its very cradle, the bankers of the seaboard States are suggesting, in the form of Treasury Bonds, a very large increase of the paper currency. How long would this be convertible? We may safely predict that if the war lasts as long as it now threatens to last, both sides will be driven to the same pitiable expedient of a depreciated paper currency, as the mother country was in a similar extremity. They have an encouragement which we had not; a source of credit which we had not. They know what we never knew—that we could survive the process and pay our creditors in full. In our history their financiers possess both a warning and an encouragement; for, if they see the Slough of Despond, they see also how CHRISTIAN got out of it, and scrambled safe up the bank on the other side. These are commercial considerations the soundness of which it is impossible to question, and which address themselves naturally to the National and Confederate Governments, their Congresses, their financiers, and the public, whether Americans or Europeans, who are solicited to lend money for the war. They are, of course, exclusive of political or partisan feeling. No doubt, there are enthusiasts in the United States who will lend money and buy Treasury bonds for three or ten years, all the more freely because they feel deeply the social and religious aspects of the quarrel. There may, too, for aught we know, be abolitionists and philanthropists in this country who will buy American notes in a failing market, and prefer to give a high price for them rather than [illegible], because they care more for the credit of the [illegible] cause than they do for the amount of their own fortunes. We cannot think, however, there are so many such people as largely to affect the quotation of American Securities in our market. England was almost enthusiastic in its zeal against the disturbers of European order and independence. No war ever assumed so sacred and patriotic a character. Indeed, had St. Paul's been the Holy Sepulchre itself, we could not have made a more religion of it. This did not prevent our public securities of all kinds from finding their market level, and that a very low one. The whole story will be repeated in the States,—that is, unless they patch up their differences before long, which they don't seem likely to do.

From the Times City Article.

A good harvest in Europe will be not only a pledge of peace here, but will give a hope of peace to America. There are evident signs that the State resources at this moment are not abundant on either side. That the people of the North will ever pay the taxes now proposed to be levied, no one will believe who knows what the objections of the multitude must certainly be to taxes which will be in the nature of a poll-tax, and will be represented as taking equal sums from the poor as from the rich. That any sane Englishman will send his money over to America to buy paper certain to be repudiated is out of the question. The only chance is a good sale for the heavy stocks of food on hand and for those now coming on. Some thirty millions of English gold might seasonably light up the fires anew, and give an impetus to the flagging resentments of the Northern States, as well as to the commerce of the Atlantic cities. Sunshine—a few days of this baking sunshine—will relieve us from the necessity of paying this tribute, and will enable us to eat our own bread and keep our own money. The prospects tempts us to be hopeful.

COTTON AND THE WAR.

NECESSARY IMPERFECTION OF THE BLOCKADE.

From the London Economist.

The wild notion originally entertained by the Confederate States—that the dearth of cotton would entail such horrible sufferings and ruin on the industrial populations of Europe, that France and England would interfere to break the blockade, and under the influence of which they were inclined to second the Nationalists in preventing its exportation—is fast giving way to saner expectations; and we are satisfied from inquiry in the quarters most concerned, that the planters and the planting States are now quite as willing and anxious to send us their cotton as we are to receive it. The sole question, therefore, now is, what the extent and the completeness of the impediments which a hostile force can place between eager sellers and eager buyers? The United States will, of course, especially since their defeat by land, proceed to render their blockading squadron as ample and efficient as they can; and they either have now, or will soon have, vessels enough for the purpose. *But there is much inevitable leakage even in the strictest blockade where a large extent of coast has to be watched*—where the weather is sometimes very boisterous (especially in Autumn)—and where harbors of refuge are few and not near at hand, as is the case in the Gulf of Mexico. Vessels will lie ready laden at their safe anchorage within harbor, waiting to take advantage of any favorable opportunity, which keen-eyed watchers and handy telegraphs will instantly announce to them. *Storms arise, and the blockading squadron is blown off shore and obliged to run out to sea for shelter; or fogs sweep over the coast and obscure everything for miles around*—these are incidents which we have all read of in the history of every naval blockade. The merchant ships with their valuable cargoes will seize the critical moment, and in twelve hours will be far beyond the grasp of the blockaders. Many, no doubt, will escape in this way. It is not a week since a vessel arrived in Liverpool, with the Confederate flag flying, from one of the blockaded ports (Wilmington, we believe.) She had put out to sea on an evening when the National cruiser had left her ground on some casual errand, and had traversed the Atlantic without any interruption. That we have not already had many such instances is probably much less owing to the vigilance and efficiency of the blockading ships than the fact that there are scarcely any vessels in the Southern harbors (and they must go in before they can come out,) and that we have already received all the cargoes they have to send us. There are now only fifty bales of cotton at sea, it is said. The whole of last year's crop has come forward, and this year's crop is not yet picked.

Again, though the large harbors of the South are few and easily guarded, the navigable creeks are many, and very difficult to watch. *Small craft of a few hundred tons burden can without much danger steal in and out, and run with their cargoes to Havana or some other neighboring and neutral port, in about thirty or forty hours; and once there, are safe.* Cuba will thus, in all likelihood, becomes the depôt for American cotton, which will soon find its way to England in British, or Spanish, or even American bottoms. The extent to which, in dark nights and in hazy weather, this contrivance may be practiced with success, it is of course impossible at present to predict; but well-informed men, who know the facilities for the purpose afforded by the planting States, anticipate a considerable supply from this source. We may observe, too, in passing, that the same contrivance will do much to mitigate the expected severity of the internal blockade. It is almost as easy, on a long line of coast, to effect ingress as egress; and the same swift-sailing cutters which carry out cotton, will bring in wine, spirits and coffee (which are much less bulky and more valuable articles,) and, to a certain extent, clothing likewise. So that, after all, the Southern deprivation of luxuries may not be so complete as their enemies had flattered themselves they could make it, and one of their chief inducements to submission will be removed.

We do not anticipate any corrupt connivance on the part of the Federal cruisers, which would allow cotton vessels to slip through the blockade; but we do anticipate a cunning connivance of this sort, and on a very extensive scale. It must never be forgotten that the North want cotton even more imperiously than we do. By preventing any cotton being exported, the Northern cruisers are stopping the mills and ruining the trade of their own manufacturers; they are cutting their own throats. They will soon begin to reflect that they will injure and impoverish their antagonists quite as effectually by capturing their cotton at sea, as by preventing it from putting to sea at all, while they will benefit themselves incomparably more. *By winking or hiding away, while the valuable cargo steals out of port, and then pursuing and confiscating it, they effect three objects at once: they rob the Secessionists; they supply the Massachusetts spinners; and they put prize money into their own pockets.* They have the fun of the chase; they spoil the Egyptians and they enrich the Israelites. If they were certain of being able to capture the escaping vessels, of course it would be far the wisest plan to allow them to run out; if they have a very high probability of capturing them, it might still, on the whole, be a "smart" dodge and a profitable speculation—and we may be very sure that their self-confidence will go far in their minds to represent a chance as a certainty. We cannot but think there will be much done in this way. Some will be captured; some will escape—in any case our market will be relieved and supplied. What escapes will come to Liverpool; what is taken will go to Boston or New-York, but all will be available for the consumption of the world.

We share to a considerable extent the instinctive conviction of the Lancashire merchants and manufacturers that an article grown by an eager seller and consumed by an eager buyer will find its way from the one to the other, in spite of all hostile barriers and prohibitions. *The question is after all one of degree, and of price.* We must remember that the same cause—the blockade—which raises cotton so much in Liverpool and Havre, lowers it as much in New-Orleans and Mobile. The export being prevented and their being no buyers, cotton becomes "a drug" in the planting States, at the very moment when it is becoming as precious as gold in England; and when the same article in worth twelve pence on one side of the water, and six cents on the other, while the freight is not two cents, the loss of every other cargo to the adventurous merchant who determined to run the gauntlet through the blockading squadron would still leave him a handsome profit on the entire transaction. With such a prospect before him—to say nothing of the allurement of the gambling character of such a trade to the speculative man—we may be perfectly sure that the venture will be made, and made on a large scale, and before long the insurance offices will begin to take cognizance of such transactions.

THE BLOCKADE NOT TO BE BROKEN UP.

From the London Star.

The Secessionists were at first led by the consideration of the serious calamities which such a privation would entail upon us, to cherish wild anticipations that we should forcibly break the blockade, in order to obtain the commodity which is to a vast body of our countrymen a positive necessary of life. It is needless to argue against a step which has probably never been contemplated by any sane Englishman. Apart from the folly and wickedness involved in a departure from our position of strict neutrality, it would be infinitely more economical for the State to enlarge itself with the support of all those whom the absence of cotton might deprive of employment than, in the hope of procuring it, to plunge into a war. A forcible breach of the blockade by England is entirely out of the question. But it is quite certain that the National Government will rigorously prevent the seceding States from exporting any portion of their cotton crop? If England were the only sufferer from such a step, of course we could not expect that the prejudicial effect upon our interests would have much weight with the Executive. War is so thoroughly the incarnation of selfishness that the calamities it may entail upon the best friends of the combatants are not deemed worth a thought. But what will the manufacturers in the Northern States say to the entire paralysis of their industry? Cotton is to them quite as needful as it is to us. How can they be expected to put up with the entire privation of the staple, at a moment, too, when the burdens upon the tax-payer are enormously enhanced by the expenses of the war! The blockade of the Southern ports is no doubt a very efficient weapon in the hands of the Nationalists, but it has this serious disadvantages, that they cannot use it without at the same time cutting their own fingers. They would act more wisely if they stationed vessels to levy duties at the entrance of each port in the seceding States.

SOME OF THE CAVILS OF THE LONDON TIMES ANSWERED.

From the London News.

If any unconstitutional acts are hereafter called up for review in Congress, it will be for Congress to decide whether blame is imputable to anybody; and if so, to whom. It is avowed on all hands that the Constitution has not provided for such a crisis as is now to be dealt with. The Slave States did not adopt the means constitutionally provided for expressing their discontents, and obtaining any changes they desired, and they left the loyal part of the nation no choice but to defend the Republic by the best methods which offered, under due notice that the proceedings would be reviewed hereafter, and provision made for future occasions. Congress has lost no time in giving a provisional sanction to the acts of the Executive; and for anybody else to set up a demand for a pedantic adherence to constitutional instructions while the Confederates were marching to seize Washington is an impertinence which the strictest members of political society can only laugh at. It is a great evil, of course, that there should be any departure whatever from any constitutional provision; but the blame rests—not on the National Trustee to whom the safety of the Republic is confided—but on the Seceders who ignored every provision of a National Convention, and a Supreme Court, and fired on the National forts, and marched on the National Capital before the new President had any means at his disposal for encountering them.

It is not true that the President has ever talked of the "irrepressible conflict," which the *Times* follows Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in putting into his mouth, as well as Mr. SEWARD's. The two words are Mr. SEWARD's, but the rest of the phrase is not his—nor anybody's. *Mr. Seward did not say that there was, or is, or will be, an irrepressible conflict between the North and the South, but between the principles of government in a slaveholding nation and one in which the laborers are citizens.* The difference is all-important; and whatever may be the discontent with Mr. SEWARD on all hands, he must not be subject to the injustice of being made answerable for words which he never uttered. The coupling Mr. LINCOLN with him is a mere artifice, as nobody knows better than Mr. VALLANDIGHAM.

Such are the devices by which the first serious misfortune sustained by the champions of law and freedom is made use of to discredit their representatives, and to damage their cause. In an assemblage like the American Congress there must be an obstructive member here and there who is not above recourse to such arts; but we ought to be on our guard against them, as far as a due attention to the history of the case can make us so. We must carefully keep in view how it was that the contention arose, who inflicted the first injuries, and under what circumstances Mr. LINCOLN was called upon to repel them.

ADVANTAGES OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

From the London Times.

We are not finding fault with the Northern States for going to war. We have repeatedly admitted that the National party could not be expected to view the dismemberment of the Union without an effort to avert the loss. But, though civil war is the most frightful of all wars, the Americans plunged into it with less concern than would have been shown by any European State in adopting a diplomatic quarrel. Though the people of the South were of the same flesh and blood with the people of the North, and connected with them by a thousand links of interest and feeling, the Northerners instantly heaped every conceivable opprobrium on the heads of the Southerners. A Muscovite Minister would speak more moderately of insurgent Poles than the citizens of Massachusetts spoke of the citizens of Carolina; and certainly Lord NORTH never used such language or such threats as the New-York journals have been incessantly hurling at the "rebels" of 1861. Any suggestion of arbitration has been fiercely rejected, and even before the blood of the people was fairly up a proffered mediation was received as a deadly insult. Nothing but war, conquest and triumph, would satisfy the States whose alliance had been repudiated. The old French cry of "Fraternity or death," was interpreted to mean, "Be my brother or I will kill you," and that after the capture of Fort Sumter was the sentiment of the North. The people would listen to nothing but plans for an immediate campaign. Their statesmen seized the opportunity of establishing a "gigantic system of out-door relief" for themselves in the shape of a Protective Tariff, and, having catered in this manner for class interests, they provided for the war in the most extravagant and improvident manner. They have just proposed to raise, not by taxation, but by loan, a sum greater than the whole expenditure of this country in the most costly year of the Crimean war. Five years of such borrowing as they have now begun would saddle them, at the proposed rate of interest, with a charge greater than that of our whole national debt. Of course, a standing Army becomes an incidental necessity, and with it approaches another and more alarming apparition. Our correspondent speaks ominously of "some coming man, whose face no one can see yet, but his footsteps are audible, and the ground shakes beneath his tread." *Perhaps before twelve months are over we may see how a military dictator will deal with universal suffrage and other popular institutions.*

If the Americans should conceive, however, that we, in forming these opinions, are attributing to them any special faults, or any peculiar incapacity for self-government, they would be greatly in error. We consider that the course of events in the Union has been perfectly natural, and that Americans have only done what Englishmen or any other people under the same conditions would have done also. What has so quickened our feelings and made our observations so acute is not so much the policy of America in itself, as the prominence which has lately been given to that policy by a certain party in this country. For the last ten years we have been told, with every circumstance of emphasis and adjuration, that American institutions were the institutions on which every friend of economy, peace and good government should fix his eyes. War was distinctly represented as the work of an interested aristocracy, anxious only for its own advancement. We were assured that with an unrestricted suffrage, and with electoral laws under which plain working citizens could make their voices heard, the old extravagance of a class Government would rapidly disappear. Debts were contracted and wars were fought to gratify an aristocracy subsisting on the taxation of the people. America was the model of a better system. There the wisdom and moderation of citizens managing their own affairs showed itself in thrift and contentment. Such were the points kept obtrusively before us. *If the reader will refer to any speech of any Manchester orator he will find the Government of the United States extravagantly eulogized for the very qualities of which it is now proved to be utterly destitute, and the Americans exalted beyond all other people on account of gifts which it is plain that they never possessed.* It is this, if the Americans wish to know the truth, which points the remarks of Englishmen on their civil war and its incidents. It is not that they are any worse, or more foolish or more intemperate than was to be expected under the trials to which they have been exposed, but that they have been held up to our admiration by a certain party among us as a people in whose counsels no intemperance or folly would ever be likely to prevail. They suffer from the panegyrics of their friends. Our extreme Liberals would have shaped the course of all British legislation exclusively by the American pattern; and, owing, indeed, to the position of parties, they did actually succeed in imparting now and then a Transatlantic smack to the policy of the Government. When we look, therefore, at the operation of American institutions, we are contemplating the results of principles which it was sought to force upon ourselves. Such a lesson we cannot afford to lose. Our criticisms are suggested, not by any joy over American troubles, but by feelings of the deepest and most immediate self-interest. When we see that unlimited democracy conveys not the slightest security against the worst of wars and the most reckless extravagance, we may apply the moral at home, and congratulate ourselves that the old British Constitution has not been precipitately remodeled after a Manchester design.

THE NORTH IN WANT OF A CRY.

From the London News.

Two things especially strike the reader, the absence of that *increased* bitterness on the part of the North which had been expected as a matter of course: and the absence of anything like strong patriotic feeling on the part of the soldiers. If Fort Sumter created such a stir in the North, it was presumed that Bull Run would bring down the North on the South almost like the floods of Northern barbarians which desolated the Roman Empire. But, if anything, the reverse takes place. All who can shirk the conflict seem inclined to do so. The men of a volunteer regiment marched off, leaving their guns on the ground, the very morning of the battle, because their three months' term of service was up, and the Pennsylvanians showed the same spirit. While, as we saw yesterday, at Harper's Ferry Gen. PATTERSON was hampered, and, perhaps, has lost the place again, because nineteen of his volunteer regiments had determined to leave for home, their term of service having expired. *The truth is, the North has no cry worth fighting for. We almost begin to hope that a big Slavery Union will not be found stimulus enough to bring the North to a hand-to-hand conflict with the South.* What LINCOLN is now fighting for, Europe certainly does not regard as worth the blood of many citizens; and it seems as if the Yankees themselves had somewhat of the same feeling. *Let the battle be to wipe out the foul stain of slavery from the flag of the Republic, and Europe would applaud—and all the worth of the Union would stand forth as patriots.*

ENGLAND INTERESTED WITH THE NORTH.

Unless history is a record of misleading precedents, the *American Government will in a month be the stronger for its defeats. That it should be so must be the wish of every Englishman, for the consequences of defeat must be disastrous to human freedom.* The South in possession of Washington, and once recognized as a power, would be in the best position to realize its

[illegible] of conquest and spoliation. The army which defeated the North, or even driven it back to its soil, would overrun Mexico as easily as the conquerors of the country. Once masters of the [illegible], and of a great taxable population, the Southern leaders might in a few years organize an Army which nothing on the American continent could withstand, and which would speedily bring about a new calamity—the armed interference of Europe in Central America. Such a power, while unopposed, might reopen the slave trade, and would certainly extend the area of Slavery as to render its extinction all but impossible. *The first barrier against a mischief so terrible to the world is the strength of the American Government, and however annoying its failures, however deep our disgust at its tone, it is with that Government that the sympathies of all free men perforce must lie.*

THE LETTERS OF MR. RUSSELL.

WHAT THE TIMES SAYS OF ITS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. RUSSELL has been for some time in the United States discharging for the British public, not to say for the whole world, the same services that he did so well before in the Crimea and in India. He has everywhere had to perform his laborious duties under difficulties inconceivable to most of his readers, and little shared by writers compiling narratives at a library-table, or taking down the words of some customary informant. He has had to write in haste, in exhaustion, in noise, in danger, in the very turmoil of war, with disputation and even menace still in his ears. He has been occasionally contradicted, generally confessed to be right, and sometimes has frankly and courageously avowed himself to be mistaken or misinformed. His letters are now before the world in volumes, and, having passed through the ordeal of criticism, are part of the literature of his country. Nowhere has his liberty of speech been so furiously assailed, and his vocation so denounced, as in the United States. A correspondence in another column will show how little support, truthful, exact and candid as he is, he is likely to receive there, even from those who might be supposed above the madness of a mob.

MR. RUSSELL'S INVOLUNTARY TRIBUTE TO THE STRENGTH OF THE NORTH.

From the Liverpool Post.

MR RUSSELL's last letter from Washington, from which we publish copious extracts, is very hard indeed on the Northeners, and certainly few of the particulars which excite his ire and contempt can be read by any one without similar feelings. Writing as he does, under the immediate impression of the brag and bluster which sufficiently disgust us even at second hand, it is no wonder his tone is as sturdily supercilious as a Britons can well be. It is for us at a distance, however, to judge more calmy. When Mr. RUSSELL places the two parties so evenly in the balance, we must not let him make us forget the vast disparity between their resources. In population it is 19,000,000 of free people against 4,600,000 free and 4,000,000 slaves. In wealth it is four to one; and in actual revenue as eighteen to eight. For transit there are nearly 20,000 miles of railway in the North, and only 7,000 in the South. Besides all which, the South has no ships, and if food continue plentiful there the calculations of every traveler who ever anticipated the present contingency will be upset.

But even in this letter lie arguments strongly in favor of Northern prowess. It appears certain that the Nationalists drove the Confederates a mile and a half back to their strongholds. In conversation with McDOWELL, Mr. RUSSELL was convinced that his dispositions were excellent, and that they would have succeeded, but for the rawness of the troops, which rendered the retreat of the main body, covered by an advance of the reserve, an impracticable manœuvre. He speaks doubtfully of the fidelity of the North to its great enterprise, but there are no signs of dissatisfection amongst the great body of the Northern people. He complains of apathy, but he writes "amid the rolling of drums, the braying of trumpets and bands, the noise of marching men, rolling of wagons, and general life and activity in the streets." His letters rather lighten than deepen our conviction that the North American Anglo-Saxon is at least as unready as those Anglo-Saxons who have stayed at home. Everything considered, the Americans have a world of difficulties to encounter before they can perfect themselves as soldiers, and even when they have done so, their inveterate braggadocio will rob them of the credit of true proficiency when they have gained it.

WHY THE NATIONAL TROOPS FLED AT BULL RUN.

From the London News.

We must dismiss entirely any notion that the flight from Manassas to Washington was a proof of inferiority to ourselves in mere courage. *The troops which fled had fought as gallantly as any could do under the burning sun of a long Summer's day.* They were in truth of our own blood, and we cannot afford the confession that beneath another sky we lose our British valor. Nor with the knowledge how French and Irish and Highland regiments fight, can we admit that the infusion of the Celtic element in the American race, while it may contribute something of braggadocio to their language, takes away aught of reckless daring from their deeds. Behind the *élan* of the quick-beating Celtic blood, there lies enough of Teutonic stubborness to make American soldiers equal to those of any land. Nor, in the second place, must we lay too much stress upon their rawness under arms. The rifle is far more of a national weapon in the States than it has become in England. It from the towns come some to whom its use was unfamiliar, they were mixed up with those in whose hands it had been since infancy. So, too, in regard to drill we must remember that the bulk of the forces engaged had been three months enrolled, and we must consider whether a steady military life for three months is not more than equal to a couple of years during which one or two hours per week are devoted to instruction. Eliminating then these considerations, let us look what were the real circumstances which led to the defeat of the Northern Army.

They seem to have been twofold. Firstly—*there was the independence of judgment which is characteristic of volunteer troops.* This was notably exemplified in the way in which they disbanded themselves when their three months' enrolment had expired. We cannot doubt that, had they believed there was a real and pressing need for their services, they would have remained under arms with the same alacrity with which they sprang to arms at the President's summons. But in their judgment there was no reason why they should be under arms at that particular moment, and accordingly they took a furlough. They knew that Washington was safe—they saw no particular danger to be feared from the opposing Army—and the event has proved that they were right. It seemed to them that Autumn would be time enough to drive the enemy out of Virginia, and in that opinion it appears that the Commander-in-Chief coincided with them. In the meantime they had their homes and their families to see, their harvests to gather, their hasty domestic arrangements to complete. So they departed, avowing that in a few weeks they meant to return, and thus it happened that at a critical moment a General found himself without an army. They did exactly what the Highland forces of the Pretender did before Sheriffmuir and Culloden; exactly what the Garibaldian forces did after the Volturno and before Gaeta. Being under no obligation to stay, and seeing no reason why they should stay sufficient to satisfy their judgment that their stay was necessary, they exercised their right to take leave of absence. This and no more is the explanation of their disbanding in presence of the enemy, and it can only be met by the same means which the King of Italy found it necessary to apply to the gallant Garibaldians, whose courage and whose patriotism had been put to thorough proof. It is a lesson that when volunteers are called out, it must be for a period and under conditions which shall not leave it in their power to go in when they think enough has been done.

But the causes of the flight of those troops which did remain to fight, and which did fight bravely and successfully, still remain to seek. In broad daylight, and in the tide of victory, they fell, we are told, into a panic. What first caused the panic we probably shall never learn, nor is it very material to inquire. There never was a battle yet fought in which at some moment and at some point a panic has not seized upon some of the troops engaged. But that in such circumstances it should grow and spread into a complete rout of the whole Army is the strange and startling peculiarity, and of this it happens that the cause has become tolerably clear. The officers, who, among regular troops, would in the last retain their coolness and their heads, and who, by example, would extinguish the momentary impulse of fear, were, at Bull Run, the leaders in the flight. Instead of reforming the wavering lines, they broke away under an impulse of terror. The contagion spread more rapidly among them than among the men. They knew not why they ran nor who pursued. The spectacle is disgraceful enough, yet here again we must remember that those who thus acted were men of our own blood and of probably equal courage with our own officers. But they yielded to the impulse of fear because they were in a place for which they were not qualified, and the more hopelessly yielded because, at the last moment the conviction came to themselves that they were incompetent to the situation in which they found themselves. *With but a scanty knowledge of elementary drill, with no knowledge of war or of the circumstances of war, unaccustomed to the confusion of battle, and unable to depend on the arrangements for their support or relief being carried out by those whom they knew to be as inefficient as themselves, it is no wonder that a sudden alarm threw them into a confusion from which they could not recover.*

Arrival of the Teutonia off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 24.

The steamship *Teutonia* arrived off Cape Race at 4 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon.

The *Teutonia* left Hamburg on the 11th and Southampton on the 14th inst. Her news is anticipated.

The *Teutonia* has 248 passengers.

MONEY AND STOCKS. [illegible]

Sales at the Stock Exchange [illegible]

[illegible]	U.S. 6s '81, Reg.	87½	1,000	Ohio State 6s '60	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88	7,000	Cal. State 7s	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '68	87½	1,000	Erie R. 1st M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	78½	1,000	Chic., Bur. & Qu. R. 8 ⅌ Ct. Bds.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Treas. 12⅌c. Nts.	100½	2,000	Lake E. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Treas. 6⅌c. 2 Year.	97½	15	National Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	97½	15	Am. Exchange Bk.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tenn. State 6s '90	43	60	Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	do s10	42½	5	Pacific M. S. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	42½	120	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Georgia State 6s.	65½	600	N. Y. Cen. R. ... s60	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	66½	250	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Caro. S. 6s. s10	53	350	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	54	25	Hudson Riv. R	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	54½	100	Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mo. State 6s	41½	80	Panama Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	41½	50	do ... s30	[illegible]
[illegible]	do s10	41½	15	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	45½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. s20	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	46	250	Gal. & Chic. R.	65
[illegible]	La. State 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	52½	200	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	53½	[illegible]	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do s3	54			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	87½	100	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	88
1,000	Treas. 12⅌c. Nts.	101	25	Pacific M. S. Co.	72½
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42½	6	N. Y. Cen. R.	73¾
14,000	do	42½	200	do	73½
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	51	10	Hud River R.	32¾
9,000	do	51½	50	Harlem R. Pref.	26
10,000	N. Car. State 6s	54½	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	64¼
4,000	Cal. State 7s	75½	20	Cleve. & Tol. R	28½
8,000	Missouri St. 6s	41½	100	do	28½
5,000	do	41½	150	Chic. & R. I. R. s60	40
1,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	46½	200	do ... b10	40½
8	Bank of Commerce	76	150	do	40½
			50	do ... b30	40½

TUESDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was lower to-day by ¼@½ ⅌ cent. on the State and Railway Stocks than on Monday, while the Federal Stocks and Treasury Notes were firm, and the latter in demand, at 97⅜@½ ⅌ cent. for the two-year 6 ⅌ cents. The State Stocks fell off to 42½ ⅌ cent. for the Tennessees; 41¼@41½ for Missouris; 51@51½ for Virginias, and 54½ for North Carolinas. Among the Railways, New-York Central was sold down to 73½ ⅌ cent. cash, and 72½ ⅌ cent. seller's option 60 days, and with this leading stock the Western Shares sympathized, and sales were made of Rock Island at 40⅞; Toledo at 28⅞, and Galena at 65; bids for Illinois Central, 64⅛ ⅌ cent. The speculators against the market were decidedly in the ascendant for the greater part of the day, and, while their movements seemed unsupported by fresh news of any kind of a political or military nature, they were not unsuccessful in producing a dull market, closing in the afternoon at the decline above indicated, say as follows:

Central	73⅛	Toledo	28⅞
Missouris	41⅛	Rock Island	40⅞
Tennessees	42⅛	Pacific	72⅞
Illinois Central	64⅛	Hudson	33
Galena	65	Erie	24¼

The following were the bids for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	80	American Exchange	77
Mechanics'	88	Hanover	65
America	90	Metropolitan	78½
City	100	Market	75
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Shoe & Leather	76
National	80	Corn Exchange	72
State of New-York	75	Continental	60
Commerce	76	Commonwealth	65
Mechanics' B'kg. Asso.	75	Importers' & Traders'.	78
Broadway	100	Park	86
Mercantile	100		

In the Railway Mortgages there was not much done. The following bids were made:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ⅌ c., '70	10
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100½	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bds.	10
Erie firsts, '68	102½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie seconds, '59	100½	C. & N. W. seconds	15
Erie seconds, extended	100½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	28
Erie thirds, '83	85	N. J. Cent. firsts	102½
Erie fourths, '80	65	N. J. Cent. seconds	100
Hudson firsts, '69	103	Galena & Chicago firsts	97
Hudson thirds, '75	78	Galena & Chic. seconds	95½
Hud. convertibles, '67	70	Chic. & R. Island firsts	90
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. Erie & Wabash firsts	60
M. Cent. n. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82	97	L. Erie & W. seconds	26
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. firsts	75	Del., Lac. & West. firsts	97
N. Indiana firsts	75	Clev. & Tol. firsts, S. F.	72
Mich. So. & N. In. s f. 7 ⅌ c.	74	C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. bonds	92½
Illinois Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '75	89½		
T. H. & A. firsts 7 ⅌ c.	50		

The Exchange market for the *Persia* to-morrow closed rather dull at 107½@107⅝ for Bankers' bills and 106⅞@107¼ ⅌ cent. for the various grades of Merchant bills. There is nothing new in the Money market. Discounts are 6@7 ⅌ cent. and Loans, returnable on demand, 5@6 ⅌ cent. The Exports of Domestic Produce this week are ahead of the same time last August, though comparing with a heavy Grain movement at that time. The following is the comparative statement of Exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,248,531	$2,021,402	$2,275,158
Previously reported	41,650,344	56,572,056	81,716,273
Since January 1	$42,898,875	$58,593,458	$83,991,431

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday drew upon the fifty associated Banks of this City for their proportion of ten ⅌ cent. of the $35,000,000 subscription of the 19th August to the National Loan, advising through the Sub-Treasurer that they could pay in the amount, at their own convenience, as the Money might be actually required for disbursement by Mr. CISCO. Before 2 o'clock to-day, however, every requisition of the entire fifty had been paid in, in Gold, to the aggregate sum of $3,500,000. A committee of the City Bankers, consisting of Messrs. STEVENS, TAYLOR, COE, GALLATIN and WILLIAMS, have gone to Washington to arrange other details of this negotiation. In the meantime the popular subscription to the Loan goes on, and over 100 additional subscriptions were made at the Sub-Treasury to-day, and the Money paid in, in advance of the issue of the Treasury Bonds.

The transactions at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were:

Received from all sources	$3,654,803
Payments on all accounts	655,627
Balance in all funds	6,323,632
For Customs	5,000
Treasury Notes	3,647,500

The American Bank-Note Company, we understand, are now sending the demand Treasury Notes to Washington at the rate of about $300,000 daily. They have already delivered as follows, in:

Fives, payable in New-York	$400,000
Tens, payable in New-York	360,000
Twenties, payable in New-York	320,000
Fives, payable in Boston	40,000
Tens, payable in Boston	280,000
Twenties, payable in Boston	160,000
Tens, payable in Philadelphia	120,000
Tens, payable in Cincinnati	40,000
Total	$1,420,000

The Notes payable in St. Louis will be forwarded in a few days. The 7.30 ⅌ cent. interest Notes will begin to go forward next week. These are for $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with semi-annual interest coupons attached.

Coal Transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

	Week ending Aug. 24, 1861.	Season, to same date.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	25,496	426,531
Pennsylvania Coal	20,460	378,097
Total tons	45,956	804,628

Same Period Last Year.

	Week.	Season.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	11,808	274,264
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	26,077	401,541
Total tons	37,885	675,805

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, August 16th to 22d:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$35,801 14	$28,991 15
Passengers	6,536 15	5,700 12
Mails, &c.	1,250 00	1,100 00
Total	$43,587 29	$35,792 27

Decrease, $7,795 02.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water, during the third week in August, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bus.
1860	10,613	309,583	1,100,201	893
1861	45,583	432,115	1,187,404	11,039
	Increase 34,970	Inc. 122,532	Inc. 87,203	Inc. 10,146

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of August, inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bus.
1860	383,623	4,790,606	8,712,595	76,806
1861	569,435	12,243,418	9,217,693	198,159
	Increase 185,812	Inc. 7,452,812	Inc. 505,098	Inc. 121,353

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 1,676,380 bbls. flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of August, in the years indicated:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Canal open	April 15.	April 25.	May 1.
Flour, bbls.	216,460	383,623	569,435
Wheat, bush.	724,410	4,790,606	12,243,448
Corn, bush.	1,472,146	8,742,595	9,247,693
Barley, bush.	147,194	76,806	198,459
Oats, bush.	2,425,994	3,634,682	2,802,408
Rye, bush.	99,146	118,245	396,573

SPECIE LIST BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Edward Kough	£500	Wm. Ibbotson	£300
Halstead, Chamberlain & Co.	1,000	Snow & Burgess	1,000
T. D., No. 1	1,000	Nesmith & Sons	3,388
J. P. Freeman & Co.	300	Total	£8,688
J. H. Brower & Co.	1,200		

The Public Debt—Important Review.

From Hallet's American and European Circular.

The bringing out of a new National loan naturally suggests a retrospect of those previously negotiated; of the uniform policy pursued in reference to them by the Government, and of the confidence in which they have been held by the public.

Upon the organization of the Government, the amount of debt assumed and funded by it was $75,463,476. This amount was slightly increased by the wants incident to the new order of things, but its extinguishment was never lost sight of, and after 1806, the financial policy of Government enabled it to devote, annually, a large sum towards its reduction. In 1812 it was reduced to $45,209,738. The war which commenced that year was followed by new loans, and in 1816 the debt was swelled to $127,334,934. Upon the return of peace, notwithstanding the embarrassed condition of the country, the first step of the Government was a financial policy which looked to the speedy payment of the debt, which was totally extinguished in 1835. The embarrassments following the memorable speculations of that year, forced the Government to make some small loans, but in 1845 the debt was only $16,801,647. The expenses of the Mexican War, which soon followed, again swelled the debt to $67,560,395. The payment of this, however, was immediately commenced, a large amount of it being purchased at 22 ⅌ cent. premium, out of an overflowing treasury, so that in 1857 the amount was reduced to $25,165,155. In that year the rates of duty on imported merchandise were greatly reduced, and the revenue from this source correspondingly diminished, caused in part by the commercial disasters of that year. The expenses of Government, for extraordinary emergencies, were largely increased, and the debt in March last stood at about $77,000,000; a part of this being incurred to put down the present rebellion. At its late session Congress authorized a loan to the amount of $250,000,000, the first installment of which has recently been taken by the Banks. Annexed is a statement showing the amount of the National debt for each year since the organization of the Government:

1791	$75,463,476	1809	$57,023,192
1792	77,227,924	1810	53,173,217
1793	80,352,634	1811	48,005,588
1794	78,427,405	1812	45,209,738
1795	80,747,587	1813	55,962,828
1796	83,762,172	1814	81,487,846
1797	82,064,479	1815	99,833,660
1798	79,228,529	1816	127,334,934
1799	78,408,670	1817	123,491,965
1800	82,976,294	1818	103,466,634
1801	83,038,051	1819	95,529,648
1802	80,712,632	1820	91,015,566
1803	77,054,686	1821	89,987,428
1804	86,427,121	1822	93,546,677
1805	82,312,150	1823	90,875,877
1806	75,723,271	1824	90,269,778
1807	69,218,399	1825	83,788,433
1808	65,196,318	1826	81,054,060
1827	$73,987,357	1845	$16,801,647
1828	67,475,044	1846	24,256,495
1829	58,421,414	1847	45,659,495
1830	48,565,406	1848	65,804,450
1831	39,123,192	1849	64,704,693
1832	24,322,235	1850	64,228,238
1833	7,001,699	1851	62,560,395
1834	4,760,082	1852	67,560,395
1835	37,733	1853	56,336,157
1836	37,513	1854	44,975,456
1837	1,878,224	1855	39,969,731
1838	4,857,660	1856	30,963,910
1839	11,983,738	1857	25,165,155
1840	5,125,078	1858	44,910,778
1841	6,737,398	1859	58,754,699
1842	15,028,486	1860	74,985,299
1843	26,898,953	1861	110,000,000
1844	26,143,996		

This table proves, in the most conclusive manner, that all the debts contracted by the United States, unlike those of other nations, are treated purely as commercial transactions, to be paid at an early day, and for which provisions have always been speedily made, and which at one period entirely extinguished the debt, and reduced it to merely nominal amounts at two others. As the people are the Government, they they are as anxious to be relieved from debts existing against them in a collective, as those in a private capacity. Each man feels that he personally owes a portion of them, and wishes to be discharged of the burden as soon as possible. In this country those who vote the money pay it. The conviction of this fact is coupled with every financial transaction of Government. Its uniform policy in providing for the payment of all debts, is an important element in the value of its securities. These are always subject to fluctuations, but the United States stocks have averaged prices which have realized the holders considerably less than 5 ⅌ cent., as will be seen by the following statement of quotations of these stocks for the last nineteen years:

Years.	Highest quot. for U. S. 6s.	Years.	Highest quot. for U. S. 6s.	Years.	Highest quot. for U. S. 6s.
1842	100	1849	113¼	1855	118¼
1843	118¼	1850	122	1856	118¼
1844	115	1851	122½	1857	118½
1845	114	1852	121	1858	115½
1846	112	1853	124	1859	112
1847	108	1854	123¼	1860	109
1848	108				

The highest average quotation for 19 years has been 116 ⅌ cent. Since 1849 the quotations given are for the United States 6s, payable in 1868. The average highest quotations for these, for 11 consecutive years, have been 119. These rates would yield an interest of only 4¼ ⅌ cent. If we take the average of highest and lowest quotations, for the past 11 years, for the Government 6s of 1868, the averages have not been under 116, and have not realized their holders over 4½ ⅌ cent. As a rule, it may be stated that the public securities of all solvent Governments are in request at rates that yield the smallest interest of any investment, for the reason that Government represents the aggregate wealth of the people, and its failure must always be preceded by that of the individual members who compose it. The average rate of money for commercial transactions, both in England and the United States, is two or three ⅌ cent. greater than the public securities of the two countries yield. This has been a uniform experience. It is just as probable in the future as it has been in the past, modified, of course, by extraordinary events. The loans brought out in the Mexican war sold at par, but the moment public confidence was restored they sold at 20 ⅌ cent. premium. Owing to the present political troubles, the United States 6s of 1868 are selling at a rate which wid yield to those holding them till their maturity 8 ⅌ cent., or very near twice the rate of interest they have yielded for the past eleven years. A nation with a vitality like that of the United States is not going to be extinguished in a day, nor till, like all other great nations, it has run its course, which is not measured by any ordinary computation. In a year or so our fears will be forgotten, and as money is now far more abundant among us than at any former period, it will not be long before Government Securities will be selling at the highest rates they ever reached. The supply coming upon the market will, for a time, keep down the price, but the moment that ceases, rates will rapidly advance, no matter, within any reasonable bounds, how great a debt may be contracted. The public debt of England equals nearly $4,000,000,000. A debt of $500,000,000, or eight times less, would be, for us, nothing in comparison. The English Consols would bear no higher price were they reduced to one-half their present amount. Were the public debt of the United States $500,000,000, instead of $110,000,000, its Securities would probably bear a higher price, from the vastly greater number of parties interested and dealing in them. The Canadas, with a population of about 2,500,000, have a public debt of $65,000,000, which would be equal to a debt of $800,000,000 for the United States, which have threefold greater wealth and resources, in proportion to population. Yet, the securities of the former are selling at a premium of some 10 ⅌ cent., while those of the latter are at 12 ⅌ cent. discount. This fact shows the excess and unreasonableness of our fright. The debt at the formation of the Government was equal to nearly $20 ⅌ head; in 1816, $15 ⅌ head. A similar ratio ⅌ head would give us a debt of $650,000,000 in one case and $465,000,000 in the other; yet the wealth of the country is more than three-fold greater ⅌ head than in either of the periods named. At the close, in 1815, of the great Continental wars, the debt of Great Britain, including Ireland, was £860,000,000, or about $4,300,000,000, which was nearly $250 ⅌ head for each man, woman and child in that country—its population, including Ireland, not much exceeding 18,000,000. The population of the United States is nearly twice that number; that of the loyal States once and a half greater, with resources vastly exceeding those of Great Britain in her eventful struggle which humbled the greatest military power and military genius the world has ever seen.

The following statement will show the debt and expenditures of the British Government; the population of the United Kingdom; the average amount of bullion held by the Bank of England, and the average price of 3 ⅌ cent. consols, for each year from 1797 to 1816, inclusive. The value of the pound is estimated at $5. The yearly population is deduced from the decennial enumerations.

Years.	Amount of Debt.	Annual Expenditures.	Population.	Amount of Bullion held by the Bank.	Average price of Consols.
1797	$1,813,123,515	$203,807,650	13,278,500	$12,959,475	52½
1798	2,013,798,715	252,899,980	13,480,000	21,942,500	48⅞
1799	2,183,362,460	258,208,990	13,683,131	38,411,700	59
1800	2,358,475,880	296,480,409	13,890,000	28,336,700	64
1801	2,472,225,005	308,069,960	14,078,500	22,438,470	58
1802	2,644,198,875	265,362,340	14,325,682	20,111,825	66½
1803	2,716,145,690	311,867,445	14,572,674	18,418,125	61
1804	2,768,916,035	274,564,430	14,819,984	28,178,305	58½
1805	2,885,061,945	338,092,370	15,067,146	23,720,750	58½
1806	3,038,788,620	380,285,930	15,314,308	30,505,975	62
1807	3,159,663,395	375,772,160	15,581,470	31,617,670	64½
1808	3,20[illegible],022,575	391,848,445	15,804,632	34,678,555	68
1809	3,250,066,920	423,985,400	16,088,794	20,261,950	67½
1810	3,307,451,995	443,969,750	16,302,958	16,723,150	68½
1811	3,346,873,965	471,806,640	16,460,128	16,466,100	65
1812	3,442,717,025	495,020,205	14,950,120	15,206,400	60½
1813	3,580,452,876	[illegible] 220,425	17,346,911	13,904,925	57½
1814	3,998,442,475	411,178,300	17,760,911	11,255,375	64
1815	4,109,701,575	446,111,990	18,102,109	13,814,875	60½
1816	4,524,112,355	451,629,790	18,461,800	30,509,200	61½

As the wars, during the period embraced, were carried on either upon the Continent, or at sea, the drain of specie out of the country compelled the bank to suspend specie payment soon after the commencement of hostilities. These were not resumed till 1823, the suspension continuing twenty-seven years.

There is a very active demand for the new loan outside the banks. There can be no doubt that the public will readily absorb the whole of it as fast as it is needed, as well as the further issues to be made. The action of the banks of the three great commercial cities, in reference to the loan, virtually consolidates their whole capital into one vast institution, by making their specie a common fund, subject to daily average in ratio to their liabilities. They are to carry the loan in ratio of their capital, and sales by any one are to be on common account. All the banks of the loyal States will, in fact, come in aid of those that are party to the negotiation, and thus the whole available capital of the country will, in effect, be wielded with one purpose,—the maintenance of government. This combination is the organ and representative of the active available capital of the country, which is thus brought in aid of the military arm of the Government. With abundance of means, men, and munitions of war, no doubts are entertained of the speedy crushing out of the rebellion.

We understand the Attorney-General of the United States has just decided that the new loan is not property which can be taxed by State or local authorities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 17,293 bbls. Flour, 722 bbls. and 25 bags Corn Meal, 118,382 bushels Wheat, 218,680 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Rye, 17,420 bushels Oats, 250 bushels Malt, 465 pkgs. Provisions, and 769 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 35 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—A moderate demand prevails for Western Yellow at from 29c.@31c., the latter rate for choice, ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Are inactive at previous prices.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 973 bags Rio, ex *Fortitude*, at 14¼c.; and 417 bags do., in lots, at 13¾c.@15c. ⅌ lb., usual terms. Week's receipts of Rio Coffee, 18,918 bags; week's sales of do., 10,922 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 2,300 ⅌ *Helen*, P. N. T.; 2,121 ⅌ *Eclipse*, at 13¾c., ex ship; 473 ⅌ *Sally Magee*, at 14¼c., and 516 ⅌ *Union*, at 13¾c.; 3,200 ⅌ *J. B. George*, and 500 ⅌ *Mary*, have been taken on speculation at 13½c.@13¾c. The cargo of Santos, ⅌ *Salween*, 4,000 bags, was imported for account of a jobber, and is not included in the stock. The market closes dull, for most kinds, including Java at 19c.@20c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 13c.@15c.; and St. Domingo, 13¾c.@14c., ⅌ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 154,630 bags, including 133,250 bags Rio and Santos, 13,310 bags Maracaibo, 4,995 bags St. Domingo, 2,250 bags Java, 600 bags Bombay, and 225 bags Laguayra.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags
Aug. 24, Baltimore	14,000
Aug. 24, Philadelphia	3,500
Aug. 27, New-York	133,250
Grand total	150,750

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been freely purchased, chiefly for export, at 17¾c.@18½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention, and has advanced a shade, closing: Middling Uplands, at 18½c.@18¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ lb. Sales 2,000 bales.

DYEWOODS—Sales 250 tons Logwood, chiefly Jamaica, at $15 ⅌ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in request, mainly at $3 50@$3 62½ ⅌ cwt. Mackerel are salable and steady, including new No. 2, at $5@$5 50, and new No. 3 at $3 50@$3 75 ⅌ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring are unchanged. Smoked Herring have been more sought after, at 25c. for scaled, and 15c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been quite depressed to-day. A further advance in ocean freights, free receipts, and the eagerness of holders to realize have led to a reduction of 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl., in prices of common and medium grades, without occasioning any improvement in the demand, either from export buyers or the regular home trade. The reported sales reach 20,250 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 35; poor to choice Extra State at $4 50@$4 60, mainly at $4 50@$4 60, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 25@$4 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 45@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 50@$5 65; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@$4 35
Extra State	4 50	@ 4 60
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 45	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50	@ 5 65
Inferior extra Ohio	4 85	@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 80	@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 85	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is quiet at former rates. Sales 950 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and inactive, including superfine at $4 30@$4 40, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 50@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $2 30@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Transactions have been limited in this line; prices have not varied much.

GRAIN—Liberal arrivals and a further rise in the freight market have unfavorably influenced the Wheat trade, and prices have declined 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, yet the export demand has not been very brisk, and the inquiry from millers has been limited. The reported sales amount to 163,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 28; Canada Club, at $1 03; White Western at $1 24@$1 28; new do. do. at $1 22½@$1 23; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 20@$1 22, the latter rate for very choice; new red Western (Winter) at $1 10½@$1 16, old red Western, at $1 15@$1 19; extra Green Bay at $1 13; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 05@$1 10½; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 93c.@$1 07, the latter an extreme rate; Racine Spring at $1@$1 03; North-Western Club at 98c.@$1 02, Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 85c.@$1; new white Kentucky at $1 31@$1 34 ⅌ bushel. Corn declined 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel, under the pressure of heavy receipts and the additional advance in freights; but the announcement of a serious break in the Canal revived the confidence of holders, and the market closed with more firmness, especially for sound lots; sales 215,000 bushels, at 44c.@48c. for poor to prime mixed Western, closing at 47c.@48c. for sound; 42c.@44c. for damaged do.; 48c.@51c. for Western Yellow, and 52c. for do. White, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in request, at 65c.@68c. for Northern, 52c.@55c. for Western, ⅌ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels. Oats are salable and steady, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 32½c.@33c. ⅌ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The general tone of the market is quietness, but there has been a fair home and Eastern trade, and some improvement in the English and French demand for Flour—the receipts have been moderate for the season, checked, however, by repeated interruptions on the Erie Canal. Prices have fluctuated with supply and demand, the market closing yesterday under an increased supply quite tamely. The transactions in Wheat, for English account, influenced by more favorable weather for harvest operations in that country, have not been as active as formerly, but for France there has been a renewed demand with large operations, checked lately by a scarcity of freight room—the inquiry generally being for good and choice quality—several cargoes of the new crop Winter Red have lately been sold for export—the quality is excellent, and an improvement on that of first season. Prime White is scarce and wanted. At yesterday's Exchange the closing prices favored the buyer. Rye is in moderate supply and inactive. Indian Corn arrives freely from the West, and that portion in condition for shipment, is taken readily at quotations. The export clearances for the fortnight to 23d inst., to Great Britain and Ireland, consisted of 13,035 bbls. Flour, 522,611 bus. Wheat, 1,053,098 bus. Indian Corn; to France, 25,114 bbls. Flour, 289,723 bus. Wheat, 10,696 bus. Indian Corn; to the Continent, 2,734 bbls. Flour, 42,703 bus. Wheat, 38,244 bus. Rye."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1860.

From.	To date	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.
New-York	Aug. 23, 1861	1,743,755	20,201,053	7,975,988
New-Orleans	June 14, 1861	179,427	86,767	1,464,267
Philadelphia	Aug. 15, 1861	184,245	1,556,018	763,428
Baltimore	Aug. 15, 1861	127,031	954,046	553,201
Boston	Aug. 17, 1861	117,546	13,032	14,100
Other Ports	Aug. 9, 1861	160,844	2,469,998	15,451
Total		2,512,848	25,260,914	11,026,415
To about same period, 1860		680,548	1,636,661	2,180,494
To about same period, 1859		97,743	426,649	342,013
To about same period, 1858		1,122,246	6,354,017	3,317,782

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn
From New-York, to Aug. 18, 1861	88,769	2,818,061	41,173
From other Ports, to latest dates	7,798	3,073	3,04

HAY—North River is in fair supply and very moderate, at 40c.@80c. for new, and 55c.@75c. for poor to choice old, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request at steady rates. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@24c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Mr. TURNER, in his circular for the *Persia*, says: "The new crop is now near at hand, and in the course of the week some few bales are expected. Contracts could probably be made for October delivery at 20c.@25c. for "first sort" and "good first sort." Growers seldom, if ever, will contract to deliver prime. No inquiry for export of 1860, and the annexed clearances represent former engagements: To Liverpool, 200 bales, or a total for week of 200; previously reported, 12,371, giving a total export since Jan. 1 of 12,571 bales."

HIDES—Are very quiet, and prices are depressed.

IRON—Is inactive and quotations are entirely nominal.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request, at $1 12½ ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—Has been in slack demand at unchanged rates.

LIME—Rockland is inquired for; 70c. for Common and 90c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 38c., and 30 hhds Cuba Muscovado, at 22c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more request, especially Common, of which 2,500 bbls. have been sold, since our last, at $4 75@$5, chiefly at $4 [illegible] ⅌ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been inactive. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 240 bbls., in lots, at $1 50@$1 62½ ⅌ gallon. The business of the week, Mr. C. J. TURNER, in his circular for the *Persia*, reviews thus: "Crude Turpentine is unchanged, and I do not hear of any lots changing hands since my last; the last sale was at $10, although $11 and $12 has been demanded—the market closing tamely. Spirits Turpentine received a severe check on Wednesday last, by the arrival of 500 bbls. from North Carolina *via* Bermuda, which will doubtless be confiscated by the Government; the price had at this time reached $1 70 ⅌ gallon, and with a speculative feeling running very high, the prospects were certainly encouraging that $2 a gallon would have been reached by this time. The above arrival, however, being premonitory of further receipts from the West Indies and the British Provinces, almost at once sent the price back to $1 50, since which it has fluctuated between that figure and $1 65, the market closing tamely and very unsettled. Stock, 4,000 bbls. Common Resin also fell back, declining to $4 25, reacting again to $4 87½, and closing unsettled at $4 62½, being sustained at these prices entirely by speculation. Stock, about 20,000 bbls. In medium and fine Resins scarcely anything has been done. Tar is firm with moderate sales at $4 87½@$5."

OILS—Continue quiet at previous quotations. Crude Whale, 40c.@44c. Crude Sperm, $1 20@$1 25, and Linseed at 58c.@60c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 600 bbls., in lots, at $15 for Mess, and $10@$10 25 for Prime, ⅌ bbl., the latter rate for extra. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 270 tierces and bbls. poor to prime, at 8½c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive; sales since our last 125 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in request at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 9c.@14½c. for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 50 tierces, in lots, at $6 50@$7, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool has been in demand, including Fine, at $1 30@$1 60, and Ground at $1 ⅌ sack.

TOBACCO—Holders ask very full prices, but buyers are not disposed to purchase freely at present. Sales, since our last, 43 hhds. Kentucky, at 8¼c.; and 226 cases Seed Leaf, at 6½c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales: 28,000 lbs., at 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 450 bbls. at 16½c.@17c., chiefly at 16½c., ⅌ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Sales 12,500 lbs., at 65c.@75c. for Ochotsk and Northwest Coast, ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—Vessels continue scarce and rates are again quoted higher; but the offerings of Breadstuffs are rather less extensive to-day. For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@11½d.; Corn, 10½d.@11d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ⅌ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; Oil, 35s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 4s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ⅌ ton; Hops, ½d. ⅌ lb. For Cork, a brig, with corn, in bulk, for orders, at 13c. ⅌ bushel. For Havre, Wheat, (two cargoes,) in shipper's bags, at 22c.@23c. ⅌ bushel.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York. Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

TREASURY NOTES, For payment of duties or for investment, Bought and sold by KETCHUM, SON & CO. No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS. The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller. City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 126) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1850. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1852, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock. A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c. BUFFALO, Aug. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861. A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTgage on first-class property in Saratoga Springs. Land worth nearly the amount of the mortgage. A bonus will be paid for the money. Title unquestionable. Apply to CHARLES J. MARTIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York, or CHANCELLOR R. WALWORTH, Saratoga Springs.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway. Cash Capital, $500,000. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTY per cent., for which scrip will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on the 1st of October next. Also, a semi-annual cash dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent., payable on demand. GEORGE D. CHARY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SEWING WANTED.—CHILDREN'S CLOTHing and shirts, and all kinds of family sewing done in the neatest manner. Apply, or address Mrs. LOCKLAND, No. 142 East 21st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A SMALL, REspectable private family, where there are no other boarders, accommodation for three grown persons, a gentleman, wife and son. Two bedrooms and parlor, genteelly furnished will be required. The house must be in a good neighborhood and modern in style; a fair compensation will be given and references exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 33 lower Post-office.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH GENtleman, professor of the French language, in one of the first institutes of this City, to board in an American or English private family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, with gas, bath, &c., in a private family, where there are but a few boarders; location very desirable. For terms, call at No. 53 Morton-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, DEsiring an agreeable home and pleasant room, can obtain the same by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st., prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A FEW WELL-FURNISHED rooms may be had with board, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in rear of Union-square. Apply at house.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two gentlemen, can have very pleasant rooms, an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house No. 81 Sands-st., near the Fulton ferry; small and select family; moderate terms. References exchanged. House in a fine, elevated position; thoroughly ventilated, or warmed in season.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor would be let, with whole or partial board, to gentlemen, or to a small family. Terms moderate. Reference required. Inquire at No. 5 Poplar-st.; within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, or sight of Wall-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on the second floor, at No. 30 Cheever-place, between Harrison and Degraw, Hicks and Henry sts., five minutes walk from South Ferry. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Pleasant rooms for families, or gentlemen, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A RESPECTAble private family, five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Price $3 50 per week. Address W. W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, where he can have an early breakfast; above Clinton and below Bedford avs., three or four blocks either side Fulton av. Address, stating terms, E. B., Box No 101 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with board. Suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in a first-class house, between 10th and 18th sts., and 5th and 6th avs., would let the second story, elegantly furnished and with every convenience, to a party of gentlemen or to a gentleman and his wife, private table if preferred; the highest reference given and required. For particulars, apply to Mr. WALDRON, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. BOARD.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms on first floor, consisting of parlor, dining and smoking-room, with several bedrooms on second floor, with bath, closets, and every desirable convenience; private table only. Also one or two single rooms, without board, for gentlemen. Apply at 19 5th-av.

FAMILY BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENtleman would be pleased to meet with a small, genteel family, who could give them good accommodations from Sept. 1, at about $60 per month. Reference exchanged, and early dinner for the lady preferred. Please address at once LUDLOW, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, giving all the particulars.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 9th-st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished with full board, to let. Desirable accommodations for families seeking apartments for the Winter. Private table if preferred. References required. Dinner at 6.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO WOULD ACcept a room in a private family, residing in one of the pleasantest parts of Brooklyn, as an equivalent for protection at night; references required. Address, with real name, HOME, Brooklyn Post-office, N. Y.

$12 A MONTH FOR ONE GENTLEMAN and $18 for two, in a private house. A very desirable, well furnished front room (parlor) to let. Apply No. 167 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Payable in advance. If required breakfast may be given and served in the room.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, parlor floor, corner house, with side windows, airy, with good view, handsomely furnished, with first-class private table, to a respectable family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES ONE OR TWO large rooms, or a floor, with breakfast, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; large pantries and bath required; no boarding-house keeper need apply. Address at once, Box No. 943 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or single, with or without board, can now be had on application at No 34 St. Mark's-place. House first-class and a limited number of boarders taken. Reference exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—AT 52 EAST 16TH-ST., near Irving-place. They are large, with ample closet room, and well calculated for a family or gentlemen. References given and required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a respectable private family, or where but few boarders are taken. Terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, P., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, for two days. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman up town. Address, stating terms, F. S., Box No. 918, Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HEIGHTS.—A family can find a really comfortable home, within twenty minutes walk from Jersey City Ferry, for the balance of the season, at the moderate price of $3 50 to $4 a week. Good furnished rooms, first-rate table, plenty of milk, nice garden, and fine play grounds for children. Address A. B. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

A FAMILY DESIRING A COMFORTABLE home in the country, convenient to the City, can find it with a private family at Orange, N. J. House large and surroundings every way pleasant. Two suits of rooms on the second floor. No other boarders. Terms moderate. Address W., Box No. 31, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET, FOR THE FALL, or Winter if desired, very excellent rooms with board, in a healthy and beautiful location at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, very near the dépôt; good stabling. Apply at Greenburgh House.

COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER, AT the Cornwall Mountain House. Terms with the times. Reference—N. B. Law, No 22 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

PERSONAL.

THE FLORENCES LEAVE FOR ENGLAND in the steamer *Persia* to-day. They open in London early in September. During their absence they will visit Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, returning by way of California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARDS.—BASSFORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES, No. 149 Fulton-st., & Ann-st., CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000. Three tables, Stapleton Landing, Staten Island. By CHAS. LORD.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 76 Duane-st. The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

MILLING MACHINES, Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work, Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length, also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

PEW FOR SALE—IN DR. ADAMS' CHURCH, Madison-square. A first rate pew, rather more than half way up the side aisle. Address Box No. 211 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself,—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAP YEAR—THE TOODLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 660 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By way of Cincinnati we have received intelligence that a fight has taken place in the Kanawha Valley, which resulted disastrously to our arms. Particulars are wanting, but we gather from the brief dispatch that Col. TYLER's command, said to number some 3,000, located at Summersville, was on Monday morning unexpectedly surrounded by the rebels under FLOYD, and badly defeated. Particulars will probably reach us to-day.

A dispatch from Hyattstown, Md., states that heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Poolesville, and it was thought probable that a collision had occurred between Gen. STONE's advance guard and a portion of JOHNSTON's rebels. There is no certainty about it, however.

Later information from Northern Missouri indicates that the rebel leader GREEN has concluded to forego his intention to attack Athens, and that, alarmed at the threatening demonstrations of the Union troops, has turned tail, and is now in full retreat towards the South, pursued by Gen. HURLBUT, from Kirksville, and Col. MOORE, from Athens. It was expected that he would cross the Missouri River in Callaway or Boone County, unless his plans were further interfered with by the Union troops. The people of Northeast Missouri will thus be well rid of a pest.

The mutineers who were lately started from Washington *en route* to the Dry Tortugas, are announced to have reached Fortress Monroe, and have temporarily been sent to the Rip Raps, until an opportunity offers to forward them to their destination. Gen. WOOL has determined upon a course in reference to flags of truce from the rebels, which will be likely to reduce their number. One arrived from Norfolk on Monday morning, accompanying some locks and a number of prisoners captured by privateers. It not being satisfactorily shown that the whole object of the flag of truce was comprised in this apparently peaceful errand, Gen. WOOL thought fit to retain the flag-bearer until proper inquiries could be made. The flag of truce has heretofore been a convenient cover for spies at the fortress, who have always found it convenient to bring down some ladies who wished to go North, or some prisoners whom they wished to release, whenever it was thought possible that any important movement was on foot. On Sunday last no less than seven spies were arrested at and around the fortress, and placed where their spying can do no harm.

Another person charged with having traitorous communication with the enemies of the country, was arrested in this City, yesterday morning, by direction of the Superintendent of Police. His name is SAMUEL J. ANDERSON, a Virginian, about 40 years of age, who has resided a long time in this City, where he is well known both in sporting and political circles. He is said also to have been intimately acquainted with ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, of Georgia, to whom he recently paid a visit, and was on the eve of returning South when his arrest occurred. He is now a prisoner at Fort Lafayette, and makes a welcome addition to the number in custody of Col. BURKE, for whom he occasioned much trouble last week by his activity in the matter of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, whom he sought to liberate by virtue of the famous writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge GARRISON, of Brooklyn.

An abstract of a new circular from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors and other officers of the Customs, in reference to the collection of duties, and more especially regarding the recent proclamation of the President, declaring non-intercourse, commercially or otherwise, with the rebel States, will be found in our dispatches this morning. The Secretary enjoins all employes in his Department to use increased vigilance in carrying out the requirements of the proclamation, and also of the law passed by Congress on the 13th of July, relative to the collection of duties. Returns are to be made weekly to the Department of all cases in which seizures have been made.

The privateers are becoming somewhat impudent—emboldened, no doubt, by the little apparent effort that is made to put a stop to their operations. A schooner which arrived at Boston yesterday, from a port in Maine, reports having been overhauled by a privateer *only twenty miles northeast from Cape Ann*. She was a clipper schooner of about 140 tons, named the *Freely*, from Charleston, S. C., and showing about forty men on deck.

The Eighteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, enlisted for the war, passed through this City, *en route* for Washington, yesterday. They dined at the PARK BARRACKS, where interesting speeches were made by FRANK E. HOWE, Col. BARNES, Lieut.-Col. INGRAHAM, Major HAYES and others. The regiment left in the evening train for Washington, *via* the Harrisburgh route.

By order of Col. LEOSER, the First Fire Zouaves are to assemble on the Battery, to-day, at 10 o'clock, to proceed, it is supposed, to Meade's Island to encamp.

The steamship *City of Washington*, already announced as having passed Cape Race, reached this port yesterday afternoon. She brings English papers to the 15th inst., from which we make copious and interesting extracts relating to the American question. Among them will be found the third letter from Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, following and relative to the battle of Bull Run.

An accident, which shows the necessity of much care in handling explosive materials, occurred yesterday at Pittsburgh, which resulted in wounding three employes of Adams' Express Company—two of them perhaps fatally. A box of cannon-priming, directed to Gen. FREMONT at St. Louis, which was in the express car, exploded at the railroad depot while the car was being unloaded.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon yesterday and received the semi-monthly statement of the Comptroller, which shows a balance in the Treasury, Aug. 24, of $163,895 81. A communication was also received from the same source referring to the tax-levy for 1861, which gives $11,390,040 45 as the whole amount to be raised.

There was a dull Stock Market yesterday, and prices ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. down, except on National Stocks and Treasury Notes, which are steady. New-York Central 73¾; Missouris, 41¼ ₱ cent. Exchange, 107¼@107¾ on London, and dull at the close.

With heavy arrivals and a further material rise in ocean freights, prices of Breadstuffs, yesterday, generally declined,—closing irregularly, as the report of a serious break in the Canal tended to revive the confidence of holders. Increased activity was discernible in the market for Cotton, which was a shade dearer. Rio Coffee was in fair demand, as were also Sugars, Tallow and the principal kinds of Fish. Common Resin and Refined Ingot Copper were more sought after, and were firmer. Spirits Turpentine, Rice, Hay, Hemp, Hides, Fruit, Oils, Candles, Foreign Liquors, Iron, Lead, Tin, Spelter, Spices, Seeds and Molasses were quiet. Tobacco, Whalebone, Hops, Logwood, Laths and Lime were in moderate request. The freight engagements were somewhat less extensive, the very high claims of shipowners having discouraged shippers.

The Cattle Market showed an improvement of fully ½c. ₱ lb., this week, in favor of drovers. Less than 2,900 beeves were on sale at ALLERTON'S, which is 1,200 less than last week. All but 300 were sold yesterday, and but few lots are expected to-day, which will leave a light supply for Wednesday buyers. Good cattle brought 8c.@ 8½c.—several lots averaged over 8c.

Cabinet Matters.

We do not believe the people of this country were ever more nearly unanimous on any subject, than they are in demanding that JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, should be made Secretary of War. We mention this simply as a fact, forced upon our notice by what we see and hear every day, in the City and the country, among men of all parties,—and without the slightest purpose or expectation of seeing any such event achieved. The person most interested in knowing the fact is probably the very last one who will be permitted to believe or understand it. Mr. LINCOLN's knowledge of what the people want comes to him through those by whom he is immediately surrounded.—men who have personal purposes to serve by approaching him, and whose facts are shaped by their bearing on those purposes. They tell him what they suppose he desires to hear; and as he is known to have certain favorite ideas about keeping his Cabinet unbroken, making it a unit, &c., he is not likely to be very thoroughly informed of anything which would disturb those ideas.

But from one end of the country to the other, there is a profound and universal discontent with the movements of the War Department—a discontent that takes no definite shape, fastens upon no specific acts, and is not inclined to wage any personal warfare on the present incumbent, but which plants the seeds of a profound distrust, and a heavy, hopeless, leaden discouragement in the public heart. No man who has been among the people anywhere can doubt the existence of such a feeling. They are not hopeful of victories, and are more and more depressed by the tidings of fresh disasters. They feel, without exactly knowing why, that while they are giving millions upon millions of money and hundreds of thousands of men to the Government for the service of the country, these enormous resources are not used to the best advantage—the country does not reap from them the benefits it has a right to expect—and they naturally look to the War Department as responsible for this disheartening disappointment.

We have no intention to reason either for or against this impression. We desire merely to assert its existence. It is powerful and all-pervading, and it is at this moment exerting a most depressing and damaging influence upon the general tone of the country. We do not ascribe the whole of it to absolute dissatisfaction with Mr. CAMERON. It is partly due to a profound conviction that justice and good policy both require that the loyal element in the Democratic Party, and the glorious Unionism of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, should receive the recognition and encouragement which the presence of such a man as HOLT in the Cabinet would imply. President LINCOLN probably does not realize how thoroughly and utterly all mere partizanship has died out of the popular heart in presence of that fervid, patriotic flame by which it is fired. Men think no longer of party lines and party interests. They do not thank him anywhere for partizan appointments. They deprecate and deplore everything which recognizes and perpetuates party divisions. While the country is involved in a fierce and terrible struggle for its very existence, they look upon all who rally to its flag as brethren in a common cause,—and as equally entitled to share the honors and responsibilities of the public service. This is a noble feeling, and deserves a more cordial response than it has yet received at the hands of the National Government. It proves a breadth and comprehensiveness in the popular judgment of this great contest, to which nothing in the action of the Government as yet corresponds.

Up to the present time the Administration has been conducted upon a party basis. It has received the support,—cordial, zealous and effective,—of the great body of the Democratic Party in the Northern States, and of a great number of men of all parties in the Border States of the South. Neither of these classes has been loud or importunate in demanding any share whatever in the conduct of the Government which by words and acts they support. But there are thousands and tens of thousands in the ranks of the Republican Party who know that, in national affairs as in everything else, the broadest basis is the best, and that neither justice nor good policy will sanction the neglect of elements so important to the great struggle in which the nation is now involved.

BAGS FOR COTTON.—Cotton may be never so great a King, but he is dependent on other countries for the garb in which he is presented to the nations. The staple cannot be moved a mile on its way to the markets of the world, until it is picked and ginned, and the bags in which it is pressed are the product of Russia, or of Kentucky and Missouri, no supplies of which are in the South adequate to the baling of one-fiftieth part of an ordinary crop. The desperate fight the Secessionists are going to make for Kentucky and Missouri have a direct reference to the marketing of the Cotton crop. They cannot get along without the hemp-bagging and bale rope, with which their Cotton is bagged and bound, and prepared for shipment. The recent advice of the Cotton-factors of the Southern ports to the planters, not to send their Cotton to the cities, was founded more on necessity than choice. It was "to make a virtue of necessity," and conceal from the world a weakness that the port returns would have made too manifest.

Vivid Picture of the Rebellion.

A daily paper of the City of New-York, whose subject is the great rebellion that broke out in the State of South Carolina, last Winter, and raged and spread till eleven States were swept into the vortex of revolution and anarchy, draws the following picture of some of the spectacles exhibited:

"Such wanton outrages upon right and liberty as have been witnessed lately in our midst would have been sufficient to 'stir the stones of Rome to rise and mutiny.' The wrongs that precipitated the French Revolution were innocent in comparison. Citizens cast into dungeons without public charge against them, and without hope of trial; private property confiscated at the beck of those in power; the Press bumbled, threatened and suppressed, or prostituted to serve the ends of fanaticism. What ever did Louis XVI. so tyrannical and dangerous? and yet he lost his head. What ever did Great Britain so unjust to provoke the indignation of her colonies? and yet she alienated them from her forever."

We know that this picture is not too highly drawn. From the day of the inauguration of the Secession movement in the South, a reign of terror of the most fearful character has prevailed in all that region. "Citizens have been cast into dungeons, without public charge against them and without hope of trial." Mr. RUSSELL, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, who is known to sympathize altogether with the South, was obliged to bear testimony to such outrages on personal liberty in the seceding States. In his letter written from New-Orleans, in the latter part of May, he records the following: Ten persons had been captured by the privateer *Calhoun*, found on board of the brigs *Panama*, *John Adams* and *Mermaid*. They were brought by the *Calhoun* to New-Orleans, and delivered to the Recorder, a city officer. The Recorder sent word to the Marshal that said persons were at his disposal. The Marshal refused to receive them or have anything to do with them, whereupon the Recorder gave the following decision:

"Though *I have no authority to act in this case*, I think it is my duty as a magistrate and good citizen to take upon myself, in this critical moment, the responsibility of *keeping the prisoners in custody*, firmly believing it would not only be bad policy, but *a dangerous one*, to let them loose upon the community."

This is only one case out of numbers that have marked the progress of mob law and despotism in the South. Imprisonment, however, is the middle grade of punishment meted out to political offenders or recusants, in the seceded States. The lighter form has been expulsion to the North with scourged backs, or shaved heads, or a coating of tar and feathers; or, in some cases, with all three penalties combined. The next form was imprisonment without cause, as in the case quoted by Mr. RUSSELL. The third or highest form of punishment for differing with the Secessionists has been *murder*. Of this latter form of outrage, the victims have been numerous. Mr. RUSSELL, in the letter aforesaid, illustrates the spirit of the South when carried to this extremity by quoting the Texas correspondence of one of the New Orleans dailies. The Texan says:

"It is surely notorious enough that no where in the South are *Abolitionists* or *other disturbers of the peace* so very unsafe as in Texas. *The lasso is so very convenient.*"

But enough on this point. Since the beginning of this wicked rebellion, life and liberty, every where in the South, have been at the mercy of a rabid and vengeful mob. Scourging, false imprisonment and murder have been the agencies used to suppress every free thought, every spoken word of dissent from the doings of the revolutionists.

"Private property," continues the New-York journal, whose picture of the rebellion we have presented, is "confiscated at the beck of those in power; the Press humbled, threatened, suppressed."

All this is also true. Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, led off in a State proclamation several months ago, confiscating all the debts in Georgia that were owing to citizens who upheld the Government of the United States. All the other seceding States have followed. Mr. RUSSELL, (we like to quote from authority friendly to the South,) dwells upon this phase of Southern rebellion, in his letter of last May, from which we have been quoting. He says:

"Repudiation of debts to the North has been proclaimed and acted on. One gentleman has found it convenient to inform Major ANDERSON that he does not intend to meet certain bills which he had given the Major for some slaves. Another declares he *won't pay anybody at all*, as he has discovered it is immoral and contrary to the law of nations to do so. A third feels himself bound to obey the commands of the Governor of his State, who has ordered that debts due the North shall not be liquidated. * * GOODRICH & Co. (who have been in business in New-Orleans for fifty years) write to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, saying: We have never repudiated a debt owing by our firm. But this much we will say: Never will we pay a debt due by us to a man, or any company of men, who is a known Black Republican, and marching in battle array, &c., &c."

To still further illustrate the despotism of opinion in the South, and the danger to men and their property who had not even offended the laws of secession States, Mr. RUSSELL writes (from New-Orleans, in May) as follows:

"Here * * * the violence of popular opinion and tyranny of the mass are as potent as in any place in the South. The great house of BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., of Liverpool and New-York, *has closed its business here in consequence of the intimidation of the mob*, or, as the phrase is, of the 'citizens' who were 'excited' by seeing that *the firm had subscribed to the New-York fund*, on its sudden resurrection after Sumter had fallen."

As to the "suppression of the Press," alluded to by the New-York paper, that is a grievance of many years' standing in the South. Southern postmasters have, ever since the days of AMOS KENDALL, exercised the privilege of refusing to deliver to subscribers any Northern papers not to their liking. The circulation of any Northern paper, upholding the Union, has been prohibited, and it would cost any man his life to attempt to mail, send by express, or otherwise circulate a Union journal in any of the seceded States. BROWNLOW's paper was the last of the heroic defenders of our established Government, and it has succumbed to the remorseless despotism.

Now, what a catalogue of wrongs upon Republican Government, and human liberty, and the rights of property, is here presented! The ballot-box defied—a constitutional election annulled—the regular Government overthrown by violence—its supporters persecuted and driven into exile—the debts of the loyalists confiscated—their commerce preyed upon by privateers, and in numerous and notorious cases the friends of the old Government imprisoned without cause and murdered. The New-York paper speaks of Louis XVI. and Great Britain. But, we ask, did Mexico, in its worst days of anarchy—did the Barbary States in their cruellest mood of murder and robbery ever surpass the cruelty, rapine and wrong, that, in the words of the New-York paper, "we have witnessed lately in our midst."

But what of all this? Why need the NEW-YORK TIMES fall back on the columns of a cotemporary for a summary of wrongs, the result of the great rebellion? Simply this, and herein comes the wonder: The paper we have quoted from is the New-York *Daily News*, and the record of black deeds which we have given from its columns and proved, word for word, to be a true picture of rebel wrong and robbery, the *News* wrote and applied to the United States Government, under whose laws it is permitted to live. The *News* has vindicated, day after day, the infamous and bloody career of treason, since it began in South Carolina. It has whitewashed every outrage the rebels have committed, from the plundering of the Government of its arms and money to the imprisonment and murder of its supporters. And now, at last, when its sympathy with treason, piracy and murder, begins to be circumscribed in its utterance, the *News* turns around with a horrible wail, prates of Constitution, law and right, and charges upon the Government, in the language we have quoted, the very crimes it has nursed into being, and defended, when committed by the rebels.

Trade Rivalries in England.

We have just received a Blue Book from England, from which we extract a singular and interesting story. The book is a report in full of the affidavits and arguments upon a motion for a new trial in the telegraphic case of "GLASS and another versus BOSWALL." The trial was in Westminster Hall, Common Pleas, before the eminent Chief Justice ERLE and a full bench. The plaintiffs, GLASS and ELLIOT, are iron-workers, and the principal manufacturers of submarine telegraphic cable in the world. They made that of the Atlantic Company, those which cross the English Channel, the Red Sea, and in fact almost all the submarine telegraphic lines of communication which have been laid down. BOSWALL, the defendant, is the London agent of another great iron-manufacturing house, NEWALL & Co., of immense wealth, the highest both social and commercial respectability, and connected, as such manufacturers not uncommonly are at this day, with the nobility. There was jealousy and ill-feeling between these two manufacturing establishments, which seem to have been felt chiefly on the part of the NEWALLS. They alleged that their rivals had intentionally violated one of their patents; and, what was certain, and more aggravating, they were the more successful, at least in the matter of telegraphic cable manufacturing.

They, GLASS & ELLIOT, obtained the contract for laying, in 1858, the telegraphic cable between Dunwich and Zandvoort, in Holland. The distance between these two points is about 140 miles; and on the laying of the cable, when about 70 miles were submerged, suddenly, between five minutes before and five minutes after nine in the evening, one of its wires became entirely inoperative. Experiments indicated the place at which the passage of the fluid was interrupted; the cable was under-run, but it was found unbroken and unkinked. It was not until after the closest examination that it was discovered that a nail had been driven into it, between the strands of wire, and carefully broken off at the circumference. Thus the isolation of the wire was destroyed, and with it, of course, the power of transmitting the magnetic fluid.

But by whom was the nail driven? As surely as the husbandman said of the tares among the wheat, the injured parties said, "an enemy hath done this." They suffered damage amounting to between seven and eight thousand pounds sterling; but they bore it in silence, awaiting the arrival of the day when time, aided by quiet watchfulness, should unfold the designs of which they had been made the victim. They knew that no uninstructed workman was alone in fault; because only a person who understood the construction and operation of telegraphic cables could have contrived so simple and effectual a mode of destroying one. Yet the nail must have been driven in on board the vessel from which the cable was payed out; and from that vessel all persons except their own most implicitly trusted and most carefully watched workmen were rigorously excluded. The affair was mysterious. They could think of but one person or party who would have a motive thus to injure them, and they shrank from even uttering such a suspicion.

Months passed by; and it was not until June, 1859, that a rigger named CURTIS caused a letter to be written to Mr. GLASS, intimating that one of his workmen was a spy in the employ of the NEWALLS; and this proved to be true. The revelation brought about an interview between CURTIS and Mr. GLASS, when it was discovered that CURTIS had himself been in the position held by the man against whom he gave information—receiving his week's wages for his week's labor from GLASS & ELLIOT, and another week's wages for a week's spying from NEWALL & Co. Investigation in the former establishment brought to light the fact that CURTIS was employed on board the ship that laid down the Dutch cable; and, finally, as an ill secret is often as ill kept as a good one, he confessed that he was employed by the agent of NEWALL & Co. to destroy the cable in question, and shown by him how to do it, by opening the coils of the wire with his rigger's knife, and driving a tenpenny nail in. A suit was at once commenced, these points all established, and a correspondent verdict given against BOSWALL, the agent of the NEWALLS.

Thus far, this agent alone was implicated in the guilt of this abominable transaction. The NEWALLS held their heads very high, and condemned BOSWALL without hesitation, and even saidha they had previously reproved him for his employment of CURTIS as a spy merely. The guilty agent also sustained this story by his own affidavit of the ignorance of his principals, to which they also swore. But by a fatality common enough in such cases to justify the general belief that such crimes will always be discovered, when the verdict went against them, the NEWALLS moved for a new trial, and the affidavits on the motion involved the production of letters that had passed between BOSWALL and his principals, by which it appeared that, from the very beginning, the NEWALLS had been cognizant of the employment of CURTIS as a spy in the workshops and on board the vessels of their rivals.

It is needless to say that the new trial was not granted, and that these eminent, highly respectable and aristocratically connected manufacturers stand before the world as guilty not only of ons of the most dishonorable of all dishonorable practices, but of a wicked conspiracy to injure their rivals, and, it can hardly be otherwise, of perjury and subornation of perjury; thus adding another to that catalogue of eminent commercial and manufacturing villains along which Brother Bull should cast his eye, before he vaunts so highly and sneers so bitterly, when it proves that there are dishonorable men in America as well as in Great Britain.

Another Defeat.

We have news, by way of Cincinnati, of a surprise and defeat of our forces in the Kanawha Valley. The statement is that Col. TYLER's command, numbering, according to the enemy, about 3,000, and encamped at Summersville, were surrounded on the morning of the 26th, by Gen. JOHN B. FLOYD's Brigade, and badly cut to pieces.

There is nothing unlikely in this report. On the 17th inst. the Richmond *Enquirer* stated that Gen. FLOYD's command was ten miles west of Lewisburgh, in Greenbriar County, only about 50 miles distant from Summersville; that Gen. FLOYD's brigade had been lately "reinforced and supplied with improved arms;" and that he would "advance against Col. TYLER in a few days."

Summersville is the county-seat of Nicholas County, the next east of Kanawha County, and is about fifty miles from Charleston, the central position of the Kanawha Valley. It is about twenty-five miles from Gauley Bridge, and up the Gauley River. Gen. COX, we suppose, is at Gauley Bridge, with part of the Army operating in the Kanawha Valley; and the defeat of TYLER does not necessarily restore that important district of Western Virginia to the Secessionists. But we fear such, in the end, will be the result. Salt is selling in Richmond and Petersburgh at $6 a sack. The Confederates must have this necessary article, and it seems that they know how to get what they want—lead in Missouri, and salt in the Kanawha.

There is good reason for believing that not Gen. FLOYD alone and his brigade have made this reëntry into the Kanawha Valley. The Baltimore *Exchange*, which is a rebel paper and likely to be accurately informed of rebel movements, announced a day or two since that Gen. LEE, who is known to have gone to Western Virginia, was in the neighborhood of Gauley River, at the head of an army of 37,000 men. If it be true that this distinguished officer of the rebels was near the Union camps, we may know it was with a force adequate to effective work. And it will be seen that the Richmond *Enquirer* cautiously speaks of Gen. FLOYD's brigade having been "reinforced." The indications are strong that Gen. LEE has moved into the Kanawha Valley with an overwhelming force; and if so, the destruction of Col. TYLER's command is but the beginning of an onset that shall sweep every vestige of the Union Army out of that part of Virginia.

With regard to Gen. ROSECRANS, he will not be allowed any time from saving himself to look after Gen. COX in the Kanawha Valley. The same authority—the Richmond papers—that predicted this advance upon Col. TYLER, declares that a general forward movement had been ordered on the part of the Confederates against the Union forces in Western Virginia; and, that Gen. LORING was to advance against Gen. ROSECRANS in front and Gen JACKSON in the rear, whereby the Union Army would be obliged to capitulate or fall back on Phillippa. A few days, a few hours even, may confirm or disprove these rebel outgivings.

A Dangerous Ally.

The *Herald* is doing its best to disorganize society at the North by stirring up mobs and riots, under pretence of serving the Government. Having taken its own first lessons of loyalty at the hands of a street mob, it regards that process as the only one by which traitors can be tutored into obedience. It invokes popular violence, accordingly, against the *Daily News*, *Journal of Commerce* and *Day Book*, and in order to relieve itself from the slightest suspicion of principle in the matter, it includes the *Tribune* in its proposed crusade.

There is a fierce intolerance of treason pervading the public mind which renders such counsel not wholly unwelcome. The community is astounded and enraged to find the allies of the Southern rebellion thus openly waging their war here in the midst of a loyal community:—and the first impulse of every man is to applaud any act, however violent, by which their base and mischievous career may be closed. But this is at best a dangerous temper,—one which considerate men should seek to mollify and moderate, and which no man but a professed incendiary, who lives on the plunder of burning houses and the wreck of ruined fortunes, will suffer himself to stimulate and encourage.

We cannot insist too strongly on the absolute necessity of branding every man who instigates a mob as an enemy of the public peace, and the worst foe of our Republican Union. We are waging a war for the preservation of the Constitution; if we succeed, our victory will be shorne of half its glory and of all its value, by a resort to measures hostile to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and at war with the existence of any government under which freemen can consent to live. If these newspapers are to be suppressed, let it be done by virtue of public law, and not by a reckless violence, lawless and irresponsible, and just as likely to be turned against the Government to-morrow as to be wielded on its behalf to-day. If their continued existence puts the Government in peril, let it be arrested; but let it be done by the law and its agents, and not by a mob, however respectable its numbers, or however just and patriotic its impulses may be.

In times of public peril, the tendencies of the public mind will always be sufficiently strong towards irregular remedies. Just in proportion as the cause of danger becomes keen, will the eager effort to ward it off become impatient of formal restraints. Law or no law, certain evils must be checked—certain dangers must be arrested. And this, of itself, constitutes the greatest danger of all, for it threatens to dig under the very basis of the temple in its zeal to save the superstructure. In the midst of wars and of revolutions, we must cling to law as our only anchor; and in dealing with such agencies as the public Press, the forms of law are of paramount importance. The *Herald* was compelled to abandon its advocacy of secession, and hoist the Union flag, by the menaces of a mob; but the triumph was scarcely worth its cost, if it is allowed to become a precedent.

Fugitive Freemen.

The exodus of patriots from East Tennessee has fairly commenced. We have already published an account of the arrival of two hundred and fourteen fugitives at Danville, Ky. They escaped from East Tennessee at night, and with their clothes barely, and, in some few cases, a trusty fire-lock; and in this sad plight took up their weary line of march, as many a poor negro slave has done before them, towards the North Star. The pitiable procession arrived at Danville, travel-stained, ragged and foot-sore; and were received by the hospitable citizens of that loyal Kentucky town, in silence and with profound emotion, but with prompt and earnest sympathy. A general contribution of food was made, and a generous dinner was soon prepared and set in the Seminary grounds for the fugitives. It was an acceptable gift, and gladly partaken of, amid the on-looking of hundreds of citizens of the surrounding country, whom the novel scene had gathered together. We can well believe the letters from Danville which say that the population of Kentucky through which the slow-moving caravan of fugitive freemen passed, had been excited to the highest pitch, and that a rage of honest resentment against the horrible despotism of JEFF. DAVIS had seized all hearts. Surely, an incendiary a movement was never made in the South as this movement of exiled patriots out of it; and we greatly mistake the signs of the times, if it does not prove the fire-brand that will light the fires of civil war, down to the borders and on the soil of the State of Tennessee.

The detachment of fugitives whose arrival at Danville is thus noticed is but the vanguard of the movement from East Tennessee. Another band, almost as numerous, was reported to be close behind this first, and their arrival at Danville was expected next day. And as the cause of their flight is ineradicable, the stream will flow on till every Union family is banished, or till the edict of inexorable tyranny shall forbid their further flight, and keep them at home to be hunted.

We have rumors of defection from their former loyalty of such men as BROWNLOW and Hon. T. A. R. NELSON, coming in tolerably well authenticated form. We hope to find the facts otherwise, but we cannot deny that these men have struggled along to this time in almost utter hopelessness. They have had reason to despair of the protection of the United States Government; for no sign or promise of relief has been held out to them while the bloodhounds of secession, encompassing them on every side, have been gnashing their teeth upon them. If the Union men of East Tennessee had been succored in time we should have lost none of the gallant spirits whom despair has driven to surrender to treason, and at this day the men that are fleeing for their lives might have been holding the State of Tennessee steadfastly in the Union.

VACANCIES AT WEST POINT.—At the latest advices, there were a large number of vacancies in the new class, to enter on September 1, which might have been, but it is feared will not be, filled from the Western States, and exclusive of the vacancies in the Southern lists. When almost every young man of mathematical and engineering talent, in the whole North, would be only too glad to enter this institution; when there are above 400 applicants on record from one Western Congressional district alone; when the great want of the times is West Pointers for the present and the coming Army, it is indeed discouraging that Members of Congress will not do so simple a thing as to fill the vacancies at their disposal.

It is unfortunate that Congress, among other good works, did not authorize an increase of the number of cadets, instead of dropping the whole thing in a quarrel as to who should appoint. There is room in the institution for 400 men, while the corps was never over 275. As it is, the number is very small; the first class has but 29, and the second but 27 members. Congress has also failed to allow the filling of vacancies in the seceded States' lists, by loyal men, so that the whole number of cadets in the first Institution in the world, will be less in time of war than in time of peace.

Again, it is of the highest importance to keep up the standard and term of scholarship. In order to officer the volunteer regiments, many classes have been graduated before the completion of their ordinary term, and another was ordered to graduate, but the order was not properly countermanded, as the Cadets had not yet studied tactics, nor even taken up the more important branches of the course. The object of this institution should be to make *thorough* military men, such as will be fully capable of becoming staff officers in the Army, especially in the new regiments and brigades. It should be maintained, as intended, a school of the staff, rather than of mere drill-sergeants, of which it could not furnish a small fraction of the number wanted. Staff and artillery officers can be made nowhere else; drill-sergeants can be had from the discharged three-months men, by extra pay, thus securing experience, age, and knowledge of human nature, as well as science enough for that duty.

GEN. DIX AND THE CARRICK'S FORD PRISONERS.—In some remarks, a few days since, upon the scurvy treatment in Baltimore of the rebel prisoners captured at Carrick's Ford, we expressed the conviction that the blame could in no wise be attributed to Maj.-Gen. DIX. A correspondent at Baltimore, who has the means of knowing, assures us that such was the case. The prisoners were sent from the West under a guard detailed by Gov. DEN-

[illegible], of Ohio; and the only duty of Gen. Dix in connection with them was prescribed by the War Department, and consisted in [illegible] transportation from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe. It will always be safe to [illegible] this early, consistent and able combatant of treason, of any alleged sympathy with the traitors.

Now for the Telegraph.—The latest New-Orleans papers received in this City contain telegraphic advices from New-York, Baltimore and Washington, informing the rebels of the English antipathy to an American loan, and other news calculated to give "comfort to the enemy." Why not cut off the telegraph as well as the mails and expresses?

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Danger to the Union Men of East Tennessee—Satisfactory Condition of Gen. McClellan's Army—Removals from Office, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 26, 1861.

A gentleman directly from East Tennessee, gives a deplorable account of the state of things in that loyal district of the South. Since the [illegible] of our army at Bull Run, and the defeat in Missouri, the Confederate traitors have been [illegible] to the suppression of Union sentiments among them, which they had not found time or opportunity to consider until, by the trial of their strength, they have been puffed up with the idea of their invincibility. The leaders of the Unionists are still firm, but there seems to be scarcely a ray of hope of their escape from death or exile, after the confiscation of their property, unless the Government can, within a month, send supplies of arms, ammunition and men to their aid. The terrible edict of the Governor of Tennessee for the confiscation of the property of all who adhere to the General Government, and the imprisonment or exile of the people themselves, within forty days of its date, will go into effect within twenty-eight days from this date. None will be allowed to escape the terrible ordeal, except on condition of swearing allegiance to the traitor Government; and unless aid arrives in that time it will be put in force with inexorable vigor.

The gentleman from whom this information is derived leaves an estate worth some $60,000 to be the prey of the spoilers; but rather than submit to the traitorous tyrants, he abandoned all and flies to the Government of the Union for relief from the intolerable oppression. He states that Mr. Brownlow has refused all sorts of bribes, in the shape of high offices, which were proffered to induce him to join the rebels, and that other leading loyalists have been proof against similar temptation. He entirely discredits the story of Mr. Brownlow's recreancy, and states that he had repelled the attempts to corrupt him by unqualified denunciations of the Confederates as traitors and villians.

Gen. McClellan is displaying that sort of vigor and thoroughness in reorganizing the army which never fails to inspire confidence among soldiers; and whenever he shall think proper to make another advance, he will have the immense advantage of having the cordial and enthusiastic admiration of every officer and man under his command. I have yet to see the first civilian or soldier who has a doubt of McClellan's eminent fitness for the station he holds; and the most intelligent and experienced officers regard him as far the superior in military qualities of any General in the service of the rebels. The perfect cheerfulness with which officers old enough for his father, submit to the preëminence which has been given to McClellan, attests the universal sense of his superior merits. This confidence in the commanding officer is worth more than ten thousand armed men, and taken in connection with the sagacious management of the campaign which we have reason to look for, and the ample means at his command, there remains not an apprehension that our arms will again meet with disaster and disgrace. Every day brings renewed confidence in our cause. All we hear from beyond the rebel lines goes to prove that the work of disintegration, political and military, has begun among them, and that while our Armies are becoming drilled and disciplined for, if necessary, a prolonged contest, those of the traitor conspirators are falling to pieces from the combined influences of deficient supplies and the ravages of disease. Already their mushroom Confederacy begins to totter to its fall, in consequence of the incurable defects of its Constitution, and the restless and impracticable spirit of the ambitious politicians who control its affairs. Our cause was never so strong as at the present moment, our Armies never so compact and efficient; those of the enemy never so entirely the reverse in these respects.

Several removals from office were made to-day, in consequence of the report made by Mr. Potter's Committee, and no doubt that a great number will follow within the next few days. It may be that several of those who will be reported as disloyal, and who will suffer accordingly, are punished rather as the lukewarm friends of the war than as the secret friends of treason. This, I understand, is the case with one or two of those who were to-day removed from the Interior Department. But in times like these no man should receive the patronage of the Administration who is not in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. He who doubts is damned, or should be. Men with consciences so tender, or with sympathies so sickly, as to doubt the essential importance of suppressing rebellion, should enjoy no public trust; and the Administration cannot trust such men without being false to the country.

Certain sycophants and hirelings about Washington who sneak about the Departments, and commend themselves to official favor by lavishing indiscriminate praise in their telegraphic reports upon all that is done, are just now endeavoring to create the impression that all who have censured the administration of the War Department, are the secret enemies of the war. These wretches no doubt expect to be rewarded, and if they fail, it will be because there is more honesty and self-respect among the victims of their nauseous praises than they imagine. The same creatures were, not six weeks ago, employed in hounding down the very officials they now bring into suspicion by their praises.

Observer.

United States Passports.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A notice appeared to-day in the New-York Times, purporting that *a certain person was appointed Special Agent*, and implying that all persons outward-bound were required to call on that person for his passport. Such a notice is apt to mislead the public, from the fact that *no such special appointment for issuing passports* has been made by the State Department. *Every Notary* has the same right as that claimed by the reprehensible notice of to-day above referred to. Yours truly,

J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1861.

Why?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why did the Union Defence Committee give Fernando Wood's Mozart Regiment $67,000 of the people's money—more than was given to any other regiment?

Why did the Committee spend $4,000 on the Empire City Regiment, controlled by notorious outlaws?

Why is it that generally the least efficient regiments received the most aid?

O.

TREASON IN CONNECTICUT.

The Secessionists of Fairfield County—The Peace Meeting at Stepney—The Destruction of the Bridgeport Farmer Office, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Bridgeport, Monday, Aug. 26, 1861.

There is probably no territory of equal extent, north of Mason and Dixon's line, where so many Secessionists can be found as in the County of Fairfield. Men have been heard openly to express the wish that we might be defeated in this contest for constitutional liberty, openly to advocate a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and unblushingly to say that they would prefer to live under the Government of Jeff. Davis. Thus far they have been unmolested, and the only punishment that has been inflicted upon them is the scorn and contempt of all good, loyal, and respectable citizens. But there is a time when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and that time has now arrived. Connecticut is called "the land of steady habits," and the people are naturally averse to violence of any description, no matter how great may be the provocation. But, when in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, where their institutions are such as to expect them naturally to sympathize with the Southern rebellion; when in Tennessee, where the monster treason has raised its hideous head and poisons the air with its foul breath, patriots and Union men are found, who, at the risk of life and property, are ready to stand up for the Union and defend the Constitution; it would be a disgrace to the loyal State of Connecticut to allow traitors to distil into the minds of the people their damnable sentiments, or advocate under the specious cry of "peace," measures subversive of our institutions and destructive to our nationality.

In many towns in this County secession meetings have been held and secession flags raised, but dignity has been tried to be given them by calling them peace meetings and peace flags. The antecedents and the sympathies of those who had charge of these demonstrations and made the speeches, were sufficient to prove that they were designed to breed evil, to cool patriotism and encourage dissension and disloyalty.

In this city there has been for some time a regular nest of Secessionists, calling themselves the D. B. Society, but enough is known to warrant the belief that it is a branch of the Order of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." Those who are known to be members of this organization are the foremost in getting up these peace demonstrations.

It was announced on Saturday that there was to be a peace meeting at Stepney, a village about 10 miles from this city. In the afternoon quite a number of Stepneyites assembled to witness the ceremony of raising a "peace flag," or, as some not inappropriately call it, "Jeff. Davis' shirt-tail." A stand was erected, and upon it were the officers of the day and the orators who were to enlighten the benighted citizens of Stepney upon the blessings of peace. Among them was the Ex-Postmaster of this city, one of the most powerful speakers in this State, (you can hear him two miles against a northeaster,) with his jovial, rubicund face and portly figure. There was a lawyer from Newtown, whose reputation for vulgarity is not excelled by any in this State, and Schnabel, of Pennsylvania, whom one would suppose from his braggardism had elevated more men to office than any other man in the country, but at the same time was blessed with so much modesty that he never asked for an office himself, and considered self-denial such a virtue as to always refuse, if one was tendered him. In order to make the occasion a solemn one, a clergyman was invited to be present to open the proceedings with prayer. Scarcely had he ejaculated Oh, Lord! before he jumped from the platform and ran. Upon looking up from the devotional attitude which they had assumed, the Ex-Postmaster, the lawyer and the Pennsylvanian saw a number of teams approaching, and in the carriages some blue coats and brass buttons. They with commendable alacrity followed the example of the servant of the Lord, and ran away too. The volunteers and Union men took down the peace flag, raised the Stars and Stripes, organized a meeting and passed strong Union resolutions. They returned to Bridgeport about sundown, and drove through many of the streets, being heartily cheered as they passed along. Presently the cry was raised, "To the *Farmer* office," and the crowd moved in that direction. In a few minutes the space around the building was a mass of human beings. The outside doors of the office were barricaded, but men who had marched up to breastworks and masked batteries of rifled cannon were not to be deterred by pine doors. Entrance was soon effected, and the work of "gutting" commenced. Presses were demolished and thrown out of the windows, forms were knocked into "pi," type scattered upon the floor, ink strewn around, bundles of paper cut up—in short, the demolition was complete. The streets around the building presented the appearance of a snow-storm in August. The time occupied in the transaction did not exceed twenty minutes. Although the crowd outside numbered thousands, there was no disturbance, save as some press or case was thrown out the window, cheers would be given; there was no fighting, but the spectators gazed quietly on. When done, three cheers were given, and the crowd dispersed after singing the "Star Spangled Banner." It was the most quiet mob ever witnessed. The junior editor escaped through the scuttle, and ran upon the roofs of the adjoining buildings until he found refuge in a boarding-house, where the landlady concealed him. He has for months been obnoxious to the community. With little education, he has attempted to instruct the community upon constitutional law, but putting such constructions upon it as to render it null and void. Without originality or talent, he had assumed to dictate to the staid old Democracy the platform of principles which they should adopt. What he lacked in talent, education and common sense, he made up in brass, and to such a degree that after stigmatizing our volunteers as hirelings, miscreants and incarnate fiends, he was the foremost to give them refreshments on their return, but his crackers and cheese did not "save his bacon." He has published the speeches of Breckinridge, Powell, and Burnett as "patriotic," and ignored those of Dickinson, Johnson, and other Union men. He has advised resistance to the Government, and done everything in his power to check the patriotic impulses of the people, and though warned and entreated to desist, he has persisted in his course, until public indignation has wiped his sheet out of existence. The *Farmer* had been in existence over fifty years, and has held a prominent position in the Connecticut Press. Its circulation, for a country paper, was very large, the weekly having nearly five thousand subscribers. It has come to an ignominious end through the dogged obstinacy of its conductors, while with its influence and circulation it could have done the Union cause incalculable good, and have strengthened itself in the respect of the community.

Everything is as quiet now as if nothing had happened, but the next secession demonstration will again arouse a feeling so intense that its promoters and originators will be sorry that they did not desist from their treasonable operations.

Union.

THE RIOTS IN CONNECTICUT.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Aug. 26.

Last Saturday evening the telegraph brought word that the office of the Bridgeport *Farmer* had been "cleaned out" by a mob, that a "peace" flag had been taken down in Stepney, and that two or three men had been killed at New-Fairfield. In consequence of these reports our reporter proceeded to Bridgeport on Sunday, to gain such facts as possible regarding the deplorable events. As nearly as he could learn, the following is a brief outline of the proceedings at Stepney and Bridgeport.

Notice had been given in Bridgeport that a "peace" flag was to be raised at Stepney, ten miles north of that place, on Saturday afternoon, when a "peace meeting" would be addressed by Schnable, of Pennsylvania, a well-known stump speaker in the last Presidential campaign. E. B. Goodsell, Ex-Postmaster of Bridgeport, and G. W. Belden, lawyer, of Newtown, were also advertised to speak. A large number of the citizens of Bridgeport, including many of the returned volunteers, decided to take part in the meeting, and for that purpose procured five or six large omnibusses, besides other vehicles, and proceeded to Stepney, where they found a pole with a large "white rag" floating at its top, and a platform for speaking. The crowd immediately surrounded the pole, and one of the volunteers climbed it to let loose the secession banner, that the Stars and Stripes might be run up instead. Our reporter was informed by several eye witnesses that, as the Unionist went up the pole, one "General" Curtis leveled a cocked pistol at him, and another unknown person a gun. Both these men were knocked down and their weapons taken from them. Quite a "scrimmage" followed, and seven or eight more pistols were taken from Secessionists who drew them, but not a shot was fired on either side during the affray. The "peace" flag having been hauled down, the glorious old Stars and Stripes were run up amid loud cheering. Calls were then made for the speaker, but none appearing, P. T. Barnum, Esq., mounted the platform. Pistols were again drawn by the Secessionists, and threats were made that if Mr. Barnum spoke he should be shot. He was immediately surrounded by a number of returned volunteers, who, with revolvers in hand, promised death to any one who should fire at the platform. Mr. Barnum then called for the speakers advertised, promising them in the name of the Union men a fair hearing, provided they uttered nothing treasonable. They were not forthcoming, but, in answer to some remark of Mr. Barnum's, Schnable, who was standing unmolested in the crowd, cried out "That's a lie," when he was somewhat severely kicked (so our informants stated,) and disappeared for the day.

A regular Union meeting was then organized, with Elias Howe, Jr., in the Chair, and P. T. Barnum, Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and the meeting adjourned:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, We claim for ourselves, in common with our loyal fellow-citizens, to hold sacred not only the liberties of our country but the peace of our glorious old Commonwealth of Connecticut,

Resolved, That, as good citizens, and a law and order loving people, we deprecate and utterly condemn all those public exhibitions, falsely called peace meetings, but really intended as secession demonstrations, as insulting to the honor of our glorious flag, disgraceful to our country; and

Resolved, That we will discountenance all attempts of traitors, open or disguised, to repeat the said public demonstrations, and call upon all Union and liberty-loving men to place the ban of public scorn and reprobation upon all concerned therein.

Resolved, That in the present crisis of the country there are but two parties—*Loyal men and Traitors*—those who sustain the Union, the Constitution and the National Government, and those who oppose, either in open rebellion the enforcement of the laws, or aid and assist the enemies of the country by sympathizing with secession, or through falsely called peace meetings.

Resolved, That until this war is ended in the complete suppression of this wicked rebellion, we will stand by the old Stars and Stripes; and hereby pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to defend it to the last.

The return of the Bridgeport party was much like a triumphant procession of a somewhat disorderly character, the fallen secession banner trailing in the dust behind them, and their entry into the city being greeted with loud and continued cheering. [We learn of only two persons at all seriously hurt at Stepney; we were unable to obtain their names. Both were of the tory party, and both were carried from the ground by their friends. One was struck a very heavy blow upon the head with a club by a Union man whom he was pursuing, and who retreated backward some distance before he struck; the other attacked the rear wagon of the homeward procession, when he was kicked in the face by a man in the wagon, and when last seen was apparently insensible.]

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FARMER OFFICE.

Upon the arrival home of the Bridgeport party, with the white flag as a trophy, an excited concourse of people surrounded them in front of the Sterling House, on Main-street, rending the air with shouts, and apparently ready for any desperate enterprise. Directly in front of the hotel, Wall-street runs to Water-street, and at the corner of Water and Wall streets stands the four-story brick building owned by Mrs. Ferris Hurd, and occupied (above the lower story) by Pomeroy & Morse, proprietors of the *Advertiser and Farmer* newspaper and of quite an extensive job printing establishment. It was but a few steps, therefore, that the mob were obliged to take when voices in the crowd shouted "To the *Farmer* Office."

A body of four or five hundred persons, followed by thousands of spectators, immediately moved down the street. The affair was, apparently, a deliberate one, there being little of the hurry that would be ordinarily manifested on such an occasion. It was known that the office had been guarded for several nights and days, and, as it was supposed that armed men were at the time within the building, a vigorous resistance was anticipated. It was even believed that preparations had been made some time before for throwing a flood of hot water from the boiler, situated in the second story, upon any body of men who might assail the building, but no one was found within to resist the rioters after they had forced the doors.

Once within the walls, a scene of destruction occurred that almost passes description. The invaders, maddened by the obstinately and unnaturally disloyal and traitorous course of the doomed sheet, left nothing whole that could be disposed of. Type, job presses, ink, paper, books, all the paraphernalia of a printing establishment were thrown into the street, and two presses, too large to get through the windows were broken in pieces by aid of a large and heavy lever. The crowd even ascended to the roof, and tore off such of the signs as they could reach. The only arms found in the building were a loaded rifle and some two hundred and fifty heavy clubs, turned from shovel handles and fitted with a cord to go about the wrist. A room was found containing a number of "bunks" arranged like berths, one above the other, which contained bedding, and had evidently been recently used. The appearance of the building on Sunday morning, windowless and rifled, was dreary in the extreme.

The active riot ended on Saturday night, but the streets were thronged on Sunday by excited groups of men, and Nathan F. Morse, the junior partner in the concern, was vigorously groaned when he appeared on the street.

FIGHT AT NEW-FAIRFIELD.

On Saturday afternoon, an even more fearful riot than those at Stepney and Bridgeport was under way. It seems that a number of tories at New-Fairfield had a white flag up, which certain Union men, in Danbury, determined to take down. Some thirty or forty of them, therefore, repaired to the location of the obnoxious rag, taking an American flag with them to put in its place. They surrounded the pole for this purpose, when they were attacked by a party of tories, some two hundred strong, and a general fight ensued, the weapons being spades, axes and clubs. Being soon overpowered, though not till after a hard fight, the Union men fled, carrying away with them Andrew Knox, John Allen and Thomas Kinney, of their party, all very badly cut about the head with spades. The first blow struck was by a "peace" man, who inflicted a fearful blow upon one of the above. Of the tories two were probably fatally wounded, (one report, and apparently authenticated, states that the first one named is dead, and the other beyond recovery,) named Abraham Wildman and —— Gorham. The Union men of course returned home to Danbury, and the "peace" flag still waves.

It may be mentioned as of interest, in connection with the trouble in Fairfield County, that a "peace" flag was taken down in Easton on Thursday of last week, and brought into Bridgeport; and that preparations were making in Bridgeport on Sunday, to proceed to Hattertown (in Monroe) to-day, (Monday,) to take down another.

Our reporter was informed that a body of a hundred men was being rapidly organized in Bridgeport, to take charge of the putting down of the public display of any flag save the National ensign.

Assault upon Hon. John P. Hale.—On Saturday afternoon, upon the arrival of Hon. John P. Hale at the depôt in Dover, N. H. (the place of his residence,) a man, apparently intoxicated, to whom an acquaintance had pointed out Mr. Hale as an "Abolitionist," stepped up to Mr. Hale, and with the remark, "You are one of the men who have brought all this trouble upon us," struck him in the face, knocking off his hat. Mr. Hale, seeing the condition of the man, replied, "Get out of my way," when the drunken fellow struck him again. Mr. Hale did not return the blow, but walked quietly away. The depôt-master and others interfered to prevent any further assault. The attack did not appear to be premeditated, and the affair was over in a few minutes.—*Boston Traveller, Aug. 26.*

MADISON UNIVERSITY.

The Closing Exercises of Commencement—The Orations, and Degrees Conferred.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 23, 1861.

I have waited until the close of the Commencement exercises, in order to complete my report of them in this letter. On Tuesday, A. M., Dr. Conant, of Brooklyn, delivered the annual sermon before the Baptist Education Society of the State of New-York, in the old Chapel. Dr. Conant is one of the best Greek and German scholars in this country, and was formerly a Professor in this University. His appearance here at this time is the first in ten years, and, of course, his presence was a matter of congratulation to those who heard his very able discourse.

In the afternoon, the new Hall of Alumni and Friends, which has just been completed, and opened now for the first time, was dedicated with very impressive ceremonies to Science, Truth and God. The invocation was made by Rev. S. Dryden Phelps, D. D., of New-Haven; reading of Scriptures by Dr. Corey, of Utica; and the prayer of dedication by Rev. Wm. Dean, D. D., late of China. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Pharcellus Church, D. D., editor of the *Chronicle*, New-York. It was a very able and interesting discourse of one hour. In briefly reviewing the past history of the University, many touching allusions were made, and old associations were revived, so tender and thrilling as to start the tears in many an eye. He closed with the expression of an earnest hope that the new Hall might never be perverted from the sacred purposes to which it was now consecrated—a prayer to which the hearts of the people responded.

Around the walls were suspended the portraits of many good and learned men, whose lives and labors had been identified with the institution in years gone by. Among them was a fine full-length one of Ex-Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, who some time since was offered the Chancellorship of the University. The new building has been two years in the course of erection; and the substantial progress which has been made is very gratifying to the Alumni and Friends, as well as to all who are interested in the undoubted prosperity of this "School of the Prophets."

The address before the Alumni was delivered by Rev. Prof. Graves, of Cazenovia, on the very appropriate topic of "The Vital Forces of the Age." Living men, said he, are to deal with living ideas. The age creates new powers and truths, and thought is either a power or a condition of power. Great principles are vital forces, and Christianity stands forth as an evidence of a system by whose vital power all systems of philosophy which had ever assailed it had been overcome, and as it had in the past triumphed over all opposition, and survived all historical criticism, so it will in the future sustain its dignity and worth. The desperate struggle now being made to establish a Pro-Slavery Christianity, which shall bind oppression on man, has aroused a vital element—too forcible to be quelled—too momentous, far-reaching and glorious to admit of any compromise, or peace, save that founded in human equality, justice, and Christian Government. He once thought that brute force was conquered, but now his mind was changed. Moral suasion cannot resist cannon balls. Force must meet force; it is a Christian duty to resist cruelty. The struggle of to-day is one of great principles, which must be fought to a successful issue, for the battle is the Lord's. [Cheers.]

It is a remarkable fact that, in all the addresses to which I have listened, whenever allusion has been made to the Satanic rebellion in the South, every suggestion of vigorous, *uncompromising* measures for its utter subjugation, has met with spontaneous and universal applause. There is no mistaking the sentiment of the people assembled here. It is for the war until the permanency of our Union is established, and every rebel goes to his home or his grave.

There were twenty-two orations pronounced by the Graduating Class on Commencement day—every one of which deserved commendation for brevity, choice English—minus Latin quotations—elegance of style and forcible expression of ideas. Contrary to general expectation, there was not one upon the war, Slavery, or in glory of the Union; but the principles involved in the stupendous contest forced upon us, were pertinently vindicated in several. There were no firing of Columbiads, no senseless bombast over the flag of the free, no screaming of the American eagle.

The oration of K. Oscar Broady, of New-York, on "An Anomaly of the Age," embraced some high political sentiments in relation to the institutions of our country, as they appear in the eyes of European statesmen, and those versed in the history of nations. That the propagandists of human Slavery should commence the bloody work of destroying the only Government which has ever protected and fostered their system of bondage, is, indeed, an "anomaly" to other thinking men than Mr. Broady, who has already buckled on his sword, and as captain of a company of volunteers, is about to lay aside his diploma for a commission in the cause of human liberty. He has seen actual service in the Swedish Army, and now he abandons his intentions of following the profession of the Gospel ministry to fight for the law of universal freedom and of God. Wm. McIntyre and John Pulis, of New-York, each gave very fine orations, which must have gratified their friends present. The most marked oration of the day was by Jonathan Bastow, of Watertown, N. Y., on "Revolutions and Civilization." He described in vivid terms the difference between foreign wars and revolutions—the former of which enriched the palace, while the latter protected the cottage and elevated the mechanic. Common equality is the central principle of civilization, on the overthrow or maintenance of which, depend the destruction or salvation of Government. To secure this equal right of all has hitherto been the object of every revolution from Cromwell and Washington, down to Kossuth and Garibaldi. And though this, the first and main principle of our National declaration, has not been the avowed purpose of our present civil strife, yet it must be the final result. Liberty and despotism have been skirmishing all along the ages, and are now about to meet, face to face, in one hard, long, bloody, but final conflict. The speech was full of fire and patriotism. For popular effect it was the best of the day.

At the close of the orations the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon D. W. C. Grove, Mayor of Utica, Rev. Wm. Van Meter, and Geo. Wm. Curtiss, Esq., the popular writer of New-York City. The degree of L.L.D. was conferred upon Hon. Daniel Ullman, of New-York.

The Conference of Alumni and Friends, which is always held on the evening of commencement day, was hardly as agreeable a meeting as it has been in days gone by.

The exercises of the week closed with the orations of the graduating class in the Theological Seminary to the number of six. One of them was by Henry S. Day, B. P., of New-York, upon "Christianity, the Soul's Crucible." President Eaton addressed the class in wise, affectionate and Christian terms, and then affectingly gave to each the hand of parting.

J. E. H.

Fatal Accident on the Hudson.—Drowned, on the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 16, in the Hudson, opposite the residence of his grandmother, at Riverside, Ulster County, New-York, Henry Clay Waring, only son of Charles R. Waring, of this City, in the fourteenth year of his age. He was sailing with another young man from New-York in a small boat, and in attempting to throw a line to a passing sloop, he lost his balance, fell overboard, and sank before

Holloway's [illegible] and Pills.—To cure any Coughs [illegible] the Ointment into your throat and [illegible] Pills at same time.

For Sale—Eight [illegible] World newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. [illegible]

Hardee's [illegible]

HOME COMFORTS [illegible] CAMP.

Bed, settee, table, chair and [illegible] an ordinary size Traveling [illegible] invention. Patent applied for. [illegible] to seat four persons. Settee 5 feet [illegible] long; mosquito net, curled hair [illegible] for clothing—all made in the most [illegible] the best materials. Every officer in [illegible] possess one of these Trunks, and [illegible] of camp life. For sale by

CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Sole manufacturers, No. 1 Maiden-lane, and No. 556 Broadway.

Princess Alice Balmorals.

The most bewitching little bootee for children. [illegible] thing new, good and cheap. At LANDON'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread Elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

Cooper.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 26, Mary Cooper, daughter of the late William Cooper, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 86 Eldridge-st., near Grand, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Chambers.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 26, Matthew Chambers, aged 59 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 64 West 47th-st., without further invitation.

Pyle.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 26, Maria L., infant daughter of James and Ester A. Pyle, aged 1 month and 2 days.

Bissett.—On Monday evening, Aug. 26, after a lingering illness, Mary Anna, eldest daughter of the late James D. Bissett, Jr.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

Hewins.—On Tuesday, Aug. 27, Mary Elizabeth, child of Mary C. (deceased) and William W. Hewins, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

Joslin.—On Tuesday, Aug. 27, Phebe Titus, wife of Dr. B. F. Joslin, aged 54 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers.

Jenkins.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, John Jenkins, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, No. 359 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 29th inst.

Ross.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, Catherine Ann Ross, widow of the late M. S. Ross, aged 62 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 208 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

McGill.—In Newburgh, Orange County, on Friday, Aug. 23, Robert McGill, the oldest exempt fireman of New-York, in the 93d year of his age.

Collins.—In New-Haven, on Saturday, Aug. 10, David C. Collins, Esq., formerly of Hartford, aged 56 years.

Alden.—In Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday, Aug. 23, Francis Henry, infant son of Henry W. and Frances E. Alden, aged 17 months and 13 days.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood this day, (Wednesday,) the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 5 Carrol-park, Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 457.—Aug. 27, 1861.

3, 47, 76, 35, 5, 64, 9, 6, 74, 59, 58, 12, 48.

Kentucky, Class 458.—Aug. 27, 1861.

7, 17, 62, 52, 24, 72, 53, 37, 66, 25, 27, 51.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of cutting teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. Just the remedy needed.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race. In our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

Lowell, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no bad injurious effects whatever, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the insect tribe will kill.

ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SOME COPIES of New-York *Times* of Sunday, July 21. Apply at subscription desk, New-York Times Office.

HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, [illegible]

I.

THE HOUSE ON THE MOOR. A NOVEL. By the author of "Margaret Maitland," "The [illegible] Norlaw," "The Days of My Life," &c. 12mo, Muslin, $1.

II.

LIFE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. Life and Adventure in the South Pacific. By a [illegible] Printer. Illustrations. 12mo, Muslin, [illegible]

III.

FARADAY'S CHEMICAL HISTORY OF A CANDLE. A Course of Six Lectures on the Chemical History of a Candle, to which is added a Lecture on [illegible]. By Michael Faraday, D. C. L., F. R. S., [illegible] of Chemistry, Royal Institution; [illegible] at the Academy of Sciences, &c. Delivered [illegible] a Juvenile Auditory at the Royal Institution [illegible] during the Christmas Holidays of [illegible] by William Crookes, F. C. S. With [illegible] Illustrations. 16mo, Muslin, 50 cents.

IV.

COLLORD'S LATIN ACCIDENCE. Latin Accidence and [illegible]

HARPER [illegible] Have [illegible]

CARTHAGE AND HER [illegible] count of the Excavations [illegible] the Phoenician Metropolis in [illegible] Places. Conducted under the [illegible] Government. By Dr. N. Davis, F. R. G. S. [illegible] Illustrated with Maps, [illegible] &c., &c. 8vo., Muslin, $3 50.

SEASONS WITH THE SEA-HORSES; or, Sporting Adventures in the Northern Seas. By James Lamont, Esq., F. G. S. With Map and numerous Illustrations. 8vo., Muslin, $1 75.

FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. A Novel. By Anthony Trollope, Author of "Doctor Thorne," "The Bertrams," "The Three Clerks," "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," "Orley Farm," &c. With Illustrations by Millais. 12mo, Muslin, $1.

DU CHAILLU'S EQUATORIAL AFRICA. Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa: with Accounts of the Manners and Customs of the People, and of the Chase of the Gorilla, the Crocodile, Leopard, Elephant, Hippopotamus, and other Animals. By Paul B. du Chaillu. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, Muslin, $3. (Uniform with *Livingstone, Barth,* and *Burton*.)

A DAY'S RIDE. A Life's Romance. By Charles Lever, Author of "Charles O'Malley," "Gerald Fitzgerald," "The Martins of Cro' Martin," "Maurice Tiernay," "One of Them," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

SILAS MARNER, the Weaver of Raveloe. By George Eliot, Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," and "Scenes of Clerical Life." 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents; Paper, 50 cents.

TRUMPS. A Novel. By Geo. Wm. Curtis. Illustrated by Hoppin. 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY. By Grace and Philip Wharton, Authors of "The Queens of Society." Illustrated by H. Browne and James Godwin, and engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. 12mo., Muslin, $1 50.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS: from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort. With a full view of the English-Dutch Struggle against Spain, and of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada. By John Lothrop Motley, LL.D., D. C. L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." New Edition. 2 vols., 8vo., Muslin, $4; Sheep, $4 50; Half Calf, $6.

PRIMARY OBJECT LESSONS for a Graduated Course of Development. A Manual for Teachers and Parents, with Lessons for the Proper Training of the Faculties of Children. By N. A. Calkins. Illustrations. 12mo, Muslin, $1.

WILLSON'S READERS. A Series of School and Family Readers; Designed to teach the art of reading in the most simple, natural and practical way; embracing in their plan the whole range of Natural History and the Physical Sciences; aiming at the highest degree of Usefulness, and splendidly illustrated. Consisting of a Primer and Seven Readers. By Marcius Willson. The Primer, and First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers now ready. Prices, 15, 20, 30, 50, 66 cents, and $1.

Harper & Brothers will send either of the above Works by Mail, postage free (for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles,) on receipt of the price.

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER NOW READY OF APPLETON'S OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE.

The circulation of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE is larger than all other works of the kind combined. It is the

ONLY COMPLETE RAILWAY GUIDE

in the United States. It is the only Guide which represents the Railways of the country as they should be represented—namely, by not only informing the traveler at what time the trains depart

FROM THE PRINCIPAL CITIES,

but it also gives the names of the stations through which the Railways pass, the distance from station to station, and at the same time informing the traveler the precise moment when

TRAINS ARE DUE

at the numerous stations situated upon the Railways. It is the only Railway Guide in the world which gives a monthly account of Railways and their progress, anecdotes, and incidents of travel, &c. There are

THOUSANDS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS

of Railway travelers who would as soon think of starting upon a Journey without their carpet-bag as without a copy of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. There is hardly

AN INTELLIGENT RAILWAY TRAVELER

but that considers it just as necessary to purchase APPLETON'S GUIDE, previous to commencing a journey, as it is to purchase their tickets previous to entering the Railway cars.

CONTENTS OF SEPTEMBER NUMBER.

I.—Instructions to Travelers.—(See next page.)
II.—Portrait and Biographical Sketch of Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, with Phrenological Delineation of character, by Fowler and Wells.
III.—Railways and Their Progress:—Encouraging Business Prospects; Racine and Mississippi Railway; New-York Central Railway; Illinois Central Railway; The Railways of Ohio; Col. Charles F. Fisher, President of North Carolina Railway; Safety of Railway Travel; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway.
IV.—Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel:—Mrs. O'Conner, the Volunteer's Wife; Mrs. Porter's Practical Joke, or the Infant Traveler; Shaving a Millionaire; Another Comprehensive Speech on the Crisis; Too Fresh a Track; Prince Napoleon and Old Bourbon; Chasing a Locomotive; A Sensible Colonel; Strong Inducement for the Men to Close Up; An Irishman's Humor; Traveling on the Erie Canal.
V.—Index to Upward of 2,000 of the Principal Cities of the United States and the Canadas, in connection with Railways.
VI.—Index to Railway Maps.
VII.—United States' Time Indicator, showing the Difference of Time between the various Cities of the United States, including San Francisco, Cal., and London, England—with illustration.
VIII.—Appleton's Railway Guide Counting-House Calendar.
IX.—A Large New Map of the Railways of the United States and Canadas.
X.—Through Routes to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities South, East and West.
XI.—A List of Prominent Hotels in the Principal Cities of the Union.
XII.—A Gazetteer of the United States, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.
XIII.—Seventy-five Maps of the Principal Railways.
XIV.—New Time Tables, corrected to date.

APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE is for sale upon the principal Railways, and at all the principal Book and Periodical Agencies throughout the United States and Canadas, at

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

OUT TO-DAY.

No. 8 of the Great National work, THE HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN REBELLION AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION, containing most valuable and interesting matter, viz: The Preliminary action of the Gulf States; Views of all the Governors; The Mobile Declaration of Causes; The Financial condition of the Country; Action in South Carolina in November; An Important Chapter; Views of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Monroe, Chancellor Kent, Judge Marshall, Judge Story, Webster, Clay, &c., on the Union; The Thirty-sixth Congress Proceedings, &c. This beautiful and valuable work issues in weekly numbers. Price but 10 cents each. Supplied by all news-dealers, and by mail to any address.

It is the only complete and authentic [illegible] Rebellion yet offered. Order only [illegible] confound it with any of the [illegible] by the scissors. [illegible]

IF YOU WANT A COMPLETE AND IMPARTIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES, AUTHENTIC AND UNMUTILATED, GET PUTNAM'S RECORD OF THE REBELLION. [illegible] containing everything.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.

COL. W. MERRITT.

Head-Quarters, No. 601 Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

GENTLEMEN POSSESSING MILITARY qualifications and experience, who desire to enter the service, may obtain further information by applying at the head-quarters of the United States Rifles Regiment, No. 229 Broadway. Sufficient references are required.

GOING! GOING! BUT NOT ALL GONE! My ICE PITCHERS are [illegible] more than I ask for them. I will offer this [illegible] longer. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse and plain sewing, or chamberwork and fine washing; best City reference. A smart girl wants a place as chambermaid and nurse, and nurse and seamstress, or housework. Good reference. Both will go in the country. Wages $3 to $5 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG ENGlish woman wants a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, understands French fluting, and all kinds of fine laces; understands making up gentlemen's shirts in the best style; good City reference. Call or address No. 53 University-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Scotch Protestant woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to mind children; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 244 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 284 9th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, understands the business in all its branches; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 248 7th-av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework; good reference. Call for two days at No. 219 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can give best City references. Call at No. 90 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY two respectable young women, sisters; the one is a first-rate cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing. They can give the best of City reference from their last place. They can be seen, for two days, at No. 219 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROfessed cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, games, jellies, ice-creams, desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuit in the best manner; satisfactory City reference can be given. Call at No. 154 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., during this week.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice-creams; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, understands it in all its branches; wishes it in a first-class private family or boarding-house. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give best references. Call at No. 388 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; best city reference; no objection to assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen at 265 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a neat, capable young woman, with eighteen months' City reference, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; makes good bread, biscuit, pastry, &c.; is a good laundress; is willing and obliging—neat about her person and kitchen. No objection to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A middle-aged woman wishes a situation in the country to do the cooking, washing and ironing, is a good baker of bread and pastry, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; understands the care of milk, and is a first-rate butter maker; can give good reference. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework, in a small private family. Apply at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster, for two days. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 219 East 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a German woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; would take a City place, but prefers the country; good reference given. Call at No. 14 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer or as cook alone in a private family; can give the best of city references; can be seen for two days at No. 22 West 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable, experienced young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Good reference given, and is willing to go in the country. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., one door east of Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, work by the month or week; makes shirts, and does family sewing in style; is quick at the needle; wages $7 a month, $3 a week. Also, by a regular waitress and chambermaid, does fine washing; is willing and competent; wages $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a willing and obliging young woman, a situation as general housemaid or chambermaid, or chambermaid and laundress; is a nice cook; is a good laundress; makes good bread, &c.; wages low; will go to any part of the country; best City reference. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, near 12th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American widow lady a situation as housekeeper either in the country or City; wages no object. Call for three days, at No. 403 Canal-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework, or cook, wash and iron, in a small family. Good City reference can be given if required. Call for three days at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A HARDworking, sober, honest young woman wishes a situation in the City; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's and ladies' fine linen in style, or will take chamberwork and sewing; is fond of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable, capable servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is economizing, neat, an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; has excellent reference. Will hire at moderate wages. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a capable young woman as first-class laundress; does up linens beautifully, understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or will take a situation as competent chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 15 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 134 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman, accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 101 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPEtent woman wishes a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, in a private family, or would do chamberwork; can come well recommended. Can be seen at her present place. Call at No. 213 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH seamstress is desirous to engage with a few private families, to go out by the week or month to do family sewing, dress shirts, or baby-clothes, boy's clothes, or cut and baste for a sewing machine. Wages no object. Address No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, or No. 91 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent woman, as seamstress. Understands dressmaking. Would assist with children. Good reference can be had. Call, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 151 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; is a good shirt maker; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 134 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable American woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to do chamberwork. ... Can be seen for two days at No. 216 ... between 8th and 9th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A ... housekeeping, and having an excellent ... would like to get a situation for the Winter ... cut and fit children's clothes ... chamberwork. Call on Mrs. Brown, No. 173 West ...

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference ... 39 West 13th-st., for two days.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERVANTS from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor having been 8 years in the business, is known to conduct the Institute in a reliable and business-like manner. Ladies will always find a large selection of superior female servants, American, German, Irish, &c. Immediate and careful attention paid to orders by mail. OTTO F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

COLORED HELP.—COLORED HELP.—GOOD servants of all kinds, either white or colored, for the City or country, can be procured at WEIR'S Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. N. B.—No charge made until supplied.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has no objections to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can embroider and do all kinds of plain sewing neatly; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced American woman to take care of an invalid, or would take the entire charge of an infant; best of City reference can be given. Apply for three days at No. 176 9th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WET NURSE.—A MOST RESPECTABLE married Protestant woman wishes a situation as wet nurse; can come well recommended by her church minister; is perfectly capable of taking care of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 141 East 29th-st.

AS WASHER, IRONER, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, for a small family; can give City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 435 3d av., one stairs up.

AS WAITING MAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable English woman, to travel to Europe, as nurse or waiting maid. The best of City reference. Call or address No. 52 Vandam-st., in the rear, for two days.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest select Institute at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., for German, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable; wages to suit the times; good places always ready. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing of a private family, with City reference. Apply at No. 84 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

TO CARPENTERS.—WANTED, THE CARPENters of New-York and vicinity, to attend a public meeting to be held in Convention Hall, No. 179 Wooster-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, 1861, in regard to the present and future prospects of the business. Working men of other branches are cordially invited.

MALES.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WISHES A situation as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly in all its branches; is willing and obliging, neat and proper in habits; has lived with the highest families in city and country; has the best of testimonials for ability to fill his situation to satisfaction of employer; no objection to country. Apply or address J. C., No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st., in the drug-store, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations, discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; will make himself any other way useful; will go at wages to correspond with the times. Address W. B., Box No. 13- Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the proper treatment of carriages and horses; has many years of experience in this country, and can furnish the best of reference. Call or address M. H., No. 171 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging; and can produce first-rate City references. Address A. B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A MAN and his wife, without incumbrance, wishes situations; the man is a good coachman, and understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; the wife is a good cook, baker of bread and pastry, is an excellent washer and ironer, both are willing to make themselves generally useful, can give satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an honest, sober, steady young man, a Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses and carriages; is willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 149 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and of long experience in Europe, and will be found of a civil, willing and obliging disposition. Is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer. The best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation as coachman and groom; can show the very best recommendations; would assist in a garden, and make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address J. L., Box No. 192 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as gardener; understands his business perfectly well, the management of greenhouses, and the framing and forcing of fruits and vegetables; can show satisfactory recommendations. Address M. H., No. 15 Jobn-st., at the seed store.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A MAN having a practical knowledge of his business, also of improving and laying out new places, wishes a situation; also, his wife as plain cook, washer and ironer—has a perfect knowledge of the management of a dairy; no family; best of reference; a good home more required than high wages. Address or call for GARDENER, at Mr. Therry's, No. 214 East 14th-st., until engaged.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses; can be highly recommended. Address C. W., No. 37 St. Mark's-place, in the morning, or Box No. 201 Times Office, in the afternoon.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A RESPECTable young man wishes a situation as groom and coachman, thoroughly understands the care of horses, and a good groom and steady driver. Can give the best of City references. No objection to the country. Address M. H., Box No. 215 Times Office.

AS TRAVELING ATTENDANT.—WANTED, by a Protestant young man, a situation as attendant to a gentleman traveling; is a good education, and can produce unexceptionable recommendations. Address HENRY CAPPER, No. 10 East 17th st., New-York.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO obtain a situation as porter in a store or hotel; is good penman and capable of keeping accounts if required, has good City references, and willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. K., Box No. 193 Times Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SCOTCHMAN (A CARpenter) would like to procure a situation to take care of a gentleman's place in the country, and do any of the improvements required for the Winter; can produce the best of reference. Apply by letter or otherwise at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—TO TAKE the oversight of a family and as companion to an invalid lady, must be a member of an Evangelical Church, and able to give best of references as to character and competency. Address Box No. 3,193 Post-office, giving references.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT German or Swiss woman as seamstress and to assist in the nursery or general housework. Apply, with references, to Mrs. WINTER, No. 15 10th-st.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, ONE stewardess, one housekeeper, four chambermaids for a hotel. Apply at No. 71 Chatham-square.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 81 AND 83 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 2d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.

WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BY LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
No. 45 Murray-st.,
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
Special Sale of
RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
MILLINERY GOODS, &c.,
All new and desirable goods, of recent importation, and worthy the attention of the trade.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin, brocatel, plush and reps; elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City. J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
The above sale is unavoidably postponed until TO-MORROW, Aug. 29, at the same hour and place, at which time descriptive catalogues may be obtained. No. 141 Broadway.

H. G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF china, glass, and earthenware. H. G. EVANS will sell on WEDNESDAY, September 28, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of C. C. LEIGH, contained in store No. 183 Spring-st., by order of W. Taylor, Assignee.

N. B.—The store fixtures from No. 563 Broadway will be sold at 2 o'clock; they can be seen at No. 555 Broadway, second loft.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, at 7 o'clock, Private Library of valuable English and American books in various departments, mostly in fine and substantial bindings, including a variety of expensively illustrated works, &c. For particulars, see catalogue, and the books at the salesrooms.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, a stock of the best cabinet maker's work in the City, consisting largely of parlor, chamber, library, dining-room and office furniture. Catalogues at sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., comprising a large variety of Fall goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED PROPERTY in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful and productive property on Mystic River, Mystic, Conn., consisting of an acre of ground, a splendid mansion built in the Italian style, and six cottage houses, having a fine view of the Sound. All in complete order.
W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FULL-WIDTH, THREE-STORY freestone house, high-stoop, and very centrally located between Union-square and Irving-place; the neighborhood is one of the best in the City; the house is in perfect order, and will be sold on favorable terms, if it can be disposed of immediately. Address S. S., Box No. 231 Post-office.

TO LET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR GENTEEL PARTIES OF LIMITED INCOME.—A two-story and basement cottage house to let, at South Bergen, a very pleasant location, near the horse railroad from Jersey City Ferry. The parties must be a gentleman and wife, without children, a practical Christian woman, and willing to board a widower and his two children, 8 and 9 years of age. Rent of house, $250 a year. Address, with full name, BERGEN, Box No. 136 Times Office, for one week.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, BElow 14th-st., within two short blocks of Broadway, and in an eligible neighborhood. The house has the modern improvements—is in complete order, and now occupied by the owner. If desired, the house would be let partly furnished, and the rent taken in board by the occupants—owner, wife and son. Address Box No. 3,874 Post-office.

TO LET—A FINE HOUSE, (FOURTEEN ROOMS,) on Richmond Terrace, New-Brighton, thirty minutes from New-York; handsomely furnished; has all the modern improvements, large stable and carriage-house; can be leased at a nominal sum from November till May; privilege of one or two years after; the furniture will be leased or sold at a great sacrifice. Address STATEN ISLAND, Box No. 3051, P. O.

TO LET.—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, No. 47 West 29th-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements, having been built for the owner's own use. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, MODERN BUILT dwelling house on 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on the north side, about the middle of the block, at low rent. Possession Sept. 1. Inquire of Mrs. DAVIS, No. 131 East 32d st., or of the owner, Miss BERNHARD, No. 247 West 4th-st.

CHEAP HOUSES AND STORES IN BROOKLYN.—Three new stores, fifty feet deep, corner of Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st. Also, several genteel houses and halves of houses, at rents from $80 to $350. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 25th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET.—THE STORE NO. 242 GREENWICH-st., northwest corner of Robinson-st., occupied for many years as a hat store. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th-st., near 6th-av., suitable for a small respectable family; rent $450 per annum. Apply at No. 152 4th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 102 EAST EIGHTEENTH st. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 90 and 92 East 18th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 5 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN ONE HOUR'S RIDE OF New-York, a country residence, with from 2 to 4 acres of land, well cultivated, with fruit and shade trees; the house must be in good order, barns, &c., complete; a residence in Orange, N. J., preferred; cash will be paid. Apply at Room No. 19, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO LEASE—A SMALL FARM OR country residence; must be near salt water, and convenient to get to and from the City. Answers will please give a description of place, location and price. If suited, wish privilege to buy the same. Address C. H. M., Box No. 133 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A TWO-STORY OR small three-story furnished house in the upper part of the City, until the 1st day of May next. Address, stating location, description of house, furniture and price, S. H. HAMPTON, Box No. 198 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A family of four persons; must be in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn, a two-story or small three-story house preferred; reference undoubted. Address, giving location, terms, description of house, &c., A. J. B., Box No. 172 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family, a moderate sized high-stoop house, in a good neighborhood, from this time until the 1st of May. The rent must be very low. Address, stating terms, X. Y., Box No. 172 Times Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A SMALL family, where the rent will be taken in board; good care taken of the furniture and premises; references given. Address C. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad depot, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ miles from depot; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—One of 125 acres, at Oyster Bay, L. I.; one of 200 acres, one of 45 acres, and one of 55 acres, in Rockland County, N. Y., and 433 acres in Ulster County, N. Y. Also, a number of other country residences and farms. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FIFTY-ACRE FARM, MIDDLE LONG Island, to exchange for stock in trade, or property near the City; two dwellings and store on farm. See map and engraving. THORN, No. 45 Robinson-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 509 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals,
will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal at the Institute, No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A MINISTER OF the Moravian Church, residing in a very healthful and picturesque country place, easy of access, desires to take charge of the education of two or three boys, who will enjoy the care and comforts of a home. The branches taught, those usual in a course preparatory for college or business. References: Rev. L. W. Hart, A. M., Rector of the College Grammar School, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn; Libbeus Chapman, Esq., of the firm of Chapman & Hitchcock, Wall-st., New-York; Rev. H. A. Brickenstein, No. 2?? Jay-st., Brooklyn. For further references and particulars, address Rev. E. T. KLUGE, Emmaus, Lehigh Co., Penn.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 59 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, Price's, ... Broadway, and at the School.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 38th-st.
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMES until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 38th-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 426 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 221 10th-st.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 28th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 24th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 169 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MISS WRIGHT WILL REOPEN HER Day School, for a limited number of young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16. No. 47 East 23d-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding)—No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. It is very accessible to students from every part of the City; also to those coming from Harlem, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive—eight distinct departments, twenty able professors and teachers, four courses of lectures with experiments. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, is specially adapted to those who wish to study economy; to excel as arithmeticians, as elocutionists, writers or public speakers; in speaking French; in practical science; in music; or who appreciate that accuracy of scholarship attained by short lessons and thorough drilling, in contradistinction to long lessons and consequent superficiality.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above. L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 MADIson-av., reopens Sept. 16. Principal, Madame DON BERNARD, vice DE ROCHEFERMOY, formerly French teacher of Rutger's Institute. There is a Primary Department.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN WITHOUT charge to those who attend the Willow-place Institute, No. 35. English, French and Italian, $10 per term.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TO BOARDING SCHOOLS, HOTELS, &c.—The advertiser, who is accustomed to the business, will take the entire charge and responsibility of a laundry, in either City or country. Satisfactory references given. Address E. G., No. 42 East 29th-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, OF FIVE YEARS' EXperience in teaching,—a graduate of Lasell Seminary, Mass.,—and who has been connected a year with Mount Holyoke Seminary, desires an engagement, either as teacher in a private family, or in a young ladies' seminary. Qualifications: Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry and higher English. Address, A. R., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, New-York City. Best references given.

TO PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS.—A gentleman, experienced as a teacher of English branches, wishes to take a pecuniary interest in some established academy or some private school in New-York or Brooklyn. If advisable, he would reside in the Institution; references and all particulars on an interview. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 191 New-York Times Office.

TO SCHOOLS.—THE ADVERTISER, WHO has had several years' experience in teaching the English branches, is desirous of an engagement, which might become permanent if satisfaction is given. He has a sister-in-law, who is capable of acting as assistant if desired. Address INSTRUCTOR, care of B. Lockwood, Chatham-square Post-office, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Latin, and rudiments of music, desires a position in a school or family, where her services would be accepted as a consideration for board; having had several years' successful experience as a teacher, she feels confident that complete satisfaction would be the result of an arrangement made with her; unquestionable references can be given. Address LAURA D. BROMPTON, Brooklyn, L. I.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH gentleman, professor of the French language, in one of the first institutes of this City, to board in an American or English family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., Times Office, Box No. 10?.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of a New-England College, desires an engagement either as teacher in a private family or of the classical department in a Seminary, and has had experience in both capacities. Address C. D., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Best references given.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PARISIAN, WHO has been teaching for several years, French, German, Spanish and Italian, in the high schools, wishes a situation as teacher, best references given. Address G. B., Box No. 153 Times Office.

AS TEACHERS.—SCHOOLS, PUBLIC OR PRIvate, in the City or in the country, wanting a teacher, parents or persons wishing a tutor at their house, or at the tutor's room, may address, for particulars and interview, EDUCATOR, Station D, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in tuition, is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French, and music. Salary not an object. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—A SPANISH YOUNG LADY desires a situation in a family, to teach her own language; would receive board as an equivalent for her services. References exchanged. Address SPANISH TEACHER, Station D.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

A LADY, FOR MANY YEARS A TEACHER, would instruct in English, French and music, for her board or a small salary; unexceptionable reference given. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE BEST schools in the City can give an hour or two to private instruction in classics, English and French, or would coach a lad for college.

AS TEACHER.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF A New-England College, and a successful teacher of several years' experience, wishes a situation. Address A. H., Box No. 499 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGHLY competent gentleman to teach the English branches in an institute of this City. Apply from 8 to 10 A. M., at No. 191 East 13th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers, job lots in Yankee Notions, Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.
100 BLACK EMBROIDERED CASHMERE SHAWLS, such the fashion in Paris now, will be offered for sale this day, at cost.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.
(Late Gray & Co.)

GREAT NOVELTY FOR THE SEASON.
SILK POPLINS, new designs (dernier gout Parisien,) just received.
Offered for sale at 75 CENTS.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.
(late Gray & Co.)

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF HAS advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ colors as usual, best quality. N. B.—Small wares, combs, brushes, &c., &c., at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway and 13th-st., east side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN:
Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.
Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman's life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM MACDOUGAL) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—one to three boxes being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the most *aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 39 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 164th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

DR. POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONSULTED, in strictly honorable confidence, with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure, or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure Specific Remedies for Syphilitic, Mercurial, and all other delicate diseases. For certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing else can positively be relied upon. Try them and be convinced.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MEDICATIONS—The only efficacious, harmless and unobjectionable substitute for the health-destroying "Female Pills," and other injurious and worthless medicines, can be obtained only at No. 221 4th-av., private entrance. Price $2. Relief guaranteed. Hours, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL Establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 276 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SALT BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 24, 1861.

[illegible] proposals, [illegible] "Proposals for Beef and [illegible] Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
[illegible] Mass.	3,000	4,500
[illegible] N. Y.	4,000	6,000
[illegible] Pa.	1,000	1,500
[illegible]	2,000	3,000
		15,000

[illegible] of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st [illegible], and the remaining half by the 1st day [illegible], unless earlier deliveries should be required [illegible] Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made [illegible].

[illegible] must specify their prices separately and distinctly [illegible] for the beef and for the pork, [illegible] of the places of delivery, covering all expenses [illegible] all charges.

[illegible] must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered [illegible] 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of [illegible], 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred [illegible] net weight each. The legs and leg rands of the [illegible], and the shins and shoulder clods, the [illegible] of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, [illegible] at least twelve pounds from the neck and [illegible] fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. [illegible] 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation [illegible] and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached [illegible] and form a part of the contract, must be wholly [illegible] each barrel; all the other pieces are to be [illegible] instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be [illegible] with a saw and knife, to give the meat a [illegible] and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less [illegible] nor more than twelve pounds each.

[illegible] must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened [illegible] slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, [illegible] 1st January, 1862, and weighing not less [illegible] pounds each, excluding the heads, jowles, [illegible] shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and [illegible], and must be cut with a saw and knife, [illegible] weighing not less than six pounds, nor more [illegible] pounds each.

[illegible] beef and pork must be salted with at least one [illegible] bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West [illegible] solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef [illegible] five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each [illegible] exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water [illegible] as salt can make it, and must be perfectly [illegible] clear.

[illegible] barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of [illegible], and no excess of weight in either article will [illegible].

[illegible] must be entirely new, and be made of the [illegible] best of white-oak staves and headings; [illegible] to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, [illegible] not less than three-fourths of an inch [illegible] must be three-fourths hooped over, including [illegible] hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, [illegible] must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one [illegible] a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of [illegible] an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each [illegible] one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must [illegible] internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the [illegible] must be well painted with red lead.

[illegible] barrel must be branded by burning on its head [illegible] Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with [illegible] contractor's name and the year when packed, and [illegible]; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave [illegible] the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by [illegible] of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting [illegible] at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by [illegible] inspector of salted provisions," who will [illegible] by the respective commanding officers; but [illegible] for such inspections must be paid by the [illegible] contractors, who must likewise have the barrels [illegible] good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the [illegible] of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, [illegible] and at their own expense.

[illegible] or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-[illegible] estimated amount of the contract will be re-[illegible] twenty per centum in addition will be withheld [illegible] the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral [illegible] for the due and faithful performance of the [illegible] contracts, which will on no account be paid [illegible] the contracts are complied with in all respects; and [illegible] forfeited to the United States in the event of failure [illegible] the deliveries within the prescribed pe-[illegible] case of failure on the part of the contractor to [illegible] or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of [illegible] and at the time and places above provided, [illegible] will forfeit and pay to the United States, as [illegible] damages, a sum of money equal to twice the [illegible] of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual [illegible] delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be [illegible] from time to time as they accrue. Payment will [illegible] by the United States at the periods above speci-[illegible] the twenty per centum to be withheld until [illegible] of the contract, as before stated) after the [illegible] beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, [illegible] for the same shall have been presented to the [illegible], respectively, duly approved by the Com-[illegible] the respective Navy-yards, according to [illegible] terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly [illegible] in the engraving to be attached to the con-[illegible]. Persons interested can obtain them on application [illegible].

[illegible] whose proposals shall be accepted (and none [illegible]) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable [illegible] a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, [illegible] which contract must be returned to the Bureau within [illegible] days, exclusive of the time required for the regular [illegible] of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of [illegible] acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification [illegible], within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and [illegible] will be made and accepted in conformity with this [illegible] understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in [illegible] sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropri-[illegible] for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th [illegible] August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or [illegible] responsible persons, to the effect that he or they un-[illegible] that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid [illegible] accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with [illegible] good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article pro-[illegible].

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the Mansion House Hotel, Long Branch, on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st inst., from the bedroom of a lady, the following jewels:

3 Diamond Stars.
1 Brooch, large Emerald set round with Diamonds.
2 Drop Diamond Earings.
1 Emerald and Diamond Ring, (1 large Emerald and 2 Diamonds.

BRACELETS.

Pearl Serpent Bracelet.
Flat Enameled Gold Bracelet.
Turquoise Bracelet.
Pearl and Turquoise Bracelet, set in Gold, with Medallion in centre.
Gold Bracelet, with Garnets.
Imitation Bracelet.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, or a proportionate sum for such quantity as may be restored.

Apply to Captain JOE DOWLING,
Sixth Precinct Station,
No. 11 Franklin st.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:

No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.

No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.

No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.

The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,[illegible], dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT LAST, A POCKET-BOOK, containing memorandums, &c., and a couple of dyer's tickets, a ticket with number of grave in Greenwood, postage-stamps, &c., in a Greenwood car or Fulton ferry-boat, or 6th-av. car. A suitable reward will be given, or the finder may retain the pocket-book, on returning the memorandum to W. H. MORRIS, No. 41 Park-row.

LOST.—A POCKET-BOOK, WITH A GOLD bracelet and six shillings in it, it is thought near Williamsburgh Ferry, or on the boat. The finder will receive a reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving it with the Williamsburgh Ferry Master, foot of Grand-st.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE conviction of the person who maliciously broke [illegible] windows of house No. 142 West 40th-st., on the night of the 6th of August.

FOUND.—THE GENTLEMAN WHO LEFT A [illegible] of cigars in a Broadway stage on Monday can obtain them by calling at No. 71 Liberty-st., and paying for this advertisement.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING THE NECES-sary tools in a well lighted shop, with power and room unlimited, for the manufacture of Firearms or parts of them, wishes to make a contract with some leading house, or to meet with a party with some capital to solicit an order from the United States Government or from the State of New-York. Address V. BEAUMONT, No. 177 Hester-st., corner of Mott.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best stands in the City of Brooklyn: has been established three years, is splendidly fitted up, well stocked, and doing a first-class and profitable business; will be sold low for cash, or part cash and balance in Treasury Notes or other good security. Apply at No. 314 Fulton-av.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In a legitimate brokerage business, fully established and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year even in these times. Association and location the very best. BIGGS & ROSSETER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. [illegible] made and circulars sent by request.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, [illegible]
WASHINGTON, August, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 3, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Philip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1850.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.
Saturday Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 1½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 3:50 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 4:10 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY. —The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9⅜, 12⅜ and 3⅜.
Jay-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch at ....4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at ....5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return 50
To Port Monmouth and return 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.	LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.
Tenth-st..........7:15 A. M.	Spring-st..........8:10 A. M.
Broome-st..........7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st..........8.30 A. M.
Peck-slip..........7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4..........9.00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

DANCING.

MR. C. H. RIVERS'
NEW DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., or Court-st., Brooklyn.
Will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 10.
Send for a circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe—A pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY OF A MILL, nearly new, for grinding Sombrero and other guano. The machinery is of the most approved style used for this purpose, and built in the most substantial manner, with ever requisite facility for carrying on the business for which it was constructed. Can be seen and further information obtained by applying on the premises, corner of Imlay and William sts., Brooklyn.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL [illegible]

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage..............[illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage..............[illegible]

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,

Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from

NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:

In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.

In Third Cabin, from $35 a $50.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage an application to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 56 South-st.

FOR HAVANA,
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. RICHARD ADAMS,

armed with rifled cannon and manned with United States seamen from the Navy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

☞ Passengers must procure their passports from the Government, and have them indorsed by the Spanish Consul.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Second Cabin to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Second Cabin to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-ship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY..........Sept. 14
On MONDAY..........Oct. 14
On MONDAY..........Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 28th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The ASIA will sail 11th September.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.15 P. M.	10.45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west leaves 26th-st station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS DESIROUS OF forming the acquaintance of a young lady with a view to matrimony. Is young, of a modest disposition, and a member of a very respectable family. He would wish the young lady to be prepossessing in appearance and disposed to make a home comfortable and happy for her husband. Money no object, as the gentleman is in receipt of a moderate income. Any young lady wishing to form the acquaintance of a young gentleman as above, will address STANLEY, Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
IN THE AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVENING AT [illegible]

At [illegible] which will be produced the domestic [illegible]; or the "FATHER MAID OF [illegible]" [illegible] of thrilling interest from [illegible], a powerful moral [illegible].

[illegible] PUNISHMENT OF [illegible] laughable Farce, [illegible] which is [illegible] ing the most [illegible] every way [illegible] the price of admission [illegible] in addition to all this, [illegible] extra charge.

THE LIVING [illegible]
OR RIVER [illegible]
FROM THE RIVER [illegible]

The most extraordinary [illegible] kingdom.

THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE [illegible] which is so graphically described in the [illegible] is strictly an

AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,

living under the water or out of it; will [illegible] water,

WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER [illegible] under water, and may be seen at the Museum [illegible] ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND [illegible] as if frolicking in his native stream, [illegible] He is accompanied by

SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,

who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of [illegible] tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great [illegible] now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquaria,

A LIVING SHARK,

beside a great variety of other living Fish. [illegible]

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, [illegible] STER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, [illegible] Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST, Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,

The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, [illegible] cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Triumphant success of
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,

who has been pronounced by
THE PRESS AND PUBLIC,
THE
GREATEST LIVING COMEDIAN.

The management has pleasure in announcing the appearance on

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST [illegible], in two comic characters, as Dimple in Buckstone's [illegible] ing comedy of

LEAP YEAR,

and as

TOODLES.
TOODLES.

That exquisite artiste, Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, Mme. Chanfrau, Mrs. Thayer, Messrs. Barton Hill, Lewis Baker, Hinde, Wall, Marlowe, will appear.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
BEST QUARTETTE IN THE PROFESSION.
Master SAMUEL and Master BOBBY, the [illegible] Banjoist and Jig-Dancer in the World.
CHARLEY FOX, J. STRATTON, MASTER LEON, and GEORGE CHRISTY.

Admittance 25 cents.

MINDS AGITATED BY THE VICISSITUDES of war will be tranquilized in the course of a few weeks, when the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, comprising UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANATOMY AND WORKS OF ART, will be opened to the public. Due notice will be given immediately the above invaluable collection is ready for inspection.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUAR-ter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

$155 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, WORTH $300. Large round corners, rosewood carved moulding, 7-octave, iron frame, with all the modern improvements, very little used. T. COUENHOVEN, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $[illegible] and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $3 to $[illegible] per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

CHURCH CHOIR.—AN EXCELLENT SOPRAno, alto and tenor singer, of several years' experience, desire an engagement, either together or separate, in some church in this City or Brooklyn. Terms moderate. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH WEBSTER and THOMAS A. R. WEBSTER, against A. W. MASTERS, John Doe and Richard Roe, owners of the British schooner *Sea Breeze*.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and sixty dollars and nineteen cents, with interest from the 14th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 15, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint above named was filed in said County Clerk's office on the 27th of August, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
a28-1aw6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS-WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARLE [illegible] WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
an7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861.

JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS-WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861. FANNIE H. STOW,
mh5-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE [illegible] WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 85 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.

mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1861.

ANSON BAKER, Jr., } Executors.
CHARLES BAKER, }
mh27-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible] Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice [illegible] given to all persons having claims against [illegible] T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] present the same with vouchers thereof to the [illegible] at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before [illegible] day of January next.—Dated New-York, July [illegible]

ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
jy3-law6mW* Administratrix.

GUINNESS' CELEBRATED DUBLIN POR-TER.—For sale in kegs, of 5 gallons each, for family use, at my vaults, No. 36 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

G. H. [illegible]

GOING TO THE WARS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

DINNER AT THE PARK BARRACKS—SPEECHES OF COL. BARNES AND OTHERS—DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

The Eighteenth Regiment of Massachusetts, enlisted for the war, arrived in this City, yesterday morning, *en route* for Washington. The regiment was expected at 7 A. M., but owing to the delay in embarkation did not arrive until 1½ P. M. They came on the steamer *Commodore*, of the Stonington line. They left their camp at Reedville, near Dedham, Mass., on Monday afternoon, and were welcomed on their arrival at the foot of Cortlandt-street by a large deputation of sons of Massachusetts, headed by FRANK E. HOWE, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the State of Massachusetts. The corps at present numbers 870 men, but will be recruited to 1,040 within a few weeks. They are uniformed in the Conventional blue and gray of Massachusetts, armed with Springfield muskets of 1842, and fully equipped. They have camp equipage, company wagons and ambulances, and 60 horses, a band of 25 pieces enlisted for the war, 25,000 rounds of ball cartridges, and 25,000 rounds of buckshot, and, in fact, all the paraphernalia of war ready to fit them for immediate service in the field.

Of the officers, many are specially qualified for their positions. Col. BARNES is distinguished for having been in the same class with JEFF. DAVIS at West Point, graduating A 1, when JEFF. was No. 27, in a class of 31. Lieut.-Col. INGRAHAM was in the Massachusetts Fourth, stationed at Fort Monroe. Major HAYES is a graduate of Harvard College, and quite popular. Adjutant HODGE was an officer of the Massachusetts Fifth, and distinguished himself at Bull Run, saving the life of Col. LAWRENCE. Surgeon SMITH was educated in Paris, and was connected with Major COBB's battery. Other officers of the regiment have seen active service, so that, on the whole, the corps is one of the best yet turned out from the old Bay State. Most of the men are farmers and mechanics, of moderate means, excellent health, and unwavering devotion to the cause of the Union. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel—James Barnes, of Springfield.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Timothy Ingraham, of New-Bedford.
Major—Joseph Hayes, of Boston.
Adjutant—L. Hodges.
Surgeon—D. P. Smith, of Springfield.
Assistant-Surgeon—Orlando Brown, of Wrentham.
Company A, from Norton, Captain H. F. H. Miller.
Company B, from Taunton, Captain George Ruby; 1st Lieutenant, C. M. Wheaton; 2d Lieutenant, James Ruby.
Company C, from Bridgewater, Captain W. S. Huntington.
Company D, from Middleborough, Captain Stephen Thomas; 1st Lieutenant, Woodbridge Howes; 2d Lieutenant, Chas. F. Edson.
Company E, from Duxbury, Captain Charles H. Gardiner; 1st Lieutenant, Lucius Harris; 2d Lieutenant, Hiram Cox.
Company F, from Dedham, Captain Henry Onion; 1st Lieutenant, Chas. W. Carroll; 2d Lieutenant, Fisher A. Baker.
Company G, from Hanover, Captain Loammi B. Sylvester; 1st Lieutenant, J. A. Sparrell; 2d Lieutenant, Allen Blackman.
Company H, from Fall River, Captain Daniel Moriarty; 1st Lieutenant, Patrick Desmond; 2d Lieutenant, Alfred J. Burney.
Company I, from Wrentham, Captain Frederick D. Forrest; 1st Lieutenant, William Nason; 2d Lieutenant, Samuel Bugbee.
Company K, from Boston, Captain T. I. Bradlee; 1st Lieutenant, W. H. Wilson; 2d Lieutenant, W. H. Le Cain.

After some delay, occasioned by Col. BARNES' determination to have everything done in the strictest military order, the regiment took up the line of march about 2½ o'clock, and proceeded through Cortlandt-street, Broadway and the Park, to the Park Barracks. Not a little impatience was manifested by the civilians at the apparent slowness of Col. BARNES in getting the men into position within the Barracks. The result, however, showed the Colonel's forethought, as the men were almost entirely quartered in the shade, and when dinner was ready no time was lost in marching the men immediately to the tables. In other cases, where ranks have been broken, much time has been lost in getting the men together.

After Col. BARNES had seen his men all comfortably cared for, he proceeded with his officers to participate in a soldier's collation, provided at the instance of Mr. HOWE for the officers, by the efficient contractors of the barracks, Messrs. BAKER, WRIGHT & Co., who, by the way, succeeded in appeasing even the appetites of a regiment that had been minus a breakfast.

After full justice had been done to the viands by the officers, Mr. HOWE, in a neat speech, proposed the health of the Colonel, alluding to the patriotism of Massachusetts, the great personal sacrifices of Col. BARNES, the efficiency of the regiment, and the justice of the cause.

SPEECH OF COL. BARNES.

Col. BARNES responded in terms of heartfelt emotion. He desired to express, through Mr. HOWE, the heartfelt thanks of the regiment, not for this cordial greeting, not for ordinary preparation and this hospitable reception,—for those could be found anywhere. They could find the meal, the potatoes, and even the champagne, but nowhere else could have been found that hearty greeting and sympathetic welcome that had been extended on this occasion. [Applause.] He confessed that the sentiments of his heart had been touched in a tender point. He felt proud that he was connected with these sons of Massachusetts. There had been a chord of his heart touched that, he hoped, would be heard and felt as long as they were absent. He felt that he was at home here, though he had left the soil of Massachusetts. He trusted that when they went further South they would still feel at home, and proud that they were standing upon their own soil, [applause,] even though they should tread the Southern portion of the Union. [Applause.] They went not to invade the territory of the South, ["Good,"] not to inflict any pains upon her sons, but they went, feeling that Southerners were their brothers—that Massachusetts and Virginia sprang from a common mother; but they trusted that however intimate those relations might have been, the sons of Massachusetts would not falter; that they would forever defend the principles that made Massachusetts one of these States. They desired, when entering into the service of Massachusetts, no partisan service—but the service of the United States. [Applause and cries of "Good."] When they left Massachusetts they shook off their peculiar character as Massachusetts' sons, and came into the exercise and enforcement of those principles that made them sons of a common country. They were determined, so far as they were concerned, to fight for the interests of a common country. They would defend her cause as they would defend their native soil. [Applause.] They would defend the soil of Virginia in the same way. [Applause.] They only wished to give to the citizens of Virginia the same freedom of opinion and expression as they had themselves at home. [Applause.] If there were any men in the ranks who did not share those sentiments, they were not of his command. [Applause.] For himself, he had resumed the profession which he supposed he had abandoned, for the more simple, though no more honorable, arts of peace. He had fancied that his military training would never be called into use except to repel a foreign foe. Little did he dream that he should be called upon to do battle against domestic enemies. Little did he think that his services would be called into use to repel the rebellious assaults of his schoolfellow upon the Government whose bounty educated them. Little did he suppose that his hand would be raised against his brother. He spoke with some feeling in this matter, because he made some sacrifices that his younger companions in arms did not make. Many who were now engaged in hostility to the Government were his personal and private friends. He had trod with them the Academic halls, and with them prepared to resist the foe from abroad, little thinking of the foe that was to be repelled at home. Little did he imagine that that learning obtained from the munificence of a common country, was to be turned to overthrow the very Government itself. But, he shrunk not from his duty. He appreciated the solemnity of the cause, but he is trained not to raise the hand of chastisement even against his brother in defence of the laws and the Constitution. [Applause.] He trusted that his young friends entertained just these feelings. He trusted that all would be prepared to sacrifice even friendships, family ties—all on the altar of their country. [Applause.] But sacrifices must be made in a time like this, and he had offered his friendship and himself upon the altar of his country. Even at the sacrifice of life, they were determined to uphold the Union, the Constitution and the laws. [Applause.]

Mr. EVANSON next gave the health of Lieut.-Col. INGRAHAM, which was drunk with applause.

Lieut.-Col. INGRAHAM responded briefly, acknowledging the compliment.

GEORGE WARD, Esq., agent of BARING & BROTHERS, next proposed the health of Major HAYES, which was also appropriately received and acknowledged by Major HAYES.

Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH wound up the proceedings in a characteristic speech, eliciting the approving cheer and the encouraging clap from all present.

The regiment left in the evening train for Washington, over the New-Jersey Central and Harrisburgh route, without change of cars.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHASSEURS.

This regiment, which has been encamped for the last ten days at Willett's Point, broke camp yesterday, and proceeded in the steamer *[illegible]* to this City. Landing at the foot of Fourteenth-street, East River, shortly after 5 o'clock P. M., the men were marched to Broadway, down which thoroughfare they paraded to Pier No. 1 North River, where the boat was again taken to convey them to Camden, where the cars would be taken for Washington, *via* Philadelphia.

Col. COCHRANE deserves great credit for the appearance of his men, all of whom will compare favorably with any that have yet left the City. The men are all armed and equipped, and, owing to the exertions of Lieut.-Col. SHALER, excellently drilled, and so will at once be enabled to take the field. Along the whole line of march the men elicited loud encomiums by their martial bearing, and will no doubt when in active service give a good account of themselves. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel—John Cochrane.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Alexander Shaler.
Major—Wm. H. Riblet.
Adjutant—F. A. Seaver.
Quartermaster—G. W. Ford.
Surgeon—J. B. Petherbridge.
Assistant Surgeon—W. O. McDonald.
Hospital Surgeon—Evert C. Bedford.

LINE OFFICERS.

Captains—T. W. Parmlee, W. F. Blank, William Gurney, W. B. Halsted, H. D. Laflin, Geo. Ely, J. S. Walker, David Miller, F. A. Seaver, and —— Philipoteaux.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

Recruiting offices connected with this popular regiment are being opened in various parts of the City. Capt. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER will take the position of Colonel. Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, who has accepted the position of Captain in the regular Army, will be detailed to act as Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment, when reorganized, will be a volunteer regiment, not a militia, but will be known as the Sixty-ninth.

A CORPS D'ARMEE TO BE ESTABLISHED ON STATEN ISLAND.

A camp is about being formed on Staten Island, for the purpose of concentrating a number of regiments there, and to instruct both men and officers in brigade movements. This camp will not clash, as some suppose, in any way with the camp of instruction at Scarsdale. Gen. SHERMAN will be in command at Staten Island.

THE FLUSHING ARTILLERY MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE.

Agreeably to a very general notice, a meeting was held, on Monday evening, at MATHER's hotel, Flushing, to raise means to provide temporary relief for the families of a portion of the Hamilton Light Artillery, while they are absent. The meeting was well attended, particularly by the members and officers of the Company and their friends. Hon. LUTHER C. CARTER presided, and by his earnest appeals chiefly aided in accomplishing the objects of the meeting. The meeting was addressed by R. C. MCCORMICK, Esq., who gave a graphic description of the battle of Bull Run, at which he was present. About $600 was subscribed, and several persons offered houses, rent free, for the families of the brave volunteers while they are absent. Rev. Mr. WARD, Mr. CARTER and others, gave a pledge on behalf of the citizens that the families of the men shall be taken care of, and the meeting adjourned in the best of humor. This corps, which was accepted by the Government under the solicitation and by the efforts of Capt. ROBINSON and Mr. CARTER, were yesterday mustered into the service, and, after filling up a few vacancies in their ranks, they will march to Washington. Capt. ROBINSON enjoys the reputation of being one of the most expert artillerists in the State, and the First Lieutenant, Mr. ROEMER, is also a veteran in the service.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this body, held yesterday, it was decided to devote the limited means at the disposal of the Committee to the fitting out and forwarding of such of the incomplete military organizations in and about the City as would be likely to be most serviceable in case of immediate necessity. Inquiries are to be made as to the condition of the various regiments, with a view to an economical and useful expenditure of the small amount in the hands of the Committee so as best to promote the wants of the War Department.

SCOTT LIFE GUARD, (38TH REGIMENT.)

Captain EUGENE MCGRATH has been attached to the recruiting party of this regiment, under the charge of Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH, and is meeting with great success among the patriotically inclined. This regiment has obtained a reputation for gallantry on the battle-field enjoyed by few others in the service, a fact that seems to be generally known and appreciated by the patriotic masses. The recruiting office is in Leonard-street, near Broadway. Recruits are forwarded to Washington as soon as enlisted.

THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

An order, which was issued yesterday by Col. LOZIER, of the Fire Zouaves, directs all the members of this corps to assemble on the Battery at 10 o'clock to-day, to proceed to quarters in the harbor of New-York. It is understood that Bedloe's Island, one of the most salubrious and inviting insular spots in the vicinity of New-York, is the place of encampment. It is rumored that Lieutenant-Colonel FADELLA has resigned.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This regiment is now at Camp Cameron, Washington, D. C., and all packages, letters, &c., should be so directed. Recruits will be forwarded by Lieut. MORRIS, stationed at the Local Preacher's tent, Union-square, New-York.

THE MORGAN RIFLES.

Capt. HANLEY, of this regiment, had a company inspected and mustered into the United States service, yesterday. At present the men are quartered at Palace Garden, Fourteenth-street.

THE UNION RIFLES.

A company for this regiment, and under command of Capt. PHILLIPS, was inspected and mustered into the service of the United States, yesterday.

THE SCOTT RIFLES.

One company for this regiment was mustered into the service of the United States yesterday, at the arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets. Capt. MONK was in command of the company, and immediately marched his men to quarters at Silver Lake, Staten Island.

THE REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS AND ARTISANS.

Col. C. W. SERRELL's Regiment is progressing rapidly towards completion. Yesterday another company was mustered into the service of Uncle Sam. The men belonging to the regiment are encamped at Camp Washington, Staten Island.

THE FIFTH GERMAN RIFLES.

Yesterday Dr. MOTT inspected a company of this regiment, commanded by Col. GEORGE HAMBARO, at the Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets. Afterward they were mustered into the service of the United States, and taken into quarters.

THE HARRIS CAVALRY.

The full complement of men for this regiment of cavalry have now nearly been obtained. Nine companies of this corps are already in Washington; four of which were raised in the Eastern States, and five in Indiana. Three more companies are at the camp of instruction, Scarsdale, Westchester County. A few more recruits are wanted, and they will be sent off with the three companies now at Scarsdale, to-morrow. Col. J. M. DAVIS is in command of this regiment; the head-quarters of which are at No. 648 Broadway.

NEW-YORK RIFLES.

The companies mustered are encamped in nice quarters at Camp Washington, Staten Island. There is scarcely a place on earth more suitable for a military garrison than this beautiful spot. Clean and commodious barracks, necessary equipments, and first-rate rations, give the soldiers spirit and encouragement to drill on the large and beautiful parade ground before the buildings. Many deputations from abroad have appeared at Head-quarters for the purpose of joining the regiment, with half or full companies. Several companies will be mustered in a day or two, hence the regiment has the best auspices to leave soon for the seat of war, under the able command of Col. CH. LE GENDRE. Head-quarters still in City Hall, southwest corner.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION AT SCARSDALE.

A camp for the instruction of our volunteers has been organized at Scarsdale, Westchester County. The following orders have been promulgated with regard to the conduct and duties of the camp:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF INSTRUCTION, NEAR NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1861.

ORDER NO. 1.—*First*—By order of the Secretary of War, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this camp.

Second—The camp will be known as Camp Lyon, in honor of the memory of a gallant soldier who left behind him an example for patriots to follow as long as freedom is worth fighting for.

Third—All officers or non-commissioned officers in command of companies or detachments will immediately on their arrival in camp, report with the descriptional roll of their men to the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, when they will be assigned to their proper positions.

Fourth—There will be stated roll calls at reveille, dinner and tattoo. Officers will attend all roll calls. There will be three daily drills, at 6, 11 and 4 o'clock, and an evening parade at sunset; at all of which every officer must be present, unless on other duty, or positively excused by the surgeon.

There will also be two daily recitations in tactics for the officers, viz.: at 9 and 3 o'clock. Guard mounting will take place at 8 o'clock.

Fifth—The regulations as regards the police of camp, and personal habits of the men, will be printed and posted in the tents of the first sergeants.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of companies will enforce a strict conformance therewith.

Sixth—The undersigned trusts that the necessity of a rigid execution of strict military rules will be so apparent to both officers and soldiers, that the important task before him will be accomplished with mutual satisfaction and pleasure.

The laws and regulations adopted for the Government and military bodies are absolutely essential to their existence as such, and no violation of them in this command, will be suffered, under any circumstances, to go unnoticed.

EGBERT L. VIELE,
Brig.-General, commanding Camp of Instruction.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Yesterday the men belonging to this regiment, Col. DE TROBRIAND, received a portion of their great-coats; early this morning the remainder will be sent down. It is imagined that the regiment, which is under marching orders, will leave to-day; if not, it will possibly leave to-morrow. The regiment is stationed at New-Dorp, Staten Island.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Gov. MOORE, in the New-Orleans *Picayune*, calls on each family to contribute blankets for the soldiers.

The Savannah *Republican* says that the Confederate authorities within a week would complete the defences so that no National fleet can enter a harbor or inlet, or land troops on the coast of Georgia.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* advocates the manufacture of cotton-seed oil for burning, the blockade having deprived them of material for light.

The Charleston *Courier* says that an iron-clad steamer, *Randolph*, has been purchased at Savannah, for the coast of South Carolina. She makes 13 to 14 knots an hour.

The Little Rock True *Democrat*, of the 22d, learns that the Missouri State troops, under the command of Gen. PRICE, left Springfield for Camp Walker, on the 16th, and that BEN MCCULLOCH and forces had gone to Camp Scott.

A second battalion of cavalry has just organized at Knoxville, Tennessee.

The Fort Smith *Times* says an abundance of military stores are being conveyed to BEN MCCULLOCH's Army in Missouri.

The Memphis *Appeal's* correspondent at Richmond says there is much sickness among the Confederate troops in the neighborhood of Manassas; that the water is full of Virginia red mud, and that ice is extremely scarce at 10 cents per pound.

The Lynchburgh papers say it is impossible to forward all the freight passing to Virginia from the West and South, a large portion whereof is daily shipped by the James River and Kanawha Canal.

A third Texas regiment is *en route* to join MCCULLOCH in Missouri.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Another of the new steam gun-boats building here for the Government was launched yesterday, at the ship-yard of Mr. J. SIMONSON, Greenpoint. A large crowd of persons assembled to witness the vessel floating into the briny element, which she did amid loud cheers. She was christened the *Seneca*, and is of the same dimensions as the others building here, which have been frequently described. The *Seneca* will have her machinery put on board as soon as possible, when she is to be reported to the Navy Department. Her contract time will not have expired before she is equipped and manned.

A military general court-martial had been ordered at St. Louis, a few days since, for the trial of some regulars, under command of Gen. FREMONT. The crimes with which the prisoners were charged were desertion and disobedience of orders.

The War Department has decided, it is said, to dispose of the Texas troops at Fort Hamilton next week. We believe there is now a Board of Officers in session for the purpose of reporting on the most suitable disposition to be made of them. There is still some likelihood of a new Eighth Regiment of Infantry being organized.

Col. HARVEY BROWN, now commanding our forces at Fort Pickens, has, we learn from private advices, consented to accept the Colonelcy of the new artillery regiment, to which he was appointed in a late order of the Commander-in-Chief. He had not been instructed to leave Florida, up to the date of our correspondent's letter. The head-quarters of his new regiment is at Harrisburgh, Penn., and recruiting for it is going rapidly ahead.

The purchased steamer *Satellite* was hauled into the wharf and commenced fitting out yesterday, a pretty large force having been put to work upon her. She will be reported ready for sea to the Navy Department about Saturday. Capt. JOSEPH SPINNEY, Master, U. S. N., is commander, and Mr. PLUNKETT first officer of the *Satellite*.

The purchased vessel *Pampero* was put formally in commission yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. She goes to Fortress Monroe, and has 60 sailors, but no marine guard. She will sail in a few days.

The keel of one of the last ordered new steam sloops-of-war ordered by the Navy Department, was laid yesterday in Brooklyn. It was laid between the ship-house and dry-dock.

The *E. P. H[illegible]* is getting on board a battery of four 32-pound guns.

A small gang of men were discharged from the Navy-yard yesterday. They belong to the laborer's department.

Yesterday was pay-day at the Navy-yard. The cash given out was all specie, although it was expected that some Treasury notes would be issued.

HOW THE REBELS ARE TO TREAT LOYAL CITIZENS.

PROCLAMATION OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Whereas, The Congress of the Confederate States of America did, by an act approved on the 8th day of August, 1861, entitled "An act respecting Alien Enemies," make provision that proclamation should be issued by the President in relation to alien enemies, and in conformity with the provisions of said act:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation; and I do hereby warn and require every male citizen of the United States, of the age of fourteen years and upwards, now within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being a citizen of the Confederate States, to depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of this proclamation. And I do warn all persons above described, who shall remain within the Confederate States after the expiration of said period of forty days, that they will be treated as alien enemies.

Provided, however, That this proclamation shall not be considered as applicable, during the existing war, to citizens of the United States residing within the Confederate States with intent to become citizens thereof, and who shall make a declaration of such intention in due form, acknowledging the authority of this Government; nor shall this proclamation be considered as extending to the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, the District of Columbia, the Territories of Arizona and New-Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime, against the public safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.

And I do further proclaim and make known that I have established the rules and regulations hereto annexed, in accordance with the provisions of said law.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the City of Richmond, on this 14th day of August, A. D. 1861. By the President,

[SEAL.] JEFFERSON DAVIS.
R. M. T. HUNTER, Secretary of State.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES.

The following regulations are hereby established respecting alien enemies, under the provisions of an act approved 8th August, 1861, entitled "An Act respecting Alien Enemies:"

1. Immediately after the expiration of the term of forty days from the date of the foregoing proclamation, it shall be the duty of the several District-Attorneys, Marshals, and other officers of the Confederate States, to make complaint against any aliens or alien enemies coming within the purview of the act aforesaid, to the end that the several Courts of the Confederate States, and of each State having jurisdiction, may order the removal of such aliens or alien enemies beyond the Territory of the Confederate States, or their restraint and confinement, according to the terms of said law.

2. The Marshals of the Confederate States are hereby directed to apprehend all aliens against whom complaints may be made under said law, and to hold them in strict custody until the final order of the Court, taking special care that such aliens obtain no information that could possibly be made useful to the enemy.

3. Whenever the removal of any alien beyond the limits of the Confederate States is ordered by any competent authority, under the provisions of said law, the Marshal shall proceed to execute the order in person, or by deputy or other discreet person, in such manner as to prevent the alien so removed from obtaining any information that could be used to the prejudice of the Confederate States.

4. Any alien who shall return to these States during the war, after having been removed therefrom under the provisions of said law, shall be regarded and treated as an alien enemy, and if made prisoner, shall be at once delivered over to the nearest military authority, to be dealt with as a spy or as a prisoner of war, as the case may require.

An Explosion at Pittsburgh.

EMPLOYES OF ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY INJURED.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

A supposed infernal machine, which had been placed on Adams' Express car, exploded on its arrival at the dépôt in this city at 1 P. M., to-day, resulting in the wounding of three employes.

LATER.—The explosion was not caused by an infernal machine as at first reported, but by a box of cannon-priming for Gen. J. C. FREMONT. None were killed, but MCLAUGHLIN and MAHON were severely if not fatally wounded, and BACHELOR's leg was broken.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh to Mr. BINGHAM, of Adams' Express Company, states that the explosion there is supposed to have been caused by a box of percussion primers, for cannon, addressed to Gen. J. C. FREMONT, at St. Louis. It occurred at the railroad dépôt, while unloading the Eastern car. WILLIAM MCLAUGHLIN and JOHN MAHER, who were inside the car, were seriously if not fatally wounded. Mr. REGAN and Mr. BACHELOR, Custom-house Inspectors, who were on the outside, were wounded, the former slightly, while the latter had a leg broken. The Express Company are taking the best possible care of the wounded.

Movements of Mr. Seward.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Secretary SEWARD arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening, by the Hudson River Railroad, and proceeded west by the Central road, at 10:45 P. M. He was accompanied by Mrs. LINCOLN. Quite a large crowd greeted him at the dépôt.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The following are the footings up of the Banks for the week past:

Capital	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	61,775,700
Specie	6,734,500
Due from other Banks	6,870,000
Due to other Banks	8,376,700
Deposits	19,5[illegible]5,500
Circulation	6,153,000

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—WILLIAM GRAHAM left his home, No. 33 Madison-street, for a visit to Albany, on the 25th of July. A letter, dated there on the 27th, was received from him, since which time no trace whatever has been discovered of his whereabouts. He is about 31 years of age; is dark in feature, with an Italian look; has dark eyes, one smaller than the other; a moustache; and he has the walk of a sailor. His dress consisted of a light blue coat, trowsers of a light tan color, white Marseilles vest with a small lilac spot, and a Leghorn hat, bound and trimmed with black; and he wore gold studs enameled in blue. The fact that he came into possession of a large sum of money at Albany leads to the fear that he may have met with foul treatment. Any information that may lead to his discovery will be gladly received by his wife, at No. 33 Madison-street.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AT WORK.—From the crowd of orphan and distressed children who have come to it for homes, the Children's Aid Society fitted up and sent out a large company for the West, yesterday afternoon, under the charge of Mr. C. C. TRACY. It is to be regretted that want of funds will prevent or postpone the relief of many little sufferers, to which list the war has added largely. The soldier's child was represented in this party, as well as every other class of suffering childhood. Another company of poor little ones will be provided with homes in the West in a few days, if those who feel for homeless children will assist.

CRUSHED BY MACHINERY.—On Monday evening, MICHAEL MELVINE, while engaged in oiling the machinery of a steamboat lying at the foot of West Twelfth-street, was caught in a revolving cog-wheel by his clothing, and whirled around a shaft. The engine was at once stopped, and the poor fellow taken out, but he was dreadfully crushed and bruised, and died yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, from the effect of his injuries. He was a married man, residing at No. 311 Monroe-street, where Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest to-day.

A BOLD THIEF CAUGHT.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. DANIEL G. CENTRE, of No. 212 West Twenty-sixth street, while walking down Broadway, had his pocket picked of a silver patent-lever watch, valued at $45. The thief came boldly in front of him, and, seizing the guard-chain, pulled the watch from his vest-pocket, but before he could escape Mr. CENTRE caught the rascal by the coat-collar, and held him fast until Officer WILKES, of the First Ward, came and took him into custody. The prisoner, who gave his name as MARTIN MALONEY, was taken before Justice KELLY, and locked up for trial. The watch was recovered.

LAUNCH OF THE GUN-BOAT PEMBINA.—The gun-boat *Pembina* will be launched at the ship-yard of Mr THOMAS STACK, foot of North Sixth-street, East Brooklyn, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The *Pembina* was commenced on the 1st of July, and is a fine, substantially built ship, apparently well adapted for the purpose for which she is intended. Her length is 158 feet, breadth 28 feet, depth 12 feet, burden 527 tons. She is to carry 14 guns, one of which will be a pivot gun. She costs $95,000.

FATAL FALL FROM A BUILDING.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named JOHN LAWRENCE fell from one of the upper stories of the premises at the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, to the pavement, and was so seriously injured that he died in a few minutes. The remains of deceased were removed to his late residence, No. 114 Sixth-avenue, where Coroner JACKMAN was notified to hold an inquest.

Arrest of a Noted Slave-trader.

United States Marshal MURRAY yesterday caused the arrest of Mr. J. A. MACHADO, a well-known resident of this City, charged with having been engaged for several years past in the business of fitting out slavers from this port for the Coast of Africa. The last vessel known to have been sent out by him was the bark *Mary Frances*, which was fitted out at this port about nine months since, ostensibly for Wilmington, N. C., to which port she did in fact go, but soon left there for the Coast of Africa on pretence of going to one of the West India Islands. The voyage was successful, and the *Mary Francis* landed between 500 and 600 negroes on the Island of Cuba. Besides the *Mary Frances*, Mr. MACHADO is charged with fitting out for the same trade, the *Montauk*, the *Brutus*, the *Kate*, the *Triton*, the *W. R. Kibby*, and divers other vessels not known to the present United States Marshal, and probably not unknown to his predecessor. Indeed Mr. MACHADO has long been regarded by those who knew him, as the king of the slave-traders in this City, and is said to have fitted out more than half of the slavers that have sailed from this port during the last five years. He is a Spaniard by birth, about 50 years of age, and has resided in this City for ten years past, making frequent trips to Cuba to look after the branch of his business located there. He returned from his last trip thither about three weeks ago, and has since shown himself about the streets and at public places as usual, apparently conscious of the rectitude of his calling, and confident that his business at least was safe from the vicissitudes of war. This illusion was suddenly dispelled by the entrance into his parlor, at No. 33 St. Mark's-place, yesterday morning, of Deputy Marshals LEE and SHEHAN, who took him into custody, and forthwith marched him off to the Tombs. He will doubtless find bail to-day and regain his liberty, but he will hardly be able, should he stand trial, to resist the accumulated evidence against him in the hands of the Marshal. Mr. MACHADO is reported to be a single man, although he keeps house, and has a female partner to share his woes, and participate in the profits of his trade.

Board of Supervisors.

THE COMPTROLLER'S SEMI-MONTHLY STATEMENT—THE TAX LEVY FOR 1861.

The Board met at 12 o'clock yesterday, and received the semi-monthly report of the Comptroller, by which it appears that the balance in the treasury Aug. 10 was $135,970 24. The receipts amounted to $52,090 50, and the payments $24,164 93, leaving a balance Aug. 24 of $163,895 81.

A resolution, offered by Mr. ELY, was adopted, instructing the Committee on Harlem Bridge to take such measures, through the Counsel of the Board or otherwise, as should be deemed most expedient for ascertaining what sum, if any, the County of Westchester will pay, or may be liable to pay under the law, towards its proportion of the expenses for rebuilding Harlem Bridge.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 27, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The Comptroller, referring to his communication to your honorable body of the 23d July ult., transmitting a statement of the amount required to be raised by tax for the current year, (see Doc. No. 10) herewith respectfully submits a draft of what he deems a suitable ordinance, to impose said tax.

The amount of tax required to be raised as stated in the communication above mentioned, is as follows, viz.:

For the use of the State	$2,108,635 32
For County purposes, including Police	2,675,057 00
For City purposes	6,297,230 19
Total	$11,080,922 51
Add, for deficiency as provided by law, say	309,117 92
Total	$11,390,040 43

The valuation of the taxable property in the County, as fixed by the Board of Supervisors, (see Journal, vol. 2, p. 168,) is as follows:

Real and Personal Estate south of Fifty-seventh-street	$555,401,778
Real and Personal Estate north of Fifty-seventh-street	26,105,318
Total in the County	$581,507,096

To produce the amount required, as above stated, the following rates must be adopted, to wit:

South of Fifty-seventh-st. $1 96.10—say 19 61-100 mills
North of Fifty-seventh-st. 1 91 —say 19 16-100 mills

RECAPITULATION.

	Valuation.	Ratio.	Product.
South of 57th-st.	$555,401,778	$1 96.10-100	$10,891,428 86
North of 57th-st.	26,105,318	1 91	498,611 57
Amount of Tax			$11,390,040 43

Respectfully submitted,
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The laws of 1861 (Chap. 293) authorizing the Board of Supervisors to levy a tax for City purposes, empowers and requires them to raise a sum not exceeding $3,709,386 82, on account of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and the items for which tax is to be raised amount to a much larger sum; therefore,

Resolved, That the legal adviser of the Board of Supervisors be requested to report to the Committee on Annual Taxes which portion of the law is to govern the Board in levying the tax for 1861.

The Board then adjourned till Friday, at 12 o'clock.

Cricket.

The grand match between New-York and All Massachusetts was commenced yesterday, the 27th inst., at Hoboken, and will be resumed to-day, at 11 A. M. The attendance of spectators was the most numerous of any match played at Hoboken this season. The New-Yorkers went first to the bat, and scored 130 runs for their first innings. Messrs. HUDSON, WILBY, HORTON and BAILLIARD being the chief contributors, the two former scoring respectively 40 and 29 by a fine display of batting. The Massachusetts Eleven had scored a total of 67 when the stumps were drawn.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock, Monday night, PADDY FOX, a well-known politician in the Twelfth Ward, entered KERRIGAN's saloon, No. 65 Hamilton-avenue, and taking deliberate aim, discharged a pistol at JAMES MCCORMICK—the ball from which took effect in MCCORMICK's right side, inflicting a serious, but not necessarily mortal wound. During the excitement following the shooting of the pistol, FOX made his escape, and has not since been seen. FOX and MCCORMICK had some hard words at the Twelfth Ward Democratic Primary meeting, Monday evening, and the shooting was carrying out a threat he then made.

ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN THE DISCHARGE OF A SOLDIER ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—A widow woman named KEARNEY applied for and obtained from the County Court a writ of *habeas corpus* to obtain the liberation of her son—alleged to be a minor—a member of the Continental Guard, Col. J. H. PERRY. The writ was returned with the following indorsement:

For return to the annexed writ, I hereby state that said THOMAS KEARNEY is not, and to my knowledge has not at any time been in my custody, or under my power or restraint. I know nothing whatever about the party. J. H. PERRY.

Col. PERRY stated to the Court that he had not as yet received his commission, though acting and being obeyed as Colonel of the Continental Guard. The regiment was encamped near Fort Hamilton, and in his absence the Lieutenant-Colonel has command. At the suggestion of the Court, Col. PERRY gave orders to have the writ obeyed.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—PATRICK CARROLL died in the City Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received the day before, by being run over by a car on Myrtle-avenue. The deceased attempted to get off the front platform while the car was in motion, but, missing his footing, he fell upon the track, the wheels of the car passing over both legs, crushing them in a shocking manner.

SERIOUS BURNING ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening, Miss ELIZABETH STEVENS, a widow woman, residing at No. 237 South Fourth-street, was so seriously injured, by her clothes taking fire, that her life is despaired of.

REPAVING COURT-STREET.—Court-street, from Fulton to Joralemon-street, is to be repaved at once with Belgian pavement.

Extensive Fire at Hudson City.

TWENTY-THREE HORSES BURNED.

At 11½ o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in the large stables owned and occupied by the Hoboken and Hudson City Horse-car Railroad Company, located near Newkirk's Hotel at Hudson City. The flames spread throughout the stables with such rapidity that all efforts to rescue the horses were fruitless, and 23 of them were burned to death. There was also considerable hay, grain, harness, &c., destroyed. The building was worth about $2,000, and was insured for $700 in the Hudson County Mutual Insurance Company. The horses were owned by Mr. DE MOTT, the contractor for running the cars, and were valued at about $2,500, upon which there was an insurance of $1,150 in the Jersey City Insurance Company. The flames extended to a two-story dwelling-house adjoining, owned by Mr. BOOKSTADER, and from thence to NEWKIRK's stables adjoining the hotel, both of which were burned down. Mr. BOOKSTADER's loss is about $1,200, and Mr. NEWKIRK's about $500; no insurance. The Fire Departments of Hudson City, Jersey City and Hoboken were present at the earliest possible moment, and did all that was possible to subdue the fire. At one time, NEWKIRK's large hotel, which cost some $20,000, was in great danger, but the firemen succeeded in saving it, with but little damage to the walls.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 27—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged and in moderate demand. WHEAT lower and in fair demand; sales, 12,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 82c.; 14,000 bushels ordinary Red Winter, at 95c.; 7,000 bushels fair do., at 99c. CORN in fair demand, and market lower; sales, 23,000 bushels, at 36c.; 26,000 bushels, at 36⅛c. OATS steady; sales, 10,000 bushels, at 35⅛c.; 13,000 bushels blown, at 26c. Other grains quiet and no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS—11c. on Corn, 12c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 189,000 bushels Wheat, 201,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 106,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT in car lots at $1 10 for red State. WHISKY—170 bbls. at 17c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—445 bbls. Highwines, 6,198 bbls. Flour; 115 bales Wool; 450 bags Wheat; 29 casks Tobacco; 47 bales Hops; 641 boxes Cheese. For Boston and East—665 bales Wool; 110 bbls. Highwines; 2,121 bbls. Flour. Shipped by tow to New-York Aug. 26—14,100 bushels Corn; 68,500 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats; 1,300 bushels Malt.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 27—P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand, at previous rates. WHEAT dull, but unchanged, sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at 90c. CORN quiet, and held at 40c.@41c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; Flour 28c., Wheat 9c., Corn 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—475 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—25,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 27—P. M.

FLOUR 10c. lower. WHEAT declined 1c.@2c. Sales at 61c. for No. 1, and 58⅛c. for No. 2, in store. CORN declined 1c. Sales of mixed at 21c. in store. OATS ⅛c. lower. Receipts—55,000 bbls. Flour, 819,000 bush. Wheat, 335,000 bush. Corn. Shipments—65,000 bbls. Flour, 184,000 bush. Wheat, 101,000 bush. Corn. Freights firm, engagement at 13c. for Corn to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York remains unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 75; Reading Railroad, 17 9-16; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 27—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Dr. J. Grant, Mrs. and Miss Elizabeth McBride, Mrs. Waters, Jos. Going, Mr. and Mrs. Lewers, Miss S. Lewers, Mr. and Mrs. E. Armstrong, 3 children and nurse, S. P. Holden, Mrs. A. M. Fitzgerald, Rev. J. N. Ball and lady, Fannie and Louisa Ball, Mrs. Jane E. Wickersham, A. A. Silva, Mrs. Eschmann and lady, F. Greatam, Mrs. Greataux, Mrs. and Miss Jones, Thomas Green, W. L. Roseoberg, J. H. Hanna, lady and infant, Mr. Wineman and friend, Mrs. Bend, Mr. Papen and lady, Mrs. J. L. Papen, Mr. Henry, lady and child, Mr. and Mrs. Brunt and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Higgs and 2 children, Ralph Lush, Mr. Harris, E. Wood, Dr. Barker and son, Wm. Walker, H. Temple, J. A. Loades, D. W. Harkes, J. Fay and lady, and 193 in the steerage.

In ship Southampton, from Liverpool—Mrs. Knight and daughter, F. H. T. Bellew, lady and daughter, W. H. King, A. B. de Saulles, all of New-York.

In ship Game Cock, from St. Helena—Wm Bernie, of Washington; Clermont A. Miller, Captain maintop U. S. ship Constellation, disabled by falling from main-yard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 23 | Sun sets.... 6 40 | Moon rises... 10 4[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 12 44 | Gov. Island. 1 33 | Hell Gate.... 3 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, Hunter, Philadelphia, James Hand; Kherson, (Br.,) Hough, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Persia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Tynemouth, Booth, London, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Steamers Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Ships Sciota, Mack, Genoa, Delano & Capen; Aurora, Barker, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Sandusky, Linekin, Bristol, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Barks Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados; Minnesota, Ryder, Dublin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; W. Butcher, Collins, Marseilles, R. W. Trundy; Theola, Carver, Galway, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Old Dominion, Wood, Havana, Trujillo & Russell; Augusta, Dowell, Antwerp, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Caripossa, (Span.,) Alsina, Rio Grande del Sur, Rivera & Hall; Emily Fisher, Staples, St. Croix, via Washington, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Hartford, Tuttle, New-Haven, master; J. Baxter, Rankin, Salem, master; Lizzie Taylor, Taylor, Lynn; Fountain, Hearse, Providence; Revel, Hobbie, Stamford; Hardscrabble, Packard, New-Bedford; R. Rodman, ——, New-Bedford, master; J. Manlove, French, Egg Harbor, master; Fly, Jones, Baltimore, master; Tily, Todd, Baltimore, master; T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, L. Kenoy; A. Henderson, Gale, Providence, L. Kenoy; Joseph, Buell, Portland; Mary Ellen, Charl, Providence, master; Belle, Eldredge, Dennis; Dart, Johnson, Stamford, master; G. G. Worthy, Baker, Yarmouth, master; M. S. Partridge, Pillsbury, Rockland; Whistler, Presby, Taunton, master; T. H. Thompson, Barker, Boston; Ida della Torre, Jones, Washington, master; J. O. Woodhouse, Terry, New-Haven; Blanche, Delop, St. Pierre, D. R. De Wolf; Mary & Eliza, Fair Haven, master.

Sloops Victory, Gladding, Providence, master; F. Brown, Carr, Providence, master; Kate Cannon, Sammis, Derby, master.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Aug. 14, via Queenstown the 15th, at 3:48 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 18, passed ship Rambler, towing in; 16th, lat. 51 30, lon. 12 30, passed steamer Arabia, from Boston; 18th, lat. 51 20, lon. 2[illegible], spoke Br. bark Home, from Montreal; 19th, lat. 51, lon. 28 40, passed Argo, bound E.; 20th, lat. 49 50, lon. 37, spoke Br. ship Washington, for Quebec; 22d, lat. 48, lon. 41 1[illegible], passed steamship Fulton, hence for Southampton and Havre; 24th, off Sable Island, passed Br. ship Lady Head, for St. John, N. B.; 25th, lat. 43 28, lon. 66, passed ship Amazon, from London, and ship J. L. Bogert, from Havre.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to J. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Raritan, Glover, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Zurich, Baater, Havre 40 ds., with mdse. and 3[illegible] passengers to S. M. Fox & Bro. Aug. 17, on the Banks, was boarded from schr. Avon, of Plymouth; had taken 10,000 fish. Aug. 25, at 7 A. M., saw steamers Edinburgh and Bavaria, bound E., South Shoal bearing N. 20 miles distant.

Ship Wanderer, Forbes, Baltimore Aug. 12, and Cape Henry 19th, in ballast, to Williams & Guion. Have had E. to N. N. E. winds. Left at Cape Henry, ships Sebastian Cabot, for St. Johns; Dashaway, Calcutta; Robert C. Winthrop, Maracaibo.

Ship Fair Wind, (of Boston,) Crowell, Baker's Island, via Hampton Roads, (where she was ashore,) 3 ds., with guano to J. B. Sardy. Was towed to this City by steamtug Achilles, Capt. Heonessey.

Ship Yorkshire, Fairbanks, Liverpool July 18, with mdse. and 61 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Aug. 2[illegible], lat. 41 52, lon. 62 32, passed ship Lady Franklin, from Liverpool for New-York.

Ship Game Cock, (of Boston,) Jayne, Colombo June 1, via St. Helena July 23, with coffee, &c., to D. G. & W. B. Bacon.

Ship Lady Franklin, Jordan, Liverpool July 13, with coal and 30 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Ship Robena, Martin, Glasgow, and left Greenock July 2[illegible], with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Andover, Keeney, Glasgow 30 ds., with pig iron to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Southampton, Pratt, London July 16, with mdse. and 70 passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Ship Christiana, Monk, London and Isle of Wight 48 ds., with mdse. and 39 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark George Durkee, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Liverpool, via St. John, N. B., [illegible] ds., with salt to Thomas James.

Bark Restless, (Br., of Guernsey,) Robillard, Dublin 50 ds., via Havana 11 ds., with coal to G. F. Bulley.

Bark Ocean Pearl, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Cook, Glasgow 37 ds., with iron to order.

Bark Laura, (Brem.,) Wilmsen, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 76 passengers to H. Koop.

Bark Carlolan, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 37 ds., with mdse. and 33 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Bark Mary Lucretia, Bowen, Boston 5 ds., in ballast, to master.

Bark Oldenburg, (Old.,) Wragg, Bremen 42 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros.

Bark Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co.

Brig Julia Ford, (of Hampden, Me.,) Swett, Alicante June 23, with brimstone to Draper & Devlin—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. from Gibraltar July 16, in co. with bark Nestor, for Boston.

Brig Antonella, (Span.,) Esteveda, Vera Cruz 26 ds., in ballast, to M. Echeverrie & Co. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Brig Belle, (of Camden, Me.,) Yates, Liverpool July 12, with coal to Yates & Porterfield. Has experienced heavy weather.

Brig Arichat, (Br.,) Smith, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Resolute, Hall, Portland 3 ds., with heading.

Schr. N. & H. Gould, (of Orleans,) Smith, Menton July 5, with lemons to Draper & Devlin. Passed Gibraltar July 17. Aug. 24, lat. 35 44, lon. 21 45, spoke brig Julia Ford, of Hampden, from Sicily for New-York.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Helen Mar, Tuttle, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Madagascar, Moore, Franklin, Me., 6 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. S. M. Partridge, Tisbury, Port Ewen, with coal, for Rockland.

Schr. Edwin Stevens, Eastport 4 ds., with fish to Jed Frye.

Schr. Mountain Avenue, (of New-London,) Kelley, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Mary C. Town, Crammer, Bridgeport, with marble for Washington, D. C.

Schr. White Sea, (of Harpswell,) Whitfield, Lingan, C. B., [illegible] ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.

Schr. Manhasset, Ward, Fortress Monroe 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. John W. Rumsey, (3-masted,) Jacobs, Baltimore 6 ds., with wood.

Schr. Geo. W. Grice, Farren, Baltimore 15 ds., corn.

Schr. M. A. Gamage, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. A. Kelley, Kelley, Portland, in ballast.

Schr. Almira T. Briggs, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Carr, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Island Home, Sturges, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. R. M. Price, Kelley, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Empire, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. J. L. Lane, Lewis, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. J. A. Smith, Law, New-London 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Celestia, Rankin, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Samuel Russell, Smith, Portland.

Schr. Calais Packet, Hubbard, East Haddam.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Presse, Fall River.

Schr. Golden Gate, Reed, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Sea Flower, ——, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Argus, Norris, Somerset, in ballast.

Schr. Elmyra, Whitmarsh, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Hudson, Waterman, Allen's Point, in ballast.

Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Laura Frances, Higgins, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Hannah E. Shawe, Ryan, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Kerene, Hanpuch, Kelley, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Sterling, Dill, New-Haven 2 ds., with mdse.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Kelley, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. West Gleam, Fall, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River 2 ds., mdse.

Sloop W. D. Mangam, Russell, Taunton, with nails.

Sloop Fashion, Young, Providence, with mdse.

Sloop Rhode Island, Remington, Providence, mdse.

BELOW—Ship Ocean.—(By pilot boat Fannie, No. 17.)

WIND—During the day, S. S. E., and fresh.

The Captain's name of Br brig St Agnes, arrived yesterday from Ponce, P. R., is Mills.

Sailed.

Aug. 28—Ship Australia, (Br.,) Liverpool; [illegible] Johann Jacobi, (Prus.,) Queenstown; Les Amis [illegible] de Luis, (Fr.,) Havre. Brig Edeo L., (Aus.,) [illegible]. Schr. W. A. Griffin, St. Kitts; also, barks R. G. W. [illegible], Trinidad; John Beoson, Ponce, P. R.

Aug. 27—U. S. Revenue cutter Corwin, on a [illegible]. Steamship Khersonese, for London, and anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 27—Arr. ship Parthenia, Calcutta; bark Nestor, Beyrout; brigs Forward, Cienfuegos; Ann Elizabeth, Mellicourie, West Coast of Africa.

Spoken, &c.

Argo—Br. ship, of Glasgow, bound E., Aug. 14, lat. 48 6, lon. 43 20.

Atlantic—whaling bark, of New-Bedford, cruising, all well, had 150 bbls. sperm, Aug. 2, lat. 43 30, lon. 27 52.

Concord—Br. brig, bound E., was passed, Aug. 13, lat. 47 44, lon. 41.

Charles Sprague—ship, from Matanzas for Boston, Aug. 20, lat. 31 34, lon. 78 22.

Ocean—ship, bound W., was signalized, Aug. 21, lat. 42 7, lon. 55 11.

Progressive Age—brig, of New-Bedford, bound E., Aug. 22, lat. 42 9, lon. 64 47.

Sheridan—ship, steg. E., was signalized, Aug. 8, lat. 47 27, lon. 36 36.

Toward—Br. brig, from West Indies for Boston, Aug. 23, lat. 41 [illegible], lon. 67 10.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Helena, July 23, U. S. ship Constellation, Flag-officer Inman; whaling bark Greyhound, of Westport, cruising.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Aug. 6, barks Franklin, for Boston in 2 ds.; [illegible] Warren, of Boston, arr. 4th; schr. Kasbeq for New-York in 7 ds.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public and the attention of families is solicited to their [illegible] SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

TO LET, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A large front room, with gas, neatly furnished, for $3 per week. Would be suitable for two or three gentlemen. Also a small room at a very low rate. Apply at No. 18 Henry-st., near Clinton.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, AS clerk in a grocery store; one who understands the business. Apply to PETER LYNCH & CO., No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., between 9 and 12.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3100. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REBELLION.

Details of the Fight in the Kanawha Valley.

The Rebels Outnumber the Nationals Ten to One.

THE REBEL COLORS CAPTURED.

RUMORED ADVANCE OF BEN McCULLOCH.

The Expedition from Fortress Monroe Not an Offensive One.

REPORTED SKIRMISHES NEAR WASHINGTON.

Telegraphic Communication with the Rebels Cut Off.

BRISK MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

MORE PRISONERS FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

Gen. Lyon's Remains En Route for the East.

Reported Skirmish at Ball's Cross Roads—Bailey's Cross Roads and the Chain Bridge.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The city was rife last night, and is also this morning, with the report of a fight on the other side of the Potomac. Even in usually well-informed quarters there is conflicting information on the subject. It is certain, however, that Gen. McCLELLAN, with his customary activity and watchfulness, returned from thence at 11½ o'clock last night, but from his conversations with military friends nothing of an important or serious character was elicited. It is probable, however, as mentioned by a gentleman of respectability, that a disunion force of three companies of cavalry and about the sama nnmber of infantry, with two field-pieces, have been hovering in the vicinity of Ball's Cross Roads, manoeuvering with a view to draw out a detachment of our troops into an ambuscade. As to several soldiers having been killed on each side in a skirmish, it may be only an imaginary incident to adorn a reported battle. Panic-making seems to be a favorite vocation, and the most preposterous reports are readily believed and circulated.

It is now believed that several of our soldiers were killed, and a few others wounded, in the skirmishes on the Virginia side, yesterday, between the pickets.

Special Correspondence of the Washington Star.

LEWINSVILLE, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

The enemy has occupied Bailey's Cross Roads in considerable force, and are intrenching. Farmers are not allowed to come through to Washington now, and the boarders at Mr. BAILEY's have been scattered in consequence of the occupation by the secession force.

Col. SHERMAN is in command of the enemy at Bailey's Cross Roads.

Secessionists hereabouts profess to expect lively times soon in this neighborhood.

CHAIN BRIDGE, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Five of our men, while ont scouting, about three miles above here, yesterday, were in a corn-field, and to their dismay discovered that about thirty "secesh cavalry were "circulating around the edges" of said field. Thinking the case was desperate, they fired into the largest group, and killed one, who was seen to fall, and seem to have wounded two others. They did not stop to investigrte, howaver, bnt scampered off in one direction, while the cavalry, just as much frightened, dashed off in the other.

FORT ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

We hear that our most advanced intrenchment in the direction of Bailey's Cross Roads was taken possession of by "Secesh" nigbt before last. The work was intended for a two-gun battery, and was unfinished. The National regiment stationed there was drawn in a day or two ago; for some reason the work was left, and the Secessionists, aware of the fact, no doubt, drove in our pickets and took possession.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

There are rebel troops in considerahla numbers a few miles back of the Chain Bridge, on the Virginia side. They line the bank of the Potomac all the way up to the vicinity of Leesburgh.

Our scouts report that there is a very large body of them at Leesburgh and its vicinity.

It is believed here that they will attempt to cross the Potomac this week or not at all. Our forces are ready for them.

The troops about here are in excellent condition. Only nineteen are reported on the sick list in RICHARDSON's Brigade.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28—P. M.

There are agitating reports of an attack of the rebels upon our lines, which have caused much excitement on the streets. But on careful examination, I have found them to be without foundation.

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN is on the Virginia side of the Potomac to-day. Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, was invited over, but no correspondent of an American newspaper was allowed to have a pass.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

A circular letter was recently sent, it is understood, from the office of the Auditor of the Treasury, for the Post-office Department, to proper persons near the residences of certain Mail Contractors, in the States of Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, for the purpose of ascertaining whether these contractors are faithful and loyal to the Union, and to guard against an improper use of their facilities for secession purposes. Much valuable information has resulted from this inquiry.

JOAB B. UPSON, late Paymaster's Clerk on bosrd the steamer *Pensacola*, has deserted, after drawing three months' pay.

OSCAR IRVING and JONATHAN ARMORY, United States Dispatch Agents, one at New-York, and the other at Boston, are authorized to issue passports to citizens of the United States going abroad, and to countersign those in the hands of foreigners.

The President to-day appointed as Aids-de-Camp to Gen. WOOL, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., and LEGRAND B. CANNON, of New-York, each with the rank of Major, and WILLIAM JAY, of Bedford, N. Y., with the rank of Captain. These appointments were made at Gen. WOOL's request, and the official notification from the War Department instructs the Aids to immediately report to him in person. Their commissions will bear date Aug. 28.

The main object of the fleet which has lately left Fortress Monroe, is to blockade the Southern coast and to obstruct certain inlets. No invasion is contemplated.

The Secretary of War has ordered the stoppage of all telegraphic dispatches for points south of Kentucky.

The Post-office Department is much troubled by Postmasters failing to add the name of County and State to their letters, and by embracing different subjects belonging to different offices in the same letter. This necessarily delays action, and postmasters should correct the evil; particularly no other papers should be inclosed with quarterly returns and postbills.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

BEN McCULLOCH MARCHING ON JEFFERSON CITY.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 26.

BEN. MCCULLOCH is marching on Jefferson City. The force under his command is stated to be ten thousand men. He is believed to have reached the immediate vicinity of the capital, and warm work is to be anticipated.

In view of the reported advance of the rebels on Jefferson City, the following *resumé* of the disposition of the Union forces in Missouri, will prove interesting. The St. Louis *News* is responsible for it:

In Northern Missouri there are 4,000 National troops and an equal number of Union Guards, holding the railroads and all the towns of importance. Quiet has been restored with the exception of a small district in the northeast, and it is believed that all Northern Missouri is safe in possession of the National Government. The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and every railroad in the State, are in the hands of the National troops.

At Cairo and Bird's Point there is a force of 12,000 men; at Cape Girardeau, there are 4,000; at Ironton and vicinity, 8,000; at Sulphur Spring, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, 5,000; at Jefferson City, Lexington and Kansas City, 5,000; at Rolla, 7,000, and at St. Louis there are from 20,000 to 30,000—in all, sixty or seventy thousand efficient troops, well provided with artillery and all the appointments of an Army.

This force is stationed at points which serve as outposts to St. Louis, the object for the present being to meet and repulse the invaders before they can advance from the region of morass and mountain in which they are now stationed, into the heart of the State. This will be done.

If MCCULLOCH advances from the Southwest, he will be met by the army at Rolla, increased to 20,000 men, perhaps.

If HARDER approaches Ironton, or if PILLOW makes a demonstration upon Bird's Point or Cape Girardeau, they will be driven back, and the latter may even find his retreat cut off by a gun-boat expedition down the Mississippi.

In this connection the following is interesting. It is from the Rolla correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*, under date of August 24:

"My opinion is that the Confederates are going to scour the country for provisions, after which they will return to the Arkansas line. *I do not believe it is their intention to menace Jefferson City or to come on Rolla.* Before the battle came off they were nearly starved. They were forced to the alternative of fighting or of being starved, as there is nothing to be had along the Arkansas line. Now that they have a chance to lay in a stock of provisions, they will improve it, and withdraw towards Arkansas for more effective organization. They have appropriated all the threshing machines and mills in Springfield. They allow millers to work their mills two days a week for the supply of customers, bnt the remainder of the time they work them themselves for their own exclusive benefit.

I met a party of mounted Secessionists about seven miles the other side of Lebanon. They were returning from Lebanon, where they had gathered in what stores they could find, and deprived some citizens of their entire stock of goods. Among the latter is the firm of AVERY & COMSTOCK. One of the returning party searched me, took what little money I had, and acted as though he wanted my pony also. I objected, saying that he had no right to take anything from me; that if he would take me before MCCULLOCH as a prisoner, I would show him that he was doing that for which he had no warrant, and which would call MCCULLOCH's condemnation upon him. He said, "You talk damnation bold, old fellow," and proceeded to ask me whether I was in favor of the North or the South? I replied, "I am for the Union; I have fought at the battle of San Jacinto and lost one arm; I have fought for the first principles which MCCULLOCH ever contended for, and I mean to stand by them." After that he released me and gave me back my money. Heard one of MCCULLOCH's soldiers say that MCCULLOCH had said he would *either go to Jefferson City, or St. Louis, or to hell*, and permitted myself to make the remark that in that case he would probably *have to take the latter place* as his alternative.

MEMPHIS, *via* PADUCAH, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

A battle is reported to have taken place at Cape Girardeau yesterday, in which the Confederates were victorious, creating a commotion at Cairo.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

THREATENED ATTACK AT POINT OF ROCKS.

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, Aug. 26.

Information has reached our encampment that there has been much firing across the river by the rebels at our pickets, at various points between Conrad's and Harper's Ferries, since Saturday last, and it is reported that an attack was threatened on Saturday at the Point of Rocks.

The rebel encampments at Leesburgh have been moved back some distance from the river.

Yesterday, two supposed Confederate spies were arrested by Capt. MORRISON's picket of the Indiana Twelfth Regiment. They claimed to be wagon master and assistant, belonging to Gen. STONE's Brigade, but on being closely questioned apart by Capt. MORRISON, their replies gave the lie to their professions. They were turned over to Gen. BANKS for a further examination.

Considerable delight was experienced to-day in the camp of the Nineteenth New-York Regiment, by the return to duty of over 100 of its recusant members, including all the company of Capt. STEVENS. More are expected to return to-morrow. It is but justice to state that all the commissioned officers, and all but one or two of the Sergeants, remained loyal from the first appearance of the defection, and it is mainly attributable to the endeavors of the former, coupled with the arguments of Major LANLIS, that so many have returned to their loyalty.

All letters for this Division are now forwarded to Frederick, and brought hither by a Government express.

The health of the troops has greatly improved since occupying their new encampment. Many of the invalids at Frederick will shortly be restored to the ranks.

Serious charges having been presented to the War Department, alleging that Major JAMES BELGER, Assistant Quartermaster at the important depot at Baltimore, was abusing his charge hy making his purchases from, and employing as subordinate agents, persons inimical to the Government, the matter was referred to Maj.-Gen. DIX for investigation. That officer, whose high-toned character and rigid loyalty made him of all others the proper one to investigate so serious a charge, has submitted his report. Calling before him some of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore, who were in frequent interconrse with Major BELGER, and obtaining from them statements in writing of what they knew as to his general course in making his purchases and giving employment, the General comes to the conclusion that the charges against Major BELGER "are, so far as they allege an intentional bestowment of the public patronage on disloyal men, utterly groundless."

It could scarcely bave been avoided, being a stranger in Baltimore, that some of his purchases should have been from distoyal men; but it is shown most conclusively that his efforts have been to throw the public money intrusted to him in the right channels; and that whenever he has found himself deceived as to the Union proclivities of his agents, even down to carters and draymen, he has applied the correction immediately by dismissing them from service.

Gen. DIX in concluding his report, says: "I think him (Major BELGER) an efficient, faithful and conscientious public servant, and believe tha pecuniary interests of the Department will not suffer in bis hands."

THE BATTLE OF SUMMERSVILLE.

Nine Thousand Rebels Attack Nine Hundred of Col. Tyler's Troops.

BRILLIANT RESISTANCE OF THE UNIONISTS.

THEY CAPTURE THE REBEL COLORS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The following are all the particulars that we can learn of the battle at Summersville, on the 26th, which appears to have been a bloody affair.

The Seventh Ohio Regiment, Col. TYLER, was surrounded while at breakfast, and attacked on both flanks and in the front simultaneously. Our men immediately formed for battle, and fought bravely, while they saw but little chance of success. The enemy proving too powerful, Col. TYLER sent forward to the baggage train, which was coming up three miles distance, and turned it back towards Gauley Bridge, which place it reached in safety. Companies B, C, and I, suffered most severely. They, particularly, were in the hottest of the fight, and finally fought their way through fearful odds, making dreadful havoc in the enemy's forces. The Rebel force consisted of 8,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and ten guns. The National forces scattered, after cutting their way through, but soon formed again and fired, but received no reply or pursuit from the enemy. Our loss is not yet definitely ascertained. Not over 200 are missing out of the 900 engaged. The Rebel loss was fearful. Lieut.-Col. CRIGHTON captured the enemy's colors and two prisoners.

The following is a list of the officers known to be killed: Capt. Dyer, Co. D, Painesville; Capt. Shurtleff, Co. C, Oberlin; Capt. Sterling, Co. I; Adjutant Deforest, Cleveland; Lieut. Chas. Narrent; Sergeant-Major King, of Warrent. The other field officers are all safe.

Summersville is the County Seat of Nicholas County, the next east of Kanawha County, and is about 50 miles from Charleston, the central position of the Kanawha Valley. It is about 25 miles from Gauley Bridge, and up the Gauley River. Gen. COX, we suppose, is at Gauley Bridge, with part of the Army operating in the Kanawha Valley; and the defeat of TYLER does not necessarily restore that important district of Western Virginia to the Secessionists. But there is danger that such, in the end, will be the result.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

DISPOSAL OF THE FLAGS OF TRUCE—EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—DESTINATION OF THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Another flag of truce came from Norfolk this morning, to inquire after that which came yesterday, and was detained till 4 P. M. to-day.

The 23 released prisoners and 9 ladies were sent to Norfolk. Our naval expedition having doubtless reached its destination, no further detention was necessary.

The flag of truce brought down Capt. HUSSEY and crew, of the ship *A. B. Thompson*, of Brunswick, Me., captured May 9, off Savannah Bar, and taken into Beaufort, S. C., by the privateer *Lady Davis*.

Two ladies from Norfolk say that the Confederates have lately assembled in large force near Sewall's Point, anticipating an attack from old Point.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

The Brooklyn Navy-yard still continues to be the busiest of all others. The ordnance authorities, the riggers, sail-makers, caulkers, and machinists, have not only to do all the work in their several lines for all the ships brought to this station, but for nearly half those ordered to fit out elsewhere. The amount of overhauling and repairing to be done is so great that the construction of new vessels is only a secondary affair.

On entering the gate, the Marine Barracks is seen to occupy the old site, notwithstanding the fact that a new building has been in course of erection for years on Flushing-avenue. There are now about one hundred and fifty marines at the post, in command of Major BARTOOAT and Capt. DOUGUT. Recruiting is carried on at the barracks to a limited extent. The Lyceum contains the Commodores', Commanders', Paymasters', Constructors', and Storekeepers' offices. The first and second-named are filled every hour of the day, with every kind of subordinates, looking for instruction as to their movements. Captains, Masters, Mates, Clerks, Gunners, Sailmakers and Carpenters, have wants which the Commodore must attend to. Commodore BREESE and Commander ALMY are now the chief officers of the yard, Capt. GANSEVOORT retaining his old position in the Ordnance Department.

The United States store-ship *Fearnought* left Boston Navy-yard, on the 27th, for the Blockada Fleet. The *Fearnought* has on board a large quantity of provisions and ammunition for the different vessels of the Blockade Fleet.

Mr. A. DELANO has been appointed Acting-Master in the United States Navy, and was ordered to the steam-frigate *Niagara*, now flag-ship of the Gulf Squadron, and lately returned from Japan. Mr. DELANO left for the *Niagara* on last Saturday.

The United States gun-boat *Pembina* was launched yesterday, from Mr. THOMAS STACK's ship-yard, Williamsburgh. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 158 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; burden, 527 tons. Her machinery will be put on board as soon as possible.

The following is a list of the fleet that left Fortress Monroe on the 26th:

Vessels.	Off. & Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Minnesota (flag)	600	2,400	60
Wabash	500	2,200	60
Pawnee	110	1,000	8
Harriet Lane	120	450	6
Adelaide	100	400	4
George Peabody	94	450	5
Fanny	114	360	3
Adriatic	110	500	4
Quaker City	114	800	4

Schooners und barges.

The following officers have resigned from the sailing frigate *Congress*, now refitting at Boston: ROBT. TRANSETT, Capt. Marines, Virginia; THOMAS WILSON, Second Lieutenant, Missouri; H. B. CLAISORNE and H. B. CENAS, both of New-Orleans. They were sent to Fort Lafayette under a strong guard.

Surgeon SAMUEL BARRINGTON has been relieved from the Naval Medical Board on account of illness. The Board now consists of Surgeons LOCKWOOD, WHELWRIGHT and J. Y. TAYLOR. Their sessions will continue for some weeks longer, in order to fill the numerous vacancies created by the recent increase of the medical corps. Qualified medical gentleman, not over 26 years of age, should apply to the Secretary of the Navy for a permit to appear before the Board for examination, stating age, place of birth and residence, accompanying their applications with testimonials of moral character.

STORES FOR WASHINGTON.

The steamers *City of New-York* and *E. S. Terry*, now lying at Pier No. 4, North River, are loading Government stores for Washington.

LAUNCH OF ANOTHER GUN-BOAT.

Commendable dispatch is evidently being made in the completion of the gun-boats lately put under contract in this City for the use of the United States Government. Yesterday afternoon, the *Pembina* was successfully launched from the ship-yard of THOMAS STACK, at the foot of North Sixth-street, Williamsburgh, in the presence of 1,500 persons, among whom were several naval officers and distinguished merchants. The ship was beautifully decorated with the American flag, which waved proudly over the handsomely-modeled craft, and as she glided into her native element, the good wishes of the multitude for her success, as well as that of her builders, were expressed in hearty cheers.

The *Pembina* is constructed of all live and white oak, is thoroughly iron-braced throughout, and perfectly copper-fastened. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 158 feet; over all, 165 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet; depth, 12 feet, and measuring 550 tons. Her draft will be only *9 feet, with engines and armament on board*. She is pierced for ten guns, but will carry only eight. She is to have a horizontal engine, made by the Novelty Works, the boilers and machinery being all complete, and ready to go on board. The keel of this vessel was laid July 1, and she was ready to be launched ten days ago, but it was judged best to have her complete, with masts in, before launching. She was towed to the Novelty Works.

The gunboat *Seneca*, which was launched from the ship-yard of J. SIMONSON, Greenpoint, on Tuesday, was of the same dimensions as the *Pembina*, and in every respect as strongly built, and as complete in model and outfit. She also has her machinery waiting to go on board.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The railroad travel to and from the South is immense. The Tennessee authorities took the contents of Adams' Express Company's safe to-day.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 27th says: "Gen. POLK's agent announces that no more impressments will be made for transports."

The Confederate Congress has passed a resolution approving of the course of the planters' factors in the interior, and the determination of the insurance companies not to insure the crop when not retained on the plantations.

Col. THOMAS H. TAYLOR, of Frankfort, has been appointed Colonel of DUNCAN's Kentucky Regiment at Manassas.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Herald* has temporarily suspended for want of paper.

The Charleston *Mercury's* correspondent says: "We are without the sympathy or friendship of any nation on earth. The only argument by which we can influence them is their necessities and fears."

This correspondent says the Confederates suffered more in killed and wounded than the Nationalists, and complains that no advantage was taken of the Nationalists' flight from Manassas.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN HONOR OF GEN. LYON.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The funeral ceremonies and military display in honor of Gen. LYON, to-day, were of the most imposing character. The procession which escorted the remains to the railroad depôt, consisted of Gen. FREMONT's Guard, under Col. SWAGONY, Capt. TILMAN's Company of Cavalry, a section of Capt. CARLIN's Battery, the First Regiment of the Missouri Volunteers under Col. BLAIR, Col. FREMONT and Staff, a number of Army and Volunteer Officers, city officials prominent citizens and the Third Regiment of United States Reserve Corps, Col. MCNEILL, all under the command of Brig.-Gen. SIEGEL. The streets were thronged with spectators through which the procession passed and flags were displayed throughout the route, and the city draped in mourning.

Gen. FREMONT having signified to the Banks, yesterday, for a loan of $100,000, the Exchange Bank took the whole amount to-day.

The circulation of the newspapers presented by the Grand Jury of New-York has been intardicted in St. Louis City and County, by order of the Provost Marshal.

GEN. LYON'S REMAINS EN ROUTE FOR THE EAST.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The remains of Gen. LYON will be escorted, with proper ceremonies, at 1 o'clock, from Gen. FREMONT's quarters to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, whence they will be delivered to Adams' Express Company, to be conveyed east by the 3 o'clock train. The escort to accompany the body east will consist of Major H. A. CONANT, of Gen. LYON's Staff; Capts. PLUMMER and EDGAR, of the United States Army, and Lieut. CLARK and eight privates of Col. MCNEILL's regiment of reserve corps.

MORE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The Massachusetts Nineteenth Regiment, Col. EN. W. HINKS, left for the seat of war, at 7 o'clock to night, by the Fall River route. It will rank as one of the best regiments raised in the State.

The First Massachusetts Light Battery, late COOK's, has been fully recruited, and will soon be ready to re-enter the service for three years.

Capt. MCDOUGAL, of the British ship *Forward*, now states that he was in error in reporting the privateer *Sumter* off Cape Antonio. The vessel seen was the United States steamer *Crusader*.

SENATOR WILSON'S REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Senator WILSON has been commissioned to organize a regiment of infantry, with a battery of artillery, and a company of sharpshooters attached. Lieut. PAINE, of the United States Army, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and J. P. SANDERSON, of the Sanitary Commission, Quartermaster. Senator WILSON, in his call, asks the loyal young men of Massachusetts, who fully comprehend the magnitude of this contest for the unity and existence of the Republic and the preservation of democratic institutions in America, to inscribe their names upon the rolls of my regiment, to leave their homes and their loved ones, and follow our flag to the field, there, for the country, to do a soldier's duty, share a soldier's fare, and, if need be, fill a soldier's grave.

Mr. WILSON will hold his commission as Colonel from the State, which will not at present interfere with his Senatorial duties.

TAKING DOWN SECESSION FLAGS IN CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The Sheriff of this county went to Chestnut Hill, five miles north of Bridgeport, to-day, and took down a secession flag. A new law of this State authorizes the Constable in any town, or the Sheriff of any county, to take down treasonable flags, and the owners thereof are liable to not less than thirty days' imprisonment, or a fine of not less than $100. Prudential committees are being formed throughout this State to squelch secession.

MORE SEIZURES OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Deputy United States Marshal BURT this evening seized a package containing 1,100 copies of the New-York *News*, which he was notified was in the American Express office in this city. They were brought here by SUSAR's Newspaper Express, and transferred to the Express Company. The size of the package and the direction, "A. Gunter, Louisville," excited suspicion, when an examination showed the contents to be as stated. Col. R. L. JOHNSON, the agent of the Express Company, therefore detained the package and notified Mr. BURT, the Deputy-Marshal, who now holds them subject to instructions from Marshal MORGAN, of New-York.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

FOUR RESIGNED OFFICERS OF THE FRIGATE CONGRESS EN ROUTE TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The resigned officers of the frigate *Congress*, ROBERT TRANSETT, of Virginia, Captain of Marines; THOMAS WILSON, of Missouri, Second Lieutenant; HENRY B. CLAIRSORNE and H. B. CENAS, Midshipmen, both of New-Orleans, have been sent under a guard to Fort Lafayette.

UNION MEETING AT STILLWATER, N. Y.

TROY, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

A Union meeting was held at Stillwater, to-day. It was addressed by Gen. BULLARD and others. The delegates to the Republican State Convention were instructed to place upon the ticket the names of patriotic Democrats of the stamp of DICKINSON and Senator COLVIN.

GEN. DIX'S COMMAND.

FROM BALTIMORE.

THE ZOUAVES FORTIFYING FEDERAL HILL—CHEERFUL LABOR—THE INDICATIONS OF FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

From our Own Correspondent.

CAMP FEDERAL HILL, BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 26, 1861.

Ground was broken, yesterday, for the erection of formidable earth-works on Federal Hill, to be named "Fort Duryee," in honor of the Commandant of this post. Lieut.-Col. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN, of the Fifth Regiment, an experienced officer of engineers, and Capt. PRIME, U. S. A., are superintending the work, and it is proceeding very rapidly. One-third of the Zouaves are kept at work in the trenches at a time, each fatigue party being relieved at regular intervals. They present an exceedingly picturesque appearance, in their loose red trowsers and saucy fez hats, seen from the streets below on the profile of the hill, swinging the pick, and wielding the shovel and the spade. I have had occasion before to comment upon the cheerfulness and promptness with which the men of this regiment, many of them altogether unaccustomed to such labor, respond to calls like this. Twenty-six men from each company marched out this morning, shouldering the implements of toil with as much spirit as they would shoulder their muskets withal for a dress parade. The novel appearance of the battalion thus armed, and dressed for the dirty duty of the day, was the subject of many a joke to those who composed it. Some would amuse themselves by giving absurd orders, not found in the manual, such as, "Right shovel shiarms!" "Fix—pick-axes!" "Secure—spades!" And others would inquire gravely what *ground* there was for this proceeding, thereby obtaining in return information that it was owing to *fortuitous* circumstances. All this, of course, before they were brought to attention. At the word, each man was in order, and the various squads marched off to the points where they were severally to be set to work. The temper of the soldiers is excellent, and they bend to their tasks, and will endure and suffer much if called upon to do so, like men who feel that their country is relying upon them in the hour of need. Gen. DIX, in a letter recently written to one in authority at Washington, has spoken of tha merits and reliability of the Fifth Zouaves in good set terms. He has taken the opportunity on several occasions to witness the drill of the regiment since it has been attached to his division, and can speak knowingly. Its soldiers, I'll warrant, will never allow the good name that it has earned to be disgraced.

The advantages of Federal Hill—the Acropolis of Baltimore—as a military post can hardly be overrated. It rises near the water's edge, easily accessible to vessels sent to succor it, and commands every part of the city which reaches its base and lies in a semicircle around it. Fortified as it will be, and with Fort McHenry, only a mile off, supporting it, and a roadstead for large vessels of war in front of it, nothing but a regular siege, and a blockade as well, could reduce it. The Zouaves are being instructed in the artillery drill. Each company has its regular hours for daily practice with the field-pieces, and already they are prepared to manage all the cannon that the Government is likely to place here.

The precise object of the fortifications here, I, of course, can only conjecture. One thing, however, is undeniable. When the fortifications are completed, it will require fewer National troops, by a great deal, to hold Baltimore than are now stationed here. The Zouaves are fearful that it is the design of the Commander-in-Chief to station the regiment permanently at this point, thus keeping it in the background while other corps lead the advance and do the fighting. I imagine that there is no foundation for such a belief. The fact is recognized and understood that the school in which Col. DURYEE's regiment has practised fits it especially for manœuvres in the field, and that its calibre will make it more serviceable in leading a charge against batteries than in resisting an assault behind them. Four hundred and fifty of them will fully man Federal Hill when the works are completed and the cannon—there are to be 40 or 50 pieces here, I am told—are mounted. It will not take long to finish it, and when it is done it is very probable that some active movements in the field will call this regiment to more stirring scenes, while men more recently mustered into the service will be left here to hold the place and perfect themselves in drill.

The movements of the future are daily food for argument in camp. Some expect an advance on the part of the enemy immediately, and some predict that the United States forces will speedily go forward by way of Manassas, or by way of Fortress Monroe, toward Richmond, or that a diversion at Charleston, South Carolina, or some other point in the rear of the enemy's position, will be made by our forces. The indications are, as I interpret them, that Gen. MCCLELLAN would like nothing better than that the rebels should cross into Maryland and proceed unmolested even as far as Baltimore. I rather think he has so arranged matters that if they ever got so far, but few of them would return to relate what they saw here. With Baltimore fortified on one side of them, and MCCLELLAN and BANKS fortified on every other, they would be in a rather bad fix.

The camp at Federal Hill has been filled with visitors for the past week, and every day their number increases. The commandant has resolved to exclude them altogether until the works here are completed. The Baltimoreans will hardly know their hill when they visit it again. Meantime, the soldiers will hardly know them, for hereafter only one from each company is to have a pass a day, so that communication with the city for the present is almost entirely cut off.

G. C.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

The important military movement of Government in the inauguration of a series of defensive works around Baltimore, has somewhat staggered the secession element in this city, and sadly ruffled the surface of its waters, while the energetic demonstrations of military power which are daily exhibiting themselves in our midst, give a very discouraging view of the difficulties the disunionists will encounter in their insane opposition. The position of the leaders of rebellion in this city is daily becoming more alarming, and reactionary movements are perceptibly increasing.

Not only is Federal Hill being fortified, but surveys have been made of the old fortification upon the hill at the south of it, and which was made a prominent feature of defence during the war of 1812, as well as the heights in the western and northern sections of our environs. The intention of Government in surrounding Baltimore with such a military barrier, it may not be prudent to state at this time, but we think the difficulties which the Secessionists of Maryland will encounter in carrying out their treasonable intentions, will accumulate with a rapidity sufficient to bring them to reason and humility before they commit any public error.

The greatest foe to the Government in Baltimore and the adjoining counties, as well as the southern district of the State, is not found in the true, honest sentiment of the people themselves, but in the incendiary Press of the city, which keep the masses in artificial and unnatural hostile excitement. Let these be removed, and the people would soon be led back into the fold by the force of their own impulses. But now the treason is kept alive by a treasonable Press, while the unprincipled out-door leaders arrange and carry ont the daily plots against Government.

Squads of young men are stealthily dispatched by these emissaries into the southern counties of the State, where they are joined by others, and secretly conveyed, by means of small craft, across the Potomac to the enemy. There is, to the best of belief and information, a party now being formed in this city, and which has attained a considerable magnitude, soon to join a still larger party in the Counties of Prince George, Charles and St. Mary's, and pass over to the enemy, probably between Port Tobacco and Lower Cedar Point. Should Government employ an efficient body of detectives to patrol these counties, they would find ample material for the active exercise of their functions.

Contraband seizures to a large amount would, doubtless, be the consequence, likewise, of a proper vigilance over this section of the State bordering upon the Potomac, and for twenty miles inland. Small stores in the villages and the forks of many of the roads, which in past years had never exceeded a business of a few hundred dollars, are now having a trade of as many thousands. It is not sold among the inhabitants of their neighborhoods, and certainly not to the Government. While the easy and uninterrupted passage of small boats to the Virginia shore, laden with provisions, &c., prove that an extensive traffic is being carried on with the rebels.

Capt. BUCHANAN, of Easton, in Talbot County, has just returned from a protracted absence in Richmond, Va. He resigned his commission as Captain in the regular Army at the commencement of the war, immediately after the fall of Sumter. He soon after desired to be reinstated, but was denied by the Government, when he immediately took his departure for Virginia. He is very reserved in his expressions concerning the war; but the fact of his reaching home at this particular time creates some little conjecture as to the purpose of his visit. It is not known what has been his occupation since leaving home.

A large brick building in the vicinity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dépôt, in this city, has been leased and fitted up by an association of patriotic and benevolent individuals for the relief and accommodation of such soldiers passing through our streets to Washington as are unable to accompany the regiments or detachments to which they belong. Meals, lodgings, and the very best of medical attendance is dispensed to such as require it, free of any cost. Ice-water is also provided by the association for the soldiers at the various railroad dépôts.

The Second Maryland Regiment, Col. JOHN C. MCCONNELL, is now nearly filled, and will, doubtless, soon be called into service. An association has been formed from which the families of volunteers in the regiment can draw $2 50 per week for their support.

JOHN BASLEY, one of the 19th of April rioters, was, yesterday, held in the sum of $2,000, on the charge of treason, to appear before the United States District Court, on the second Tuesday in November. Witnesses were examined on both sides. ARGUS.

TROOPS ARRIVING IN BALTIMORE—HONORABLE RECEPTION BY UNION CITIZENS—THE LADIES ENGAGED IN THE GOOD WORK, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861.

Early yesterday morning, a special train arrived over the Philadelphia Railroad, bringing about 400 men of the New-Jersey Cavalry Regiment, under command of Col. HALSTEAD. The detachment proceeded at once, under the escort of a posse of police, to the Camden station, whence they took a special train for Washington. The other portion of the regiment, consisting of five companies, had preceded them, and all will be supplied with horses at the Capital.

At 3½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the express train from Philadelphia arrived at the President-street dépôt, bringing some 900 men of the already somewhat famous Lincoln Cavalry, under command of Col. MCREYNOLDS, who attracted considerable attention as they passed through the city on their way to Washington. When the train which brought them hither had passed about two miles of the road this side of Philadelphia, it was discovered that one of the men, who had been observed standing upon the platform of the rear car, was missing. A search was immediately instituted through the cars, but the soldier was not to be found. The conductor, Mr. JOHN LYNSBARGER, was notified of the circumstance, and requested to run the train back in search of him. The conductor refusing to accede to the demand of the soldier's comrades, several of them very determinedly took exceptions and showed strong symptoms of indignation and revolt, and in order to avoid a collision with them he jumped from the train, followed by one of the brakemen. The soldiers, seeing the escape likely to prove successful, followed the example of the conductor, and overtaking the brakeman, handled him in no very satisfactory manner, and compelled him to assume command of the train and run back. He complied, and the missing man was found sitting upon the side of the track wholly uninjured. The conductor, having recovered himself, resumed command, and brought the train through without further adventure.

The patriotism of the loyal wives and mothers of Baltimore is worthy of all praise. They seem to delight in vieing with each other in various delicate attentions to the Union soldiers who are encamped about the city. Tables are spread for them beneath the green foliage of the gardens, to which they are conducted by the mothers, and bidden to rest and refresh themselves as they saunter through the city on their brief furloughs, while little necessary articles are urged upon their acceptance by the daughters. It has become the practice now, in some of our first families, to place upon the table, at the family evening meal, two or three, and in some instances half a dozen extra plates, for the use of the bronzed patriots who may chance to pass their door at that welcome hour. Proverbial as Baltimore is for her hospitality, we think she exceeds herself in these exhibitions of her virtue.

Besides, there is in the city a society of females called the "Union Relief Association," whose purpose it is to look after the little necessities of the soldiers particularly raised in this State, and also the wants of their families. The philanthropy of these ladies has not, however, been confined exclusively to the necessities of Maryland soldiers. Northern troops have much to be grateful to them for.

The Association has fed and sheltered from one hundred to five hundred soldiers weekly. In one case a whole regiment was supplied with bread, meat and coffee, who had not tasted food for an entire day. Subsequent to the battle of Bull Run, they picked up many wounded soldiers, dressed their wounds, sheltered and fed them, obtained their passports and sent them on their way refreshed and rejoicing. In one instance they took care of a Michigan soldier who was completely prostrate from the effects of the late battle. They restored him to health and vigor, and when he left their Christian hands, told them, with tears of gratitude in his eyes, that the people of Michigan should know that Baltimore was not all made up of *nineteenth of April* men. They have, moreover, at their own expense supplied ice water to upwards of one hundred thousand troops, Government having made no provision here for her soldiers, who arrive during this hot season faint and exhausted, and who would have been, in many cases,

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

SARATOGA CORRESPONDENCE.

Fontagn in Civil War-time—A Preface to the Annihilation of the Southern Army—A Wife with More Husbands than the Law Allows—The Army Contractors Recivivus and Bibulous—A Suggestion to Secretary Cameron—A Ball, and What the Belles Wore.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, CONGRESS HALL, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861.

Who says that civil war rages—that the capital is in danger? No such news seems to have reached this Happy Valley. If there has, I can assure you that the general tranquillity is not at all disturbed thereby. Yonder sits a shepherdess, with the same jaunty hat, curls, and all pervading air of rural beatitude which so eminently distinguished her last Summer. And youthful shepherds, with canes in lieu of crooks, and cigars—in lieu of pipes—wander up and down the walks, or promenade the piazza precisely as they did of old. There is not much marrying this season, probably because that thing has gone out of fashion; neither is their much giving in marriage, for the reason, apparently, that there is not much asking; but, beyond this, there is very little change in the popular amusements. Lake parties are at a premium, and "hops" may be commercially chronicled as "steady, and in demand." Even now, a dozen bald-headed Neroes are seating themselves, to fiddle, that their subjects at the Spa may dance, and Strephon leads out Chloe. Were you to seize the oldest and the baldest of the Neroes—that one with a head like a billiard-ball, who is just "drawing his bow at a venture"—by the arm, and shout in his ear, "Rome is burning!" he would undoubtedly reply to you that putting out the flames was the duty of the See, and composedly scrape away at his cat-gut. Were you to tell Strephon that his brethren were already in the field, he would reply that he preferred to be on the floor. And on further reflection you would refrain from reproaches, and wisely conclude that all parties were in their proper places. It is easier to fiddle than to fight; it is pleasanter to open a ball than to be opened by one. You would never dream of sending out any of these shepherdesses as *vivandieres*, or of placing their partners at the head of a cavalry charge, or even in charge of a baggage-wagon. They have a mission to perform in their own proper places. The race of fools is not to be permitted to become extinct—it shall be the special avocation of these admirably qualified parties to perpetuate it. It is a great pity that a few of those who thought it their mission to lead a march instead of the "mazy" had not been equally wise in their way—they could have been well spared on that day, and from that field which eventually tried their soles. Let Daphnis sing and Strephon dance—we want neither on the battle-field.

There are some slight tokens of a military atmosphere, however, at Saratoga. The water of the Springs has a gunpowdery taste this season; the saltpetre and sulphur of its composition are more plainly apparent than ever before. The conviction that it is an explosive compound forces itself upon you more strongly than ever, and you think that it would be a capital idea to introduce a quart or two into the bowels of either BEAUREGARD or DAVIS—perhaps both. You regret that the exportation of the waters South has been forbidden by our ill-advised Government, thus enabling the rebels to pursue their work of trench and masked-battery building uninterruptedly, and and also very materially curtailing the income of the proprietors of the Springs. You wonder how the sending of Congress Water South could be construed into giving aid and comfort to an enemy, and resolve to write to the War Department on the subject forthwith.

In the dining-room of Congress Hall further indications of an unusual atmosphere meet you. Over the entrance-door flags are suspended, any one of which would cause a Secessionist to pause on the threshold, and go dinnerless before walking under its bright folds. Festoons of red, white and blue decorate the walls. But the most appalling change is visible in the waiters. They seem conscious of the fact that they are "contraband," and pass you the salt with a deprecating air. If one of them chances to deposit a plate of soup in your lap, instead of on the table, he gives you a look acknowledging that he is only a chattel, and subject to confiscation, completely disarming your wrath, and inducing you to think that a boon has been bestowed on you instead of a burn. Further then this, there is neither change nor shadow of change in the dining-room. The table groans with the same profusion of viands as ever—and I am not sure that the worthy proprietors of the house do not groan also, though they assure me that they have no cause to complain of the patronage extended them, and that they by no means mean to secede from their present stand. Success to them and their capital caravansery in any event; may such a tide of guests sweep in upon them next season as, taken at its flood, shall lead them on to fortune!

There are very few cases of scandal at the Springs this season. You will not infer from this that the *habitues* are more virtuous than usual, but simply that what was scandal once has now ceased to be considered so. *A la guerre comme à la guerre.* Things are permissible in war time, which would scarcely be tolerated in times of peace. A lady was here last week, I am told, who had two wedding rings on her finger, but had never worn widow's weeds once. Neither had she been divorced. Like the damsel of whom the poet writes, it seems "she loved not wisely, but *two* well." But no remark was created by the circumstance, and the pair participated in hops, and exchanged champagne and courtesies with their neighbors at table as unconcernedly as though they were at Utah instead of at Saratoga. One dowager only ventured to remonstrate. She announced one day that such things did not meet her approval, and that she had determined to "take a stand." "And quite right you are," replied a friend—of course, an *intimate* friend—"for your father, you know, sold fish in the market." The couple did not deprive the drawing-room of their presence for some days; but that "stand," I believe, was never taken.

The hotel registers show that about five-eighths the usual number of visitors have visited Saratoga this season. Several eminent green grocers have failed, as well as a number of houses largely engaged in the codfish trade; of course their families could not come, though their place is more than filled by the families of army contractors, who are out in full force. It is the first time that these latter have visited Saratoga. As honest tailors and unambitious cordwainers, the papas could not afford the expense; but it is now probable that for the balance of their lives they'll all have Saratoga as regularly as Summer. Heretofore their highest aspirations have been a day at Coney Island, or a few hours of furious driving in one of those pleasant vehicles which ply between the City Hall and Harlem. The papas only signalized the Summer solstice by riding in a Bleecker-street omnibus, to and from their quiet but respectable places of business, instead of walking. During this dissipation the papas contracted—it was their first contract—a stoopedness of shoulder, a heaviness of countenance, and a rumblingness of gait eminently suggestive of a Bleecker-street omnibus; in fact, so much did they resemble one that you had half a mind to pull their coat-tails by way of a strap, and demand of them whether they run to the Fulton or South Ferry, and what the fare was, as it was not painted on their sides. But, bless me, how things change! You couldn't think of one of these gentlemen now in connection with anything but a coach-and-four, with a footman behind,—and if the old rascals had their deserts they would have a footman behind them to the end of their unnatural and rascally old lives, one with a remarkably large and heavy foot and unwearied and unsparing in the application of it.

Why didn't the Government employ my good friends here, the honest proprietors of Congress Hall, to feed the soldiers. That they would have done it well let the rosy faces and rotund forms of our guests bear witness. I do here declare that if the Secretary of War makes DICK MCMICHAEL purveyor in chief of the Army, I, too, will volunteer to do battle—yes, I will straightway seek out the "Seat of war" and induct myself in its imminent, deadly breeches.

I intended to have given you brief but graphic descriptions of the several brilliant and successful balls which we have had here this season; to have told you how the beautiful Miss SMITH wore a Star-Spangled Banner, trimmed with figured calico and a turban of green baize; and how a stray Secessioness from the sunny South—this sentence is sibilant and significant—wore a secessionl flag on her breast, with the motto "Shall we not protect our cotton?" but space fails. Moreover I've lost my notes containing minutes of the dress of the other ladies. I have an indistinct impression that they were all illusion—young ladies generally manage to surround themselves with illusion—varied with wonderful puffs and remarkable plaits and curious spangles.

If you'll send down a young millinor to assist me I promise to give you fuller particulars of the next ball and all succeeding ones. C. H. W.

Military Examinations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article from "Sophocles," which appeared in your paper of the 24th, has in it much that is well worth attention, but does he not go too far when he objects to the determination of the Army Board to require from field officers a knowledge of something more than infantry drill.

A Colonel or a Major may be able to manœuvre a battalion on the parade ground well enough, and yet, if he does not understand the principles on which artillery is to coöperate with his Infantry on the field of battle, nor know how, if thrown upon his own resources, he may fortify himself against an enemy, or estimate the strength of a hostile position which he contemplates attacking, he will be apt to do much evil, or fail to do much good.

I will not say, merely, that he may sacrifice the lives of his men, but he may also injure, what we ought to feel to be of much more importance than life itself, the military honor of our country.

The true plan of a military examination would be this. Let candidates be examined, both orally and in writing, on whatever branches of military knowledge they profess to be acquainted with. Let the Board then determine what positions they are qualified for, and put them on the list of eligible persons.

Throw open the door as widely as possible to candidates, and then, when a fair and open market for military knowledge and ability has been thus created, the supply will soon be found to meet the demand. E.

Gen. Rosecrans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the country is mourning the loss of the brave Gen. LYON, and lamenting the shocking oversight of the authorities to reinforce that devoted soldier, can we not, by one loud, united voice, wake up the Government to the absolute, imperative necessity of strengthening Gen. ROSECRANS, who, with a force of 20,000 men, is menaced by one of 50,000: or are we, ere long, to be thrown into a cold sweat by hearing that our forces under his command have been cut to pieces, and that secession is again triumphant in Western Virginia?

Are we to be stripped of the benefits derived from the victories of Gen. MCCLELLAN in that region?

Are we to take one step up hill and then fall backward two?

If this is to be the programme of the campaign, we need not look for any termination of hostilities.

We have probably now 250,000 men under arms, with which we propose to crush out a rebellion covering a triangle of three thousand miles on its hypotheneuse, and a thousand miles on the other two angles.

We need about this number for Virginia alone; for Missouri we require seventy to one hundred thousand, and to occupy the Southern ports about two hundred and fifty thousand more.

We might as well try to knock down Bunker Hill Monument with a crowbar, or dam up the Mississippi with cotton, as to undertake to crush out a rebellion of the magnitude of the present one, with the very inadequate force we have in the field at present.

When the Executive takes in the whole thing, and calls for five or six hundred thousand men, we may then look for some success. S. W. D.

Loyalty at Flushing—What the People Have Done.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday is a report of a meeting at Flushing, called in aid of the artillery company about to be mustered into service. It is stated that our citizens were very indifferent to the object; and that "Mr. CARTER commented with some severity upon the lack of patriotic spirit manifested by the well-to-do citizens." Your reporter must have misunderstood Mr. CARTER. Although not present, I cannot believe that he so misrepresented the people of Flushing. Our village has some 4,000 inhabitants, and on the first uprising, after the fall of Sumter, they met together and contributed more than five thousand dollars to fit out and send forward our Fifteenth Regiment. More than two thousand dollars additional were raised at a subsequent meeting, and by individual applications. A large part of this sum was expended; the regiment has not gone and is disbanded, some of its members having scattered themselves elsewhere. I venture to assert that no town in the country has done as well, in proportion to its population. The people are mortified that their money has been thrown away, and probably do not incline again to give when so much will be wanted for the support of the poor the coming Winter. It certainly is not just that a wholesale charge of meanness and illiberality should be brought against them, when they have come out so nobly with their money.

It is also well known that the ladies have been indefatigable with their time and labor, and have not only supplied regiments quartered at Willett's Point with many needful things, but have also sent to Washington considerable quantities of clothing, jellies, &c.

JUSTITIA.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 27, 1861.

The New Oath of Allegiance.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have this day received from the Department of State, at Washington, the following order, inclosing the *new oath of allegiance* required by our Government, from all applicants for United States passports, as follows:

Your obedient servant,

J. B. NONES.

Hereafter, all persons applying for passports will be required to take the inclosed oath of allegiance:

To J. B. NONES, Notary Public New-York.

AUG. 27, 1861.

I, ——, do solemnly swear, that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States, against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; and that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same—any ordinance, resolution, or law of any State, Convention, or Legislature, to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever; and further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law—so help me God.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this —— day of ——, 186—.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

TRAITORS IN THE NORTH.

TRYING TO RIDE THE FENCE.

From the Newark Mercury, Aug. 27.

Mr. PHINEAS F. FRAZEE, who was arrested in Rahway on Sunday on a charge of treason, was brought before JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq., United States Commissioner, yesterday morning, for examination, a crowd of spectators being present. United States District-Attorney KEASBEY appeared as prosecutor, and Ex-Governor PENNINGTON as counsel for defendant. The charge against the latter was embraced in an affidavit made before a United States Commissioner in New-York City on Saturday last, by one JOHN GABRIEL, who alleges in substance that he is a member of the Second New-York Fire Zouaves, which left for the seat of war that day; that FRAZEE, the defendant, urged him to go South and join the Confederate Army, with the inducement that he would furnish him with a pass to the South; that he had passed others and intended to pass more, &c. The crime charged is that the defendant is guilty of treasonable acts in his endeavors to assist the enemies of his country.

The oath being administered to Mr. FRAZEE, his examination was proceeded with. He stated that he had carried on the carriage manufacturing business in Rahway since 1847; saw GABRIEL (the complainant) on the Jersey City ferry-boat shortly after it left the dock Saturday, 23d inst.; the latter approached and asked how he did; defendant replied, "Very well;" GABRIEL asked if defendant had anything for SMITH to do down there (meaning the South;) defendant replied emphatically, No; that business was at a stand-still there; GABRIEL remarked that he "would like to go South," to which the defendant replied that he had better remain here and do as he had been doing as a member of Captain PIERSON'S company. GABRIEL said he "would be d—d if he would do it," he had "worked long enough for the United States without pay already." Defendant replied that if he would fight as he ought to do we would have plenty of business; that there were plenty of companies in New-Jersey as well as New-York; that he (GABRIEL) was a young man, and ought to fight the battle out, and that (FRAZEE) was too old to fight. He then left GABRIEL and went into the ladies' cabin. This is all the conversation which the defendant alleges passed between himself and GABRIEL.

Mr. FRAZEE, in reply to questions, declared that he had encouraged enlistments in the Union Army, and had offered to give $50 to the wife or widow of the first member of the Clerk Guard of Rahway who fell in defence of the flag; admitted that while in Columbia, S. C., where he has a branch establishment, in March last he contributed at one time $3, and another $5, to a subscription list in favor of a company in the Confederate Army, but did so because he believed a tirade would be made against him if he declined; that his property in Columbia, S. C., was worth about $40,000, and that both North and South he had openly declared against secession, and offered $10,000 if the Union could be restored.

In reply to a question as to whether he was willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, as prescribed by Congress at its late session, the defendant replied that he was willing.

Mr. FRAZEE, in his cross-examination by the District-Attorney, stated he had a son residing in Columbia since he was 19 years old; that he (his son) had held the position of Quartermaster in the Confederate Army at the time of the firing upon the *Star of the West*, but he had since left it at his (defendant's) request, owing to the disordered condition of his business there. He also stated that he had urged no one to enter the C. S. Army, had given no passes, had promised no commission.

Mr. KEASBEY moved a postponement of the further consideration of the case until to-day, that he might secure the attendance of two material witnesses who were in Rahway.

After some discussion, a recess was taken until 4 o'clock.

At that hour, after a brief discussion, the Commissioner admitted the accused to bail in the sum of $1,000, with JACOB WOODRUFF and R. C. ANDERSON as sureties, to appear at the United States Circuit Court, to be held at Trenton on the third Tuesday of September.

A SON OF ROSS WINANS.

We learn by a gentleman from Sussex County, that a son of the notorious ROSS WINANS, who is visiting the birth-place of his father, Vernon, has been making himself obnoxious to the people in that part of the county, by drinking, whenever asked to, to the health of JEFF. DAVIS. On Friday last an honest-hearted but two-fisted countryman, named ADAMS, invited WINANS to join him at the bar of a tavern, and feeling himself insulted when the windy Secessionist announced his usual toast, set down his glass, took off his coat, and gave Mr. ROSS WINANS, Jr., a home-made drubbing; one that it is said he will be kept in memory of by his mirror for many a day.

AN EMISSARY IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 27.

Yesterday morning, SAMUEL EAKEN, whose arrest has been already published, was brought before United States Commissioner HEAZLITT for a hearing, being charged with aiding and abetting the enemies of the Government, and giving aid and comfort to them. The prisoner is a tall, dark-featured man with black hair, eyes, and beard. When asked if he desired counsel, he replied, "that it would do him no good."

Deputy Marshal Sharkey being sworn, testified to having arrested the prisoner in Third-street, above Queen, searched his person and his lodgings in Palmer-street, and found various papers and other articles, which were exhibited; amongst them was a pass permitting S. Eaken and friends to pass over a certain railroad in the South, at the expense of the Confederate States of America; also, two rolls of fine silk-covered wire, $1,010 in gold coin, a box of tools, and a number of bills for hardware bought in Market-street.

Wm. Van Sykel sworn—Have been living in Richmond for some time as inspector of sewing-machines for George B. Sloet; left that city on the 9th of July last; while I was there the prisoner worked as a silver-plater for Sluat; don't know where he was at the time I came away; Mr. Sloat had a contract for altering 5,000 muskets for the C. S. A., from flint to percussion locks; he had a man in his employment (DeBow) who was experimenting with an infernal-machine; Sleet had a contract for making twelve telegraphic instruments for the Southern Army; he had to stop the work for want of fine wire, all that he had being too coarse for that purpose; he was promised if he finished the 5,000 muskets by a certain time, that he should have 30,000 more to alter.

D. R. Walker, Assistant Superintendent of the Police Telegraph, testified that the wire taken from Eaken was the kind used in making telegraphic instruments; the quantity taken on the prisoner was worth over $40.

A. B. Campbell sworn—Had known Mr. Eaken for several years; saw him about five days since; he then said he had just come from Richmond, and was going back again; that he had bought a lot of books to take with him, and that he preferred living in the North, but was forced to go to Richmond to avoid starvation.

The prisoner was then committed for a further hearing.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 17.

Congress has agreed to adjourn on Monday next. It is considered, however, very doubtful whether the business before it can be dispatched so soon. The tax bill will probably furnish occasion for a lengthy discussion, although we are informed that it will probably pass. It proposes to raise fifteen millions of dollars by a convenient system of internal taxation. The act of the 16th of March last had already provided for raising ten millions of dollars within the present calendar year, and for the assessment to be made upon the respective States with regard to the value of the property, the revenue system and the amount collected during the last fiscal year in each of them. The following is the provision of the law referred to:

"*And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of raising ten millions of dollars within the present calendar year, and of providing for the ultimate redemption of the debt herein authorized to be contracted, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to collect information in regard to the value of the property, the revenue system, and the amount collected during the last fiscal year in each of the Confederate States, and to report the same to Congress at its next session, so as to enable it to lay a fair, equal and convenient system of internal taxation, for the purpose of securing the payment of the debt hereby authorized to be created, in such manner as may fully discharge the obligation herein contracted by the pledge of the faith of the Confederate States to pay the principal and interest of the said debt when due."

It is considered by a large portion of Congress that, beyond the exigencies of meeting the interest of the public debt, and of the payment of salaries, there is no present necessity or propriety in levying direct taxes. It is to be hoped that if the bill pass at all, it will be only as an accommodation to present necessities, and be limited in its amount exactly to the extent of those necessities.

The Confederate Congress yesterday laid a similar embargo on the export of tobacco to that laid on cotton, which, it will be recollected, prohibited its deportation except from the Confederate seaports.

The Louisville *Courier* has the following dispatch, dated Nashville, Aug. 23:

"On the 21st, President DAVIS approved an act empowering the President to appoint two other Commissioners to Europe. The act empowers the President to determine to what nations the Commissioners now in Europe shall be accredited, and to prescribe their duties. The two additional Commissioners will receive the same as those now in Europe.

The President also approved an act for the aid of the State of Missouri in repelling the invasion and to authorize her admission into the Confederacy. The preamble sets forth that the people of Missouri have been prevented by the unconstitutional interference of the National Government from expressing their will in regard to union with the Confederates, and that Missouri is now engaged in repelling the lawless invasion of her territory by armed forces. The Confederate Government considerd it their right and duty to aid the Government and people of Missouri in resisting this invasion and securing the means and opportunity of expressing their will upon all questions affecting their rights and liberties. The President is authorized to coöperate, through the military power of this Government, with authorities of Missouri in defending that State against the lawless invasion of their soil by the United States, in maintaining the liberty and independence of Missouri with power to accept the services of troops sufficient to suit the purpose. The act provides for the admission of Missouri to the Confederacy, on an equal footing with the other States, when the Provisional Constitution shall be ratified by the legally constituted authorities of Missouri, and an authenticated copy shall be communicated to the President. The President will then, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, issue his proclamation announcing the admission of Missouri into the Confederacy. She recognizes the Government in Missouri, of which CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON is Chief Magistrate.

Gen. OCHILTREE, of Texas, introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, complimenting the splendid victory obtained by MCCULLOCH and his brave army at the battle of Oak Hill, near Springfield, Missouri.

Congress is considering a bill providing for the sequestration of the property of alien enemies. This bill was framed as a retaliatory measure, to offset the Confiscation act of the Rump Congress. It will undoubtedly pass.

The Confederate Government is reported to have received dispatches, on the 20th, by telegraph, stating that the English Government sent orders to Admiral MILNE, commanding the powerful British squadron in the Gulf, to see that British merchant vessels be adequately protected in their ingress to and egress from the ports of the South, over which LINCOLN claims that his paper blockade extends. High officials in Richmond are reported to believe such to be the fact, and the members of the Cabinet seem highly gratified. The French Consul at Richmond has received a dispatch announcing the arrival of a French war-frigate at Norfolk.

Congress has called upon the Navy Department for an estimate of the amount required to construct two gun-boats for the defence of the city of Memphis and the Mississippi River in that neighborhood, upon a special plan which has been submitted to the Department.

The report of a battle at Lovettsville was incorrect. Authentic intelligence received at Richmond, from Leesburgh, states that LINCOLN'S troops succeeded in effecting their escape across the Potomac. A number of wagons and a quantity of provisions were captured by our forces. One of LINCOLN'S soldiers and several tories were taken prisoners."

A PIRATE OFF CAPE ANN.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 27.

Capt. HERRICK, of the schooner *Agricola*, which arrived here from Ellsworth last evening, reports that, on the 25th inst., twenty miles northeast from Cape Ann, at 7:30 P. M., was hailed by a fore-and-aft schooner, which threatened to fire unless he came to a stand-still. The schooner ran alongside, and the captain came on board the *Agricola*. On being informed that her cargo was composed of wood and slabs, he appeared greatly disappointed. He asked about a vessel three or four miles to leeward, and, on being told that she was loaded with lumber, replied that he didn't want any such freight. It was for this reason that the cargo of the *Agricola* was left untouched. The Captain of the pirate inquired particularly if any sharp fishing vessels had been seen within a few hours. As the latter vessel had over forty men on board, Capt. HERRICK thinks he wished to man another piratical craft with his surplus crew.

The "bold robber of the seas" evinced an intimate knowledge of our coast, and requested to be reported as the *Firefly*, of Charleston, S. C. Capt. H. says the vessel was about 140 tons burden, and Baltimore built. It was so dark that no name could be seen on the stern. Commodore HUDSON was made acquainted with the facts in regard to the strange vessel this forenoon. It may be, if she is a pirate, that some Northern traitor is her owner.

If the vessel that stopped the *Agricola* is a pirate, it must be regarded as a pretty bold operation, and one the repetition of which the vigilance of our naval authorities should render impossible.

A SHOUT OF EXULTATION.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 17.

The victory in Missouri is gloriously continued; LYON is killed and SIEGEL in flight and believed to be captured; SWEENEY is killed, and Southwestern Missouri cleared of the National scum of invaders. All honor and gratitude to BEN. MCCULLOCH and the gallant men with him, who met and scourged the minions of National tyranny.

The brave sons of Louisiana were there, and foremost in the fight, as at Manassas. There was a panic, it seems, of the untried and probably half-armed troops of Missouri, but the steady discipline and dashing courage of the Arkansas and Louisiana regiments retrieved the day, and, after a stubborn fight with the United States regulars, under their most vaunted Generals, made a clean sweep of the field. The flying enemy, intercepted by HARDEE, have laid down their arms, and the day of the deliverance of Missouri is nigh.

These were the best soldiers which the United States had in the State and in the West. They were well drilled, by veteran officers, and confident of an easy victory in Missouri. They were the nucleus of the grand Western Army, which was to hold Missouri in bondage, as the basis of a grand movement for the subjugation of the States on the Lower Mississippi. They have been broken and dispersed. Southwestern Missouri is free already. The Southeast cannot long stand before the advancing armies of PILLOW and HARDEE, joined to those of MCCULLOCH; and the next word will be: On to St. Louis! That taken, the power of Lincolnism is broken in the whole West; and instead of shouting, Ho! for Richmond! and Ho! for New-Orleans! there will be hurryings to and fro among the frightened magnates at Washington, and anxious inquiries of what they shall do to save themselves from the vengeance to come.

Good tidings reach us from the North and the West. Heaven smiles on the arms of the Confederate States; and through the brightly beaming vistas of these battles we see golden promises of the speedy triumph of a righteous cause—in the firm establishment of Southern independence.

REPORTS FROM THE REBELS.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* telegraphs from Washington:

"From a gentleman who has been in Richmond the last six months, and who had a room at the hotel over that of JEFF. DAVIS, we learn that their army is rapidly becoming demoralized, that disease has taken a deep hold upon them, and the men are eager for an advance upon Washington, as they were promised. The delay has induced them to believe that the leaders are afraid to attempt it; and that LINCOLN is gathering an immense army to give them battle—against such fearful odds, that resistance will not only be useless, but certain death." He says that DAVIS is daily told he must make a strike or the *army cannot be kept together for thirty days*; he hesitates, although JOHNSTON was for making one on his own account on our lines above Washington, but was expressly forbid.

He says that DAVIS is under the influence of liquor the whole time, though occasionally he will be calm and discuss the chances of defeat. In public he always assumes the braggadocio, and talks about taking Washington, "when he gets ready," as though it would be an easy matter.

Their greatest wants now are clothes and shoes; the Army is ragged and nearly barefooted. They are depending upon the breaking of the blockade for supplies of both. Nearly all the uniforms were made of very thin goods, and will not be fit for Fall and Winter, now rapidly approaching. They have very few tents, or the proper material for making them.

APPLIES FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. SUE A. CARTER FOSTER, of Murfreesboro, N. C., the wife of CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, has applied for a divorce, on the ground that her husband is an Abolitionist.

LAW REPORTS.

Usurious Acceptances—Opinion of Judge Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Ryckman vs. *Coleman et al.*—I. The security given on the granting of this injunction was altogether too small to justify retaining it. The damages that might be sustained by its continuance could not be satisfied in any wise by that undertaking.

II. The answer denies positively all the equities set up in the complaint. It shows that the defendants were told an advance of money was not required, but simply of credit; and in the first case, in addition to the commission charged on the acceptances, it states that the charge was made for sale and guarantee. It is not usual to retain an injunction where the answer denies all the allegations on which the claim therefor is based.

III. The agreement to deduct two and a half per cent. from the commissions of seven and a half per cent. if no sale took place, and if the plaintiff was placed in funds to pay the drafts, in fact, leaves all the different transactions the same in principle, viz., an advance of credit by way of acceptance, and a charge of five per cent. therefor.

IV. There is nothing in any of the papers to warrant the conclusion that this form of acceptance was resorted to to cover up what the parties knew and understood was intended to be an usurious contract, and the only question therefore remaining is, whether a charge of five per cent. for accepting drafts on the deposit of goods where there is no loan of money is usurious.

Independent of its being an attempted cover for an usurious loan, I understand the plaintiff's counsel to concede that it is not usurious if it was a mere advance of an acceptance, with a charge for such advance, and for a sale and guarantee. In Schemerhorn vs. Tallman (14 N. Y. Rep., p. 93,) Justice SELDEN says: "It is plain that the giving of one's own promise to pay to another for any consideration cannot be brought within the definition of a sale. It is impossible to call such a transaction a transfer of property."

In More vs. Howland (4 Denio, 264,) it was held that a guarantee of indorsement of paper for two months at two-and-a-half per cent. commission, was not usurious. Chief Justice Bronson says: "A man has as good a right to sell his credit as to sell his goods or his lands, and if he deal fairly he may take as large a price as he can get for them." (See also 4 Hill, 436, 472; 1 Hilton, 532.) The case of Suydam vs. Westfall (4 Hill, 211,) is an express authority that a commission for accepting a draft does not make it usurious. I know that several Judges have expressed a different opinion, and in some of the cases referred to, to which the Judges have dissented, such opinions have been stated; but I do not feel willing to hold, that a mere commission paid for accepting a draft, where there is no loan of money and where it does not appear to have been a cover for a usurious contract, is, of itself, usurious and void.

If it is so, then in no case can a man, who loans his credit or accepts for another his bill of exchange, make a charge therefor. In all cases he would receive more than the law allows, if he makes any charge whatever, and his contract founded thereon would be void. Admitting, however, that there is doubt upon this question, still, for the reasons first stated by me, the injunction should be dissolved. Motion granted.

As the amount involved in this case is large, and it may be desirable for the plaintiff to take the opinion of the General Term on the questions involved, a stay of proceedings may be had on the order granted herein, provided the plaintiff increases the security given on issuing the injunction by an undertaking in $10,000, to be approved of by a Justice of the Court.

Can a United States Officer be Arrested on Civil Process While in Active Service?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Henry Farrington vs. *John W. Latson.*—The plaintiff in this action having enlisted in the regiment now in course of construction by Col. Latson, the defendant, which regiment is at present in camp at Staten Island, and, as alleged, the said plaintiff having been guilty of a breach of discipline, after being sworn and mustered into the service of the United States, he was arrested by order of the Colonel and shut up in the guard-house. After he had obtained his release he proceeds to the City, obtains the services of a lawyer, and commences an action for false imprisonment, with an order of arrest against the Colonel. The Colonel, while on business in the City relative to his command, was arrested by the Sheriff and placed in custody. A motion now comes before the Court for the discharge of the defendant from arrest. The defendant presented an affidavit of the foregoing facts, and claims that he is not liable upon civil process. It is also argued that, if any disorderly member of a regiment at his own option can cause the arrest of his commanding officer upon civil process, such puts an end to all discipline, and will result in the total demoralization of regiments or companies, and defeat the purpose for which such regiment was enlisted. The Court, however, refused to decide the question upon the spot, but allowed the plaintiff's Attorney another day to present further affidavits upon the question. Col. Latson requested the Court to designate some officer in whose custody he was to remain; that he had been treated insultingly and tyrannically by the Under-Sheriff, and, although he had offered ample bail, it had been refused, and he was still in the custody of the Sheriff, while his regiment was being neglected. The Court said he had no power over the matter, and remanded him to the custody of the Sheriff.

Mr. Pearson for motion; Mr. Smith opposed.

Took the Oath of Allegiance.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Ex-Judge Russell's son appeared in Court, accompanied by his father, and the oath of allegiance was duly administered to him by Judge SUTHERLAND. The young gentleman holds a Lieutenant's commission in the Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, and is now duly mustered into the service.

Spencer's Case further Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of Stephen A. Spencer.—This case, which was reported in the TIMES of Tuesday, the 27th inst., was further adjourned until the troubles of Col. Latson could be settled. It will be remembered that Spencer seeks his discharge from Latson's regiment, on *habeas corpus*, on the ground of infancy.

The Commissioners of Emigration not Responsible for Baggage.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Gustav Von Aux vs. *the Commissioners of Emigration.*—The plaintiff in this action, whose baggage was taken in charge and conveyed to Castle Garden by employes of the Railroad Company, was so unfortunate as to lose it. Supposing the Commissioners wholly responsible for the loss, he commenced a suit and on trial obtained a verdict. The defendants appeal, and the following is the opinion of the Court as to the extent of the liability of the Commissioners:

The Commissioners are public officers charged with the performance of certain public duties under a law of the State, and even if the persons who had the custody of the baggage could be regarded as the employes of the Commissioners, and acting under their control and direction, still the Commissioners would not be responsible for an injury resulting from the neglect or misconduct of their subordinates, unless the act of the subordinates which caused the injury was done in pursuance of directions received from the Commissioners, or unless it was shown that the Commissioners acted negligently in appointing such persons to discharge the duties assigned them. Nothing of the kind appeared here.

The various statistics defining the powers and duties of the Commissioners do not impose upon them the duty of taking charge of the baggage of emigrant passengers or of transporting and delivering it to the claimant in Castle Garden, and unless they undertook the performance of that duty they cannot be held responsible. They reserved to themselves, in their arrangement with the rail companies, and in the assignment to them of the lease of Castle Garden, the right of establishing regulations for the protection of emigrants from fraud or imposition of any kind, and for the government and preservation of order in the premises leased. What those regulations were do not appear, further than what was disclosed by the testimony of Mr. Samyne, one of the Commissioners, and from his testimony it appears that the Commissioners had nothing to do with the reception, transportation, custody or delivery of baggage. By the regulations established that service was performed by the employes of the railroad companies, and these companies are the parties responsible for any neglect in that particular. The Commissioners, in the lease before referred to, and by the arrangement made by them with the companies, have the right of excluding any company or its employes from Castle Garden, and the General Superintendent, appointed by the companies for the conducting of business between them and the emigrants, is appointed subject to the approval of the Commissioners. But this right of control and supervision does not render the Commissioners responsible for any injury to or the loss of baggage, unless they directly interfere in the matter of its reception, carriage and safe-keeping. And there is nothing in this case to show that they interfered in any way or took upon themselves any responsibility in the matter. The judgment must be reversed.

Important to Constables—Their Duties in Serving Attachments.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Egbert vs. *Watson*—BY THE COURT—BRADY, J.—When an attachment issues from a Justices' Court it is the duty of the constable to attach the goods of the defendant, make an inventory of the property seized, and serve a copy of the attachment and inventory on the defendant, personally, if he can be found in the county. If he cannot be found in the county the copy must be left at his last place of residence; or if he have no place of residence in the county, with the person in whose possession the goods are found, and the return of the officer must state specifically whether such copy was or was not personally served upon the defendant. (McDeel vs. Gept, 2 Coms., 110.)

The officer, in his return to the attachment in this case, states that "because the defendant could not be found in the City and County of New-York, I left a copy of the within attachment and of said inventory, duly certified by me, at the last place of residence of the said defendant." Where was his last place of residence? If it was not in the City of New-York, then the copies should have been left with the person in whose possession the goods were found. The return is clearly defective. The officer should have stated the place of residence specifically, but if not specifically, at least, that it was within the County of New-York. The service having been improperly made, the Justice acquired no jurisdiction, and the judgment is invalid. (Watts vs. Willett, 2 Hilton, 212; Rosenfeld vs. Howard, 15 Barb., 547.)

The return is also defective, in not stating specifically whether such copy was or was not personally served upon the defendant as required by the statute. It follows, inferentially, that if a defendant cannot be found, a personal service has not been made, but stating a fact inferentially, and stating it specifically, are very different modes of doing that duty. The Legislature have required the latter, and, in my view of the statute, intended that it should form a part of the return. However this may be, the judgment, for the reasons assigned, must be reversed.

Assignment by Infant Partner not Valid.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Fox vs. *Heath.*—The assignment which the plaintiff in this case seeks to set aside, was executed by three partners, one of whom is an infant. The interest of such infant did not pass by the assignment. The assignee took no title, could convey none as to his part, and the execution of the trust is impossible. The assignment of property for the benefit of creditors must be absolute and irrevocable in terms, and the instrument itself not subject to any defeasance by the act of any of the parties. The act of the infant in signing the paper is voidable, and may be counteracted by him either before or at maturity. The estate cannot be administered with the doubt of the infant's ratification, which can be solved only when the infant arrives at the age of twenty-one years. The creditors cannot be delayed under such circumstances. I think the assignment void, and that a Receiver should be appointed. I think, also, that the assignee of the judgment debtors, having given the security required by law, and having accepted the performance of the trust, should be appointed the Receiver in this case, and order accordingly. Order to be entered herein to be settled on two days' notice.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

INGRAHAM, J.—*James Gould* vs. *Samuel D. Butterworth.*—Judgment for the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*The Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New-York*, vs. *Edward C. Delavan.*—Judgment ordered for plaintiff.

E. Person vs. *George M. Monroe, et al.*—Referred to B. Leffingwell, Esq., to take proof on the place of residence of the defendant Jane Wilson, and report the same, with his opinion.

In the Matter of Louise Catino.—Certiorari allowed.

James C. Willett, Sheriff, &c., vs. *The Equitable Insurance Company.*—Amount heretofore allowed is reduced to an allowance of $50.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Fox* vs. *Heath.*—Motion granted; see opinion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 28, 1861.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '67	87	1,000 Dl. Lac. W. R. 2d mt. 90
10,000 U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	87¾	4,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st mt 97½
8,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	87¾	5,000 Han. & St. Jos. R. bs 39
2,000 U. S. 5s '65	86	12 Merchants' Bank 84
9,000 U. S. 5s '74, Coup.	78½	40 Mechanics' Bank 83
1,000 do	78½	80 do 83½
4,000 do	78½	40 Bank of Commerce 76
500 Treas. 12 ¢ ct N's.	100½	20 Bank of N. America 70
26,100 Treas. 6 ¢ ct. 2 year	97¾	12 Shoe & Leather Bk 76
5,000 do	97½	25 Pac. M. S. Co. 73
2,500 Ohio State 6s, '60	90	100 do 73½
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '70	91	71 do s3 73
3,000 Mich State 6s, '78	80	350 N. Y. Cent. R. 73
2,000 Michigan 7s	86	650 do 72¾
6,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	42	250 do b10 73½
10,000 do	42½	100 do s15 72½
6,000 do	42½	5 do 72½
9,000 Virginia State 6s	51	15 do s3 73
11,000 N. C. State 6s	54½	50 Hudson River R. 33
3,000 Ia. State 2½s	55	100 do s60 32
22,000 Missouri State 6s	41	10 Sixth-av. R. 118
6,000 do b10	41	100 Reading R. s30 34½
6,000 do s12	41	200 do b10 34½
15,000 do s10	41	50 Mich. Central R. 41½
3,000 Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. Jos. R.	47	50 Panama Railroad 104½
4,000 California St. 7s	75½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 64½
1,000 N. Y. C. Bs. '76	100½	600 Cleve. & Toledo R. 28½
1,000 Hud. R. 3d m. bs.	79	50 do b60 28½
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. bs.	10½	100 do b30 28½
1,000 do	10½	100 Chicago & R. I'd R. 40½
8,000 N. J. C. 1st mtg.	102½	100 do b60 40½
		10 Mil. & P. du C. 2d Pfd 45

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	87¾	$6,000 Missouri St. 6s 41½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	88	500 Cal. State 7s 75½
19,000 Treas. 12 ¢ c Nts	101	100 Chic. & R. I. R. 49½
2,000 Treas 6 ¢ ct. 2-year	97¾	200 Pacific M. S. Co. 74½
2,000 Georgia St. 6s	67	235 do 75
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42½	25 N. Y. Cen. R. 73½
6,000 N. Car. State 6s	55	100 do 73½
4,000 do	55½	50 Erie Railroad 24½
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	51½	100 Reading Railroad 35½
7,000 do	52	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 64½

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The rumor of disaster to the National Army in Western Virginia, in the morning papers, caused the Stock Market to open weak this morning, and the speculators, who have been operating for a week or ten days for lower prices, were disposed to press their sales at the early Board, more particularly on Missouri State Sixes and New-York Central shares. Before the Board broke up, however, there was a steadier demand manifested, and prices on the Street were generally better by ¼ @ ½ ¢ cent. At the Second Board there was a further recovery, and before the Broker's left the Street, there was a general firmness reëstablished, and the last quotations fully up to last evening and in most instances a fraction higher, viz:

Central	73½	Toledo	28½
Missouris	41½	Rock Island	41
Tennessees	42½	Pacific	75
Illinois Central	64½	Hudson	33
Galena	65½	Erie	24½
Treasury Notes	97¾	United States 6s, 1881	88

There was much steadiness in the National Securities, owing in part to the demand for Treasury 6 ¢ cents. to pay in for Customs, and to the increasing applications of the Sub-Treasury for the 7.30 ¢ cent. Treasury Bonds. These applications to-day are 120 in number, in all sorts of sums, from $50 to $20,000, amounting, altogether, to $171,150, exclusive of a proposition from the Banks and Insurance Companies, of Hartford, Conn., to take $750,000 on the terms allowed to the Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. There was a sudden advance of 3 ¢ cent. in Pacific Mail Shares this afternoon, sales at 74½ @ 75, and the final bid 76 ¢ cent. At 4½ o'clock this afternoon the demand for Stocks generally was ahead of the disposition to sell, and a good deal of surprise was manifested that the news of the morning, and the known Bearish feeling of a strong and prominent clique at the Exchange Board, were unequal to the more decided depression of the Market. The reason for this is attributed by the old commission Brokers of the street, to the scarcity of most of the Stocks at the command of speculators.

The bidding for the City Bank Stocks is quite irregular to-day, and the figures are lower for Mechanics, Park, American, Exchange, Metropolitan and Corn Exchange:

Merchants'	82	Bank of N. America	70
Mechanics'	82½	Hanover	69
Phenix	80	Metropolitan	76
Fulton	105	Citizens'	61
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Market	74
National	80	Nassau	81
Seventh Ward	105	Shoe & Leather	78
State of New-York	76	Corn Exchange	71
Commerce	76	Continental	82
Broadway	100	New-York County	68
Ocean	70	Importers & Traders	78
American Exchange	75	Park	85

The changes in the Railway Mortgages are

not important. New-York Central 6 ℘ cents. are up 1¼ ℘ cent.:

N. Y. Central sixes....	8[illegible]	Illinois Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75.	89¾
N. Y. C[illegible] '83.	100½	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ℘ c.	50
N. Y. C[illegible], convertible....	100½	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℘ c., '75....	18
Erie firsts, '68....	102½	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bonds.	10¾
Erie seconds, '79....	100½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	81
Erie seconds, extended	100½	C. & N. W. firsts 2d series	37
Erie thirds, '83....	84½	C. & N. W. seconds....	15
[illegible] N. Y. & Erie firsts	90	Han. & St. Jo. firsts...	39½
Hudson firsts, '69....	103	N. J. Cent. firsts....	102½
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	94	N. J. Cent. seconds....	100
Hudson thirds, '75....	78½	Galena & Chicago firsts	97½
Harlem firsts, '69–'73...	95	Chic. & R. Island firsts	92
Harlem seconds, '64....	90	L. Erie & Wabash firsts	88½
M. Cent. s. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	97	L. Erie & W. seconds..	26
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts..	75	Del., Lac. & West. firsts	96
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. Ass. Bds.	52	Del., Lac. & W. seconds	89¾
N. Indiana firsts....	75	Clev. & Tol. firsts, S.F.	72
Mich. So. & N. In. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	73	C. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. bonds	91

The Exchange Market, after the sailing of the *Persia*, is quiet. Bankers, 107½@107¾; Merchants, 106½@107¼ on London. There is nothing new in money affairs.

The transactions at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were:

Received from all sources	$233,987
Payments on all accounts	385,902
Balance in all funds	9,171,747
For Customs	8,000
Treasury Notes	171,150

The last mail from London (by the *City of Washington*) brings the response to the advices from this side to the 31st July. The London *Times'* money article thus refers to the New-York private letters by the Cunarder of that date:

"The mercantile letters from New-York by the present packet *describe great despondency, owing to the impression produced by the bad management and inefficiency shown at Bull Run. People, it is said, are losing confidence in the Government*, and another defeat would bring a large number over to the policy of allowing secession to take place peaceably. Some persons now express a belief that the North will have to acknowledge the South before the end of the year, but the real tendency of events seems to be more and more in the direction of the state of affairs that will render both parties glad of a compromise. The National troops are stated to have evacuated both Harper's Ferry and Hampton, and much anxiety was evidently felt as to the safety of Washington. The opinion was, however, that it would be a great mistake on the part of the Confederates to attack that city. If defeated, they would lose all the prestige gained at Bull Run; and if successful, they would again unite the North against them as one man; while, if they abstain from needlessly arousing animosity, and remain on the defensive, *the North, it is asserted, will soon divide into two parties, an event which would greatly interfere, not only with enlistment, but with the raising of money.*"

The letters referred to reveal to the public of England a very pretty scheme not unsuspected here at the time, in which Wall-street was to be made to play a conspicuous part for the distraction and division of the Northern sentiment in regard to the war, soon after the disaster at Bull Run. That it was not successful is owing to no want of effort on the part of the Southern rebels at Richmond, through their disloyal emmissaries in this City, and probably to no want of sympathy in some of the writers of the letters from which the London *Times* derives its hasty conclusion, but to the circumstance that disloyalty and selfishness constitute the rare exception, rather than the rule among our mercantile and banking people. The London *Times* will have learned in less than a fortnight after the foregoing prognostics of a division at the North which was to interfere with enlistments and to stop supplies, that the miserable treachery of this scheme of distraction proved an utter and disgraceful failure; that the Secretary of the Treasury negotiated his loans *at home*, without impediment, and within the limits, as to terms, prescribed by the act of Congress, and with a unanimity and earnestness in favor of seeing the Government, at any and every cost, through its present conflict, among the great banking and mercantile interests of the Atlantic cities, which has no parallel, in the sum involved, in the whole history of the country.

We do not pretend to know or suspect who wrote the letters at the close of July, upon which the London journal has prematurely relied in regard to the division of sentiment in the loyal States, and especially in New-York. Some of them were no doubt frightened by Bull Run; others influenced by a business sentiment alien to and caring nothing for, because alien to the honor and manhood of the country, and a third class moved by their secret though ill-concealed sympathy with the most wicked and unprovoked rebellion ever encountered by established Government; *but this much we do know* and rejoice in, that neither the "great despondency" represented to pervade mercantile circles in New-York, nor the prospect of "two parties" at the North, have any existence at present; nor were there any evidences of their existence in this City the very week the paragraph from the London *Times* was published, as the writer would learn by other mercantile letters and through the public Press, hence by the *Africa* on the 14th August.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 26	LOANS. Aug. 19.	SPECIE. Aug. 26	SPECIE. Aug. 19
Philadelphia	$3,988,000	$3,308,000	$938,000	$937,000
North America	3,381,489	2,945,699	856,426	861,653
Farmers & Mech.	4,677,983	4,095,858	1,192,128	1,305,255
Commercial	1,888,000	1,456,000	340,000	318,000
Mechanics	1,809,736	1,514,049	303,539	329,933
N. Liberties	1,394,000	1,235,000	384,000	321,000
Southwark	944,619	847,601	328,137	343,884
Kensington	683,705	589,650	174,793	193,176
Penn Township	615,223	586,684	194,451	202,358
Western	1,349,420	1,280,056	554,741	540,854
Man. & Mech.	1,032,430	1,028,064	150,528	155,493
Commerce	642,197	626,500	179,298	175,927
Girard	2,093,539	1,878,669	279,528	341,370
Tradesmen's	523,952	483,089	166,657	157,390
Consolidation	482,091	416,232	86,594	91,199
City	835,990	678,164	165,180	151,637
Commonwealth	476,553	387,225	87,111	79,285
Corn Exchange	359,000	353,000	87,000	111,000
Union	320,210	301,563	55,810	59,706
Total	27,457,117	24,011,084	$6,487,587	$6,766,120

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 26.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 19.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 26.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 19
Philadelphia	$2,405,000	$1,890,000	$226,000	$232,000
North America	2,496,947	2,075,380	226,035	233,025
Farmers & Mech	3,644,993	3,287,323	352,240	361,985
Commercial	1,221,000	825,000	97,000	97,000
Mechanics	1,046,056	903,889	122,460	123,015
N. Liberties	1,047,000	856,000	78,000	75,000
Southwark	772,626	690,578	65,530	66,630
Kensington	424,578	435,080	104,910	105,370
Penn Township	526,599	461,221	69,212	54,856
Western	1,113,445	1,072,048	106,055	106,505
Man. & Mech.	526,626	550,850	65,905	63,785
Commerce	518,743	490,772	52,790	55,615
Girard	720,358	750,826	157,610	171,745
Tradesmen's	419,126	381,682	56,059	57,676
Consolidation	185,289	193,294	70,573	67,095
City	515,306	347,658	43,420	45,250
Commonwealth	262,359	164,447	61,125	64,645
Corn Exchange	203,000	219,000	73,000	68,000
Union	158,430	160,790	30,680	29,090
Total	18,217,914	15,235,838	$2,040,614	$2,076,857

The aggregate of the Bank statement compares with those of the previous week as follows:

	Aug. 26.	Aug 19.	Difference.
Capital Stock	$11,811,030	$11,810,030	
Loans	27,457,117	24,011,084	Inc $3,446,033
Specie	6,487,587	6,766,120	Dec 278,533
Due from other Bks	1,133,045	1,134,425	Dec 1,380
Due to other Banks	2,958,213	2,856,426	Inc 101,787
Deposits	18,217,914	15,235,838	Inc 2,982,076
Circulation	2,040,614	2,076,857	Dec 36,242

A letter from a prominent financial authority in London, received by the last mail, says:

"In a financial sense, the effect of this sentiment in favor of peace in the United States is especially manifested by the repugnance expressed in all quarters, to anything like a proposal for a loan being entertained. It is believed that the money difficulty will be that which will bring, sooner than anything else, both sides to a disposition to return to friendly relations and a restoration of the Union, and, therefore, that any persons who would seek to lessen that difficulty by supplying the sinews of war, would be the worst enemies of the country."

It is surprising that our English friends (if, indeed, they be such in honest sentiment, which we shall not seriously question in this writer) should so directly reverse the view which is taken on this side, of the best means of ending this conflict. These means are the earliest recognition by the civilized world, and the loyal acknowledgment of the masses of the Southern people, whose unprincipled demagogues and political gamesters have precipitated their States into rebellion; that this Government has the material power, *and can command all the money* necessary to assert and maintain its supremacy, cost what it may in time, blood or treasure, or altogether, from one extreme of the country to the other. There is no "money difficulty" in the question, so far as the loyal side of the War is concerned. This fact will have been understood in London a very few days after the foregoing letter was written, and we may hope that, after this, all repugnance to entertaining the idea of participating in our loans, *when the London public is solicited to do so*, will be disembarrassed of the grave responsibility of neutrality, and that our Treasury Bonds and funded Stocks will be bought and sold on the Royal Exchange, as in times past, by the single rule of whether they will pay or not.

FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES, STATE NEW-YORK.

	96 Joint Stock.	25 Mutual.	121 Co.'s in all.
Net assets	$23,166,756 16	$4,125,697 01	$27,292,453 16
Gross do	26,860,190 32	4,560,159 41	31,420,349 73
Liabilities	3,693,434 17	434,462 40	4,127,896 57
Income	8,928,060 73	230,439 12	9,158,499 85
Expenditures	8,863,897 66	183,110 57	9,047,008 23
Premiums rec'd.	7,261,595 52	1,029,167 52	8,290,763 04
Losses paid	3,984,441 61	120,486 54	4,104,928 15
Dividends	2,469,090 05	——	2,469,090 05
At risk	829,338,848 27	87,136,107 63	916,474,955 90

The above figures are from the annual report of the Superintendent of the State Insurance Bureau.

The following is the Specie List per steamer *Teutonia:*

Knauth, Lachod & Kuhn	$4,639	J. Boynton & Son	$2,500
John Syz & Co.	14,100	Nesmith & Son	2,753
Nesmith & Son	4,500	Chas. Williams	5,903
		Gein & Francia	£516

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76¼; Reading Railroad, 17 5-16; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ℘ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 59 bbls. Ashes, 10,706 bbls. Flour, 203 bbls. and 25 bags Corn Meal, 71,107 bushels Wheat, 97,848 bushels Corn, 34,400 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 374 pkgs. Provisions, and 298 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 755 bbls., including 548 bbls. Pots, and 207 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 250 bags Rio at 14c.@15c.; and 150 bags St. Domingo at 14¼c.@14½c. ℘ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in good demand, and is advancing. Sales, to-day, 1,850 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	15¾	15¾	15⅞	16
Middling, ℘ ℔	18¾	18¾	18⅞	19
Middling Fair, ℘ ℔	19⅛	19⅜	20	20¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less active to-day, as the demand from shippers is checked by the rapid rise in ocean freights. Prices of desirable lots, however, are essentially unaltered, while inferior and very common grades are depressed. The reported sales reach 14,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 35; poor to choice Extra State at $4 45@$4 80, mainly at $4 50@$4 60, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 25@$4 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 45@$5 65; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@$4 35
Extra State	4 45	@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 40	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@ 5 65
Inferior extra Ohio	4 85	@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 80	@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 85	@ 8 75

Southern Flour continues quiet at former rates. Sales 800 bbls., at $5@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$9 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive, including superfine at $4 30@$4 40, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 50@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; Rye Flour rules quiet, at $2 30@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request for export, and prices, especially of inferior and common lots, have been depressed. The reported sales amount to 161,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, choice at $1 30; White Western at $1 22@$1 28; new do. do. at $1 20@$1 22½; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 19@$1 20, new red Western (Winter) at $1 10 @$1 15; old red Western, at $1 14@$1 18; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 04@$1 09; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 90c.@$1 06; Racine Spring at $1@$1 02; North-Western Club at 98c.@$1; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 87c.@98c.; new white Kentucky at $1 30@$1 34 ℘ bushel. Corn is in lively demand, and is firmer; sales 175,000 bushels, at 45c.@49c. for poor to prime mixed Western, closing at 47c.@48c. for sound; 42½c.@44½c. for damaged do.; 50c.@51c. for Western Yellow, and 52c. for do. White; 48c. for Northern Yellow ℘ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 65c.@68c. for Northern, 52c.@55c. for Western, ℘ bushel. Oats are in more demand, including Canadian at 26c.@29c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ℘ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, week ending Saturday, Aug. 24.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	33,826	744,720	1,242,358	62,905	8,547	2,114
1860	13,878	735,264	432,715	41,368	17,750	3,394

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago, week ending Saturday, Aug. 24.

1861	13,402	608,750	580,176	....	....	....
1860	14,713	746,737	295,706	13,009	1,428	

Estimated stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, Aug. 26, 1861.

Flour, bbls	9,876	Corn, bush	2,765,442
Wheat, bush	457,340	Oats, bush	164,245

HAY—North River very quiet, at 40c.@60c. for new, and 55c.@75c. for poor to choice old, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in request at steady rates. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@24c., and crop of 1859 at 9c.@12c. ℘ ℔.

LIME—Has been inactive and nominal in prices to-day.

MOLASSES—Sales, 54 hhds., at 30c.@32c. for Porto Rico; 28c. for English Island, and 22c.@23c. for Cuba Muscovado, ℘ gallon.

METALS—Have been generally quiet to-day, at previous quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Sales of 180 bbls Spirits Turpentine have been made, in lots, at prices ranging from $1 40 @$1 50 ℘ gallon, the market closing heavily and quite irregularly. The principal sales of Resin have been 1,700 bbls. Common within a range of from $4 87½@$5 ℘ 310 ℔s.

OILS—The market has been quiet to-day for all descriptions. Prices, however, have not varied materially.

New-Bedford Market, week ending Aug. 26.

Sperm—The transactions of Sperm Oil since our last include sales of 3,100 bbls.—110 bbls. for manufacturing, at $1 24 ℘ gallon, and the balance for export, at prices not transpired. *Whale*—The sales for the week include 1,160 bbls., for export, at 41c., and 300 bbls. to the trade at 42c.@43c. ℘ gallon. *Whalebone*—No transactions in this market.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 26, 1861	46,434	109,883	843,700
Same time last year	58,208	123,324	1,059,200

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive at $15 for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Cut Meats are in more demand at 5¼c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard has not varied; sales 400 tierces and bbls. poor to prime, at 8½c. @9¼c. ℘ ℔. Beef is dull, yet steady; sales, since our last, 175 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 8c.@11c. for Western, and 8½c.@14½c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in demand, at 5c.@8c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 650 tierces, in lots, at $6 25@$7, ℘ 100 ℔s., showing a much more active and a firm market.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at full prices. Sales to-day, 1,200 hhds. Cuba, at 6c.@7¼c.; 299 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6½c.@7¾c. ℘ ℔., usual terms; also, by auction, 201 hhds. Porto Rico, at $6 25@$7 94; 14 tcs. do. do., at $6 19, and 25 bbls. do. do., at $6 50@$7 19, chiefly at $7 12½@$7 19, cash, ℘ 100 ℔s.

TALLOW—Sales, 15,000 ℔s., at 8½c.@8¾c. ℘ ℔. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the week's business thus. "The general tone of the market has been quiet throughout the week, and we have no essential change to report. At the close a light demand prevails for export, generally at prices below the views of holders; but the stock is small, and strictly Prime, in hhds., remains steady at 8¼c., while for Ordinary 8½c. would be accepted. Price this date, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c."

WHISKY—Sales: 450 bbls. at 16¾c.@17c., chiefly at 17c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, owing to the high rates asked. For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 9d. @3s. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℘ tierce; Tobacco, 27s. 6d.; Fustic, 20s.; Ore, 30s., Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ℘ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℘ ton; Oil, 35s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d. @7s. ℘ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ℘ ton; Hops, ½d. ℘ ℔. For Cork, for orders, a bark, with Wheat, in vessel's bags, at 14d.; and another, with Corn, in bulk and bags, at 12½d. ℘ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Monterey*, 422 tons, to Cape Town, C. G. H. and Algoa Bay; a ship, 1,700 tons, to Panama, Coal; a brig, 300 tons, to Cadiz, Staves, a Br. schr., 1,[illegible] bbls., to St. Pierre, Mart.; a Br. schr., 90 tons, to Curacoa and back; a bark, 407 tons, to Havana and back, on private terms; a bark, 391 tons, to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $20; a schr., 347 tons, to Rio Janeiro, Lumber, $18; a Danish brig, 170 tons, same voyage, $1 50 ℘ bbl.; a schr., 1,500 bbls., to Spanish Main and back, $1,600; a brig, 190 tons, to Matanzas and back, $1,700.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

The market is active for all descriptions, and receipts in good order readily command our outside figures.

Orange County Pails, ℘ ℔	16	@	18
Extra fine State firkins, ℘ ℔	13	@	14
Fine State Dairy firkins, ℘ ℔	11	@	12
Ordinary to good do., ℘ ℔	9	@	11
Fine State half firkin Tubs, ℘ ℔	13	@	14
Fair State half firkin Tubs, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Fine Welsh Tubs, ℘ ℔	12	@	13
Fair Welsh Tubs, ℘ ℔	8	@	10
Western Reserve Choice, ℘ ℔	10	@	11
Western Reserve, Common to Good, ℘ ℔	7	@	9
Central Ohio Choice, ℘ ℔	10	@	—
Central Ohio, Common to Good, ℘ ℔	7	@	9
Western Pennsylvania Choice, ℘ ℔	11	@	—
Western Penn., Common to Good, ℘ ℔	7	@	9
Grease Butter, ℘ ℔	6	@	—

CHEESE

Is active and in good request for shipment.

Extra Fine State Dairy, ℘ ℔	6	@	7¼
Fair State Dairy, ℘ ℔	4	@	6
Ohio Fine, ℘ ℔	5	@	6
Ohio Common, ℘ ℔	3	@	4
Nutmeg, ℘ ℔	6	@	7
Pineapple, ℘ ℔	6	@	9

EGGS

Are in fair supply, and salable at 10½c.@11½c., to count out.

BEANS

We quote:

Small Pea, ℘ bushel	1 65	@1 75
Medium, ℘ bushel	1 65	@1 80
Marrow, ℘ bushel	1 75	@2 00
Kidney, ℘ bushel	1 75	@2 00

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples are scarce and quiet; sales at 5½c. for State and Western. Some old Southern are held at 3c.@4c. Plums are quick at 12c. Other fruits are in light supply.

Dried Apples, State and Western., ℘ ℔	4¼	@	5
Dried Peaches, Peeled, Bright, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled, ℘ ℔	3	@	5
Dried Plums, ℘ ℔	9	@	10
Dried Cherries, Pitted, ℘ ℔	10	@	11

FRESH FRUITS.

Apples—sweet, good—℘ bbl	3 00	@3 50
Apples—Summer Pippins—extra	3 00	@3 50
Pears—Bell—℘ bbl	4 00	@5 00
Peaches—Delaware—℘ basket	1 50	@3 00
Peaches—Jersey, prime, ℘ bushel	3 00	@ —

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote Potatoes in bulk:

Mercers, ℘ bbl	1 50	@2 00
Buckeyes, ℘ bbl	1 25	@1 38
Junes, ℘ bbl	1 25	@1 38
Dykemans, ℘ bbl	1 25	@1 38
Beets, ℘ bbl	1 25	@ —
Parsnips, ℘ bbl	1 25	@ —
Onions—Red—℘ bbl	1 00	@1 25
Onions—White—℘ bbl	1 25	@1 75
Ruta Baga Turnips, ℘ bbl	75	@ —
Marrow Squash, ℘ bbl	1 00	@ —
Tomatoes, ℘ bushel-basket	31	@ 62

LIVE POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

Turkeys, ℘ ℔	9	@	10
Ducks, ℘ pair	38	@	50
Geese, ℘ pair	62	@	75
Fowls, ℘ pair	44	@	50
Chickens, ℘ pair	25	@	75
Woodcock, ℘ pair	—		38
Pigeons, stall fed, ℘ doz	—		1 50

BEESWAX

Quiet at 28c.@29c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, 1861.

There is a marked falling off in the receipts of most kinds of live stock, as compared with the previous week, and with the average weekly supply of last year. This is particularly the case with sheep and beef cattle, the receipts being 5,000 less of sheep and 1,400 less of cattle than at the last market. There is, however, no great deficiency in any kind of meat, owing to the limited demand, and to the fact that considerable supplies were left unsold at the close of the market one week ago.... Of beef cattle, only 3,223 fresh animals have been received for the week ending to-day, which is nearly 1,000 head less than the weekly average for 1860. But butchers overbought at the last market, owing to the very low rates, and they have this week manifested great indifference as to whether they bought at all. The brokers, anticipating a short supply, have bought up nearly all the droves on the way, and they calculated on getting above a cent. a pound advance upon the unprecedented low rates of last week, but in this City they were foiled, and ¼c.@½c. was all that could be obtained. The cattle were generally of a better grade than the average for this season of the year, indicating that they have been well fed on the surplus corn still remaining at the West, especially in Illinois, from which State *two-thirds* of all the cattle here this week were derived.... Milch Cows still lower than ever this week. Several dealers complained that they could not get any offers for cows. They are fully $10 ℘ head lower than this time last year.... Veal Calves sell quicker, on account of a scarcity, but at last week's rates, or a shade higher.... Sheep and Lambs are doing very little, if any better than one week ago. Large numbers were left over till this week, and the fresh arrivals have been free, though much less than last week. Trade continues dull, though nearly all were disposed of—at low rates, however.... Swine are not plenty, but the demand is limited. Prices have advanced a trifle, and the market is generally dull.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 27:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,223	124	418	12,153	5,204
Previous week	4,608	174	656	17,361	5,820
Corresponding week last year.	4,296	129	534	14,416	4,569

Weekly avarage of beeves for 1860	4,390
Weekly average of beeves for 1859	3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858	3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857	3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 21,122. Total number received the previous week, 28,419; being a decrease of 7,297, mostly sheep and cattle.

Of the 3,223 fresh bullocks received during this week, 2,905 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 253 were sold at the Bergen Yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 33 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 13 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 19 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson-street.

Of the 2,905 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 306 head came from New-York, 1,849 from Illinois, 525 from Ohio, 32 from Indiana, 125 from Iowa, 17 from New-Jersey, 10 from Canada, 41 from Michigan.

The 2,905 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,041; Hudson River Railroad, 851; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 319; Harlem Railroad, 371; Hudson River boats, 306; on foot, 17.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Early indications pointed to a light supply this week, and those brokers in the habit of visiting Albany purchased what cattle they could conveniently handle at that place. Others bought upon the arrival of the stock here, so that when the market opened Tuesday morning most of the cattle in a changable condition had changed hands—nearly all except ALEXANDER and SMITH'S droves. As owners of the cattle they were selling, brokers of course strove to advance the rates all a moderate supply would bear, but the higher prices were mainly owing to fewer numbers. Trade was pretty brisk on Tuesday, and only about 250 head were in the yards unsold at night. A few more were received by the Harlem Road, making the total at ALLERTON'S 2,905, or 1,200 less than last week, which is a heavy decline, and only the indifference of butchers who bought largely last week and have had a slow retail market, kept prices from going still higher. As it was, most of the sales were made at an advance of fully ½c., while the difference of weights in favor of the seller made near another ¼c. Nothing in good killing condition sold for less than 8c., while prime steers brought 8½c., with a few of the tops at 8¾c., as was proved by killing them Tuesday night. The remnants of lots on sale Wednesday went off slowly, the market closing about 3 o'clock P. M.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	None.	None.
First quality	8¾c.@8½c.	8c. @8¼c.
Medium to good	7¾c.@8¼c.	7¼c.@7¾c.
Poor quality	7c. @7½c.	6¾c.@7c.
Poorest quality	6c. @7c.	5c. @6¼c.
General selling prices	7c. @8¼c.	6½c.@7½c.
Average of all sales	7½c.@7¾c.	7c. @—

Sellers were pretty well united in opinion that the advance was from $4 to $6 ℘ head, while some of the buyers were equally positive the advance was 1c. ℘ ℔. The rise is quite sufficient, however, to set a portion of cattledom crazy, and long before this report shall reach the country, the telegraph will have forwarded orders to buy droves, and early trains will bear anxious drovers and brokers to Buffalo, Chicago, &c., to secure cattle for the next market. So impetuous are cattle men, that no sooner does a little streak of good luck attend them than they rush in and "spoil the sport."

About 1,000 cattle went East from Albany on Monday.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

MURRAY & GLOVER had 105 cattle, on their own account, bought in six different lots. They were Ohio and Illinois steers and oxen, ranging from very fine steers to coarse rough oxen, of uneven weight, which they run out at 7c.@8½c.—very few over 8c.

H. BARNES was selling on his own account, 51 Illinois cattle bought at the yard. They were a good fair bunch of butcher's steers rated at 6½ cwt., which run out at 7¾c.

G. W. CONGER sold 96 pair Illinois cattle for J. T. ALEXANDER, rated 7 cwt., and run out at 7½c.@8½c.; all sold Tuesday.

S. ULLEY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 109 pretty tidy Illinois steers of 7¼cwt., at 7½c.@8½c.

T. C. EASTMAN, for THOMSON & HALL, 111 Illinois steers of 6½ cwt., just fair flesh, at an average of 8c. Also 30 Ohio cattle for HATHAWAY. Rated 7¼ cwt., and averaging 8¼c.

Capt. VAIL and PRESCOTT had 34 pretty good Ohio cattle bought of BRAGG at Albany. Rated 8 cwt., and retailed at 8c. Also 16 light State hoppers for MILLER at 6¼c., or $30 each.

D. BARNES had 85 Illinois cattle bought at the yards. Rated 7¼ cwt.; good steers, and retailing at scant 8c.

C. G. TEED was selling 76 Illinois steers for G. REED; a fair lot of 7½@7¾ cwt., and running out at 7½c.@8¼c., average 8c.

P. F. CARY was selling 49 of ALEXANDER'S cattle; a fair bunch of steers and oxen, rated 7½ cwt., and running out at 7½c.@8½c., average 7¾c.

J. A. MERRITT, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 104 pretty fair Illinois steers, of 7¾ cwt., owner 6 cwt., at 7½c.@8½c.

ED. LOUGHMAN, for M. LOUGHMAN, 60 good Ohio cattle, at $68 each—rated 8½ cwt. They were fed by HAGLER, in Fayette County. They were past 3-year old, and were not quite ripe enough, but were in good flesh; part Durham breed. B. WEEKS took 20 of the tops, estimated strong 9 cwt., at $72 each.

B. BARTRAM sold 102 Illinois steers for ALEXANDER & CASSALL. They were a common, light lot, weighing 1,330 at home—had "a long tail," and averaged $54 each, or full 8c. ℘ ℔.

B. P. WALLING sold, on his own account, 32 fair Indiana steers and heifers, of 6 cwt., at $44 each. Also, for HILL, 8 State steers and heifers, one and two years old, at 6c.

WHITE & SON, for H. R. SMITH & Co., 148 Illinois steers, with few oxen—a fair lot, half of them very good—of 7½ cwt., which run out at 7c.@8½c.

H. HORD had 65 Illinois cattle on his own account; rated 7¼ cwt., and running out at 7½c.@8¼c. They were a fair lot.

J. H. WILLIAMS, for GLENDI & MCCLUNG, 94 common to fair Illinois cattle, of 7¼ cwt., at 7c.@8c.

MILCH COWS.

Receipts of fresh cows are considerably less than last week, but they sell no better—dealers say worse. It is certain that very fair cows were sold to-day at $25 each, and good milkers, young and healthy, at $30, while $35 is the highest price of anything we heard of. Prices are about $10 ℘ head less than this time last year.

VEAL CALVES.

These are scarcer and sell quicker at last week's rates, although it is likely more have brought the top price, 5c., than sold for that figure a week ago. The stock was early disposed of, but with abundance of sheep and lambs, there was no unsupplied demand. Receipts continue to diminish as Autumn approaches.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Induced by the very low rates of last week, butchers laid in more than a usual supply, so that their wants are not large this week. Again some stock was left over from the previous week, and added to the present supply, so that more stock is on sale than can be readily disposed of, though the receipts of fresh stock foot up but 12,153, or more than 5,000 less than last week. Trade is dull, and prices remain about as last week, or a shade better, the average price of all the sheep sold being less than 3c. ℘ ℔. live weight, and the top price for nice fat sheep is not over 3½c. Lambs bring 4c.@4½c., and a few very fat ones of 65 to 70 ℔s. brought near 5c. The market is livelier than last week, but several lots remained unsold.

Receipts for the week, at BROWNING'S, were as follows: From New-York, 2,144 brought in—57 by Capt. J. Powell; 91, R. L. Bamber; 85, G. L. Fero; 148, P. Kilmer; 108, D. S. Brumagin; 54, G. Noxon; 205, Moody & Chapman; 80, I. Estes; 112, J. Bullion; 120, W. H. Brown; 102, J. Cobine; 81, H. Shove; 201, C. M. Alvord; 75, L. Miller; 87, J. J. Plattner; 54, H. Purdy; 203, Haight & Ladue; 70, Elliott & Co.; 32, S. Beckwith; 90, R. W. Winter; 89, C. Vanduzer. From Ohio, 1,656 brought in—182 by R. Tefft; 188, L. Manahan; 198, G. H. Robbins; 370, C. O. & J. C. Brainard; 183, D. Garrett; 178, G. W. Weary; 357, Downing & Wells. From New-Jersey—51 by D. T. Runyon, and 8 by P. Force. Total, 3,859.

The pens were well filled this morning, about 1,000 head coming in, not reported above. Trade was dull, but not as much so as last week.

A few sales are given as follows:

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

194 sheep	$639	91 lambs	$320 56
201 sheep	445 75	73 lambs	162 12
		81 lambs	195 60
Totals	640		$1,762 43

Average $2 75 ℘ head.

WEST & HART sold 1,162 head, mostly fair sheep, at an average of $2 75 each.

R. H. HUME reports sales of

90 sheep & lambs.	$247 96	301 sheep & lambs.	$954 87
112 sheep & lambs.	267 37	73 sheep & lambs.	205 00
144 sheep & lambs.	292 62	85 sheep & lambs.	248 88
102 sheep & lambs.	166 75	199 sheep & lambs	439 63
80 sheep & lambs.	238 50	175 sheep & lambs	454 62
119 sheep & lambs.	242 00	201 sheep & lambs.	507 81
108 sheep & lambs.	319 50	217 sheep & lambs.	504 12
Totals	2,166		$5,089 68

Average, $2 35 each.

O'BRIEN gives receipts of 2,578 sheep and lambs from the following States, viz.: New-York; 21, John Budd; 35, G. C. Berdell; 126, R. Earl; 85, J. Shimell; 40, V. Van Bremer; 109, A. M. Culver; 19, Capt. J. Smith; 74, J. Greene; 146, J. Shimer; 183, Wm. S. Holmes; 190, Mr. Rowe; 35, J. Dumond; 123, J. Elliott; 194, H. L. Barton; 23, V. Gorf; 191, J. Chamberlain. From Ohio: 201, Magers & Moore; 171, J. H. Kilgrove; 197, W. Smith; 199, W. Chapman. From New-Jersey, 15, by T. Colman. From Canada: 181, W. H. Skillman. Total, 2,578.

Sales of the following lots are given by O'BRIEN & MCGRAW:

201 sheep & lambs.	$571 50	153 sheep & lambs.	$420 12
194 sheep & lambs.	493 92	117 sheep & lambs.	375 75
21 sheep & lambs.	58 25	98 sheep & lambs.	259 25
124 sheep & lambs.	276 25	144 sheep & lambs.	372 12
35 sheep & lambs.	100 12	35 sheep & lambs.	103 50
23 sheep & lambs.	46 75	201 sheep & lambs.	502 50
119 sheep & lambs.	331 68	123 sheep & lambs.	406 37
109 sheep & lambs.	406 00	50 sheep & lambs.	100 00
47 sheep & lambs.	164 00	194 sheep & lambs.	346 25
64 sheep & lambs.	90 62	——	
Totals	2,072		$5,424 95

Average $2 61 each.

MCCARTY & O'BRIAN report sales of 1,229 sheep and lambs for $3,257 23, or $2 81 each. These sales include a portion of the stock left over from last week.

CHAMBERLIN gives the receipts of 3,639 sheep and 1,362 lambs for the week, making the large number of 5,001. They were sold as follows, by Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, W. S. Chamberlin and owners:

117 sheep	$4 00	30 lambs	$4 00
132 sheep	3 50	61 lambs	3 62½
121 sheep	3 31¼	108 lambs	3 50
211 sheep	3 25	92 lambs	3 12½
160 sheep	3 12½	169 lambs	3 00
154 sheep	3 00	43 lambs	2 87½
371 sheep	2 87½	39 lambs	2 75
527 sheep	2 75	108 lambs	2 50
516 sheep	2 62½	84 lambs	2 37½
451 sheep	2 50	125 lambs	2 25
400 sheep	2 37½	118 lambs	2 18¾
284 sheep	2 25	148 lambs	2 00
195 sheep	1 87½	197 lambs	1 75

ALLERTON received but 715 sheep and lambs at Forty-fourth-street, which was quite sufficient for the demand.

SWINE.

The pens were well cleaned out yesterday; but fresh arrivals of near 1,700 this morning made an ample supply for the present. Hogs are of larger size than usual at this season, owing to cheap corn at the West. Low as hogs are, corn sells best when converted into pork. Most of the stock is corn fed, the distilleries having very generally stopped for want of a whisky market.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	4½c.	5¾c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	4c.	5c.
Corn Hogs—Light and fat	4¼c.	5¼c.@5¾c.
Still Hogs	3½c.	4½c.@4¾c.

There are a few store hogs sent in, which sell at irregular prices. There is but little demand for them.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861.

There remained unsold at the beginning of the week, at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, 288 head. The market has been more active during the week. One pair of first-class coach horses changed hands at $800; and a few good roadsters at from $250@$275 each. No sales of first-class draught horses or shippers have been reported. Some inquiry exists for good saddle horses for officers of the Army, but at prices not to exceed $150 per head. Very few omnibus or railroad horses have been sold.... The total sales for the week amount to 128 head, of which 65 were sold to the State of Rhode Island, to supply the regiments going from that State, at prices ranging from $110@$120 each; and 63 head were purchased by Philadelphia dealers for Government [illegible] on hand this evening, 1[illegible] horses, with a good prospect of the common stock being taken immediately. Several small lots are expected this week, mostly selected for Government use. Some of the stables have received some very good horses from the interior of this State, which are held at reasonable prices.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Aug. 28, 1861.

BEEVES—There is a falling off in the supply, compared with last week, of 750 head, and a marked decline in the average quality. The railroad brought down 2,912 head, which, with 30 driven in, makes a total of 2,942 on sale—enough for one week during the dog-days. The decline in prices in the New-York market last week is felt here, and buyers have things pretty much their own way. We do not know of but one drove in the yards that will command over 4½c. ℘ ℔., live weight, and we saw several bunches of fine fat four and five years old steers that were sold at 4c. @4½c. ℘ ℔. As compared with last week, the decline in prices is equivalent, perhaps, to the falling off in quality. But few of the drovers will come out whole this time, and many will lose from $2@$5 ℘ head. We know of one who loses $300 on his drove, and of another who, after spending two weeks in buying 50 Indianas and bringing them down here, loses $200.

FREIGHTS—From Buffalo to Albany 37c. ℘ 100 ℔s. From Albany to New-York, by railroad, 5c. ℘ 100 ℔s. State cattle, from Albany to New-York, by railroad, $25 ℘ car load. By propellor, 5c. ℘ 100 ℔s. for Western, and $1 ℘ head for State cattle. From Albany to Brighton, $25 ℘ car on Western, and $40 ℘ car on State cattle.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	2,912	3,600	3,147
Sheep	3,469	5,366	3,346
Hogs	30	——	72

	Average weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle	3,141	114,669	109,390
Sheep	3,867	103,785	125,152
Hogs	316	861	10,003

Add to receipts of cattle 30 head that were driven in.

PRICES—At least two-thirds of the cattle have changed hands at the following quotations, most of the drovers taking up with almost any offer made, rather than run the risk of the next New-York market:

	This Week.	Last Week
Premium	— @—	4½c.@4¾c.
Extra	4½c.@4¾c.	4¼c.@4¾c.
First quality	3½c.@4c.	3¾c.@4c.
Second quality	3c. @3¼c.	3½c.@3¾c.
Third quality	2½c.@2¾c.	— @2¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The demand is extremely light, and the supply is unusually large for the season. In addition to the 3,500 fresh arrivals, several hundred were held over, and two or three droves that were sent down to New-York last week were brought back, there being no market there for them. The best on sale to-day can be bought at 3c. ℘ ℔. The Albany buyers are taking only enough to supply the immediate demand of the city butchers. J. CHAMBERLAIN sold his drove of 191, average 96 ℔s., for $2 75 ℘ head; and this was the highest price bid on a lot claimed to be the best in market, averaging 105 ℔s.

HOGS—Very little demand outside of what is required by the butchers for their stalls. There are no stores on sale, and still-fed are scarce. We quote corn fed at 3¼c.@3¾c. ℘ ℔. A lot of 30 prime Illinois, averaging 271 ℔s., was sold at 3¾c. ℘ ℔.

MILCH COWS, with Calves, have fallen in price $4@$5. Very good are selling at $30@$32.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 31
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 7
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of Washington* and *Bremen* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M. A supplementary mail by the *Bremen* will close on the pier at 11:50 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the Mansion House Hotel, Long Branch, on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st inst., from the bed-room of a lady, the following jewels:

3 Diamond Stars.
1 Brooch, large Emerald set round with Diamonds.
2 Drop Diamond Earings.
1 Emerald and Diamond Ring, (1 large Emerald and 2 Diamonds.

BRACELETS.

Pearl Serpent Bracelet.
Flat Enameled Gold Bracelet.
Turquoise Bracelet.
Pearl and Turquoise Bracelet, set in Gold, with Medallion in centre.
Gold Bracelet, with Garnets.
Imitation Bracelet.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, or a proportionate sum for such quantity as may be restored.

Apply to Captain JOE DOWLING, Sixth Precinct Station, No. 11 Franklin st.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:
No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.
No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.
No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.
The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT LAST, A POCKET-BOOK, containing memorandums, &c., and a couple of dyer's tickets, a ticket with number of grave in Greenwood, postage-stamps, &c., in a Greenwood car or Fulton ferry-boat, or 8th-av. car. A suitable reward will be given, or the finder may retain the pocket-book, on returning the memorandums to W. H. MORRIS, No. 41 Park-row.

LOST.—A POCKET-BOOK, WITH A GOLD bracelet and six shillings in it. It is thought near Williamsburgh Ferry, or on the boat. The finder will receive a reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving it with the Williamsburgh Ferry Master, foot of Grand-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARDS.
BASSFORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES,
No. 149 Fulton-st., to No. 8 Ann-st.,
CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000.
Three tables, Stapleton Landing, Staten Island.
By CHAS. LORD.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 76 Duane-st.
The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

MILLING MACHINES,
Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work,
Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

NOVEL—BEAUTIFUL—SALABLE.
To Local and Traveling Agents and others:
INCLOSE $1 FOR SAMPLES OF
ABBOTT & COMPANY'S MELAINOTYPE
WAR PORTRAITS,
WAR MEDALS,
WAR CHARMS.
WAR BADGES.
Catalogues sent free on application. Address
ABBOTT & CO., No 143 Nassau-st.

WAR CHARMS—(FOR THE WATCH-GUARD, &c.)—Inclosing life-like Melainotype Portraits.
No. 1, PRESIDENT LINCOLN and GEN. SCOTT.
No. 2, GEN. McCLELLAN and GEN. FREMONT.
No. 3, GEN. LYON and GEN. SIEGEL.
No. 4, GOV. SPRAGUE and COL. BURNSIDE.
No. 5, Col. CORCORAN and Capt. THOS. F. MEAGHER.
Samples by mail, 12 cents. Fair discount to agents and dealers. Address ABBOTT & CO., No. 143 Nassau-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE the choice of a back parlor or a large, well-lighted room with bed-room, on second floor, all well furnished. Also, pleasant accommodations for a middle-aged single gentleman. Gas and bath. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 128 East Broadway, between Pike and Rutgers sts.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A SMALL, RESPECTABLE private family, where there are no other boarders, accommodation for three grown persons, a gentleman, wife and son. Two bedrooms and parlor, genteelly furnished will be required. The house must be in a good neighborhood and modern in style. A fair compensation will be given and references exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 38 lower Post-office.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, professor of the French language, in one of the first institutes of this City, to board in an American or English private family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., Box No. 104 Times Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, with gas, bath, &c., in a private family. There are but a few boarders; location very desirable. For terms, call at No. 53 Morton-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, DESIRING an agreeable home and pleasant room, can obtain the same by applying at No. 12 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 15th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENIENT to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two gentlemen, can have very pleasant rooms, an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house No. 81 [illegible]-st., near the Fulton ferry; small and select family; moderate terms. References exchanged. House is a fine, elevated position; thoroughly ventilated, or warmed in season.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN MAY BE HAD in a private family, where there are no children, by a gentleman and lady, or a single gentleman; the house is pleasantly situated, having a large well-furnished chamber, and large closet attached, with gas, bath, &c., near the cars and Wall-st. Ferry. Address C. [illegible], New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor would be let, with whole or partial board, to gentlemen, or to a small family. Terms moderate. Reference required. Inquire at No. [illegible]-st.; within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, straight of Wall-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen can have pleasant rooms, with board, on the second floor, at No. 30 Cheever-place, between Harrison and Degraw, Hicks and Henry sts., five minutes walk from South Ferry. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families, or gentlemen, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A RESPECTABLE private family, five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Price $3 50 per week. Address W. W., Box No. No. 166 Times Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in a first-class house, between 16th and 17th sts., and 5th and 6th avs., would let the second story, elegantly furnished and with every convenience, to a party of gentlemen or to a gentleman and his wife, private table if preferred; the highest reference given and required. For particulars, apply to Mr. WALDRON, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. BOARD.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on first floor, consisting of parlor, dining and smoking-room, with several bedrooms on second floor, with bath, closets, and every desirable convenience; private table only. Also one or two single rooms, without board, for gentlemen. Apply at 19 5th-av.

FAMILY BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN would be pleased to meet with a small, genteel family, who could give them good accommodations from Sept. 1, at about $60 per month. Reference exchanged, and early dinner for the lady preferred. Please address at once LUDLOW, Box No. 162 Times Office, giving all the particulars.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—A French family have a handsomely furnished suite of rooms, which they will let separately or together, to gentlemen only; house first-class; references exchanged; convenient to cars or stages, terms moderate.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 9th-st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished with full board, to let. Desirable accommodations for families seeking apartments for the Winter. Private table if preferred. References required. Dinner at 6.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO WOULD ACCEPT a room in a private family, residing in one of the pleasantest parts of Brooklyn, as an equivalent for protection at night; references required. Address, with real name, HOME, Brooklyn Post-office, N. Y.

$12 A MONTH FOR ONE GENTLEMAN and $18 for two, in a private house. A very desirable, well furnished front room (parlor) to let. Apply No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Payable in advance. If required breakfast may be given and served in the room.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, parlor floor, corner house, with side-windows, airy, with good view, handsomely furnished, with first-class private table, to a respectable family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES ONE OR TWO large rooms, or a floor, with breakfast, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; large pantries and bath required; no boarding-house keeper need apply. Address at once, Box No. 943 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, where he can have an early breakfast; above Clinton and below Bedford avs., three or four blocks either side Fulton av. Address, stating terms, E. B., Box No. 101 Times Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with board. Suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or single, with or without board, can now be had on application at No. 34 St. Mark's-place. House first-class and a limited number of boarders taken. Reference exchanged.

TO LET, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A large front room, with gas, neatly furnished, for $2 per week. Would be suitable for two or three gentlemen. Also, a small room at a very low rate. Apply at No. 188 Henry-st., near Clinton.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a respectable private family, or where but few boarders are taken. Terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, P., Box No. 180 Times Office, for two days. References exchanged.

A FEW PLEASANT AND DESIRABLE rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 42 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN up town. Address, stating terms, F. S., Box No. 918, Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HEIGHTS.—A family can find a really comfortable home, within twenty minutes' walk from Jersey City Ferry, for the balance of the season, at the moderate price of $3 50 to $4 a week. Good furnished rooms, first-rate table, plenty of milk, nice garden, and fine play grounds for children. Address A. B. C., Box No. 181 Times Office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD AT YONKERS for the Fall and Winter. Pleasant rooms may be obtained, with good board, where one may enjoy the comforts of a home. House only five minutes walk from depôt. Terms to suit the times. Best of references given. Mrs. HASTINGS, Grinnell-st., Prospect Hill.

A FAMILY DESIRING A COMFORTABLE home in the country, convenient to the City, can find it with a private family at Orange, N. J. House large and surroundings every way pleasant. Two suits of rooms on the second floor. No other boarders. Terms moderate. Address W., Box No. 31, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET, FOR THE FALL, or Winter if desired, very excellent rooms with board, in a healthy and beautiful location at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, very near the depôt; good stabling. Apply at Greenburgh House.

COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER, AT the Cornwall Mountain House. Terms with the times. Reference—N. B. Law, No. 22 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long. For further particulars apply at the [illegible] Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAP YEAR—THE TOODLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. QUIMBY'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Dame Rumor, ever ready to whet the public appetite, furnishes us with startling reports of an engagement on the southern side of the Potomac. No reliable particulars are given, but it is supposed that three companies of cavalry, three of infantry, and two field-pieces, under secession auspices, which have been manœuvering near Ball's Cross-roads, have drawn out a detachment of Union troops. The whole story is, however, conjectural. The Washington *Star* has several rumors of engagements near Bailey's Cross-roads, and from other sources general rumors are current of skirmishes having taken place. There appears, however, to be nothing reliable.

The sad news of another defeat of the Union forces, under Col. TYLER, appears to be confirmed. It appears that on the 26th inst., the Seventh Ohio Regiment, under Col. TYLER, was surrounded while at breakfast at Summersville, the county seat of Nicholas County, about twenty-five miles from Gauley Bridge. The rebels numbered 8,000 infantry and 400 cavalry, and 10 guns, and completely hemmed in the 900 Union troops, who were taken by surprise. The Union troops fairly cut their way through the rebels, escaping with only two hundred missing, capturing the enemy's colors and two prisoners. Companies B, C and I suffered most. The regiment seems to have fought with desperate valor against overwhelming odds. The rebel loss is not stated.

A startling rumor reaches us from St. Louis. It is stated positively that BEN MCCULLOCH is marching on Jefferson City with ten thousand men, and warm work is anticipated shortly. It is believed that the Union forces are well disposed to repel such an attack as this is reported to be. There are 12,000 of our forces at Cairo and Bird's Point, 4,000 at Cape Girardeau, 8,000 near Ironton, 5,000 at Sulphur Spring, 5,000 at Jefferson City, Lexington and Kansas City, 7,000 at Rolla, and 20,000 to 30,000 at St. Louis.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that the flag of truce that arrived from Norfolk on the 25th, was detained until yesterday. The released prisoners and ladies were sent to Norfolk, and in return the rebels released Capt. HUSSEY and crew of the ship *A. B. Thompson*, of Brunswick, Me., captured off Savannah bar, May 19, by the pirate *Lady Davis*, and taken into Beaufort, S. C. The ladies from Norfolk say that the Confederates assembled in large force near Sewell's Point, expecting an immediate attack from Gen. WOOL. The object of the navel expedition that left the Fort a few days since is said to be merely to complete the blockade. It is alleged that no offensive movements are contemplated. The dispatch states that the fleet has already no doubt arrived at its destination.

The Peace Party appears to meet with some obstacles. The contemplated meeting at Newtown, L. I., has been abandoned. The leaders were notified that ten thousand Union men of Brooklyn would not allow the meeting to be held. The Sheriff of Bridgeport, Conn., took down a peace flag at Chestnut Hill. Prudential Committees are formed throughout the State to squelch secession wherever it shows its head in the shape of peace meetings.

From Gen. BANK'S column we learn that there has been more firing at pickets across the river between Conrad's and Harper's Ferry. An attack was anticipated at Point of Rocks. The rebel encampment at Leesburgh had fallen back some distance from the river. Two Confederate spies had been arrested by Capt. MORRISON'S pickets of the Twelfth Indiana Regiment. One hundred of the recusant members of the New-York Nineteenth Regiment have returned to their duty, and more are expected.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War, preventing the transmission of telegraphic dispatches south of Kentucky. Now that the rebels are cut off from the mails, the expresses, and the telegraph, it is to be presumed that they will not so readily keep informed of the plans and movements of the Union forces.

The Auditor of the Post-Office Department has caused inquiries to be made by proper persons in Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, as to the loyalty of the mail contractors in those States, and has, in a number of instances, discovered evidences of complicity with the rebels on the part of these Government officials.

Fort Lafayette is rapidly filling up with prisoners of State. The four officers of the frigate *Congress*, who recently resigned their commissions at Boston, are now *en route* to keep company with Mayor BERRETT and the Baltimore Police Commissioners. A Wall-street banker, named PATRICK, has also been added to the list.

The charges preferred to the War Department against Major JAS. BELGE, the Assistant Quartermaster at Baltimore, have been thoroughly examined by Gen. DIX, who acquits the accused of all intention to purchase supplies of traitors. The fact that such purchases were made, is attributed to the lack of local information not uncommon to any stranger in the city.

A package containing about 1,100 copies of the New-York *Daily News* was seized yesterday by the United States Marshal at Albany, N. Y. The parcel was in the Express office, directed to Louisville.

Capt. MCDOUGAL, of the British ship *Forward*, states, upon reflection, that he was mistaken in his report that he saw the priveteer *Sumter* off Cape Antonio. The vessel seen was the *Crusader*.

The remains of Gen. LYON are *en route* for the East, escorted by Major H. A. CONANT, of Gen. LYON'S staff, Capts. PLUMMER and EDGAR, U. S. A., and Lieut. CLARK and eight privates of Col. MCKEEL'S Regiment. The body will be interred at New-Ashford, Conn., the home of Gen. LYON'S relations.

The new gun-boat *Pembina*, built by THOMAS STACK, at his yard foot of North Sixth-street, Williamsburgh, was successfully launched, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of some fifteen hundred persons. With the *Seneca*, launched the previous day, she has gone to the Novelty Iron Works to receive her machinery, which is completed and waiting to go on board. These vessels are admired by nautical men for their perfect adaptation to the service for which they are intended.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Bremen, calling at Southampton on the 15th August, arrived at this port yesterday in the afternoon. The advices we thus receive have been anticipated.

The steamship *Persia* left yesterday for Liverpool with one hundred and eighteen passengers, among whom we notice the names of J. BIGELOW, United States Consul to Paris, and family; C. M. VALLALBA, Secretary of Spanish Legation; and Rev. R. G. WILSON, wife and two children, Missionaries to India.

The Stock Market was sold down yesterday morning on rumors of disaster to the National arms in Western Virginia, but in the afternoon closed higher than on the day before. New-York Central, 73¼; Missouris, 41¼.

The transactions in Cotton, yesterday, amounted to 1,850 bales, closing with Middling Uplands at 18¼c. ℔ lb. Flour was less active, and the tendency of the market was in favor of buyers. Wheat was heavy and drooping. Corn was in lively request, at an advance of 1c. ℔ bushel. Sugars were in fair demand. Common Rosin was less freely purchased. Spirits Turpentine was depressed and cheaper. Rice and Whisky attracted more attention—the latter at firmer prices. Oils, Metals, Hides, Seeds, Spices and Provisions were generally quiet. The freight engagements were rather limited, as shippers were reluctant to pay the very high rates asked. There were 510 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets exhibit important changes this week. Beeves have fallen off in numbers 1,400 head, and advanced ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb., most of the good cattle selling at 8c.@8½c. ℔ lb. for the meet, sinking offal. The stock was disposed of before Wednesday night. Veals sell quicker than last week, at firmer rates. Sheep and lambs number 5,000 less than last week, but the supply is still ample and no marked advance is reported. Hogs are not over plenty, and are a trifle firmer. Full reports are given in the market columns.

English Recognition of the South.

Fairly one-half the already superabundant anxiety with which we have watched the development of this National struggle is attributable to a morbid sensitiveness about British opinion. What would be said by the English Press, or thought by the English people, or done by the English Government, have been the spectres and bugbears we have sucessively called up to frighten us; and as the event has proved satisfactory or otherwise, have we been cheered or despondent.

Now, seeing that very nearly a century has elapsed since the Fathers announced our independence, it is more than curious to note how much of the old colonial temper and habits of thought still cling to the American people. Quite as earnestly as did the Cis-atlantic subjects of the new King, GEORGE III., in 1761, do we consult the oracles of the mother country. What we do we measure by an English estimate; and after the act, the national conscience is in suspense until the criticisms of the London *Times* and Scottish Reviews have determined what judgment we may in safety pass upon ourselves. Conscious of the entire rectitude of the struggle upon which we have been compelled to enter, we have lost all patience, because our self-imposed censors have failed to appreciate the imperative considerations which have controlled our conduct, and hesitate on which side they shall throw the weight of their sympathy. Were we as completely emancipated from the authority of British public opinion as we are from British political rule, the addition to the sum of national happiness would simply be incalculable.

After dismissing a score of unfounded fears, which had in turn fretted us to the verge of madness, we are now busy in conjuring up another, which is equally certain to vex us. Is not England likely to choose an early day for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy? Suppose she does;—what then? In what way is the cause to which we have devoted ourselves with a resolution to stake our very national existence upon the result, dependent upon any determination of the English Government, which does not assume the form of armed interposition?

Practically, the recognition of the South by England would in no way affect the relative strength of the two parties in conflict. It would add no men to the Southern Army, no vessel to their piratical fleet; would relax none of the vigor of the British neutrality laws. The blockade would be even more secure; for the only doubts which now imperil it, arise from the fact of a nation blockading its own ports, whereas were England to acknowledge the Confederate independence, she would be precluded from repeating that doubt. It might, indeed, be a mortification to see YANCEY figuring at St. James as the Envoy Extraordinary of the Confederated States of America; but we may be sure the gratification of so figuring would be the only valuable result of his reception, for it would send no arms, or munitions, or clothing, to the needy soldiery of the South; would enable them to export not one additional bale of cotton, or bring in a single cargo of shoes and blankets. And while it might give confidence to foolish capitalists to lend money to these people, we must remember that they want what money will not buy, and what they must have or perish. We mean commercial intercourse with the outside world. They possess at this time, through stealing and repudiation, means enough to supply all their wants, had they access to the sources of supply, which we have carefully closed to them.

Morally, the gain would be entirely worthless. By this time the people North and South have equally acquainted themselves with the real disposition of England and Englishmen. The English Government, we have come to learn, looks at the questions at issue with exclusive reference to expediency; as statesmen are obliged to look at questions involving the interests of the community whose agents they are. The English people, on the other hand, sympathize strongly with the people of the North, and if they could persuade themselves that we have not overrated our ability to conquer, would encourage us to urge the contest with unrelaxing energy. It is only a distrust of the result that suggests any doubts as to the wisdom and humanity of prosecuting an enterprise, which presses so immediately upon the prosperity of nations, and costs so much wealth and life.

This condition of British sentiment, official and popular, would in no degree be affected by the formality of recognition. The South would gain, the North lose nothing of prestige; for the significance of recognition would be only a more emphatic expression of the existing English belief that we cannot succeed. As affecting the relative strength of the parties, it would have no value. As well attempt to loose the grip of two infuriated English bull-dogs upon each other, as by any words—by anything, in fact, short of mortal blows,—to hope with the forms or language of diplomacy to suspend this strife, which both parties have resolved to make decisive. So far, indeed, from the fact of recognition being prejudicial to our Government, there are strong grounds for believing it would be of the utmost value and moment. If the South had not already expended itself in its first war agony, such encouragement might well bring out new supplies and develop from new resources. But the men and the resources are wanting. At the North, on the contrary, where we have put forth not one tithe of our strength, no stimulus could act so effectually as such foreign efforts to lend comfort to the Confederate rebels. It would double our Army, render the people patient under double taxation, and compel those reforms in the administration of the Government, which nothing short of such an impulse can realize.

The proverb, in the meantime, holds good—"it is not worth while to cross the bridge until we come to it." England has not acknowledged the independence of the South; and France, we may be sure, will wait for the precedent of England. We would only show that the event itself, if it occur, is by no means an evil of the magnitude popularly ascribed to it.

Lying as a Profession.

The general impression of the public is, that the Editor of the *Herald* is constitutionally incapable of telling the truth. It may be so; but we should feel much better satisfied of the fact, if he had ever made the attempt. But we defy any man to point to a single incident in his whole life, or a single sentence in the files of the *Herald*, from the day it was started until now, which indicates the faintest possible preference for truth over falsehood. From the beginning to the end of his career he has been steadily and unwaveringly consistent, in never telling the truth when a lie would answer his purpose half as well. This may be "constitutional," or it may be the result of calculation; but it is systematic. Whenever he has an object to accomplish, he never shows the slightest scruple as to the means of reaching it; and as in nine cases out of ten his objects are purely malignant and devilish, naturally enough falsehood and calumny are the weapons which he wields.

BENNETT is just now endeavoring to stir up the elements of disorder and violence in the North, and especially in this City. He is eager for more riots,—for more such mobs as compelled him, not long ago, to stop advocating the cause of secession and to hoist the Union flag. He invokes public indignation against rival newspapers, and is especially zealous in stirring up hate against the TIMES and *Tribune*. Of course he does it by lying—by falsehoods of the most barefaced and impudent sort. It would not be in character for him to tell the truth, even if that would serve his turn:—so he invents the falsehood that these journals are urging the Administration to make the war, a war upon Slavery.

"*They proclaim, openly, that the war which has begun can only end with universal emancipation and the elevation of the negro to a level with the white man. They rant, rave and tear, at any and everything which opposes itself to this diabolical dictum,* and insist that we are in the midst of a struggle, not to elevate and save, but to disrupt, rend asunder and overthrow. *Such teachings ought to be put a summary stop to by the Administration.*

Neither Congress, the Cabinet, nor any local authority, however bigoted and fanatical, has dared to propose negro emancipation as the end of the present war."

That this is false, so far as the TIMES is concerned, no man living knows better than "the be-whipped and he-kicked scoundrel" of the *Herald* who writes it. He knows perfectly well that we have held exactly the opposite language—that we have repelled and repudiated the idea that this is a war of emancipation—and that whenever correspondents have urged this view of the case, we have uniformly and emphatically expressed our dissent. But this makes not the slightest difference. He will reassert the lie to-morrow just as vigorously as when it was fresh,—indeed, a good deal more so, for the longer he nurses a pet falsehood the more closely he clings to it. He falls in love with his own lying, and luxuriates with frantic delight on what would blister the forehead and blast the peace of any man who had ever known the feeling of self-respect, or had any personal character to be preserved or cared for. BENNETT has the dismal advantage of being a perfect Ishmaelite—an outlaw—a pariah, whose word no human being dreams of believing, and who is therefore released from all the restraints which a decent social standing imposes upon personal and professional conduct. He can surprise nobody by any outrage upon character, and is fast losing the power even to excite public curiosity by his falsehoods.

The *Herald*, as a general rule,—when it seeks to direct special indignation against a rival, does it by imputing to him its own villainies. Conscious apparently that what nobody dreams of stooping to censure in its columns, would ruin the reputation of any respectable journal which should publish it, the *Herald* ingeniously seeks to inflict its own character upon those whom it hates. It could not possibly do them a worse turn. It is doing precisely that thing in this case. It invokes the interposition of the Government, and the summary vengeance of the mob, against the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Independent*, for proclaiming that the war now waged "*can only end with universal emancipation.*" We have only ourselves to answer for;—and so far as we are concerned, the assertion is false. There is but one daily paper in the City, to our knowledge, which has taken this ground, and that is the *Herald* itself. When the war first broke out—almost immediately after the *Herald* had been compelled by a mob to stop its advocacy of secession and sustain the Union—it distanced the *Liberator* and the *Anti-Slavery Standard* in its fierce demands for a war against Slavery. Here are a few paragraphs clipped from its columns:

From the New-York Herald, April 19.

With the secession of Virginia, there is going to be enacted on the banks of the Potomac one of the most terrible conflicts the world has ever witnessed; and *Virginia, with all her social systems, will be doomed and swept away.*

From the New-York Herald, April 20.

We must also admonish the people of Maryland that we of the North have the common right of way through their State to our National Capital. But let her join the revolutionists, and *her substance will be devoured by our Northern legions as by an Arabian cloud of locusts, and her slave population will disappear in a single campaign.*

A Northern invasion of Virginia and of Kentucky, if necessary *carrying along with it the Canadian line of African freedom*, as it must do from the very nature of civil war, will produce a powerful Union reaction. THE SLAVE POPULATION OF THE BORDER STATES WILL BE MOVED IN TWO DIRECTIONS. One branch of it, WITHOUT THE MASTERS, WILL MOVE NORTHWARD, and the other branch, with the masters, will be moved Southward, so that by the time a Northern Army will have penetrated to the centre of the Border Slave States, THEY WILL BE RELIEVED OF THE SUBSTANCE AND ABSTRACT RIGHTS OF SLAVE PROPERTY FOR ALL TIME TO COME.

Finally, the revolted States having appealed to the sword of revolution to redress their wrongs, may have to choose between the total abolition of the Union, *the total extinction of Slavery*, and the absolute abandonment of any law, *any wish*, any power for its protection.

From the New-York Herald, April 21.

By land and water, if she places herself in the attitude of rebellion, Maryland may be overrun and subdued in a single week, *including the extinction of Slavery within her own borders*, for war makes its own laws.

We are less concerned about Washington than about Maryland. Loyal to the Union, she is perfectly safe, negroes and all; disloyal to the Union, she may be crushed, *including her institution of Slavery.* Let her stand by the Union, and the Union will protect and respect her—Slavery and all.

From the New-York Herald, April 22.

Accordingly, let old Virginia begin to put her house in order, *and pack up for the removal of her half million of slaves*, for fear of the impending storm. She has invited it, and only a speedy repentance will save her from being dashed to pieces among the rocks and surging billows of this dreadful revolution.

From the New-York Herald, April 23.

Virginia, next to Maryland, will be subjected to this test. She has seceded, and hence she will probably risk the breaking of every bone in her body. If so, we fear that every bone in her body will be broken, INCLUDING HER BACKBONE OF SLAVERY. The day is not far off when the Union men of the revolted States will be asked to come to the relief of their misguided brethren, for otherwise the war which they have chosen to secure their institution of Slavery MAY RESULT IN WIPING IT OUT OF EXISTENCE.

From the New-York Herald, April 24.

In advance of this movement, President LINCOLN should issue his proclamation, guaranteeing the complete protection of all loyal Union men and their property, but warning the enemies of the Government *of the dangers of confiscation, negroes included.*

If Virginia resists, the contest cannot last very long, considering *her large slave population, which will either become fugitives or take up arms against her masters.*

From the New-York Herald, April 28.

That we are to have a fight, that Virginia and Maryland will form the battle-ground, and that *the Northern roughs will sweep those States with fire and sword*, is beyond peradventure. They have already been excited to the boiling point by the rich prospect of plunder held out by some of their leaders, and will not be satisfied UNLESS THEY HAVE A FARM AND A NIGGER EACH. THERE IS NO SORT OF EXAGGERATION ABOUT THESE STATEMENTS, AS THE PEOPLE OF THE BORDER STATES WILL SHORTLY ASCERTAIN TO THEIR COST. The character of the coming campaign will be vindictive, fierce, bloody, and merciless beyond parallel in ancient or modern history.

From the New-York Herald, April 29.

The class of population which is recruiting in our large cities—the regiments forming for service in behalf of the Union, can never be permanently worsted. THEY WILL POUR DOWN UPON THE VILLAGES AND CITIES OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND, AND LEAVE A DESOLATE TRACK BEHIND THEM, and inspire terror in whatever vicinity they approach.

From the New-York Herald, Tuesday, April 30.

It will be idle for Tennessee and Kentucky to attempt to escape from the issue, and to remain at peace, while the remainder of the country is at war. Neutrality will be considered opposition, and the result of a general frontier war will be, that *Slavery, as a domestic institution of the United States, will be utterly annihilated.*

These are a few, and only a few, of the incendiary appeals daily made by the *Herald* to the passions of the North. Yet this is the paper which now invokes public wrath on other journals, upon a false imputation of using language infinitely less ferocious than that with which its own columns are filled. The fact is, the *Herald* has always been an incendiary journal and nothing else. It lives by pandering to the basest passions, and by stirring up the mob to the worst excesses. Nothing would delight its editor more than to plunge this City into riot and confusion, if only his own neck could escape the noose; and if wholesale, solid, systematic and energetic lying can accomplish the object, it will be attained.

A Union Camp in Kentucky.

We have been permitted to read a private letter, written by one of the most prominent Union men of Kentucky, touching the progress of civil strife in that State. The writer resides not far from the centre of the State, on the line of communication between Central Kentucky and East Tennessee. It is along here that the fugitive patriots from East Tennessee have lately moved, and in the same vicinity that Camp Dick Robinson has been established by the United States Government, which has so much provoked the ire of BRECKINRIDGE, MAGOFFIN, and the rest of the Kentucky Secessionists. The correspondent, whose letter we have examined, is in the best position to know the temper of parties and the state of feeling in Kentucky; and we think we will subserve the public interest by making publication of his private sentiments, along with the facts he gives, which are as follows:

Hoskins' Cross Roads is a point on the turnpike road leading southwardly from Lexington. It is the point (twenty-seven miles south of Lexington) where the turnpike branches—one branch, and the shorter one, leading southwest, eight miles to Danville; the other leading southeast, through Lancaster (Garrard County) and Crab Orchard, in the direction of Cumberland Gap, the mountain pass into East Tennessee. At this Cross Roads, which is in Garrard County, Camp Dick Robinson has been established. Lieut. W. NELSON, of the United States Navy, a native of Kentucky, invested with the powers of a Brigadier-General, is in command. Judge THOMAS E. BRAMLETT of Adair County, SPEED S. FRY of Boyle County, FRANK WOOLFORD of Lincoln County, and THEO. GARRARD of Clay County, are Colonels. On the 26th inst. there were about 3,200 soldiers in the camp, armed and equipped. Gen. NELSON has about 7,000 stand of arms and six pieces of artillery. The camp receives accessions of strength daily, and it is expected soon to have from 5,000 to 7,000 Union troops enlisted.

This encampment is producing intense excitement among the Secessionists, who threaten it heavily. The writer of the letter we have before us, regrets the formation of this sole camp. He says that at least four others should have been begun simultaneously, and at least 20,000 troops enlisted at once. He fears that this one camp will provoke an invasion from Tennessee, where armies have been collected and drilling for months, and watching for their opportunity to strike a blow in Kentucky. Civil war, the writer thinks, is inevitable in Kentucky, and the Union men are not so well prepared as they ought to have been.

The writer thereupon indulges in some general reflections on the conduct of the Government in its attempt to suppress the rebellion, and we will give his views in his own words, as they will tend to show what the temper of the people is in that gallant State. We repeat that the writer is one of the original unconditional Unionists of Kentucky, of the "Jo. Holt" type, and has no superior in Kentucky in intelligence, high character and bravery. He says:

"The United States Government is *too slow.* * * * If the Government and the people of the Northern loyal States intend to suppress this rebellion, they will have to arouse themselves. The whole population had better turn out and come down on the rebels and crush them out. *If they are not in earnest, they had better give up the contest, and let the rebels have their independence.* If CAMERON is continued in office, his inefficiency and incapacity, and *the lack of popular confidence in him*, will prove the ruin of the nation. I trust he will retire, and HE be put in his place. The North and the Government do not know and will not believe the truth as to the power of the South. The rebels have now more troops in the field than the Government, and, instead of the Government suppressing the rebellion, there is actual danger of the rebels suppressing the Government. They attack the Government everywhere, and always have the larger force. *If things go on so, all is lost.*"

The writer thinks, in conclusion, that hostilities will break out in Kentucky soon after the meeting of the Legislature, which meets on Monday next.

The Rebellion in Missouri.

It is somewhat difficult to get at even approximate numbers of the rebel armies in Missouri. A few days ago the Missouri *Democrat* estimated them at between 50,000 and 60,000. This allowed about 20,000 to BEN. MCCULLOCH in the southwest; about 20,000 to Gen. PILLOW at New-Madrid, in the southeast, and about 15,000 to Gen. HARDEE, JEFF. THOMPSON, Col. HUNTER and other inferior brigands, near Ironton. This makes a total of 55,000; and at the time the estimate was made, it was not too large.

But since the battle of Springfield and the death of Gen. LYON, the rebel force has been immensely increased. The populous Pro-Slavery counties, both on the north and south sides of the Missouri River, from Jefferson City west to Kansas, have been pouring continuous recruits southward to MCCULLOCH'S Army. Fifteen hundred were announced to have crossed the Missouri River at one point, in Chariton County, and marched toward Springfield. The populace became so threatening at Booneville and Lexington that the detachments of United States troops stationed there had to be withdrawn. These important towns are now under secession influences and the Home Guard disbanded. It is no exaggerstion to estimate that 20,000 Missouri rebels have flocked to MCCULLOCH'S standard since the last battle, and that a formidable Army, although perhaps not effectually armed and drilled, is now marching upon the vital points of Missouri. Indeed, the *Missouri Democrat*, of the 26th inst., is fully convinced that *forty thousand men*, under the direction of MCCULLOCH, PRICE and RAINS, are steadily advancing toward the capital of the State, where perhaps not over 5,000 Union troops are stationed. The *Democrat* says:

"In confirmation of previous reports, we learn that the main body of MCCULLOCH'S Army, having been extensively reinforced, now amounts to about *forty thousand men*, and is gradually moving towards Jefferson City. The advance guard of eight hundred, probably under Gen. RAINS, is at Sedalia. Some seven thousand are at Bolivar, several thousand more at and near Lebanon, and the remainder similarly divided and foraging over an extensive section of the State. The enemy is believed to be continually in receipt of material assistance, and in expectancy of much more, in the form of wagons, tents, munitions, &c., from Tennessee and Arkansas.

It is plain that a tremendous effort is making to conquer Missouri for the cause of treason. Unless corresponding and superior exertions are opportunely put forth to frustrate and overwhelm him, there will remain an incalculable amount of suffering in store for Missouri, and of disaster for the country."

Concede to MCCULLOCH this Army forty thousand strong, and with PILLOW'S and HARDEE'S divisions added, we shall have fully 75,000 rebels at this day in Missouri, armed and in the field, and directed by desperate leaders. It is possible that Gen. FREMONT has half as many to resist their advance. If he has not now, he may have soon. But at best, the look of things is dark and portentous in Missouri, and well calculated to give most painful apprehensions to the country. Is it possible for the people to refrain from asking themselves why, with such immense superiority of resources, the Union Armies are *always* overmatched in the field? And is it possible for the War Department to retain the confidence and support of the people, when no satisfactory answer can be given to that question?

Much comfort has apparently been taken at Washington because the Missouri *Republican*, at St. Louis, has commenced boasting that the rebel armies are effectually checkmated by FREMONT. This is not reliable. The *Republican* is a treacherous organ, at best. It serves "the powers that be"—always. While it is flattering FREMONT and talking for the Union, it is assailing the action of the Government in the deposition of rebel Police Commissioners and the suppression of treasonable newspapers. If MCCULLOCH were to march next week into St. Louis, the *Republican* would await the issue of his proclamation, and then hail him as a deliverer. The announcement that "all is safe in Missouri," as published by the *Republican*, is contrary to the alarming facts we have here presented, and contrary to the conviction of every sincere Unionist in Missouri. One and all, the loyalists of that long-suffering State are heart-sick, and speak the language of the Missouri *Democrat*, which reminds one of the sad and prophetic words of the lamented LYON, on the eve of the fearful battle of Wilson's Creek: Will not the day of delivery come to this great, but now treason-haunted Nation?

YANKEES AND WHISKY AS CONTRABAND ARTICLES.—Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee.—King HARRIS, as the Union men in the eastern part of the State style him,—has been giving new proof of his astuteness as a political economist, and of the jealous care with which he is guarding the Confederate cause. Not long ago some gentlemen wrote him a letter stating that Yankees were still employed on the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, and that large quantities of whisky were continually transported over that track. With a short-sightedness which would almost subject them to the suspicion of being traitors to the Government presided over by JEFF. DAVIS, they stated that they wanted the Yankees removed and the whisky trade stopped.

Gov. HARRIS replied promptly and emphatically. He did not think his correspondents competent to decide for the people of the entire South what might or might not be "necessary to their comfort and convenience;" so until the proper authorities ordered it they would "not interfere with the passage of freights over the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad," even if they did come from Cincinnati; nor did he think "the fact that a man was born in another State, or is called a Yankee, sufficient cause for his removal from any position." So Yankees will still continue to run over the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad the trains which carry whisky from Cincinnati distilleries for consumption in the Sunny South.

But those acquainted with Gov. HARRIS' antecedents will not ascribe the plenitude of this indulgence to the specious motives which he assigns. It is said that he must have whisky, from whatever distilleries it comes; and it is a serious question whether the secession movement would not soon exhaust itself were the supply of this favorite beverage cut off from the South. Then, too, Gov. HARRIS knows that renegade Yankees have given mechanics at Richmond some invaluable instructions in the method of manufacturing guns and percussion caps; that their services on railroads in the Confederate States are still indispensable, and that it has not yet been found convenient to fill all the offices in the Confederate Departments with indolent Southerners. Evidently the King of Tennessee is right in refusing to declare Yankees and whisky contraband at this critical juncture.

A Poor Excuse.

An honest confession is said to be good for the soul. We are glad, therefore, to see the London *Times* coming forward with a frank avowal of its motives in joining the assault of the rebels on the Constitution and Government of the United States. It is not any doubt on its part that the Government is doing perfectly right in trying to preserve its own existence. It has "repeatedly admitted" that the nation "could not be expected to view the dismemberment of the Union without an effort to avert the loss." Nor does it attribute to the Americans any "special faults" or any "peculiar incapacity for self-government." Quite the reverse.

But the *Times* found it convenient to hound on the Southern rebellion in order to *head off* a political party at home! It has joined in the war upon the American Government—not from any special dislike to it, but in order to prevent its example being used to influence political parties in England. That we do not misstate the position of the *Times* the following very remarkable paragraph from its columns will show:

"We consider that the course of events in the Union has been perfectly natural, and that *Americans have only done what Englishmen or any other people under the same conditions would have done also.* What has so quickened our feelings and made our observations so acute is not so much the policy of America in itself, as the *prominence which has lately been given to that policy by a certain party in this country.* For the last ten years we have been told, with every circumstance of emphasis and adjuration, that American institutions were the institutions on which every friend of economy, peace and good government should fix his eyes. War was distinctly represented as the work of an interested aristocracy, anxious only for its own advancement. We were assured that with an unrestricted suffrage, and with electoral laws under which plain working citizens could make their voices heard, the old extravagance of a class government would rapidly disappear. Debts were contracted and wars were fought to gratify an aristocracy subsisting on the taxation of the people. America was the model of a better system. There the wisdom and moderation of citizens managing their own affairs showed itself in thrift and contentment. Such were the points kept obtrusively before us. If the reader will refer to any speech of any Manchester orator he will find the Government of the United States extravagantly eulogized for the very qualities of which it is now proved to be utterly destitute, and the Americans exalted beyond all other people on account of gifts which it is plain that they never possessed. *It is this, if the Americans wish to know the truth, which points the remarks of Englishmen on their civil war and its incidents.* It is not that they are any worse, or more foolish or more intemperate than was to be expected under the trials to which they have been exposed, but that they have been held up to our admiration by a certain party among us as a people in whose counsels no intemperance or folly would ever be likely to prevail. They suffer from the panegyrics of their friends. Our extreme Liberals would have shaped the course of all British legislation exclusively by the American pattern; and, owing, indeed, to the position of parties, they did actually succeed in imparting now and then a transatlantic smack to the policy of the Government. When we look, therefore, at the operation of American institutions, we are contemplating the results of principles which it was sought to force upon ourselves. *Such a lesson we cannot afford to lose. Our criticisms are suggested, not by any joy over American troubles, but by feelings of the deepest and most immediate self-interest.*"

We do not care just now to comment upon the justice of the view thus presented. Our present object is simply to call attention to the confession of the *Times*, that its views of our affairs are prompted solely by "feelings of the deepest and most immediate self-interest,"—and that its object in espousing the cause of the rebels is merely to take it out of the power of a political party at home to quote American institutions as worthy of imitation abroad.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—This body meets next Monday. The returns from the late election have all been received at Frankfort, and the political opinions of every member elect, except one, whom both sides claim, have been ascertained. The result shows a majority of *fifty* Unionists in the House, numbering only one hundred members. The Senate stands: Union, 27; Secession, 11. Ten of these Secessionists are Senators who hold over, and who, consequently, escaped the popular verdict.

With such overwhelming power in their hands, the Unionists will make quick and decisive work with Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL; that is, supposing these men to adhere to the "doctrine of instructions" which they have always professed. But whether invited out of his seat or not, we think Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will hardly care to return to Washington while the war lasts. It is not the best place for him.

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.—Some errors have accidentally crept into Col. TAYLOR'S statement, as published by the Press at large, with reference to rations. Instead of one pound of potatoes to the one hundred rations, one hundred pounds of potatoes are allowed to the one hundred rations. Again, the twenty-two ounces of flour mentioned as equal to the same weight of bread, are, in fact, equal to twenty-nine ounces of bread, more than possibly can be eaten; and this excess, when flour is given out instead of bread, is sufficient, in the hands of judicious officers, to buy all the needful vegetables.

NON-PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS.—The complaints in this direction are chargeable to want of correctness in the muster-rolls. It would ruin any paymaster, pecuniarily, to pay on incorrect rolls, for if the list is faulty when it comes before the Department, the paymaster must supply the deficiency out of his own pocket. Army matters will go smoothly enough if officers will only attend to their business.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Our Relations With England—Social, Political and Commercial.

The Breeches, August, 1861.

The enemies of England in this country have constantly predicted the downfall of the British Government. Till very recently the anti-British feeling has been very strong. Those who held the traditions of the Revolution; those who felt the insults which preceded and accompanied the War of 1812-'15; those who held an intense sentiment of democracy, and the whole body of Catholic Irish—making in fact a majority of the whole American nation—not many years since would have rejoiced in any blow at Great Britain, and would have hailed with joy the downfall of its Government. Within a few years, however, this feeling has greatly abated, and a conviction had grown up that two great commercial and Protestant nations should be allied in carrying commerce, civilization and Christianity over the earth. Certainly it seems that they *ought* to be, and that their common origin, common language and common religion indicated a common destiny. Commerce, greater than was ever carried on between any two nations, strengthened this feeling, and took away all the acerbity which had so long been felt in America. In fact, there was growing up a most kindly regard towards the British nation, and even its Government. The reception of the Prince of Wales—the honor voluntarily and generously conferred upon him by the American people—was a striking manifestation of this new feeling of kindness and regard. The voice of denunciation towards Great Britain for remembered wrongs was no longer heard, and at that moment it seemed as if a calm and beautiful peace was to prevail between the two greatest commercial nations of the earth.

Just at that moment—because an insurrection has risen in one part of the Republic—the British Government, and a large portion of the British Press, have taken the opportunity to insult the Government and people of the United States. This has produced its natural effect. The buried wrongs have risen up in testimony against England. A profound indignation towards that country is felt by the larger part of the American nation, and is not likely to be allayed for years to come. The singularity of this change is, that the Press and Government of England seem to be in total ignorance of the cause. I have looked through the best English newspapers, and they all express surprise that we should be offended. Let me say, in one word, what you know to be true in this matter. Suppose Scotland rebelled against the Government of England, and Mr. Seward should rise in the American Senate, and announce that the two parties are belligerents on equal terms—that the monarchy of Great Britain was destroyed—that we should be neutral, and make the best terms we could with the new Governments—and, finally, the New-York Press should ridicule both Englishmen and Scotchmen, and gloat with rejoicing over the ruin of the country. I ask, what would be the feeling of Englishmen? What but an unutterable indignation could they feel? Just this they have done towards us, and just that indignation is felt. It is a piece of affectation in the British Press to suppose we are indignant because they are *neutral*. They have no right, by the laws of nations, to be anything else but neutral. The insult consists: 1. That they put a mere insurrection on an equality with the legitimate Government. 2. That they treat the act of insurrection as having divided and destroyed the Union, when that can only take place when the insurrection is acknowledged, by treaty, as having been successful. 3. That it is notorious that the London *Times*, the *Saturday Review*, and other leading organs of British opinion, are gloating over the ruin of the American Republic. Now, this is amply enough. They have despised the feelings of a great people. They have treated our generous emotions towards them with contempt, and have done much to cause a third war with them, which could result only in the most disastrous consequences to them and to the world. Let the Southern controversy be settled as it may, there will, in any contingency, be a great Republic remaining, fully capable of avenging its own wrongs, and visiting upon England a portion of the punishment due to its crimes.

This is the political aspect of our relations with England. Let us turn to the commercial aspect, and see whether England can live without the United States. We have been fully informed, to the minutest details, by our Southern politicians, of the dependence of England upon the South for cotton. They calculate, and it seems to be well proved, that about four millions of people are dependent on American cotton. On this the South depends for English aid. I think the case is exaggerated, and that while the English mills would have to run on half time, they would eventually supply themselves from other countries. But if it be true that four millions are dependent on American cotton, how many are dependent for bread? If you will turn to the commercial columns of the *Times*, you will find that in the current commercial year we have exported from this country fifty millions of bushels of grain, to say nothing of beef, pork, lard, &c. A portion of this grain is corn, but the bulk of it is wheat and flour. Now, making the largest allowance for consumption, this makes bread for seven millions of people. Three-fourths of this grain has gone to Great Britain, and consequently we have in the commercial year of 1860-'61,—furnished the British nation *with bread for five millions of people*. It may be said that this will not be the case in another year. Possibly in one year it may not. But, this dependence on other countries for bread *has been uniformly increasing for forty years*. Nothing can prevent its increase, but a change in the commercial policy of that country. England has, for the sake of extending her Empire, cultivated a false civilization. She has made *trade* the sole foundation of wealth and strength, and cherished factories and ships, and marched armies into India and China, for trade and aggrandizement, when her heart at home was rapidly sinking into decay. She adopted her free-trade policy, that she might find bread and material for her citizens, while she forced her products on the world. She has not been able to do this wholly with the United States, and hence her dislike to the North. The Morrill Tariff cuts off her profits on goods, and the blockade cuts off cotton, and disguise it as they may, the English ruling class have at present a thorough dislike towards this country. We have placed them in a terrible dilemma. There is a real Scylla and Charybdis on either side. How can England avoid this dilemma? Not at all. She has to meet dangers greater than that of the war with Napoleon, and as, in the case of an individual, the direct consequences of her own conduct. She must be neutral, unless she sides with the North. Suppose she were to break the blockade, and side with the South, would she get cotton? But little more than she would with the blockade. The crop is much less than usual. *It cannot be carried without Northern ships.* Northern privateers would, in spite of the British navy, cut off half the cotton vessels. On the whole, with all the power of Britain, but a small portion of cotton would reach England. John Bright said correctly at Manchester, that war with the United States would not pay. This he said without going into details; but, unquestionably, a man of his political sagacity was not ignorant that in England the bread question is the greatest question. If an American laborer loses half his wages he can live, for bread is cheap and wages high. But an English laborer has no such margin. Reduce his wages but little and he goes to the poor-house. Let England, or even France, go to war with the United States, and the match is put to that great magazine of revolutionary elements, which are ready to explode at any moment. A war such as never has been seen would ravage Europe. While they call upon us to emancipate slaves, there are tens of millions there for whose emancipation earth and heaven, men and angels cry aloud. Of these Mrs. Browning says:

> The rich preach "rights" and future days,
> And hear no angel scoffing;
> The poor die mute—with starving gaze
> On corn-ships in the offing.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FROM UTAH.

Return of a Mormon Member—Bernhisel to Return to Washington—War Reports—Sale of Government Property—The Weather.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

On Sunday, Hon. W. H. Hooper, M. C., fresh from the States, was introduced to the Bowery audience by Brigham, he (Brigham) expressing his perfect satisfaction with the course of Capt. Hooper, the past Winter, in Washington, as delegate for this Territory. The Captain complained of fatigue, and, consequently, was exceedingly brief. He was highly gratified to be again in Salt Lake City, for it was by far the most peaceable place he had tarried in, or journeyed through, of late. It was perfectly impossible for people here to form any adequate conception, from hearsay or the papers, of the intense bitterness manifested by the rival or belligerent parties in the States. Nobody, except eye and ear witnesses, could realize the full state of things east of the Rocky Mountains, and, as a consequence, it was manifestly "good to be here."

As previously stated, the placid Dr. Bernhisel will appear in Washington the next Winter, to represent the Territory of Utah in the National Councils, the election only confirming the nomination of the previously held select caucus. Perhaps it is considered that the Doctor, being an oldish gentleman of the old school, is less liable to excite or receive insults than many a younger, rasher or more impetuous Mormon would be.

There have been many rumors through the week of two or three thousand volunteers coming from California, to be strung along the mail route for its protection and the protection of the emigration; also, that orders countermanding the recent sale of certain articles at Forts Crittenden and Bridger were forwarded by the Government, but, somehow or other, sinisterly delayed, by interested speculators, until too late; and that clothing and other goods were retained from sale at Fort Bridger for the said of the volunteers. Of the truth or falsity of any of these reports deponent saith nothing. However, one thing is certain, if volunteers are being ordered or sent to occupy the mail route across the Continent, it seems apparent to unofficial civilians that it would have been a good and economical thing to have retained at least a portion of the provisional and ammunitional supplies for the use of such volunteers. If no troops are coming, why, of course, it was right to sell for the highest available price, without reserve.

Some of the war telegrams are slightly puzzling to us here. There appear to be two or more Gen. Johnstons in the Confederate Army, or at least inclined to aid and comfort Jeff. Davis and his friends. Now these Johnstons seem to be as difficult of individual identity as the hordes of people who rejoice in the patronymic of Smith, Brown, Jones or Robinson. The following portion of a Baltimore telegram, in a late number of the New-York *Tribune*, is not very full of light to the people of Utah:

"It is California Albert Johnston who is killed, and not Utah Joe Johnston."

This is the next thing to Latin to us here. We have a fair recollection of one Gen. Albert S. Johnston entering this Valley with a National Army in 1858, and locating Camp Floyd, about 40 miles southwest of this city, and commanding there a couple of years or so. The last news we heard of him, previous to the above telegram, was that he was making his way from Los Angeles to Texas, being tinctured with secessionism. Now if anything is positively known of this Johnston, we would not object to hear, for old-acquaintance sake.

Ben. McCulloch, too, of some note also in this Territory, appears to be verging on the mythical, in regard to locality. At one time he is in Arkansas, then in Missouri, then, in an incredibly short space of time, he is killed at Bull Run. Thus he cleverly divides, or divided, his time between Virginia and the Far West, no doubt to the no small aid and comfort of the rebels. But how he does it, or did it, is the mystery.

Last Tuesday afternoon and night, we had the heaviest and longest rain-storm for the season that I recollect in the Territory—a thorough soaking time—the soil, where shaded, not having become dry yet. The weather has helped it since, by being cloudy most of the time. As stated last week, there has been no such season as this known for abundance of water, and, as a result, crops of nearly all kinds, as far as harvested, are very fine—particularly cereals. One drawback, there has not been a sufficiency of labor obtainable in scarcely any part of the Territory to get in the crops at the proper time, for in this country of hot sun and dry air, grain will often ripen within a few days over a great stretch of country. Perhaps the principal cause of this scarcity is the diffusion of the poorer classes over the newly-settled districts, as every one, not entirely wedded to city-life, can see that it is better to cultivate twenty or forty acres of one's own, than to rely solely on an uncertain and fluctuating hand-to-mouth living by casual hired-labor. Many of the laborers on buildings going up have been obliged to pay either increased wages, or give a better kind of pay than usual.

Arrival of a British War Steamer.

About noon, yesterday, two British war steamers were noticed in the offing, and one of them crossed the bar inward, and came up to Quarantine, where she anchored about 2¼ o'clock P. M. She proved to be H. B. M. screw-steamer *Rinaldo*, Commander Hewett, from Halifax Aug. 23d. She came to relieve the British gun-boat *Gladiator*, which has been on this station for a short time. The *Rinaldo* mounts seventeen guns, and has a crew of 190 men, who are all in good health. The name of the ship which remained outside is not mentioned.

Opening of Public Schools in Hudson City.—The two public school buildings recently erected at Hudson City will be thrown open for public inspection on Friday and Saturday afternoons of this week. On Saturday night the Board of Aldermen will meet for the purpose of formally transferring the buildings to the Board of Education. The schools will be open for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 2d of September.

[illegible] of her Voyage—Nature of the Accident—Statement of Passengers.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, passengers by the steamer *Etna* on her last trip from Liverpool, wishing to relieve the anxieties of those who have friends on board that vessel, desire to make the following public statement respecting the nature of the accident to her machinery, the condition of the ship, and of her provisions at the time of their departure from her. On Wednesday, July 31, sailed from Liverpool with between forty-five and fifty cabin, and about eighty steerage passengers. The first four days after our departure from Queenstown on Aug. 1, were marked by strong westerly winds, which on the third day had risen to a severe gale, the ship laboring a good deal, though making very fair progress. But from the 5th till the 7th inst. we had light winds, the machinery working well, and the vessel moving easily and swiftly.

On the afternoon of the 7th inst., when we were about 1,300 miles from Queenstown, the most of the passengers being on deck, getting up an appetite for dinner, and speculating as to the day, and even the hour, when we should reach New-York, they were surprised by the sudden stoppage of the machinery, though they did not fancy anything serious had occurred, until they saw the Captain and Mr. John G. Dale, the New-York agent of the line, engaged in earnest consultation, and showing very grave faces. They were not left long in suspense, for presently the Captain informed them that the crank-shaft of the engine was broken, which rendered our machinery entirely useless, and that he had no other course left but to head the ship for Queenstown under sail alone. Their previous high spirits, caused by the exceeding fineness of the weather, suddenly droped at this announcement, and dread dismay overspread faces which but a few moments before had been full of glee. No one fancied the ship had been brought into imminent danger by the accident; but almost all trembled at the thought of the terrible anxiety which their lengthened absence would certainly cause to their expectant friends, and more than one lamented the loss which their delay would occasion to their business. Some consolation, however, was afforded by the hope that we might meet with a steamer, which, if we could not board, would at least convey to our homes the intelligence of our safety, and the cause of our delay. But though we kept on the direct track of the steamers, and had night and day a man keeping a sharp look-out from the top-mast, we were not fated to see one, though, between the day of the catastrophe and the time the subscribers left the *Etna*, three steamships, the *Persia*, the *Glasgow* and the *Great Eastern*, must have crossed our way.

On Friday morning, the 9th inst., we spoke the bark *Hindoo*, bound for Quebec, and put letters and a dispatch on board; and on the following Sunday evening, when we were in lat. 49° 14', long. 38° 53', we fell in with the British ship *Powerful*, bound for the same port. Some of the passengers, despairing of meeting a steamer, having expressed a wish to proceed by this ship, the calm sea affording them an excellent opportunity of boarding her, Capt. Halcrow and Mr. Dale went and made arrangements with the Captain of the *Powerful* for the conveyance of five of our passengers, which was all he could conveniently accommodate. Eleven of the cabin passengers being desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, a ballot was taken, which resulted in the selection of the subscribers.

Respecting the condition of the steamer at the time of their leaving it, the undersigned have great pleasure in expressing their firm belief that she was then in all respects perfectly seaworthy, having, in their opinion, nothing to fear from the severest gale; and they were informed by Mr. Dale that there were fresh and salt provisions on board for at least sixty days at the time of disaster. A conclusive evidence of the confidence felt by the passengers on the ship is found in the fact that only eleven were desirous of leaving her when an opportunity offered. The distance she accomplished on her homeward voyage for the four days the subscribers were on board, amounted in the aggregate to only 144 miles, but the most of that time the winds, though favorable, were extremely light; indeed, for one entire day there was a dead calm. If they should not have the good fortune to meet with a steamer, the probability is they should be three or four weeks in reaching Queenstown, when one of the Company's vessels, probably the *Vigo*, would be at once dispatched to convey them to New-York.

The undersigned wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity to bear testimony to the courteous and admirable conduct of Capt. Halcrow, of the *Etna*, and Mr. Dale, the New-York agent of the line, who exerted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner to lighten the gloom caused by this unforeseen and totally unavoidable disaster. They also desire, in this public manner, to express their thanks to the same gentlemen for rendering them every assistance on leaving the ship, and sending with them a stock of fresh provisions and a gratuitous supply of wine.

HENRY BENT,
P. DUCLOS,
JULIUS HART,
THOS. GARDNER, of New-York.
Robt. M. Livingston, late Consul United States.

P. S.—In connection with the foregoing statement, the above-named wish to place before the public the following facts. That on Saturday, the 17th inst., about 11 A. M., in lat. 45° 38', lon. 54° 21', a ship-rigged screw steamer, having a black funnel with white band, supposed to be the *Edinburgh*, of the same line, and steering west, passed within signal distance of us, and although we signaled the steamer that the *Etna* was disabled, and made every sign, by hoisting our ensign, Union down, in our foreyard, &c., to intimate that we wished a closer conversation, so that we might send with her particulars of the disaster, and thus relieve the anxiety of those who had friends on board, she paid no attention whatever to our signals, but kept steadily on her course. The sea at the time was calm, and the captain of the *Powerful* informed us that it would not have detained the steamer half an hour to have sheered down and received our news. The above-named place this fact before the public without comment, not knowing enough of nautical etiquette to venture on a public criticism of this conduct.

CALIFORNIA.

Receipt of News of the Defeat at Bull Run—Why are so Many Regulars Kept in California?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

San Francisco, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

The express arrived last night, with the news of the defeat of the National army, under Gen McDowell. The announcement created great excitement and much surprise, as almost every one firmly believed in the net which Gen. Scott had laid to encompass the whole secession force.

In this loyal State, where troops are not required, except to take charge of the Forts, we have several thousand regulars under the command of Gen. Sumner, whose services are needed at the East with all the soldiers that can be spared. Why keep experienced officers and regulars in a State which, at this moment, is the most loyal in the Union. It is wrong. Let men go where their services can be put to the best advantage, and not keep them housed. We have a Staff here at present, with Quartermasters and Commissaries, equal to a fourth of the Army, and for what purpose, God only knows, without it is to make fortunes and attend to their private business. The people who have been loyal to the Government, who believed fully that all would be conducted on right principles, are beginning to see that there are about Washington too many office-seekers and politicians to carry on this war as was expected, and unless there is a change soon from the East, there will be a change here in sentiments which will astonish our Eastern brethren. I write in haste, but these are times which must awaken all who are lovers of this once happy Union to a sense of duty.

The city has undergone a great change within the last twelve months. Buildings are being erected in all parts of the city, and property has greatly increased in value. Many who one year since looked on themselves as ruined, find themselves now entirely clear of difficulty, and are rich. There is nothing but internal commotion to keep this city from prospering.

Q.

Beautiful Cup for the Woodlawn (Ky.) Race Course.—The *entente cordiale* which still exists between our Metropolis and Old Kentucky, is beautifully illustrated by a race cup of silver, just finished and now on exhibition by Tiffany & Co. For years this house has filled all the orders required by our Southern friends of the turf, and regularly sent its annual trophy, in silver or gold, to New-Orleans or Louisville. But a few weeks ago it forwarded to Louisville the mammoth vase which is to be the hard-bought prize of a three-years' winner of the Woodlawn Course—the most magnificent piece of silver of the kind ever produced in the country; and a month or so previous a splendid Crescent Cup for the Metairie track at New-Orleans. In view of the favor thus dispensed to them Messrs. Tiffany have produced, on their own account, for the forthcoming races of the [illegible] Kentucky, a cup, which, though surpassed by its predecessors in largeness, does not yield to them in beauty of design. Some time since, the Directors of the Course announced "the Tiffany Stake," an entirely new event in the programme of the Association. This cup is the pleasant return which Tiffany & Co. render for their courtesy. The piece is a tankard, some seven inches in height—its design an artistic variation from the familiar type which art-critics call the Flemish. The foot of the cup is a deep border in spirited engraving, horse-shoes in etching, and the lighter lines of a wreath, in which the artistic eye will detect the spur, alternating to form it. The body is quite plain, with the exception of an oblong space, bounded by characteristic engraving on each side. One of these spaces is now occupied by a beautiful view of the Woodlawn Course; and the other will contain at no distant day the proper inscription with the winner's name. The top of the cup and the handle are Grecian in ornament, an exquisite medallion cameo after the antique finishing the latter where it joins the base. The main feature of the cup is a spirited statuette, some three inches in height, of the celebrated racer, *Lexington*, accompanied by his negro groom. This group is a perfect portraiture, the utmost care having been taken to attain the truth. The top of the cup is chased to represent a paddock, in which the group is placed. The cost of the cup is $250, and the hunters and racers of Kentucky may well be proud of this compliment from a New-York house.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Foreigner in a Fix—Very Singular.—Jacob F. Butchart, a German, was arrested yesterday by Officer McLoughlin, of the First Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen a draft for $402, made in Buffalo, on the 26th inst., by H. A. Frink & Co., on James Stockbridge, No. 14 Broadway, and made payable to the order of the assignees of S. F. R. Coddington. On presenting the draft for payment, at the office of the assignees, No. 78 Broad-street, he was unable to satisfactorily account for the manner in which it came into his possession, and was arrested. Having been taken before Justice Kelly, he made the following strange explanation, which, however, was not deemed worthy of credit, and he was locked up pending an examination. He arrived in this country from Germany one day last week, and on the same evening went about town with some of his acquaintances, and became stupidly intoxicated. The next morning, he awoke with a bad headache at a recruiting-office somewhere in Fortieth-street, where he found he had enlisted. He discovered, also, that advantage had been taken of his condition to rob him of a considerable sum of money, together with a draft which had been brought from England, and for which the one in question had been substituted. Thinking it about right that his loss should be reimbursed, he presented the draft, with the result as stated. Mr. Coddington made an affidavit that the document was his property, and the Court surrendered it to him.

Supposed Death from Violence.—Coroner Schirmer was yesterday notified to hold an inquest in the case of Margaret Gorman, an Irish woman, who died on Wednesday at the New-York Hospital, under circumstances leading to the belief that her death resulted from violence. She was habitually intemperate, and about a week since had a fight with Mary McCrossin, a woman of similar character, at the house No. 162 Worth-street, where both lived. In the affray deceased was thrown down stairs and badly hurt. She was taken to the Hospital, and gradually failed from the time of her admission until her death occurred. The woman McCrossin was arrested at the time by Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, and in the absence of testimony bearing upon the assault, Judge Osborn committed her to prison for ten days. She was afterwards transferred to the Penitentiary, whence, yesterday, she was brought to await the result of the inquest, which will be held to-day. It is by no means improbable that the *post-mortem* examination may show that death resulted from natural causes.

Freaks of a Drunken Soldier.—Charles Fried, a soldier lately discharged from the United States Army, was passing through Avenue A on Tuesday evening, followed by a crowd of boys, to whom he was liberally dispensing gold and silver coin, that he might enjoy the fun of seeing them scramble for it. Officer Rosenberg, of the Seventeenth Precinct, witnessed the scene, and, observing that Fried was intoxicated, took him in custody, in order to prevent him from losing his money. Wm. Meyers, a member of a German mounted rifle company, interfered in Fried's behalf, and, drawing his sabre, made several lunges at the officer, whom he cut on the hand. He was, however, finally secured and locked up. The other soldier was escorted to the Station-house, where about $250 was taken from him, and kept until such time as he returned to his sober senses.

Watch the Servant Girls.—Capt. Slott, of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, yesterday, made the following report in his return to the Superintendent: "At 1¾ o'clock A. M., the house No. 111 West Forty-seventh street was found open by Officer Tiseney. This house has been robbed twice during the last year. It appears that the servant girls are in the habit of waiting until the occupants retire, and then go out with their beaux for a promenade, which was the case this morning. They returned to the house about 2½ o'clock, and relieved the Officer, who had been trying, without success, to awake the inmates, as the bell wire had been broken. The girls said that they were glad he had not succeeded. They then bade their lovers good night, and secured the door."

Prompt Arrest of a Secession Financier.—An order was received by United States Marshal Robert Murray, from the Secretary of War at Washington, yesterday at noon, to arrest Mr. Patrick, a banker in Wall-street, forthwith. Accordingly that official notified Superintendent Kennedy to send one of his detectives at once to Mr. Patrick's place of business and obey the order. Detective Smith was detailed for this duty, and immediately proceeded to Wall-street and took Mr. P. prisoner. Without further ceremony the banker was conveyed to Fort Lafayette, where he was received by Col. Burke, and admitted to all the privileges and immunities of his increasing family. The cause of this arrest did not transpire. The evidence upon which it was effected is at the War Department.

The Case of Mr. Machado.—Mr. A. J. Machado, arrested on Tuesday for fitting out slavers from this port, still remains in the Tombs. He declines to give bail if by so doing he waives his right to an examination, and as the Government witnesses were not ready to proceed with the examination yesterday, the case was postponed to 12 o'clock to-day. Mr. Machado has long been engaged in an extensive commerce with the Coast of Africa, but denies that he has ever had anything to do with, or is in any way implicated in the Slave-trade. Either he or the United States Marshal must be laboring under a very large mistake.

Stabbed on Board a Steamboat.—A party of colored excursionists were coming to the City on Tuesday evening from Fort Lee on the steamer *Thos. E. Hulse*, when a brawling young fellow named Michael Kerrigan, who was under the influence of liquor, interfered with and insulted the females. His conduct provoked one of the colored men to stab him, which he did in the back, causing a painful wound. Kerrigan received medical attention from Dr. Elder, of West Twenty-second-street, and was afterwards taken to his house, No. 13 West Forty-fourth-street. The colored man was not arrested.

Injured by a Blast.—On Tuesday evening a German named Nicholas Van Cline was badly injured about the head and face by a stone projected from a blast which was carelessly fired in Fifty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The wounds, however, are not likely to cause death. The Police were unable to arrest the person having the blasting in charge, as he fled as soon as he ascertained that mischief had resulted from his negligence.

Fatal Fall from a Window.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of Julia Taylor, a child five years of age, who fell from the second story window of her parents' residence, No. 99 Cannon-street, on Friday last, and received injuries which resulted in her death. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Change of Hour of the Hartford Boat.—By reference to the advertisement, it will be noticed that the Hartford boat has changed her hour of departure from 5 to 4 o'clock P. M., leaving Peck-slip daily, at the latter hour.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Secession Meeting in Queens County Indefinitely Postponed—The Secessionists Become Alarmed.—A call for a so-called "Peace Meeting," to be held at Hicks' Hotel, Newtown, Queens County, this (Thursday) evening, has been very generally circulated throughout Brooklyn during the present week. It was signed, as a Committee of Arrangements, by C. Covert, lumber merchant, Morpeth; A. Baccus, farmer and gardener, Flushing; William H. Furman, Morpeth Bridge; J. F. Blauvelt, physician, Newtown; J. Henry, William McCoy and William Hulse. As the call said "come one, come all," a large number of people residing in Brooklyn, Jamaica, and other part of Queens and Kings Counties made arrangements to attend the meeting. This, it seems, alarmed the managers, and yesterday the following card was issued, indefinitely postponing the proposed peace meeting:

Newtown, Aug. 28, 1861.

Public notice is hereby given that the "Peace Meeting" to be held on Thursday evening, Aug. 29, at Hick's Hotel, in this village, is indefinitely postponed. Those city papers that have inserted the call, will please direct attention to this action on the part of the Committee of Arrangements.

J. H. BLAUVELT,
In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements.

A Swindler Made to Refund.—The "poor widow," who almost daily advertises a piano to sell at a great sacrifice, was brought to real grief yesterday. A man, named Yarrington, of Connecticut, saw one of these advertisements in a New-York paper last week, and called to see the piano at a house in High-street, in this city. He there saw a piano really worth about $300, which the owner was compelled to sacrifice for $165, as she must have the money. The money was paid and the piano boxed up and sent off to Connecticut. Upon opening the box, the purchaser discovered that the piano he had bought was not there, but a very inferior article had been substituted for it. He returned to Brooklyn, yesterday and failing to get an interview with the lone widow, appealed to the Mayor, and that official put him in the way of making a satisfactory settlement, which was done by the widow refunding the money and paying all expenses.

Flour for the Families of Soldiers.—Mr. F. C. Kirby, Chairman of the Relief Committee appointed by the King's County Board of Supervisors, yesterday received 580 of the 2,000 bags of flour donated for the soldier's families by the flour merchants of New-York and Brooklyn. Each bag contains 24½ pounds of flour.

Body Found.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found floating in the water off the foot of Conover-street, Red Hook. The deceased was a man of about 35 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, had sandy whiskers, and was dressed in a brown sack-coat, brown cloth pants, white shirt and coarse boots.

Real Estate.—Notwithstanding the hard times, the Van Voorhis estate—600 lots, belonging to Augustus Johns, and located on Broadway, Bushwick-avenue, Cooper-avenue and Van Voorhis-street—the sale of which, at auction, has been going on for two days past, has brought fair prices.

New Fire Marshal.—William H. Lawrence has been appointed Fire Marshal in the Eastern District, *vice* Farrel resigned.

Cricket.

ALL MASSACHUSETTS VS. NEW-YORK.

This match was brought to a close yesterday morning, the result being a victory for the New-York Club, whose score, in their first innings, exceeded that of their opponents in two, by twenty-five runs. On part of New-York, the batting of Hudson, Wilby, Hoston, and Bailliere, is worthy of notice, and in bowling, Marsh and Crossley merit praise. Wilby's fine long stopping was the feature of their fielding. On behalf of the Massachusetts Eleven, the good batting of young Robinson, a promising American player, from Lowell, deserves special remark; Perkins and Burgess, too, batted merely for their double figures, as did the brothers Sammond. Draper, a good player, was quite unfortunate. The match was played throughout in that hearty spirit of good fellowship that should characterize all such contests. The Massachusetts men were hospitably cared for during their sojourn here, and express themselves as highly pleased with their visit—albeit, they feel a little sore at the result. The score is as follows:

NEW-YORK—FIRST INNINGS.

Sharp, b. Martin	3
Hudson, b. Robinson	40
Wilby, b. Robinson	29
Higham, run out	4
Scudder, b. Grinold	3
Steward, b. Robinson	1
Marsh, c. Frauks, b. Robinson	4
Crossley, run out	0
Gillespie, run out	0
Bailliere b. Robinson	11
Horton, not out	14
Byes, 12; leg byes, 4; wides, 4; no ball, 1	21
Total	130

MASSACHUSETTS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Grinold, b Crossley	0	h Crossley	10
Florence, run out	0	run out	11
Robinson, b Marsh	19	b Bailliere	14
Draper, l b w, b Marsh	2	b Crossley	0
Burges, b Crossley	1	b Bailliere	9
Banon, b Crossley	0	b Crossley	0
Perkins, not out	15	hit wicket, b Bailliere	0
Crocket, b Marsh	0	b Bailliere	0
Roddick, c Higham, b Crossley	3	b Bailliere	0
Franks, c Hudson, b Crossley	5	c Gillespie, b Crossley	6
Martin, run out	0	run out	0
Byes 1, leg byes 1	2	Leg bye 1, wides 7	8
Total	47		58

Umpires, Messrs. Lumh, and Sams.
Scorers, Messrs. Sullivan and Power.

Mrs. Lincoln en route for Niagara Falls.

Rochester, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Mrs. Lincoln and suite breakfasted in this city and left for Niagara Falls at 7 o'clock this morning.

The Royal Mail Steamship Persia.—The Royal Mail steamship *Persia* will call off Cape Race, weather permitting, on her way to Liverpool. She will probably pass about midnight on Saturday next. Capt. Judkins will be happy to take charge of any dispatches which may be forwarded through the agency of Mr. George Stoker, No. 145 Broadway, on Friday, and Saturday forenoon.

Hardie's Army Trunk.—Patent applied for. Bed Settee, Table, Chair and Writing-desk combined. For sale by CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Sole Manufacturers. No. 1 Maiden-lane and No. 556 Broadway.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,150 Post-office.

Princess Alice Balmorals.
The most bewitching little bootee for children. Something new, good and cheap. At LANDON'S, No. 440 Broadway.

All the Ladies in New-York are requested to call at No. 255 Broadway. An importer's stock of Ladies' and Gents' fine Linen Handkerchiefs selling off at prices never before heard of. Gents' superfine Linen Collars at 10 cents each. 5,000 dozen elegant Neck Ties at 5 cents and upwards.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

Low—Westervelt.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, by Rev. Dr. Farley, C. Adolphe Low to Martha Westervelt, daughter of Dr. J. S. Westervelt.

DIED.

Cole.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 26, Malinda R. Cole, daughter of the late Barnet Cole, of this City.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 177 Duane-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Thursday next, without further invitation.

Berrien.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 27, Sarah Berrien, relict of the late Daniel Berrien, in the 72d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 107 West 47th-st., on Friday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Joslin.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, Phœbe Titus, wife of Dr. B. F. Joslin, aged 64 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 University-place, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

Richards.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, Maria, wife of David Richards, aged 45 years, 2 months and 29 days.
Her remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment. The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the Baptist Church, 56th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. on Friday, at 10 o'clock.
☞ Fredericton, N. B., papers please copy.

Hewins.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, Mary Elizabeth, child of Mary C. (deceased) and William W. Hewins, aged 5 months and 6 days.
Funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, No. 125 East 49th-st. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

Dyer.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 28, Grace, youngest daughter of S. O. and Emma Dyer, aged 3 years and 3 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 101 Cumberland-st., at 3 o'clock on Friday next.

Fielding.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, Ina Louisa, infant daughter of George and Matilda Fielding, aged 14 months and 8 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house No. 134 East 41st-st.

Morris.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Michael and Mary Ann Morris, aged 3 months and 28 days.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather Francis Meehin, No. 95 Henry-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

> In bliss thou art, in bliss thou wilt be,
> Before a God who will make thee free;
> No storm of Death can find thee there,
> Where all do bless one bright and fair.
>
> Pray for thy parents in their tears,
> Who join in grief for their dear;
> Bright be thy soul, and bright forever
> Ah! cruel Death, why didst thou sever.

Chambers.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 26, Matthew Chambers, aged 59 years, 4 months and 23 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 66 West 47th-st., without further invitation.

Bissett.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Aug. 26, after a lingering illness, Mary Anna, eldest daughter of Mary M. and the late James D. Bissett, Jr.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 131 Concord-st.

Jenkins.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, John Jenkins, in the 76th year of his age.
His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, No. 360 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 29th inst.

Edwards.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 28, Winfield Scott, infant son of David and Mary Edwards, aged 2 months and 5 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 P. M., at the residence of his parents, Madison-st., third house from Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

Robertson.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, Jean Robertson, aged 84 years and 1 day.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 122 Sackett-st., South Brooklyn.

Rowe.—At New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 6 o'clock A. M., Mrs. Ruth Rowe, widow of Wm. D. Rowe, in the 84th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, New-Hackensack, on Friday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

Janeway.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 3 o'clock A. M., Julia, eldest daughter of Wm. R. and Julia Janeway, aged 3 years and 2 months.
The friends and relatives of her parents, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from their residence, No. 13 Essex-st., Jersey City, this day, (Thursday,) the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Knapp.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, Aug. 22, Mr. Joseph Knapp, late of Westchester County, N. Y.

Cruger.—At Boscobel, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 27, Mary Alice, infant daughter of John P. and Eliza L. C. Cruger, aged 24 days.

Beebe.—At Guilford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 28, Lavinia C. Beebe, wife of Anson P. Beebe, aged 66 years 1 month and 13 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 141 West 45th-st., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

Allen.—In West Meriden, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 27, Levi Allen, aged 84 years.

Myers.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Aug. 26, Newton D., son of Peter D. Myers, aged 20 years and 18 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 459.—Aug. 28, 1861.
28, 70, 47, 50, 65, 54, 72, 3, 51, 64, 66, 73.

Kentucky, Class 466.—Aug. 28, 1861.
76, 64, 72, 11, 42, 12, 4, 66, 17, 18, 44, 7, 52.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of cutting teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. Just the remedy needed.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at east, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.

MRS. H. A. ALGER.
Lowell, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething: it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
None genuine, unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GOING! GOING! BUT NOT ALL GONE!
My ICE PITCHERS are double-plated, and worth more than I ask for them. I will offer this week, and no longer,

Pitchers worth $12, for $10 each.
Pitchers worth $10, for $8 each.
Pitchers worth $8, for $6 each.
Pitchers worth $6, for $5 each.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

WEDDING CARDS.
MRS. MEST. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETING AT HIRAM ANDERSON'S, NO. 99 BOWERY.—English velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; rugs, mats, shades, druggets, floor oil-cloths. (1 to 8 yards wide,) at a great reduction in prices. Buyers are invited to examine these splendid new goods, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SOME COPIES of New-York *Times* of Sunday, July 14. Apply at subscription desk, New-York *Times* Office.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.
COL. W. MERRITT.
Head-quarters, No. 681 Broadway.
This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

MILITARY MEN, ATTENTION.—A FIRST Lieutenant's position is vacant in a first-class regiment now in the United States service, and encamped in Maryland. A man who is a good soldier, and can bring 25 good men, will be given the position immediately, with pay to commence at once. Address Box 3,759 Post-office.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—A meeting of the friends of the Seventy-ninth Regiment will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 29 at 8 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has no objections to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT woman wishes a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, in a private family, or would do chamberwork; can come well recommended. Can be seen at her present place. Call at No. 213 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman, accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 103 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 115 West 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman. Apply at No. 213 7th-st., between Avenues B and C.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Scotch Protestant woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to mind children; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 244 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a capable young woman, Protestant, as chambermaid and seamstress, or see to grown-up children; would like much to live with a pastor and his family. The advertiser wishes a home where family worship is maintained. She has been brought up under those principles. Wages no object, a comfortable home desired; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork or waiting on table, or take care of children, or do general housework, in a small private family; wages not any object, but would prefer a comfortable home. The best of references given. Apply at No. 163 West 30th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands the business in all its branches; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 248 7th-av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework; good reference. Call for two days at No. 219 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook, understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker, has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WELL-DISPOSED woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c.; or as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; first-class City reference; no objection to the country; wages moderate. A chambermaid wants a place; wages $4. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROfessed cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, games, jellies, ice-creams, desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuit in the best manner; satisfactory City reference can be given. Call at No. 154 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., during this week.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 146 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 141 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit. Good references. Apply at No. 61 East Houston-st., for two days.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Three excellent servants want situations in first-class families; they have good reference from their last place, where they have lived for the last 5 years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., front room, top floor.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a most excellent woman, a situation as first-class laundress; is fully competent and capable of taking the entire charge of the laundry; is willing to assist in chamberwork, and is very willing and obliging. Best of City reference from her present employer. Will go in the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A middle-aged woman wishes a situation in the country to do the cooking, washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and pastry, and is a first-rate washer and ironer, understands the care of milk, and is a first-rate butter maker; can give good reference. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a smart, tidy, respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable private family; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 192 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable, experienced young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Good reference given, and is willing to go in the country. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., one door east of Broadway.

AS FRENCH COOK.—A FRENCH CANADIAN woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands French cooking and pastry thoroughly; speaks the French and English language fluently; has no objection to a private boarding house. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American widow lady a situation as housekeeper, either in the country or City; wages no object. Call for three days, at No. 403 Canal-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A HARD-working, sober, honest young woman wishes a situation in the City; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, can do up gentlemen's and ladies' fine linen in style, or will take chamberwork and sewing; is fond of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A BOSTON young woman is anxious to procure a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook and a splendid washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; is willing and obliging, [illegible] her price right away. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, upstairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a capable young woman as first-class laundress; does up linen beautifully; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or will take a situation as a competent chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-sts., University-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH seamstress is desirous to engage with a few private families, to go out by the week or month to do family sewing, dress shirts, or baby-clothes, boy's clothes, or cut and baste for a sewing machine. Wages no object. Address No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th av., in the rear, or No. 91 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a competent woman, as seamstress. Understands dressmaking. Would assist with children. Good reference can be had. Call, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 154 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 39 West 14th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and make for ladies and children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 170 East 22d-st., corner 1st-av., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable and steady English person, lately arrived, who thoroughly understands her business; would wait on a lady; good needlewoman; good reference; member of Baptist Church. Apply at the jewelry-store No. 264 1st-av., from 9 to 3 o'clock, or by letter.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress or to do light chamberwork; can assist in sewing and can work Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at her present employer's, No. [illegible]th-st., near 5th-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY at moderate wages, for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady. No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP.—Good servants of all kinds, either white or colored, for the City or country, can be procured at WEIR'S Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. N. B.—No charge made until supplied.

MALES.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WISHES A situation as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly in all its branches; is willing and obliging, neat and proper in habits; has lived with the highest families in city and country; has the best of testimonials for ability to fill his situation to satisfaction of employer, no objection to country. Apply, or address J. C., No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st., in the drug store, for three days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation to work on a farm, (adjacent to the City preferred,) can drive and take care of horses; is willing to make himself as useful as he can; good reference. Call or address for two days, No. 195 Varick-st.

AS TRAVELING ATTENDANT.—WANTED, by a Protestant young man, a situation as attendant to a gentleman traveling; has a good education, and can produce unexceptionable recommendations. Address HENRY CAPPER, No. 10 East 17th-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man; will be found civil, willing and obliging, with long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver for City or country; can take care of greenhouse or hothouse if required; best reference produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an honest, sober, steady young man, a Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses and carriages; is willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 149 Times Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; also, the care of greenhouse and grapery; and understands the pruning of fruit trees and the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate planter. City reference to be given. Address J. M. D., Box No. 210 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—TO TAKE the oversight of a small family and as companion to an invalid lady; must be a member of an Evangelical Church, and able to give the best of references as to character and competency. Address Box No. 3,163 Post-office, giving references.

A WAITER AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a first-class waiter girl and chambermaid, who will take a part of the wash and ironing, to go into the country. Apply, on Friday, at No. 14 West 30th-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TO LET.

LANDLORDS HAVING HOUSES IN THE upper part of the City to let, cannot do better than to place them in the hands of JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av. Mr. KAVANAGH buys and sells real estate on commission, and takes charge of tenant property. He makes his charge for letting and collecting moderate. He has many applications for small houses, from $300 to $600 a year. He refers, by permission, to:
S. V. Hoffman, Esq., No. 202 5th-av.
Isaac J. Greenwood, Esq., No. 142 West 34th-st.
William H. Leggett, Esq., No. 9 East 18th-st.
Jordon L. Mott, Jr., Esq., Mott Haven, and several others.
JOHN KAVANAGH,
Northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 176 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park; has 24 rooms, with gas, water, range, &c.; good position for a boarding-house. Also, the neat three-story houses No. 21 Vestry-st. and No. 129 West 45th-st., together with stores, dwellings, apartments, workshops, stables, &c., in desirable localities and at moderate rents. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, MODERN BUILT dwelling house on 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on the north side, about the middle of the block, at low rent. Possession Sept. 1. Inquire of Mrs. DAVIS, No. 151 East 32d-st., or of the owner, Miss BERNHARD, No. 207 West 48th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN—A handsome house, with sixteen lots of ground; location pleasant and healthy; near Myrtle-av. cars. Gas throughout—furnace, range, &c. Combines advantages of City and country. Rent, $400. Apply to
E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT A REDUCED RENT TO A GOOD tenant—a neat three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, No. 308 West 35th-st., near 8th-av., containing all the modern improvements and chandeliers; it is newly papered and painted. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

HARLEM.—TO LET ON 109TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs., a frame house, nearly new, with Croton in cellar, and gas pipes. Convenient by railroad. Apply to J. WORTH, 110th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., or No. 250 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND CELLAR OF No. 18 Spruce-st., a few doors from the Park; each floor about 90 feet deep; position very desirable for leather, paper or grocery trade. Rent moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th-st., near 6th-av., suitable for a small respectable family; rent $400 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st.

BULKHEAD FRONT TO LET—ON THE North River, close to Canal-st.; fronts about 130 feet on West st. Also, stores in the vicinity. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 102 EAST EIGHTEENTH st. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 90 and 92 East 18th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 5 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN ONE HOUR'S RIDE OF New-York, a country residence, with from 2 to 4 acres of land, well cultivated, with fruit and shade trees; the house must be in good order, barns, &c., complete; a residence in Orange, N. J., preferred; cash will be paid. Apply at Room No. 19, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A family of four persons, must be in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn; a two-story or small three-story house preferred; reference undoubted. Address, giving location, terms, description of house, &c., A. [illegible] B., Box No. 172 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A TWO-STORY OR small three-story furnished house in the upper part of the City, until the 1st day of May next. Address, stating location, description of house, furniture and price, S. H. HAMILTON, Box No. 198 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family, a moderate-sized high-stoop house, in a good neighborhood, from this time until the 1st of May. The rent must be very low. Address, stating terms, X. Y., Box No. 172 Times Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A SMALL family, where the rent will be taken in board; good care taken of the furniture and premises; references given. Address C. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 154 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, 15 acres timber, balance all tillable, one mile from railroad depôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, outbuildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home, fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from depôt, 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit, frame house, well inclosed barn, &c. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM WANTED—WITH COMFORTABLE dwelling-house and out-buildings, worth about $10,000, within about two hours ride from New-York, in exchange for a dwelling-house and lot in 16th-st., near Union-place. Address with full particulars, W. ANTHES & LEROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

FIFTY-ACRE FARM, MIDDLE LONG Island, to exchange for stock in trade, or property near the City; two dwellings and store on farm. See map and engraving. THORN, No. 45 Robinson-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 19 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH SHORE, a neat commodious house, with garden, carriage-house, &c., situated in a healthy location, with a view of the water, short distance from the Castleton Landing. Apply to A. W. SEXTON, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves. The Auction Lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers, job lots in Yankee Notions, Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.
$100 BLACK EMBROIDERED CASHMERE SHAWLS, so much the fashion in Paris now, will be offered for sale this day, at cost. LEGRAIN.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place (late Gray & Co.)

GREAT NOVELTY FOR THE SEASON.
SILK POPLINS, new designs (dernier gout Parisien,) just received.
Offered for sale at 75 CENTS.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, cor Waverley-place. (late Gray & Co.)

BARGAINS.—FALL BONNET—NEW STYLES NOW READY.—Our $5, $6 and $7 Fall Bonnets are worth $10 and $12 each. Trade supplied. Flowers and Ribbons, Straw Bonnets and Misses' Bonnets. Mourning Bonnets. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 581 Broadway, up stairs.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF HAS advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ colors as usual, best quality. N. B.—Small wares, combs, brushes, &c., &c., at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway and 19th-st., east side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

GUINNESS' CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER—For sale in kegs, of 5 gallons each, for family use, at my vaults, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway. G. E. MENDUM.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

TO BANKERS.—THE ADVERTISER, NOW conducting an old well established financial journal, having a circulation second to none, and having other important interests to look after, desires to dispose of an interest in the same to a party of unquestionable reputation and integrity with ample means to do an extensive banking exchange and collection business. To a person with right qualifications a liberal arrangement will be made. Principals only may address PUBLISHER, Box No. 1,614 New-York Post-office.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 126) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1850. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 2, 1852, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock.
A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.
BUFFALO, Aug. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861.
A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTgage on first-class property in Saratoga Springs. Land worth nearly the amount of the mortgage. A bonus will be paid for the money. Title unquestionable. Apply to CHARLES J. MARTIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York, or CHANCELLOR R. WALWORTH, Saratoga Springs.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.
Cash Capital, $300,000.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTY per cent, for which scrip will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on the 1st of October next.
Also a semi-annual cash dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE P. CRARY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2[illegible] Wall-st.—New-York, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, July 5, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true, everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

CHURCH CHOIR.—AN EXCELLENT SOPRAno, alto and tenor singer, of several years' experience, desire an engagement, either together or seperate, in some church in this City or Brooklyn. Terms moderate. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 179 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL farm, with house and barn, of 20 or 30 acres, not more than from 2 to 3 hours from this City, a fine paying property, renting for over $1,000 a year. Apply to F. HEALTH No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE CHEAP, NO. 407 FOURTH-ST., (Albion-place,) a three-story house, in perfect repair, all the modern improvements, two-thirds on mortgage, balance on other property for three years. Open all day.

R. S. DAYTON, REAL ESTATE AND Collecting Agent, No. 188 Orchard-st., continues to make collections in New-York and vicinity. Commission from 1 to 5 per cent. Special attention given to repairs, &c., of tenant property.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.
Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.
Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons. Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
[FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,]
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.
The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A MINISTER OF the Moravian Church, residing in a very healthful and picturesque country place, easy of access, desires to take charge of the education of two or three boys, who will enjoy the care and comforts of a home. The branches taught, those usual in a course preparatory for college or business. References: Rev. L. W. Hart, A. M., Rector of the College Grammar School, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn; Libbeus Chapman, Esq., of the firm of Chapman & Hitchcock, Wall-st., New-York; Rev. H. A. Brickenstein, No. 283 Jay-st., Brooklyn. For further references and particulars, address Rev. E. T. KLUGE, Emmaus, Lehigh Co., Penn.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,)—No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. It is very accessible to students from every part of the City; also to those coming from Harlem, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive—eight distinct departments, twenty able professors and teachers, four courses of lectures with experiments. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York. J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. B. BOLTON.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 70 East 16th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 860 Broadway; and at the School.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMES until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 39th-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

TO BOARDING SCHOOLS, HOTELS, &c.—The advertiser, who is accustomed to the business, will take the entire charge and responsibility of a laundry, in either City or country. Satisfactory references given. Address E. G., No. 42 East 29th-st., New-York.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 169 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 28th-st.

MISS WRIGHT WILL REOPEN HER Day School, for a limited number of young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16. No. 47 East 23d-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 599 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. [Murray Hill.]
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Fifth-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Rutgers Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

MME A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 273 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, the 17th of September. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD RECEIVE into her family a few pupils of either sex, where she could afford them all the comforts of a home, with instruction in the English branches, and music if desired—the services of a superior music teacher. Her house is pleasantly located in Yonkers, near the depôt. Terms very moderate. Best references given. For particulars call on Dr. J. C. HALSEY, No. 1[illegible] Jay-st., Brooklyn, or address a note to Mrs. M. HASTINGS, Yonkers.

MRS. G. H. DUNN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 144 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 10. From the first week in September Mrs. DUNN will be at home, and happy to receive parents or guardians who may wish to communicate with her.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme L. B. PREVOST.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125, over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN WITHOUT charge to those who attend the Willow-place Institute, No. 35. English, French and Italian, $10 per term.

SPANISH LESSONS WANTED—BY A GENtleman. Address EDWARDS, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, OF FIVE YEARS' EXperience in teaching,—a graduate of Lasell Seminary, Mass.—and who has been connected a year with Mount Holyoke Seminary, desires an engagement, either as teacher in a private family, or in a young ladies' seminary. Qualifications Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry and higher English. Address A. R., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, New-York City. Best references given.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Trustees of Schools and others, throughout the country, should state what teachers are wanted, parents, the kind of school desired for their children, and teachers wishing situations should send particulars of qualifications. Teachers and educational correspondents wanted for the Institute in all sections. Inclose stamps for circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

TO PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS.—A gentleman, experienced as a teacher of English branches, wishes to take a pecuniary interest in some established academy or some private school in New-York or Brooklyn. If advisable, he would reside in the Institution, references and all particulars on an interview. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 101 New-York Times Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reengagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages, the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

TO SCHOOLS.—THE ADVERTISER, WHO has had several years' experience in teaching the English branches, is desirous of an engagement, which might become permanent if satisfaction is given. He has a sister-in-law, who is capable of acting as assistant if desired. Address INSTRUCTOR, care of B. Lockwood, Chatham-square Post-office, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH gentleman, professor of the French language, in one of the first Institutes of this City, to board in an American or English family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., Times Office, Box No. 104.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, HIGHLY RECOMmended, offer their services to teach French, music, needlework, &c.; are willing to take classes in schools as well as at their family's residences, or to give private lessons. Apply at No. 3 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 A. M.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, CAPABLE of teaching the English branches, French, drawing, and rudiments of music, and who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation in a school or private family; best of references given and required. Address Miss A. R. M., Box No. 102 Times Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of a New-England College, desires an engagement either as teacher in a private family or in the classical department in a Seminary, and has had experience in both capacities. Address C. D., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Best references given.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PARISIAN, WHO has been teaching for several years, French, German, Spanish and Italian, in the high schools, wishes a situation as teacher; best references given. Address G. B., Box No. 153 Times Office.

AS TEACHERS.—SCHOOLS, PUBLIC OR PRIvate, in the City or in the country, wanting a teacher; parents or persons wishing a tutor at their house, or at the tutor's room, may address, for particulars and interview, EDUCATOR, Station D, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—A SPANISH YOUNG LADY desires a situation, in a family, to teach her own language, would receive board as an equivalent for her services. References exchanged. Address SPANISH TEACHER, Station D.

A LADY, FOR MANY YEARS A TEACHER, would instruct in English, French and music, for her board or a small salary; unexceptionable reference given. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE BEST schools in the City can give an hour or two to private instruction in classics, English and French, or would coach a lad for college. Address A., Box 160 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF A New-England College, and a successful teacher of several years' experience, wishes a situation. Address A. H., Box No. 499 New-York Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

"PERSONAL."
All persons desirous of getting rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worster, and others.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON NERVOUS, SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, 831 and the author 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.
TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilised world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.
Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice, quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 617 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review*, &c.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Fr[illegible] New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; [illegible] South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. [illegible] paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!
Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.
Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman's life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM MACDOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions, Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes being sufficient to effect a complete cure of the most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.
The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.
This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.
MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*
Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he may be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

DR. POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONSULTED, in strictly honorable confidence, with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. He gives advice and guarantees an immediate cure, or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure Specific Remedies for Syphilitic, Mercurial, and all other delicate diseases. For certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing else can positively be relied upon. Try them and be convinced.

JUST PUBLISHED.
VALUABLE REPORTS ON SPERMATORRHŒA and other Diseases affecting the Physical Condition of Old and Young, by the Acting-Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary in such cases. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—Dr. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MEDICATIONS.—The only efficacious, harmless and unobjectionable substitute for the health-destroying Female Pills, and other injurious and worthless medicines, can be obtained only at No. 221 6th-av., private entrance. Price $2. Relief guaranteed. Hours, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe—A pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old: also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARpet for a room 16x18 feet; must be a light ground, and but little used. Address HUSTED, Box No. 116 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

[illegible] NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Aug. 24, 1861. } [illegible] "Proposals for Beef" and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the [illegible] day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At [illegible], Mass.	3,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000	1,500
	9,000	12,000

[illegible] of said beef and pork must be delivered at [illegible] above named yards, respectively, by the 1st [illegible] 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day [illegible] unless earlier deliveries should be required [illegible] of this Bureau. Payment to be made [illegible] days after delivery.

[illegible] their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered [illegible] 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of [illegible], and weighing not less than six hundred [illegible]. The legs and leg rands of the [illegible] and shoulder clods, the [illegible] and ends of sticking pieces, [illegible] pounds from the neck end [illegible], or the parts marked Nos. [illegible] and 5, on the drawing or delineation [illegible] quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly [illegible] from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be [illegible] *being cut with a cleaver, must be* [illegible] *and knife, to give the meat a* [illegible] *appearance, in pieces of not less* [illegible] *than twelve pounds each.*

[illegible] from corn-fed, well-fattened [illegible] the 1st day of December, 1861, and [illegible], 1862, and weighing not less [illegible] each, excluding the heads, joles, [illegible], feet, butts, rumps, lard and [illegible] be cut with *a saw and knife*, [illegible] weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one [illegible] bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West [illegible] or St. Ube's salt; and the beef [illegible] five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each [illegible] exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water [illegible] salt can make it, and must be perfectly [illegible] and clear.

[illegible] barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846–47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DEFOREST MANICE against SALLY L. HARRIS, wife of Francis L. Harris, formerly Sally L. Kane, administratrix of, &c., of Cornelius V. S. Kane, deceased, Francis L. Harris, Mary E. Gould, wife of Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Jr., Sarah D. Gould and Isaac A. Storm.—Summons—for relief. To the defendants above named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of July, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, July 17, 1861.
ASHLEY & MANICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jy18-law6wTh* No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—JOHN A. FOUNTAIN, plaintiff, against CHARLES SWAN and Mary his wife, Jesse Johnson, Dennis Keeley, Elwood Taylor and Lucy Ross, defendants.—Summons for relief, com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 21, 1861.
GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1861.
GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO.—CORNELIA M. HARTSHORN against ANDIE S. HARTSHORN, Summons for Relief. To Andie S. Hartshorn, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Cornelia M. Hartshorn, Plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Chenango, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his Law Office at Norwich, Chenango County N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Norwich, N. Y., July 11, 1861.
D. L. FOLLETT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy18-law6wTh* Norwich, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL, WM. M. MURRAY, GEORGE G. BYRON, } Executors.
au22-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

BURNING FLUID
50C. PER GALLON ... TO THE TRADE.
ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Washington, Aug. 2, 1861. }
In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861. }
Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack* at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoisting screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

Note.—Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed.) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, NEWS AGENTS.—The Loyal State Envelopes—every State in the Union beautifully lithographed—specially commended by the Government. For sale in quantities to the trade REAGLES & CO., No. 1 Chambers-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.
Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861. }
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Philip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clarke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.
EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.
SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M. Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M. Hunter's Point.

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7:00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.
N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train on Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4 15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4 25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.
CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.
The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.
Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent. may be paid by notes.
Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING THE NECESSARY tools in a well lighted shop, with power and room unlimited, for the manufacture of Firearms or parts of them, wishes to make a contract with some leading house, or to meet with a party with some capital to solicit an order from the United States Government or from the State of New-York. Address V. BEAUMONT, No. 117 Hester-st., corner of Mott.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!
PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!
SPALDING'S
THROAT CONFECTIONS,
ARE
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.
GENTLEMEN CARRY
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.
A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.
For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35 to $50.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.
The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.
Plane of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR HAVANA,
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. RICHARD ADAMS,
armed with rifled cannon and manned with United States seamen from the Navy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
☞ Passengers must procure their passports from the Government, and have them indorsed by the Spanish Consul.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW ... SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Second Cabin to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Second Cabin to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY ... Sept. 14
On MONDAY ... Oct. 14
On MONDAY ... Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORTS.—BY ORDER OF THE GOVernment no person can leave the country now without a passport. They can be obtained by applying to Z. PLATT, Notary Public and Passport Agent, No. 8 Pine-st., in basement.

TO SHIP-OWNERS AND THOSE THAT wish to have vessels ceiled for grain to suit Underwriters and inspectors. Call at the Shipjoiners' Depôt, No. 158 Maiden-lane. J. E. JENNINGS.

PASSPORTS.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS prepared and issued at the Government Agency, No. 31½ Pine-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin, brocatel, plush and reps; elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City. J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, being removed for convenience of sale, one of the largest and best made stocks of furniture offered this season, consisting of ladies' secretary, very elegant rosewood; library bookcases of rosewood and black walnut; rosewood parlor suites in various coverings; library suites, dining-room furniture, office desks, superb rosewood, black walnut and mahogany chamber suites. Also, bedsteads, bureaus, &c. The whole of first-class workmanship, and sale positive, by order of E. F. WILBER, Assignee.

J. L. DOBBIN, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD furniture contained in the dwelling-house No. 78 West 12th-st., consisting of parlor, kitchen and bed-room furniture, velvet carpet, rosewood piano-forte, 7¾ octave, with attachment, &c., &c., on FRIDAY Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., the property of a family giving up housekeeping. Catalogues ready at the house.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Aug. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World, News, Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN H. BORLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply, and other carpets, two express wagons, two casks of whisky, two casks of brandy, kitchen furniture, bedding, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF DUNN & SELKREG, carpenters and builders, dissolved on the 29th day of July, 1861, by assignment of their effects for the benefit of creditors. All outstanding accounts must be presented to JOHN MITCHELL and ABRAHAM CUMMINGS, assignees, for settlement, and all parties indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to said assignees, at their office, No. 129 West 19th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The [illegible] together [illegible] ages and classes.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE,
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE,
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
is universally acknowledged to be the greatest wonder ever seen in America. Every intelligent person knows that this is the first one ever seen in this country, and it was only by special permission of the
GRAND VICEROY OF EGYPT
that this was obtained, the penalty being death for any of his subjects to allow one to leave his dominions without his permission. He is strictly an
AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,
living under the water or out of it; will float on top of water,
WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER,
under water, and may be seen at the Museum in the ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING, as if frolicking in his native stream, the historic Nile. He is accompanied by
SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,
who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that historic tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquaria,
A LIVING SHARK,
beside a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c., &c.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY;
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
The Lecture-room Entertainments embrace
PETITE DRAMA, BURLETTA and FARCE.
By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.
Miss DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
Triumphant success of
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who has been pronounced by
THE PRESS AND PUBLIC,
THE
GREATEST LIVING COMEDIAN.
The management has pleasure in announcing his appearance on
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861,
in two comic characters, as Dimple in Buckstone's charming comedy of
LEAP YEAR,
and as
TOODDES,
TOODLES.
That exquisite artiste, Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. Thayer, Messrs. Barton Hill, Lewis Baker, Hinde, Wall, Marlowe, will appear.

MINDS AGITATED BY THE VICISSITUDES of war will be tranquilized in the course of a few weeks, when the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, comprising UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANATOMY AND WORKS OF ART, will be opened to the public. Due notice will be given immediately the above invaluable collection is ready for inspection.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. COALLIS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 8A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 8, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 8, 4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 12 M.
	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 7, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	

FARE 35 CENTS.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9.30 A. M., 1.30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.
The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:
Long Branch at ... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at ... 5.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.
This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 30 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.
To Long Branch and return ... $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return ... 50
To Port Monmouth and return ... 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.
Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.
Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.	LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.
Tenth-st. ... 7:15 A. M.	Spring-st. ... 8.10 A. M.
Broome-st. ... 7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st. ... 8.30 A. M.
Peck-slip ... 7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4 ... 9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st. }
TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.
Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 1 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 16, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

MELAINOTYPE PORTRAITS (IN NEAT FRAMES) OF GEN. McCLELLAN, GEN. FREMONT, GEN. LYON, GEN. SIEGEL,
And all the eminent commanders of the Army. Samples by mail, 15 cents. Catalogues free.
Address ABBOTT & CO., No. 143 Nassau-st.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION

[Continued from First Page.]

in this condition huddled into the trains, in which no provision for water had been made whatever.

But, alas, their funds are now exhausted, and a meeting has been decided upon to make another appeal to public benevolence in their behalf. One hundred dollars per week, with certain resources which they have, will enable them to continue successfully in their holy ministrations. ARGUS.

NEW-JERSEY TROOPS EN ROUTE.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Aug 28.

The Fifth Regiment, being the second of the recent call for five regiments, under the command of Col. STARR, leave to-morrow for the seat of war. G. MOTT, of Bordentown, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment, and JAMES F. RUSLING, Quartermaster.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

The brig *Grace Worthington*, Capt. TRETHY, at Belize, Hond., Aug. 8, reports that on his passage out was boarded by a full-rigged brig, purporting to be a privateer, and belonging to the Southern Confederacy. After an examination of her papers the *Grace Worthington* was allowed to proceed.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

At the Democratic Convention for the First Assembly District of Ontario, held here to-day, S. H. PARKER and J. M. PULVER, were chosen delegates to the State Convention.

SUSPICIOUS—VERY.

The *Chester County Democrat* gives the following curious account of the recent "mob" in Westchester: On Tuesday morning last the quiet inhabitants of Westchester were surprised by a rumor that the type on which the tory newspaper of this borough was printed had been thrown into the street or otherwise disposed of, and that some slight damage had been done to the press, making it useless until repairs could be made. From those who visited the scene, we learn that everything seemed to have been done with care, and as little property destroyed as the nature of the case would admit. Indeed, to a careful observer, there were not wanting indications that the event had been anticipated, and carried out by the friends of the paper and the tory party, in order to create sympathy and make an excuse for violence and bullyism. The whole thing was a surprise, at all events, and the damage not very serious; and the well-known promptness and energy of the publishers will probably be displayed in producing a rampant specimen of toryism by the regular day of publication.

All sorts of rumors are afloat in regard to the affair. One statement is that some tory friends from the country visited the office, and not being acquainted with the business of handling type, spilled it and made it into pi. With the press they were entirely unacquainted, and injured that also in attempting to work off a paper. Some are uncharitable enough to charge the proprietors with instigating the whole affair, in order to gain sympathy and more extended credit, and allege many circumstances which they think tend to prove this to be the case. It is stated by some that the senior proprietor was seen a square or two from the office at 12 o'clock that night, in company with two or three others, and that the accident occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A man acquainted with the business says that many things were absent from the office which no one unacquainted with such affairs would have thrown away; that there was a strange absence of rules, chases and galleys, articles not easily destroyed, and no traces of the best type were to be detected among the pi. The subscription-books were at the dwelling of the proprietor—an unusual occurrence, we learn. It is also stated that one of the firm declared that the office had been watched nightly until that night for a long time. The question is asked why the watchers were conveniently away at that time, if it was not to allow tory friends to do this mischief and get up a false sympathy? These are the rumors and speculations on the subject. There is something wrong somewhere, and we trust an investigation will settle the minds of the people on this momentous event.

SOUTHERN FINANCES.

The Richmond *Enquirer* contains a copy of the act passed by the Confederate States authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes and Bonds, and providing a war tax for their redemption.

Section 1 authorizes the issue of Treasury Notes, payable to bearer, at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States. The notes are not to be of a less denomination than five dollars, to be reissuable at pleasure, to be received in payment of all public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount issued under former acts, are not to exceed one hundred millions of dollars.

Section 2 provides that for the purpose of funding the said notes, or for the purpose of purchasing specie or military stores, &c., bonds may be issued, payable not more than twenty years after date, to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars, and bearing an interest of eight per cent. per annum. This amount includes the thirty millions already authorized to be issued. The bonds are not to be issued in less amounts than $100, except when the subscription is for a less amount, when they may be issued as low as $50.

Section 3 provides that holders of Treasury notes may at any time exchange them for bonds.

Section 4 provides that, for the special purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fifty-five cents upon each one hundred dollars in value of the following property in the Confederate States, namely: Real estate of all kinds, slaves, merchandise, bank stocks, railroad and other corporation stocks, money at interest or invested by individuals in the purchase of bills, notes and other securities for money, except the bonds of the Confederate States of America, and cash on hand, or on deposit in bank or elsewhere, cattle, horses and mules, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos and pleasure carriages. Provided, however, that when the taxable property herein above enumerated, of any head of a family is of value less than five hundred dollars, such taxable property shall be exempt from taxation under this act. It provides further that the property of colleges, schools and religious associations shall be exempt.

The remaining sections provide for the collection of the tax.

A considerable amount of these bonds, the *Enquirer* says, have already been sold. They are also issued to citizens in exchange for cotton, tobacco, cereals or merchandise, and are being subscribed for in this manner freely. The last quotations ranged from par to two per cent. premium.

DISCOURAGING FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Gov. GAETNEA, who has just entered upon the discharge of his duties in New-Mexico, writes to the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, under date of Aug 3:

"We have information that a large body of Texans made an attack upon the United States troops in the Mesilla Valley, on Thursday of last week, and after one or two skirmishes, in which Lieuts. McNALLY and BROOKS were severely wounded, the command retreated to Fort Fillmore, and its commander, Major LYNDE, thinking himself unable to maintain his position, abandoned the fort, and by a hasty retreat endeavored to reach Fort Stanton, 161 miles distant. The command, numbering 750 men, reached the San Augustine Spring, in the Oregon Mountains, a march of about 20 miles, when it was surrounded by the Texan horse, said to be only 360 strong. Major LYNDE, without firing a gun, and without making a show of resistance, surrendered his whole force into the hands of the enemy. Whether cowardice, bribery or treachery prompted the deed, we are at a loss to determine, but the report, scandalous as it is to the fair fame of our troops, is believed to be true by the best informed citizens here. This is not the worst. Two companies from Forts Buchanan and Breckinridge, in the western part of the Territory, intended as reinforcements for Fort Fillmore, with 60 Government wagons, are supposed to be on the road, and most serious fears are apprehended that this detachment will also be cut off. This will give the whole of the Mesilla Valley and Arizona into the hands of the Texans.

Fort Stanton is now threatened by the enemy, but as it is under the command of Col. ROBERTS, a gallant officer, with seven companies of regulars, and is withal a strong position, it is not likely to be given up without somebody being seriously injured. A regiment of Mexicans under Col. PINO, it is said, has been ordered there for reinforcements. So you may expect before long to hear of lively times in this Territory. The First Regiment of New-Mexican volunteers, under command of Col. ST. VRAIN and Lieut.-Col. KIT CARSON, is now at Fort Union nearly ready for the field. A regiment of mounted men, I hear, has been ordered to be raised, the ranks of which will be speedily filled. The Mexicans are loyal to the Government, and feel a holy hatred (not unmixed with fear, I am sorry to say) of the Texans, but when properly drilled, they will be able to give a good account of themselves in the field.

The Texans have the advantage of being officered by men formerly in command of the troops here, and they know well the country and its resources, the strength of the forts, the number of men in service, and particularly the amount of public property. But the Government is fortunate in having here, at this time, one who is not only admirably qualified to fill this important post, but has the entire confidence of the people. Whatever dangers may menace this Territory, all feel the utmost reliance upon the good judgment, courage and fidelity of Col. CANBY, and whatever may be the result of this struggle, no complaints will be laid at the door of the Commander of this Department. We have also a fine young officer here, Lieut. ANDERSON, recently a graduate of West Point, who bids fair to become, at no distant day, an honor to the service. He is a son of CHARLES ANDERSON, Esq., formerly of Dayton—a worthy son of a noble sire.

The El Paso mail, due yesterday, has been cut off, depriving us of all authentic intelligence of the stirring events below. I saw yesterday a letter from an old friend, Dr. STECK, Indian Agent, dated Fort Craig, July 30. It appears that the Doctor, a cool and courageous man, was obliged to make his exit from Mesilla, and take to the corn-fields to escape the Texans. The letter formed the basis of my belief in the truth of the rumors concerning our troops and the Texans. But we shall hear more by-and-bye, and I will keep you posted.

ANTOINE LEROUX, the old mountaineer, and a most excellent man, died in Taos on Monday last, aged 60 years.

SUNDAY, Aug. 5, 1861.

The mail from Fort Craig has just arrived. Dr. STECK comes in as a passenger, and verifies the report of the villainous conduct of Maj.-LYNDE. But little doubt exists that the whole affair, the abandonment of Fort Fillmore and the surrender of the men, was prearranged with Col. LACAINO, the former commander of this Department, when that officer traitorously left his post for the South. The men and wagons from Forts Buchanan and Breckinridge, on the route to Fort Fillmore, are under the command of Lieut. [now Capt.] MOORE, one of the best officers of the Army, and as he has been warned of his danger, his brother officers are sanguine that he will give a good account of himself. Fort Stanton is fortifying, and Col. ROBERTS will have no traitors.

Major LYNDE is a weak old man. He has been in the Army forty years, and though from Vermont he has all his family connections in the South. He has often been heard to say that his warmest sympathies were with his Southern brethren—even while drinking the liquor paid for by money from the United States Treasury.

All communication is now cut off between here and Arizona, and the Texas forces. Five hundred of their own men and eighty Indians, hold that portion of our territory in undisputed possession.

The officers at this post feel keenly the disgrace brought upon their profession by the shameful conduct of those whom they once were proud to call their brethren in arms, and they express the sense of this humiliation in the terms of most righteous indignation.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Lexington *Observer and Reporter*, of the 24th inst., gives the following account of the conduct of Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, upon the arrival of the guns at that place the preceding Wednesday:

"We do not know what Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said to the troops after they had been assembled in their armory, fully armed and ready for action, but Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is grossly misrepresented if he did not, prior to that time, contribute materially to the excitement that was gotten up on the occasion. We have the authority of a gentleman for stating that he heard him declare, in the most excited and angry manner, that the troops should leave town, and that if he had any men he would disperse them immediately. He was told that the men should be forthcoming: the bugle was at once sounded, and more than a hundred men rushed to arms. If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE then addressed them, urging 'no violence,' he did exactly what it was his duty to do, after having most impudently contributed to a most unnecessary excitement."

A FRANK CONFESSION.

MCDOWELL makes no display in his report, but it is a plain detail of his movements, and it shows that he arranged and fought the battle as well as any of LINCOLN's Generals, with their troops, could have done, not excepting General SCOTT. *He managed it admirably in every respect, and was very nearly successful.* * * * The columns of HUNTER and HEINTZELMAN passed up the Run, crossed at Sudley's Ford, and attempted to turn our left, which was the great feature of the plan. HUNTER did cross, did attack as ordered, and did force our men down the Run, where they had to receive the cross-fire of TAYLOR's column; and *nothing but the protection of Heaven, the genius of Beauregard*, (who detected HUNTER's movement by the clouds of dust,) *and the unequaled heroic courage and great endurance of our men, prevented our left being turned*, and perhaps the seizure by HUNTER of the Manassas Railroad at Gainesville.—*Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.*

A GRAVE CHARGE.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press* from Washington:

"Late events, indeed events daily transpiring, prove one thing at least: If Miss CUNNINGHAM has not turned Mount Vernon into a secession rendezvous, she has undoubtedly taken advantage of her position as Lady Patroness of the Fund for its purchase to assist those men, who not only refused to subscribe to this fund, but now claim Mount Vernon as a part of their 'stolen property.'"

SENATOR MASON'S PROPERTY.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, before Judge LUDLOW, in the matter of the injunction prayed by Mr. CHEW, to prevent JAMES M. MASON, of Virginia, from removing funds of an estate out of the jurisdiction of the Court for the purpose of aiding the rebels, an order was issued restraining any negotiations, &c., until the next Orphans' Court day.

UNION MEETING AT SLOATSBURGH, N. Y.

The citizens of the town of Ramapo, Rockland County, N. Y., held a Union meeting at the village of Sloatsburgh on the evening of Saturday, August 24, which was remarkable for enthusiasm and genuine patriotic fervor. It organized by electing as President, EDWARD WRIGHTENOM, Esq., and as Vice-Presidents, W. L. F. SLOAT, J. A. FLATE, S. LOVELAND, JOHN ACKER, WM. BOGART, M. WRIGHTENOM, and H. PATTERSON, Esqs., and as Secretaries, J. F. BROWN and R. H. COLFAX. H. PATTERSON, WILLIAM BOGART, and S. LOVELAND a committee appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting, presented a series, the spirit of which is indicated by the following:

Resolved, That a portion of the people of the United States having deliberately placed themselves in an attitude of armed hostility to the Government, have by so doing forfeited their rights under the Constitution; that they are no longer our brothers in the common acceptation and use of the term as applied to citizens of the same nation, but are strangers and aliens, entitled to no consideration at our hands until they lay down their arms and return to their loyalty, and we will stand ready to welcome them with a fraternal greeting whenever they show the evidence and do the work meet for repentance.

Resolved, That whilst we acknowledge it to be the duty of good men always to pray for evil doers, we cannot find any place in our hearts for sympathy with traitors with arms in their hands, and we look with sorrow upon the doubtful loyalty of those men who would excuse the wickedness of this attempt to destroy us as a nation, by allusions to by-gone or party strifes of the past. We will neither encourage the unreasonable railing of abolitionism, nor look with any favor upon the faltering patriotism of those who *can not* or *will not* in this hour of the country's peril, rise above and bury in forgetfulness the past.

Resolved, That the action of the National Administration in the treatment of this rebellion meets our unqualified approval; that we have increasing confidence in the ability, skill and patriotism of our Chief Magistrate—that in our opinion he has chosen for his constitutional advisers safe and able counsellors; that *here*, under the old National emblems of our pride and our power, we pledge our services to the country, and promise to rally around our leaders whenever the cause demands.

Resolved, That this war of restoration shall be pushed to the direst extremity if need be, that traitors may be brought to speedy and condign punishment; that crime may be suppressed, that order and good Government may be restored to every section of the land.

The meeting was then addressed by Rev. Matthias Wrightnom, Rev. J. T. Brown, Henry Patterson, Mr. Wallace, H. L. Pierson and J. D. Christie.

At the close of the meeting, the citizens present, some five hundred in number, formed in procession, and, to excellent music, paraded the streets of the village, giving at various stages of their march, cheers for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ANCESTRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A letter in THE TIMES of this morning, dated Sardinia, N. Y., August, 1861, says: "The father of the writer studied medicine more than forty years ago with this GEORGE McCLELLAN's father, under old Dr. HUBBARD, in Woodstock, Conn." Again, the writer says: "He (meaning Dr. GEO. McCLELLAN, now of Philadelphia,) was poor, and almost without friends, until he went to Philadelphia," &c. There never was a Dr. HUBBARD, of Woodstock, Conn. Probably the writer alludes to Dr. THOMAS HUBBARD, a distinguished surgeon and physician of Pomfret, Conn., who became a Professor in Yale College, and died in New Haven, some twenty or five-and-twenty years since. He was one of nature's noblemen. It is difficult to account for the poverty and destitution of friends of Dr. McCLELLAN, as his father, JAMES McCLELLAN, was a rich farmer, and abundantly able to educate his son. The great-grandfather of Gen. McCLELLAN, who is at present attracting so large a share of public attention, was by birth an Irishman, and a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and he and his regiment did duty in New Jersey. He afterwards became a Brigadier-General of militia. The writer well remembers old soldiers that served under Col. McC., "in the Jerseys."

A native of Windham County, Conn., may be pardoned the vanity, if it be such, of calling attention to the fact that so many distinguished men have sprung from that County. As is well known, the late Gen. NATHANIEL LYON was a son from AMASA LYON, of Ashford. Geo. DANIEL TYLER, now of the Union Army in Virginia, is a native of Brooklyn, and a descendant on the maternal side from Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, who, Mr. EVERETT says, "was one of the thunderbolts of the Revolution." Col. RUFUS BAKER, of the Regular Army, is also a native of Brooklyn. Col. DIMMICK, now of Fortress Monroe, is, I believe, from the same County. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is a native either of Hampton or Ashford. It was the patriotic efforts of such men as these, during the dark days of the Revolution, that drew from WASHINGTON the encomium that, "If the other Colonies had responded as promptly to his calls for men and money as Connecticut did, the war would have been ended much sooner;"* a piece of history of which every Connecticut man should be proud, and one that the writer hopes no Connecticut man will ever dishonor. WOLF DEN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1861.

* IRVING's *Life of Washington.*

NOT SECESSION.

"The *Suffolk Herald*, published at Patchogue, Long Island, which was suspended a few weeks ago, from having become too secesh to be popular, has now resumed publication, with a Union man at the helm—Mr. GEORGE F. CARMAN. That is even better than stopping the traitor sheets—make them change editors."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was both surprised and amused by having my attention called to the above paragraph, taken from the *Sunday Times*, of the 25th. The charge seems almost too absurd to demand denial, as under my management, (which has been from the time the paper was started, three years since,) I have aimed to make the *Herald* a consistent supporter of the Constitution and laws. I am at a loss to know by whom the truth has been so distorted, for, joined to a hearty support of the Republican candidates during the last campaign, and a thorough feeling of contempt for the demagogues who have wrought our present national calamity, none are, or have been more emphatically for the Union, "one and inseparable," than myself.

To those acquainted with the course of the Suffolk *Herald*, this denial is unnecessary; but wishing to avoid even a shadow of doubt resting on my political position, and desiring to appear right on the record, I hope to extend even a greater publicity of this, the truth, to the libel above by having this inserted in your widely-extended journal.

With respect, yours truly,

A. VAN ALSTYNE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

A ROCKET BRIGADE.

Messrs. J. G. & I. EDGE, pyrotechnists, of Jersey City, are to give an exhibition this (Thursday) evening at Weehawken, in connection with Prof. GRANT, of their rockets and incendiary shells, which it is believed can be used with great effect against the enemy. The larger sized shells can be thrown from a mortar or cannon to a great distance. At the discharge from the piece it instantly ignites, causing a ball of fire four feet in circumference, which it is impossible to extinguish except by complete immersion in water. After burning fiercely for two or three minutes, an internal shell charged with powder explodes, and the outer shell is broken into not less than sixteen pieces, which are scattered in all directions with great force. One great advantage claimed for these shells is the facility they would afford in setting fire to the woods, and especially in the locality of masked batteries. They would also be effective against cavalry, not only by throwing the ranks into disorder, but by causing great destruction upon bursting. They have also a smaller missile which can be thrown from a paper mortar to a considerable distance, and presenting a ball of fire two feet in circumference. A mortar and twenty of these missiles can be easily carried by one man, and would be particularly useful at night in setting fire to the woods and driving the enemy from their strong hold.

Messrs. EDGE will also exhibit improved rockets, capable of being thrown with great accuracy from one-half to three-quarters of a mile. In passing through the air, these rockets will emit a blaze of fire three or four feet in circumference and about forty feet in length, and if properly used would break up in disorder a regiment of cavalry, and prevent any effectual charge.

Mr. J. G. EDGE proposes to raise a brigade to operate in connection with Prof. GRANT's Calcium Light, should he receive the necessary encouragement from the Government. Already over 300 men have tendered their services in a brigade of this kind.

Another trial was made last evening, during which the target was illuminated by the Calcium Light, at 400 feet distance; and Mr. SOUTHWELL, Second Lieutenant Company B, Berdan's Sharpshooters, by an off-hand shot, struck the centre of the bull's eye, at the first fire. Capt. BERTRAND, Company A, Grant's Sharpshooters, made an equally successful shot. The average firing was very good.

THE NEW-YORK SEVENTEENTH.

Capt. WILSON, of the Seventeenth Regiment N. Y. S. V., assures us that the reference which was made in the TIMES of Monday to a mutiny in that corps is entirely unfounded. The utmost satisfaction and good feeling exists in the regiment, and the only anxiety it has is to meet the enemy again.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

This week, recruiting in the City has been much more active than it has been for some time past. It would be brisker if the officers in command at the various recruiting-offices would get rid of the loafers who hang around them. The object of these idlers appears to be to deter men from enlisting, by magnifying and expatiating upon the hardships of a soldier's life. Officers complain daily of losing their men by the intervention of some one or somebody. These hangers-on of recruiting-offices may be emissaries of the enemy. Any way, it would be no harm for the authorities to have an eye upon them, and keep the various offices for the enrollment of men cleared of all but actual recruits.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

Portions of five companies of this corps, amounting to about 250 men, will proceed in a few days to Camp Lyon, for training under Gen. VIELE. Members of Capts. McKAY's, KIRK's, VAUGHAN's, ELLIOTT's and TOWNSEND's companies are required to report themselves on or before Saturday, at 9 A. M., at the barracks, Empire Works, East Twenty-fourth-street. Orders for arms, uniforms and equipments, have been issued to the regiment, and every recruit enlisting will be at once sworn in and uniformed. The organization of this corps is in a forward state, and will be thoroughly completed in a very short period.

NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The tenth line company for this regiment, to be under the command of Lieut. E. R. MILLER, is now recruiting at the corner of Thirteenth-street and University-place. The commanding officer has been engaged in active service with the regiment for the last three months, and is an educated military man, having received a thorough training in the military school of Capt. RICH, U. S. A. Recruits in this regiment, the first of our New-York Militia to volunteer for three years or the war, will be dispatched to the scene of action without delay. It is contemplated to raise a full company of 101 men.

THE SHEPARD RIFLES.

The first company of this new organization was inspected and mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. Capt. DANIEL W. HOATON was in command of the company.

THE MORGAN RIFLES.

Col. ANDREW LUTZ is in command of this regiment, one company of which was mustered into the United States service yesterday. The men are at present quartered at Palace Garden.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Fifty recruits for this regiment were sent on yesterday by Lieut.-Col. BETTS. Fifty more will be sent on in a week's time, making the numerical strength of the regiment 1,050.

THE SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Col. TOMPKINS will send on Saturday next a detachment of recruits to join this regiment, now stationed on the Monocacy River, Maryland. All who wish to join will call at the Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, to-day or to-morrow.

THE VANDERBILT GUARDS.

This regiment, which is accepted by the War Department, is rapidly filling up, three companies being already encamped at Camp Vanderbilt, on Staten Island. Active, able-bodied men, who wish to join this regiment, can do so by applying at head-quarters, No. 134 William-street.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS—EXAMINATION OF A PORTABLE TRUNK.

A corps of army officers were yesterday invited to examine a new and ingenious trunk, made by CROUCH & FITZGERALD, for the use of the army. It is called "Hardie's Combination Army and Excursion Trunk." Closed up, it is 30 inches long, 21 inches wide, and 20 inches high. In another form, it constitutes a table large enough to seat four persons. By throwing it open, it affords a cushioned settee, five feet long. Raising one half of it, at an angle of 45°, with a brace to hold it in position, it forms a high-backed easy chair; another slight change converts it into a comfortable bed six feet and a half long, with a mosquito netting entirely covering it; and, lastly, a simple attachment of one of its parts offers the convenience of a nice writing-desk, thus rolling into one six different and indispensable articles of the soldier's or officer's outfit. A very high opinion was expressed of its merits by the officers, and several were ordered on the spot.

THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

The D'Epineuil Zouaves, whose head-quarters are at No. 86 Cedar-street, have formed their camp and named it Camp Lesley, in honor of the Chief Clerk of the War Department. A Quartermaster's squad has been busily engaged for the past few days in arranging the site. Tuesday the uniforms appeared for the first time on Broadway. It is that of the Imperial Zouaves of France. The time of their departure for the seat of war has been extended to the 25th of September.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES FOR THEIR NEW QUARTERS ON BEDLOE'S ISLAND.

The remains of this regiment departed yesterday from the barracks on the Battery for their new quarters at Bedloe's Island, which has been assigned to them by the Secretary of War. The order for mustering was fixed at 9 A. M., but the boys were, evidently, in no haste to obey, as it was past 12 M. before they were got on board the boat, the whole number not mustering over 150, under the command of Col. LOSSER. Those on board of the *Saturn*, which was to convey them to their new quarters, were evidently of the better class of men, being generally armed, equipped and uniformed. A great many hung around the quarters on the Battery, avowing their determination not to return to duty until they had been paid by the State, although it seemed quite evident that most of them had received an abundance of money from some quarters—enough at all events to enable them to procure all they wanted, and more than was proper, to drink. The recusants, however, were simply noisy and boisterous, without being quarrelsome, but could no be coaxed into quarters. After the steamer had departed, a great many stragglers made their appearance, who were probably sent down yesterday. Accompanying the steamer was a lighter conveying the camp equipage, baggage, &c., of the regiment.

MR. HOLT IN BOSTON.

A Serenade—Welcome by Edward Everett—Mr. Holt's Response.

From the Boston Courier, Aug. 28.

The citizens of Boston gave expression, last evening, to the sentiments of high respect which they entertain for Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, individually, and as a son of the noble State of Kentucky, by a very enthusiastic demonstration in front of the Tremont House. It having been announced that Mr. HOLT would be serenaded during the evening, a large number of persons began to assemble at an early hour, and by 9 o'clock there was an immense gathering. The street, for a considerable distance on either side, was crowded, and the balcony of Tremont Temple, and all the prominent points in the vicinity, were covered with ladies and gentlemen, all anxious to see and do honor to the distinguished orator. Shortly after 9 o'clock Gilmore's Band appeared on the sidewalk, and played the "Star Spangled Banner." Fireworks were set off from the roof of the hotel, and colored lights were displayed, so as to give the speakers a splendid view of the assemblage.

Mr. HOLT descended the steps about 9½ o'clock, with the Committee of Arrangements, and his appearance was the signal for enthusiastic applause. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT then welcomed Mr. HOLT to Boston in the following words:

REMARKS OF MR. EVERETT.

Mr. HOLT: I have been requested, on behalf of my fellow-citizens, to express to you the great pleasure with which they bid you a cordial welcome to the City of Boston. [Cheers.] It is a very agreeable but a very superfluous office. They are here before you; they have spoken for themselves; they hail you, Sir, as a man for the times [cries of "Good, good," and cheers]; bold and firm, as well as true [cheers]; brave and resolute, as well as honest and intelligent. [Cheers.] They witnessed, with warm approval, in the closing days of the late Administration, the manner in which you showed yourself one of the few "faithful found among the faithless." [Applause and cries of "Good."] You conducted one of the most important Departments of the Government with equal vigor and courage, literally strengthening the things that remained, at the time when the very sinews of war had been cut in advance by your predecessor, secretly plotting the overthrow of the Government he was sworn to support, and whose daily bread he was eating, and preparing, as far as possible, for the seizure of the National Capital. ["That's so."] By the judicious arrangement of yourself and Gen. SCOTT, [cheers,] that humiliation was averted, and the President of the United States, constitutionally elected, was peacefully inaugurated. For that service, Sir, we thank you.

Returning to private life, you found still greater dangers threatening your noble State of Kentucky. [Cheers for Kentucky.] You found her under a Governor faithless to his trust, on the point of being swept into the gulf of disunion, by disloyal men within and without her limits. You determined that GLORIOUS OLD KENTUCKY should not be treacherously wrested from herself and the country. [Great cheering.] In conjunction with your faithful associates, your rallied your patriotic fellow-citizens to the defence of the menaced Union. The clarion voice with which you struck terror to the enemies of the Constitution has thrilled to the heart of the citizens of Boston. [Cheers.] That voice, let me tell you, Sir, will fall like music on the ears of the crowd before you; and in their name, and on their behalf, I now again bid you a hearty, a grateful, an affectionate welcome. [Prolonged cheering.]

At the conclusion of Mr. EVERETT's remarks, cheers were given for Mr. HOLT and for the State of Kentucky, with great enthusiasm. After the band had performed a patriotic air, Mr. HOLT stepped forward, and was received with warm applause. He said:

SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I came to Boston, as do many American travelers, not merely to look upon the city, beautiful in itself—upon its monuments, and upon those magnificent landscapes, in which as a jewel it is set—but also to revive, if haply I might, the glow of my patriotism amid the thrilling associations that cluster around the cradle of the Revolution. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] Here are gardens of memories which can never, never lose their fragrance here are altars whose fires, though kindled in behalf of human rights nearly a century ago, have waxed only the brighter for the years through which they have burned. No true son of the Republic can press the soil of Bunker Hill, without having his veneration for your great ancestors deepened and exalted, and without feeling his vows of devotion to the country strengthened and renewed. [Cheers.]

I was making, and desired to make, most quietly my journey, and little thought, and little expected, to attract attention to myself here; and it is, therefore, with emotions of grateful surprise that I took upon that cordial and generous welcome with which you now honor me. Unconscious as I am of having said or done aught to deserve this marked token of your confidence and favor, still I beg you to be assured that I am most grateful for it. The strains of your music and the shouts of your welcome will linger in the ears of my heart long after they shall have been forgotten by yourselves. [Applause.]

I am thankful for that most earnest, that most eloquent, that most flattering recognition which in your name has been given of my fidelity to our common country, under circumstances of peril and of trial. Most grateful, too, am I for that friendly, that kindly allusion to my native State, Kentucky, [cheers for Kentucky,] whose star, so long obscured by the baleful influences of unfaithful men, is now preparing to shine forth in the strength and lustre of other days. [Applause, and cries of "Good," "Good."]

Kentucky has assumed her present position under no prompting of passion, but calmly and deliberately, after careful review of the whole field of controversy; and in view of all the gloom and perils that encompass the Union, she now avows she loves it still, and will cling to it amid its sorrows, as she has clung to it in the days of its strength and its glory. [Cheers.] That which she has so nobly declared from the ballot box, it is now her manifest duty to make good upon the battle field [immense applause]; and that duty, already begun, will, I firmly believe, be faithfully performed upon the meeting of her Legislature, which takes place but a few days hence. Full, full will be the measure of my joy, when I shall behold the patriot soldiers of Massachusetts and the patriot soldiers of Kentucky meeting upon the same fields of danger, and with the grasp of their fraternal hands, rebuking those traitorous men who through long years have striven to render them aliens and enemies to each other.

Fellow-citizens, I am gratified to say that during the somewhat extended tour that I have just made, I have nowhere found the public voice faint, or the public purpose faltering, in reference to the vigorous prosecution of this war, until the Stars and Stripes shall float on every flagstaff from which they have been torn. [Applause.] Nowhere have I heard the word COMPROMISE—[cheers and cries of "Good," "Good"]—a word which can now be uttered only by disloyal lips, or by those speaking openly and directly in the interests of the rebellion. [Cheers, and a voice—"That's the kind of talk."] So long as the rebels have arms in their hands, there is nothing to compromise—[cheers]—nothing but the honor of the country and the integrity of the Government; and who, but he who is ready to fill a coward's grave, is prepared for submission to such humiliation as this?

Fellow-citizens, it cannot be disguised that we stand at this moment confronted by great national dangers and great national calamities. Eleven members of our Union are in open, and, thus far, successful revolt, and an army, it may be of a hundred and fifty thousand men, breathing vengeance and slaughter, is hovering upon our lines, and menacing the safety of Washington. From this pressing peril no valiant resolves, no brilliant declamation, no fervid prophesyings can possibly deliver us. Nothing but the sword, wielded by skillful and heroic hands, can now save this country from the last catastrophe that can befall a free people. The enemy has been tested, and we can no longer underrate either his power or his recklessness in battle.

Let no man cherish the delusive belief that since this rebellion is the cause of crime, that, therefore, it will be the less daringly maintained. History has recorded, for our instruction and admonition, that CATILINA and his co-conspirators fell with their faces to the enemy; and so, probably, will fall the rebel leaders of the South. The more earnest, the more prompt, the more united the efforts that are now made, the briefer will be the struggle. All delay, all seeming hesitancy, all dissension, while strengthening the rebellion itself, is fraught with incalculable danger and mischief to ourselves.

If, however, from any cause, this contest is to be prolonged, we must not seek to conceal from ourselves its possible consequences; but even now, in advance, we should bravely and calmly look the worst of them in the face. Your ships may have to furl their sails in many a sea, and the grass may spring up in marts heretofore pressed by the busy feet of commerce; wide-spread bankruptcy may possibly ensue, and the wail of sorrow may go up, not only from stricken households and communities, but also from cities and States, over the brave and true men who have laid down their lives upon the altars of their country. But our institutions are well worth all these sacrifices, and all other sacrifices which we may or can possibly make for their preservation. All that we are and all that we have are the fruit of these institutions; and all that we may now generously devote to their safety, in this hour of their extreme peril, if we are successful, they will give back to us and to our children's children, increased a hundred, nay, a thousand fold.

But even now, in the very shadow of these threatened disasters, even this night and this hour, we could have peace. We could have peace by laying down our necks, our country, and our flag, in the dust beneath the remorseless feet of traitors. [Loud cries of "Never," "Never!"] But how can we do this, seeing that the graves of our fathers are yet with us, and that Bunker Hill yet speaks to us with voices which will not and cannot be stilled? [Cheers.]

If we falter, we fail; and not only will Washington, your capital, be subjugated and sacked, but cities and your fields will be swept over by an Army carrying in its train desolations scarcely surpassed since the Goths stabled their steeds in the palaces of the CÆSARS. The fiendish tone of the Southern Press, its exultant threatenings, and the events which have already transpired, fully justify me in this declaration. If, therefore, we think of our lands and gold, of our merchandise and pleasant homes, or even of the blood that courses in our veins, in contrast with the honor and integrity of our Government, we are lost; we shall perish suddenly, irretrievably and ignominiously. But if true to ourselves, as I verily believe we will be, if true to the kindling memories of the past, and to the grandeur of our mission as a people, your armies will assuredly triumph; and that triumph the Union sentiment of the South will render complete and enduring, [applause;] and thus, out of all this national turmoil and battle, and bloodshed, and wringing anguish, there will in the end arise a future for our country bright as that rainbow which spans the mists that mount above the tortured hell of Niagara's waters. For that future that bow of promise and of beauty may well be accepted as the appropriate emblem. [Applause.]

One of the most fearful obstacles which has been encountered in the successful prosecution of this war is the disloyalty found in our midst. [Cries of "that's so."] This is especially true in relation to Washington City and the Border States; but it is in a degree true everywhere, and to this is traceable much of that discouragement under which the nation is now suffering. The country is now rejoicing in those bold and decided measures which the President is taking to subdue this fatal source of weakness and defeat. [Cheers.] It is in vain that the stalwart arms and hearts of this great nation toil at the pumps, so long as men are kept on board with augers in their pockets, who at every stolen opportunity are boring holes in the bottom of the noble ship on which we are all embarked. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, the thought of dismembering this Union, which has been the source of all our strength and all our joys as a nation, can be entertained by no true man. Dismemberment would involve the abasement of all of which we, as Americans, have so long and so justly been proud, and the complete ruin of that grand inheritance which we have received from our fathers, and which it is our duty to transmit undiminished in its blessings to our descendants. It would conduct us from palaces of prosperity and power to hovels of wretchedness and to graves of dishonor.

When the wise man of old, sitting in judgment upon the rival claims of two mothers to the possession of the same child, decreed that it should be cut in twain, and that one half should be given to one claimant and the other half to the other, it was the false mother who accepted and exulted in the judgment, while the true mother turned away with horror, preferring to commit the life of her offspring to the keeping of even her own enemy, rather than that it should thus perish. The filial and maternal instincts are in this regard the same. The man who is willing that this prosperous and free country shall be severed by the sword of treason now suspended over it, may have been born upon American soil, but he has no American heart in his bosom. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] The true son of the Republic, like the true mother, turns away from the proposal with indignation and abhorrence.

But, fellow-citizens, I have presented myself before you not to make a political speech, but to thank you—which I do again and again, from my heart—for this most distinguished honor. [Great cheering.]

Mr. HOLT and Mr. EVERETT then retired to the drawing-room of the hotel, and a large number of the citizens of Boston embraced the opportunity to pay their respects to them. The band performed a number of pieces in front of the hotel, after which the crowd in the street dispersed, with cheers for the gallant Kentuckian and the Union.

Navigation of the Canals.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The repairs on the Brighton Lock will be completed to-night, and navigation resumed to-morrow.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The mud-lock on the Oswego Canal will be repaired and boats passed to-morrow. The weigh-lock culvert at this place is repaired, and boats will pass over it this evening. No further difficulty at either place can reasonably be anticipated.

Fire at Freeport, Ill.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

A fire at Freeport, Ill., to-day, destroyed WADDLE's lumber-yard and E. H. HIDE's warehouse. Loss $8,000.

Postmaster of Troy.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. GEORGE T. BLAIR.

TROY, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

GEORGE T. BLAIR has been appointed Postmaster of this city, in place of JAMES R. FONDA.

Politics in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated ROBERT EWING for Sheriff, and a straight ticket for all city officers.

Volunteer Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Two things occur to me (a quondam British soldier) as worthy of attention at the present juncture, because they are calculated to make the volunteer soldiers more dependable than they are.

In the first place, I would venture to suggest that a greater degree of solemnity be imparted to the administration of the oath of allegiance than at present distinguishes that ceremony. Not one man in ten is aware of what he contracts to do when he swears to be true to the Star-Spangled Banner. The oath is carelessly administered, and as loosely taken. Among the Romans the *sacramentum militare* was a very binding obligation, and the soldiers of CÆSAR and ANTONY were proud that their vow had been accepted. But then, a certain degree of pomp attended the measure, and a due gravity distinguished the deportment of the ministrants of the oath. Could we not make *our* oath rather more significant? Let it be taken on parade, beneath the waving flag which the soldier swears to protect: let martial music accompany the ceremonial, and the soldier will never forget it.

The second suggestion I would venture to offer is the result of some East India experience. Even as European soldiers were formerly attached to Sepoys to give them the benefit of example, and to encourage them to adhere to the rules of discipline in the "current of a heady fight," so might a company of the United States Regulars be annexed to every regiment of volunteers, until these latter had become quite efficient in the field. The "old soldier" in a regiment does more to make the young ones efficient and serviceable than months of drilling, and it was feared that the reduction of the period of enlistment of British soldiers to ten years would deprive the army of one of its surest guarantees of steadiness. The apprehension is dissipated by the renewal of their service on the part of great numbers of the ten years' men. But if this fear of deterioration existed when it was supposed that no soldier would extend his term, what can be expected from volunteer regiments in which there are *no* old or tried soldiers? The only remedy for the deficiency is to be found in the infusion of from 80 to 100 regulars into every regiment of 1,000 volunteers. Yours truly, J. H. S.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Stockton, of the United States Navy; Hons. A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, and David S. Seymour, of Troy; Jno. Tucker, of Philadelphia; J. Holbrook, of Connecticut; J. C. Watson, of the U. S. Navy; Col. Bradley and lady, of Jefferson County; J. D. Devin, of the U. S. Army, and W. H. Parker and J. F. Baker, of the U. S. Marine Corps, are at the Astor House.

Capt. W. H. King and Major O'Conor, of England; E. W. Corning, from Washington; E. O. Tufts, of Boston, Hon. L. J. Smith, D. W. Bayard and lady, and R. Thomson, of St. Johns, N. B.; and Dr. R. S. Welsh, of Mexico, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. W. L. Hanscom, of La Cross, Wis.; Major Fitzreaves, Major T. H. Halsey and Capt. Peterson, of the United States Army, Lieut. C. S. Wheeler, of the Revenue Service, and James Suddards, of the United States Navy, are at the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

Col. H. A. Smalley and Col. M. S. Howe, of the U. S. A.; S. Dean, of Winconsin; Chas. W. Trotter, Dr. Jackson and W. J. Horstman and family, of Philadelphia; S. M. Fasset and H. C. Morgan, of the U. S. A.; W. H. Smith, of St. Louis; H. C. Dudley, of Boston; H. H. Kapp, of Chicago; L. S. Babbitt, U. S. A., and A. L. Bickford and lady, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Jared Sparks, of Cambridge, Mass.; J. R. White, of Philadelphia; D. S. Morgan, of Andover, and Wm. Gray, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT sells [illegible] car-lots only, at $1 07 for Red State, which shows further decline, and $1 28 for White Michigan. OATS more active; sales 20,400 bush. Chicago at 32c.@32½c., and 11,000 bush. State at 33c. CORN very dull; sales 6,000 bush. Western Mixed, in lots, 60c. WHISKY weaker; sales of 80 bbls. at 16½c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—70 bales Wool, 528 boxes Cheese, 5,400 bbls. Flour, 391 bags Wheat, 116 bbls. do., 69 hhds. Tobacco, 59 cases do., 496 bbls. Pork, 254 Highwines, 45 bales Hops. Shipped by tows to New-York, Aug 27—148,300 bush. Corn, 103,500 bush. Wheat, 12,000 bush. Oats, 20,000 bush. Feed, 10,000 bush. Malt.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR unchanged; sales at $4 75 for fancy from Spring Wheat. WHEAT dull; sales last night, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at 87½c.; to-day, 1,500 bushels Canada Club at 90c. CORN and other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 9c.; Corn 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—8,500 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,160 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR active. WHEAT advanced 1c. Sales at 63c. for No. 1, and 60c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firmer—21c. for mixed, in store. OATS dull. *Receipts*—7,500 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bush. Wheat, 217,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bush. Wheat, 130,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS unchanged. Exchange on New-York remains unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR quiet at $4 25@$4 75 for superfine. WHEAT firm; sales 7,000 bushels Red, $1 14@$1 16; White, $1 27. CORN firm; sales 3,000 bushels, at 55c.@56c. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN ½c. lower and dull; sales 6,000 bushels at 35½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*: 8,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*: 2,000 bbls. Flour, 135,000 bushels Wheat, 134,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG 28—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Rowecroft and 2 children, England; A. H. Feser and lady, Havana; Geo. S. Hobson, lady and daughter, New-York; Capt. Brook Knight, lady and servant, England; T. B. Hawkesworth and lady, Sheffield; W. J. Florence and lady, New-York; T. Ingersoll, Portland; Miss Josephine Florence, New-York; Mrs. J. D. Bullock, 3 children, 2 maid servants and 1 man servant, New-York; W. H. Bowditch, New-York; C. Franshadt, New-York; H. Desbaigne and family, Cuba; B. Tyson, Cuba; F. Paz, Spain; Fred. Gelpeke, New-York; Miss Stuart, New-York; Miss Watson, New-York; Miss M. Watson, Ireland; Miss A. Watson, Ireland; H. Walker, England; H. Cahuzac, Havana; M. Howanroff, Sitka; Ed. Hoffschlaeger, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. E. Kohn, San Francisco; W. Sherman, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Crawford, Pennsylvania; W. G. Creamer, New-York; Wm. Prentice, Newark, N. J.; Mr and Mrs. Elderdee, New-York; Mr and Mrs. J. J. Wilson, England; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wainwright, New-York; Jerry B. Bond, New-York; Mrs. Hillyard, England; Mr and Mrs. B. M. Borner, Baltimore; Miss Corner, Baltimore; Miss Jane Gambril, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Harding and child, Illinois; C. M. Vallalba, Secretary Spanish Legation; W. Hastings, California; Mr. and Mrs. J. Bigelow, four children and servant, United States Consul to Paris; W. Tecy, New-York; E. Cachard, Liverpool; E. Stacker, Manchester; C. Thomson, New-York; J. Woodhouse, Philadelphia; T. R. Patton, Philadelphia; D. I. King, New-York; W. Burling, Philadelphia; B. Strait, Poughkeepsie; E. L. Lewis, Philadelphia; H. E. Gillilan, New-York; A. Waller, New-York; J. Carpenter, England; E. P. Carpenter, Boston; Chandler Robbins, New-York; John Anderson, Glasgow; Rev. R. G. Wilder, wife and two children, Missionary to Kolapoor, India; John Howocks, Stamford, Conn.; S. Runge, Havana; J. Baumann, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mervin Cecil, infant and two servants, Rio Janeiro; A. Valk, New-York; Rev. W. B. Boyce, London; Henry Hitchcock, Manchester; Mrs. W. B. Boyce, London; Miss Boyce, London; F. Kern, Havana; Von Wittgenstein, New-York; E. V. Booth, New-York; Alexander Lindsay, Williamsburgh; P. J. Ford, New-York; M. Ries, Ohio; E. Coleman, England; Mr. and Mrs. J. Newstadt, California; B. Barurp, California; E. Emmannel, California; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Godsworth, London; J. Brush, New-York; W. B. Storer, Boston.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 28—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Elizabeth Van der Smilsen, Bertha Kruse and 3 children, S. Rosenbaum, Mr. Schlegel and lady, W. A. Schmidthener, lady and child, E. Steneienyl, lady and child, Mrs. W. Brewch, Chas. Westermann, Jules Lubasch, lady and child, Emma Fricke, T. H. Sweeny, Chas. Sweeny, P. Hoegg and lady, J. B. Wehner, lady and 3 children, C. Siebert, M. Siebert, A. Siebert, M. Johns, Enorate Johns, Wilhelmine Wrled, Henry Heidegger.

In bark Honduras, from Belize, Hond.—Mr. and Mrs. Lardner, James Smith.

In ship Eufemia, from Ivica—Don Ricardo Ramon, Pablo Moya y Mir.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 5 24 | Sun sets ... 6 38 | Moon rises ... 11 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 1 45 | Gov. Island 2 34 | Hell Gate 3 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

Cleared.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore.

Ships D. Webster, Spencer, London; Bunker Hill, Lunt, San Francisco, C. Comstock.

Barks Essex, Ray, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Charles, ..., Callao; Augusta, Bradburn, Antwerp, W. T. Frost; Empire, Gibbs, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; Andreas, Lindstrom, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Beo Dunning, Varcey, Buenos Ayres, Miller & Houghton; Naiad, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightburne.

Schooners Charles, Coleman, Taunton, master; A. Eldredge, Conklin, Edgartown, master; Liberty, Johnson, Indian River, master; Haze, Booth, Londonderry, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; S. A. Knapp, Giraud, Boston; W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Philadelphia; Electric, Lord, Philadelphia; Genius, Ogden, Great Kills; Eastern Belle, Turner, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Lady Jane, Saunders, New-Haven; S. Hall, Padleford, Taunton, master; J. Butler, Joline, Philadelphia, master; Arietas, Chase, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Tomah, Anderson, Portland, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston; J. A. Parsons, Shaw, Philadelphia; O. C. Aken, Peck, Stamford, master; Only Son, Scull, Egg Harbor; Bengal, Hix, Gardner, master; Mary Brevoor, Wood, Rockland; N. Wells, Ryder, Lynn; John A. Dix, Hallett, Boston; J. H. Cator, Catlin, Baltimore; Grace Lockman, Wilson, Cow Bay; L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford, master; J. & D. Cramer, Cole, Delaware City, master; A. Van Cleef, Lemon, Philadelphia.

Sloops Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny; Aurora, Williams, New-London, master.

Barge G. H. Stout, Laughlin, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Ham.,) Taub, Hamburg Aug. 11 and Southampton 14th, with mdse. and 248 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. For the first 10 ds. experienced fresh westerly weather, the latter part easterly winds and light; in lat. 48 and lon. 47, saw icebergs. Aug. 21, the American schr. Martha Kendall anchored off Cuxhaven; Aug 24, 30 miles E. of Cape Race, passed a side-wheel steamer; 26th, lat. 42, lon. 64, passed Ham. steamship Bavaria, hence for Hamburg; 27th, lat. 41, lon. 67, passed Brem. bark No. 255, same time, passed an Oldenburg bark.

H. B. M. screw steamship Rinaldo, Commander Hewitt, Halifax Aug 23. Came to this port to relieve the Br. gunboat Gladiator, now on this station. The R. mounts 17 guns, and has a crew of 190 men.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Gleaner, (of Newburyport,) Lunt, Callao May 14, via Hampton Roads Aug. 20, with guano to Barril Bros. Has had light N. E. winds since leaving the Chesapeake. June 15, lat. 56 20 S., lon. 59 50, passed bark (supposed) Martha Wenyell, from Callao for Mauritius.

Ship Eufemia, (Span.,) Salas, Ivica 42 ds., with salt, wine, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Bark Honduras, Marshall, Belize, Hond., Aug. 9, with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexandre. The Br. brig Kate, for New-York, sld. 5th; the barks James Welsh, Gerard and Georges sld. Aug. 1, for Queenstown.

Brig Rhoderic Dhu, (Br.,) Butler, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig North America, Hall, Machias 7 ds., with spars to I. L. Snow.

Brig Sabao, Baker, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Planet, (Br.,) Kenny, Kingston, Jam., 30 ds., with logwood, &c., to A. H. Solomon.

Schr. Ralph Hewitt, Buckston, Vinalhaven 5 ds., with stone.

Schr. Dwina, (Br.,) Martin, Hillsboro 10 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Clifton, (Br.,) Balyea, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Anvile, Whalen, Eastport 5 ds.; with laths, &c. to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Portland 3 ds.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ladd, Norwich, for Albany.

Schr. Roanoke, Paull, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Connecticut, Deal, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Hampton, Hartt, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. N. C. Harris, Sawyer, Addison 5 ds., with spars.

Schr. Hannah D., Nickerson, Marblehead 4 ds., fish.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Aug. 27—Ships American Congress, London; Confidence, Havre. Bark Montezuma, Barbados. Schr. Neuvo Ex., (Span.,) San Domingo.

Aug. 28—Steamship Persia, (Br.,) for Liverpool, and passed the Battery at 11 55 A. M. From Quarantine—Steamship Khersonese, (Br.,) London.

Also sailed—Ships Sandusky, Liverpool; Scioto, Genoa. Bark E. Snare, (Danish,) Rio Janeiro. Brig Argyle, (Br.,) Demerara.

Spoken, &c.

Chattanooga—brig, of and from Baltimore for St. Johns, P. R., Aug. 12, lat. 30 11 N., lon. 67 W.

Grenada—bark, from Cuba, exchanged signals with, Aug. 18, lat. 26 30, lon. 80.

George Falkoer—Br. ship, was seen, Aug 19, lat. 28 50, lon. 79 30.

Lina—Br. ship, of London, strg W., was seen, July 21, lat. 2 53 N., lon. 36 16.

Foreign Ports.

At Belize, Hond., Aug. 9, brig Grace Worthington, Trethy, from and for New-York, to sail Aug 25, with mahogany and logwood. The Br. brig Creole, which sld. hence in July for Belize had not arrived on the 8th of August.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given; wages no object to a comfortable home. Apply at No. 90 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

in this condition huddled into the trains, in which no provision for water had been made whatever.

But, alas, their funds are now exhausted, and a meeting has been decided upon to make another appeal to public benevolence in their behalf. One hundred dollars per week, with certain resources which they have, will enable them to continue successfully in their holy ministrations. ARGUS.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

Detailed Account of the Engagements at Bailey's Cross Roads and Ball's Cross Roads.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

AN ADVANCE ORDERED.

Last night at 10 o'clock Gen. FRANKLIN'S Brigade—the Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second New-York—were ordered to advance without knapsacks. They marched to within 2¼ miles of Bailey's Cross Roads. Early this morning the enemy opened with two rifled cannon on a hill-top a quarter of a mile beyond Cross Roads, drove in our pickets, and followed them about half a mile. Gen. FRANKLIN, with about 3,000 of our troops and five cannon, marched to a point near the crossing, and were sent into a cornfield. A detachment of pickets, under Lieut.-Col. WASHBURN, of the Thirty-first, went forward. The enemy were seen about eight hundred yards beyond our advance guard, and fired upon them, but without doing any injury. Three of the enemy were seen to fall.

It is thought that the enemy is advancing on the Orange and Alexandria road.

The New-Jersey Brigade have felled some acres of timber, and are actively employed in barricading the Leesburgh turnpike, about a half a mile beyond the seminary near Alexandria.

THE SKIRMISH AT BAILEY'S CROSS ROADS.

A skirmish, occupying several hours, took place to-day, near Bailey's Cross-roads. Three companies from the Fifth Maine, New-York Thirty-eighth, and a New-Jersey regiment, were stationed at the cross-roads, doing picket duty on the brow of the hill. A half-mile distant was stationed several hundred of the rebel infantry and cavalry, with two batteries of artillery on their right and left. At ten o'clock they commenced firing at a two-story frame house at the cross-roads, supposing, probably, that it was a rendezvous of our troops. Two shots went through the house, badly damaging it. Our troops returned the fire with musketry, and this was followed by a return fire by the rebel infantry. The firing by both sides was kept up regularly, until a half-hour before dark.

About twenty-five shots were fired by the rebel artillery during the day. None were killed or wounded on our side, and it was not known whether the enemy suffered any loss.

During the day one company from the New-York Thirty-seventh came up and participated in the skirmish. It is supposed that the rebels were in force beyond the hill, but nothing was definitely known.

THE SKIRMISH AT BALL'S CROSS ROADS.

During the day a body of from 600 to 800 rebel infantry and cavalry, posted on a hill northwest of Mt. Olive Church, commenced firing on our pickets, stationed near the church, and extending to Ball's Cross Roads, west of Fort Corcoran. The firing continued during the day, and was briskly returned by our pickets, who, as night approached, fell back upon Arlington.

There were none killed or wounded on our side.

EXTENSION OF THE ENEMY'S LINES.

The enemy's lines are extended ten miles, and drawing near us.

CAPTURE OF BANCROFT'S MILLS.

Last night the enemy captured Bancroft's Mills, with 200 bushels of corn belonging to lawyer WILEY, of Washington. Yesterday, Col. McLAIN and his chaplain went across the bridge at the Mills, and were fired upon. Upon returning, they found the floor of the bridge had been taken up by rebels. They leaped their horses across and escaped, partly caused by experiments with new guns at the Navy-yard, partly by the rebels who threw 6-pound shot at a house occupied by two of our companies, a mile to the left of Ball's Cross Roads. All the shot fell short, although thrown from a point only a mile distant.

Yesterday the enemy shelled the house of a Unionist just beyond Hunter's Chapel, and a few days ago fired a cannon-ball through Congressman UPTON's house near by.

Many Union families not far from Alexandria are fleeing in haste to Washington, bringing with them all the household goods their haste would permit them to put in a wagon. They must fight for the rebels, or leave Virginia.

ADDITIONAL CAVALRY.

It is said that the President will call for two additional regiments of cavalry from Pennsylvania to-morrow.

THE NEW-YORK TWELFTH.

In one of the skirmishes, yesterday, one of the New-York Twelfth was killed, and two wounded.

Only one regiment was attacked. Few casualties were suffered, but many were missing, the regiment being scattered. FLOYD's Brigade consisted of two regiments, one commanded by ALECK REYNOLDS.

THE ARMY RETIRING BOARD.

The Army Retiring Board met to-day, but did little except organize. It is doubtful whether it will effect much. The head, Gen. TOTTEN, has been fifty-six years in the service—longer than any officer but one.

SIGNING THE TREASURY NOTES.

The entire clerical force in the Treasury Department is at work at the frightful job of signing the Treasury notes. Two clerks with long names have broken down under the work of signing the $20, $50, $500 and $1,000, and been furloughed. Mr. SPINNER was disabled by it. Eleven clerks are now at the $5s and $10 alone. In order to hurry forward the work, an hour a day has been added to the period of labor in the Bank-note Department.

THE EXPENSE OF RAISING TROOPS.

In reimbursing States for the expenses incurred in raising troops, claims for organizations raised or attempted to be raised, but not received into the United States service, will not be allowed by Secretary CHASE, nor will the expenses for raising and maintaining troops for State purposes or Home Guards be reimbursed unless they were called out by the President or Secretary of War. Personal expenses of commissioned officers, while recruiting companies prior to being mustered in, will not be allowed, save to the extent of the rates of subsistence and quarters privates received. Transportation to the quarters of troops, at reasonable rates, but not wagon-hire for men, will be allowed. Grog bills, expenses of officers' elections, claims for impressment, property, and damages done will not be allowed; nor bounties to men or to families to persuade them to enlist, nor contributions from State Corporations or individuals.

ENGLAND WILL NOT RECOGNIZE THE REBELS.

There is no truth in the statement that Mr. ADAMS represents the possibility of England's recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

No dispatches have been received from Mr. ADAMS within the last five days, and certainly nothing has ever been received from him that would warrant the statement made in the *Tribune* of this morning.

PLAN OF RECRUITING.

The Department has made a general order prescribing the mode in which the recruiting for Volunteer Regiments in the field shall be carried on. The War Department desires that all the regiments in the field shall be kept up to a maximum force, and for this purpose grants the same facilities for mustering as are giving to recruiting officers of the Army.

REBEL JOURNALS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

It is probable that in a short time the Government will take the responsibility of suppressing all journals which a Grand Jury may present as publishing treasonable matter. It is being urged to do so by the most conservative of men of the North, and especially so by men heretofore acting with the Democratic party.

SICKLES NOT COMMISSIONED.

It is not true that Mr. SICKLES has been appointed a Brigadier-General, nor is it true that the Second Fire Zouaves have been ordered to join the Excelsior Brigade.

THE GUN-BOAT ISLAND BELLE AND OTHERS ARMING.

The side-wheel steamers *Island Belle*, Capt. ADAMS, of New-York, arrived this morning. She will take on her guns soon and join the flotilla. The *Ceres* has been placed on the ways for repairs to her machinery and hull, and in a short time will be ready for service. There are now at the Yard the steamers *Anacosta, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Mount Vernon, Pocahatan, Ceres* and *Island Belle*, together with several propellers and schooners. Some half-dozen new little cutters, each armed with a rifled 12-pounder, lie in the dock ready for service at a moment's notice, and others are being fitted up in the same style.

NO CABINET CHANGES TO BE MADE.

The Committee of gentlemen from Iowa, the East and New-York, who were anxious to effect changes in the Cabinet, have gone back again, with a very distinct mistrust that they have failed in their mission. The fact is that when they were requested to make specific objections to Gen. CAMERON, they were forced to admit that they knew nothing. They could not name a single act of his to which exceptions could be made, and so made but a feeble impression upon the President, except that he was driven to the conclusion that they each had a good-sized axe to grind.

MR. FAULKNER'S ARREST.

Hon. WM. PRESTON, of Kentucky, Ex-Minister to Spain, was in the city for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his mission, at the time of Mr. FAULKNER'S arrest. Without any previous intimation of his purpose, and before he had completed his business, he left. It is said that he stated privately to parties in the city, that he sympathized with the rebel movement, and that having thus committed himself, he considered it prudent to leave, when it became known that Mr. FAULKNER had been arrested.

One item of his accounts was for $4,400 15, under the head of extraordinary expenses in following the Queen of Spain. The amount was for the traveling expenses of his family.

RENCONTRE AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A rencontre took place, this morning, in the hall of the War Department Building, between Col. YOUNG and Ex-Quartermaster COLBY, both of the Kentucky Light Cavalry. It seems that COLBY was dismissed at the instance of YOUNG, since when he has been engaged in procuring proofs of YOUNG's disloyalty, with the view of getting him dismissed from the service. They were separated before they had done much damage to each other.

UNJUSTIFIABLE ARRESTS.

Newly-appointed brigade commanders are constantly causing the arrests of citizens in the vicinity of their camps on charge of being Secessionists, and send sending the prisoners to the city without specifications. In many instances the arrest is based upon charges prefered by personal enemies of the parties arrested, who take that method of revenging themselves for past spite or injuries. In all cases where proofs are not forthcoming, the parties are discharged.

SUPERVISION OF THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

An interview was had three days since between some of the Directors of the Adams Express Company and Capt. AVERILL, of the Provost-Marshal's Staff. It resulted in a meeting of the Board of Directors to-day, at which a plan was agreed upon, by which complete control will be had over the agents and servants of the Company, thereby preventing the Express being used as a means of communication with the enemy, as it has heretofore been.

THE FEMALE REBELS.

The female rebels now under arrest were transferred to-day to a commodious dwelling which has been temporarily hired for the purpose of keeping them in confinement. Several have been arrested besides those whose names have been published. They will be furnished with all the comforts compatible with their position as prisoners, but will be kept under strict guard.

RETURNING NEW-YORK TROOPS.

The Engineer Corps of the New-York Fourteenth Militia are at the Clarendon. They will receive their pay in the morning and take the afternoon train for New-York. They consist of one commissioned and four non-commissioned officers and thirty privates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. W. W. AVERILL, of the Third Cavalry, now of Gen. PORTER's staff, has been offered the Colonelcy of an Ohio regiment of volunteers, and has the permission of the President to accept the position. He has not decided as yet.

Capt. PUTNAM, Assistant Quartermaster, has given public notice that no more teamsters are required by the Department.

G. J. FURNESS, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed to a third-class clerkship in the Post-office Department, *vice* ISRAEL UNCAPER removed.

SEBNIA EASTMAN has been appointed Consul to Bristol, England.

Gen. BURNSIDE is in Washington. He is to be attached to Maj.-Gen. ANDERSON's column.

Collector BARNEY, Surveyor ANDREWS and Marshal MURRAY are now in Washington.

FLIGHT OF SECESSIONISTS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Under the surveillance of the secret police organized by the Provost Marshal, the Secessionists of the City are becoming so frightened that under the pretence of being Union men, many of them are giving information of others, as an evidence of their own loyalty. Others, knowing themselves to be suspected, are voluntarily coming forward with explanations of their past course, and assurances and proofs of their present loyalty.

Dispatches received here to-day from Gen. BANKS indicate that there are no rebels in force in his immediate vicinity. "Where is the enemy?"

NEW-JERSEY TROOPS EN ROUTE.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Aug 28.

The Fifth Regiment, being the second of the recent call for five regiments, under the command of Col. STARR, leave to-morrow for the seat of war. G. MOTT, of Bordentown, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment, and JAMES F. RUSLING, Quartermaster.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

The brig *Grace Worthington*, Capt. TRETHY, at Belize, Hond., Aug. 8, reports that on his passage out was boarded by a full-rigged brig, purporting to be a privateer, and belonging to the Southern Confederacy. After an examination of her papers the *Grace Worthington* was allowed to proceed.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

At the Democratic Convention for the First Assembly District of Ontario, held here to-day, S. H. PARKER and J. M. PULVER, were chosen delegates to the State Convention.

SUSPICIOUS—VERY.

The *Chester County Democrat* gives the following curious account of the recent "mob" in Westchester: On Tuesday morning last the quiet inhabitants of Westchester were surprised by a rumor that the type on which the tory newspaper of this borough was printed had been thrown into the street or otherwise disposed of, and that some slight damage had been done to the press, making it useless until repairs could be made. From those who visited the scene, we learn that everything seemed to have been done with care, and as little property destroyed as the nature of the case would admit. Indeed, to a careful observer, there were not wanting indications that the event had been anticipated, and carried out by the friends of the paper and the tory party, in order to create sympathy and make an excuse for violence and bullyism. The whole thing was a surprise, at all events, and the damage not very serious; and the well-known promptness and energy of the publishers will probably be displayed in producing a rampant specimen of toryism by the regular day of publication.

All sorts of rumors are afloat in regard to the affair. One statement is that some tory friends from the country visited the office, and not being acquainted with the business of handling type, spilled it and made it into pi. With the press they were entirely unacquainted, and injured that also in attempting to work off a paper. Some are uncharitable enough to charge the proprietors with instigating the whole affair, in order to gain sympathy and more extended credit, and allege many circumstances which they think tend to prove this to be the case. It is stated by some that the senior proprietor was seen a square or two from the office at 12 o'clock that night, in company with two or three others, and that the accident occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A man acquainted with the business says that many things were absent from the office which no one unacquainted with such affairs would have thrown away; that there was a strange absence of rules, chases and galleys, articles not easily destroyed, and no traces of the best type were to be detected among the pi. The subscription-books were at the dwelling of the proprietor—an unusual occurrence, we learn. It is also stated that one of the firm declared that the office had been watched nightly until that night for a long time. The question is asked why the watchers were conveniently away at that time, if it was not to allow tory friends to do this mischief and get up a false sympathy? These are the rumors and speculations on the subject. There is something wrong somewhere, and we trust an investigation will settle the minds of the people on this momentous event.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Lexington *Observer and Reporter*, of the 24th inst., gives the following account of the conduct of Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, upon the arrival of the guns at that place the preceding Wednesday:

"We do not know what Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said to the troops after they had been assembled in their armory, fully armed and ready for action, but Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is grossly misrepresented if he did not, prior to that time, contribute materially to the excitement that was gotten up on the occasion. We have the authority of a gentleman for stating that he heard him declare, in the most excited and angry manner, that the troops should leave town, and that if he had fifty men he would disperse them immediately. He was told that the men should be forthcoming; the bugle was at once sounded, and more than a hundred men rushed to arms. If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE then addressed them, urging 'no violence,' he did exactly what it was his duty to do, after having most imprudently contributed to a most unnecessary excitement."

SENATOR MASON'S PROPERTY.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, before Judge LUDLOW, in the matter of the injunction prayed by Mr. CHEW, to prevent JAMES M. MASON, of Virginia, from removing funds of an estate out of the jurisdiction of the Court for the purpose of aiding the rebels, an order was issued restraining any negotiations, &c., until the next Orphans' Court day.

A ROCKET BRIGADE.

Messrs. J. G. & I. EDGE, pyrotechnists, of Jersey City, are to give an exhibition this (Thursday) evening at Weehawken, in connection with Prof. GRANT, of their rockets and incendiary shells, which it is believed can be used with great effect against the enemy. The larger sized shells can be thrown from a mortar or cannon to a great distance. At the discharge from the piece it instantly ignites, causing a ball of fire four feet in circumference, which it is impossible to extinguish except by complete immersion in water. After burning fiercely for two or three minutes, an internal shell charged with powder explodes, and the outer shell is broken into not less than sixteen pieces, which are scattered in all directions with great force. One great advantage claimed for these shells is the facility they would afford in setting fire to the woods, and especially in the locality of masked batteries. They would also be effective against cavalry, not only by throwing the ranks into disorder, but by causing great destruction upon bursting. They have also a smaller missile which can be thrown from a paper mortar to a considerable distance, and presenting a ball of fire two feet in circumference. A mortar and twenty of these missiles can be easily carried by one man, and would be particularly useful at night in setting fire to the woods and driving the enemy from their strong-hold.

Messrs. EDGE will also exhibit improved rockets, capable of being thrown with great accuracy from one-half to three-quarters of a mile. In passing through the air, these rockets will emit a blaze of fire three or four feet in circumference and about forty feet in length, and if properly used would break up in disorder a regiment of cavalry, and prevent any effectual charge.

Mr. J. G. EDGE proposes to raise a brigade to operate in connection with Prof. GRANT's Calcium Light, should he receive the necessary encouragement from the Government. Already over 300 men have tendered their sevices in a brigade of this kind.

Another trial was made last evening, during which the target was illuminated by the Calcium Light, at 400 feet distance; and Mr. SOUTHWELL, Second Lieutenant Company B, Berdan's Sharpshooters, by an off-hand shot, struck the centre of the bull's eye, at the first fire. Capt. BERTRAND, Company A, Grant's Sharp-shooters, made an equally successful shot. The average firing was very good.

THE NEW-YORK SEVENTEENTH.

Capt. WILSON, of the Seventeenth Regiment N. Y. S. V., assures us that the reference which was made in the TIMES of Monday to a mutiny in that corps is entirely unfounded. The utmost satisfaction and good feeling exists in the regiment, and the only anxiety it has is to meet the enemy again.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

This week, recruiting in the City has been much more active than it has been for some time past. It would be brisker if the officers in command at the various recruiting-offices would get rid of the loafers who hang around them. The object of these idlers appears to be to deter men from enlisting, by magnifying and expatiating upon the hardships of a soldier's life. Officers complain daily of losing their men by the intervention of some one or somebody. These hangers-on of recruiting-offices may be emissaries of the enemy. Any way, it would be no harm for the authorities to have an eye upon them, and keep the various offices for the enrollment of men cleared of all but actual recruits.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

Portions of five companies of this corps, amounting to about 250 men, will proceed in a few days to Camp Lyon, for training under Gen. VIELE. Members of Capts. McKAY's, KIRK's, VAUGHAN's, ELLIOTT's and TOWNSHEND's companies are required to report themselves on or before Saturday, at 9 A. M., at the barracks, Empire Works, East Twenty-fourth-street. Orders for arms, uniforms and equipments, have been issued to the regiment, and every recruit enlisting will be at once sworn in and uniformed. The organization of this corps is in a forward state, and will be thoroughly completed in a very short period.

NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The tenth line company for this regiment, to be under the command of Lieut. E. R. MILLER, is now recruiting at the corner of Thirteenth-street and University-place. The commanding officer has been engaged in active service with the regiment for the last three months, and is an educated military man, having received a thorough training in the military school of Capt. RICH, U. S. A. Recruits in this regiment, the first of our New-York Militia to volunteer for three years or the war, will be dispatched to the scene of action without delay. It is contemplated to raise a full company of 101 men.

THE SHEPARD RIFLES.

The first company of this new organization was inspected and mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. Capt. DANIEL W. HORTON was in command of the company.

THE MORGAN RIFLES.

Col. ANDREW LUTZ is in command of this regiment one company of which was mustered into the United States service yesterday. The men are at present quartered at Palace Garden.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Fifty recruits for this regiment were sent on yesterday by Lieut.-Col. BETTS. Fifty more will be sent on in a week's time, making the numerical strength of the regiment 1,050.

THE SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Col. TOMPKINS will send on Saturday next a detachment of recruits to join this regiment, now stationed on the Monocacy River, Maryland. All who wish to join will call at the Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, to-day or to-morrow.

THE VANDERBILT GUARDS.

This regiment, which is accepted by the War Department, is rapidly filling up, three companies being already encamped at Camp Vanderbilt, on Staten Island. Active, able-bodied men, who wish to join this regiment, can do so by applying at head-quarters, No. 134 William-street.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS—EXAMINATION OF A PORTABLE TRUNK.

A corps of army officers were yesterday invited to examine a new and ingenious trunk, made by CROUCH & FITZGERALD, for the use of the army. It is called "Hardie's Combination Army and Excursion Trunk." Closed up, it is 30 inches long, 21 inches wide, and 20 inches high. In another form, it constitutes a table large enough to seat four persons. By throwing it open, it affords a cushioned settee, five feet long. Raising one half of it, at an angle of 45°, with a brace to hold it in position, it forms a high-backed easy chair; another slight change converts it into a comfortable bed six feet and a half long, with a mosquito netting entirely covering it; and, lastly, a simple attachment of one of its parts offers the convenience of a nice writing-desk, thus rolling into one six different and indispensable articles of the soldier's or officer's outfit. A very high opinion was expressed of its merits by the officers, and several were ordered on the spot.

THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

The D'Epineuil Zouaves, whose head-quarters are at No. 86 Cedar-street, have formed their camp and named it Camp Lesley, in honor of the Chief Clerk of the War Department. A Quartermaster's squad has been busily engaged for the past few days in arranging the site. Tuesday the uniforms appeared for the first time on Broadway. It is that of the Imperial Zouaves of France. The time of their departure for the seat of war has been extended to the 25th of September.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES FOR THEIR NEW QUARTERS ON BEDLOE'S ISLAND.

The remains of this regiment departed yesterday from the barracks on the Battery for their new quarters at Bedloe's Island, which has been assigned to them by the Secretary of War. The order for mustering was fixed at 9 A. M., but the boys were, evidently, in no taste to obey, as it was past 12 M. before they were got on board the boat, the whole number not mustering over 150, under the command of Col. LOZIER. Those on board of the *Saturn*, which was to convey them to their new quarters, were evidently of the better class of men, being generally armed, equipped and uniformed. A great many hung around the quarters on the Battery, avowing their determination not to return to duty until they had been paid by the State, although it seemed quite evident that most of them had received an abundance of money from some quarters—enough at all events to enable them to procure all they wanted, and more than was proper, to drink. The recusants, however, were simply noisy and boisterous, without being quarrelsome, but could not be coaxed into quarters. After the steamer had departed, a great many stragglers made their appearance, who were probably sent down yesterday. Accompanying the steamer was a lighter conveying the camp equipage, baggage, &c., of the regiment.

MR. HOLT IN BOSTON.

A Serenade—Welcome by Edward Everett—Mr. Holt's Response.

From the Boston Courier, Aug. 28.

The citizens of Boston gave expression, last evening, to the sentiments of high respect which they entertain for Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, individually, and as a son of the noble State of Kentucky, by a very enthusiastic demonstration in front of the Tremont House. It having been announced that Mr. HOLT would be serenaded during the evening, a large number of persons began to assemble at an early hour, and by 9 o'clock there was an immense gathering. The street, for a considerable distance on either side, was crowded, and the balcony of Tremont Temple, and all the prominent points in the vicinity, were covered with ladies and gentlemen, all anxious to see and do honor to the distinguished orator. Shortly after 9 o'clock Gilmore's Band appeared on the sidewalk, and played the "Star Spangled Banner." Fireworks were set off from the roof of the hotel, and colored lights were displayed, so as to give the speakers a splendid view of the assemblage.

Mr. HOLT descended the steps about 9½ o'clock, with the Committee of Arrangements, and his appearance was the signal for enthusiastic applause. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT then welcomed Mr. HOLT to Boston in the following words:

REMARKS OF MR. EVERETT.

Mr. HOLT: I have been requested, on behalf of my fellow-citizens, to express to you the great pleasure with which they bid you a cordial welcome to the City of Boston. [Cheers.] It is a very agreeable but a very superfluous office. They are here before you; they have spoken for themselves; they hail you, Sir, as a man for the times [cries of "Good, good," and cheers]; bold and firm, as well as true [cheers]; brave and resolute, as well as honest and intelligent. [Cheers.] They witnessed, with warm approval, in the closing days of the late Administration, the manner in which you showed yourself one of the few "faithful found among the faithless." [Applause and cries of "Good."] You conducted one of the most important Departments of the Government with equal vigor and courage, literally strengthening the things that remained, at the time when the very sinews of war had been cut in advance by your predecessor, secretly plotting the overthrow of the Government he was sworn to support, and whose daily bread he was eating, and preparing, as far as possible, for the seizure of the National Capital. ["That's so."] By the judicious arrangement of yourself and Gen. SCOTT, [cheers,] that burning shame was averted, and the President of the United States, constitutionally elected, was peacefully inaugurated. For that service, Sir, we thank you.

Returning to private life, you found still greater dangers threatening your noble State of Kentucky. [Cheers for Kentucky.] You found her under a Governor faithless to his trust, on the point of being swept into the gulf of disunion, by disloyal men within and without her limits. You determined that GLORIOUS OLD KENTUCKY should not be treacherously wrested from herself and the country. [Great cheering.] In conjunction with your faithful associates, your rallied your patriotic fellow-citizens to the defence of the menaced Union. The clarion voice with which you struck terror to the enemies of the Constitution has thrilled to the heart of the citizens of Boston. [Cheers.] That voice, let me tell you, Sir, will fall like music on the ears of the crowd before you; and in their name, and on their behalf, I now again bid you a hearty, a grateful, an affectionate welcome. [Prolonged cheering.]

At the conclusion of Mr. EVERETT's remarks, cheers were given for Mr. HOLT and for the State of Kentucky, with great enthusiasm. After the band had performed a patriotic air, Mr. HOLT stepped forward, and was received with warm applause. He said:

SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I came to Boston, as do many American travelers, not merely to look upon the city, beautiful in itself—upon its monuments, and upon those magnificent landscapes, in which as a jewel it is set—but also to revive, if haply I might, the glow of my patriotism amid the thrilling associations that cluster around the cradle of the Revolution. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] Here are gardens of memories which can never, never lose their fragrance here are altars whose fires, though kindled in behalf of human rights nearly a century ago, have waxed only the brighter for the years through which they have burned. No true son of the Republic can press the soil of Bunker Hill, without having his veneration for your great ancestors deepened and exalted, and without feeling his vows of devotion to the country strengthened and renewed. [Cheers.]

I was making, and desired to make, most quietly my journey, and little thought, and little expected, to attract attention to myself here; and it is, therefore, with emotions of grateful surprise that I look upon that cordial and generous welcome with which you now honor me. Unconscious as I am of having said or done aught to deserve this marked token of your confidence and favor, still I beg you to be assured that I am most grateful for it. The strains of your music and the shouts of your welcome will linger in the ears of my heart long after they shall have been forgotten by yourselves. [Applause.]

I am thankful for that most earnest, that most eloquent, that most flattering recognition which in your name has been given of my fidelity to our common country, under circumstances of peril and of trial. Most grateful, too, am I for that friendly, that kindly allusion to my native State, Kentucky, [cheers for Kentucky,] whose star, so long obscured by the baleful influences of unfaithful men, is now preparing to shine forth in the strength and lustre of other days. [Applause, and cries of "Good," "Good."]

Kentucky has assumed her present position under no prompting of passion, but calmly and deliberately, after careful review of the whole field of controversy; and in view of all the gloom and perils that encompass the Union, she now avows she loves it still, and will cling to it amid its sorrows, as she has clung to it in the days of its strength and its glory. [Cheers.] That which she has so nobly declared from the ballot box, it is now her manifest duty to make good upon the battle field [immense applause]; and that duty, already begun, will, I firmly believe, be faithfully performed upon the meeting of her Legislature, which takes place but a few days hence. Full, full will be the measure of my joy, when I shall behold the patriot soldiers of Massachusetts and the patriot soldiers of Kentucky meeting upon the same fields of danger, and with the grasp of their fraternal hands, rebuking those traitorous men who through long years have striven to render them aliens and enemies to each other.

Fellow-citizens, I am gratified to say that during the somewhat extended tour that I have just made, I have nowhere found the public voice faint, or the public purpose faltering, in reference to the vigorous prosecution of this war, until the Stars and Stripes shall float on every flagstaff from which they have been torn. [Applause.] Nowhere have I heard the word COMPROMISE—[cheers and cries of "Good," "Good"]—a word which can now be uttered only by disloyal lips, or by those speaking openly and directly in the interests of the rebellion. [Cheers, and a voice—"That's the kind of talk."] So long as the rebels have arms in their hands, there is nothing to compromise—[cheers]—nothing but the honor of the country and the integrity of the Government; and who, but he who is ready to fill a coward's grave, is prepared for submission to such humiliation as this?

Fellow-citizens, it cannot be disguised that we stand at this moment confronted by great national dangers and great national calamities. Eleven members of our Union are in open, and, thus far, successful revolt; and an army, it may be of a hundred and fifty thousand men, breathing vengeance and slaughter, is hovering upon our lines, and menacing the safety of Washington. From this pressing peril no valiant resolves, no brilliant declamation, no fervid prophesyings can possibly deliver us. Nothing but the sword, wielded by skillful and heroic hands, can now save this country from the last catastrophe that can befal a free people. The enemy has been tested, and we can no longer underrate either his power or his recklessness in battle.

Let no man cherish the delusive belief that since this rebellion is the cause of crime, that, therefore, it will be the less daringly maintained. History has recorded, for our instruction and admonition, that CATILINE and his co-conspirators fell with their faces to the enemy; and so, probably, will fall the rebel leaders of the South. The more earnest, the more prompt, the more united the efforts that are now made, the briefer will be the struggle. All delay, all seeming hesitancy, all dissension, while strengthening the rebellion itself, is fraught with incalculable danger and mischief to ourselves.

If, however, from any cause, this contest is to be prolonged, we must not seek to conceal from ourselves its possible consequences; but even now, in advance, we should bravely and calmly look the worst of them in the face. Your ships may have to furl their sails in many a sea, and the grass may spring up in marts heretofore pressed by the busy feet of commerce; wide-spread bankruptcy may possibly ensue, and the wail of sorrow may go up, not only from stricken households and communities, but also from cities and States, over the brave and true men who have laid down their lives upon the altars of their country. But our institutions are well worth all these sacrifices, and all other sacrifices which we may or can possibly make for their preservation. All that we are and all that we have are the fruit of these institutions; and all that we may now generously devote to their safety, in this hour of their extreme peril, if we are successful, they will give back to us and to our children's children, increased a hundred, nay, a thousand fold.

But even now, in the very shadow of these threatened disasters, even this night and this hour, we could have peace. We could have peace by laying down our necks, our country, and our flag, in the dust beneath the remorseless feet of traitors. [Loud cries of "Never," "Never."] But how can we do this, seeing that the graves of our fathers are yet with us, and that Bunker Hill yet speaks to us with voices which will not and cannot be stilled? [Cheers.]

If we falter, we fail; and not only will Washington, your capital, be subjugated and sacked, but cities and your fields will be swept over by an Army carrying in its train desolations scarcely surpassed since the Goths stabled their steeds in the palaces of the CÆSARS. The fiendish tone of the Southern Press, its exultant threatenings, and the events which have already transpired, fully justify me in this declaration. If, therefore, we think of our lands and gold, of our merchandise and pleasant homes, or even of the blood that courses in our veins, in contrast with the honor and integrity of our Government, we are lost, we shall perish suddenly, irretrievably and ignominiously. But if true to ourselves, as I verily believe we will be, if true to the kindling memories of the past, and to the grandeur of our mission as a people, your armies will assuredly triumph; and that triumph the Union sentiment of the South will render complete and enduring, [applause;] and thus, out of all this national turmoil and battle, and bloodshed, and wringing anguish, there will in the end arise a future for our country bright as that rainbow which spans the mists that mount above the tortured hell of Niagara's waters. For that future that bow of promise and of beauty may well be accepted as the appropriate emblem. [Applause.]

One of the most fearful obstacles which has been encountered in the successful prosecution of this war is the disloyalty found in our midst. [Cries of "that's so."] This is especially true in relation to Washington City and the Border States; but it is in a degree true everywhere, and to this is traceable much of that discouragement under which the nation is now suffering. The country is now rejoicing in those bold and decided measures which the President is taking to subdue this fatal source of weakness and defeat. [Cheers.] It is in vain that the stalwart arms and hearts of this great nation toil at the pumps, so long as men are kept on board with augers in their pockets, who at every stolen opportunity are boring holes in the bottom of the noble ship on which we are all embarked. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, the thought of dismembering this Union, which has been the source of all our strength and all our joys as a nation, can be entertained by no true man. Dismemberment would involve the abasement of all of which we, as Americans, have so long and so justly been proud, and the complete ruin of that grand inheritance which we have received from our fathers, and which it is our duty to transmit undiminished in its blessings to our descendants. It would conduct us from palaces of prosperity and power to hovels of wretchedness and to graves of dishonor.

When the wise man of old, sitting in judgment upon the rival claims of two mothers to the possession of the same child, decreed that it should be cut in twain, and that one half should be given to one claimant and the other half to the other, it was the false mother who accepted and exulted in the judgment, while the true mother turned away with horror, preferring to commit the life of her offspring to the keeping of even her own enemy, rather than that it should thus perish. The filial and maternal instincts are in this regard the same. The man who is willing that this prosperous and free country shall be severed by the sword of treason now suspended over it, may have been born upon American soil, but he has no American heart in his bosom. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] The true son of the Republic, like the true mother, turns away from the proposal with indignation and abhorrence.

But, fellow-citizens, I have presented myself before you not to make a political speech, but to thank you—which I do again and again, from my heart—for this most distinguished honor. [Great cheering.]

Mr. HOLT and Mr. EVERETT then retired to the drawing-room of the hotel, and a large number of the citizens of Boston embraced the opportunity to pay their respects to them. The band performed a number of pieces in front of the hotel, after which the crowd in the street dispersed, with cheers for the gallant Kentuckian and the Union.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT sells in car-lots only, at $1 07 for Red State, which shows a further decline, and $1 28 for White Michigan. OATS more active; sales 20,400 bush. Chicago at 32c.@32½c., and 11,000 bush. State at 33c. CORN very dull; sales 6,000 bush. Western Mixed, in lots, 60c. WHISKY weaker; sales of 80 bbls. at 16½c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—70 bales Wool, 528 boxes Cheese, 5,000 bbls. Flour, 391 bags Wheat, 116 bbls. do., 69 hhds. Tobacco, 59 cases do., 496 bbls. Pork, 254 Highwines, 65 bales Hops. Shipped by tows to New-York, Aug 27—148,300 bush. Corn, 103,500 bush. Wheat, 12,000 bush. Oats, 20,000 bush. Feed, 10,000 bush. Malt.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR unchanged; sales at $4 75 for fancy from Spring Wheat. WHEAT dull; sales last night, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at 87½c.; to-day, 1,500 bushels Canada Club at 90c. CORN and other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour, 29c.; Wheat, 9c.; Corn 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—8,500 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,160 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR active. WHEAT advanced 1c. Sales at 63c. for No. 1, and 60c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firmer—21c. for mixed, in store. OATS dull. *Receipts*—7,500 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bush. Wheat, 217,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bush. Wheat, 130,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS unchanged. Exchange on New-York remains unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR quiet at $4 25@$4 75 for superfine. WHEAT firm; sales 7,000 bushels Red, $1 14@$1 16; White, $1 27. CORN firm; sales 3,000 bushels, at 55c.@56c. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN ½c. lower and dull; sales 6,000 bushels at 25½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*: 8,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*: 2,000 bbls. Flour, 135,000 bushels Wheat, 134,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 28—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Rowecroft and 2 children, England; A. H. Fosser and lady, Havana; Geo. S. Hobson, lady and daughter, New-York; Capt. Brook Knight, lady and servant, England; T. B. Hawkesworth and lady, Sheffield; W. J. Florence and lady, New-York; T. Ingersoll, Portland; Miss Josephine Florence, New-York; Mrs. J. D. Bullock, 3 children, 2 maid servants and 1 man servant, New-York; W. H. Bowditch, New-York; C. Franshadt, New-York; H. Desbaigue and family, Cuba; B. Tyson, Cuba; P. Pax, Spain; Fred. Gelpeke, New-York; Miss Stuart, New-York; Miss Watson, New-York; Miss M. Watson, Ireland; Miss A. Watson, Ireland; H. Walker, England; H. Cahnzae, Havana; M. Howanroff, Sitka; Ed. Hoffschlaeger, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. E. Kohn, San Francisco; W. Sherman, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Crawford, Pennsylvania; W. G. Creamer, New-York; Wm. Prentice, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Elderdee, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wilson, England; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wainwright, New-York; Jerry B. Bond, New-York; Mrs. Hillyard, England; Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Berber, Baltimore; Miss Corner, Baltimore; Miss Jane Gambrill, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Harding and child, Illinois; C. M. Vallalba, Secretary Spanish Legation; W. Hastings, California; Mr. and Mrs. J. Bigelow, four children and servant, United States Consul to Paris; W. Toucy, New-York; E. Cachard, Liverpool; E. Stecker, Manchester; C. Thomson, New-York; J. Woodhouse, Philadelphia; T. R. Patton, Philadelphia; D. L. King, New-York; W. Burling, Philadelphia; B. Strait, Pongbkeepsie; E. L. Lewis, Philadelphia; H. E. Gillilan, New-York; A. Waller, New-York; J. Carpenter, England; E. P. Carpenter, Boston; Chandler Robbins, New-York; John Anderson, Glasgow; Rev. R. G. Wilder, wife and two children, Missionary to Kolapoor, India; John Howocks, Stamford, Conn.; S. Bunge, Havana; J. Banmann, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mervin Cornell, infant and two servants, Rio Janeiro; A. Valk, New-York; Rev. W. B. Boyce, London; Henry Hitchcock, Manchester; Mrs. W. B. Boyce, London; Miss Boyce, London; F. Kern, Havana; Von Wittgenstein, New-York; E. V. Booth, New-York; Alexander Lindsay, Williamsburgh; P. J. Ford, New-York; M. Ries, Ohio; E. Coleman, England; Mr. and Mrs. J. Newstadt, California; B. Barnop, California; E. Emmanuel, California; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Dodsworth, London; J. Brush, New-York; W. B. Storer, Boston.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 28—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Elizabeth Van der Smissen, Bertha Kruse and 3 children, S. Rosenbaum, Mr. Schlegel and lady, W. A. Schmitthemer, lady and child, E. Szenelenyi, lady and child, Mrs. W. Breasch, Chas. Westermann, Jules Labasch, lady and child, Emma Fricke, T. H. Sweeny, Chas. Sweeny, P. Hoegg and lady, J. B. Wehner, lady and 3 children, C. Siebert, M. Siebert, A. Siebert, M. Johns, Eleanore Johns, Wilhelmine Wried, Henry Heidegger.

In bark Honduras, from Belize, Hond.—Mr. and Mrs. Lardner, James Smith.

In ship Eufemia, from Ivica—Don Ricardo Ramon, Pablo Moya y Mir.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 24 | Sun sets.... 6 38 | Moon rises.... 11 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 45 | Gov. Island 2 34 | Hell Gate.... 3 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

Cleared.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore.

Ships D. Webster, Spencer, London; Bunker Hill, Lunt, San Francisco, C. Comstock.

Barks Essex, Ray, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Charles, ——, Callao; Augusta, Bradburn, Antwerp, W. T. Frost.

Brigs Umpire, Gibbs, Boston; Thompson & Hunter Andreas, Lindstrom, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ben Dunning, Varney, Buenos Ayres, Miller & Houghton; Naiad, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightburne.

Schooners Charles, Coleman, Taunton, master; A. Eldredge, Conklin, Edgartown, master; Liberty, Johnson, Indian River, master; Haze, Booth, Londonderry, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; S. A. Knapp, Girand, Boston; W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Philadelphia; Electric, Lord, Philadelphia; Genius, Ogden, Great Kills; Eastern Belle, Turner, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Lady Jane, Saunders, New-Haven; S. Hall, Padleford, Taunton, master; J. Butler, Joline, Philadelphia, master; Arietas, Chase, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co., Tomah, Anderson, Portland, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston; J. A. Parsons, Shaw, Philadelphia; O. C. Aken, Peck, Stamford, master; Only Son, Scull, Egg Harbor; Bengal, Hix, Gardner, master; Mary Brevoor, Wood, Rockland; N. Wells, Ryder, Lynn; John A. Dix, Hallett, Boston; J. H. Cator, Catlin, Baltimore; Grace Lockman, Wilson, Cow Bay; L. Daniels, Smith, Harford, master; J. & D. Cramer, Cole, Delaware City, master; A. Van Cleef, Lemon, Philadelphia.

Sloops Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny; Aurora, Williams, New-London, master.

Barge G. H. Stont, Laughlin, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Ham.,) Taub, Hamburg Aug. 11 and Southampton 14th, with mdse. and 248 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. For the first 10 ds. experienced fresh westerly weather; the latter part easterly winds and light; in lat. 48 and lon. 47, saw icebergs. Aug. 11, the American schr. Martha Kendall anchored off Cuxhaven; Aug 24, 30 miles E. of Cape Race, passed a side-wheel steamer, 26th, lat. 42, lon. 64, passed Ham. steamship Bavaria, hence for Hamburg; 27th, lat. 41, lon. 67, passed Brem. bark No. 255, same time, passed an Oldenburg bark.

H. B. M. screw steamship Rinaldo, Commander Hewitt, Halifax Aug. 23. Came to this port to relieve the Br. gunboat Gladiator, now on this station. The R. mounts 17 guns, and has a crew of 190 men.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. B. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Gleaner, (of Newburyport,) Lunt, Callao May 14, via Hampton Roads Aug. 20, with guano to Barril Bros. Has had light N. E. winds since leaving the Chesapeake. June 15, lat. 56 20 S., lon. 59 50, passed bark (supposed) Martha Wenyell, from Callao for Mauritius.

Ship Eufemia, (Span.,) Salas, Ivica 42 ds., with salt, wine, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Bark Honduras, Marshall, Belize, Hond., Aug. 9, with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexandre. The Br. brig Kate, for New-York, sld. 5th; the barks James Welsh, Gerard and Georges sld. Aug. 1, for Queenstown.

Brig Rhoderic Dhu, (Br.,) Butler, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig North America, Hall, Machias 7 ds., with spars to I. L. Snow.

Brig Sabao, Baker, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Planet, (Br.,) Kenny, Kingston, Jam., 30 ds., with logwood, &c., to A. H. Solomon.

Schr. Ralph Hewitt, Buckston, Vinalhaven 8 ds., with stone.

Schr. Dwina, (Br.,) Martin, Hillsboro 10 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Clifton, (Br.,) Balyea, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Anvile, Whalen, Eastport 5 ds., with laths, &c., to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Portland 3 ds.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ladd, Norwich, for Albany.

Schr. Roanoke, Paull, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Connecticut, Deal, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Hampton, Hartt, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. N. C. Harris, Sawyer, Addison 5 ds., with spars.

Schr. Hannah D., Nickerson, Marblehead 4 ds., fish.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence 3 ds., with mdse to master.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Aug. 27—Ships American Congress, London; Confidence, Havre. Bark Montezuma, Barbados. Schr. Neuvo Ex., (Span.,) San Domingo.

Aug. 28—Steamship Persia, (Br.,) for Liverpool, and passed the Battery at 11 55 A. M. From Quarantine—Steamship Khersonese, (Br.,) London.

Also sailed—Ships Sandusky, Liverpool; Scioto, Genoa. Bark E. Snare, (Danish,) Rio Janeiro. Brig Argyle, (Br.,) Demerara.

Spoken, &c.

Chattanooga—brig, out and from Baltimore for St. Johns, P. R., Aug. 12, lat. 40 11 N., lon. 67 W.

Grenada—bark, from Cuba, exchanged signals with, Aug. 18, lat. 26 30, lon. 80.

George Falkner—Br. ship, was seen, Aug. 19, lat. 28 50, lon. 79 30.

Lina—Br. ship, of London, strg W., was seen, July 21, lat. 2 53 N., lon. 30 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Belize, Hond., Aug. 9, brig Grace Worthington, Trethy, from and for New-York, to sail Aug 25, with mahogany and logwood. The Br. brig Creole, which sld hence in July for Belize had not arrived on the 8th of August.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public.
☞ The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, best of City reference given, wages no object to a comfortable home. Apply at No. 90 4th-av., between 11th and 12th *sts*.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO 3101. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REBELLION RECORD.

Vigorous Demonstrations at Washington.

The Departments Being Purified of Traitors.

Government to Supervise or Suppress News of Military and Naval Movements.

REBEL POST-ROUTES CUT OFF.

Further Details of the Skirmishes in Virginia.

Rumors of an Impending Battle Near Washington.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Advance of the Rebels and Plans for Meeting Them.

NEWS FROM THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

They are Sick and Badly Supplied, but Eager for a Battle.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

THE RECENT SKIRMISHES.

Reports from across the river state that all was quiet to-day along our lines. Our pickets were not disturbed.

Gen. SCOTT expressed the opinion to-day that the rebels must make an attack upon our lines, and that, too, at an early day.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is ready to receive them.

THOS. L. MCELRATH, of New-York, has been appointed a Lieutenant of the Marines.

CONDITION OF THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

A member of the Government to-day received a letter from a Union man in Kentucky, which gives some interesting views relative to the condition of the rebel troops at Manassas. The information comes from the Kentucky troops with the rebel Army, and may be taken as reliable.

There are large numbers of rebels in and about Manassas, scattered on the lines of roads leading to Richmond and towards Strausburgh. There has been much sickness among these men, owing to the wet weather and a deficiency in clothing and teut equipage.

They are short of everything except wheat, flour and corn, of which they have an abundance

The men were very restless, and there was no discipline. They were highly elated with their success at Bull Run, and so confident of their ability to "thrash the Abolitionists," that they imperatively demanded to be led "on to Washington." It is probably in obedience to this requirement that they are now being paraded along our lines and taking up positions within reach of our intrenched camps, although our military men think their movement in this direction is nothing but a feint.

NEWS FROM GEORGIA AND REBEL PLANS.

An intercepted letter from Columbus, Ga., of a recent date, shows that New-York papers were received at that point within from ten to twelve days of the date of their publication, and further, that the rebels are basing their movements in the lower tier of States upon the supposed intentions of the designs of the military authorities here, as developed in the suggestions of the Northern Press.

ON THE SCENT FOR TRAITOR OFFICIALS.

Postmaster BLAIR and Secretary CAMERON have signified their intention to remove every person from their Departments against whom a charge of disloyalty may be brought by the Investigating Committee, so that in a few days we may hope to have the rebels thoroughly cleared out of those Departments, except a few Army officers in the War Department, who of course are to be exempt from the ordinary penalties meted out to rebels

WEST POINT AND NAVAL ACADEMY VACANCIES

In reference to filling the vacancies at West Point and in the Naval Academy, I learn from the War Department that all the assignments of cadets at large for 1861 are filled, and that no provision has been made by Congress to fill the vacant cadetships from the rebellious States.

Authority has been given to parties in Vermont to raise a regiment of cavalry in that State. It is already half organized.

AFFAIRS ON THE POTOMAC.

It is reported that two new rebel batteries have been discovered near Indian Head, but the rumor is not credited. Two days since three of the flotilla threw a few shell into the rebel camp from the mouth of Aquia Creek, which produced a scattering among them. The fire was returned, but without effect.

UNION SENTIMENT IN KENTUCKY.

The gentleman who writes from Kentucky represents the Union sentiment as gaining ground in that State.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Capt J. C. SLATE, of Brooklyn, who was lately appointed Consul to Cardiff, was to-day appointed a Paymaster in the Volunteer forces. Of course he declines the Consulship in favor of some other applicant.

WM. SMITH, of Orwell, Vt., is the appointed Paymaster of Volunteers.

SIMON SMITH, Major of the Minnesota Volunteers, is eppointed a Paymaster in the Regular Army, in place of RANDOLPH MARCY, who was appointed Inepector-General.

ISAAC B. BOWDITCH, of Burlington, Vt., is appointed a Commissary of euheietence, with the rank of Captain.

JOSEPH S. YORK is appointed Captain in the Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A.

Brig.-Gen. MARTINDALE, of Rochester, has been assigned to a command in the Army of the Potomac, under MCCLELLAN.

Capt. W. N. BEALL, First Cavalay, has resigned.

J. G. F. HOLSTON and W. E. WATERS, of this city, have been appointed surgeons in the Army.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

In the Post-office Department the following appointments were made to-day:

ISAAC BOND promoted to second-class clerkship, vice SOL. J. FAGUE removed.

W. B. EVANS, of Maryland, appointed to a first-class clerkship, vice BONN promoted.

JONATHAN A. CUSHING, of Msine, appointed to a second-class clerkship, vice DAVID DUNN, of Maine, removed.

HENRY A. DANIELS, New-York, appointed to a second-class clerkship, *vice* C. M. BUTLER, resigned.

LOYALTY IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Potter Committee were unable to find anything against the loyalty of any of the clerks in the State Department. They reported two of the watchmen as unsound, snd they were promptly suspended and the proof asked for. If satisfactory, they will he removed.

MORE BALLOONING.

Prof. LOWE conveyed his new balloon across the river to-day, and made an ascension this afternoon, from near Arlington House, to a height of several hundred feet. The result of his reconnoissance from the air has not transpired. He remained in the air over an hour, when the balloon was drawn down.

Brig.-Gen. Prof. MITCHELL arrived to-day. He is to be assigned a brigade at once.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAS. B. POTTINGER, of Philadelphia, has been appointed a Master's Mate in the Navy, and assigned to the brig *Perry*.

Col. JOHN COCHRANE'S Regiment of Chasseurs has been assigned to Gen. BAKER'S Brigade.

THE FEMALE REBELS.

I learn that the evidence adduced against the female rebels now under arrest fully substantiates their guilt.

I am informed that Capt. LANO, of the Seventy-ninth, who was so badly wounded at Bull Run, has been made a Captain of the regulars.

The gun-boat *Underwriter*, Lieut. PRITCHARD, arrived at the Navy-yard this morning for repairs.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The statement that news has been received indicating a certain, speedy recognition of the Confederate States by England, is unfounded. On the contrary, the indications are that all the European Governments intend to continue to respect the blockade and to awalt the result of the contest.

The President has recognized ROBERT BARTH as Vice-Consul of Prussia at St. Louis.

The War Department has just issued the following order:

"By the 57th Article of the Act of Congress entitled an act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the Armies of the United States, approved the 10th of April, 1806, holding correspondence with or giving aid to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, is made punishable by death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court-martial. The public safety requires strict enforcement of this article. It is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting the operations of the Army, or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments or military affairs within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, be and the same are hereby absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the 57th Article of War."

Another order provides that the commissioned officers of all volunteer and milltia organizations, no matter whether established under the authority of a State or the United States, will be regarded as having been commissioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United States, and will take rank in their respective grades, will be entitled to pay, and be obeyed and respected in their several positions from that date.

Hereafter no minors will be mustered into the service of the United States, as volunteers, without the consent of their parents or guardians.

Capt. STARBIRD CHAPIN, of the Virginia Seventh Infantry, having given proof of disloyalty, is dismissed from the service of the United States, to take effect immediately.

The Post-office Department having authentic information that the mails have been repeatedly violated, and cannot be carried safely in that part of Kentucky named herein, it is ordered that the Post-offices at Hickman, Columbus and Paducah, Ky., and all other Post-offices and post routes in Kentucky west of the Tennessee River, be discontinued, excepting as follows: Route No. 9,652, from Russellville *via* Cadiz and Mayfield, is continued as far as Milburn, and all Post-offices on that route, excepting Aurora, are continued; also, route No. 9,694, from Eddyville to Olive, and the Post-offices thereon, are continued.

The following appointments were made to-day: WM. SMITH, of Onwell, Vt., additional Paymaster; ISAAC B. BOWDITCH, of Burlington, Vt., Commissary with rank of Captain; JOSEPH S. YORK, Captain of the Fifteenth Infantry, regular Army; SIMON SMITH, Major of the Second Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, as Paymaster United States Army, with the rank of Major, *vice* Major RANDOLPH MARCY, promoted to Inspector-General.

The War Department has issued an order requesting commanding officers of all regiments or independent companies to take measures to keep the strength of their commands up to the maximum standard of organization prescribed by General Orders No. 15, for cavalry and infantry, and General Orders No. 16, for artillery. For this purpose they will detail, from time to time, as required, one commissioned officer, or two if necessary, with one or two non-commissioned officers or privates, to recruit in the District in which the regiments or companies were raised. All enlisted men in the volunteer service, who have been taken prisoners by the enemy and released on parole, will be discharged from the service.

DANIEL KNIPPLES, of the Second Michigan Regiment, was killed yesterday by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade.

THE SKIRMISHES IN VIRGINIA.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK.

A YANKEE TRICK PLAYED UPON THEM—LITTLE OR NO BLOODSHED.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

A messenger from the Virginia side this morning states that our picket forces advanced to Bailey's Cross-roads yesterday, and drove those of the Secessionists a mile and a half beyond, where, it is said, the latter have taken possession of a commanding eminence, and are throwing up intrenchments. There was much firing during the dey, but without fatal results. The inhabitants generally of that section have removed elsewhere—some of them to this city.

A dash of secession cavalry, it is reported by the messenger, was made at what they supposed to be a deserted cannon, after about twelve rounds had been fired at it from one of the howitzers On a nearer approach, however, they discovered it to be a sham; some of the Michiganders having deceived the enemy for sport, by mounting an old stove-pipe on wheels.

It is extremely difficult to obtain reliable intelligence respecting the result of the picket encounter on the other side of the river, but there seems to be truth in the reports that several of our troops were killed and others wounded along our lines yesterday and last night.

Special Dispatches to the Washington Star.
ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

It turns out that they are not intrenching at Bailey's Cross Roads. Their nearest pretence of a temporary intrenchment is at Taylor's Tavern, a mile south of Falls Church, where they are believed to have five 9-pounder rifled guns apparently in battery behind a slight work of brush, which does not really amount to being in battery at all, I fancy.

In the course of yesterday afternoon, a mounted company of them crossed Four-mile Run at Riley's Hill, and came down the county road to Mr. SOUTHERN'S gate—our pickets retiring before them to Ball's Cross Roads, half a mile below.

I hear from towards Alexandria that such apparent advances on their part took place over the whole line. What was meant by them, further than to obtain opportunities to murder a few Union pickets, I know not; nothing like an attack, as is evident from the fact of their retirement before daybreak, everywhere. They succeeded, I hear, in killing (and bayoneting) two of our pickets near the Chain Bridge, and this morning one of our mounted pickets (belonging to Capt. GEARY'S company of Col. YOUNG'S Mounted Regiment) is missing.

Yesterday, shortly after noon, our picket guard, 12 men strong, at Munsen's Red Hill, a mile above Bailey's Cross Roads, was surrounded suddenly by a force of 300 Secessionists, who opened fire upon them, killing one man. Another was killed by being shot in the back by one of his own comrades. Six of the twelve were captured by the enemy, and the other four escaped back to our guard (of a company) at Bailey's Cross Roads.

Mr. DANIEL MUNSON, hearing the fire so near his residence, mounted his horse to ride towards our lines. As he emerged from his gate on the turnpike, a volley was fired from the hill, two hundred yards up the road, one shot bringing his horse to the ground. The horse fell, and he extricated himself and ran across BAILEY'S field, in the direction of BAILEY'S house. Nothing of his whereabouts has since been heard here. He probably got off safely, however.

The Secessionists pursued the four retreating men to a point near Bailey's Cross Roads, when the appearance of a company of regular cavalry coming to the reinforcement of the guard there caused the enemy to face about and make again for Munson's Hill.

Heretofore that guard has been but a single company. I do not believe that it will soon again be set upon in any such fashion, unless a general attack be designed by the enemy.

About thirty rounds were exchanged, and —— CARROL, of Elmira, was killed by a shot from the enemy. He was a young man, and was very popular with his regiment. Another of our men was wounded in the neck, and had a finger shot off. Whether the Confederates suffered any loss is not known. Our companies and the pickets fell back to the camp, about half a mile beyond Arlington.

Col. HOFFMAN and the Quartermaster of the regiment, hearing that a large force of Secessionists were in the vicinity of Falls Church, took a circuitous route, and go on top of a house about a mile from the church to reconnoitre. They had a good glass, but were unable to detect the presence of troops in any force in that vicinity.

PROSPECTS OF A BATTLE.

The Washington *Star* of yesterday is responsible for the following:

Washington is full of rumors of the near approach of a battle on the other side of the river. The circumstances on which they are based amount to little more than the gradual advance of the scouting outposts of BEAUREGARD'S army to points almost within range of the guns of the fortifications of the United States, which, however, have not been attempted to be held (by the enemy) so far, for more than sufficient time in which to make reconnoissances.

It is by no means improbable that, if the enemy persevere in making such reconnaissances, a considerable affair of outposts may come off within, possibly, twenty-four hours, somewhere not more than four or five miles distant, in a direct line, from the Capital, as such collisions almost invariably grow out of such advances.

We state the fact that our fellow-citizens may at once know, if hearing the boom of artillery over the river, just what it amounts to.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is constantly in the saddle, is well informed as to all the movements and plans of the enemy, and is certainly prepared for them at all points—from Harper's Ferry to Point Lookout.

We may add that it is utterly impossible that BEAUREGARD contemplates a serious movement against the fortifications on the other side of the river.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 28,
Via BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

We have no tidings from the Naval expedition.

Accompanying the flag of truce from Norfolk, yesterday, were Col. JOHN CAREY, of Hampton, a son of Gen. HUGER, of Norfolk, and several prominent Secessionists from Old Point. They had the impudence to cheer the Confederate flag while at anchor under the guns of the *Mount Vernon*, the flag-ship during the absence of Commodore STRINGHAM.

It turns out that the firing upon our flag of truce from Craney Island, some weeks ago, was entirely unauthorized by Gen. HUGER. On hearing of the outrage he sent an apology to Commodore STRINGHAM.

GEN. DIX'S COMMAND.

REPORTED ARREST OF COL. STROTHER.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

A private dispatch received in this city says that the Secessionists have arrested Col. STROTHER, the well-known proprietor of the Berkley Springs, and carried him prisoner to Richmond. He is quite aged, but being suspected of loyalty to the Government, incurred the displeasure of his secession neighbors.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

DANIEL DECKER, Editor of the Hagerstown *Mail*, a secession paper, has been arrested by the Government. Gen. MCKAIG, Senator from Alleghany County, was arrested in Washington County, where, it is stated, he has been ever since his course in the Legislature rendered him obnoxious to the Union sentiment of his county. Both of the prisoners have probably been sent to Fort McHenry.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The report to-day that the War Department had called for five additional regiments from Massachusetts, renews the military patriotism of our people.

Senator WILSON'S Regiment was initiated to-day with 300 recruits, including the Salem Zouaves. Col. LEE will recruit a second regiment in the western part of the State, and Col. SPRAGUE the third in Worcester County. The formation of the two other regiments will be immediately started.

At a public meeting, held this afternoon, strong addresses were made by Senator WILSON, Hon. A. H. RICE, Mayor WIGHTMAN and others, who pledged Massachusetts in the present struggle to maintain her ancient fame in battling for liberty. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

The first installment of the Government loan, $10,000,000, was formally accepted at a meeting of the Associated Boston Banks, to-day.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

RUMORS OF ADVANCING REBELS.

CONDITION OF GEN. BANKS' DIVISION—THE TRAITORS STEALING LOCOMOTIVES.

HYATTSTOWN, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

A gentleman from Harper's Ferry to-day reports that the Unionists are leaving there in great numbers.

There were no secession forces in that neighborhood, except about 150 cavalry, under Col. HENDERSON.

Advices from Martinsburgh gives the following intelligence:

The rebels have succeeded in taking down and removing to Winchester two of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad locomotives. They have also sent to the same place a portion of the machinery belonging to the company's workshops there, breaking up and disabling the remainder.

It is stated to be their intention to take up sufficient of the track to connect Winchester with Strausburgh. There was no strong force in either Jefferson or Berkeley Counties. The property of the Union people had not yet been confiscated or molested, up to the time my informant left.

Vague rumors have been circulated here, to-day, to the effect that the enemy were about to make a demonstration at Edwards' or Nolan's Ferry.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A TRAIN—FIFTEEN HUNDRED REBELS REPORTED AT SPRING CREEK.

ROLLA, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following:

An attempt was made yesterday to blow up a train due here at 4:50 P. M. As the train reached a point eight miles east of here, an explosion took place beneath the locomotive, covering it with dirt and gravel, and slightly wounding the engineer.

On backing the train to the spot, it was discovered that a keg of powder had been buried in the rails, which was exploded in some unknown manner when the engine passed over it.

The explosion occurred on an embankment 15 or 20 feet high, and, had its force been spent in an upward direction instead of laterally, as was the case, the train would douhtless have been thrown from the track.

A company of cavalry, sent down the road to reconnoitre last night, found several rails torn up in a deep cut near Jamestown, and fired upon three suspicious characters on the track close by, but with what result is not known.

Gen. MCBRIDE, with 1,500 rebels, is reported to be on Spring Creek, 25 miles southwest of here.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

JEFF. DAVIS SUFFERING FROM CHILLS AND FEVER—ALECK STEVENS ALSO SICK—DISSENSIONS IN THE REBEL RANKS—DOINGS AT NEW-ORLEANS—REPORTED CAPTURE AND ESCAPE OF THE ADELAIDE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Surveyor COTTON publishes a card, threatening to seize all wagons, vehicles, steamboats and transporting articles for aiding the rebellion after Sept. 1.

A special dispatch from Richmond, dated 27th, to the Nashville *Union and American*, says a large number of prominent Kentuckians state that the feeling of resistance to LINCOLN'S Government in Kentucky is unmistakeably on the increase. Numerous letters from Kentucky indicate the same feeling.

President DAVIS is still confined with an attack of chills and fever which may induce Congress to postpone its adjournment.

Vice-President STEVEN is sick at Manassas Junction.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th, says, the Confederate Congress has decided to repeal the law establishing ports of entry, and throw all the Southern coast open to foreign commerce, providing that vessels which run the blockade into shore inlets, may pay the Confederate duties at the port nearest their landing.

There is a dissension in the Congress in reference to confiscation. Some advocate the confiscation of all Yankee property in the South, and others favor a sequestration act.

Congress has appropriated $800,000 for a floating flotilla for the defence of New-Orleans, and $160,000 for two iron-clad boats for the defence of the Mississippi River and the City of Memphis.

The Charleston *Courier* says that JAMES L. ORR has raised an independent regiment for the war. He is eagerly awaiting marching orders.

The Memphis *Appeal* says that LINCOLN refuses to disband his camps in Kentucky, and insists that the Confederate forces shall advance to meet the foe, instead of waiting his intrusion on Tennessee soil.

The *Avalanche* says the schooner *Adeline*, with three former National Army and Navy officers aboard, was brought to by a United States man-of-war, but taking advantage of a squall, got into Savannah with a cargo of coffee, fruits and lead.

The correspondent of the Huntsville (Ala.) *Advocate* tells the planters to give the negroes more molasses and rice, and less bacon. This plan would diminish the consumption of bacon two and a quarter million pounds weekly in the Southern Confederacy.

The Memphis *Avalanche* congratulates its readers that no more letters are to go North, and hopes interdiction of all intercourse between the two sections will be complete and everlasting.

NEW-YORK TROOPS EN ROUTE.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Capt. JOCKNICK'S company of Col. VAN ALLEN'S Cavalry Regiment, leaves here at 10 20 P. M., *en route* for Washington *via* New-York.

THE PRIVATEER FIREFLY STORY.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The schooner which spoke the *Agricola* at 7½ o'clock P. M. Aug. 25, off Cape Ann, was the yacht *Wild Pigeon*, on a pleasure excursion. There was no privateer in the case, and Capt. HERRICK, of the *Agricola*, was imposed upon.

THE NEW-JERSEY FIFTH REGIMENT.

TRENTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The New-Jersey Fifth Regiment of Volunteers, fully equipped, and numbering nearly a full complement of men, with wagons, horses, &c., left this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and arrived safely in Philadelphia *en route* for the seat of war.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. LYON.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The remains of Gen. LYON reached here this morning, and were escorted by the militiary and citizens to SMITH & NIXON'S, where they will lie in State till 9 to-night. A large number visited the hall this forenoon. The remains will be taken east to-night.

A SECESSIONIST—PROBABLY.

The police are on the alert for traitors. No man's liberty may be considered safe an instant whose predilections incline towards "secesh," and those especially who would be guilty of affording "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the country, by shipping articles to the South which are "contraband of war," need not hope for mercy if Superintendent KENNEDY gets an inkling of their misdeeds. Yesterday Mr. KENNEDY learned that a gentleman named JOHN SLEIGHT, who has been spending some time in this City, was manœuvring suspiciously in connection with the purchase of a quantity of just such merchandise as would be highly acceptable to the South at the present juncture. Detective WILSON was sent to conduct him to head-quarters, where he had to undergo a series of sharp questionings. Developments were made proving him to be a member of the firm of WILLIAM HENDLEY & Co., merchants, at Galveston, Texas; and a document was found upon him, addressed to his partners, advising them of the importance of having certain goods reach Galveston by Sept. 1. In explanation, Mr. SLEIGHT stated that the memorandum was made at a time when he supposed that the blockade would be raised before the date indicated, and he assured Mr. KENNEDY that he had made no purchases here for the past 15 years. There being no evidence upon which he could be detained at present, he went away, promising, at the Superintendent's request, to visit him "semi-occasionally" during his sojourn in the City.

A PLEA THAT WOULD NOT AVAIL.

When Mr. WILLIAM PATRICK was in the Superintendent's office on Wednesday, shortly after his arrest on a charge of treason, preferred by the Secretary of War, and prior to his removal to the Fort, he was informed of a fact which startled him beyond measure. Mr. KENNEDY was asking him questions with a view of finding out the hiding-place of a suspected person, known to be an acquaintance of the prisoner. Finally, the latter became flurried and unwilling to say anything more on the subject, and at the same time, putting himself upon his dignity, he remarked: "I was born in Nova Scotia, and am a British subject, consequently I demand my discharge. You have no authority over me whatever."

"Not so fast," quietly responded the Superintendent. "Let me give you a little historical information. Gen. JACKSON hanged two Englishman once for meddling with our affairs, and his example will surely be followed if the occasion demands it."

Mr. PATRICK, who really was under the belief that his British nativity shielded him from the consequences of "assisting the enemy," was overwhelmed at being so pointedly undeceived.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR TREASON.

A young man named HARRAL, belonging to Galena, Ga., is detained at Police Head-quarters, and will probably be sent to Fort Lafayette to-day. He was arrested on Wednesday evening, at the Erie Railroad dépôt, Jersey City, when on the point of departing with his two sisters for the South. The young ladies had for some time attended a boarding-school at Glen Cove, and their brother, in view of the National troubles, had come here to escort them home. On his way to the City from Glen Cove he engaged in conversation with some of the passengers, and making use of treasonable expressions, information was given to the Police, who arrested him. Five large trunks, containing the ladies' wardrobe, were brought to Head-quarters and overhauled, but nothing was found supporting the allegation made against the young man, who was yesterday discharged from custody. It was afterwards ascertained that the complaint against him was based upon good evidence, and, indeed, it is said that conclusive proof of his secession sentiments has been obtained. Under these circumstances, he was rearrested last evening.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT WILKESBARRE, PA.

A TRIBUTE TO DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 29.

At a Convention held at Wilkesbarre, called under the auspices of the Republican Party, which represented the sentiments of all parties, the following resolution was announced and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, for his recent masterly plea for the Union at Tunhannock, and we cannot but express our high satisfaction at the course of this distinguished leader of the Democratic Party, in common with hosts of others, in sinking the partisan in the patriot and rallying to the support of the Government against the machinations of traitors.

MAIL FOR FLORIDA FORTS.

The transport *McClellan* will leave next week for Key West, Fort Jefferson and Fort Pickens. She will take a mail for those posts, and also for the Gulf Squadron. An opportunity is thus afforded to send reading matter to the soldiers at those distant posts, and packages of papers, magazines, &c., may be sent to the Quartermaster's office, No. 6 State-street.

CLEARANCES TO MATAMORAS STOPPED.

By an order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all future clearances for the port of Matamoras, Mexico, are forbidden. Thus far a thriving trade has been carried on with the Brazos, giving to the Texans all the provisions, clothing, and probably powder and munitions which they required. Vessels clearing for Bermuda and Nassau should also be carefully looked after.

A STARTLING CHANGE.

When Mayor BERRETT, of Washington, was admitted to Fort Lafayette, his hair and whiskers were of raven hue. Since then they have faded gradually, and now are almost white. At first it was believed that grief had produced the change; but Mr. BRADETT makes the assertion that his altered appearance is occasioned by lack of hair-dye.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

The Hartford *Post*, of yesterday, says: "We learn, from a private dispatch, that ELLIS B. SCHNABLE, of Pennsylvania, was arrested yesterday, at Morris, and taken to New-York City in the custody of the United States Marshal."

THE ARMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
CLARKSBURGH, Western Virginia, Aug. 20, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—1. Gen. H. W. BENHAM, United States Volunteers, having been placed under the orders of the General Commanding, is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, and to the Cheat River District, head-quarters movable.

2. Capt. C. N. GOULDING, Seventeenth Ohio V. M., is appointed Provost-marshal at General head-quarters. He will have the general charge of prisoners, will investigate and report on small claims, provide for the quartering and subsistence of soldiers, temporarily at head-quarters, and for the transportation home or to their regiments, as may be necessary, of all soldiers irregularly and improperly at head-quarters. Many of the duties of the Provost-marshal are consequent on the culpable ignorance or carelessness of officers in the performance of their duty. Orders are constantly issued, and actions permitted, in violation of regulations and orders. Soldiers are sent to be discharged with insufficient and improperly made out papers, and generally it is evident that the regulations are not sufficiently consulted.

3. Women will not be permitted to accompany troops off the lines of railroads or steamboat navigation. Those now with troops, not on these lines, will be sent home as soon as an opportunity offers.

4. Medical officers are required to conform strictly to the Medical regulations prescribing returns and reports. Hereafter, violations of these regulations will be considered and charged as disobedience of orders.

By order of Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, Ass't Adj.-Gen.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The Savannah *Republican* says:

"The schooner *Adaline*, Capt. SMITH, from Nassau, N. P., successfully ran the blockade at Fernandina on Thursday last. The schooner was chased and fired at several times by the vessel blockading the port. The cruiser also lowered her boats and went in pursuit of the schooner, which they thought had run on a shoal; but a sudden squall coming up compelled them to return to their vessel, to better secure their own safely. The *Adaline*, however, continued on her course, and arrived safely in Fernandina on Thursday. The cargo of the *Adaline* consists of coffee, cigars, fruit, &c., and is worth between $40,000 and $50,000. The *Adaline* also brought as passengers J. A. G. GERAY, and several other officers who had resigned from the United States Navy. They arrived here Saturday by the Gulf Road, and left the same day for Richmond, to tender their services to the Confederate Government. This is the second time the *Adaline* has encountered the blockading squadron, passing it successfully both times. We set Capt. SMITH down as a trump."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Interesting Political Contest in Lancashire.

Celebration of the Emperor's Birth-day.

Speech of the Emperor on the Improvements of Paris.

THE KING OF SWEDEN'S VISIT.

Further Comments of the European Press on American Affairs.

Where Shall the World Go for Cotton

The Royal Mail steamer *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 18th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Great Eastern* arrived at Liverpool at 7½ o'clock on the evening of the 15th.

The *New-York* reached Southampton, and the *Glasgow* Liverpool, on the morning of the 16th inst.

The *Arabia* arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 17th.

The following is the specie list by the *Asia*:

A. B. Horne	£360	Halsted, Chamber-McCready, Mott & Co.	450
Iain & Co	£1,000	Order	1,400
Benedict & Co	113	J. W. Elwell & Co	1,420
Geo. W. Platt	6,000	Total	£10,783

The political news is quite unimportant. An exciting election contest for the new Parliamentary seat for South Lancashire, was in progress. The candidates were Mr. CHEETHAM, of Manchester, (Liberal,) and Mr. CHARLES TURNER, of Liverpool, (Conservative.) The American question entered largely into the speeches during the canvass—Mr. CHEETHAM, as a disciple of the JOHN BRIGHT school—being charged with the wish of Americanizing England.

The King of Sweden was sojourning in London, and visiting the various objects of interest. A grand review in his honor had taken place at Aldershott, and he is said to have been particularly complimentary in his remarks upon the cavalry.

The annual meeting of the Social Science Association was in progress at Dublin, with Lord BROUGHAM as President.

A letter from Mr. HAYWOOD, the Secretary of the Cotton Supply Association, detailing the result of his interview with the Viceroy of Egypt, and his general impressions as to the productive capacity of the country for cotton, is published. He believes that the growth of cotton may be extended to an unlimited extent, and says that one of the recommendations of the Viceroy was that English capitalists should come forward and make those advances on the growing crops, at a reasonable rate of interest, which have been hitherto made at most exorbitant rates. He believed this would induce the fellahs to considerably extend their production. American seed sown in Egypt had produced cotton valued in Liverpool at 8d. per pound, and it is recommended to send small parcels of this seed to the several Pashas of Egypt and large cultivators of cotton.

The Nicaraguan Ambassador in London offers a free and liberal grant of land in Nicaragua to settlers there for the purpose of growing cotton. The shipment of the first cotton from Nicaragua (thirty bales) is announced.

The Galway Company, in their report, construe the recent language of Lord PALMERSTON into a positive promise that the mail contract will be restored, when the Company is in a position to carry it out.

The *fête* of the Assumption and of the Emperor was celebrated as usual at Paris, on the 15th inst.

The Bourse, on the 16th, was firm, but Rentes at the close showed a slight decline, the price being 68.45.

The political news is unimportant. A religious ceremony in honor of the *fête Napoleon*, took place in one of the Turin Churches on the 15th inst., and a fine illumination at Naples.

A letter from Rome in the *Daily News*, says that Miss HARRIET HOSMER, of whom America is justly proud, has completed her fine colossal statue of Col. BENTON, to be erected in bronze at St. Louis, when it shall have been cast by the Munich foundry, to which the mould will soon be consigned. He also says that Miss HOSMER will be nobly represented at the Great Exhibition in London next year by her statue of the Captive Queen Zenobia.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that the French Government had ordered Gen. GUYON not to oppose the entrance of Gen. CIALDINI and his troops into the Papal Territory, should the necessity of war require it.

Part of the English squadron had arrived at Naples from Malta.

The Italian soldiers had taken from the insurgents the villages of Ponte Landolfo, in the Province of Saunis, and that of Casaldini, in the Province of Molise.

It is stated that the War Office at Vienna was busily engaged in weeding from the regiments in Hungary every officer not known to be personally devoted to Austrian intereats, and pliable in a struggle which is held to be unavoidable.

The *Journal des Debats* says the Austrian Government intends to call on the population of Hungary to elect Deputies direct to the Ruchsrath at Vienna, and says that course would be equivalent to settling the question with the sword. It recommends the Emperor to call a new Diet as the last means of conciliation.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the unexpected visit of the King of Sweden to the Emperor of the French has produced some sensation in the political circles in that city. It is the more remarked because the King of Sweden eighteen months since was to have a paid a visit to the Emperor ALEXANDER, but he has not done so. The Swedish Envoy has exerted himself to tranquilize the susceptibilities of the Court of Russia.

The postponement of the visit of the King of Prussia to the Emperor of the French is attributed to the desire of the Cabinet of Berlin not to offend the Emperor of Russia.

The Turkish Government was actively pro-

gressing with financial reforms, and making preparations for the establishment of a National Bank.

OMER PACHA was indisposed. He was at Mostar.

A great fire had taken place in the Turkish quarter at Smyrna.

The International Commission had decided in favor of the Porte, on the question of the settlement of the boundaries of the mouths of the Danube pending between the Porte and Moldavia.

Cholera had broken out at Tibierni.

About 7,000 Bosnian and Montenegrin insurgents were preparing to attack Tribigne, and had already advanced beyond Wiksick.

Two members of the Italian ministry have resigned. Gen. CIALDINI had demanded the appointment of their successors.

Naples will undertake to crush out the Brigand chiefs.

LOGA, one of the chiefs of the Spanish insurrection, has been executed.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Tone of Public Sentiment in Paris—The Cotton Question—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

The impression produced in the unprejudiced part of the public, by the defeat in Virginia, seems now to have settled into a mere question of ridicule rather than of a loss of confidence in the ultimate success of the Union cause. A few, who were before attacking the North, simply because it was the strongest, now come out on the side of their sympathies, and declare in favor of Free Government in opposition to Slavery and Slave Confederacies. Thus the *Journal des Debats*, which, a fortnight ago, published two or three able articles on the Southern side, and which I had almost given over to the enemy, was pushed by the Manassas defeat into a declaration of principles, and that journal now declares, emphatically, first: That the people of France can never, by any possibility, encourage or sympathize with a Confederacy based upon Slavery; second: That the French Government can never think of recognizing the new Confederacy until the Union party have renounced the struggle.

As the war progresses, the subject is more and more discussed, both here and in England; and the more it is discussed, the more the negro is brought into relief, and the more it is felt to be an impossibility to found, at this advanced period of the world, a fourteenth century government. The French have certain sympathies with the South, because there are more people of their own race there, and because, as the French papers say, their army is commanded by a Frenchman—BEAUREGARD; but bring a Frenchman to the ultimatum of the struggle, and ask him if he will favor the foundation of a new Government based on Slavery, and he will reply, No, never.

The *Moniteur* also, anxious to do justice to both parties, and to follow out a strict impartiality, has given an account of the battle of Bull Run, under its London heading, which explains very favorably to the Union Army, or rather to the Union cause, the details of the battle, the causes of the defeat, and the probable results.

All this, however, has not saved our Army from a flood of ridicule and raillery, such as no future victories will obliterate from memory. Nor is it so much because they have been defeated, as because of the loud boasting that preceded the onward movement. In France there is no confidence in anything but discipline and "big battalions;" if either one of these be wanting, the French never think of entering a campaign.

I have been given to understand that the question of cotton has been made the subject of verbal communications between the Governments of France and England, and that whatever course England may adopt, she will drag France with her. What this course may be, is yet mere conjecture; the two Governments do not wish to establish any new precedent in the matter, and yet they look forward with alarm to the period when their mills will commence "short work." It is thought now that they will first put their demand in the shape of a friendly appeal to the American Government to aid them in obtaining cotton, so as to prevent their operatives from suffering, and in this form there will be ample room for negotiation and for arriving at a distinct understanding of each other's position. If cotton is not thus obtained, and England, especially, takes any step further, it will be with a view of pitching headlong into the struggle, and of bringing about the complete breaking up of the Union, and its division into more than two sections, so as to render the whole country powerless against her in the future. The London *Times* clearly disclosed the cloven foot the other day, by admitting that it was the interest of England that the American Union should be divided into several separate Governments. Since the affair at Manassas, the attitude of the English Press is nothing less than menacing, in the direction above indicated; and it is this hostile attitude, we imagine, which has called to London all the agents of the Southern Confederacy, to see if they cannot, by a combined attack, precipitate the much-desired result. Still, if my sources of information be correct, the English Government, acting in conformity to the well-known repugnance of the English people to a slave Confederacy, will undertake its negotiation in the most conciliatory tone, and if our Government meets the propositions in the same tone, they can hardly fail to remain on amicable terms.

There is one circumstance which operates strongly against us in our foreign relations, and that is, that the diplomatic corps at Washington is, almost to a man, against us. It is not for me, at this distance, to indicate the reasons of this; it is, indeed, better known at Washington than I could tell it. But the fact exists, and the official reports of American affairs which arrive with each steamer to the Governments of Europe, are anything but favorable, as a whole, to the cause of the Union party.

It is growing daily the fashion now, in Europe, to saddle all the ills of commerce on "that unfortunate war in America." Even if a grocer sells less sugar in a week than he did the week preceding, it is "the war in America" that is to blame. The fact is, however, that very many branches of trade in France are suffering largely by the war; and when the big traders complain, the little ones, by habit, join in the cry. Nothing has ever impressed the French so much with the importance of the American trade as this war has done. It is not alone the manufacturer of silk and cloth, of laces and ribbons, who complains, but the hotel and restaurant keepers, and even down to the public gardens and their *habitués*. One hears bemoanings on every side about that "*malheureuse guerre*" in America.

A well-informed gentlemen, who has lived for the last year at Madrid, who speaks Spanish, and has been brought by business relations into communication with the leading men of the place, gives me some important items on the St. Domingo affair. He says that the agent of the annexation party, who was, as a preliminary step, sent to London and Paris to confer with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs at those two cities, met with no encouragement whatever. The annexation, he says, was precipitated in a moment of exaltation, and that now, although the Government regrets the acquisition as one that is going to cost infinitely more than the return it will make, Spanish pride will not allow an acknowledgment of the fact, or a relinquishment of the acquisition. So little does the Spanish Government care for the new territory, so much rather does it regret ever having engaged in the business, that the gentleman asserts, it will never go to war to preserve it. As regards France and England, they are both indifferent on the subject, and neither of them would assist Spain in defending her possession. France would go still further; and if England interfered in any way, would acknowledge in favor of the United States the spirit of the MONROE doctrine—the right of the American people to settle all such questions on the American Continent.

All the corroborating testimony I have been able to gather from other sources seem to support the above statements in regard to St. Domingo, and any steps which the American Government may take toward an understanding with England and France, there is every reason to believe, will be met in the most satisfactory way.

You, as well as some of your cotemporaries, have an odd way of writing complimentary notices of your distinguished visitor, Prince NAPOLEON. It will do very well for us in Paris to apply to the Prince the disagreeable cognomen of "Plon-Plon," but it is not exactly the thing in a complimentary welcome to New-York, and must give His Highness a singular idea of your propriety. It is as if you were to say, for example, to Gen. SCOTT: "You are welcome to our City, 'Fuss and Feathers!'" Many years ago, the Prince was given this epithet by the mob, because he was heavy, both in body and mind; since then, if he has not diminished in physical weight he has in mind, and it is generally conceded that the Prince's last-Winter speech in the Senate entitled him to a complete rehabilitation in the respect and esteem of the French people.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

THE WORLD IN ARMS AGAINST THE SOUTHERN COTTON MONOPOLY.

From the London Times.

A revolution is now impending which may affect the fortunes of States and Empires far more extensively than any changes of dynasty or Government. In all ages of the world the tracks of commerce have determined the relative prosperity of Kingdoms, and the track of the greatest commerce ever known may soon be diverted from one point to another. Amsterdam rose and Venice fell as the trade of Europe with the East flowed in a new channel, and some countries will infallibly fall while others rise if the cotton trade should be transferred to new ports and new people. The Confederate States of America are fully aware of the magnitude of the stake, but they believe themselves sure of the game. They hold that we must have cotton somehow, which is true enough; but they proceed to argue that we can only obtain it from them, and that they consequently are masters of the situation. We think it, however, by no means certain that their confidence will be justified. They supplied us with admirable punctuality, no doubt, but the disturbances in the Union have alarmed us; we have advertised our wants, and already a score of candidates neither ineligible nor unenterprizing are competing for a custom rising to £40,000,000 a year. If this trade should actually find fresh channels, there is no man living who can calculate the national vicissitudes which may ensue.

India is making an eager bid for the prize. She is the favorite candidate, and combines, on the whole, the greatest number of recommendations. India possesses all the requisite conditions of soil, climate, cheap labor and practiced husbandry. The Governor-General of India has just reminded the Manchester people that the Hindoos have really nothing to learn, as respects the cultivation of cotton, from any other agriculturists on the face of the globe. They may be open to instruction as regards picking, cleaning and packing, but they have grown cotton from time immemorial, and thoroughly understand the business. There is plenty of available ground, too, though not exactly in the sense imagined by some parties at home. India contains no large tracts of unoccupied and fertile land, such as could be brought under cultivation in a few months by speculators in America. There are no vast districts of virgin soil inviting the labors of the husbandman. Cotton must be raised by the extension of small isolated farms, and brought to port by the multiplication and improvement of roads. If channels, however, are found for these rivulets of supply, they will form in the end a mighty stream. Cotton will flow fast enough to England as soon as the tide once sets in the right direction. There is, indeed, one district where operations might be undertaken on an extensive scale, and under official patronage. Certain wild parts of Chittagong are excellently adapted for the production of cotton, and immediately available for the experiment. The Kookies, who inhabit the country, are at present chiefly noted for their practice of invading the subjacent plains and carrying off human heads, and it has appeared to the authorities that if this occupation could be exchanged for that of growing cotton it would be a beneficial result. So they are half inclined to make a start at this place on their own account. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal observes that in a few years' time tea will undoubtedly become the great staple export of that Presidency, though no such produce would ever have been heard of if Government itself had not set the example of cultivation. He argues therefore, with some plausibility, that if the Kookies can be converted to honest industry and Manchester be supplied with cotton by one and the same venture, it is worth while for Government to repeat the exceptional intervention which answered so well in the case of tea. For the rest, anxious as they are to promote the views of people at home, the authorities can act only in one single direction. They will do their best to make or mend roads, beginning in those districts where the actual crop of cotton is greatest. Everything else must be done by purchasers and their agents, by the natural operation of demand upon supply. Government will lend every possible facility to the proceedings, but it can do no more.

Yesterday we placed before the public the prospects of Egypt in this great competition, and the intelligence was derived from the Viceroy's own mouth. SAID PACHA was perfectly alive to the magnitude of the question and to the interests of his country. Make Egypt our cotton field, and it would be linked to us by the firmest of ties. We doubt, however, whether there is much to be done there. The country lies at a convenient distance from us, it is fertile to a proverb, and well suited to the growth of cotton. But labor is not very abundant. The population is not so numerous but what the absorption of a few thousand hands on the Suez Canal scheme forms an appreciable drain, and, though the reduction and dispersion of the army tends to feed the market for the moment, the economies of the Court may not be permanent. Otherwise the Egyptian agriculturists are open to terms. The peasants are ignorant but perfectly able, as the Viceroy informed his visitors, to recognize their own interests. Show them that the production of cotton will pay better than the production of corn, and they will take to cotton-growing to-morrow. They are poor, however, and dependent on advances, so that, though his Highness offered all desirable assistance, it is not likely that Egypt will take the place of America. Still, she may send a good contribution. Her exports of cotton have increased in the last four years from 90,000 bales to nearly 150,000, and may continue to improve.

This great question is naturally regarded with very different eyes by the two sections of the late American Union. The South, as we have said, imagines its position unassailable, and is disposed to hope that in our craving for cotton, and our inability to procure it elsewhere, we shall be compelled to break the blockade. The Northerners reckon otherwise. They argue that, what with stocks on hand and supplies on their way to us, we are safe till next Spring, by which time the results of the movement in India will probably be visible in the form of large importations. We certainly look forward to that period with considerable interest. It will bring a pretty good indication of what India can really do for us. It will show how far the cultivation of cotton can be pushed in a single season at short notice, and what improvement can be given to means of communication under similar conditions. The interests at stake are enormous, but the question will ultimately be decided by the operation of natural laws. There will not be much room for national predilections or political favor. Whatever country sends us the best cotton, at the cheapest rate, and with the greatest regularity, will command the market. It would be fortunate in many ways if the prize should fall to India, but commerce looks to its own needs only. We doubt if any country could have driven America from the field if America had remained exempt from troubles, but the contingency which has now happened has been so long and so uneasily anticipated that the actual event tells strongly against the chances of America and in favor of a fresh competition. *If the civil war should last another year, the cotton trade will probably be revolutionized, and with it the fortunes and destinies of States.*

ENGLAND WILL NOT GO TO WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Shipping and Commercial List.

During the comparatively short period which has intervened since the initiatory steps of secession were taken by South Carolina, the public have periodically been regaled with dissertations from this, that, and the other one, on the strong probabilities that the domestic political troubles in which the country has become involved must eventuate in a war with Great Britain, if not with France also, owing to the fact that commercial intercourse must be considerably interrupted, and the material interests of those countries greatly suffer in consequence. It has frequently been given out that Great Britain—which, as the first Commercial Power in the Old World, will suffer far more than any other nation—will be governed in her actions, as regards the United States, wholly by *interest*, and that in case it shall seem to her interest to break the blockade, or otherwise become embroiled in a quarrel with this country, she will not hesitate to do it, or, at least, to attempt to do it. But, accepting self-interest as the governing maxim of that nation, and, by consequence, the basis of all commercial intercourse with other countries, and we fail to discover any likelihood of an abrupt termination of the friendly relations now existing between England and the United States. There can be no doubt that much ill-feeling has been engendered in the public mind by the leading Press of both countries, yet all fears of an interruption of the friendly relations maintained by the respective Governments have their origin in the belief—occasioned by the oft-repeated assertion from sundry quarters—that "England must have a supply of cotton." This belief is nowhere stronger than in the Southern States, and it may be said with truth that the whole secession movement has been carried forward under this mistaken conviction. But, conceding even this, yet we fail to discern any just grounds of apprehension. England's proclamation of neutrality will prevent her from taking sides with either the United States or the so-called Confederate States, even should she become possessed with a desire to do so; and though every loom and spindle in Manchester and all other manufacturing districts in the United Kingdom be compelled to stand still, and the unemployed operatives be compelled to look to their Government for support, we think there is but little probability that war will ensue between these two great commercial nations—provided the blockade which has been established all along the Southern coast be made thoroughly and unmistakably efficient. Besides, it is notorious that the British people are decidedly averse to a war with the United States under whatever pretext, and that their sympathies, as regards the rebellion, are with the National Government. *Moreover, the fact is patent that the interest of England is in a continuance of peace, and we are not prepared to believe that all the great interests of that nation are to be made subservient to the "cotton" interest, by any means.* But, granting even that "cotton is king," and that it will exert a controlling influence with the British Government, yet still we cannot see any cause for anticipating trouble—other than that arising out of a crippled commerce and a depressed and restricted trade. The stock of cotton in Liverpool on July 1 was 1,900,000 bales, of which 866,000 was American, while the amount at sea, destined for that port, was 109,000 bales from America, and 280,000 bales from Bombay, making a grand total of 1,579,000 bales. The average consumption of all kinds, for 1860, was 48,139 bales per week. The supply on hand and at sea cannot therefore be consumed before next Spring, by which time the shipments from other countries, of the present year's crop, it is expected, will show a vast increase over that of any previous year, so that a considerable part of the deficiency in the receipts from the United States will be made good from other and new sources. The powerful stimulus which the secession movement lent to cotton-growing in various sections of the Old World, as well as in the West Indies and South America, will therefore have a most deleterious effect on that great interest of the Southern States which forms the prime element of their wealth and power, even though the war be brought to a speedy termination; while, in case it continues for three or four years, it is morally certain that it will be almost wholly annihilated. In any case, cotton-growing in the United States has received a blow from which it can never recover, for, with a view of procuring a full supply wholly independent of the United States, our principal customers, the British manufacturers, have caused to be planted hundreds of acres in various sections of the world, in many of which the plant is indigenous, which, with British energy and enterprise, must soon be trebled and quadrupled, and every additional bale cultivated elsewhere of course depreciates the value and importance of that raised here.

We think, therefore, that, notwithstanding the fact that interest and self-aggrandisement may constitute the chief aims of the British nation, *war with the United States is of all things least desirable, as it would undoubtedly prove the most unprofitable.* British trade with this country, during the last decade, has enriched that nation to the extent of hundreds of millions, vastly more than that of any other country; and as that trade, in case of a disruption of amicable relations, would terminate, self interest, if nothing else, would undoubtedly induce her to shun war as the most destructive of all agencies. Grave diplomatic questions may, and doubtless will arise between the two countries during the progress of the war, especially if it proves to be a protracted one; *but that they will be amicably, peacefully, and satisfactorily settled, we think there can be little doubt.*

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON COMMERCE.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

We have already shown that since the commencement of the present year, and more particularly during the month of June, the serious monetary balance against us, as regards France, has wholly ceased,—that, in short, the Continent is supplying us with the gold so much required to meet the great demand which has sprung up for America. How, it may be asked, will this affect the money market? A reply to this question would, of course, be grounded on facts as they present themselves. We have, it is true, but a sorry prospect before us as regards our commercial intercourse with America, to which country our shipments are reduced to a nominal amount; but how does it happen that the exchange at New-York should have run up so high as it has? We ourselves have, for some time past, contended that, as no cotton was coming forward from America, the exports of gold from England, even in payment for grain, flour, and other produce, would fall off considerably. That we have been correct in our conclusions is evident from the trifling quantities of bullion now forwarded by the steamers to New-York. Neither France nor America are, therefore, likely to draw upon our resources during the remainder of the year, at least to so great an extent as would interfere with the value of money in the discount market. Indeed, we may go so far as to say that a portion of the nine millions in gold shipped to New-York since November last will gradually be returned to us. The serious defeat of the National troops in the South will, we apprehend, compel the Northern Government to lay out large sums of money here for warlike material. The Southerners, too, will come into the best market in the world to obtain vessels and stores necessary to carry on the war, and in this way gold may flow out somewhat more rapidly from the States than some persons seem to imagine. Had the war been brought to a close, we should be disposed to say, seeing that the new Tariff in the North is by no means favorable to our outward trade, that it would be necessary for us to send away more bullion; but the success which has attended the Southern troops, and the high tone which President DAVIS assumes in reference to the future, seem to indicate a long and a fierce struggle. So long as it lasts, so long shall we be deprived of our usual supplies of American cotton, and so long will our general trade with America continue in a depressed state. The gradual improvement in our trade with the Continent, but more especially with France, will, to a great extent, counterbalance the loss of that once great field for commercial enterprise—namely, America. Still, we can hardly presume to contend that money will become a mere drug in consequence. Doubtless, we shall have a steady influx of the precious metals for some time, and an accumulation of gold in the Bank of England; but at the same time, if we are to calculate upon an important increase in trade, we may likewise conclude that there will be a greater demand for money on the part of the commercial body, and which demand, if only moderately active, will prevent a rapid fall in the quotations, either at the Bank of England or in Lombard-street. Speculative operations in cotton will absorb large amounts of capital, but we doubt much whether that description of produce will run up to almost fabulous prices. Notwithstanding the blockade of the Southern ports in America, cotton will be exported, though in but small quantities; and the high prices at which inferior kinds are now selling will induce heavy, possibly unusually large, shipments from India. Some of our importers calculate upon the receipt of one million bales this year, but our impression is that the quantity will considerably exceed that estimate. Increased shipments may lead to a more active demand for silver on Indian account, but the large additional sales of cotton goods in the East will possibly prevent a drain upon our actual resources. In other words, we believe that the demand for silver for India will be easily met by our importations.

THE AMERICAN CALL FOR MONEY.

The London *Times'* City Article again warns English capitalists against the probable consequences of lending their money to the Government of Washington. The writer says:

"The Morrill Tariff, which commercially assimilates the United States with the most retrograde countries in the world, is not only to be maintained but to be increased in force by the imposition of additional duties. At the same time the Secretary of the Treasury is to be empowered to put forth an apparently unlimited creation of Treasury notes for amounts equivalent to £1 and £2 each "for national circulation." We are consequently to witness in combined action the two influences of a protective and prohibitory Custom-house system, and a paper currency of the most enticing and dangerous description. Coupled with this there is to be an income tax of 3 per cent. on all incomes of £160 per annum, which will leave entirely untouched the great mass of the people who regulate the politics of the nation, and which will depend for its amount upon the voluntary honesty of the returns sent in by the remainder. The measure was to apply in fair proportion to landed property, but the Western farmers would not submit to this, and the House of Representatives, it said, "wisely gave way to their objections." A tax of 2s. on silver watches and of 4s. on gold watches, as well as of 4s. to £10 on carriages, according to their quality, an excise on spirits and beer, an increased duty on sugar, and entirely new duties on tea and coffee, are among the other means by which it is hoped to add a few millions sterling to the revenue. The cost of collection in a wide country like America must, of course, be enormous, and 15 per cent. is to be offered to each State that will perform that task for itself, and thus save the necessity of providing a separate and costly machinery on the part of the General Government. The nine seceding States are reckoned among the contributories each in their proportion, and after they shall have been coerced back into the Union, and have ruined themselves as far as possible by their efforts in war, they will, therefore, have to meet heavy arrears while they are voluntarily voting the supplies to provide the dividends on such National loans as may have been raised for bringing them to obedience. The journals hold out that, "of course, they do not anticipate any such state of things as the income tax becoming permanent, as has been the case in Great Britain;" but the substitute that is to be found for it, when the results of borrowing enormous sums at 10 and 12 per cent. interest shall come to be truly felt, is not even hinted at. The National expenditure is now estimated, on good authority, to be going on at the rate of £75,000,000 per annum, exclusive of the distinct and sovereign expenditure of the thirty-four States. The ordinary National revenue, from all sources, is about £10,-000,000. Supposing the new duties to yield the £4,-000,000 or £6,000,000 anticipated, there remains about £50,000,000 or £60,000,000 to be obtained by loans in the shape of issues, either of stock, Treasury bonds, or notes for national circulation. At present, with an amount of bullion in the New-York banks far exceeding any sum ever before known, and while the money pressure from the new order of things has scarcely yet been practically felt, the lowest rate at which the Government can borrow, even for short periods, is ten per cent. What will be the charge when specie rapidly flows out in consequence of the gigantic expenditure, when a severe money market operates together with political distrust, and when it is found that three months' loans are as bad and deceptive as three months' enlistments? Already we have assertions *that the votes in Congress have destroyed the credit of the Government, and that it could not now get £4,000,000 on any terms in the New-York market*, while the most hopeful and strongest friends of the Administration go no further than to allege that the Government credit will still prove good, "if" its financial scheme is broad enough to meet the necessities of the case; if, after the fashion of Mexico and Turkey, specific branches of revenue are pledged as security; and if £10,000,000 or £20,000,000 of paper circulation is put out. Under the circumstances, the most earnest wish of the friends of America must be that the difficulties thus in sight may accumulate with sufficient rapidity to bring both North and South to reason. If they were to be staved off by funds from Europe, the lenders would richly deserve that share of the bitter results which would be certain speedily to fall upon them."

OUR POLITICAL SYSTEM UNDER DISCUSSION.

From the Liverpool Post.

Considerable pains were taken on the hustings on Wednesday to make political capital out of the American war. The most extraordinary conclusions were drawn from imaginary facts. People who do not resemble ourselves in everything are of course in the wrong. The Americans had no State Church, and therefore they have quarreled amongst themselves. They had universal suffrage, and therefore the South wishes to be separated from the North, because the effect of universal suffrage is a high tariff. Now, in all probability it will be found that the Americans are the most religious people in the world; their piety is so ardent that they patronize most the sects and Churches who are admitted to be most strict. Two-thirds of the people are Wesleyan Methodists, and every other sect inculcates the most ardent patriotism. Even Roman Catholics swell the adverse Armies, and Roman Catholic Bishops bless their standards. No accusation is made on either side against any church or Christian community whatever.

The Conservatives are entitled to an indirect compliment from America if they choose to accept it. Vote by ballot and universal suffrage have not impaired the influence of Toryism. They fought valiantly against the emancipation of the negroes after the slave trade was destroyed, and they still lament that the Earl of Derby succeeded in freeing the Africans in the West Indies by imposing a tax upon this country of twenty millions. The Secessionists in America are following their example, and trying to avoid their failure. They are all slave-owners. They are strongly suspected of desiring a renewal of the slave-trade. One motive, perhaps the primary one, for the present Confederation, was a persuasion that, unless they separated from the North, the North some day or other would imitate the Earl of Derby and emancipate the negroes. Payment would not, it seems, be an atonement for this kind of domestic property. Emancipation is blasphemy; and they appeal to the God of battles not only in favor of the continuance of slavery where it now exists, but for its extension into neighboring states.

LORD BROUGHAM ALLUDES TO THE SUBJECT.

At the annual meeting at Dublin of the Social Science Association, Lord BROUGHAM made the Inaugural Address, his subject being "Political Progress." His only reference to American affairs was as follows:

"On this most unhappy subject it becomes us to abstain from whatever might be deemed to indicate an opinion upon the merits of the controversy. But we should misrepresent the friends of the science we cultivate if we did not breathe an earnest hope for the termination of a civil war, the real origin of which has been the disappointment of faction in the thirst for places, and which, as if to make it more respectable and more amiable, has assumed as its avowed principle the perpetuation and extension of Slavery, now for the first time declared to be good in itself. Surely, without offence to either party in this lamentable contest, we may breathe a wish that the least of the war's evils—its heavy expense—were bestowed upon the redemption of the colored race, upon the amicable removal of the greatest obstruction that exists to American prosperity, the greatest blot that rests on the American name. Humbly, but deeply, may we be thankful for the blessings we enjoy under our free and well-poised Constitution, which leaves us towards other nations without 'hatred and all uncharitableness,' and certainly without envy; the blessing of being able to continue our labors in secure possession of freedom from all tyranny, whether of one or of the multitude—of individual caprice, so galling to our pride, or of the more insupportable domination of the mob, so omnipresent that nothing is too high for it to reach, nothing so humble and obscure as to escape."

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

Under this head an article appears in the London *Spectator*, of Aug. 17, which is of especial interest, as the journal in which it appears is well known to be American property and under American inspiration. It has a prominent place among the articles on the leading topics of the day, which forms a conspicuous and valuable feature of the *Spectator*, and will be read with interest by men of all hues in politics on this side of the Atlantic:

Just before the descent of LOPEZ on Cuba, the American papers were full of allusions to an association called the Order of the Lone Star, said to be organized for the purpose of conquering Cuba and Nicaragua. M. SOULE was said to be its President, and the appointment of that individual as Minister to Madrid was regarded by the Court of Spain as a wilful discourtesy. LOPEZ himself belonged to the society, and it was from the ranks of the Order that WALKER obtained his most ardent recruits. After the failure of WALKER's first expedition, the rumors of the society died away, and though its members, under the quaint title of "Precipitators," were supposed to be active in the work of disunion, the society itself, as such, ceased to play any prominent part. The more violent members, however, saw in it a power which might be effectively used, and on the first symptom of the predominance of the Free-Soilers, they organized a new association, under the name of the Knights of the Golden Circle, with new and better defined objects, and an obligation of secrecy. The secret of the Order, however, has been betrayed during the intestine strife raised by disunion in Kentucky, and the revelation exposes a plot which, for audacity, ability and wickedness, has rarely been surpassed in the long history of conspiracy.

The object of the Order may be briefly stated. It is nothing less than to raise an army of 16,000 men for the conquest of Mexico, and the establishment in that vast Territory of a strongly organized monarchy, resting on a basis of slave institutions. The precise mode of accomplishing this object has already been settled. As soon as the internal warfare is over, all members of the Order, under their secret leaders, are to repair to Guanajuato, with the Governor of which province of Mexico, MICHAEL DOBLADO, the Order has concluded a formal treaty. By the provisions of this precious document the Governor is to add 16,000 men of his own, and the entire army is to march forward under his command to the permanent subjugation of the country. Means are found from the revenues of the province, and its State property is "mortgaged" for the payment of the soldiery, at one-eighth above the American rates.

To secure the necessary cohesion, the Order has been organized after this fashion. Every applicant for admission is first sworn to secrecy under the penalty of death, and then the design of the Order is revealed. If he assents to its propriety, and is, moreover, an American born, and a slave-owner, or can produce proof that he is imbued with Southern sentiments, and is a Protestant, he is admitted as a soldier of the Order, and informed of its signs, pass-words, and organization. On the recommendation of the chiefs of the Order he is admitted to the second degree, informed that the stores and ammunition for the Army are collected at Monterey, and acquainted with the names of the officers to whom he is to look for pay. He is also supposed to be on active service, and the President has, we perceive, summoned all Kentuckian members to attend a rendezvous, where they will be drilled and organized by regular instructors, and whence they are, for the present, to control the Kentucky elections in favor of Southern men. If influential enough, he is next admitted to the third degree, the council of the Order, which, under the Presidency of Mr. GEORGE BICKLEY, the future monarch, regulates the affairs of the Order, without communication, except through GEORGE BICKLEY, to the other degrees. He swears in this degree to obtain all the neophytes he can, to support his colleagues the Knights of the Columbian Star in all efforts for office, to conquer Mexico and "Southernize" its institutions; to drive all free negroes into Mexico, there to be enslaved, and to *reduce the peon population of Mexico to slavery*, dividing them as chattels among the members of the Order, and to recognize for the present monarchical institutions, as tending to strong government. Moreover, after the conquest of Mexico, he is to contend for the exclusion of every Roman Catholic from office and from the priesthood, and to support a system of passports enforced by the penalty of death. He again swears to a scheme of government which, from its utter want of resemblance to any American idea, we give entire:

13. The successor to GEORGE BICKLEY must be over thirty years of age, of Southern birth, liberally educated, Knight of the Columbian Star, sound of body and mind, and married, and Protestant. He shall swear to carry out this policy, and to extend Slavery over the whole of Central America if in his power. He shall try to acquire Cuba and control the Gulf of Mexico. No one else will I sustain. But for such a one, who must be proposed by the Cabinet Ministers and elected by all Knights of the Star, or a majority of them, I will sustain here, there, or elsewhere. When the Knights cross the Rio Grande, I will do all I can to send in recruits for the Army, and if I should ever cease to be an active worker for the Star, I will keep secret what I know of the real character of the organization, and I promise never to confer this degree in any other way than in the way I have here received it, and I will forward to GEORGE BICKLEY, or to the Governor-General of this State, the name and fees of every candidate whom I shall initiate as Governor. In witness, I do voluntarily, here and in these presence, sign my name and address."

He is then informed that Mexico can provide any amount of means, that funds to the extent of a million of dollars are lying at Matamoras, and two millions more at Monterey; that the Governor of Guanajuato is rapidly organizing his province for the reception of the Order, and that the march of the invading Army will commence on the 6th of October, 1861.

It reads, all this, rather like a dream of some mad slaveholder than a grave and definite project, which, nevertheless, we believe it to be. The Order is already powerful in the South, the alliance with the Governor is sufficiently probable, and the whole plan is strictly in accordance with the views known to be entertained by the most prominent slaveholders. Nor is the execution of the plan so difficult as to create any *prima facie* suspicion of falsehood. The South is full of men without slaves, with no place in society, and hungry for profitable adventure. They have been accustomed for years to regard the immense republic to their south, with its vast territory, its real and imaginary wealth, its disorganized government, and powerless white population, as a certain and easy prey. The successful annexation of Texas is a proof of what may be accomplished by a few unscrupulous and resolute men, and the laws of the Order tend directly to secure effective cohesion among its members. Quarreling and seduction are absolutely forbidden, every member is responsible for the orphans of those who fall, and societies released from the law are apt to protect themselves by somewhat effective guarantees for their own extra-legal code. The Order has men at command, so numerous that they are said to be objects of terror in Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas, and the bribe offered is of stupendous magnitude. It is nothing less than to bestow on 16,000 men a body of slaves equal to the whole slave population of the South, and slaves, too, more easily controlled than the negro race. To men thirsting for ownership, and convinced that Slavery is lawful, the temptation must be almost irresistible, more especially as every American overrates the case with which Mexico might be subdued. The pure Spaniards and the landed proprietors, utterly weary of anarchy, would probably hail a strong Government of any sort, while the native and quadroon population have never been able to resist the hated and dreaded "North." Of the awful increase of human misery which would follow the conquest it is unnecessary to speak. Slavery, as it exists, is bad enough, but the deliberate addition of 3,750,000 people and their children forever to the ranks of a slave population, is a crime from which the imagination itself recoils. It seems from its very magnitude impossible. CORTEZ, however, conquered these people with far inferior means, and there is no evidence that the Mexican peon of to-day is better able to resist a rifleman than his ancestor was to defeat CORTEZ's heavy armed cavalry. The only element of effective resistance would be the religious fanaticism the laws of the Order are so well adapted to arouse. These laws, however, were obviously intended to serve only a temporary purpose, the exclusion of Catholics being rendered essential by their friendly feeling for Mexico. A priest informed of the design in the confessional would be certain to put the Mexicans on their guard, perhaps cause the arrest of the Governor who is so coolly selling his country. Mexico once conquered, the necessity for the restriction would disappear, and though one of the laws of the Order, an obligation to dissolve all monasteries and open all convents, seems dictated by a real religious dislike, it is difficult to believe that it would endure in spite of the political advantage of tolerance. The whole scheme may be unreal, and the Knights of the Golden Circle as little disposed to fulfill their promises as Masons are to preserve the obligation of Christian brotherhood. But it must not be forgotten that this, whatever the truth as to this society, is one of the designs of the South, and that the plan, which thus boldly stated seems incredibly atrocious, is part of the permanent policy of the Government which has just won its first battle in front of Manassas Gap. The design, we fear, if the North succumbs, is at once as possible of execution as it is remorselessly wicked in conception.

AMERICAN LOYALTY AT THE ANTIPODES.

From the Singapore Times.

Fourth of July was observed as a holiday by the Americans in Singapore. In the evening some forty or fifty gentlemen, comprising nearly all the American shipmasters now in port, and several American residents of Singapore, met at Mr. G. H. DANA's residence, "Bunker Hill," and partook of a sumptuous repast. Several speeches were made, and it was pleasant to observe the unanimous Union sentiment which prevailed, and the sympathy which all seemed to feel in the trouble of their countrymen at home. Mr. DANA made the following remarks, which were received with "three times three:"

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN: This is the Eighty-fifth Anniversary of our glorious "Declaration of Independence;" a day which has always been religiously observed by our ancestors, and I feel that even in this year, sad in itself on account of the fearful struggle now going on in our far away home, the day should be kept to show our love of our old home institutions and our adherence to the Star Spangled Banner, which let us hope will soon wave again over every State from Maine to Texas. Gentlemen, I will conclude with those glorious words of DANIEL WEBSTER for my toast, "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks, after which Prof. RISLEY, who was one of the guests, enlivened the company with several excellent and amusing songs.

What the Empire Does for Paris.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT THE OPENING OF THE BOULEVARD MALESHERBES.

From the London Globe.

On Tuesday the inauguration of the new Boulevard Malesherbes took place with all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" that such a ceremony could derive from the presence of the Sovereign, the principal State officers, an imposing array of troops and national guards, and a dense and enthusiastic crowd. The thoroughfare itself, (which has been already described in these columns,) in its present unfinished state, threw difficulties well nigh insurmountable in the way of decoration. Nothing that could be done, however, to conceal the nakedness of unfinished houses, and huge embankments which form the sides of the Boulevard towards its furthest extremity, had been omitted. Garlands of foliage, Venetian masts, flags, banners, and wooden or pasteboard columns painted to imitate gold and marble, and those thousand other devices which the French are such adepts in contriving, were plentifully distributed along the road, and at a distance the decorations, combined with the military display and the immense crowd which availed itself of every vantage ground whence a glimpse of the pageant might be obtained, presented a very striking appearance. From the Madeleine to the old Boulevards Exterieur a line of troops and National Guards was drawn up on either side. At the Church of Saint Augustin, which is being built near the Place de Laborde, the whole scaffolding was so arranged as to present the appearance of a mass of verdure and flowers. At the entrance of the Parc de Monceaux a triumphal arch was erected, bearing in letters of gold on one side, the words "Urbs Renovata," and on the other, "Paris Assaini, Embelli, Agrandi." Behind this arch a pavilion in the Moorish style had been erected—commanding on the one side a view of the Madeleine down the new avenue, while on the other the Arc de Triomphe and the golden domes and spires of the Russian chapel loomed over the trees of the Parc of Monceaux. The Emperor drove up in an open carriage at 5 o'clock precisely, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the people, the troops presenting arms, drums beating, and hands playing.

In reply to an address read by the Prefect of the Seine, he spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The inauguration of a new way of communication has nothing extraordinary about it at this day, and I should not have made a public ceremony of it if I had not wished to testify my sympathy with the municipal council, which with a constant zeal occupies itself with the interests of the town, my satisfaction with the Prefect of the Seine, for his indefatigable perseverance in pursuit of a great object, and, lastly, my approbation of all those whose concurrence has so well assisted his efforts. The embellishments of the capital, when once they are finished, excite general admiration, but during their execution they always raise criticisms and complaints. It is because it is impossible, in such enterprises, not to injure for a moment certain interests, the duty of the administration, nevertheless, is to conciliate these without swerving from the path to be followed. This path you are acquainted with: to give activity to labor, new life to the industry and commerce of Paris, by disengaging them from the shackles that hindered their growth; to protect the less favored classes; to combat the increasing dearness of the most necessary commodities. Towards attaining the first of these results the Government has made a great step, and you will learn with pleasure that since the treaty of commerce with England, the exportation of Parisian articles has almost doubled. As to the administration of the town, by carrying back the octroi wall to the fortifications, by connecting the extremities with the centre by wide routes, it tends to equalize within this vast circle the price of everything; it gives vitality, light and value to some disinherited quarters, occupation to a crowd of employments and movement to commerce. On the other side, I congratulate the town on the measures taken or adopted to ameliorate the lot of the most numerous class. Thus it is engaged in bringing to Paris water, which shall cost less, it takes the tax off rents under 250 francs; it has organized the baking business, so that in case of famine bread shall not exceed a certain rate; it is trying to lessen the price of meat, not only by throwing open the butchery business, but also by the creation of a single market, which shall better guarantee the interest of the consumer; finally, it is everywhere multiplying churches, schools and beneficent institutions. In order to work according to the same order of ideas, I recommend you above everything, in examining your budget, to reduce as far as your finances shall permit, the duties that weigh on articles of primary necessity. By such means you will acquire fresh titles to my gratitude; for if the capital of a great empire does itself honor by those monuments that recall the glory of arms, and attest the genius of the arts and sciences, it does itself honor no less by the institutions that testify an incessant solicitude for those that suffer, and an enlightened zeal for the general interests of this immense agglomeration, the veritable heart of France, which beats with one pulse with her for her glory and her prosperity.

THE WAR AND THE LEADERS.

Another Speech by Wendell Phillips

He Demands That the War be Made One of Emancipation.

The following speech, delivered at Allston Hall, Boston, on Aug. 23, the anniversary of the birthday of THEODORE PARKER, we find reported in the *Pine and Palm:*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The anniversary which calls us together to-night is the birthday of our friend THEODORE PARKER. If there was any one feature of his character more prominent than another it was that he never looked back, except for instruction. The true bent of his mind was to look forward to what he considered his duty. I do not like to look back and sketch his character or life. If I wanted a monument, I should bid you look round upon this nation shattered by the sceptre of Justice, and ask you to see the effect of that long life of his, devoted to the prayer that God would execute justice between man and man. I think if he were here to-night his keen eye would glisten at the sight of what he would see about him. Every plan of his life successful, every prophecy fulfilled, every hope gratified.

He belonged to that class which, without office, has been able by simple weight of character and thought to revolutionize this country. He died just at the daybreak of the success of those efforts, and to-day the nation reels under the blows of his mighty right hand. I thank God for it! For us who sympathize with him, we may lift up our heads—for the day of our deliverance is come. The sky is all bright—from the centre to the circumference—with gleams of hope. God has broken up the foundations of the Union, and he will not renew it.

THEODORE PARKER, I think, would look upon to-day as the trial day of Democracy in this country. He prophesied this day,—what use shall we make of it? What would he bid us do? What is the lesson that his lips, if they could break into sound to-day, would give us? Each one must guess for himself. It seems to me we are passing through the trial day of Democracy. We may perceive, if we don't guarantee, that the people are equal to the crisis,—that while the masses grope more or less blindly they love justice,—they mean liberty. [Applause.] They mean to hold the girdle of this country together, and consecrate it to liberty. [Renewed applause.] As we read history, the Democracy of Greece fell because leaders and people were both rotten. There was never a voice raised against it except that of DEMOSTHENES. There was no person in the front rank or in the rear, who had an intelligent appreciation of liberty. Now, the uprising to-day—the purpose of the million—seems to me to indicate that the people are equal to the emergency. We know what we want, and we want it with a will, and unless the popular wish is cheated this Republic will be preserved in its integrity. It will be preserved as it can only be preserved, on the basis of the Declaration of Independence. To-day the Administration has been six months in office, and what have they done? Six months! The weapons which our people have placed in their hands, how have they used them? Give two months to root out the public offices, and what have they done? Europe looks across the water, and sees twenty millions of people—their bonds at 96 in the market, their harvests in their barns, and their prosperity on a substantial basis. Europe also looks across the water, and sees eight millions without credit, without food, and without munitions of war. The Congress of the one sits guarded by 100,000 soldiers, and the Congress of the other unassailed. Europe sees the North acting constantly on the defensive, except when she has been twice beaten back like a stricken hound. It sees the weaker portion aggressive at every point. I ask, then, in these four months, what has the Administration done in response to the people. It has done nothing with that immense military array. Has it done anything in response to popular sentiment? Has it set forth any principle, or any avowal of purpose, or any great public opinion which they are to use? Not a line—not a word! The world speculates upon the purposes of the United States. It seems to me so far—and six months is not a very short time at a crisis like this—that the hour has come, but not the man. [Applause.] No man with purpose indicated—no gallant spirit to gather up the enthusiasm of the people—that indispensable requisite, personal loyalty, which has carried all nations through like emergencies—none. My view is, that the trial of democracy shows the masses equal to the emergency—but the Administration not equal to it, either in courage, capacity, or in statesmanship.

Everything is possible. Even this Administration may be outspoken and energetic; but what fair ground have we to expect it? The Commander-in-Chief was born in Virginia, and the President was born in Kentucky, and no man gets over his birth-place. The fact is, they look upon the question with State pride and State sympathy, whereas no one should attempt to rebuild a nation but upon the corner-stone of eternal justice. Time is slipping away, and how long it may be necessary to educate the President up to the level of efficient leadership, I do not know; but if it takes much longer to move those halting limbs and open those eyes, Europe will take her own course. Whether Treason shall be called Revolution, is only a question of *time*.

If on the 1st of March next the country stands as it does now—the North defensive and the South offensive—Washington threatened and the Southern cities free, every one will expect Europe to stretch her hands across the ocean and acknowledge the Confederacy. Every month, therefore, is vastly important; for the conquest of the South is not the business of a day. The question lies between secession and hasty recognition. I don't believe that there is a Union man at the South worth minding, except the blacks. There are hundreds, aye, thousands, of men who have Union sympathies, but they are like men carved in marble; they have not the courage to make themselves felt. The only men to count on the checker-board, to-day, are the blacks. Two hundred years of Slavery and the violation of every right man holds dear, the hoarded vengeance of six generations, make the blacks inevitably and irrevocably loyal. Whoever fails, they remain true to the banner that promises liberty and justice, if not revenge. Let our regiments penetrate the South with that message. Let FREMONT descend the Mississippi, and when he falls on New-Orleans, he will have half a million of men under his flag. On the contrary, what voice is it that comes from Washington? Why the inevitable statute of confiscation was wrung from the President by half the Senate on their knees. Bull Run might have taught him what was to be done. And the New-York *Herald*, which is always well posted, says, "one victory, and then offer such terms as the South never dreamed of asking." Now it seems to be the duty of the hour to show, unmistakably, by every channel by which public opinion makes itself felt, that the purpose of the Northern States, if such purpose exists, is to conquer—and conquer in the service of freedom. [Cheers.] There are two reasons for that. One is, should the South dream of compromise—that she may see that the Constitution of '87 is at an end, and that there can be no other except one based upon equal liberty or manhood.

We are willing to accept the challenge now made to us—a Union for Slavery, or a Union without it, and we abide the issue, no matter at what cost of fire, and blood, and treasure. We will make no peace but the peace of justice. [Applause.]

Men complain of the London *Times*. Do you suppose that the writers of that paper took their cue from reporters in these States? Why they obtain their information from their own Government; and when they say that in this war our Government ignores Slavery, they only speak the intelligence they receive from Washington. Lancashire and the Bank of England never base their information upon the speculations of a vagabond reporter. [Laughter.] They base their action upon the best information which the Ministers give them. And we receive back from the Press of London and Paris the news of what our Government means.

The Cabinet talk of reconstructing this country as it was, but we mean to tell them that it can't be done. [Cheers.] We are to teach them that this war is the most intolerable abuse of the nineteenth century—the matchless crime of this generation, unless it means the emancipation of four millions of victims. We are to teach the Administration that thirty millions of people are not to be hurled into the hell of civil war, unless they have such a purpose as will make it the holiest crusade which the annals of the world has ever shown. It shall be a war to cut out the eating cancer which is destroying our leading men, and for which the people are ready, needing nothing but leaders. [More cheering.]

You and I do not often see such a production as Gen. BUTLER's last letter from Fortress Monroe. It is the noblest document I have seen in this war. Coming from [illegible] would have been called impracticable, fanatic; but the moment it came from a Democratic General—from a General who had led the troops of the North on the sacred soil of Virginia—the whole North cried out amen. It crystallizes the sentiment of the North into one purpose. It was a speech and an act. What we want of the Administration is an indication of a purpose—not an argument, but proposition. Why, the ideas of the gunner are infinitely more important than his cannon. You and I are to load the muskets which we saw pass through our streets to-day with the purpose of liberty, otherwise their charge is empty powder.

Now, if the Administration takes another six months for the education of the Secretary of War in raising regiments, and the Secretary of the Treasury in raising notes, and the Secretary of State in blocking the wheels, why, then, one or two things happen. Foreign States will no longer leave it a domestic question. They will start to their feet and make certain demands. What course will the nation take then? Will she yield? Perhaps so—perhaps not. You and I think that the spirit of Cromwellian Republicanism still exists among us, and that spirit, inscribing Emancipation upon its banner, will carry it to the Gulf, in defiance of all opposition, abroad or at home. But with such changing elements no man can be sure of this. [Cheers.]

I understand that the Minister to Vienna tells England that if she moves but one step forward from her present position, it would free every slave and destroy every cotton crop for the next three years. I almost believe it; but by that time the American people will have had twelve months of war—defeats as well as victories—and may possibly admit that it would be better to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy and try to settle down into two States. I believe that the Union is the Gibraltar of Slavery—that the Union out of the way, Slavery cannot exist for ten years. Sorry should I be to see that the leaders were wanting, and that the masses were baulked of their purpose. I should acknowledge it as the most precious boon of the present generation if the four million of slaves would come before you daily—you who love the Union—and thus induce you to compel the Administration to do its duty.

I know that there is not the first germ of a purpose in the Cabinet at Washington—that you have to create it—that every member of the Cabinet wants some one to relieve them of the responsibility of action, some even asking God to create an insurrection which would compel them to do what they dare not do on their own responsibility. Now, one of the most triumphant, useful journals has closed its lips. All over the Free States the men who should have led their party are silent. I do not arraign them; but when this dead weight of silence settles down upon a people, while we are to be whipped into liberty—that every free press should be silent while Washington is to be shelled into liberty! Are there no men to utter their sentiments boldly, in order that there may be one agglomerate purpose to hurl it on the head of the Cabinet?

You may say that I arraign the Cabinet. I do. Those six months should have witnessed the capture of Charleston and New-Orleans, and the landing of 6,000 men on Sullivan's Island. Sixty days after there would have been a jubilee in every hovel in Carolina. Instead of that, I defy the most sanguine Republican to tell me what his President means—to tell me when this war shall be conducted with anything like that vigor which a bankrupt public demands. A million a day. Our best blood shed in ineffectual forays. Gen. LYON—a man worth half-a-dozen victories—sacrificed to the War Department.

It is time that every Press should cry out that this inhuman butchery should cease, or vindicate itself in the face of the world. In six months England and France—the only Powers that can force your Cabinet to anything like a vigorous prosecution of policy—will interfere. There is one gleam that this young General summoned, it may be, to supply the place of the General-in-Chief—Gen. MCCLELLAN—[loud cheers]—may possess the military vigor that will carry us beyond this danger. There may be another, whose name is dear to the people—I mean FREMONT. [Cheers.] With LANE on his right and MONTGOMERY on his left, he may pass down the Valley of the Mississippi, and may launch a thunderbolt to announce to the Government that he has freed the slaves of the Southwest. [Continued cheering.] Or it may be that the people will take it out of the Government's hands, and deal with it in its own way.

It lies with the masses whether this war is to be made anything but the assertion of empire. The South has cut her own throat. She has gone into the swine—[laughter]—and is rushing down into the sea. [Renewed laughter and applause.] She has consummated her own suicide. But assembled here, as we are to-day—on the anniversary of such a birthday—we remember his deep interest in democracy itself. How proudly he counted always the millions of his countrymen—how grandly he pictured their future. To-day, therefore, we may well ask for such vigor of purpose as will save the Empire unbroken and true to its normal idea, Freedom—as will allow the masses to carry out their purpose, hold all North America, and consecrate it to equal liberty. If the Press is silent, where are our Senators? Where are our Republican leaders? Are there no gatherings of Northern men that Washington may yet know it? There is a better thing that a Senator can do than drill a brigade. He can instruct a Commonwealth. He can teach the North. You should demand this of him. These leaders ought to speak to the millions. Would to God we had one man willing to take an ounce of responsibility! who would speak to twenty millions of the North, and guide them through this crisis!

What made STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS wield such a power over the people? It was the pluck which he displayed. They were glad to see a man once risk an opinion and not stop to cypher it out on the slate. We want a CURTIUS who will look down from his height of leadership and see that the people receive no injury—to carry to the President the wishes of the people; and this work must be done in the next three months. [Loud applause.]

LAW REPORTS.

What Constitutes a Charge on the Separate Estate of a Married Woman.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady, and Hilton.

Vincent vs. *Buhler.*—By the Court: BRADY, J.—The lease executed by Mrs. Buhler contained covenants, on her part, to pay the rent, and her estate was dependent upon those covenants. They could not be enforced against her, and the contract was void for want of mutuality of obligation. A married woman cannot make a contract, except in reference to her separate estate, and the intention to charge the separate estate must be expressed in the contract, if in writing. (Yale *vs.* Dederer, 22 N. Y. Rep., 450.)

In this case there is no proof of any separate estate owned by the defendant's wife. A married woman cannot be a lessee, for her free will is so suspended during coverture that she may plead *non est factum* to an action on any covenant contained in the lease. For use and occupation her baron will be liable. (Woodfall's Land. and Ten., 137.)

She may, under the acts of 1848 and 1849, take a lease which imposes no obligation by covenant to pay rent, thus leaving the chattel real uncontrolled by and not dependent upon covenants. (Darby *vs.* Callaghan, 16 N. Y. Rep., 71.)

And under the provisions of the act of 1860, (Session Law, 157,) a married woman may be bound by her contract, in reference to her sole or separate business, the husband being relieved from any liability upon such obligations. But in this case the occupancy of the premises by the defendant, and his payment of the rent sometimes, which was to be paid by the covenants in the lease, amount to a recognition or ratification of the contract to pay, and, at all events, create an implied obligation to pay for such use and occupation.

The judgment should be affirmed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Joseph Moreau* vs. *Severn E. Bowdine.*—Bond approved.

In the Matter of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company.—Application denied.

In the Matter of James Hickey.—*Certiorari* allowed.

In the Matter of the Assignment of David and Robert Stirratt.—Order granted.

Miles Chambers vs. *Alson Roberts et al.*—Motion granted.

Isaac B. Parker vs. *Charles L. Warren.*—Report confirmed.

Same vs. *Same.*—Report confirmed.

In the matter of James Johnston.—Commitment insufficient, and prisoner discharged.

J. A. Maxwell vs. *Wm. A. Conger.*—Attachment cannot issue against two of the defendants on the papers submitted.

Zenal Lowery vs. *Nathaniel L. McCready.*—Application denied.

In the matter of Stephen A. Spencer.—Ordered that the prisoner be discharged.

Obituary.

Hon. WASHINGTON KING, Ex-Mayor of St. Louis, died suddenly at that city of apoplexy on the 27th inst.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Aug. 29, 1861.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	Erie R. 1st M. B	102½
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	88	[illegible]	H. River [illegible] B	98
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	87½	6,000	Harlem 2d M. B	80
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	78½	500	Ill. Cen. R. B	90
4,000	do	78½	1,000	C., B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. B	92¼
31,000	Tres. 6 ⅌ c. 2 yrs	97½	2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	78
14,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	89½	22	Am. Ex. Bank	76
8,000	do	90	40	do	75
11,000	Ill. Coup. Bs. '62	82	10	Metropolitan Bank	76½
3,000	Ill. Coup. Bs., '79	84	7	Shoe & Leather B'k	78
3,000	Tenn. St. 6's, '90	42½	108	Pacific M. S. Co	75½
22,000	do	43	50	do	75¼
6,000	do	43¼	50	do.......s30	76
1,000	Louisiana St. 6's	40	475	N. Y. Cen. R	73½
6,000	Louisiana St. 6's	53	50	do	73½
1,000	Virginia St. 6's	53	50	do.......s10	73½
1,000	Georgia State 6s	69	50	do.......s60	72½
3,000	do	70	100	Erie Railway	24½
11,000	N. C. State 6s	56½	250	do	24½
15,000	do	56½	100	Reading Railroad	35½
9,000	Missouri State 6s	41½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64½
3,000	do	41½	50	Gal. & Chicago R	65½
8,000	do	41¾	50	do.......s10	66½
1,000	California State 7s	75½	275	Chicago & R. I'd R	41
3,000	do	75½	40	Mil. & P. du C. 2d Pfd	45

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '74 Cou	78½	50	Chic. & R. I. R	41¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	88	150	do.......s60	40½
5,600	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	88½	50	do	41½
8,500	Treas. 6 ⅌ ct. 2-year	97½	150	do.......b15	41½
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s	53½	50	Pacific M. S. Co	75½
3,000	Ill. Coup. Bds. '79	84½	50	do.......s15	75
12,000	Missouri St. 6s	41½	50	do.......s30	74½
5,000	do.......b10	41½	50	N. Y. Cen. R.....s15	73
4,000	Mo. 6's Iss. to H. & St. J. R	47	50	do	73¼
			50	do.......s5	73½
3,000	Ill. Coup. Bds. '70	82½	50	Gal. & Chic. R.....s30	65
13,000	Virginia St. 6s	54½	75	do	65½
1,000	Erie R. 1st m. b	102½	50	do.......s5	65½
10	Bank North Amer	70	50	do.......s10	66½
100	Erie Railroad	24½			

THURSDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

The additional subscriptions to the National Loan in 7.30 ⅌ cent. Three-Year Treasury Bonds, at the Sub-Treasury to-day, were *one hundred and fifty* in number, the amounts ranging from $50 to $10,000 each. The aggregate sum paid in on these subscriptions is $270,950. There was more spirit evinced to-day at the Sub-Treasury office on this subject than at any previous day, and the course of popular subscription, thus far, is extremely gratifying to all the loyal friends of the Government here, as it must be to the country at large. The interest so promptly evinced is the more remarkable as it is in advance of the formal appeal to the country to be made by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, under the recent act of Congress. The prospect now is that a very large share of the first instalment of the New Loan will be voluntarily taken up before the Administration are prepared to offer the Treasury Bonds, complete, to the public. The popular change in their form, suggested by the Associate Banks of New-York, which attaches semi-annual coupons to each bond, even down to the denomination of $50, while delaying the work of engraving and printing, affords much satisfaction to subscribers near the points of interest payments, and will add, it is believed, an additional attraction to the employment of the Bonds in the more distant sections of the country, if not ultimately in Europe. The first $50,000,000 are to bear the uniform date of Aug. 19, 1861, and the coupons will be payable at the Treasury or Sub-Treasuries of the United States on the 19th of February and 19th of August respectively, for the next three years, provided a conversion is not previously made by the holders into a twenty-year 6 ⅌ cent. stock.

There is a very quiet Money market this week, and the improvement in rates which was rather looked for after the recent Government negotiation, has not yet been fairly established, as 5@6 ⅌ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on prime discounts, are the current terms still quoted at Bank and on the Street. The Foreign Exchanges are steady; 107½@107⅝ ⅌ cent. on London, for Bankers' bills, and 106½@107¼ for Merchants'. The letters from London, by the *Asia*, advise an easy Discount market at 4½ ⅌ cent. The Bank bullion was on the increase. The return for the week ending the 14th August gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,528,877	Increase	£8,425
Public deposits	3,926,955	Increase	83,192
Other deposits	12,092,801	Increase	273,821
Gov't securities	10,000,800	Increase	100,000
Other securities	17,632,471	Decrease	277,179
Notes unemployed	6,288,460	Increase	503,730

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,103,520, being a decrease of £243,425, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,647,658, showing an increase of £287,213 when compared with the preceding return.

The Stock Market was very firm to-day for the National and Southern State Stocks, and fairly supported on the Railway Shares. The United States Coupon 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 sold at 88⅜ ⅌ cent.; the two-year Treasury 6 ⅌ cents at 97½ ⅌ cent.; North Carolina 6 ⅌ cents rapidly advanced to 59½ ⅌ cent.; Virginias to 54½; Tennessees 43@43¼; Missouris 41⅞@41⅞ ⅌ cent. A number of the Southern Stocks were comparatively scarce at the Board, and bidders were compelled to advance their offers to bring them out. The business in the National Funded Stocks is of an investment character, and the changes from day to day this week are not important. The Coupon fives of 1874 attract some attention because of the recent decline from 80½@81 to 78½@⅝ ⅌ cent. The advance in Pacific Mail Shares was not fully supported to-day, the last cash sale being at 75½, as against 76 bid yesterday afternoon. We learn of no well-authenticated cause for the recent advance, beyond the scarcity of the stock on the Street, to fill maturing speculative contracts. Some of these fell due, to-day, at a difference of 10 ⅌ cent. against the sellers in July. The Western Railways were in more favor among the speculators at the close of the day, than the New-York Roads. New-York Central closed 73½ ⅌ cent. bid; Galena rose to 65⅞@66 ⅌ cent.; Rock Island, 41½@¾; Toledo, 29@29½; Illinois Central, 64½ ⅌ cent. The general market left off firm.

We learn that the President of the Galena Company is in town, to confer with some of the large Stock and Bond holders in regard to the renewal of that portion of the original first mortgage which falls due in 1862. His plan is understood to contemplate an extension or exchange of Bonds of the same mortgage to run 20 years, with a sufficient Sinking fund to extinguish the principal by the year 1862, and as the amount to fall due next year is moderate—say, less than half a million for the whole year—there is little doubt that so far as this negotiation may be supposed to stand in the way of an early Dividend on the Stock, it will be removed by the prompt consent and action of the heaviest holders of the Bonds and Stock in this City.

The following were the bids for the City Bank shares to-day:

Manhattan	104	Pacific	80
Merchants'	80	Bank of the Republic	75
Mechanics'	80½	Hanover	65
City	100	Metropolitan	76½
Phenix	80	Market	75
Fulton	105	Nassau	80
National	80	Shoe & Leather	77
Seventh Ward	105	Corn Exchange	70
State of New-York	75	Continental	60
Commerce	78	New-York County	67
Broadway	100	Importers' & Traders'	77
American Exchange	75	Park	85

The bidding for the Railway Mortgages was as follows: Hudson seconds, Erie thirds and Southern Michigan firsts being 1½@2 ⅌ cent better than yesterday.

N. Y. Central sixes	92	N. Indiana firsts	75
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100½	Mich. So. & N. In. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	74½
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	Illinois Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '75	89½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, convertible '76	100	T. H. & A firsts 7 ⅌ c.	61
Erie firsts, '68	102½	T. H. & A seconds, 8 ⅌ c., '70	18
Erie seconds, '59	100½	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bonds	18
Erie seconds, extended	100½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie thirds, '83	85½	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d series	37
Buf., N. Y. & Erie firsts	68	C. & N. W. seconds	15
Hudson firsts, '69	103	Galena & Chicago firsts	97½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	96	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95½
Hudson thirds, '75	78	Chic. & R. Island firsts	90
Hudson convertib's, '67	68	L. Erie & Wabash firsts	60½
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	95½	L. Erie & W. seconds	26
Harlem seconds, '64	90	C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. bonds	92¼
M. Cent. s. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82	96½	Massachusetts sixes	101
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. firsts	78	Vermont sixes	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	60	Connecticut sixes	101

The transactions at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were:

Received from all sources	[illegible]
Payments on all accounts	741,[illegible]
Balance in all funds	[illegible]
For Customs	5,000
Treasury Notes	276,800

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows for steamers *Bremen* and *City of Washington*, Saturday, Aug. 31. Mails close 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107½ ⅌ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108½ ⅌ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ⅌ dollar	5f. 32½c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ⅌ dollar	5f. 28¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ⅌ guilder	40c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ⅌ marc banco	35½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ⅌ florin	40½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ⅌ rix dollar	77c.

Financial and Commercial, per Asia.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England on the 15th reduced their rate of discount from 5 to 4½ ⅌ cent. The event was not altogether anticipated. It caused a slight improvement in the funds, but this improvement was subsequently lost. After the reduction in the rate there was a full average demand for money at the Bank. The Banks and Discount houses had reduced their allowance in deposits in conformity with the movement at the Bank of England.

The funds on the 16th exhibited increased firmness, and Consols closed at 90⅛@¼ for money, and 90⅜@½ for account.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £287,213—the amount held being £12,647,658.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 17—A. M.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The demand for American descriptions has only been on a moderate scale during the present week. Buyers have obtained ⅛d. advantage here and there, in qualities below middling, whilst in the more current sorts no change of consequence is observable." Other qualities were dull and drooping. There was more firmness observable on Thursday. The sales of the week have been 46,190 bales, including 5,580 to speculators, and 8,620 to exporters. On Friday (yesterday) there was a fair demand and a steady market—the sales reaching about 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. The official quotations are as follows:

Orleans, fair	9¼d	Mobile, middling	8⅜d
Orleans, middling	8⅜d	Uplands, fair	8¾d
Mobile, fair	8⅞d	Uplands, middling	8 5-16d

The stock is estimated at 944,360 bales, of which 678,910 are American.

Trade at Manchester is quiet, but without material change in prices, although for some kinds of goods an easier tone is apparent.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather has been generally fine and the harvest progresses satisfactorily. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour neglected and nominal: quotations range from 24s.@27s. Wheat in the merest retail demand, and prices again rather easier. Red Western, 9s. 2s.@11s.; Southern, 11s.@11s. 4d.; White Western, 12s.; Southern, 13s. ⅌ cental. Corn dull, at a further decline of 6d. ⅌ quarter; mixed, 29s.@29s. 6d.; Yellow, 29s. 6s.@30s.; White, 31s.@33s. 6s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef of good quality in fair demand, but secondary neglected and lower. Pork quiet and easier. Bacon slow and holders anxious sellers, at declining prices. Lard dull, at 48s.@50s. Tallow in large supply and dull, at a further decline of 1s.; Butchers' Association, 46s.@46s. 6d.; and New-York City rendered, 45s.@45s. 6s.

PRODUCE.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: A large business in Ashes at 29s. 6d. for old and 30s.@31s. for new Pots. Pearls are very scarce; small sales at 35s. RESIN rather more doing at 6s. 9d.@7s. 1d. for common, and 7s. 4d.@16s. for medium to fine. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE neglected. Retail sales at 44s. 9d.@46s. SUGARS quiet and favoring buyers. COFFEE inactive. RICE unchanged. Carolina—sales of 65 tierces at 24s. 6d. Philadelphia Bark, 10s. 3d.@10s. 6d. Baltimore, 8s. 9d. Jute 10s. dearer for the better sorts. FISH OILS unchanged. LINSEED OIL quiet but firm at 31s. 9d.@32s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: A moderate business in the CORN market, at about previous rates. White American WHEAT, 57s.@59s.; Red. 50s.@58s. FLOUR, 24s. 6d.@28s. 6d. IRON very dull; Bars and Rails, £5@£5 2s. 6d.; Scotch Pigs, 51s. COFFEE firm and rather dearer. SUGARS unchanged. TEA without material change; Congou ⅛c.@1c. RICE in good demand. TALLOW further receded; Z. C. 43s.6d. for old, and 44s.@45s. for new. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, under forced sales, declined to 48s., at which there is no inquiry. LINSEED CAKES firm; New-York in bbls. £11 5s., and in bags £10 15s. OILS quiet; parcels of cod *via* New-York and Boston, have sold at £34. Sperm neglected. Linseed Oil quiet—31s.9d.@32s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING, BROS. & Co. say quotations are nominal except for United States Fives, which find buyers at 72. Virginia Sterling Fives 45½; do. Sixes, bonds, 46½.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Aug. 18.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, (Saturday,) were 8,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs very dull.

Provisions quiet.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 18.

Consols closed, yesterday, at 90⅜@90⅝ for money and account.

Erie Shares, 24¼@24¾: Illinois Central Shares, 39.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, Friday, Aug. 16.

Sales of cotton for the week 4,000 bales, the market closing dull and unchanged. Stock 266,000 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 75; Reading Railroad, 17½; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 33 bbls. Ashes, 18,701 bbls. Flour, 234 bbls. and 234 bags Corn Meal, 64,333 bushels Wheat, 207,778 bushels Corn, 1,326 bushels Rye, 1,344 bushels Oats, 1,166 pkgs. Provisions, and 645 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales: 310 bags Rio, at 14½c.@15c.; 50 bags Maracaibo, at 15½c.; and 30 bags Laguayra, at 14c. ⅌ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in demand at buoyant prices. Sales, to-day, 850 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	15¾	15¾	15⅞	16
Middling, ⅌ lb	18¾	18⅞	19	19½
Middling Fair, ⅌ lb	19½	19¾	20	20¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The circulars and newspapers by the *Asia* report the English markets for Breadstuffs dull and heavy. The demand from export buyers here to-day is consequently restricted, as shippers are not disposed to purchase freely, unless at reduced prices. State and Western Flour has declined 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl., and closes with a downward tendency. The receipts have been fair, and most receivers have been eager to sell, particularly low and medium grades. The reported sales reach 18,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 30; poor to choice Extra State at $4 40@$4 70, mainly at $4 45@$4 55, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 20@$4 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 35@$5 45; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 40@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@$4 30
Extra State	4 40	@ 4 70
Superfine Western	4 20	@ 4 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 35	@ 5 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40	@ 5 60
Inferior extra Ohio	4 85	@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 75	@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 85	@ 6 75

Southern Flour rules quiet at drooping rates. Sales 750 bbls., at $5@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$8 75 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy, including superfine at $4 25@$4 35, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 40@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; The supply is light and the receipts are limited. Rye Flour is selling at $2 30@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Calorie, afloat, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat has been depressed by the unfavorable news per *Asia*. Shippers have been reluctant to operate, without obtaining liberal concessions from holders, who are willing to make some reduction in prices, but not to accept the low rates, which buyers generally offer. The receipts have been fair, chiefly of inferior and common lots, which are least sought after and which are quite irregular in value. The reported sales amount to 170,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 32; White Western at $1 22@$1 28; new do. do. at $1 22; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 19; new red Western (Winter) at $1 10@$1 16; old red Western, at $1 15@$1 18; mixed Western at $1 15; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 04@$1 09; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 90c.@$1 06; Racine Spring at $1@$1 02; Northwestern Club at 98c.@$1; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 85c.@$1; new white Genesee at $1 30; new red Genesee at $1 16; new white Kentucky at $1 30@$1 34 ⅌ bushel. Corn opened firmly, but closed heavily. Receipts large; shippers less inclined to buy; sales 1?0,000 bushels, at 45c.@48½c. for poor to prime mixed Western, closing at 47c.@48c. for sound; 42½c.@44½c. for damaged do.; 49c.@50c. for Western Yellow; 52c. for do. White, and 47c. for poor white Northern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 65c. for Northern, 58c.@60c. for Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canadian at [illegible]; Western at [illegible], and State at [illegible] ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River is in limited request, at 40c.@50c. for new, and [illegible] for old, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are less active, yet steady. We quote last year's crop at 15c.@20c., and crop of 1860 at 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—All kinds are inactive here. Prices are essentially unaltered. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "the receipts of lumber are light. The assortment is good, though of several kinds the stock is not large, and generally in the market the quantity is less than usual at this season of the year. Should the demand be large this Fall, there will be a scarcity of lumber in the market, as the receipts will be light during the remainder of the season. Prices remain about as per last report. Sales during the past week have not been active, though an improvement on those of the fore part of the month. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the third week in August in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	10,662,000	1,036	3,890	1,757,000
1860	13,095,000	1,827	....	5,745,608
1861	5,683,301	1,586	....	7,560,808

The receipts of boards and scantling for the week continue to show a falling off of fully 50 ⅌ cent. when compared with the corresponding weeks of the past two seasons, while staves show a large increase. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 23, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	156,680,762	33,993	56,113	74,843,503
1860	187,284,600	31,603	31,954	69,872,187
1861	94,447,202	21,100	22	80,208,970

The aggregates show no important change, except to increase the figures by the addition of the receipts of the third week in the month."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 30 hhds. Porto Rico. at 28c.@30c., and by auction, 100 hhds. do. do. at 20½c.@30½ ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—No important movements have been reported in Tar, Crude Turpentine or Spirits Turpentine, to-day; the latter is nominally quoted as being worth $1 40 ⅌ gallon, but most holders are reluctant to accept this price, and ask $1 50 and over ⅌ gallon. Resin is heavy and drooping; sales 2,200 bbls., at $4 50@$4 70 for common; $4 75 for strained, ⅌ 310 lbs., and $5 75@$6 for No. 1, ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—The principal inquiry has been for Crude Whale at 41c.@44c. ⅌ gallon, within which range 1,500 bbls. have been disposed of, chiefly for shipment. Crude is firm but not active. Linseed commands, in lots, 59c.@60c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping. Sales 280 bbls., in lots, at $14 87½@$15, chiefly at $15, for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard is salable and steady; sales 400 tierces and bbls. poor to prime, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, since our last, 150 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 8c.@11c. for Western, and 8½c.@14½c. for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in request, at 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Aug. 28, notices the business in Provisions during the preceding week thus: "Provisions have not changed in value; the demand has been moderate, but has been confined to Bacon and Lard, there having been very little done in Mess Pork or bulk meats. There has been a pressing demand for Bacon from Kentucky, or rather for permission from the Port Surveyor to ship to that State. Bacon is wanted in Kentucky badly. There is a large quantity going to the East, partly to Western Virginia, to supply the troops, and part to the Eastern cities. Mess Pork may be quoted at $14, though some holders ask $17 25. Bacon 5c., 6c. and 7c., but purchases in some cases have been made at a shade below these rates. Bulk meats may be quoted at 4c., 5c. and 6c., but Sides are held ¼c.@½c. higher, whilst Shoulders can be bought at 4c. packed. There has been a good demand for Lard, all the week at 8c., but not much to be had at this rate. Common Hams, smoked, covered and packed, may be quoted at 7c., and sugar-cured 8½c.@9½c., according to quality. Butcher's Lard is selling to the chandlers at 6½c. without packages."

RICE—Sales, 120 tierces, in lots, at $6 25@$7 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market exhibits no important changes. Sales to-day 1,050 hhds., including Cuba at 6½c.@7½c., and Porto Rico at 7c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 65,000 lbs., chiefly at 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 500 bbls. at 17c.@17¼c., chiefly at 17c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been rather limited, and rates less buoyant, to-day. For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11½d.@11¾d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ⅌ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ⅌ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; Oil, 35s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ⅌ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s.6d.; Tallow, 25s. ⅌ ton; Hops, ⅜d. ⅌ lb. For Cork—A foreign bark, with a cargo of Corn, in bulk, for orders, at 10s. ⅌ quarter, and a vessel with Wheat, for Cork and a market, at 15d. ⅌ bushel, free of primage. For Havre—Flour, (4,000 bbls.,) at 80c. ⅌ bbl.; and Wheat, (45,000 bushels,) in shippers' bags, at 22½c.@23c. ⅌ bushel.

Ohio Wool Crop.

We learn from one of the most extensive wool buyers that the wool crop of Ohio this year may be estimated at twelve million pounds, of which about eight millions have been taken up. The price has been generally very low.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 31
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 7
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of Washington* and *Bremen* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M. A supplementary mail by the *Bremen* will close on the pier at 11:50 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 3.30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

"PERSONAL."

All persons desirous of getting rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No 6 Bond-st. First class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worster, and others.

MR. ROBERT SIMPSON, FORMERLY of West Auckland, in the County of Durham, England, butcher. This gentleman is requested to communicate at once with Messrs. BOWSER & WARD, Solicitors, Bishop Auckland, County of Durham, England, from whom he will hear of something to his advantage.

A. C. D.—THOMPSON'S LANDING ON SATURDAY. G. C.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE, STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

MILLING MACHINES, Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work, Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE [illegible] room with bed-room, on second floor, [illegible]. Also, pleasant [illegible] gentleman. Gas and bath. [illegible] required. Apply at No. 128 East Broadway, between Pike and Rutgers sts.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A SMALL, RESPECTABLE private family, where there are no other boarders, accommodation for three grown persons, a gentleman, wife and son. Two bedrooms and parlor, genteelly furnished will be required. The house must be in a good neighborhood and modern in style; a fair compensation will be given and references exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 23 tower Post-office.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, professor of the French language, at one of the first institutes of this City, to board in an American or English private family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, with gas, bath, &c., in a private family, where there are but a few boarders; location very desirable. For terms, call at No. 58 Morton-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, DEsiring an agreeable home and pleasant room, can obtain the same by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN MAY BE HAD in a private family, where there are no children, for a gentleman and lady, or a single gentleman; the house is pleasantly situated, having a large well-furnished chamber, and large closet attached, with gas, bath, &c.; near the cars and Wall-st. Ferry. Address C. B., Box 1,430 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE LARGE front room; also, one hall room, furnished or unfurnished, in a small family near three ferries. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A RESPECTAble private family, five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Price $3 50 per week. Address W. W., Box No. No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Double and single rooms may be obtained at No. 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia; location very pleasant; rooms neatly furnished, having all the modern improvements. Convenient to Wall-street and Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Pleasant rooms for families, or gentlemen, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in a first-class house, between 10th and 18th sts., and 5th and 6th avs., would let the second story, elegantly furnished and with every convenience, to a party of gentlemen or to a gentleman and his wife. private table if preferred; the highest reference given and required. For particulars, apply to Mr. WALDRON, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. BOARD.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms on first floor, consisting of parlor, dining and smoking-room, with several bedrooms on second floor, with bath, closets, and every desirable convenience; private table only. Also one or two single rooms, without board, for gentlemen. Apply at 19 5th-av.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—A French family have a handsomely furnished suite of rooms, which they will let separately or together, to gentlemen only; house, first-class; references exchanged; convenient to cars or stages; terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 17th-st. preferred, either first or second floor, with private table for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 9th-st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished with full board, to let. Desirable accommodations for families seeking apartments for the Winter. Private table if preferred. References required. Dinner at 6.

$12 A MONTH FOR ONE GENTLEMAN and $18 for two, in a private house. A very desirable, well furnished front room (parlor) to let. Apply No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Payable in advance. If required breakfast may be given and served in the room.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES ONE OR TWO large rooms, or a floor, with breakfast, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; large pantries and bath required; no boarding-house keeper need apply. Address at once, Box No. 943 Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with board. Suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or single, with or without board, can now be had on application at No. 34 St. Mark's-place. House first-class and a limited number of boarders taken. Reference exchanged.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a respectable private family, or where but few boarders are taken. Terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, P., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, for two days. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT breakfast and tea, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

A FEW PLEASANT AND DESIRABLE rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 42 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and fine large rooms at Linden Park. Terms very moderate during the Fall and Winter months. Only ten minutes' ride from landing. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or address Mrs. C. H. RING, Cornwall.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD AT YONKERS for the Fall and Winter. Pleasant rooms may be obtained, with good board, where one may enjoy the comforts of a home. House only five minutes' walk from dépôt. Terms to suit the times. Best of references given. Mrs. HASTINGS, Grinnell-st., Prospect Hill.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or dépôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET, FOR THE FALL or Winter if desired, very excellent rooms with board, in a healthy and beautiful location at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, very near the dépôt; good stabling. Apply at Greenburgh House.

WANTED—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD, THROUGH the Fall and Winter, for a small family, including child and nurse. Address, giving particulars and terms, M. E., Box No. 188 New-York *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER, AT the Cornwall Mountain House. Terms with the times. Reference—N. B. Law, No. 22 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address, B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST. Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF HAS advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ colors as usual, best quality. N. B.—Small wares, combs, brushes, &c., &c., at ELGER'S, No. 332 Broadway and 13th-st., east side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—TOODLES—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE HAMLET, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From Washington we hear good news of the efforts of the Secretaries to purify the Departments of traitors. The weeding out process is rapidly going on.

The reported engagements at Bailey's Cross Roads and Ball's Cross Roads appear, upon investigation, to have been simply affairs of pickets, with little if any bloodshed. The movement is, however, regarded in some quarters as indicative of an immediate advance of our forces, especially when the stringent enforcement of the fifty-seventh article of war is considered. Gen. MCCLELLAN spends much of his time on the Virginia side of the river, and is said to be fully prepared for any possible demonstration of the enemy on the Potomac.

The rebels in Missouri are becoming emboldened by success. They have congregated in large numbers near Lexington, and are perpetrating numerous outrages on Union men and their property. Prominent Unionists, among whom is Ex-Gov. KING, of Ray County, have been warned to leave on pain of death. Gov. KING'S devotion to the Union is still unshaken, and he and his sons are ready to shoulder the musket.

Reports from Manassas by way of Kentucky, through Union sources, represent the rebels as eager for another encounter, though suffering from sickness and a lack of essential provisions for the campaign. From the same source it is stated that the Georgians receive New-York papers within twelve days of their publication, and that the rebels in the Southwest were preparing for an attack by sea.

An important order was issued yesterday by the War Department, which will, no doubt, materially diminish the amount of our Army and Navy news. The fifty-seventh article of war is to be rigidly enforced. The article declares, "holding correspondence with, or giving aid or comfort to the enemy, directly or indirectly, is made punishable by death, or such punishment as shall be ordered by a court-martial." The Department, therefore, directs that "all correspondence or communications, verbal or in writing, printing, telegraphing, respecting the operations of the Army, or military movements on land or water, especially of troops, companies, arsenals, intrenchments, and military forces within the several military districts, or by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General commanding, be, and the same is hereby prohibited, and, from and after the date of the order, persons found violating the same will be proceeded against under the fifty-seventh article of war."

The War Department has issued an order entitling commissioned officers to rank and pay from the time they are mustered in. No minors are to be mustered in without the consent of their parents or guardians. The "baby act" has given too much trouble already.

The War Department has also ordered that all volunteer regiments shall be kept recruited up to their full standard. For this purpose commissioned officers will be detailed to obtain recruits in the district in which the regiment was raised.

The Post Office Department has discontinued the offices at Hickman, Columbus, and Peducah, Ky.; also all the offices on routes in Kentucky west of the Tennessee River, except route No. 9,652, from Russellville *via* Cadiz and Mayfield, all the offices of which are continued to Milburn except the office at Aurora.

From Fortress Monroe we have no tidings of the naval expedition. It is stated that Col. JOHN CAREY of Hampton, and several prominent Secessionists from Old Point accompanied the late flag of truce, and had the effrontery to cheer the Confederate flag under the guns of the *Mount Vernon*, the temporary flagship. The firing on a flag of truce from Craney Island some weeks since was not authorized by Gen. HUGER.

The Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, enlisted for the war, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon from Boston, and took their departure for Washington in the evening. The regiment consists of about 900 men, under command of Col. E. W. HINCKS, who was the acting Colonel of the Eighth Massachusetts Militia during their three months' service. They are armed with Enfield rifles, and have a complete outfit of Army wagons, horses, tents, and camp equipage. This regiment has been raised and equipped during the last four weeks, and is the third regiment that has gone to the war from Essex County.

A monster meeting of the friends of the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment took place yesterday, at Jones' Woods, in aid of a fund for the widows and orphans of those who have died in the ranks. Upwards of fifty thousand people were present, and Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER delivered a stirring address, which we have the pleasure to transfer to our columns to-day.

The friends of the Seventy-ninth Regiment held a meeting last evening at the Mercer House, at which Lieut.-Col. ELLIOT was roughly handled for his conduct towards the regiment while in Washington. It was voted that he (Lieut.-Col. ELLIOT) have an opportunity to reply to the grave charges preferred against him, and the meeting adjourned to Friday evening next.

A Republican Convention at Wilkesbarre, Penn., held yesterday, passed unanimously a resolution of thanks to the veteran DANIEL S. DICKINSON for his recent masterly Union address at Tunhannock, and, "in common with hosts of others, his sinking the partisan in the patriot, and rallying to the support of the Government, against the machinations of traitors."

The remains of Gen. LYON reached Cincinnati yesterday, and were duly forwarded on their way to the East.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT has arrived in the City, and is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Some fifty prisoners in the Kings County Jail were poisoned, the present week, by drinking of water impregnated with carbonate of lead. The jail is supplied throughout with Ridgewood water, passing through the common lead pipe. All of the prisoners affected were considered out of danger last night.

The arrival of the *Asia* from Liverpool puts us in possession of European advices to Aug. 18. The news is not of striking moment. Much interest was felt in England in regard to the election of a member of the House of Commons from South Lancashire. One of the candidates was charged with undue partiality for American institutions, and the merits of universal suffrage and the vote by ballot entered largely into the contest. The only news from France relates to the opening of the new boulevard Malesherbes, on occasion of which the Emperor availed himself to recite what the Empire had effected for Paris. His speech will be found in another column. We also give new extracts from the London Press, indicative of the currents of English opinion concerning events in America. A decided improvement in tone is, we think, discernible. On the 15th inst. the Bank of England reduced its rate of interest from 5 to 4½ per cent. A rise in the funds ensued, and the quotations of Consols at the last moment were 90¾@90⅞ for account. Cotton is reported as steady, while breadstuffs and provisions were dull.

WM. LYON MACKENZIE, an ex-member of the Canadian Parliament, leader of the Canada rebellion in 1837, subsequently a journalist in this City, and then again a resident of Canada, died at Toronto on Wednesday night.

The Stock Market advanced on the National and State Stocks yesterday, and closed firm on the Railway shares. A large additional subscription was made to the National Loan at the Sub-Treasury Office. Exchange on London, 107½@107⅝.

The unfavorable advices by the *Asia*, yesterday, were discouraging to export buyers of Breadstuffs, and the market was depressed. Holders reduced prices generally, and were thus enabled to dispose of 19,000 bbls. Flour, 170,000 bush. Wheat and 198,000 bush. Corn—the closing rates indicating that Flour was cheaper by 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., Wheat 1c.@2c., and Corn fully 1c. ₱ bush., than on Wednesday. The Cotton sales were 850 bales, at very firm quotations. The movements in Groceries and Naval Stores were less extensive. Provisions generally were in very moderate request; prices of Pork were tending downward. Whisky advanced a shade. Tallow and Crude Whale Oil attracted more attention. The freight engagements were restricted and rates were less buoyant.

Direct Taxation Among the Rebels.

The London *Times* is so generous as to commiserate the United States Government on the "financial difficulties" ahead. War, says the *Times*, is expensive; exceedingly so. It cannot be conducted without money. Expatiating on this idea—by no means a new one, but very important nevertheless—the *Times* says:

"Any number of men can be procured to fight, after some fashion, in any cause good or bad, if they are only well paid, well fed, well clothed, well housed, and moderately well commanded, with some prospect, if not of booty, at least of a whole skin. *So it becomes a question of money.*"

We have seen this idea briefly and epigrammatically expressed elsewhere somewhat in this style, that battles are won by "the last dollar." No nation has a more thorough conviction of the power of money in war than England. Its whole past experience is of war. Professing peace, England has nearly always been engaged in hostilities; professing moderation, she has always been truculent, selfish and grasping. When the English people had no foreign wars on hand, they were never long free from domestic tumults that were as violent and bloody as the annals of history can show. All these belligerent experiences cost money. England, commencing as rather a feeble Kingdom, became rich enough amid her wars to owe the largest debt ever known among men. Not a man, woman or child of the United Kingdom, that reads the homily of the *Times* on the inconveniences of a war debt, but feels keenly the "pinching of the shoe," which that generous paper predicts for us.

Let us admit it, then, that the United States must needs expend a vast deal of money in carrying on the war against their Confederate assailants. Is the London *Times* able to show why it is that our people, in the loyal States, numbering twenty-three millions of free-white inhabitants, full of energy and capacity, possessing a healthful and fertile zone of country, immense in extent and penetrated by natural and artificial channels of communication, should not succeed as well in meeting "financial difficulties" as England did before us, when she was comparatively a weaker power, and had to contend with more formidable foes? It is a good motto for human enterprise, that "what has been done, can be done." And if England could grow rich while conquering foes and running up a colossal national debt, why shouldn't we?

Unfortunately, the *Times* attempts to employ details against us, and it takes up the $20,000,000 direct tax bill of the late Congress for the purpose. The *Times* holds that loan bills are nothing; but that this tax bill is the foundation of credit, and the real test of the ability and willingness of the people to sustain a state of war. And on this point the London journal remarks: "At Washington, finance observes the old forms of Union, and supposes a tax to be levied on *all the States*. It is obliged, however, to condescend to fact and calculate on the *certainty* that *only half the States will respond to the call*." Further along, in the article from which we quote, the *Times* says: "Besides a direct tax of $20,000,000, apportioned among the States, but *expected from only half*," &c. It is a small matter—a very small matter perhaps—in the estimation of the London *Times*, that has its point to make, but a very material fact to the United States, that "*one-half*" of the States of the Union have *not* cast off their allegiance. Not quite one-third have done so. The Union was composed of thirty-four States. Eleven of these—eleven only—have "seceded." They contain a population of 8,000,000, by last year's census; and of this number one-half are slaves, pariahs, non-taxpayers. So that we have left four millions of the tax-paying class in the seceded States; whereas, in the loyal States there are 23,000,000. Let us concede that the average ability of the four millions who refuse to pay is greater than that of those who remain loyal, and will meet the tax. With all proper allowance on that score, it will still be seen how shamefully false and deceptive is the deliberate declaration of the *Times*, that we lay a tax on "all the States," but expect that "only half the States will respond to the call." The proportion of the wealth of the United States that will freely meet the direct tax of $20,000,000 to that which will refuse, will be very nearly as twenty to four. The seceded States have no wealth but negroes. And negroes have fallen fifty per cent. since the war began; and each day their value in any estimate of national wealth becomes more and more a vanishing quantity.

So much for the unfairness of the *Times* in its loose statement of the extent of the defection from the Union. Now let us turn the tables a moment. Did it never occur to the London *Times* that there are two sides to our quarrel—two armies to be sustained—two exchequers to be filled? Is not "money" just as necessary to the Confederate rebellion, to keep its vast armies in the field, as it is to the United States? And how is it that the London *Times* has never seen financial shipwreck, or "financial difficulties" even, in the future of the Confederates? The Government of JEFF. DAVIS notoriously has no money. It has no credit, even among its own people. A loan of $15,000,000, authorized last March, has one third on the market, to this day, without takers, though offering 8 per cent. interest, and carrying as a pledge for payment of interest and final redemption, an export duty on the great staple of the world, of which the Confederates claim to hold the monopoly. If war is, in the opinion of the *Times*, so largely "a question of money," why does it not, in disparaging the ability of the United States to raise the needed funds, give a fair consideration to the "financial difficulties" of the rebels? Perhaps, in contrast, the position of the Union would not strike enlightened Governments as altogether so discouraging. It is said that the rebels have a greater Army in the field than the National Government has. We know that the rebels pay double as much for becon to feed their troops as we pay for pork for ours. We know that they transport their Armies further and at higher cost than we do; and that clothing and all camp equipage are dearer to the Confederate Government than to the United States. We do not see very clearly, therefore, how the Confederates are to sustain a war of long duration, if the Washington Government is to have one half the difficulty that the London *Times* conjectures.

Accounts from the Confederate Congress, of a recent date, show that the rebels are plunged into an abyss of trouble on the score of "money," that the silence of the *Times* has not enabled them to bridge over. The Richmond *Examiner* predicts the immediate passage by the Confederate Congress of a direct tax-bill, and says of it:

"It proposes to raise *fifteen millions* of dollars by a convenient system of internal taxation. The act of the 16th of March last had already provided for raising *ten millions of dollars within the present calendar year*, and for the assessment to be made upon the respective States with regard to the value of the property, the revenue system and the amount collected during the last fiscal year in each of them."

Here, then, we have the Confederate Government attempting to collect $25,000,000 in one year, in the shape of direct taxation. It is not expected to be collected from "one-half" the States of the old Union, as the *Times*, for convenience, would express it, but from the eleven seceded States. The tax proposed to be raised by the National Government is $20,000,000 from 32,000,000 of inhabitants. The Confederates are levying a direct tax of $25,000,000 on 8,000,000 of inhabitants, one-half of whom are slaves. In what quarter will intelligent nations look for the greater "financial difficulties?"

The Beginnings of Slavery.

Mr. ELLISON, whose first book relative to cotton culture attracted much attention two years ago, has written a second on the causes of the American War. This the London *Times* has reviewed at length, and with much less trueu'ence than distinguishes its usual utterances in regard to American affairs. It confesses substantially that Mr. ELLISON'S work is a just estimate of the question; concedes its historical chain of facts and issues to be correctly intercalated and trustworthy; but warns its readers that the author is an "Abolitionist," a class whose incontrovertible facts are, it seems, to be received with prudent reserve. For the rest, the *Times* lets no syllable of criticism express its partiality for either party, whose merits Mr. ELLISON fairly estimates; but leads the reader to the conviction, that its sympathies, if with either side, incline to the South.

It is not our purpose to quarrel with the partialities of the *Times;* with its assertions we have much more positive and tangible grounds of quarrel. Recurring to the history of American Slavery, it congratulates itself in these terms upon the remoteness of English responsibility for the system:

"If we look to nothing besides Slavery, we English, as a matter of course, bear the blame, in the first instance, of introducing the negro to our American cousins. But, assuming that we alone are answerable for the earlier importations, the main stream of Slavery was undoubtedly welcomed by the people of America to the American soil, as indispensable to the development of its resources."

If, as it would seem, the impression is sought to be conveyed that England is accountable for nothing more than the introduction of Slavery, nothing could be further from the truth. While it is true that the culpability of having introduced Slavery into the American colonies belongs to the English Government, it is also true that the responsibility of maintaining it here equally belonged to it,—for until the peace of 1783, England asserted absolute supremacy in legislation for the colonies. And it is worth remark in passing, that the celebrated decision of Lord MANSFIELD in the Somerset case, which was the first British judicial dictum adverse to Slavery, was very nearly cotemporaneous with the doctrines of human equality, and the rights of personal liberty, announced in the Declaration of Independence.

The first moments of emancipation from British authority our ancestors devoted to the study of means whereby to rid themselves of the iniquitous institution which had been transmitted to them. From 1783 to 1787 the subject engaged the attention of the General Congress, resulting, at the latter date, in the perpetual exclusion of Slavery from the Northwestern Territories. The Constitution went further. In advance of any similar effort in France and England, it provided for the abolition of the Slave-trade, believing that with the cessation of the traffic Slavery must itself perish. It was, of course, impossible for them to foresee the rise of a peculiar industry, which was to set all such provisions aside. The first cotton raised and sent out of America was picked, it will be remembered, the very year when the Constitutional Convention was in session. And the mechanical contrivances of ARKWRIGHT and the rest, by which the fibre was to be cheaply converted into cloth by the English manufacturer, were quite unknown. Now there is no manner of doubt that, if the Southern soil and climate had not been adapted to cotton culture; and if the British manufacturer had not been fertile in contrivances for converting it into fabrics of universal use, and greedy of every bale, Slavery would have fulfilled its promise to the fathers, and perished long ago. And it is equally certain that if England had declined, upon philanthropic grounds, to employ slave-grown cotton, and had for that reason exhibited, sixty years ago, that eagerness to develop new fields which compulsion enforces to-day, we should have been rid of that blot which the unmoving finger of English malignity always points to upon our national character. For in the United States, as in England, the only energies available against Slavery have been commercial, not political. The law of nations no more effectually prevented the political interference of Parliament with the institution, than did the Constitution of the United States in restraining Congress. And we have seen that the commercial influence of England has been exerted far more strenuously than that of the Northern States for the protection of Slavery; insomuch, that while the leaders of the Southern revolt have reckoned upon the North foregoing its craving for cotton, in order to make war upon their institutions, they have likewise reckoned upon England, actuated by desire for the crop, and an aversion to the system which procures it, much better disciplined and curbed, interfering to obtain the fibre, and thus set the institution permanently upon its feet. And these calculations have been reasonably founded upon the traditional passiveness of John Bull in regard to the whole matter. We repeat, therefore, that if the same anxiety to find new fields for cotton culture, which has resulted from this war, had been inspired by hostility to negro servitude a half-century ago, we should to-day have had no Slavery, no war, and that more perfect Union to which the founders of this Government looked forward. Having inherited the institution from English cupidity, we have seen English cupidity nourish and perpetuate it to our national ruin.

The Oath of Allegiance—A Symbol of Nationality.

The Oath of Allegiance prescribed by Congress at its late session, and administered the other day to those in the civil service at Washington, although designed purely as a prudential measure, is in reality a very interesting and significant historical fact. "I do solemnly swear," thus run the terms, "that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, *and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, law or resolution of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding*; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, and *without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever*," &c.

Implicitly, indeed, all this is contained in the old oath to support the Constitution: it but states it in explicit terms, and Congress simply exercised a right given it by the organic compact to make the particular regulations necessary to carry the declarations of the Constitution into effect. But there was need that the theory of loyalty should be thus distinctly formulated at a time when the vital energies of the Government are paralyzed by traitors in its own employ—traitors who drug their consciences with the Jesuitical doctrine of mental reservation, or the pretext of a prior and higher allegiance to an individual State!

The question of allegiance has come up, over and over again, in connection with that other great question concerning the true nature of the Government of the United States. The doctrine of the framers of the Constitution, when the article defining treason was being discussed in the Convention of 1787, was a very decided and a very sound one. There could be no *treason* against a particular State, it was then declared, and no *allegiance* to a particular State—*the sovereignty being in the Union!* And though there is no mention made of the term allegiance in the organic compact, it is obviously implied, as *treason* can only be committed by him who owes *allegiance* against him to whom he owes it. This was the doctrine of the fathers. A very different one arose under the incubation of the South Carolina schismists of 1832, when it was affirmed in Convention, with high-blown cockerel airs, that "South Carolina claims to be a sovereign State—*she recognizes no tribunal on earth to be above her authority*;" and in 1834, when in the Nullification ordinance it was declared that "the allegiance of citizens of this State is due to the State, and that *obedience* only, and not *allegiance*, is due by them to any other power or authority," and a test-oath to this effect enforced. The "Allegiance-cases" (to be found in the "Book of Allegiance, or Report of the Arguments of Counsel and Opinions of the Court of Appeals of South Carolina on the Oath of Allegiance, 1884,") that came up in connection with this ordinance, are of great historical interest, and there were arguments then put forth in behalf of those who refused to take the test-oath, that are among the most masterly expositions of the true theory of our National Constitution and Government.

For thirty years has this subtle poison infected the Southern members of the body politic. It came to a head when, last Winter, in the Senate of the United States, all allegiance to the United States was disclaimed, and broke forth in fire and flame when the flag of the nation was assailed at Sumter. But looking over the retrospect of these thirty years, it is easy to see how the dogma of State Sovereignty and State Allegiance, the theory of the National Government as being but an agent or factor, the fallacy of nullification, culminating in the arch-fallacy of secession, form but parts of a stupendous scheme of modern machiavelism, aiming to drug the consciences of ignorant men averse to treason. Nor has it been confined to the South. Taking deadly hold of the head and heart of that section, the poison succeeded in spreading even into the Free States. A fearful political immorality has prevailed even here. North, as well as South, there has been a great want of clear views on the subject of National allegiance. But we have all been taught much by the revelations of the times. Like the immortal Tuscan who in vision journeyed into hell, we have been given to look into the bottomless pit of secession, and see what lies *there*. We have seen enough of *that*. And now all the deepest promptings and instincts of the people have been stirred with a sentiment of patriotism, and the public sense has been quickened to the need of a Nationality as the centre and object of allegiance and devotion. There is throughout the loyal States a deep, determined conviction that ours is a country—that this is a nation—that as a whole people the United States constitute a Sovereignty, not only as concerns the whole people and the separate States, but as concerns the world—and that, while obedience is due to the Government of our State, Allegiance is due only to the sovereign Government of the Nation.

It would not be difficult to show that this view of our national system has always been held—in the North, in the South, in the East and in the West—*except when the people were specially blinded by passion or interest*. The conscious longing of the people to form a nation was the animating spirit of the Revolution, and *made* the Revolution. All the measures of the Congress of Deputies—the addresses to the people of Great Britain, to the Colonies, to Canada, to Jamaica—all speak the same language. Throughout the debates of the Constituent Convention, too, it is expressed over and over again—that there is the most urgent necessity of establishing a National Government, and even in the letter accompanying and recommending the Constitution to the people, it is written: "In all our deliberations, we kept steadily in view that which appeared to us the greatest interest of every true American, *the consolidation of the Union*, in which is involved our prosperity, safety, perhaps our *national existence!*"

This spontaneous longing to form a nation—which indeed seems to be, in modern times, a *need* of all noble races—is the moral of our whole history. It is the vital, pervasive and permanent fact—the propulsive force; while the fictions of State sovereignty and State allegiance have been but disturbing and retarding elements. What is there in the mere notion of a State to call forth allegiance or inspire devotion? What is there noble, dignified or significant in sections of territory obscurely and confusedly partitioned out by charters or formed by the surveyor's rule or GUNTER'S chain? What is there to stir the emotions in the historical retrospect of South Carolina herself—a territory given at the request of a favorite courtezan to favorite sycophants? No! It is the conception of America—of the American Republic—which alone has a Providential and prophetic character and destiny, and which alone can fix the yearnings of a patriotic nature.

It is to this great Idea—this great Fact—that we owe Allegiance. There are European journals that have uttered the base lie that Americans are insensible to the sentiment of loyalty, because, forsooth, we have no visible personality to whom loyalty is due; which is as though the fetich-worshiper were to point with pity to the purely spiritual Christian devotion! Our loyalty is to no more material personality. Our fealty is to the spiritual Identity of the nation, and to that principle of Democracy which is the hope of all nations. Treason to *this* is the act of one whose hand, like the base Judean, throws a pearl away richer than all his tribe.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET—TENURE OF OFFICE.—The following paragraph appears in the telegraphic correspondence from Washington:

"The committee of gentlemen from Iowa, the East and New-York, who were anxious to effect changes in the Cabinet, have gone back again, with a very distinct mistrust that they have failed in their mission. The fact is, that when they were requested *to make specific objections* to Gen. CAMERON, they were forced to admit that they knew nothing. *They could not name a single act of his* to which exceptions could be made, and so made but a feeble impression upon the President, except that he was driven to the conclusion that they each had a good-sized axe to grind."

We do not believe that the President would do the gentlemen in question the gross injustice of supposing them to be governed by interested motives in the representations they have made concerning changes in the Cabinet. If he does impute to them any such selfish purpose, he must do violence to his own sense of propriety, as well as evince very great ignorance of the character of the parties concerned.

Nor can we regard it as probable that he expected them to file "specific charges" against Mr. CAMERON, or any other member of his Cabinet,—or to exact conviction of particular offences as the only ground of a belief that his Administration would gain strength by a change of members. Such a theory as this would put Government on a much lower basis than it has hitherto been supposed to have. Mr. LINCOLN does not preside over a Court of Sessions, nor is a conviction of larceny, or burglary, or any other offence, necessary to prove the relative unfitness of a man for a seat in his Cabinet. In England, if a Ministry loses the *confidence of the people*, it instantly resigns. That confidence, in its ability as well as its integrity, is felt to be absolutely essential to its proper conduct of public affairs. If this be so in England, it is much more so here. Ours is peculiarly a Government of the people. Every act of administration derives its strength and power from their approval. And this is preeminently the case in time of war, when the Government must rely wholly and exclusively on the support of the people for the means and the spirit to make the war effective. If a Cabinet officer, charged with the conduct of a great Department, loses the confidence of the public—we care not whether he deserves to lose it or not—his usefulness is gone. He cannot meet the responsibilities which devolve upon him. And if his sense of self-respect, and his regard for the public welfare, are as keen as those of a man in such a place should be, he would not hold the post an hour on such terms.

We make these remarks without any special reference to the case of Mr. CAMERON. They are applicable equally to every member of the Cabinet. Whether they do or do not enjoy public confidence, is a question of fact with which we have now no concern. We only say that, if they do not enjoy it, they have no business in the Cabinet, whether any "specific acts" of wrong-doing can be proved against them or not.

QUALITY OF FOOD FOR THE ARMY.—There is much complaint of bad food among volunteers. A simple knowledge of their rights would remedy it all. The soldier of Uncle Sam can, perhaps for the first time in his life, afford to eat the *best* food. If provisions are really bad, the company officers may and should call for [illegible] condemns the bad supplies, and more must be issued. There is no mistake about that remedy, if the defect really exists.

HON. MR. NELSON, OF TENNESSEE.—Much concern has been felt in regard to the position of Hon. T. A. R. NELSON, who was elected to the United States Congress, and seized by the rebels when starting to Washington, and conveyed as a prisoner to Richmond. A telegraphic dispatch from JEFF. DAVIS, to a friend in Knoxville, Tenn., stated that Mr. NELSON had been released, on his acknowledgment that he considered it his duty to sustain the action of his State.

MR. NELSON is one of the bravest, as well as one of the most conscientious men in the country, and his friends have been disturbed by this message of DAVIS, never believing that Mr. N. could be intimidated, or purchased from his fidelity to the Union by any threats or promises of the rebel Government. The surmise among them was, therefore, that Mr. DAVIS had availed himself of the slenderest excuse, afforded in Mr. NELSON'S conversations, to order his release—fearing the excitement in East Tennessee that would arise in case of any injury or undue detention of one so much beloved as Mr. NELSON. For instance, he may have declared that he felt it his duty to go with the majority of his State; but he would, also, have asserted with all positiveness, no doubt, that the majority of the people of Tennessee are for the Union, but have been overpowered by an armed mob.

We have seen nothing directly from Mr. NELSON since he has reached home. But an incidental notice of a card that he has published, by the Knoxville *Register* (secession,) confirms the view taken by his friends. That paper pronounces Mr. NELSON'S card altogether unsatisfactory, and hints that another visit to Richmond would be beneficial to his patriotism.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.—Congress seems to have taken special pains to quash this subject—none the less thoroughly, however, because it authorized a Commission to examine it. This Commission was not *appointed*, at the latest advices, and no money was appropriated for the battery, should the report prove favorable. Another Commission to report upon modern iron-clad ships was appointed, however, and money was voted to build the vessels. But the Stevens ship was especially excluded from the benefits of this live Commission and this appropriation. In short, the best ship-of-war known, as any competent person can know by familiarizing himself with the subject—a ship of which the Government has already paid half the cost, while $200,000 of it has been paid by Mr. STEVENS out of his own pocket—a ship whose total cost will not exceed that of our larger passenger steamers, exclusive of the armor, and for the completion of which only half a million is asked—this vessel is not only abandoned by the present Government, but, it would seem, so politely abandoned, as to retire the subject from all further notice. If the Government really intends to have an inferior article at a greater cost, the public would be pleased to know some of the reasons. Is it because the Engineering Department of the Navy can't stand high steam? Is it because the space occupied by boilers and engines is too small? Is it because the boilers are below the waterline, and so protected from shot? These are some of the important features in which it differs from the Government's gun-boats, and if they are defects the public would be glad to know it. If the Naval Engineers approved of the Stevens Battery it would probably be finished.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AGAIN.—We copy from an Eastern journal another speech by WENDELL PHILLIPS, professedly in commemoration of the birth of THEODORE PARKER, but devoted mainly to the pending war. It is in general tone and tenor like all his speeches on this subject,—bitter in its complaints of lack of earnestness and energy on the part of the Government, and anxious for the day when the Government shall pronounce in favor of the emancipation of the slaves. This, he thinks, would give vigor and energy to the war, and lead tens and hundreds of thousands to take part in it who now feel no interest in its progress or results.

Mr. PHILLIPS has repeatedly rejoiced that he was not an American citizen,—that he owed no allegiance to the Constitution, and felt no love for the Union. It is not strange, therefore, that he should have no sympathy with the objects for which the great body of the American people are waging this war. They find sufficient motive for it in the desire to preserve this Republican Government. And if that is not sufficient to give needed energy and force to the war, we do not believe the defect would be supplied by the plan which Mr. PHILLIPS and his associates propose.

DOUBTFUL LOYALTY.—A Cincinnati paper states that the horses and other live stock of the Union Army in Western Virginia are fed on hay purchased in Cincinnati at $18 a ton, and shipped and wagoned at heavy charges to the points where it is used. And this, notwithstanding the Army is in the midst of the finest pastures, and surrounded by the greatest abundance of well-cured hay in Virginia. But the explanation given is that the farmers of Virginia have combined and put up prices to an extortionate figure, and refuse to sell a blade of grass except at their figures.

The Cincinnati paper has some indignant and just comments on these facts. It is thought to be a deliberate and inexcusable outrage that an Army that has been sent among a people to protect them, should be denied sustenance at fair and honest prices, when the pay is cash and in gold. The Generals of our Armies should submit to no such outrages. The Government owes no bounty to Union men for their loyalty—it is Unionist farmers that extort from the Army—and they should be compelled to furnish what the Government needs at fair rates.

A SMALL AFFAIR.—Would it not be worth while for the Government to give a little attention to the two privateers, *Jeff. Davis* and *Sumter?* We are tired of chronicling their movements and exploits. They have been cruising now for two or three months,—capturing every few days some prize or other,—announcing their arrival and departure at the various ports they see fit to visit, and giving

our confidence more [illegible], and our country more concern, than a respectable-sized navy ought to do in time of war. Is there no way of checking their depredations? Is our whole Navy absolutely unable to cope with these wretched little pirates? Have we no steamers that can sail as fast,—no commanders as good [illegible],—no naval officers energetic enough to hunt up and hunt down these [illegible] prowlers of the sea? If not, we had better disband the Navy, and hire out the job of capturing this brace of privateers. Perhaps it would be expecting too much of Mr. Welles to ask him to give the matter his attention; but Mr. Cameron, we presume, could easily contract with some Pennsylvania politician to undertake it for a consideration.

Senator Trumbull in Connecticut—His Views on the State of the Country.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Salisbury, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861.

Our citizens were gratified this afternoon in listening to an address on National affairs from Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Senator from Illinois, who with his family are temporarily stopping in our town.

Mr. Trumbull in his speech, which was listened to with the utmost attention for an hour and a half, gave us what he considered was the first cause of the rebellion, viz.: The tyranny and despotism nationally of the Southern people. He gave it as his opinion that the present formidable nature of the rebellion was owing mainly to the betrayal of the country by those who had the Government in charge during the last Administration. Our guns were sent to Southern arsenals purposely; our Navy was scattered to the four quarters of the globe; our small standing Army was stationed in remote portions of the country where it could not be readily called into service; and indeed everything was secretly planned years before-hand to favor the success of the traitors—and then the treachery of men in power gave force to the insurrection.

The honorable gentleman also told us that capitalists and the country must go up or down together; that our property was comparatively valueless if the rebellion succeeded; that our all as a people and a nation was at stake in the existing contest. He said that his own State of Illinois was preparing to send 50,000 men into the field; that there would be no more unequal contests in Missouri of 5,000 Nationals against four times that number of rebels; that the gallant Fremont would be soon moving down the Mississippi with a flotilla of gunboats, carrying with it the standard of the Union, and that he trusted in God we should again soon be seen an undivided people.

In reply to the taunts of the South, that we were waging a war of subjugation, he said, all the subjugation we asked was for them quietly to submit to the same laws and Constitution we had so long loved and cherished as dutiful and law-abiding citizens.

The address was warmly received, and doubtless will have a good effect upon our community; for we need not disguise the fact that we have in old Connecticut now, as we had eighty years since, a "peace party." W. J. P.

Regulars and Volunteers.

Yonkers, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Might I be allowed to submit to the consideration of readers of the Times a suggestion often made by persons interested in the recruiting question. It has been asked why recruits continue to prefer the volunteer to the regular service, though it is, or ought to be by this time, pretty well understood among them, that in the regular Army they have to expect an infinitely greater degree of material comfort and an equally short term of service. One reason may be that many join the volunteers in the hope of promotion, while in the regular Army our Government has thought proper to follow the English custom, which fixes an impassable gulf between officers and men, rather than that system which gave Napoleon his best officers, and occasioned the saying that in France, every recruit carries in his knapsack a Field-Marshal's baton. The French system has certainly this advantage—it induces many young men of education and talent to enlist in the ranks. I might instance the case of an heir of the House of Polignac, and it is by no means unusual for students of St. Cyr and the *Ecole de Cavallerie*, who have been unsuccessful in their examinations, to enter the Army as privates, with the certainty of being promoted if they prove themselves worthy of it. In England, on the other hand, the Duke of Wellington complains (*Report on Military Punishments*, 1836, page 324, No. 5805) that "Our soldiers are taken from the lowest orders of society; we only get the worst characters—the most profligate and idle of their native village." In the United States service also, promotions from the ranks are so exceedingly rare, that I believe many who would otherwise be ready and eager to enlist, are for this reason deterred from entering the regular service, while at the same time they are discouraged and disgusted with the want of order, cleanliness and good rations among the volunteers. Now, in view of the difficulty of obtaining recruits for the regulars, and the want of good officers generally, might it not be worth while to open some other avenue to a commission than that which lies through the lobbies of the Capitol. The evil is scarcely remedied by the practice of brevetting graduates of West Point, for it is about as hard to get an appointment to the Military Academy as it is to obtain a Second Lieutenancy in the first place; and many of those who apply for commissions are unwilling to spend four years in studying Davies' Legendre and Levizac's Grammar with boys of seventeen. Either a system of competitive examinations thrown open to all, or a system of promotions from the ranks, would probably supply the desideratum of good officers, and the latter expedient would certainly increase the number of enlistments in the ranks of the regulars. I am sure every reader of the Times knows at least a score of young men who have been disappointed in obtaining commissions, and would gladly devote themselves to a few months of salt pork diet and sleeping twelve in a tent, were there any chance of a Lieutenancy in the future. A discussion of this subject would, I think, interest many subscribers to the Times—especially if it were to have the effect of bringing about a reform in the War Office.

Respectfully yours, SFORZA.

From Belize.

MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the British brig *Kate*, Capt. Sweyers, we have advices from Belize, Honduras, to Aug. 5. Several vessels were loading with mahogany for Europe. Business very dull and Provision market overstocked. Some of the large importers having enough to last until Christmas.

Frightful Tragedy at St. Johns, C. E.—A correspondent at St. Johns, C. E., writing under the date of Monday morning, Aug. 26, gives the following painful particulars of death and family distress:

"Our quiet town was yesterday, (Sunday,) about 1½ o'clock P. M., the scene of a frightful tragedy. A laborer, by the name of Patrick Lane, recently from the United States, shot his wife dead while seated in a chair, having her infant child in her arms at the time. The murderer has been under medical treatment the last three or four weeks for smallpox, together with two of his children, and evidently was (for I never saw a more frightful case) delirious at the time he committed the deed. When arrested or rather secured, for the man could scarcely walk, he was asked why he shot his wife. He replied, 'She asked me to shoot her.' The doctor in attendance has strong doubts of his recovery. The Mayor, Mr. Laroocqe, acted in a brutal manner by ordering the constable to put shackles on his legs, a course for which there was not the slightest necessity in the precarious state he was in. Several persons remonstrated with the Mayor, but all they could do was of no avail: they got in return for their charitable expostulations abuse. The poor woman, I believe, leaves five helpless children to remember and mourn a mother's untimely death, the eldest being a boy about 11 years of age."

THE MONSTER FESTIVAL.

Aid for the Widows and Orphans of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Tremendous Outpouring of the Celtic Population—A Cis-Atlantic Donnybrook Fair.

SPEECH OF CAPT. T. F. MEAGHER.

One of the largest gatherings of holiday folk and others, moved by a kindly impulse, it has ever been our good fortune to witness, assembled yesterday at Jones' Wood, to do honor to the brave sons of Erin who fought in the ranks of the gallant Sixty-ninth. The Wood, which has long been consecrated to monster gatherings, was crowded to an excess which can scarcely be described without apparent exaggeration. Every avenue leading to them was lined with human beings, and every inch of ground that could bear wheels was beaten by the hoofs of horses. A sight more cheering or hearty has seldom been seen in this City. From the point where the Third-avenue cars deposit their living freight to the portal where a plethoric Celt—borne down with pockets of silver and other current coin—demanded a quarter for admission, there was not only a stream of human beings, but a degree of animation which can only be compared with a European fair. He who made the run of that gauntlet passed through the fire of a class of traders who had a joke for every stranger. Everything edible or palatable was proffered with a delicate Hibernian reference to the gallant Sixty-ninth, and a hint that the exigencies of Bull Run demanded its immediate purchase. All the lager-bier was from the brewery of Bull Run; all the water-melons were from the nursery of Bull Run; all the ice-creams, weighing-machines, side shows, and cider barrels were from the same locality. The second word that you heard on each side was Bull Run.

Early in the day the friends of the Sixty-ninth began to assemble in the Gardens. They took possession of the shady places, and prepared for a day's pic-nic. But as the hours progressed, all ideas of sylvan seclusion were knocked on the head. Long before the time of commencement every square foot of the garden was occupied by a sovereign, who would much rather have had his head knocked off than surrender it to any one save his fair friend. So large a crowd has seldom been seen. Those who speak figures say that there were not fewer than sixty thousand persons present. It is sufficient for our purpose to state that the ample grounds were crowded, and that the entire neighborhood, for several blocks up and down, was suffused with life. We doubt if a gathering of similar character and proportions has ever occurred in this City. We are sure that a kinder impulse has never touched so many hearts. The demonstration was so creditable to our Irish fellow-citizens that it deserves to be recorded as unique in its kind.

With the exception of Nixon's mammoth equestrian booth and a few speaking stands in various quarters of the place, there were no changes in the garden. The first occupied a prominent position, and seemed to do a rousing business, but the latter were the chief features of attraction. From time immemorial oratory has been the passion of the Irish. Brave and impulsive in nature, they are peculiarly susceptible to the charms and graces of elocution, warming with a generous thought and rising easily on the wings of fancy to altitudes of moral heroism. Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher understands the character of his countrymen better, perhaps, than any other man in this country. To great affluence of language he combines a quickness of imagery which, even to a duller race than the Irish, is delightful. It is certain that the great treat of yesterday was this gentleman's speech, and that when it had been spoken, the more respectable part of the gathering took its departure, bearing with it, we are sure, a kinder regard for the orator.

A little later in the afternoon, it was somewhat difficult to distinguish crowds—to say which surrounded a quadrille party, or which guarded a couple of fighters. Towards sundown, hands and feet were going at such a lively rate that it was scarcely possible to keep count of one or the other. From the time of early Greece to the present moment, Woman has been the cause of all the trouble in the world, and it is to be feared that blood flowed freely yesterday on the old grievance. Eyes which were Milesian in an early part of the day, darkened with tropical fervor as the hours moved on, and were as the Ethiope by night. An Irishman has a constitutional objection to a policeman, regarding him, indeed, as an effeminacy of civilization. Hence, when a policeman's head is too clearly visible, it becomes a bait, a snare, a delusion, to the knuckles of the faithful. Many heads were battered yesterday, and one unfortunate member of the force had his face badly gashed by a blow from a bottle. This being regarded as more than a joke by the members of the Police, (who were assembled in great force,) the aggressor was seized and marched off the grounds. A rescue was attempted, and some one in the crowd gave the word for a "double-quick" movement on the constables, but a brave and dexterous use of locust wood broke up this ingenious military manœuvre. The culprit is now probably rueing his rashness in durance vile.

There was much music and dancing in all parts of the Garden, but the event of the day being, as we have before remarked, the speech of Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher, we present our readers with a full report of the same.

SPEECH OF CAPT. T. F. MEAGHER.

In the dew of the morning as it melts in the sunbeam—in the brightest river hastening to the depths in which its fresh life is lost—in the loftiest mountains as the darkness of the storm covers them, and night and they become inseparable—in the budding of the greenest leaf—in the tranquil glory of the fullest star that is set in heaven—in everything that is visible on the earth, above it or below, there is an admonition which reminds us of the waywardness and instability of human fortunes and the certainty of death. The very stones that are planted to commemorate the goodness, the rank, the achieved honors, the illustrious mind, the brave or the beneficent career of people we have admired and extolled while living, or which simply register a birth and a decease, leaving the story of the dead, if worthy of it, to be written in a book, the characters of which shall never fade—these very stones, far more forcibly than the losses they record, teach the lesson that our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding. Be it marble, be it granite, be it the sternest stone or metal, the letters and emblems with which it is wrought grain by grain decay, and the day comes at last, when some strange creature, whose communion is with the past, and with the past alone, peering and gleaming through his spectacles, searching keenly and fiercely almost, with brain and chisel, vainly strives to rescue a solitary epitaph from the confusion and mystery into which it has irrevocably passed. Such, then, being the lesson taught by the brightest, the strongest, the grandest forms and voices, whether in the sky, the land or sea—such the lesson taught by the very stones which man, in his love, his vanity, his courtesy or gratitude erects as enduring memorials of his race—no wonder that here, this day, in the midst of all these games and pastimes, through the heart of this healthful and joyous crowd, over all this blended splendor of foliage and sunshine, above the shrill tumult of the boats that vex the river on the rocks of which we stand, and the music to which these waters, sweeping there before us, have seemed to leap—no wonder that a broad shadow from the hushed battle-field should rise and overspread us. [Hear, hear, hear.] There are eyes clouded and gushing with bitter sorrow in the desolation of spirit in homes where Winter has settled in the zenith of Summer, whilst we stand here blessed and gladdened with all the warmth and beauteousness, with all the promise and fruitfulness of this propitious hour and consecrated scene; and there are little hearts that have grown big and heavy in darkened rooms, waiting and praying for footsteps which once were cheerier to them than the songs of the birds that greet the rising sun, but which shall never wake again the echoes of the expectant house. [Sensation.] In the name, for the sake, in tenderness and compassion, in proud regard and duty to those whose husbands and fathers, fighting in the ranks of the Sixty-ninth, were slain in battle, sealing their oath of American citizenship with their blood—whose doorways are now hung with blackest mourning, and whose tables miss the industrious hands that once furnished them with bread—in the name of the widowed homes of the dead soldiers of the Sixty-ninth, we, who claim these soldiers as our brothers, and though they were the poorest of the earth, would be prouder of them than the haughtiest princes are of their ancient diadems and domains. [Loud cheers.] With this purpose and these emotions we have assembled here to-day, and hence it is I have said that this was a propitious hour and this a consecrated scene. [Great applause.] High above these banners, these trees, these pillars—gathering all—the youngest, the fairest, the hardiest and the oldest, the rude, the gentle, white hairs and glowing cheeks, the extremes of society, life and character—into one great edifying and benignant throng, the Angel of Charity extends her wings; sanctifies the pastimes and pleasures of the hour; refines, illuminates, ennobles what might otherwise be rough, boisterous, frivolous or idle, and, linking with rays of divinest light and lustre the living and the dead, breathes into every Irish heart at least the assurance that they shall never be forgotten who fall in a just cause, in vindication of laws that are unimpeached and unimpeachable, and in sustainment of a Government which, while it is the least exacting, is the most encouraging and beneficent, the world has ever known. [Enthusiastic cheering.] This is the lesson, the purpose, the inspiration we acknowledge here; and hence, to repeat what I have already said, this is a propitious hour, and this a consecrated scene. [Renewed applause.] Peacefulness, and joyousness, and glory—such as no home on earth, however blessed, confers, nor the most affluent city, in the fullness of its gratitude and grandeur, can decree—be for eternity to those who fell, on that terrible Sunday of July, in the tempest which swept with flames, and beat back on a deluge of carnage and consternation the Army that had advanced to restore in an insurgent State the supremacy of the national authority. [Loud cheering.] Peacefulness, and joyousness, and glory be to those who fell in this great endeavor, wherever they may have been born, at whatever altar they may have worshipped, to whatever school of politics they may have belonged. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] Peacefulness, and joyousness, and glory, eternal and supreme, be to those who, venturing here from Ireland—[hear, hear]—conceived in her womb, nourished at her breast, nurtured and emboldened as her children only are—went forth without a thought of home, of reward, of danger, of any ties however dear, of any compensation small or great, of any consequences, however desperate and fatal they might be, to maintain in arms the authority of the Government to which they swore allegiance, and in the perpetuation of which their interests, as emigrants driven by devastating laws and practices from their native soil, are vitally involved! [Hear, hear, and loud cheers.] As this prayer goes forth, the scene before me seems to pass away. Dense white clouds rise from the earth and intercept it. Lightnings sweep through those clouds, and in the brightest sunshine that can bless the earth a tempest opens which shakes the forests and the mountains with its thunders, and floods the meadows with a rain that turns to red their greenest blades of grass. [Sensation.] Again the scene changes. The storm has ceased. The white clouds have vanished. On the glowing horizon the mountains of Virginia blend their grand forms with a sky of speckless blue, and, silent as the pyramids of the desert, overlook the wreck and ravages which the exhausted storm has left behind it. Nearer to me—their vast webs of emerald interwoven with the golden skeins which the sun flings out—in their restored freshness and beauty, the woods, where the storm most fiercely raged, deepen and expand for miles. The grass of the meadows grows green again, and the streams, which had been troubled and stained like them, pursue their old paths in peacefulness and purity, as though no flashing hoofs and wheels, no burning feet pressing in thousands to the charge, no shot or shell had harrowed them. But on the silent fields which those noble mountains overlook and those deep groves shadow I see many a strong and gallant soldier of the Sixty-ninth whom I knew and loved, and they lie there in the rich sunshine discolored and cold in death. [Hear, hear, and deep sensation.] All of them were from Ireland, and as the tide of life rushed out the last thought that left their hearts was for the liberty of Ireland. [Enthusiastic cheering.] Prominent amongst them, strikingly noticeable by reason of his large, iron frame, and the boldly chiseled features, on which the impress of great strength of will and intellect was softened by a constant play of humor and the goodness and grand simplicity of his heart—wrapped in his rough old overcoat, with his sword crossed upon his breast, his brow boldly uplifted as though he were still in command, and the consciousness of having done his duty sternly to the last still animating the Roman face—there lies James Haggerty—[Immense cheering]—a braver soldier than whom the land of Sarsfield and Shields has not produced, and whose name, worked in gold upon the colors of the Sixty-ninth, should be henceforth guarded with all the jealousy and pride which inspires a regiment, wherever its honor is at stake and its standards are in peril. [Enthusiastic cheering over and over again renewed.] But what of the cause in which our countrymen fell that day? Was it urgent, was it just, was it sacred? Never was there a cause more urgent, more just, more sacred. [Hear, hear, hear, and enthusiastic cheering.] The assertion of the national authority, derived, as it is, from the free will and votes of a majority of the citizens—[hear, hear]—the conservation in its integrity of that magnificent expanse of country over which a common Constitution has thrown its shield, and along the frontiers and at the gates of which a common treasury has planted forts and custom-houses, and the flag which no foreign hand as yet has questioned with impunity—[hear, hear, hear]—the enforcement of the laws of Congress, the sworn compact of the States, the inviolability of the ballot box and the decisions that proceed from it, the sanctity of official oaths, the accountability of the public servants, the most precious fruits of the Revolution, the claims of posterity, the progress of democracy, its consolidation and ascendency, the glory of the New World. [Loud cries of hear, hear.] Behold the cause in which those lives were offered up! [Tremendous cheering.] Never, I repeat it, was there a cause more sacred, nor one more just, nor one more urgent. No cause more sacred, for it comprehends all that has been considered most desirable, most valuable, most ennobling to political society and humanity at large. No cause more just, for it involves no scheme of conquest or subjugation, contemplates no disfranchisement of the citizen, excludes the idea of provincialism and inferiority, aiming only at the restoration of franchises, powers and property, which were enjoyed by one people and one Republic, and which, to be the means of happiness, fortune and renown to millions, must be exercised and held in common under one code of national laws, one flag and one Executive. No cause more urgent, for intrigues, perfidies, armed legions, the hatred and cupidity of foreign courts assail it, and every reverse with which it is visited serves as a pretext for the desertion of the coward, the misrepresentations of the politician whose nation is his pocket, the preferred compromises of men who, in the name of peace, would capitulate to treason and accept dishonor, encouraging the designs of the Kings, and Queens, and knaves, to whom this great Commonwealth, with all its wondrous acquisitions and incalculable promise, has been, until within the last few weeks, a source of envy, vexation, alarm and discomfiture, presenting, as it did, nobler scenes of activity and progress than their estates could show—sheltering and advancing the thousands whom their rods and bayonets had swept beyond the sea, and, like the mighty genius of the ocean confronting the ship of Vasca di Gama, uprising here to repel the intrusion which would establish on the seas and islands of the New World the crowned monopolies and disabling domination of the Old. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.] Will the Irishmen of New-York stand by this cause—[enthusiastic and vehement cries of "We will," "We will"]—resolutely, heartily, with inexorable fidelity, despite of all the sacrifices it may cost, despite of all the dangers into which it may compel them, despite of the bereavements and abiding gloom it may bring upon such homes as this day miss the industry and love of the dead soldiers of the Sixty-ninth, but in some measure to console and succor which the festivities of this day have taken place. [Loud and protracted cheers, and renewed cries of "We will."] For my part, I ask no Irishman to do that which I myself am not prepared to do. [Tremendous applause.] My heart, my arm, my life, is pledged to the national cause, and to the last it will be my highest pride, as I conceive it to be my holiest duty and obligation, to share its fortunes. [Renewed cheering.] I care not to what party the Chief Magistrate of the Republic has belonged. [Hear, hear.] I care not upon what plank or platform he may have been elected. [Hear, hear, hear.] The platform disappears before the Constitution, under the injunction of the oath he took on the steps of the Capitol, the day of his inauguration. [Hear, hear, and loud cheers.] The party disappears in the presence of the nation—[hear, hear]—and as the Chief Magistrate, duly elected and duly sworn, is bound to protect and administer the national property for the benefit of the nation, so should every citizen concur with him in loyal and patriotic action, discarding the mean persuasions and maxims of the local politicians—[hear, hear, hear,]—and substituting the national interests, the national efficiency, the national honor, for the selfishness, the huckstering or the vengeance of a party. [Enthusiastic cheering.] To me, at all events, the potency of the National Government, the honor and glory of the National Flag, are of infinitely higher value than the Regency at Albany, the Tammany Wigwam, Mozart Hall or the Pewter Mug. [Immense cheering and roars of laughter.] Nor shall outcries on behalf of the liberty of the Press, or the liberty and immunities of the citizen, restrain me in the active allegiance I owe the nation and its Executive, now that the rights and authority of both are jeopardized. [Hear, hear, hear.] The integrity of the national domain, the potency of the National Government, the reputation of the national arms, the inviolability of that tranquil system of election, without which no popular Government can have legitimacy, consistency and force—these considerations are far dearer to me, and I claim them to be of far more vital consequence than the liberty to promulgate sedition or the liberty to conspire. [Immense applause.] Such liberties must succumb to the demands of the crisis, the public safety, the discipline and efficacy of the Army, and the attitude of the revolt. [Hear, hear, hear.] Within the range of the laws, the police, the courts, the proprieties and interests of the community, let them have full swing in the days of peace. Such days have their peculiar sanctities—more than this, they have their recognized and favored abuses of popular institutions and prerogatives; and the fieryist or foulest sheet that is scribbled in the coal-hole or the garret, as well as the most faithless citizen among us, may be permitted, the one to scatter broadcast, and the other to drop in crevices and corners, the seeds of disaffection against the Government, without the Commonwealth incurring any detriment. [Hear, hear, hear.] But in time of war—above all in time of civil war—the supremacy of the Government should be the sole grand object—[loud cries of "Hear, hear"]—and to this end martial law should be the higher law—[tremendous cheers]—and the only one in undisputed force. [Enthusiastic cries of "Hear, hear, hear" and cheering.] Who speaks about his rights as a passenger—about his bag of money, his chest of books and clothes, the photographs of his wife and children, his live stock or bales of merchandise, when the steamship has met with a collision, threatens to go down, must be cleared of every embarrassment and dead weight, and all hands are summoned to the rescue? [Hear, hear.] You know it well. I assert it without fear of contradiction from any quarter, and those who have had most latitude and impunity, were they frank and generous, would be the first to own it. The National Government has suffered more from the patience, the leniency, the magnanimity it has practiced towards its enemies, and those who are in sympathy and league with them, than it has done from the courage, the science, the fierce energy of those who have taken the field against it, and victoriously shaken the banner of revolt and repudiation in its face. [Cries of "hear, hear," and loud applause.] The masked conspirators of the North are infinitely more criminal and mischievous than the bold and armed recusants of the South, [renewed shouts of "hear, hear;"] I add Democrat as I am—[enthusiastic cheers]—spurning the Republicanism of the Chicago Convention as a spurious creed—[outbursts of applause]—having no sympathies whatever with the men in power, other than those which should subsist between the citizen and his government—[hear, hear, hear,]—I would promptly and cordially approve of the severest measures the President might adopt to paralyze the treachery which, in this and other cities, under various liberal and beneficent pretences, has been, and is still at work, to undermine and overthrow the legitimate magistracy of the nation. [Great applause.] Do I not speak in the name of the Irishmen of New-York—and they are counted by tens of thousands—when I speak these sentiments, and declare in favor of these rigorous but imperative proceedings? [Enthusiastic shouts of "That you do."] Were I met with a negative, I should remind my countrymen that the English aristocracy—[terrific groans and yells]—which is the dominant class in England—to which the Navy, the Church, the Army almost exclusively belong, and which is, in fact, the political opinion, the Parliament, the sceptre and the sword of England—[hear, hear]—I should remind my countrymen that this aristocracy is arrayed against the Government at Washington—[renewed cries of hear, hear]—and that as it was dead against the Revolution, out of which arose the liberties and nationality of the United States, so is it now in hot favor of the revolution which sets at nought those liberties, and against that nationality directs a fratricidal blow. [Shouts and immense cheering.] A revolution that has the flattery and patronage of an aristocracy to which for generations Ireland has ascribed her social wretchedness and political disorders, and which has scoffed at and scandalized her before the world, can surely never have the heart and arm of any Irishman who has learned the history of the Stars and Stripes—[hear, hear, hear]—valued the blessings and protection they insured, and who, in the frustration of the schemes of this incorrigible aristocracy, its chastisement and downfall, foresees a healthier and stronger life for England, and the liberty of Ireland. [Loud and reiterated cheering.] Be it with Irishmen, at all events, the lesson, the incentive, the animating conviction, the rallying battle-cry in this tempestuous time. Every blow that, with the shout of "*Feac an bealac*"—[enthusiastic cheering]—clears the way for the Stars and Stripes, and plants that flag wherever it has a prescriptive right to float, deals to this English aristocracy a deadly mortification and discouragement—[hear, hear, hear]—depriving it of new allies and resources—[hear, and loud cheering]—and thus so far avenges and liberates the island of which it has been the persecution, the crippling fetter, the recurring famine, the pervading blight, the social cancer, and the rank source of the poverty and slanders, in spite of which her children make their footing good and assert themselves abroad. [Loud and long-continued cheering.] Which being so, let us, who hail from Ireland—[loud cheers]—we, who have taken an oath of loyalty, not to New-York—[hear, hear]—not to Alabama—[hear, hear]—not to Massachusetts—[hear, hear]—not to Florida—[hear, hear]—not to Kansas—[hear, hear, hear]—not to any one isolated State, but to all the States—[immense cheering]—that built up the powerful and resplendent Union which the sword and counsels of Washington evoked, which the philosophy of Jefferson approved, which the headstrong honesty and heroism of Andrew Jackson preserved, which the great arguments of Webster rendered still more solid, and which the loving patriotism of Henry Clay, whose precepts and examples still animate the sons of Old Kentucky—[loud and enthusiastic cheering for Kentucky]—commended to the heart of every true American—let us, at all events, who hail from Ireland, stand to the last by the Stars and Stripes—[tremendous cheering]—the illustrious insignia of the nation that, of all the world, has been the friendliest sanctuary of the Irish race—[enthusiastic cries of "Hear, hear"—and in going forth to battle for the American Union against domestic treason and the despotisms of Europe, let the Irish soldier take with him the assurance, which the scene here before us justifies, that, should he fall, neither his wife nor little ones will be forgotten. [Tremendous and enthusiastic cheering, over and over again repeated, during which Capt. Meagher retired.]

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Case of Mr. Machado.—Mr. J. A. Machado, the alleged slave-trader, who was arrested on Tuesday on a charge of fitting out the *Mary Frances* and various other slavers from this port, was again brought before Commissioner Henry yesterday for examination. As on the day previous, the Government failed to produce their witnesses, they, as was alleged, having been telegraphed for to Boston, but failed to arrive. In accordance with the stipulation of counsel, the day previous, the Commissioner stated that he should admit Mr. Machado to bail, with the privilege of an examination when the witnesses for the Government arrived, and that if they did not arrive by this morning he would entertain a motion for his discharge, provided his counsel saw fit to make it. Judge Beebe, counsel for the prisoner, after consulting with his client, stated that Mr. Machado preferred not to give bail, but wished for an examination, and if he did not get it to-day he should demand his discharge. At this point Mr. Donohue, associate counsel for the prisoner, asked for the affidavit on which the warrant for the arrest of the prisoner was based, and on examining it, discovered, to his surprise, that it was entirely insufficient to justify the retention of the prisoner. The affidavit was made by a man in Boston, who is himself under indictment for being engaged in the Slave-trade, and was sworn to before one Thompson D. Lothrop, of Suffolk County, Mass. Upon this state of facts counsel demanded the immediate discharge of Mr. Machado on the ground that there was no proof before the Commissioner that Mr. Lothrop was in reality a Justice of the Peace for Massachusetts, or, indeed, that there was any such man in existence. The Commissioner, after consulting the authorities, decided that the point was well taken, and immediately ordered the discharge of the prisoner.

Found in the Water.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a man which was found in the river at the foot of Jay-street. There was no evidence obtained as to the identity of the deceased, nor as to the manner by which he came into the water; but the jury were of opinion that he met his death by drowning, and declared such to be their verdict. Subsequently a woman appeared at the Coroner's office and said that the deceased was her husband, a tailor named George Farrell, living in the Sixth Ward, and the remains were placed in her possession.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of an unknown woman, who was found drowned in the dock at the foot of pier No. 2, North River. She was about 20 years of age, full size, light complexioned, and had dark auburn hair. She wore a calico dress, with small white and yellow stripe and pink figure, hoop-skirt, white muslin chemise, white cotton stockings, and a fancy slipper on her right foot. The body had not been many hours in the water.

The Wife Murder in Desbrosses-street.—Dr. George B. Bouton, the Deputy of Coroner Schirmer, yesterday made a careful *post-mortem* examination in the case of Mary Gallagher, who was beaten and kicked to death, on Wednesday evening, by her husband, James Gallagher, at their residence, No. 13 Desbrosses-street. The poor woman was within a short period of her confinement, and the examination showed her to have been a victim to brutality of the most fiendish description. The inquest was postponed until to-day, that time might be afforded for procuring the attendance of witnesses. Gallagher is in custody, and attributes to the free indulgence of his appetite for liquor the awful position in which he is placed.

Tammany General Committee—No Union with Mozart.—The Tammany Hall General Committee met last evening and decided that the primary election of delegates to elect delegates to the State Convention be held on Saturday evening. A communication was received from the German organization, proposing a union. It was referred to a Sub-Committee. A similar communication was received from the Mozart General Committee, but Tammany declined any union on the ground of a very material difference of opinion in relation to national affairs. Tammany advocates [a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Shocking Casualty in South-street.—On Saturday last a lad 10 years of age, named Joseph Roach, was standing at the corner of South and Jefferson streets, near the steam rice mills, when steam was "blown off" from the waste-pipe, and rushing across the sidewalk struck the boy in the face and threw him down. He was fatally scalded, and died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, where he was taken soon after the occurrence of the accident. A verdict of death from scalds was rendered, and the Jury censured the proprietors of the mills for allowing the waste-pipe to remain in so exposed a situation.

The Supposed Homicide in Worth-street.—Coroner Sherman yesterday investigated the circumstances connected with the decease of Margaret Gorman, who was supposed to have died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of Mary McCrossin, in the course of a fight at the house where both of them lived, in Worth-street. The inquest resulted in the acquittal of the accused, as the *post-mortem* examination demonstrated that the deceased had died in a fit of delirium tremens, consequent upon falling down stairs.

Theft by a Sailor.—Edwin Stennison, a seaman, born in Norway, was committed for trial yesterday by Justice Kelly, charged with stealing a trunk, containing $68 in gold and a valuable watch, belonging to Mrs. E. O'Hearn, of No. 113 Greenwich-street. The prisoner occupied a room in the same house with Mrs. O'Hearn, whose apartment he entered during her absence. He was caught with the property in his possession.

Cheap Traveling to Albany.—The fare by the People's Line of steamers has been reduced to the low rate of 50 cents. At such rates for one of the most beautiful steamer trips of 160 miles which can be selected in this or any other country, it would seem that people could hardly afford to stay at home. The travel is likely to be largely increased by this unprecedented reduction.

A Brakeman Crushed on the Erie Railroad.—On the 28th inst. Peter Conner, a brakeman in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, fell between two cars as the train was passing through Bergen Cut, and was terribly crushed. He was brought over to the New-York Hospital, where he lingered until yesterday, when he died. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest in the case.

Public Charities and Corrections.—The weekly report of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, shows that for the week ending Aug. 24, 1861, there were of deaths 61; discharged, 1,915; sent to Blackwell's Island, 461. Total remaining in the Institutions, 8,340—being an increase of 99 over the number for the previous week.

Vehicle Casualty.—On Wednesday evening, Dr. Otis, one of the Police Surgeons, while driving down the Bloomingdale Road, ran over a lad 9 years of age, named Smallbolt. The child's thigh was broken and he received other injuries.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fifty Prisoners in the County Jail Poisoned by Drinking Water Impregnated with Carbonate of Lead.

On Tuesday night last, about twenty of the prisoners confined in the Kings County Jail, were seized with vomiting and purging, accompanied by other symptoms, indicating that they had partaken of some deadly poison. Dr. Charles A. Van Zandt, the Jail Physician, was at once sent for by the keepers and by judicious management succeeded in saving the lives of all attacked, numbering, up to yesterday, about 50 of the inmates of the jail. When Dr. Van Zandt examined the first case, he was considerably puzzled to know in what manner the prisoners had been poisoned, but after a while he arrived at the conclusion that it must have been from the Ridgewood water, with which the jail is supplied throughout, in the common lead pipe. Fortunately he hit upon the right cause and was able to neutralize the effects of the poison. He at once ordered the Ridgewood water to be cut off, and directed that well water—of which there is an abundance on the premises—should be used.

Yesterday Dr. Van Zandt analyzed a small quantity of water which had passed through the lead pipes, and found it strongly impregnated with carbonate of lead. He will make a report to the Board of Supervisors, at the next meeting of that body,—which will be on Tuesday,—urging that the common lead pipe with which the jail is now furnished be removed, and a lined pipe substituted, to avoid a recurrence of a similar accident.

An *attaché* of the jail, who did not believe that the prisoners had been poisoned by the water, in a spirit of bravado on Wednesday morning, drank plentifully of the water, notwithstanding the warnings of the attending physician. Before night he was seized with purging and vomiting, and suffered severely for his folly. His case, however, yielded under the same treatment as practiced in the other cases, and he, as well as all of the others poisoned, are now considered out of danger.

Ground Broken for a New Police Station.—Wednesday afternoon ground was broken for the new Station-house to be erected for the Police of the Fifth Precinct. The authorities purchased a lot, 30 by 125 feet, on the corner of North First and Fourth streets, upon which there is to be erected a brick building, 30 by 52 feet, three stories high, replete with all useful appurtenances for the use of the Police of the Fifth Precinct. The building will cost, finished, $7,500—$500 less than the sum appropriated by the Common Council for the purpose,—and will be completed—according to the contract—on or before the 1st of December next.

Fight at a Pic-Nic.—At a pic-nic held a few days since in the New-Utrecht woods, just beyond the city line, a terrible fight took place, during which knives, pistols, and bludgeons were freely used. Fortunately the parties engaged in the disgraceful affair were so much inebriated that their efforts to injure each other only resulted in a few broken heads, which can be mended. Justice Boerum yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of fourteen of the belligerents, and if the charges against them are proven, they will be made an example of.

Six Children Nearly Suffocated in a Vault.—On Wednesday afternoon, while a number of children attending the German Catholic School on Montrose-avenue, were in a privy on the premises, the flooring, being old and rotten, gave way, and six of the children were precipitated into the deep vault below. Aid was immediately at hand, and the children were all rescued alive, but in a most shocking condition. It is feared that two of them will not recover.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment Paid.—The rank and file of the Twenty-eighth Regiment were paid off yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

A party of four gentlemen went out last Tuesday to Fort Hamilton, and engaged Mr. A. Stillwell, boat owner, to take them on the fishing-ground, and in less than two hours returned with 237 weak fish, all of good size. Mr. Stillwell and his employes take particular pride in attending to their customers, and seem to be well posted in their avocation.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters. Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Princess Alice Balmorals.

The most bewitching little bootee for children. Something new, good and cheap. At LANDON'S, No. 440 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's

Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Fall Style of Gentlemen's Dress Hats will be issued on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1861. Also, new styles of soft hats and caps for gents, boys and youth, by TERRY, No. 397 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

Alexander—Keyser.—In Philadelphia, on the 29th of April last, by Rev. Charles D. Cooper, Thomas R. Alexander to Kate C. Keyser, both of that City.

DIED.

De Angelis.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 29, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, of this City, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 West 27th-st.

Smith.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, Emma Cecilia, eldest daughter of Samuel Albert and Glorvinia Cecilia Smith, in the 23d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 71 London-terrace, West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Orange County, N. Y., papers please copy.

Currie.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, Florence, infant daughter of Charles P. and Gertrude G. Currie, aged 4 months.

The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

Newlin.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 29, Clara M., infant daughter of Howard and Frances Newlin, aged 3 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 149 Madison-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Bleakley.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 28, Mrs. Elisa H., wife of John F. Bleakley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 50 West 47th-st., on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Berrien.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 27, Sarah Berrien, relict of the late Daniel Berrien, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 107 West 47th-st., on Friday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Newville.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Aug. 29, William Ellis, eldest child of Clarence M. and Teresa Newville, aged 6 years, 4 months and 27 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Bissett.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Aug. 26, after a lingering illness, Mary Anna, eldest daughter of Mary M. and the late James D. Bissett, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 131 Concord-st.

Dyer.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 28, Grace, youngest daughter of S. O. and Emma Dyer, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 101 Cumberland-st., at 3 o'clock this day, (Friday.)

Hawxhurst.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 29, Israel Hawxhurst, in the 87th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from the residence of his son-in-law, John Allen, Washington-av., three doors south of Fulton-av., on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, to Westbury, L. I., for interment.

Kimberly.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 29, David Kimberly, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 131 Hicks-st., on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

McBrien.—On Thursday, Aug. 29, after a short and painful illness, Emeline McBrien, beloved wife of Charles McBrien, aged 24 years, 4 months and 29 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

Gaylor.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 28, while on a visit to Stamford, Conn., Matilda L., wife of Wm. H. Gaylor, and third daughter of John and Eliza Cocks, aged 29 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, [illegible] 4th-st., Williamsburgh, [illegible] (Friday) afternoon. Her remains will be taken to [illegible] for interment.

Marshall.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, [illegible] Aug. 29, Joseph Doria, youngest child of Joseph L. and Mary J. Marshall, aged 1 year, 1 month and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] South [illegible], Williamsburgh, this day, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Ogden.—In Staten Island, on Thursday, Aug. 29, Mary Dewees Ogden, widow of the late Charles W. Ogden, of New-York.

The funeral services will take place at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday, Aug. 31, at [illegible] o'clock.

☞ Mobile and Mississippi papers please copy.

Deall.—In Portchester, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, after a lingering illness, Permelia, wife of Jonathan J. Deall, aged 45 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. Trains will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, 27th-st., at 7 and 9:30 A. M., and at 4 and 6:24 P. M.

Ward.—In Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 28, Florence, only daughter of William and Sarah Ward, aged 3 years, 1 month and 9 days.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Harvey.—In Jamestown, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 27, Willard B. Harvey, only child of Willard and Sarah B. Harvey, of New-York City, aged 7 months and [illegible] days.

Beebe.—At Guilford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 28, Lavinia C. Beebe, wife of Anson P. Beebe, aged [illegible] years, 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 141 West 45th-st., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 461.—Aug. 29, 1861.

27, 44, 65, 8, 14, [illegible], 30, 15, [illegible]

Kentucky, Class [illegible]—Aug. 29, 1861.

68, 12, 6, 32, 1, 34, 14, 29, 53, 47, 21, [illegible]

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper to which we wish to call your special attention. We do not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of cutting teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. Just the remedy needed.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at east, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

Lowell, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GOING! GOING! BUT NOT ALL GONE! My ICE PITCHERS are double-plated, and worth more than I ask for them. I will offer this week, and no longer,

Pitchers worth $12, for $10 each.
Pitchers worth $10, for $8 each.
Pitchers worth $8, for $6 each.
Pitchers worth $6, for $5 each.

LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the Insect tribe will kill.

ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETING.—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. [illegible] Bowery. English Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain Carpets, [illegible] Shades, Druggets, Floor Oil-Cloths, (one to [illegible] yards wide,) at a great reduction in prices. Buyers are invited to examine those splendid new goods, displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at No. 99 Bowery.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.

COL. W. MERRITT.

Head-quarters, No. 601 Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

A LIBERAL COMPENSATION

Will be paid to agents in the City and country who will recruit men for a Regiment of Riflemen that will soon leave for the seat of war. Address RIFLEMAN, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN POSSESSING THE necessary military capacity, and able to raise two companies in two weeks, (men recruited in the country preferred,) the expenses of which will be paid by the regiment, can have the position of Major in a regiment of Riflemen, which has marching orders on Sept. 15. There are also vacancies for one captain and three lieutenants, for gentlemen of military experience, and for a competent and honest Quartermaster, able to pay the debts of the regiment, consisting of five hundred dollars, which will shortly be refunded by the Government. Address WARRIOR, Box 140 *Times* Office, stating age, occupation, etc.

SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—GOVERNOR'S GUARDS—Accepted by the United States and State Government. None but efficient officers will be received. Recruits go into camp as soon as received, and pay and rations commence immediately. Head-quarters Centre Market, open every day. Apply personally or by letter, to Col. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.

MILITARY MEN, ATTENTION.—A FIRST Lieutenant's position is vacant in a first-class regiment now in the United States service, and encamped in Maryland. A man who is a good soldier, and can bring 25 good men, will be given the position immediately, with pay to commence at once. Address Box 3,760 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG lady of respectability, recently thrown out of employment, desires to find a home with a retired American family; one consisting of gentleman and wife and small children only, would be sought in preference to any other; in compensation she will sew, take care of the children, do light housework, or wait upon an invalid; nothing asked beyond a home; satisfactory reference for character will be given. Address M. W. C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 115 West 12th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND WAITINGMAID.—WANTED, by an American young girl, a situation to take care of children; understands ladies' hair-dressing; no objections to travel. Apply at her present employer's, No. 21 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman. Apply at No. 213 7th-st., between Avenues B and C.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a respectable private family; will assist with children or in fine washing; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, Friday and Saturday, at No. 26 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., from 10 till 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman with best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent girl, with excellent references; three years in her last situation; she is a competent chambermaid and laundress; does up linen and fluting in style; wages, $7. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a capable young woman, Protestant, as chambermaid and seamstress, or see to grown-up children; would like much to live with a pastor and his family. The advertiser wishes a home where family worship is maintained. She has been brought up under those principles. Wages no object, a comfortable home desired; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork or waiting on table, or take care of children, or do general housework, in a small private family; wages not any object, but would prefer a comfortable home. The best of references given. Apply at No. 163 West 30th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, best of City reference given; wages no object to a comfortable home. Apply at No. 90 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WELL-DISPOSED woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c., or as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; first-class City reference; no objection to the country; wages moderate. A chambermaid wants a place; wages $4. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; makes pastry and soups, and part of the washing in excellent style; wages $8. Also, by a thorough laundress and chambermaid, is a most excellent shirt ironer; wages $7. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 146 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 141 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman well recommended; also, by a very nice colored woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit. Good references. Apply at No. 61 East Houston-st., for two days.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Three excellent servants want situations in first-class families; they have good reference from their last place, where they have lived for the last 5 years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., front room, top floor.

AS COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—SITUATION wanted for a smart, well recommended girl, experienced in doing all kinds of general housework; a very excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; is a girl who is not fond of going out; very obliging, neat and quick about her work, will take moderate wages for the sake of getting a steady place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a most excellent woman, a situation as first-class laundress; is fully competent and capable of taking the entire charge of the laundry; is willing to assist in chamberwork, and is very willing and obliging. Best of City reference from her present employer. Will go in the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a smart, tidy, respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable private family; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 192 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman, with superior reference, wishes a situation in City or country; can cook, bake, wash and iron and make butter. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS FRENCH COOK.—A FRENCH CANADIAN woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands French cooking and pastry thoroughly; speaks the French and English language fluently; has no objection to a private boarding house. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting the latest styles. Apply at No. 192 East 33d-st., second floor. Mrs. POWELL.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as general housemaid; is a good cook, washer and ironer—makes excellent bread and biscuit, and is very willing and obliging, particularly neat about her person and kitchen; wages low, best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 820 Broadway, hall door. A girl wants a place—wages $3.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A BOSTON young woman is anxious to procure a situation in City or country, is a good plain cook and a splendid washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; is willing and obliging; can enter her place right away. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION wanted by a hardworking but respectable girl to do general housework or good, plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; steady, obliging and trustworthy; wages will be very moderate either for the City or country; references unexceptionable. Call at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable English woman, an opportunity to return to England; would give her services as lady's or children's maid as equivalent for passage. Call for two days, at the second floor, No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-sts., University-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and make for ladies and children, has the best of City references. Call at No 179, East 22d-st., corner 1st-av., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable and steady English person, lately arrived, who thoroughly understands her business; would wait on a lady, good needlewoman; good reference; member of Baptist Church. Apply at the jewelry-store No 264 1st-av., from 9 to 3 o'clock, or by letter.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress or to do light chamberwork, can assist in sewing and can work Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at her present employer's, No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American woman, as waitress and chambermaid, or would do general housework for two in family; good reference; the country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 348 6th-av.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERVANTS from the Metropolitan Institute, No 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor having been 8 years in the business, is known to conduct the Institute in a reliable and business-like manner. Ladies will always find a large selection of superior female servants, American, German, Irish, &c. Immediate and careful attention paid to orders by mail. OTTO F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY at moderate wages, for City or country, German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP—GOOD servants of all kinds, either white or colored, for the City or country, can be procured at WEIR'S Office, No. 18 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. N. B.—No charge made until supplied.

MALES.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a man with 12 years' experience and good references. Address E. S. C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging; and can produce first-rate City references. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; can take good care of horses and drive; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; the most satisfactory references given. Address J. W. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man; will be found civil, willing and obliging, with long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver for City or country; can take care of greenhouse or hothouse if required; best reference produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted by a steady, sober and capable man; will be found willing and faithful; has long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages, and is a careful driver for City or country; can take care of a greenhouse; best City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation to work on a farm, (adjacent to the City preferred;) can drive and take care of horses; is willing to make himself as useful as he can; good reference. Call or address for two days, No. 195 Varick-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; also, the care of greenhouse and grapery; and understands the pruning of fruit trees and the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate planter. City reference to be given. Address J. M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A MAN TO WORK ON a farm; must be a thorough, practical farmer. Apply, between 10 and 11 A. M., in Franklin-place, rear of No. 373 Broadway.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—TO TAKE the oversight of a small family and as companion to an invalid lady; must be a member of an Evangelical Church, and able to give the best of references as to character and competency. Address Box No. 3,163 Post-office, giving references.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a competent nurse and seamstress. Apply, after 10 o clock, at No. 12 West 47th-st., sixth house west of 5th-av.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, IN A HAT AND CAP house, one or two good salesmen, having a New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania or Ohio trade. Address Box No. 2,030 Post-office.

TO LET.

LANDLORDS HAVING HOUSES IN THE upper part of the City to let, cannot do better than to place them in the hands of JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av. Mr. KAVANAGH buys and sells real estate on commission, and takes charge of tenant property. He makes his charge for letting and collecting moderate. He has many applications for small houses, from $300 to $600 a year. He refers, by permission, to:
S. V. Hoffman, Esq., No. 202 5th-av.
Isaac J. Greenwood, Esq., No. 142 West 14th-st.
William H. Leggett, Esq., No. 9 East 16th-st.
Jordon L. Mott, Jr., Esq., Mott Haven, and several others.
JOHN KAVANAGH,
Northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE No. 176 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park; has 24 rooms, with gas, water, range, &c.; good position for a boarding-house. Also, the neat three-story houses No. 21 Vestry-st. and No. 129 West 45th-st., together with stores, dwellings, apartments, workshops, stables, &c., in desirable localities and at moderate rents. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, MODERN BUILT dwelling house on 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on the north side, about the middle of the block, at low rent. Possession Sept. 1. Inquire of Mrs. DAVIS, No. 151 East 32d-st., or of the owner, Miss BERNHARD, No. 207 West 4th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN—A handsome house, with sixteen lots of ground, location pleasant and healthy; near Myrtle-av. cars. Gas throughout—furnace, range, &c. Combines advantages of City and country. Rent, $400. Apply to
E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT A REDUCED RENT TO A GOOD tenant—a neat three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, No. 308 West 35th-st., near 8th-av., containing all the modern improvements and chandeliers, it is newly papered and painted. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 109 EAST 51st-st., near Lexington-av.; parlor, kitchen and two bedrooms; gas, water, marble mantels, wardrobes, &c. Rent, $11 per month. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

HARLEM.—TO LET ON 109TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs., a frame house, nearly new, with Croton in cellar, and gas pipes. Convenient by railroad. Apply to J. WOOD, 110th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., or No. 259 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND CELLAR OF No. 18 Spruce-st., a few doors from the Park; each floor about 90 feet deep; position very desirable for leather, paper or grocery trade. Rent moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the large house 33 by 58, No. 11 West 16th-st., near the 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th-st., near 6th-av., suitable for a small respectable family; rent $400 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st.

BULKHEAD FRONT TO LET—ON THE North River, close to Canal-st., fronts about 130 feet on West-st. Also, stores in the vicinity. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A FURNISHED house, with garden, stables, and every convenience for a first-class residence, with eight acres of land, and situated on Long Island Sound. For particulars apply at No. 23 Platt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN TWENTIETH-ST., near 4th-av., suitable for a small, genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 24 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.

A farm of five acres, house, barn, fruit, ornamental and forest trees—all in good order—situated one mile from Bay-shore, and a quarter of a mile from the Staten Island Railroad station.

Also, a cottage on the Bay shore, one acre of land—something nice. For particulars address
J. P. FAY, South-side Post-office, Staten Island.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Somerset County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad dépôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from dépôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM WANTED—WITH COMFORTABLE dwelling-house and out-buildings, worth about $10,000, within about two hours ride from New-York, in exchange for a dwelling-house and lot in 46th-st., near Union-place. Address with full particulars, W. ANTHES & LEROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HOUSE TO LET IN PASSAIC VILLAGE, N. J.—Two stories, 10 rooms, on the banks of the Passaic River, a few hundred yards from the dépôt, from whence trains leave 20 times daily. Commutation fare only 7 cents per trip. Rent to May 1, only $85. Also a large house, 2 stories and attic, 15 rooms, newly built; will be rented low. Inquire of COFFIN & KENWORTHY, corner of Duane and West sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH SHORE, a neat commodious house, with garden, carriage-house, &c., situated in a healthy location, with a view of the water; short distance from the Castleton Landing. Apply to A. W. SEXTON, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, established twenty years; to be disposed of on easy terms. An opportunity seldom offered. Apply to J. VOORHEES, Attorney, No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
F. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

TO BANKERS.—THE ADVERTISER, NOW conducting an old well established financial journal, having a circulation second to none, and having other important interests to look after, desires to dispose of an interest in the same to a party of unquestionable reputation and integrity with ample means to do an extensive banking exchange and collection business. To a person with right qualifications a liberal arrangement will be made. Principals only may address PUBLISHER, Box No. 1,614 New-York Post-office.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861.
A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTGAGE on first-class property in Saratoga Springs. Land worth nearly the amount of the mortgage. A bonus will be paid for the money. Title unquestionable. Apply to CHARLES J. MARTIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York, or CHANCELLOR R. WALWORTH, Saratoga Springs.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER A. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

THE NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD Company will pay the semi-annual interest due (Sept. 1, 1861) on First Mortgage Bonds, by presentation of the coupons at Seventh Ward Bank.
S. R. BOWNE, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, OF FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching—a graduate of Lasell Seminary, Mass.—and who has been connected a year with Mount Holyoke Seminary, desires an engagement, either as teacher in a private family, or in a young ladies' seminary. Qualifications: Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry and higher English. Address, A. R., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, New-York City. Best references given.

TO PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS.—A gentleman, experienced as a teacher of English branches, wishes to take a pecuniary interest in some established academy or some private school in New-York or Brooklyn. If advisable, he would reside in the Institution, references and all particulars on an interview. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 161 New-York *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reengagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages, the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH gentleman, professor of the French language, in one of the first Institutes of this City, to board in an American or English family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., *Times* Office, Box No. 164.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WELL qualified to teach all the English branches and to care for children, wants a situation in a school or seminary, or as instructress in a private family; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home, best of references. Address T. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, offer their services to teach French, music, needlework, &c.; are willing to take classes in schools as well as at their family's residences; or to give private lessons. Apply at No. 3 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 A. M.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, CAPABLE of teaching the English branches, French, drawing, and rudiments of music, and who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation in a school or private family; best of references given and required. Address Miss A. R. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of a New-England College, desires an engagement either as teacher in a private family or of the classical department in a Seminary, and has had experience in both capacities. Address C. D., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Best references given.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 169 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PARISIAN, WHO has been teaching for several years, French, German, Spanish and Italian, in the high schools, wishes a situation as teacher; best references given. Address G. B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

WANTED IN A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL—A lady fully competent to teach the higher as well as the common English branches, unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 270 West 22d-st. between 10 and 3 o'clock.

A LADY, FOR MANY YEARS A TEACHER, would instruct in English, French and music, for her board or a small salary; unexceptionable reference given. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE BEST schools in the City can give an hour or two to private instruction in classics, English and French, or would coach a lad for college. Address A., Box 160 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF A New-England College, and a successful teacher of several years' experience, wishes a situation. Address A. H., Box No. 400 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FEARIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A MINISTER OF the Moravian Church, residing in a very healthful and picturesque country place, easy of access, desires to take charge of the education of two or three boys, who will enjoy the care and comforts of a home. The branches taught, those usual in a course preparatory for college or business. References: Rev. L. W. Hart, A. M., Rector of the College Grammar School, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn; Libbeus Chapman, Esq., of the firm of Chapman & Hitchcock, Wall-st., New-York; Rev. H. A. Brickenstein, No. 263 Jay-st., Brooklyn. For further references and particulars, address Rev. E. T. KLUGE, Emmaus, Lehigh Co., Penn.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York. J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 29 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame HETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMS until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williams will be at No. 26 West 39th-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MISS WRIGHT WILL REOPEN HER Day School, for a limited number of young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16. No. 47 East 23d-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN WITHOUT charge to those who attend the Willow-place Institute, No. 35. English, French and Italian, $10 per term.

SPANISH LESSONS WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN. Address EDWARDS, Box 100 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 100 Henry-st.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REOPENING, SEPT. 2.
Young gentlemen fitted for business or for College. Terms moderate. See the Circular.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding)—No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. It is very accessible to students from every part of the City; also to those coming from Harlem, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive—eight distinct departments, twenty able professors and teachers, four courses of lectures with experiments. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Fifth-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Rutgers Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

CITY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No 85 Macdougal-st. Parents and guardians wishing to place their children where they will receive a thorough English and French education, with the requisite accomplishments, and strict attention to morals and deportment, may depend on receiving perfect satisfaction at the above-named establishment, with the advantage of having them under their own eye, and also on moderate terms to suit the times. For circulars and references apply as above.

N. B.—A young French lady wishing an English education in return for assistance in the French class would be received. The School will reopen, MONDAY, Sept. 2.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD RECEIVE into her family a few pupils of either sex, where she could afford them all the comforts of a home, with instruction in the English branches, and music if desired—the services of a superior music teacher. Her house is pleasantly located in Yonkers, near the dépôt. Terms very moderate. Best references given. For particulars call on Dr. J. C. HALSEY, No 113 Jay-st., Brooklyn, or address a note to Mrs. M. HASTINGS, Yonkers.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, the 17th of September. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Home Lawn Family School, at Middletown, Connecticut, affords all the benefits of private tuition, the number being strictly limited to twelve pupils. Boys prepared for the counting-house or any class in College. Term begins Sept. 23. For further particulars, see circulars, to be had at the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Depository, No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

CLARK & BROWNELL'S CLASSICAL and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Young men thoroughly prepared for college or for business. The Principals may be seen at the school-rooms, and catalogues may be obtained at Rose's book-store, Atlantic-st., and at Swayne's or Babcock's, Fulton-st.

MRS. G. H. DUNN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 10. From the first week in September Mrs. DUNN will be at home, and happy to receive parents or guardians who may wish to communicate with her.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Competent professors and teachers are employed in the various departments. Military drill will receive special attention. Apply to
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above. L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER COLLEGE, NO. 49 West 15th-st., New-York. Studies will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 2d day of September.
JOSEPH DURTHALLER, S. J., President.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—D. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and, warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BY LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
No. 45 Murray-st.,
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
Regular Sale of
DRY GOODS, LINENS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY, JACKETS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, HOOP SKIRTS, CHENILLE SCARFS, &c., to which particular attention is invited.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, being removed for convenience of sale, one of the largest and best made stocks of furniture offered this season, consisting of ladies' secretary, very elegant rosewood; library book cases of rosewood and black walnut, rosewood parlor suites in various coverings, library suites, dining-room furniture, office desks, superb rosewood, black walnut and mahogany chamber suites. Also, bedsteads, bureaus, &c. The whole of first-class workmanship, and sale positive, by order of E. F. WILBER, Assignee.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL farm, with house and barn, of 20 or 30 acres, not more than from 2 to 3 hours from this City, a fine paying property, renting for over $1,000 a year. Apply to F. HEALTH No. 12¼ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE CHEAP, NO. 407 FOURTH-ST., (Albion-place,) a three-story house, in perfect repair, all the modern improvements; two-thirds on mortgage, balance on other property for three years. Open all day.

R. S. DAYTON, REAL ESTATE AND Collecting Agent, No. 188 Orchard-st., continues to make collections in New-York and vicinity. Commission from 1 to 5 per cent. Special attention given to repairs, &c., of tenant property.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED: IGNORANCE EXPOSED: FALLACIES UNMASKED: HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice, quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it, no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz:
Mr David Rino, No 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh, Mr W Guild, No 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 38 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh, Wm. Daily, paint-store, No 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN:
Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.
Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman's life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM MC DOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, Impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

DR. POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONSULTED, in strictly honorable confidence, with Dr. WARD, No 12 Laight-st., near Canal. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure, or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure Specific Remedies for Syphilitic, Mercurial, and all other delicate diseases. For certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing else can positively be relied upon. Try them and be convinced.

JUST PUBLISHED.
VALUABLE REPORTS ON SPERMATORRHOEA and other Diseases affecting the Physical Condition of Old and Young, by the Acting-Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary in such cases. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $5, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MEDICATIONS.—The only efficacious, harmless and unobjectionable substitute for the health-destroying "Female Pills," and other injurious and worthless medicines can be obtained only at No. 2½ 4th-av., private entrance. Price $2. Relief guaranteed. Hours, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A small family, in Brooklyn or New-York, must be in a desirable neighborhood, with all the modern improvements and few rent. Address for three days, stating full particulars the lowest terms. EVANS, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A family of four persons, to be in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn, a two-story or small three-story house preferred, references undoubted. Address, giving location, terms, description of house, &c., A. J. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET for a room 16x18 feet; must be a light ground, and but little used. Address HUSTED, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

[illegible] Proposals for Beef and [illegible] will be received [illegible] o'clock A. M. on Wednesday [illegible] next, for furnishing and delivering [illegible] the United States, at [illegible]

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
[illegible]	3,500	4,500
[illegible]	4,000	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]
	8,500	12,000

[illegible] beef and pork must be delivered at [illegible] named yards, respectively, by the 1st [illegible] and the remaining half by the 1st day [illegible] earlier delivery should be required [illegible] Bureau. Payment to be made [illegible] after delivery. [illegible] prices, separately and distinctly, for the beef and for the pork, [illegible] place of delivery, covering all expenses [illegible]

[illegible] well-fattened cattle, slaughtered [illegible] 1861, and the 1st day of [illegible] less than six hundred [illegible] The legs and leg rands of the [illegible] shoulder clods, the [illegible] and ends of sticking pieces, [illegible] pounds from the neck end [illegible] the parts marked Nos. [illegible] on the drawing or delineation [illegible] quarters of an ox, which will be attached [illegible] part of the contract, must be wholly [illegible] all the other pieces are to be [illegible] of being cut with a cleaver, must be [illegible] saw and knife, to give the meat a [illegible] appearance, in pieces of not less [illegible] more than twelve pounds each.

[illegible] from corn-fed, well-fattened [illegible] the 1st day of December, 1861, [illegible] 1862, and weighing not less [illegible] each, excluding the heads, joles, [illegible] legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and [illegible] be cut with a saw and knife, [illegible] not less than six pounds, nor more [illegible]

[illegible] pork must be salted with at least one [illegible] Island, Isle of May, Key West [illegible] or St. Ube's salt; and the beef [illegible] of fine pulverised saltpetre to each [illegible] pickle, to be made from fresh water [illegible] make it, and must be perfectly [illegible]

[illegible] contain full 200 pounds net weight of [illegible] excess of weight in either article will [illegible]

[illegible] be entirely new, and be made of th[illegible] white-oak staves and headings; [illegible] than five-eighths of an inch thick, [illegible] less than three-fourths of an inch [illegible] three-fourths hooped over, including [illegible] best white-oak or hickory hoops, [illegible] have on it four iron hoops, viz: one [illegible] in width on each bilge, and one of [illegible] in width on each chime, and each [illegible] of an inch thick. Each barrel must [illegible] capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the [illegible] must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and [illegible]; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO EMANUEL KARPELES, DEFENDANT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Emanuel Karpeles is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 18 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you: and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand seven hundred sixty-three dollars and eighty cents with interest on two thousand six hundred fifty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents from June 13, 1860, and on one thousand and three dollars and thirty-eight cents from July 10, 1860, and on seven dollars and seventy-five cents from Aug. 11, 1860, besides costs.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861. TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au30-law6wF

TO EMANUEL KARPELES, DEFENDANT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Robert J. Lawler and Mortimer J. Alexander are plaintiffs, and Emanuel Karpeles is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty cents, with interest thereon from 1st day of July, 1860, besides costs.—Dated, Feb. 14, 1861.
TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au30-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

TO EMANUEL KARPELES, DEFENDANT.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Aaron L. Reid and James J. Tracy are plaintiffs and Emanuel Karpeles is defendant, which complaint was filed in the Office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand six hundred and and fifty-one dollars and seventy-eight cents, with interest, besides costs.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861. TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au30-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

TO CHARLES STREET, DEFENDANT:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Charles Street is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 12th day of March, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred thirty-three dollars seventy-one cents, with interest thereon from 27th day of January, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 12, 1861.
TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au30 law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.
PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-law6mF

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT ALL the creditors of FRANCIS BALL, an insolvent debtor, be required to show cause, if any they have, before me, on the 2d day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the Court-house at White Plains, in Westchester County, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts.—Dated Aug. 14, 1861. WM. H. ROBERTSON, County Judge, Westchester County.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Washington, Aug. 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made, in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed.) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the Mansion House Hotel, Long Branch, on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st inst., from the bedroom of a lady, the following jewels:

3 Diamond Stars.
1 Brooch, large Emerald set round with Diamonds.
2 Drop Diamond Earings.
1 Emerald and Diamond Ring, (1 large Emerald and 2 Diamonds.

BRACELETS.

Pearl Serpent Bracelet.
Flat Enameled Gold Bracelet.
Turquoise Bracelet.
Pearl and Turquoise Bracelet, set in Gold, with Medallion in centre.
Gold Bracelet, with Garnets.
Imitation Bracelet.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, or a proportionate sum for such quantity as may be restored.

Apply to Captain JOE DOWLING, Sixth Precinct Station, No. 11 Franklin st.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 126) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1850. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1852, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock.
A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.
BUFFALO, Aug. 19, 1861.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

GUINNESS' CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER.—For sale in kegs, of 5 gallons each, for family use, at my vaults, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Philip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt:
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:08 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M. Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M. Hunter's Point.

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7:00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5.30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5.30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4.15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, at 7½ o'clock, to elect, by ballot, two delegates and two alternates to represent this District in the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 11th of September, 1861. The polls will open at 7½ P. M. and close at 9½ P. M.
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER, President.
DAVID MCADAM, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHOENIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.
The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.
Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR HAVANA,

The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. RICHARD ADAMS,
armed with rifled cannon and manned with United States seamen from the Navy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Passengers must procure their passports from the Government, and have them indorsed by the Spanish Consul.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Second Cabin to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Second Cabin to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY	Sept. 14
On MONDAY	Oct. 14
On MONDAY	Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO SHIP-OWNERS AND THOSE THAT wish to have vessels ceiled for grain to suit Underwriters and Inspectors. Call at the Shipjoiners' Dépôt, No. 158 Maiden-lane. J. E. JENNINGS.

PASSPORTS.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS prepared and issued at the Government Agency, No. 34½ Pine-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch at	4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at	5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.
This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return	$1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison. leave boat at first landing.
Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE 50 CENTS.—Steamer CROTON, Capt. DUMONT, leaves

10th-st., N. R. 7:15 A. M.	Peck-slip 7:45 A. M.
Spring-st., N. R. 8:10 A. M.	Pier No. 4 9 A. M.

Leave the Banks at 2:30 P. M.
N. B.—After this date the following landings will be discontinued: Broome-st., Brooklyn and 30th-st.
AUG. 29, 1861.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE REGATTA.—The fast and commodious steamboat TIGER, will make an excursion to Whitestone on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1861. Leaving as follows: Peck-slip, 8.30 A. M.; Broome-st., 8.40; 10th-st., 9; 86th-st., 9.15; Harlem, 9.30. This boat will accompany the yachts until the race is over, and return to the City. Fare 25 cents each way.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD FAMILY horse; very convenient Rockaway, with pole and shafts; light wagon and harness. Address O., Box No. 2,260 New-York Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF DUNN & SELKREG, carpenters and builders, dissolved on the 28th day of July, 1861, by assignment of their effects for the benefit of creditors. All outstanding accounts must be presented to JOHN MITCHELL and ABRAHAM CUMMINGS, assignees, for settlement, and all parties indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to said assignees, at their office, No. 129 West 19th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

[illegible] THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT, is creating [illegible] universally [illegible] ever beheld in [illegible]. He is LIVING IN THE WATER OR OUT OF IT, under the water or on top of it [illegible] much beauty [illegible] GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD, and, as he is celebrated [illegible] whose "bones are as strong [illegible] bars of iron," who [illegible] cotton wood," and [illegible] "UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE." Everybody must be desirous [illegible] show him to be an animal [illegible] gigantic strength, and [illegible] earth, who would fail to see him [illegible] Museum only a short time longer [illegible] be lost. He is to be seen [illegible] ARTIFICIAL RIVER [illegible] as if frolicking [illegible] He is [illegible]

SALAAMA, THE ARAB KEEPER, who is himself a curiosity [illegible] tribe of men [illegible] now to be seen [illegible]

A LIVING SHARK, beside a [illegible] WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR, [illegible] MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, [illegible] TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES take place every day, at 3 and 7½ P. M., each of which will be [illegible] MICHAEL EARLE.

On THE [illegible] which is full of [illegible] TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE AND PUNISHMENT OF VICE. Also, the laughable and [illegible] THE HAUNTED CHAMBER, which is received with perfect raptures of applause, being the most attractive entertainment in the city. Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST, Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT, the Talented Young Violinist, &c. Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

FRIDAY, Aug. 29, 1861.
BENEFIT
OF
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
Who is nightly received with increasing [illegible] by crowded and delighted audiences. He will [illegible] the ELEVENTH TIME,
His peculiar conception of "Toodles," and [illegible] the first time, the comic part of "Gill the Miller," in the admirable drama, in three acts, entitled
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
BEST QUARTETTE IN THE PROFESSION.
Master SAMUEL and Master BOBBY, the [illegible] Banjoist and Jig Dancer in the World.
CHARLEY FOX, J. STRATTON, MASTER [illegible] and GEORGE CHRISTY.
Admittance 25 cents.

MINDS AGITATED BY THE VICISSITUDES of war will be tranquilized [illegible] of a few weeks, when the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, comprising UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANATOMY AND WORKS OF ART, will be [illegible] the public. Due notice will be given, [illegible] above invaluable collection is ready for inspection.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET.—With scenery, wardrobe and properties; [illegible] given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, [illegible] 34 Elizabeth-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. COLLINS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCHPORT.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. [illegible] M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. [illegible]
Sunday, Sept. 1, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. [illegible] P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1, [illegible]
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, [illegible]
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, [illegible]
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible] P. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. [illegible] M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 8, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 8, 4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 12 M.
	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT [illegible] AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE [illegible]
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. [illegible] M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. [illegible] M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, [illegible]
Monday, Sept. 2, 3¼ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, [illegible] M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3¼ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible] M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. [illegible]
Thursday, Sept. 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. [illegible]
Friday, Sept. 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. [illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 7, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, [illegible]
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	

FARE 35 CENTS.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, and on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh—Fare 50 cents, excursion tickets 75 cents.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 3 o'clock, Sing Sing at 4, Yonkers at 5.30.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 3 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12½ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12¾ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12½ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

FARE TO ALBANY REDUCED.—PASSAGE between New-York and Albany by People's Line of steamers NEW WORLD and ISAAC NEWTON is reduced to 50 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 8 A. M., making her usual landings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARDS.

BASSFORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES,
No. 149 Fulton-st., to No. 6 Ann-st.,
CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000.
Three tables, Stapleton Landing, Staten Island.
By CHAS. LORD.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 70 Duane-st.
The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

MECHANICS AND INVENTORS, AROUSE!—Now is the time to think, to invent, and to develope new inventions, while business is dull.
Now is the time to secure Patents and have them READY for the renewal of business or for trade.
Now is the time to make arrangements for the manufacture of new and useful articles of all kinds.
Now is the time to secure Patents in England, France, Belgium, and other European countries.
Inventors, wake up! Messrs. MUNN & CO., proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, having a branch office in Washington, continue to solicit Patents as usual, on the most extensive scale and in the best manner.
They have acted as attorneys for more than 18,000 patentees, to all of whom they refer.
All who want their patent business done with dispatch, and on reasonable terms, should address or apply as above.
Pamphlets of advice to inventors, in different languages, about Patent Laws, &c., furnished free.

ENGLISH SOLES AND STILTON CHEESE for dinner to-day. For sale—English Soles, Yarmouth Bloaters, Kippen Herring, Home-made Ginger Wine, $1 50 per gallon, 40 cents per bottle. Dunlop's Ale, $1 25 per dozen, 25 cents allowed for bottles. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht, of 60 feet in length; also, a fine propeller Yacht, 30 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

FROM GEN. FREMONT'S COMMAND.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

ADVANCE OF THE REBELS, AND THE PREPARATIONS TO MEET THEM—McCULLOCH'S FORCES AND WHEREABOUTS—DISPOSITION OF TROOPS IN THE STATE—PROSPECTS OF THE UNION CAUSE—WARNING TO GEN. FREMONT, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

Steadily the rebels are advancing upon the interior of our unhappy State, and already one-half of Missouri has fallen into the hands of the enemy, whose reckless hordes are plundering and ravaging whatever falls in their way. While the Southwestern Army, under McCULLOCH and PRICE, now reinforced so as to count 35,000, have occupied Lebanon, in Laclede County, with 7,000 men, and Bolivar, in Polk County, with an equal number, their advance guard, under Gen. RAINS, occupying Sedalia with 800, and their rear guard, under McCULLOCH, scattered over the rich and productive valleys of the whole Southwest, their allies on the Osage River line have taken advantage of the general confusion consequent upon the battle at Springfield, and, without material resistance from the Home Guards, taken possession of the important towns of Warsaw, Linn Creek and Tuscumbia. A similar movement in favor of the rebels has taken place on the second military line formed by the Missouri River; and owing to the Fifth Iowa Regiment having been retained at Jefferson City, while on the way to occupy Lexington, which had been left defenceless by the withdrawal of Col. STIFEL's Fifth United States Rifle Regiment, whose term of service had expired two weeks before their withdrawal, this important place has fallen into the enemy's hands, and is at present occupied by a considerable military force of the rebels. Boonville, also an important place on the Missouri, is completely at the mercy of the Secessionists, and unless reinforcements reach it in time, will be lost like Lexington. From Kansas City, we are each day expecting similar disastrous news. The city has been full of rumors in regard to the advance of the enemy within the past three or four days; and, indeed, the future begins to look very threatening.

In Kentucky, matters are in a most critical condition, and if an uprising should take place in that State, it might result in a tremendous blow to our cause. Tennessee has been relieved of the immense Army which exhausted her resources, and which is now growing fat on the rich districts west and south of Cape Girardeau. Our Army still holds its own on the military lines defending St. Louis and Jefferson City, viz.: Ironton, Cape Girardeau, and Rolla, but whether it will withstand a serious attack of such immense numbers as now compose the invading Army, can only be ascertained by the progress of events. The cavalry forces of the enemy, or at least 1,800 of them, are reported to have crossed from the west to the east, in search of Gen. PILLOW's quarters, who now occupies the vicinity of New-Madrid with a force of 22,000 men, who are being employed in improving the roads to Charleston and other places, and digging wells along the roadside, water being very scarce.

Gen. HARDEE is still at Greenville with 8,000 men, and JEFF. THOMPSON occupies Sikeston, with 7,000. Commerce on the Mississippi has again fallen into the hands of the rebels, and batteries have been erected on the shore, and used with effect upon our gun-boats. River communication with Cairo is consequently suspended for the present. In the meanwhile, Cape Girardeau is being fortified, under the direction of Capt. FLAD, and batteries have also been erected and fortifications thrown up on the main avenues, covering Jefferson City, which place is, besides, defended by about 5,000 of our troops, under Gen. GRANT, who has been ordered to Jefferson City from Ironton, while Gen. PRENTISS has been intrusted with the command of the district, extending from Ironton to Cairo, and including both places.

The fortifications around St. Louis are progressing; palisades, block-houses and earth-works are being constructed on the west and south side; the north side will be amply fortified by placing a few batteries on the water reservoir, which is in itself a splendid fortification, almost impregnable, from its height and the impossibility of scaling it, and covering the entrance of the Northern Railroad and the Mississippi River.

Our troubles have been, if possible, rendered more complicated than they ever were before, by a proclamation of his Excellency Gov. GAMBLE, who has issued a grand proclamation, calling for forty-two thousand men, *and threatening to draft* them if they do not enlist voluntarily. I believe His Excellency will *have* to draft them; and I will cheerfully place my head at the disposal of His Excellency, when he finds forty-two thousand fools in the State of Missouri, who will consent to enlist under, or to be drafted by him. A good time, he will have of it! Hon. Mr. GAMBLE is either badly afraid that his fellow-excellency, Ex-Gov. C. F. JACKSON, will soon drive him out of his Gubernatorial chair in the Capitol, or else he must have lost his wits and fancy himself a newly created military despot, though, I believe, the gentleman is of far too pacific a disposition to entertain sanguinary ideas. If he will draft forty-two thousand of our schoolless *children*, he may succeed in effecting his object; and, indeed, of them he would perhaps be a fit leader; but the idea of drafting 42,000 men!

Our city is very quiet now, and under the operations of martial law there are certainly less disturbances than have ever been before. It is only a pity that Gen. FREMONT has appointed such a man as McKINSTRY to the office of Provost-Marshal, while at the same time he is the Quartermaster of the Western Department; for I do not believe that there is another individual so detested by the citizens in St. Louis. It is not only because he is suspected as a Secessionist, and is giving employ to most rabid Secessionists in preference to Union men, but because he is so generally considered as an individual in whom no confidence whatever can be placed, that Gen. FREMONT ought to discharge him. At present he is a disgrace to the staff. The immense collection of troops at this point has given an impetus to many branches of business, whereby the general stagnation of all kinds of trade and labor has been partially relieved. Horse-dealers are making fortunes; and saddlers have their hands full of business. The clothing-houses, where the uniforms are made for the Army, employ a number of young girls, who thus only find it possible to support themselves. If there are no roses without thorns, it seems as if there are also no thorns without blossoms. But the greatest blessing in this year of sorrows and tribulations has, undoubtedly, been the weather, which has been so mild during the whole Spring and Summer, that I never can realize I am on a latitude south of St. Paul or Lake Superior.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS IN MISSOURI.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 29.

The rebels, encouraged by exaggerated reports of the battle near Springfield, are congregating in large numbers in this and the surrounding counties, and committing all kinds of outrages upon Union men and their property. If they are allowed to overrun Lafayette, Ray and other such counties in this part of the State as they are now doing, they will steal enough from Union men to subsist their Army for months. In view of this condition of things, assistance has been asked of Gen. FREMONT. The Home Guards still occupy the fortifications, and can probably hold the place, but reinforcements are needed to operate against parties engaged in ravaging the country. Prominent Union men are daily threatened with death. Ex-Gov. KING, of Ray County, has been frequently warned out. His devotion to the Union cause is unshaken, and he and his sons are ready to shoulder their muskets.

In this connection the following will be found interesting: The St. Louis *Republican* learns from Lexington that a large force of Secessionists was collecting in that neighborhood, with a view of getting possession of the intrenchments erected around that city by the United States. They are at present occupied, and will be defended, by 350 United States troops, a portion of them from Fort Leavenworth, and it is their determination to resist to the last extremity. The secession force numbered, at the last account, between two and three thousand men, but, as they were badly provided with arms, they may be successfully resisted.

ANOTHER REQUISITION BY GEN. POPE.

The Palmyra (Mo.) *Courier* publishes the following document:

BRIGADE HEAD-QUARTERS, HUDSON, Mo., Aug. 19, 1861.

To the Mayor and Authorities of the City of Palmyra, State of Missouri:

You are hereby notified and required to deliver up to the military authorities of this Brigade, within six days of the date of these presents, the marauders who fired upon the train bound west on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on the evening of the 16th inst., and broke into the telegraph office.

If the guilty persons are not delivered up as required, and within the time herein specified, the whole Brigade will be moved into your county, and contributions levied to the amount of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) on Marion County, and five thousand dollars ($5,000) on the City of Palmyra. By order of

Brig.-Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Under directions of Brig.-Gen. JOHN POPE, commanding in North Missouri.
S. M. PRESTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

AN IMPUDENT LETTER.

The Louisville *Courier* publishes the following document:

NEW-MADRID, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 15.

To Major-Gen. Fremont, United States Army, Commanding United States Forces in Missouri:

SIR: Capt. CHARLES PRICE, of the Missouri State Guard, has received a letter from Messrs. B. S. CURD and WM. M. PRICE, dated Cape Girardeau, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861, in which they write: "The Colonel says that if you attack Commerce to-night, he will hang us." With the note there is another, recognized to be in the hand-writing of Col. C. C. MARSH, and of which the following is an exact copy:

HEAD-QUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, CAPE GIRARDEAU, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

"SIR: Your relatives have written you the above note. It is true. If you injure the people of Commerce or their property, *I will hang them* and take a bitter revenge on you in other respects.

C. C. MARSH,
Colonel Commanding United States Forces, Cape Girardeau."

The gentlemen held by Col. MARSH are, as I am credibly informed, citizens of this State, and unconnected in any way with military operations. Even were they so connected in a manner justifying their being made prisoners of war, the articles of war and Army regulations of the United States require humane treatment of prisoners.

I also learn that the detachment of Col. MARSH's troops which captured Mr. WM. M. PRICE, wantonly burned his father's warehouse, and took away a large quantity of corn and sixty mules. Similar outrages are believed to have been very lately committed at the farm of Gen. N. W. WATKINS, near Cape Girardeau, and also by Col. MARSH's troops.

I, therefore, in the interest of humanity, lay these matters before you and request a frank answer to these inquiries:

Does the conduct of Col. MARSH and his troops meet your approval?

If not, what steps do you propose to take in respect to the guilty parties and in order to prevent the repetition of such conduct?

It is the desire of the Missouri State authorities to conduct the present war according to civilized usages, and any departure from them by Missouri forces will be promptly punished by their officers, if aware of it.

I deem it proper to add that on seeing Col. MARSH's letter, I immediately instructed the General commanding the Missouri State Guard in this District to hold in close custody a number of prisoners recently taken by him belonging to your forces. Should Col. MARSH's further treatment of Messrs. CURD and PRICE necessitate the hanging of any of these prisoners, in retaliation, I am content that impartial men shall judge who is morally responsible for their melancholy fate.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. C. REYNOLDS,
Acting Governor of Missouri.

To Col. C. C. Marsh, commanding United States forces, Cape Girardeau:

SIR: I inclose for your information a copy of a letter this day addressed by me to Maj.-Gen. FREMONT.
THOS. C. REYNOLDS,
Acting Governor of Missouri.

AN ADDRESS FROM EX-GOV. STEWART.

The St. Louis papers publish a stirring address, to the people of the State, from EX-GOV. STEWART. He shows that all the material interests of Missouri must enlist her sympathies on the side of the Union. In conclusion, he says:

"Be not deceived by the cry that you are invaded by the troops of the North. No Government can be said to invade itself. Your paramount allegiance is due to the Government of the United States, and that Government has the right to station troops on every foot of soil under its jurisdiction. When it loses this power, it will be worth no more than the Government of the Comanches or of the Feejee Islands.

Be not deceived, either, by the lying wonders that are industriously circulated by the advocates of secession, to prove that the Government is already defeated and remains powerless to carry out its plans of conquering a peace in Missouri. If there is any trust to be placed in the energy, intelligence and skill of commanders, or the indomitable bravery of soldiers, this campaign in Missouri will be ended within the next sixty days and the State once more suffered to repose in peace.

For myself my lot is cast, and all that I have and all that I can do, are thrown into the scale of Government, law and order, as opposed to revolution, anarchy and blood. For the peace and prosperity of my adopted State I will sacrifice property and life if necessary, and all my fighting must be under the old flag. It came to our nation with its birth, has borne its glories on every sea and land, has led the van in every battle for our freedom and right, and when I fall I ask for no greater glory than to be shrouded with its star-spangled folds."

WHAT GEN. FREMONT HAS DONE.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "Since Gen. FREMONT came here we have seen what may be done toward making an Army when a man of talent has the thing in hand and means to do it. FREMONT had not been in St. Louis twenty-four hours till his power was felt in the Mississippi Valley. I was not twenty-four hours until active agencies generated by his mind were working from St. Louis to Kansas, and Kansas to Ohio. Under his touch the great Northwest woke as from slumber. He was already raising an Army. Already his appeal had gone forth to the people. Already the people were answering. The elements of an Army were in motion. At that moment there was but one point in our State which was at all able to withstand the foe. That was Springfield. LYON possibly could keep the field there; but no other point was tenable if assailed. Men, provisions, soldiers' clothing, muskets, rifles, cannon, wagons, tents, horses, mules, everything to make an Army, began to pour in upon us, and they are still pouring in. On the east all the posts were strengthened and the enemy checked—then and at the earliest moment that it was possible, reinforcements were ordered to Springfield, but it was too late for the battle.

FREMONT came here July 26, not one month ago. Aug. 23 finds St. Louis with an Army of—we will not say how many tens of thousands. Gen. PILLOW may find out in another way. If FREMONT, acting under plenary power here, may do what he has done, in this short time, what might not Mr. CAMERON have done in five months? The difference is all in men. The native talent—the cultivated energy—the intensified force of will—the habit of mastering details, and a practical understanding of the maxim which tells you, when you have anything to do, *do it*—explains the mystery.

THE PROPER POLICY OF NEWSPAPERS.

The following curious correspondence appears in the St. Louis papers:

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24, 1861.

Major McKinstry, United States Army, and Provost-Marshal of St. Louis:

DEAR SIR: I have been informed that it has been suggested to you, and probably that you have been requested, to order the suppression of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, of which I am the editor. The paper belongs to the church of which I am a member, and is therefore not mine; but as I control its columns I have respectfully to ask that, if any such suggestion has been made to you, you will allow me hereafter to send regularly a copy to your office, that you may see for yourself what is its character and tendency; also, if desirable, I will be pleased to furnish you with specimens of any or all of its former issues.

I violate no law, military or civil, human or Divine, if I know it. The opposition to the paper I edit originated, and is kept up among bigoted, religious sectarians, and is religious, not political.

Hoping you will permit me hereafter to send you a copy of each week's issue, that you may judge for yourself, I am your obedient servant,
D. R. McANALLY.

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL, ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 25, 1861.

SIR: Your letter of the 24th inst. has been received at my office, and has had my attention.

In reference to the course of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, of which you are the editor, permit me to say that, in my judgment, in these times of political excitement and heated discussion, and civil war, it would be more becoming, as well as more consistent, that a public newspaper belonging to, and advocating the doctrines and principles of the Church of Christ, should abstain from publishing articles of a political character calculated to inflame the passions of men, and evidently hostile to the Government of the country. You say, Sir, that the opposition to your paper "originated and is kept up among bigoted, religious sectarians, and is religious, not political." Permit me to inquire how, if this is the fact, the opposition to your paper arises among all true patriots, whether members of your Church, or in any way interested in it or not. I would suggest that, if your paper is designed to be the religious journal you represent, and is owned by and is the organ of the Church, it would be the part of a true patriot for you to omit hereafter from its columns all secular matter, and allow the *Christian Advocate* to be in future what it now claims to be—a purely religious journal—advocating the importance of the great truths of the Scriptures and their claims upon men, and omitting to discuss questions which to your view are ephemeral and unimportant.

In reply to your offer to furnish me with future or back numbers of your paper for examination, I would say that I have seen and perused the paper heretofore, and am aware of the nature of its contents.

You say that you violate no law, if you know it. Did it never occur to you that patriotism is enjoined in the Bible, and that the publication of seditious and treasonable language, particularly when cloaked in the garb of religion, is one of the most heinous and aggravated forms of violation of divine law?

But in these times men are not in all respects permitted to carry out their own opinions, and in the opinion of the Provost Marshal, it will be in much better taste, and much more conducive to good order and propriety for you to discontinue, in the *Christian Advocate*, the publication of all matter of a secular nature. Let your journal be a religious paper, as it professes to be, and it will never come under the discipline of this Department.

With the kindest feelings toward yourself personally, and the best wishes for the cause of religion and piety in which you are engaged, I am, very respectfully yours,
J. McKINSTRY, Major U. S. A., Provost Marshal.
Rev. Dr. McANALLY, Editor of St. Louis *Christian Advocate*.

MARTIAL LAW IN NASHVILLE.

The Cincinnati *Press* of the 28th, has the following:

"A citizen of Cincinnati, whose name we suppress by request, who has been employed for some months in Nashville, arrived in this city yesterday, having left Tennessee about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning last. He states that the utmost *surveillance* is kept up, and that on Friday last martial law was proclaimed in Nashville, and all persons forbidden to leave the city without a passport.

On the following day, at 11 o'clock, an election for officers of the militia was to be held, and every man required, before depositing his ballot, to swear to support the Southern Confederacy; and if any one refused to take the oath, or neglected to vote, he was to be regarded as a traitor and arrested as such.

In order to avoid this ordeal, the Cincinnatian, through the interposition of a friend with whom he had been employed, obtained a passport, and left for the North at the time already mentioned. It is the intention to impress every able-bodied man into the service, and the greatest consternation everywhere prevails.

He says that flour is plenty and comparatively cheap, but that salt meats are hard to be obtained at any price. All kinds of groceries, except sugar, are very high, coffee ranging at fifty cents per pound, and salt at four and six cents.

Tennessee money is at a heavy discount—ten per cent. being readily given in exchange for Kentucky paper, and almost any price—never less than thirteen per cent.—for gold. The people do not readily enter into the gigantic treasury-note scheme of the Confederate Congress, and hence men of property are getting their means into gold, Northern bank bills, and exchange, with a view of secreting it, as soon as possible.

On the road through Tennessee he saw but few troops, nearly all having been sent either to Virginia or Missouri. It is very doubtful if many of the Union men will be permitted to leave, under the Davis proclamation warning them away in forty days; they will generally be forced to work, along with the negroes, in the trenches, and kept at such other employment as will tend to relieve the burdens of the soldiery.

In reference to the Union sentiment in Nashville, our informant could give us no information. His employer was a rabid Secessionist, and as he avoided politics, lest he might be arrested, he formed but few acquaintances."

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The new steam-gunboat *Kineo* will be launched next week, in Portland, Maine. She is being built by Mr. DYER, just above the Bridge, near the City of Portland. She is said to have been very artistically constructed thus far, and is expected to turn out well.

Officers have commenced to recruit for the new Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, the head-quarters of which are located at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, where the midshipmen are expected to be quartered. The Colonel of the Seventeenth, the gallant HEINTZELMAN, was badly wounded at the battle of Bull Run, but there is no probability of his command being ready for the field before himself.

The official news from the Department of the Pacific, received by the last mail, records the concentration in the City of San Francisco, and at the Presidio, of over 1,500 regulars. The forts in the harbor are strongly garrisoned, and there is quite a strong force at Benicia barracks. One of the chief causes of having so many regulars in San Francisco is to have them near the steamer dépôt, in case circumstances might render their speedy presence in the Department of the East, of some importance.

The United States sailing frigate *Congress*, 50, which returned lately from Brazil, has been surveyed in compliance with the order alluded to on Monday. She can be refitted at a trifling cost in three weeks.

The Examining Board of Engineers, which convened at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard, adjourned *sine die*, to convene again on Sept. 4, in the Engineer's Department at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, where candidates offering will be examined for admission and promotion in the United States Navy Corps of Engineers.

The United States storeship *Pampero* was towed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. Her destination is Key West, (Florida division of the blockade fleet.) The *Pampero* carries a crew of 60 men, but no guard of marines; likewise a large quantity of coal and provisions. Her officers are as follows: Acting Master, commanding, Charles W. Sampson; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Franklin Hinkle; Acting Assistant Paymaster and Clerk, Allen E. Pancoast; Pilot and Chief Mate, Nathan E. Atkinson; Master's Mates, John O. Ormond and Walter McFarland.

A guard of marines was sent from the Brooklyn Navy-yard to the sailing-frigate *Sabine* on Wednesday, now at Portsmouth, N. H. She will be put in commission to-day. A small detachment of blue-jackets was sent to the *Potomac* yesterday, now lying off the Battery. The vessels fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy-yard at present are the *James Adger, Satellite, Putnam* and *E. P. Hole*.

DOINGS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Navy has purchased 78 vessels. He has also chartered 10. There are 8 steam sloops-of-war building; 23 gun-boats are in progress of completion, and 35 vessels are fitting out. All ships of the Navy have been called home from distant service, and 60 captures have been made.

There are due here the *Hartford, John Adams, Dacotah, Saginaw, Constellation, San Jacinto, Portsmouth, Mohican, Mystic, Sumter, Release* and *Relief*.

The following table shows the number and description of

VESSELS BUILDING.

Steam-sloops.

Name.	Yard where Building.
Tuscarora	Philadelphia Navy-yard.
Juniata	Philadelphia Navy-yard.
Oneida	New-York Navy-yard.
Adirondack	New-York Navy-yard.
Wachusett	Boston Navy-yard.
Housatonic	Boston Navy-yard.
Kearsarge	Portsmouth Navy-yard.
Ossipee	Portsmouth Navy-yard.

GUNBOATS.

Name.	Where Building.	By whom.
Tahoma	Wilmington, Del.	W. & A. Thatcher.
Wissahickon	Philadelphia	John Lynn.
Sciota	Philadelphia	John Birely.
Itasca	Philadelphia	Hillman & Streaker.
Unadilla	New-York	John Englis.
Ottawa	New-York	J. A. Westervelt.
Pembina	New-York	Thos. Stack.
Seneca	New-York	Jeremiah Simonson.
Chippewa	New-York	Webb & Bells.
Winona	New-York	C. & R. Poillon.
Owasco	Mystic River, Conn.	Maxson, Fish & Co.
Kanawha	E. Haddam	F. G. & W. H. Goodspeed.
Cayuga	Portland	Gildersleeve & Son.
Huron	Boston	Paul Curtis.
Chocura	Boston	Curtis & Tilden.
Sagamore	Boston	Messrs. Sampson.
Marblehead	Newburyport	G. W. Jackman, Jr.
Kennebec	Thomaston, Me.	G. W. Lawrence.
Aroostook	Kennebunk, Me.	A. W. Thompson.
Kineo	Portland, Me.	J. W. Dyer.
Katahdin	Bath, Me.	Larrabee & Allen.
Penobscot	Belfast, Me.	C. P. Curtis.
Pinola	Baltimore	J. J. Abrahams.

The following is a list of the chartered vessels, with the prices paid:

CHARTERED VESSELS.

Propeller Monticello	$8,000 per month.
Propeller Mount Vernon	8,000 per month.
Propeller Dawn	7,000 per month.
Propeller Daylight	8,000 per month.
Propeller Union	7,000 per month.
Tug Pembroke	— per month.
Tug Edwin Forrest	25 per day.
Tug Tigress	35 per day.
Tug Hebert	40 per day.
Tug Pusey	30 per day.

A general recapitulation shows the following state of facts:

Vessels purchased	78
Vessels chartered	10
Steam sloops building	8
Gunboats building	23
Vessels fitting out	35
Naval vessels on the way home	12
Vessels on embargo duty	64
Vessels on the Pacific coast	8
Guns of blockading fleet on duty	607
Men of blockading fleet	9,212
Prices paid for purchased vessels	$3,524,572

LAUNCH OF THE TUSCARORA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 26.

The launch of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Tuscarora* was successfully accomplished at the Navy-yard, on Saturday afternoon. There was a large attendance. It is estimated that there were at least five hundred persons on the decks of the *Tuscarora*. At the forward portion of the vessel, a number of invited guests occupied a platform. Among them was Miss MARGARET LARDNER, daughter of the Commander, to whom had been entrusted the pleasing task of christening the vessel. At four o'clock, the first "setting up" took place; twice after this the same work was performed. It consists in driving in the wedges under the ship, from stem to stern, to lighten her from the ways. Soon after the operation was the last time performed, the sawing of the timbers at the bow, which held her in position, was commenced, and immediately upon their being parted, she began to move. No battering ram was required to start her, and she slid gracefully into the water, amid the cheers of the thousands assembled in the vicinity. For half a mile around, the river was dotted with small craft, and the war vessels lying off the Navy-yard were gaily decked with bunting. On board the United States frigate *Susquehanna*, a full band performed one of the National airs. After the newly christened ship had reached the middle of the stream, she was secured by means of a hawser, and hauled to the wharf recently occupied by the *Susquehanna*. The *Tuscarora* has been called a gunboat, which she is not. She rates as a sloop-of-war, and is one of the seven provided for by the act of Congress, to be launched. The gunboats authorized to be constructed are all being built by contract.

MORE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

The Nineteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, enlisted for the war, arrived in this City by the steamer *Bay State*, of the Fall River line, at 2 P. M., yesterday. The regiment is under the command of Col. EDWARD W. HINCKS, the acting Colonel of the Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Militia, whose services at the beginning of the war, conjointly with the Seventh New-York Regiment, in opening the route from Annapolis to the Junction, are well remembered. Col. HINCKS returned home with the Eighth, at the expiration of their term of service, about four weeks ago, and was immediately requested by Gov. ANDREWS to raise a regiment of volunteers for the war. The regiment now under his command—composed of between 800 and 900 as fine troops as are to be found in our volunteer army—attests the popularity of the Colonel, and the prompt patriotism of the old Bay State. The regiment left their camp-ground, in Lynnfield, Essex County, on Wednesday morning, and proceeded to Boston, whence they took the cars for Fall River, and thence by boat to this City. Their progress from Boston to Fall River was a continued ovation of bonfires, cheers, and other manifestations of popular enthusiasm. The regiment is armed with Enfield rifles, and takes along 70 horses, 15 baggage-wagons, 2 hospital-wagons, and a complete outfit of tents and camp equipage. It has a full drum corps, and is also accompanied by a fine brass band, belonging to the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, now in Washington. The band of the Nineteenth is now being organized in Lynn, and will join the regiment in a few days. One company of the regiment—Company K—is composed entirely of Boston firemen. The following is a full list of the officers of the regiment:

Col.—Edward W. Hincks, Lynn. Lieut.-Col.—Arthur F. Devereux, Salem. Major—Henry J. How, Haverhill. Adjutant—John C. Cadwick, Salem. Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Cromack (Methodist), Worcester. Surgeon—J. Franklin Dyer, Lockport. Assistant Surgeon—Josiah N. Willard, Boston. Quartermaster—Levi Shaw, Rockport. Company A, Captain, Moses A. Stanwood, West Newbury; First Lieutenant, Charles M. Merritt, Lynn; Second Lieutenant, Isaac H. Boyd, West Newbury. Company B, Captain, Elisha P. Rogers, West Newbury; First Lieutenant, John Hodges, Jr., Salem; Second Lieutenant, Jame T. Survey, Lowell. Company C, Captain, J. Scott Todd; First Lieutenant, George W. Batchelder, Salem; Second Lieutenant, Samuel S. Prince, Bowley. Company D, Captain, James D. Russell, Boston; First Lieutenant, Marcena Dunn, Boston; Second Lieutenant, John P. Reynolds, Jr., Salem. Company E, Captain, Andrew Mahoney, Boston; First Lieutenant, David Lee, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Geo. M. Barny, Boston. Company F, Captain, Edmund Rice, Cambridge; First Lieutenant, James H. Rice, Brighton; Second Lieutenant, Jas. G. C. Dodge, Boston. Company G, Captain, Harrison G. O. Weymouth, Lowell; First Lieutenant, M. Hovey; Second Lieutenant, Dudley C. Mumford, Lowell. Company H, Captain, Wm. H. Wilson, Roxbury; First Lieutenant, H. A. Hall, Salem; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Lecain, Boston. Company I, Captain, Jonathan F. Plympton, Boston; First Lieutenant, Christopher C. Sampson, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Wm. L. Palmer, Salem. Company K, Captain, Ansell D. Wass, Boston; First Lieutenant, Eugene Kelly, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Edward P. Bishop, Boston.

Among the officers are several West Point graduates, and nearly all of them have had a thorough military training. Lieut.-Col. DEVEREUX was formerly Captain of the Salem Zouaves, and accompanied the Eighth Regiment to Washington at the beginning of the war.

On the arrival of the *Bay State* at her wharf, the regiment was taken in charge by Mr. HOWE, the efficient agent of Massachusetts in this City, and marched to the Park Barracks, where a substantial dinner had been provided by Mr. BABER, the Sutler of the Barracks. The officers also dined in a private room of the Barracks, and at the close of the repast Mr. HOWE introduced Mr. CHAS. M. EMERSON, who, on behalf of the Sons of Massachusetts, welcomed them in a few appropriate remarks, which were responded to by Col. HINCKS in a patriotic and very sensible speech. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH also favored the company with a few suitable remarks. The regiment took their departure for Washington about 6 o'clock, by way of Camden and Amboy.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE D'EPENEUIL ZOUAVES.

This regiment of Zouaves, formed under the exact principles of the French Imperial Zouaves, is fast filling up, and will be ready for orders within twenty days. The principal officers have all seen much active service in the French Army. The uniform is much richer than that supplied to any regiment recruited in New-York. The recruits receive pay and rations from the time of enrollment. They are quartered at Camp Leslie, Staten Island. The head-quarters in this City are at No. 86 Cedar-street.

THE SHEPARD RIFLES.

This is the name of a first-class regiment lately organized, and rapidly progressing towards complete preparations for the field. It is named after Col. ELLIOT F. SHEPARD, first Aid to Gov. MORGAN, and will be commanded by Col. EDWARD FERRERO, a gentleman of excellent repute both as a man and military officer. The head-quarters are at the Palace Garden.

THE SOLDIERS' POCKET BIBLE.

The American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-street, will publish on Monday, Sept. 2, *The Soldiers' Pocket Bible*, (a compilation from the Holy Scriptures,) first issued for the use of the Army of OLIVER CROMWELL, at the commencement of the war of 1643. Only two copies of the original are known to be in existence, one of them in the British Museum, and the other in the possession of GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass., through whose courtesy the Society issues this edition.

THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

On Wednesday evening fourteen of the Fire Zouaves were arrested as deserters; yesterday morning, strongly guarded, they were taken to Governor's Island, from whence they will be made to rejoin their regiment.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Col. DE TROBRIAND's regiment, the Lafayette Guard, will not break camp on Staten Island till to-morrow. Then, it is stated, they will most assuredly leave for the seat of war.

THE NEW-YORK RIFLES.

One company of this regiment, Capt. [illegible], was mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. Five companies of this organization that have been encamped at Camp Washington, Staten Island, were removed last evening to Willett's Point.

THE VOLUNTEER DEPOT.

The following orders have been issued and promulgated by Gen. YATES:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—Persons designated for Company officers will be required to present themselves for examination within ten days from the time they are so designated, in all cases where they have not been previously examined.

If they do not so present themselves, a new selection will be made. The examiners will be at the dépôt daily at 10 A. M. By order of

CHAS. YATES, Brigadier-General Commanding dépôt.
THOS. ALLCOCK, Acting Assistant Adj.-Gen.

THE UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment is rapidly accumulating a force of thoroughly efficient men and officers. Nearly every officer has seen active service, consequently it augurs well for the future drill and discipline of the men. Col. NOARMEDES is a thoroughly competent officer, served honorably during the Mexican war, and rose from private to the rank of Captain during the wars on the Isthmus. The title of United States Volunteers is pregnant with meaning. The head-quarters of this regiment are at Cooper Union, Room No. 20.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The Governor has extended the time for the departure of this brigade. It was found impossible for them to be in a fit condition to leave till the 5th of September, when the Irish Brigade will positively leave for the seat of war.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Quite a numerous meeting was held, last evening, at the Mercer House, of those who call themselves friends of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, for the purpose of hearing such statements, and adopting such proceedings, touching that regiment and its recent difficulties, as might be judged best. Mr. RODGERS was called to the Chair. After a somewhat noisy discussion, in the course of which Lieut.-Col. ELLIOT was pretty roughly handled, it was stated by Dr. BARRET, who announced himself as the Colonel's lawyer, that he (ELLIOT) had just returned from Washington. It was finally resolved, unanimously, that Col. ELLIOT should have an opportunity of replying fully to the grave charges which have been made against him by his fellow-countrymen. To give him this opportunity the meeting adjourned to Friday evening next, the 6th of September.

New-Jersey.

THE SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—The inquest on the body of ELLEN BRACKEN, previously mentioned as having been found lying dead under a tree, between Jersey City and Hoboken, on Tuesday morning last, was held at the Jersey City Station-house, before Coroner GAFNEY, last night. It appears from the evidence of witnesses that deceased was a young married woman, of intemperate and dissolute habits, and for several months past resided with OWEN FAGAN, at No. 35 Prospect-street, in the capacity of housekeeper. On Monday evening last, about 8½ o'clock, she went into Mrs. McNULTY's store, in the same building where she resided, to borrow a phial. She said to Mrs. McNULTY, "before this time to-morrow night there will be a bully old time." Deceased handed Mrs. McNULTY fifty cents on account, and remarked: "There is all I have got for you to-night, and God pay you the rest." A short time after 9 o'clock the same night, two boys saw deceased going down Jersey-avenue, towards Hoboken, in company with a man whom they did not know. This was the last trace of her alive. A sister testified that deceased had attempted to destroy her life eight or ten times within the past seven years, by taking laudanum; and it was also shown that on various occasions she had threatened to destroy her life. Dr. W. J. HADDAN, City Physician, made a *post-mortem* examination. He found several bruises about the arms and legs. An examination of the internal organs showed that there was not sufficient disease existing to have caused death. The stomach and part of the intestines were removed, and a portion of their contents were analyzed by himself and ROBERT BIACH. They found arsenic, and the Doctor was satisfied that death was caused by poison. The case was submitted to the Jury shortly before 11 o'clock, and the following verdict was rendered: "That ELLEN BRACKEN came to her death by taking arsenic, but whether administered by herself or by some other person the Jury are unable to say."

YACHT REGATTA.—A regatta for a purse took place, yesterday afternoon, from McGiehan's Basin, at the foot of Van Vorst-street, Jersey City, at which the following boats were entered: Jib and mainsail-rigged—*Harvey G. Fowler, Crinoline, Blackbird, Bradish, Amphitrite*, of Jersey City, and *Baltic*, of Hoboken. Cat-rigged (or second class)—*Colleen Bawn*, of Jersey City, *Hilliard*, of Penny Bridge, *Fearless*, of Jersey City, and *Jane Vernon*, of Saltersville. The wind was very light, and the boats made but slow headway. Leaving the stake-boat at 2 P. M., they sailed from thence around Robin's Reef Buoy three times, the winning boats coming in between 7 and 8 o'clock. The winning boats were as follows: Jib and mainsail-rigged—First prize, the *Fowler*; second, the *Blackbird*. Cat-rigged—*Harry Hilliard*. There were quite a large number of spectators present during the afternoon, but, owing to the light breeze, but little interest was felt in the race.

ARREST OF A GANG OF YOUNG BURGLARS.—Yesterday morning a gang of six young boys, named Patrick Kane, James Brennan, Joseph Carroll, Stephen Hagan, Hugh Billingsley and Michael Farren, were taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on a charge of burglary. It appears that within two weeks past, these boys have burglariously entered the Commercial Saloon, at the corner of Montgomery and Greene streets, and stolen therefrom a large quantity of cigars, tobacco, clothing, refreshments and a revolver belonging to officer SNOW, who made the arrests. Some of the boys admitted their guilt, and stated that they had disposed of the cigars and tobacco at about half price, to the soldiers who were passing through the city. Another of the gang is still at large. The Recorder committed the young scamps to jail for trial.

Affairs in New-Mexico.

THE INDIANS STILL TROUBLESOME—MORE TREASON.

The following extract from a private letter gives a gloomy picture of the condition of affairs in New-Mexico:

SOCORRO, New-Mexico, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

The Indians are very troublesome all around us. Eight men were buried here in one day, who were killed by them not far from here. A few nights ago they attacked a farm-house twenty miles below where the mail party were staying, wounded four, one of whom died soon, and took off a herd of horses. They can be seen on the hills around as one travels up and down the country, seeking their opportunity to kill and destroy. The peace of the Territory is now threatened by Texas. It is reported that they have had a battle already in the Southern part of the Territory, and that their design is to take possession of the Territory, and, with so few troops as we have here, it will be no difficult task.

Aug. 1, 1861.

Our Southern mail is taken by the Texans. They have also taken prisoners all the National troops and officers. One officer was killed. It was thought there was treason on the part of the commanding officer, as his force was far superior in numbers, arms and equipage. On the first fire our troops killed twenty Texans, and could easily have killed the whole, but the commander sounded a retreat. The action was at Mesilla, in front of Fort Fillmore. Our troops returned to their post, loaded the wagons with provisions, and started for Fort Stanton, after setting fire to the fort. The Texans pursued, and took the whole prisoners, with a herd of beef cattle and everything else, it is said, without firing a gun. I am informed that our command had eight companies,—far more than the Texans. The rebels are said to be coming up to Fort Stanton, thirty miles below us, this week, and, as there are not more than 150 or 200 men there, it will be easily taken; beside, I understand there is an order to remove all the regular troops from the Territory. Why is this? Are we all to fall into the hands of the South?

J. M. S.

Marine Disaster.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP WILLIAM AND JANE.

The British ship *William and Jane*, BROWN, master, from Matanzas, bound to Falmouth, with a cargo of 3,200 boxes sugar, was wrecked at Sandy Cay, on the 3d inst. About 2,200 boxes of the sugar has been saved, partly in a damaged state, and taken into Nassau, N. P., by wreckers.

From Cape Race.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 29.

We have very clear and beautiful weather.

The *Edinburg*, outward bound, did not come in sight of Cape Race.

The *Persia* will call there Saturday.

The *Arago* and *Glasgow*, with European advices of the 21st and the 22d, are due off the Cape to-morrow, and the *Arabia*, with advices of the 25th, on Saturday night.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky; J. H. Denniston, of Pennsylvania; W. T. Johnston, of Cincinnati; T. K. Gunn, of Detroit; A. G. Stratton, of Chicago; H. D. Bacon, of St. Louis; A. J. Reed, of Paris; O. A. Washburn, of Providence, and H. D. Newcomb, of Louisville, Ky., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. Jas. K. Porter, of Albany, and C. H. Van Wyck, of Sullivan County; Capt. Lott, of the steamship *Asia*; D. W. Corning, of Cincinnati; Capt. Alexander Hay, of Philadelphia; Lieut.-Col. W. A. Olmstead, of Fortress Monroe; H. Birden, of Troy; R. Warden, of the United States Navy, and J. E. Devlin, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Hon. D. H. Wheeler, U. S. Consul to Genoa, Italy; Hon. W. R. Rathbone, of Steuben County; Capt. J. G. Smith, of Hartford; S. McKee, of Cincinnati; and E. J. Baldwin, of Cleveland, Ohio, are at the International Hotel.

Hon. D. DeWolf, of Oswego; J. C. Hopkins and family, and J. F. Cole and lady, of Cincinnati; J. M. Randell, of St. Louis; Capt. Turner, of the U. S. A.; and J. S. Jackson, of Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas.

Mr. Levitte Hunt and family, of New-York; Horace B. Sargent, of Boston; S. W. Clarke, of Washington; S. M. Spool, of the United States Army; J. S. Levering, of Boston, and L. Holbrook, of Massachusetts, are at the Brevoort House.

Major C. H. Fry, Major C. T. Larned and Capt. De Hart, of the United States Army; P. H. Walker, of Washington, and C. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Churchill and lady, from Washington, and Prof. Bird and lady, and Miss Bird, from Washington, are at the Everett House.

Rev. W. Morrice, C. H. Gatty, C. W. V. Bradford and R. B. Reynolds, of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 9,000 bbls. New No. 1 Chicago Spring, 87½c.; 7,000 bush. Old No. 2 do., and 3,000 Winter Red Western on private terms. CORN and other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm and boats scarce. Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—84,600 bush. Wheat; 27,000 bush. Corn; 110,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—3,500 bush. Wheat; 30,000 bush. Corn.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR unchanged and in moderate demand. WHEAT in moderate demand and market lower. Sales 7,000 bush. red Winter Western at 91c.; 3,000 bush. do. at 90c.; 13,000 bush. do. on private terms; 7,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 79c. CORN dull; sales 28,000 bush. at 36c. CANAL FREIGHTS—11½c.@11¾c. on Corn; 12½c.@13c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bush. Wheat, 30,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—91,000 bush. Wheat, 28,000 bush. Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR dull; fresh ground Superfine, $4 87½. WHEAT advanced 2c.; sales 2,500 bushels Red, at $1 10 @$1 16; White, $1 20@$1 25. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bushels, at 55c. MESS PORK, $15@$15 50; HAMS, 8c. @10c.; Shoulders, 6c.@6½c. WHISKY firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull, and 2c. lower. WHISKY firm, at 13⅜c.@13½c. PROVISIONS dull, and nothing done. Exchange on New-York ¼ premium.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG 29—*In steamship Asia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Bradley and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, R. B. Reynolds, Capt. W. H. Humphries, Mrs. O. Sullo and sister, Mrs. W. H. Lamotte, Mr. and Mrs. Obendorf, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Lennig, 4 children and 2 nurses, Miss Lennig and sister, Mr. Lennig, Jr., F. Lenning, R. Redmund, Mr. Stegfield, James Cody, Mr. Schaeffer, Mr. Whittemore, R. Slimmon, Mr. Cheney, Mr. Lafragua, G. A. Morrison, Rev. W. D. Morrice, Miss Obendorf, Miss Salspecker, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, infant and nurse, J. H. Hutchinson, E. Coles, Jr., A. Rathbone, C. H. Gattig, Mr. Bradford, Thomas D. Kingan, Mr. and Mrs. D. Robinson, 2 children and nurse, James Kingan, Capt. Hubbard, Thomas Smith, Capt. J. H. Nicholas, U. S. N., John Foster, D. Gillespie, Mr. Stein, Mr. Setter, Mr. and Mrs. Camden, 3 children and governess, C. A. Bulkeley, John Patterson, W. H. H. Borden, H. M. Platt, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Read, D. Henley, Alex. Murray, A. W. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Stern and child, Mr. Rouissiliere, Mr. Cheek, Wm. Thromaner, G. W. Johns, W. H. Johns, Edward Lumley, Fred. Napier, R. B. Sargent, J. R. Schuyler, Robert Beech, J. W. Dodd, J. Parker, A. P. Mange, N. Necarsulmer, Don Louis Castello, Fred. Collier, Master Collier, J. Rosenstein, Mr. Lachlaverie.

In brig Kate, (Br.,) from Belize, Hond.—W. Megill, W. J. Merry, Peter McKenny.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 25 | Sun sets ...... 6 36 | Moon rises... 12 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 2 47 | Gov. Island. 3 36 | Hell Gate.... 4 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 29.

Cleared.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships West Point, Childs, Liverpool, C. Carow; E. Walter, Chadwick, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; St. Geneveve, (Br.,) Pecard, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; L. Homans, (Br.,) Cutter, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Brigs Gazelle, Mershod, Dassoy, Gibraltar, Giro & Co.; Ella Reed, Davis, Philadelphia, master; Cactus, Pallard, Dublin.

Schooners J. Lawrence, Allen, Elizabethport, master; H. B. Gibson, Crocker, New-Bedford, master; Corilla, Baker, Boston, master; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, master; Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham, master; Evelyn, Crowley, St. Johns, Brett, Son & Co.; Messenger, Dean, Lynn, master; Albion, Holbrook, Boston, master; Alabama, Gardner, Boston, master; W. D. Mangum, Thrasher, Thompson, master; J. Vaughn, Hulse, Forked River, master; Lady Mulgrave, (Br.,) Hartigan, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Lady Adams, Hadwin, Fall River, master; Eliza Jane, Handy, Duxbury, master; Horace L. Smith, Egg Harbor; Expedite, Beebe, Providence; Thos. Jefferson, Kenny, Salem; C. H. Cook, Sparks, Malaga, Brett, Son & Co.; S. O. Wilson, Wilson, Egg Harbor.

Sloop Mary Gray, Perry, Uncasville.

Arrived.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Commerce, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Josephine, Grumley, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool Aug. 17, and Queenstown 18th, at 4 20 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 17, passed the Am. ships City of Boston, Saranac, Sheridan, Elreud and steamship Arabia, bound into Liverpool; 20th, at 2 20 A. M., lat. 51 25, lon. 15 20, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bound E.; 22d, at 8 A. M., passed a steamer, bark-rigged, bound W.; 24th, at noon, passed the Br. bark Crimea, bound E.; 27th, at 8 A. M., passed Ham. steamship Bavaria, for Hamburg and steamship Edinburgh, bound for Liverpool; 28th, at 10 30 P. M., passed steamship Persia, bound for Liverpool. Arrived off the Battery at 8 30 A. M.

Brig Kate Stevens, (Br.,) Belize, Hond., Aug. 5, with logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex. Had fine weather up to Aug. 14; Aug. 15, lat. 23 40, lon. 81 10, experienced a hurricane from N. E. to S. E., which lasted 36 hours, during which started bowsprit, carried away bobstay-gammoning, stove bulwarks, boat, and while lying to under balance reefed mainsail; the sail was blown to pieces; the sea making a clean breach over the vessel; bent a spare fore-topsail for mainsail; on the 16th, saw a bark, supposed to be the James Welsh, from Belize, Hond., with mahogany, bound to Europe, and several other vessels, bound N. Aug. 18, lat. 29 30, lon. 79 30, spoke bark Indian Belle, from Cardenas for New-York. Aug. 22, passed the bottom part of a large vessel, with several large planks floating around, the planks full of large spikes; also passed several sugar boxes, "hides not broken," apparently not long in the water, same day, spoke ship Kearsarge, from West Indies for New-York. Aug. 23, off Hatteras, had a strong N. wind for 12 hours, with a very heavy sea, from the eastward; vessels left before reported. The Br. bark Petrel, while beating out of the harbor in charge of a pilot, got ashore, and was discharging part of cargo in order to float her.

Bark Beaver, (Br.,) Colquhoun, Havana 15 ds., in ballast to Lentilhon & Fesser. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Time, (Br.,) Sawyer, Nassau, N. P., 11 ds., with cotton, &c., to F. T. Montell & Bartow. The T. brings on the crews of the Br. barks William & Jane, Sarah Elizabeth, and Am. bark Arctic, all wrecked on the Bahamas.

Schr. Florida, Mott, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to Lewis & Frost. 24th inst., 30 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, was boarded by U. S. sloop-of-war Dale, cruising, all well.

Schr. Franklin, Small, Lubec 5 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ida, Wormwood, Philadelphia, with spars, for Kennebunk.

Schr. Perseverance, (Br.,) Daniels, Cow Bay, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to Robert Beiln & Co.

Schr. Caspian, Porter, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Atlantic Dock Co.

Schr. Leader, Gardner, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. St. George, Drover, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Halcyon, Remmons, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Juno, Smith, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

WIND—During the day, S. S. W., and light, sunset, calm.

Sailed.

Aug. 28—Ships Success, Liverpool; Piscataqua, Havre; Tigress, do.; Owego, do.; American Union, Liverpool. Barks Michele Galatola, Queenstown; Augusta, (Br.,) Antwerp. Brigs Argyle, Demerara; Princess Royal, Bermuda. Schr. Wm. R. Kibby, Mexico.

Aug. 29—Steamship Tynemouth, (Br.,) for London; U. S. storeship Pampero.

By Telegraph.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 29—An American ship, second distinguishing pendant No. 4,672, passed west Thursday afternoon.

BOSTON, Aug. 29—Arr. steamer New-Brunswick, St. John; bark Fury, Malaga.

Miscellaneous.

PORT LEWIS, Mauritius, July 5.—The ship Waverley, of Boston, Henry, from London, with railroad iron, bound to Calcutta, has put in here, leaky, making 16 inches of water per hour, while lying at anchor in the harbor, having sprung a leak in a gale off the Cape, at which time she had her deck swept, both houses, as well as all her water casks, and boats stove; the water tank below was also so much injured that it would hold but little; she had but 40 gallons of water, and not one boat that would float; she was listed over, and leak was found under the first and second sheets of copper; she has been caulked all round, and sailed on the 24th, expenses at this port being $1,230. The ship Isaac H. Boardman, of Newburyport, from Bombay, with a cargo of cotton for Liverpool, put in here on the 27th ult., leaky, one pump gone, and the other so much injured that it would only suck at 17 inches; she is now making on top of that 6 inches per hour; her stern is started, and a large portion of cargo will have to be discharged to get at the leak.—By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

Foreign Ports.

At Eleuthera, Aug. 21, schr. Levi Rowe, for New-York.

[PER ASIA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Aug. 18.

Arrived from New-York—Margaret Ross, at Galway; Indus, at Cadiz; Kingsdown, at Barcelona; Arctic and Hero, at Plymouth; [illegible] and Ottodire, at Queenstown; E. C. Scranton, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Antonia, at Barcelona.

Arrived from Boston—[illegible], at Dunkirk.

The Harpswell, Tilu, for New-York, had put into Portsmouth, leaky.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1861.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF SEPT. the price of board will be reduced to two dollars per diem. Suites of rooms and single rooms will be let to permanent board at corresponding rates. The Hotel will be conducted with the same liberality as heretofore.

TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3102. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REBELLION RECORD.

Continued Vigor of the Government.

Communication with the Rebels Entirely Cut Off.

Absolute Secresy as to Army and Navy Movements.

A Rebel Advance at Fall's Cross Roads Driven Back.

The Enemy Intrenching at Munson's Hill.

The Traitors Falling Back Before Gen. Fremont.

The Missouri Rebels Capture Palmyra Without Opposition.

RUNNING THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

Further Details of the Engagements of the Ohio Seventh.

NEWS FROM PORT PICKENS.

Secession in Arizona and New Mexico,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 30.

A REBEL DEMONSTRATION.

This morning the rebels made a demonstration in force, with three pieces of artillery, against our pickets stationed at Falls Cross Roads. After retiring a short distance, our troops returned the fire, and finally compelled the enemy to retire, when they resumed the possession of their former position. One man, a private in a Michigan regiment, was slightly wounded. In military circles it is believed that the present movements of the rebels has no significance other than to keep their men actively employed, to prevent demoralization and dissolution of their Army until they are prepared for a grand movement, or one is made against them.

THE REBELS AT MUNROE'S HILL AND VICINITY.

The rebels still hold Munson's Hill, a short distance beyond Bailey's Crossroads. Two scouts from the New-York Thirty-seventh entered their camp unobserved, and made observations. They saw about 500 stand of arms stacked. They brought away with them a camp-kettle as a trophy. The rebels can be plainly seen from the Crossroads throwing up breastworks around the brow of the hill. Capt. WHIPPLE, of the engineers accompanied Mr. LOWE on his aerial reconnoisance yesterday. They observed nearly a thousand men at work throwing up entrenchments on Munson's Hill. Judging from the camps and smoke behind the hill, they think that the rebels are there assembled to the number of four to six regiments. Between Falls Church and Fairfax, a distance of seven miles, they concluded from the smoke arising that the enemy must be in large force. Another ascension was made to-day.

A CONTRABAND SURRENDERS.

A contraband named ISAAC BENNETT, belonging to a Virginian residing near Fall's Church, came yesterday to our pickets, near Mount Olivet Church, and gave himself up. He was mounted on a splendid horse. He stated that everywhere in the vicinity the slaves were being impressed into the service of the rebels, and put under arms. His uncle, also a slave, was serving as a soldier at Manassas; and he preferred, if he must fight, to be on this side. He reports at Falls Church three hundred rebel infantry and four hundred cavalry.

DESERTIONS ENCOURAGED.

Information has been received to the effect that deserters from our troops, almost daily cross the river into the secession counties of Maryland, where they are furnished with citizens' clothes and money, and are then conveyed across Chesapeake Bay in small boats. They then take their way to the Maryland and Delaware Railroad by which they go North.

RUSSIAN WAR MUNITIONS.

The President examined, this morning, with much minuteness and care, samples of the Prussian needle rifles and muskets made with the latest improvements, and adapted to fire the Minié ball.

ARRESTS OF SUSPECTED PERSONS.

Arrests are daily made here of persons suspected, but it is deemed advisable not to publish names or details. The Government is growing more and more vigilant each day, and in a short time communication will be cut off with the rebels in this immediate neighborhood at least.

NO COMMUNICATION WITH THE REBELS.

The State Department will not issue passes to anybody permitting them to pass from the loyal into the rebel States. Since the passage through Louisville was stopped, the demand for passes has been very large. Most of the applicants are women who have been living at the North upon means furnished them from the South, and in many cases they assign as a reason for returning South that they can no longer be furnished with funds to defray their expenses. There were three such applicants to-day. The new rule was, however, rigidly enforced.

SWEEPING APPLICATION OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ARTICLE OF WAR.

The general order issued by Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, calling attention to the fifty-seventh article of the act, called "for the government of the armies of the United States," has a more sweeping application than is generally supposed. It is intended, as I telegraphed you on Monday, to apply to all persons both in and out of the Army, and to newspapers here and elsewhere throughout the North. Under it, *it is intended to prohibit the publication* of movements connected with the raising of troops, the preparation of munitions of war, the transportation of men, or the fitting out of vessels.

THE SENTENCE OF COL. MCCUNN—WARNING TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

The finding of the Court-martial in the case of Col. MCCUNN, has been promulgated. After being approved by Gen. MCCLELLAN, the sentence of the Court is that he be reprimanded from the Head-quarters of the General commanding the Army of the Potomac.

In executing this duty, Gen. MCCLELLAN says:

"The General commanding confirms the finding and sentence of the Court; but, in doing so, he assumes that the sentence was made thus light in consideration of the inexperience of the accused. Col. MCCUNN, it would appear from the record, is ignorant of the first great principle which should guide all soldiers of whatever rank, viz.: Implicit obedience to proper authority. The authority of Lieut. HUNTER, and his right to demand Col. MCCUNN's pass, were most clear and unquestionable. It was the authority directly delegated through the Provost Marshal of the General commanding this Army, and should have been obeyed as respectfully and implicitly as if the demand had been made by the General in person. The manner of the officer making the demand should have had no influence, but the Colonel should have obeyed the order respectfully and promptly.

If the manner of Lieut. HUNTER was improper, and that it was so is by no means clear to the General Commanding, it was the duty of Col. MCCUNN to have retained his self-possession and self-respect, and to have complied with the direction to show his pass, trusting to subsequent action for redress. Col. MCCUNN showed by his demeanor, as it appears on the record, that *he has yet to learn at least two things before he becomes competent to command a regiment, and these are self-command and respect for proper authority.* The pass shown by Col. MCCUNN was improper in form, and Lieut. HUNTER was perfectly right in declining to recognize its validity. The paper submitted by Col. MCCUNN as his defence is in many respects irrelevant, and in others discreditable. The Court would have been entirely justified in refusing to receive it."

The General commanding fully approves the finding of the Court, which characterizes the conduct of Col. MCCUNN as "prejudicial to good order and military discipline," and desires to express the hope that this instance will be a sufficient warning to him and all other officers who may feel disposed to place themselves in opposition to the constituted military authorities. The finding of the Court may be regarded as quite lenient, but the General is prevented from remanding the case to the Court, for reconsideration, partly because the time of many valuable officers would thereby be consumed, and partly because he is willing to attribute Col. MCCUNN's conduct mainly to the fact of his being *an inexperienced soldier.* This occasion is availed of to assure all persons in this Army, of whatever grade, that discipline and implicit respect for authority will, at all hazards, be enforced. The General commanding is happy to state that the vast majority of this Army evince the most soldierly and patriotic feeling, and that he is proud to command so noble a body of men. The exceptions are few, indeed. Col. MCCUNN will resume his sword and his duties."

The punishment thus sternly inflicted cannot but do much towards making commissioned officers more mindful of orders and obedient to the rules of the service.

CHARACTER OF ARMY SICKNESS.

Three-quarters of the cases of sickness now in the hospitals are of typhoid fever, and the proportion is increasing. The patients, however, are successfully treated. The Sanitary Commissioners speak highly of the *morale* of the men. They are anxious for active movements.

EXPLOITS OF THE RESOLUTE.

The steamer *Resolute* arrived this afternoon from Aquia Creek with dispatches from the flotilla. She brought five contrabands who escaped from Virginia, and three prisoners taken from a tobacco boat.

DEPARTURE OF MR. BATES AND MR. CAMERON.

Mr. BATES left Washington this morning for St. Louis. In his absence TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., has been commissioned as Attorney-General.

Mr. COFFEY has been Assistant Attorney-General since March, and has really prepared most of the opinions which have emanated from the Attorney-General's office. He attended the Cabinet meeting to-day.

Secretary CAMERON leaves Washington to-morrow morning for an absence of three or four days.

Should a Cabinet meeting be held to-morrow, Young America would have an equal voice with the old folks in its deliberations, as Assistant Secretary SEWARD, of the State Department; Col. SCOTT, of the War Department, and Mr. COFFEY, of the Attorney General's office would sit *vis-a-vis* to Secretaries CHASE, WELLES and SMITH.

THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES.

The New-York Second Fire Zouaves were transferred this evening to the Excelsior Brigade. The title of Col. FARNHAM to the Colonelcy of the regiment is still unsettled, and he left for New-York this afternoon to obtain additional proofs to sustain his claim. Having been mustered into the United States service as Colonel, in case he is deposed from the command of the Second Fire Zouaves, it will become a question what disposition shall be made of him. It is believed that in any event he will command a regiment.

SENTENCE OF MCCARTHY COMMUTED.

TIMOTHY MCCARTHY, Company I, First Infantry, found guilty of sleeping on his post, and sentenced to be shot, has had his sentence commuted to loss of pay and dishonorable discharge from the Army.

NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

It has been as good as settled that HENRY B. STANTON shall be appointed a Deputy Collector under Mr. BARNEY, and that ISAAC O. HUNT and Judge JOHN T. HOGEBOOM, of Columbia County, shall be appointed Appraisers.

THE COURAGE OF HORSES AT BULL RUN.

The following incidents of Bull Run came to my knowledge yesterday. One of the guns of the celebrated Sherman's Battery was rescued from capture by the rebels and brought off the field by two horses that had been shot through by Minié musket-balls. When the order "forward" was given they resolutely straightened out and absolutely brought off the gun.

A FAVORITE RESTORED.

At the commencement of the battle, Lieut. HASBROUCK, of the West Point Battery, was riding a little sorrel horse. In a short time he was shot three times, and from loss of blood became too weak for further service. He was stripped of bridle and saddle, and turned loose, as his owner supposed, to die. In the heat of the contest nothing more was thought of the little sorrel, nor was he seen again until the remnant of the battery was far towards Washington on the retreat. It paused at Centreville, and while resting there Lieut. HASBROUCK was delighted to be joined by his faithful horse, which by a strong instinct had obeyed the bugle call to retreat, and had found his true position with the battery, which is more than most of the human mass engaged on the field can boast of doing. He came safely into Washington, is now recovered of his wounds, and ready for another fight.

FLAGS FOR CAPT. GRIFFIN.

Since the battle, Capt. GRIFFIN, who commands the West Point Battery, has received from Mrs. H. B. REED and Miss HASBROUCK, of Newburgh, N. Y., two beautiful *Guidons*. The field is of crimson and white satin, exquisitely embroidered and attached to the staffs by scarlet ribbons. Upon each of them is embroidered the number and company of the regiment, and each is the work of the lady who presents them. Mrs. REED's husband, and the brother of Miss HASBROUCK are the Lieutenants in Capt. GRIFFIN'S company. One of the ladies accompanies her gift with a note, in which she describes the colors of the guidons as emblematic—"the scarlet, of the brilliant fame of the gallant commander of Company D, and the white, of the pure and sacred cause which he defends." It is almost needless to say that Capt. GRIFFIN highly appreciates the beautiful gifts, and the delicate but deserved compliments which the ladies have paid him, and that when the colors thus presented are lost in battle, it will be when there is no man of the battery left to defend them.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON COMING HOME—SECESSION BRIBES TO SOUTHERN OFFICERS IN THE NAVY—LIST OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS IN THE NAVY APPOINTED—NEW REGULATIONS CONCERNING LAND WARRANTS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 30.

The War Department has proofs strong and sufficient against the women recently arrested to share the fact of their complicity with and aid to the secessionists beyond all doubt.

The Secretary of the Treasury contemplates issuing an address to the public in behalf of the National loan.

An Army officer stationed on the Virginia side of the Potomac says that while we have lost several soldiers this week in picket skirmishing, at least sixteen of the enemy were certainly killed.

Of the alleged disloyal employes in the Treasury Department, it has been ascertained that twenty ceased to be clerks before Potter's Committee commenced its investigations, and that about the same number are indorsed by their respective friends as true to the Government. There is no account of the remainder of those reported to the Committee.

Official dispatches from the East Indies state that the flag officer has received the orders of the Navy Department for the immediate return of the squadron to the United States. One ship will, however, be left there, and also on the coasts of Africa and of Brazil, after these squadrons shall have been withdrawn for blockading purposes.

The Governor of Fernando Po has been authorized by the Spanish Government to "receive in that Island a certain number of slaves who may be captured by vessels of the United States, that being free they may there acquire the benefits of civilization."

Flag-officer INMAN has communicated this proposition to our Government.

It appears from the same correspondence from the African squadron, that the Secessionists have been sending circulars to Naval officers of Southern birth, holding out inducements to leave the United States service, and join that of the Disunionists, with equal rank. First Lieutenant of the Marines, TATNALL, received one of these documents.

The President to-day received the Brooklyn Phalanx from the portico of the Executive mansion.

The Government employes have received one-sixth of their present month's salaries in Treasury notes and the remainder in specie.

Private parties are exhibiting to prominent officials and offering to supply the Army with the Prussian needle guns.

The following named candidates have passed the requisite examination before the Board at New-York appointed by the Secretary of the Navy:

ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANTS.

J. B. Baxter,	J. W. Kittredge,
Charles F. W. Behm,	H. F. Moore,
George W. Brown,	J. F. Nichols,
David Cate,	G. A. Trundy,
H. S. Eytinge,	James Wathers.

ACTING MASTERS.

Henry Brown,	W. G. Hutting,
John Baker,	James Ogilvie,
W. Buckholdt,	Wm. F. Pratt,
Edwin V. Dennis,	J. A. Peunel,
John Caleb,	Nelson Provost,
Hy. F. Coffin,	James Q. Rogers,
H. A. Clarke,	Charles Smith,
B. C. Dean,	Charles C. Closson,
Z. S. Doane,	E. Van Tice,
John W. Dix,	John C. Whittlesey,
W. J. Fosdick,	L. P. Morton,
Jefferson Ford,	L. A. Hooper,
John E. Goodhanson,	Samuel Yeaton,
W. T. Gillespie,	Robert G. Lytle,
Pirse Girand,	Erastus Croswell,
J. A. Hall,	Wm. Rogers,
J. F. Harden,	Richard Yerans,
W. Hamilton,	Wm. Watson,
A. L. Hunter,	N. A. Mills,
W. P. Jones,	W. F. Putnam.
W. C. Lunt,	A. S. Gardener,
G. D. Lester,	E. McKelge,
A. B. Mulford,	Anthony Clance,
D. Maxwell,	Joshua B. Dill,

The following named candidates passed the requisite examination at Boston:

ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANTS.

Josiah P. Creesy,	W. C. Rogers,
John Eldridge,	John Humphreys,
L. P. Vorhees,	Joseph T. Conthony,
Wm. B. Eaton,	G. W. Frost.

ACTING MASTERS.

Geo. W. Domet,	Ira B. Studley,
Geo. P. Stephenson,	Florance J. Darbin,
Jos. H. Hallett,	John S. Hall,
John H. Eldridge,	Wm. Chipman,
Geo. W. Parker,	George Williams,
Geo. Lunt,	Wm. Bailey,
John M. Morrill,	Henry C. Pittman.
Chas. Endicott,	

The decision embodied in the subjoined circular will be recognized as important:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Aug. 27, 1861.

Registers and Receivers of Land Offices:

GENTLEMEN: In a recent decision of the Secretary of the Interior, it is held:

First—That in order to give proper legal force and effect to assignments of land warrants, all such assignments at the time of the execution thereof to be valid, should be filled with the names of the assignees. The effect of this decision—which is prescribed as a regulation to govern in the execution of all assignments, hereafter, will be to prevent frauds consequent upon the loss of warrants—assigned in blank or incident to placing them in that condition in the hands of untrustworthy agents.

Second—Under this ruling no assignments in blank will hereafter be certified by this Office, or recognized as valid either at this or the local Land Office.

Third—This decision, however, will not affect past transactions under the old practice, where such assignments had been made in blank, and duly filled up with the name of the real owner as assignee before they reach this or the local office, provided they are found regularly attested, acknowledged and certified, and are unimpeached on the files of the Department. All uncontested assignments of this class found regular in all respects will consequently be respected as heretofore, both at this and the local land office, and will be duly satisfied by location and patent. Very respectfully, your obt. servant,

J. M. EDMONDS, Commissioner.

THE SITUATION.

The Washington *Star*, of yesterday, has the following:

"Gen. MCCLELLAN spent most of the day yesterday on the other side of the river, returning here at a late hour of the night. In the course of the day he visited nearly every point there of present interest, inspecting the troops and their state of preparation, in person.

It is clear that the recent reconnoissances of the enemy in some force, in such close proximity to our lines, indicate one of three things:

1. Either the desire to obtain information of the condition of our defences not otherwise within their reach.

2. Or the desire to draw our Army out of its present lines.

3. Or, again to concentrate its attention away from some movement contemplated to be made at a comparatively distant point.

The fact that Gen. MCCLELLAN permits the enemy to make such reconnoissances, proves that he regards the fortifications over the river as being an overmatch for any force that can possibly be brought against them, and is ready to receive them whenever they may venture within range of his guns in battery.

Apropos.—We have no faith in the stories representing that the enemy have erected batteries near our lines. They may have brush covers for a few pieces of light artillery there—nothing more; their guns in the field not being siege pieces, and there being no points within reach of our works not well commanded by the latter."

GENERAL ROSECRANS' DIVISION.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF GEN. ROSECRANS—DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR OF COL. TYLER'S COMMAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 30.

The Baltimore *American* has the following reliable intelligence regarding the division of Gen. ROSECRANS, obtained from a well-known citizen of Baltimore, who returned yesterday from North-Western Virginia. The name of this gentleman has been freely used in Baltimore for the last few days, as having written a letter declaring that there had been a great battle, in which Gen. ROSECRANS was defeated. The gentleman says that up to the afternoon of the 27th inst., Gen. ROSECRANS was not only alive and well, but was quietly transacting his important functions at his head-quarters. No information whatever was understood to have been received at head-quarters. News of the affair of Col. TYLER, near Summerville, had been received, but no other action beyond an occasional contact of pickets or scouts. Although it was not known exactly where the forces of Gen. ROSECRANS were posted, or their numbers, it was evident that the General was under no special alarm in regard to them.

It is said that his scouts had reported that the main body of the Confederate forces, believed to be commanded by Gen. LEE, and from seven to eight thousand strong, was encamped on a large plain, within four or six miles only of the encampment of Capt. REYNOLDS, who is supposed to have with him the largest portion of Gen. ROSECRANS' troops. It was believed that no attack would be made by either of the Southern forces commanded by Gen. LEE or Gen. WISE, unless they could find a strolling detachment to encounter, as in the case of Col. TYLER, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, near Summerville.

Various accounts are given of the forces of Gens. LEE, WISE and FLOYD, but no accurate information seems to be possessed, outside of Gen. ROSECRANS' own staff. Opinions differ very much among military men and others in Western Virginia, as to the probabilities of anything like a general engagement between the respective armies in that quarter. Every confidence seems to be reposed in the ability of Gen. ROSECRANS to maintain himself against any forces likely to be spared to attack him. He has excellent aids and officers to support him, who have, doubtless, helped him in providing an effective Army.

THE FIGHT AT SUMMERVILLE.

THE BATTLE NOT SO BLOODY AFTER ALL.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Aug. 30.

Gov. DENNISON has just received the following telegraphic dispatch from Brigadier-Gen. COX:

GAULEY BRIDGE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Authentic reports show that fifteen of our soldiers were killed and about forty wounded at the recent battle at Summerville. A large number of the Seventh Ohio Regiment scattered during the fight and are missing, but it is hoped that most of these will escape.

THE ENGAGEMENTS OF COL. TYLER'S COMMAND AT CROSS LANE, OR SUMMERVILLE.

It appears that Col. TYLER'S Seventh Regiment of Ohio had two affairs with the rebels at Cross Lane. The first was on the 21st inst., a skirmish in which only fourteen men were engaged. The second was on the 26th, when 15 were killed and 40 wounded. Of the first affair, the Cleveland *Plaindealer* says:

"Intelligence has been received of a disastrous skirmish, in which fourteen men from Company K, (National Guards,) Seventh Regiment, under Capt. SHULTZ, were engaged on the 21st inst., near Cross Lane, Virginia. They were surprised by the Richmond Blues, who killed privates John Reese and John Shuessler, wounded and took prisoners the Captain himself, Sergeant Bush, and privates Henry Taubel, George Weissenborn and F. Brandenburg. Corporal Grebie, George Bruzel, Lewis Domit and Andrew Malcher were also wounded, but not severely, and made their escape. Capt. SHULTZ is said to be mortally wounded.

JOHN REESE lived in this city, and had no family. JOHN SHUESSLER was a wo kman in an iron foundry, and leaves a wife and family on the West Side. Capt. SHULTZ, who was mortally wounded and taken prisoner, leaves a wife and five children in this city. He was formerly proprietor of Forry House, on Ontario-street. He served through the Mexican War in Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, which enlisted in this city under Capt. JOHN PERRY. Corporal GREBE and ANDREW MALCHER were both from Cleveland. The latter was employed in SMITH & HOFFMAN'S Brewery previous to enlisting. Sergeant BUSH, who is also a prisoner, was formerly a brakesman on the Toledo road. His parents live in Newburgh."

Of the engagement on the 26th, which was the occasion of the reported loss of 200 men, (now known to be less than 60,) the *Plaindealer* says:

"This morning the report of a bloody battle at Cross Lanes on the 26th inst. is confirmed. The Seventh Regiment, while at breakfast, were surrounded and attacked on both flanks and in front simultaneously by a rebel force consisting of 2,000 infantry, 400 cavalry and 10 guns. The Seventh Regiment had been at Cross Lanes, about 24 miles above Gauley Bridge, for several days. On the 21st inst. they left Cross Lanes hastily, in obedience to an order from Gen. COX, and made a forced march of 18 miles, joining COX at the mouth of Twenty Mile Creek, 6 miles above Gauley Bridge. The cause of this sudden movement was the rapid concentration of the enemy under FLOYD in the neighborhood of Gauley Bridge, and it seemed necessary to concentrate the National forces in order to oppose them. FLOYD was said to be within 8 miles with a force of from 7,000 to 10,000 men, and abundantly supplied with artillery.

It appears that after a consultation between Col. TYLER and Gen. COX, it was concluded best that the Seventh Regiment return to Cross Lanes, which they did on the 24th or 25th. They were surprised by the enemy on the 26th. The telegraph gives all we as yet know about the fight. That the Seventh Regiment exhibited unequaled pluck and bravery no one can doubt. Why they were sent back, a single regiment, to Cross Lanes, when it was known the enemy were near in great force, Gen. COX will be required to explain. It also appears singular that so large a force of the enemy could have so successfully stolen upon the camp as to surprise them at breakfast. Where were the pickets? Further particulars will be looked for with anxiety.

Capt. STERLING, who was killed, was from Youngstown. Capt. SHURTLIFF, from Oberlin, and Capt. DYER, from Painesville. The latter served through the Mexican war, was in several battles and came off without a scratch. He was Captain of the Painesville Grays during their brief existence. When the present war broke out, he proceeded at once to enroll a company, the Painesville Union Savers, and was chosen Captain. He was a brave man, and had many friends in Painesville, where he leaves a wife and several children. Sergeant-Major LIECESTER KING, of Warren, was the son of the late Judge KING, and formerly a resident of this city.

LOUIS G. DE FOREST, Adjutant of the regiment, was a young man greatly beloved in this city. He was of splendid appearance, and possessed admirable qualities of both head and heart. He has been employed as a salesman in N. E. CRITTENDEN'S jewelry-store for eight years past. He was formerly a private in the Light Guards under Capt. SANFORD. He afterwards became a member of the Sprague Cadets, and went with them to the wars. He was advanced from private to Orderly Sergeant, then Second Lieutenant, and finally was promoted to the position of Adjutant of the regiment. He was about 23 years of age.

His parents reside in this city, and in their deep affliction have the sympathy of the entire community. His memory will long be cherished as one who perilled his life to sustain his country's flag, and died bravely fighting in its defence."

FROM FORT PICKENS.

The United States storeship *Release*, Commander J. MADISON FRAILE, from Fort Pickens Aug. 2, and Key West Aug. 14, has just arrived at this port. She experienced a very heavy gale from north and east on the evening of the day she sailed from Key West, which blew violently for forty hours, compelling her to bear up and run to the westward of Tortugas. Since reaching Hatteras, the wind has been constantly from the north and east, and at times quite fresh, until yesterday, when she was favored with a moderate breeze from the south and west and south and east. She left off Fort Pickens the United States steamers *Colorado* and *Niagara*, and the American bark *W. H. Wall* and schooner *Joseph M. Lane*. She left at Key West the United States ships *Macedonian* and *Preble* and steamer *Crusader*. The American bark *Ann Elizabeth*, from Philadelphia with coal for squadron sailed from Key West for Fort Pickens on the 12th, and got on the reef going out with a pilot on board, but succeeded in getting off during the night and proceeded to her destination. On Saturday, Aug. 17, lat. 26° 06' long. 79° 13' spoke American ship *Charles Sprague*, of Kennebunk, from Matanzas for Glasgow.

JAMES BROWN, seaman, and JOHN S. BROWN, ordinary seaman, both invalids from the Flag-ship *Colorado* and sent home in the *Release* for hospital treatment, died on board the latter vessel, the former on the 4th and the latter on the 25th inst. Their bodies were committed to the deep with the usual ceremonies. On August 28, lat 38° 26' 30", lon. 74° 26', were boarded by a boat from the whaling bark *Emerald*, Capt. PIERCE, of and bound to New-Bedford, from Acapulco, and forty days last from Pernambuco, with 2,600 bbls. oil. The ship *Kesuagre*, of Saco, (Me.,) from Sagua for New-York, in sight at same time, having been boarded the day previous by Capt. PIERCE, of the *Emerald*.

The Release brings the Following Passengers.—First Lieut. Wm. M. Graham, U. S. A., from Fort Jefferson, and Mr. W. H. Ward.

List of Officers of the Release.—Commander, James Madison Fraile; Lieutenants, Joseph M. Bradford, Byron Wilson; Acting Master, Samuel L. Clapp; Captain's Clerk, Henry Archer; Paymaster's Clerk, Hugh Jones.

The troops at Fort Pickens are all well.

THANKS.

We are again indebted to Mr. HEITZO, of the steamship *Matanzas* for full files of papers and market reports to 25th, inclusive. Our thanks are also due to Capt. ISAAC VREELAND, of steamboat *Southfield*, for assistance rendered our news collector in forwarding his news.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 30.

Ex-President PIERCE has arrived here from the Northwest.

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* says the Commissioners from Gov. MAGOFFIN have returned from Washington, and delivered sealed packages to the Governor. It is said the President is willing to await the action of the Kentucky Legislature just chosen from the people, and is disposed to accord with their wishes.

Ex-Minister PRESTON, addressing a pic-nic at Lexington, Ky., to-day, favored neutrality and peace for Kentucky, but did not believe she could preserve either, and if not, the sooner she went with the South the better.

It is reported that Mr. HOELTZER, the former Express Agent, who was arrested at Elizabethtown yesterday, was taken on the cars towards Camp Boone, and jumped from them while in motion, and ran to the woods. Several shots were fired at him, but he escaped unharmed.

Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSON was at Messilla on the 3d, at the head of 500 Texans, and in pursuit of Col. MOORE.

FROM MATANZAS.

VESSELS RUNNING THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON.

The United States Mail steamship *Matanzas*, Wm. LIESEGANG, master, with passengers, correspondence and cargo to MORA BROTHERS, NAVARRE & Co., arrived at this port, yesterday morning, in 4½ days from Matanzas.

On the morning of the 26th, she passed the American bark *Mary Lee*, of New-York, off Cape Florida, bound north.

The city and harbor of Matanzas are entirely free of sickness.

The British schooner *Aighburth*, Capt. GAGE, run the blockade off Newbern, and arrived at Matanzas on the 12th inst. She sailed again for Charleston on the 25th.

The sloop *Noank*, with the secession flag flying, run the blockade off Charleston, and arrived at Matanzas on the 21st inst.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

THE SURRENDER OF NATIONAL TROOPS—ARREST OF TRAITORS—EFFORTS OF COL. CANBY—FORT STANTON BURNED.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 29.

The Santa Fé Mail and Cañon City Express has arrived here bringing dates from Santa Fé to the 17th inst., and Cañon City to the 20th. The Express brought three passengers and $20,000 worth of gold dust.

Two hundred and fifty troops, 750 in number, who surrendered to 3,000 Texan Rangers, in relics from Fort Fillmore, have been released on parole, the Texans retaining their arms and the horses belonging to companies of Mounted Rifles.

Geo. WM. PELHAM, formerly Surveyor-General New-Mexico, and Col. CLEMENTS, were arrested in Santa Fé, and confined in the guard-house, by order of Col. CANBY, of the Department of New-Mexico. They were suspected of giving improper information to the Texas troops below El Paso. Col. CLEMENTS took the oath of allegiance and was discharged. Gen. PELHAM refused to take the oath and is still confined in the guard-house.

Hon. M. A. OTERO, of Albuquerque, has been appointed Colonel of a regiment of New-Mexican volunteers, to be raised in the Territory.

Col. CANBY has, by proclamation, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in New-Mexico.

Fort Stanton has been abandoned by the United States forces, and also fired by order of Col. CANBY.

New-Mexico has been visited lately with very heavy showers of rain, which have done considerable damage to property.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

PROPOSITION FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 30.

A flag of truce from New-Madrid arrived at the camp at Bird's Point this P. M., the object being to exchange prisoners. It is reported that the rebels under JEFF. THOMPSON and Gen. HARDEE are falling back on New-Madrid.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 30.

A dispatch from Cairo says that news has been received at Cape Girardeau that the rebels have retreated from Benton to Bloomfield. If this is true, there are now no rebels within 30 miles of the river.

GREEN CAPTURES PALMYRA—A TRAIN OF CARS FIRED INTO.

QUINCY, Ill, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Lieut. PINKLEY, of Capt. RALSON'S company of the Sixteenth Regiment of Volunteers, came to this city last evening. He states that a large body of rebels, variously estimated from 2,500 to 3,000, under the notorious MARTIN GREEN, took possession of Palmyra, Mo., yesterday morning. There were no United States troops there to defend it, and, of course, no resistance was made. Some 500 of the rebels were in the town, and the balance encamped on the outskirts.

A train of cars, containing a large quantity of muskets for the troops at St. Josephs, which left Hannibal yesterday, was fired into near Palmyra, and was forced to return. No damage, fortunately, was done.

HEAVY SEIZURE OF GOLD BY THE REBELS.

FAYETTE, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 29.

Apprehensions being felt that the branch of the State Bank at this place would be robbed, the Cashier yesterday sent the specie, amounting to about $100,000, to Allen depot, on the North Missouri Railroad, for transportation to St. Louis. On reaching Allen, the money was seized by a party of twenty Secessionists, led by Capt. POINDEXTER, and carried off. Whether it will be recovered is not now known, some saying that Capt. POINDEXTER has been induced to return it to the Bank, while others assert that he will attempt to cross the Missouri River and carry it to Gen. PRICE's army in the northwest.

A VISIT TO A BATTLE-FIELD

INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF A VISIT TO SPRINGFIELD, MO.—INCIDENTS AND OBSERVATIONS—CONVERSATION WITH THE REBELS.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

On Sunday morning, the 18th inst., DANFORD KNOWLTON, Esq., of New-York, and J. B. HASSLER, of Webster, Mass.—the former a cousin and the latter a brother-in-law of the late Gen. LYON—arrived in this city, *en route* to Springfield, to procure the remains of their lamented relative for sepulture in the East. Believing that the expedition, if successful in reaching the scene of the recent great battle in the Southwest, would be enabled to obtain exclusive information of a valuable character, I determined if such a thing were possible, to become one of the party. Several obstacles were in the way of the accomplishment of my design, but a little shrewd engineering removed them all, and I was surprised to find that, without the slightest misrepresentation on my part, I was numbered among the relatives of the hero of the battle of Wilson's Creek.

Access to the person of Gen. FREMONT is at all times difficult, and was especially so on the day in question. The kinsmen of Gen. LYON, notwithstanding the pressing nature of their business, were unable to obtain an audience at all. Late in the evening, however, owing to the efforts of Capt. GEORGE P. EDGAR, formerly of the celebrated New-York Seventy Regiment, and now one of the General's Aids, they were furnished with the necessary documents.

Early Monday morning I was aroused from a sound sleep, and informed that the effort to be attached to the expedition had succeeded, and that the train would leave in half an hour. I made a hasty toilet, and joined the party at the depot a few minutes before their departure.

It was not until we were under way that I saw the documents which had been furnished the party. As soon as I read one of them, I was satisfied that it would be of no more service to us than the same amount of blank paper, and so expressed myself to my friends. We went on to Rolla, however, where we were fortunate enough to meet Capt. EMMET MACDONALD, of the Confederate Army, who had entered our lines, under a flag of truce, to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. The Captain, whom we found an intelligent, honorable gentleman, agreed with me that our papers were of no consequence, but kindly promised to conduct us into the rebel camp himself, as he was about to return, and assured us that we should not expect even to influence in procuring Gen. LYON's body.

On [illegible] our letters to Col. WYMAN, we learned [illegible] that morning, on his own responsibility, dispatched an ambulance to Springfield, in charge of Mr. LYNCH, an undertaker of St. Louis, on the very errand in which we were embarked. We at once determined to pursue and endeavor to overtake him before he reached Springfield, so that both parties might enter the town together. Col. WYMAN immediately fitted us out in the most comfortable manner possible, giving us his best ambulance, four splendid mules, and the most careful driver in camp, besides supplying us liberally with such edibles as he had at his disposal. An hour later, we started for the camp of the Regulars, three miles distant, where we spent the night in company with Maj. STURGIS, Capt. FOSTER, Adjutant-Gen. GRANGER and other officers, who have grown prematurely gray in the service of their country, and whose recent heroic conduct should commend them to the favorable consideration of the War Department.

THE EBB OF THE TIDE THAT FLOWS WESTWARD.

Tuesday morning we started on our long and tedious journey, over an exceedingly rough road, which stretched away for more than a hundred miles over a rocky, barren country, covered with scrubby "black jacks," and interlaced with occasional streams of almost crystal clearness—infallible signs of an unproductive soil. It was painful to witness, as we frequently did on our way, families fleeing from the reign of terror that is now pretty well inaugurated throughout the southwestern part of the State. We passed one train, composed of twenty or thirty families, traveling together for mutual protection; and frequently met single wagons, in which a few household goods had been hastily thrown, and the members of the family dumped in on top—all steering for Illinois, where they hoped to escape the horrors of war. Now that the Union forces have been withdrawn from the [illegible] they feel, however, that there is no safety for either property, and hence any safety for either [illegible] on their all rather than remain to be [illegible] by semi-barbarians, or to see [illegible] espouse the cause of this horrible, cruel, [illegible] rebellion. How long it will be [illegible] can return in safety to their [illegible] is the only thing the rebels will not [illegible] to make them afraid?

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we reached a place called Pea Ridge, where there had formerly been a Post-office, also the only house in the place we observed. We then appetites we did anticipate [illegible] at this point, but there only remained [illegible] a half-starved cat, she CASSIO, with a [illegible] hungry look," to give us welcome, and she [illegible] mournfully enough a crack, and hid herself [illegible]

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE WEST POINT FOUNDERY.

Casting Cannon and Making Bomb-Shells.

Taking the row-boat ferry at West Point, we sail up the river, under the brow of the sturdy old Storm-king, for a couple of miles, when the town of Cold Spring opens before us, nestling snugly among the hills, with the pretty Chapel of Our Lady overlooking it, like a guardian angel. Boom goes a cannon not far from us, and a shell whizzes by, suggesting an inconvenient proximity to our heads. "What's that?" we ask of the boatman; "have the rebels taken Cold Spring, or are we ordered to come too?"

"They are trying cannon at the foundery, Sir."

Ah, true, the West Point foundery is located here, and it is an establishment well worth looking over, though founderies are exceedingly dirty places, and this one is by no means an exception. "Leave us at the foundery dock, Mr. Ferryman, as it is somewhat nearer, and we will run down to see how they progress with the great guns in which everyone is interested nowadays."

A walk of nearly half a mile around the shore of a little bay jutting in from the river, brings us to a number of buildings, low and dirty, but extending over considerable space. A railroad connecting with the Hudson River Road, runs to the foundery, and through the various buildings, so that a cannon taken from the lathe can be immediately placed on a car and sent almost as fast as one of its own messages, North or South.

ORIGIN OF THE FOUNDERY.

The character of the establishment is generally misunderstood, and a few words of its history will be not uninteresting. In the war of 1812 great trouble was experienced by our Government in obtaining guns of a large calibre. There was then only one foundery in the country capable of casting cannon. More as a matter of national pride than an expectation of immediate pecuniary profit, twelve gentlemen, headed by Hon. Gouverneur Kemble, asked for and obtained a charter for a foundery. In consideration of its national character it was promised a certain proportion of Government work during the period of its charter, on condition that it should not be located within fifty miles of the City of New-York. This provision was probably made in order to lessen the liability of its seizure in case of war. They began work in the year 1817, and in 1847, we believe, the charter expired. Not being able to renew it satisfactorily to themselves, the business has been conducted as a private concern. At present it is leased by Mr. Parrott, the inventor of the gun and shell which bear his name. The power is obtained from a small stream called Margaret's Brook, which flows down from the high hill just back of the works. At this foundery a large variety of iron works are made, from a steam engine to a cannon ball. Usually the manufacture of sugar mills constitute a large item, and the engines of the ill-fated steamer *Merrimac*, which was burned at the Norfolk Navy-yard, were here built. At present, of course, nearly the whole force is devoted to the manufacture of implements of war.

THE DAHLGREN GUN.

They are making two forms of guns now—the "Dahlgren," a smooth bore, for throwing an eight-inch shell, and also for a 32-pound shot, and the Parrott Rifled Gun, for throwing a patent elongated shell. The Dahlgren gun is of a particularly symmetrical form, and is probably the best smooth bore made. The large ones weigh about 63 cwt., and have a bore of eight feet four inches and three-tenths of an inch. Their casting is an interesting operation.

MOLDING THE GUN.

In the first place, a pattern is made of wood, somewhat larger than the gun, and perhaps a foot longer. This is split into two halves, so as to divide the "trunnions," or axles of the gun. A long iron box is partly filled with a particular kind of sand, with a little clay mixed with it, to make it press down firmly. One-half of the pattern is then placed in the box, its flat side being level with the edge of the box. It is then filled around with dirt, pounded down very hard. The dirt is carefully pressed around the edge of the pattern, so as to make it all clean and hard. The pattern being removed, the impression of its form remains in the sand. The inside of this mold is washed with clayed water and fine charcoal, to prevent the iron sticking to the sand. The other half of the pattern undergoes the same operation in another box. But this is not all. If molten iron is poured into a tube, the air has to work its way up through the iron, often causing air-bubbles, which would be very dangerous to the strength of the gun. Therefore, a channel has to be formed at the side of one of the boxes, to allow the iron to be poured into. From this it forces its way through channels into the bottom of the mold, and gradually fills up to the top. When these molds are completed, one box is placed on the other, and securely screwed together. The mold is now baked hard, and then placed in a deep pit near the furnace, with the muzzle end up, and level with the earthen floor of the foundery.

MIXTURE OF IRONS.

There are two requisites in the iron for a cannon. Hardness—so as to prevent the touch-hole blowing out, or the inside wearing away by the ball. But if too hard, it is liable to be brittle and burst. Therefore soft iron is requisite, and on the proper mixture of the two kinds, the character of the gun depends, and much skill and many experiments have been devoted to producing exactly the proper proportions.

CASTING A GUN.

The metal being melted in a huge furnace, a short distance off, is sometimes allowed to run through a little ditch in the earth directly into the mold, but more commonly is caught in a large iron pot, swung from a heavy crane, and from that poured into the tube by the side of the mold. It is a beautiful sight as the molten mass flows, bubbling and sputtering, roaring in its new quarters, and bursting out into flames at every opportunity. The iron gradually rises in the cannon mold until it reaches the top. The upper part is apt to have air bubbles, dross, &c., mixed in with it, which impairs its strength. Therefore, the cast is about a foot longer than the cannon should be. It is left some time to cool, care being taken to prevent the outside cooling much faster than the inside, as the unequal contraction of the metal would much diminish the strength.

DRESSING.

After cooling, it is taken from the mold, the sand, of course, being scattered and destroyed. It is now a huge ill-formed mass of iron, not shaped very much like the finished gun. The mass on one side, formed by the filled tube, has to be broken off, and the gun is taken to a lathe, where it is made slowly to revolve, and a steel cutter fastened to a stationary bar bores out the interior. The outside rough iron is then turned off, leaving the surface bright and well finished. It is then fastened on a large wheel which turns it end over, and in such a manner as to allow a cutter to "dress" the trunnions or axles. This being done, the touch-hole is bored out, when the gun is completed.

TESTING THE STRENGTH.

The next operation is to test its strength. This was formerly done by putting in a very heavy charge, much heavier than would ever be used in action. If the gun stood this, it was supposed to be able to stand an ordinary charge. But it was finally ascertained that the overcharge sometimes weakened the gun without showing any immediate traces. Therefore they now usually take from the barrel near the muzzle, or from the lower end of the piece cut off, a small portion which they form into a cylinder one inch in diameter and two inches long. The specific gravity and other qualities are carefully noted, and the hardness of the metal tested. By making the proper calculations on the strength of this cylinder, the firmness of the gun is ascertained. So accurate have these scientific tests become, that an inferior gun will at once be detected. The gun is now ready for use.

THE RIFLE CANNON.

There is also being here manufactured a new rifled cannon, called the Parrott gun. It has been in use for only a few months, but bids fair to be a very superior implement. Perhaps it is best not to be too minute in describing its manufacture. The gun is first made considerably smaller than the Dahlgren gun. Around the chamber, where the force of the explosion occurs, a band of wrought iron is fastened. This band is made by twisting a huge bar into a spiral cylinder, something like an old-fashioned wire-spring. It is then welded together securely. This formation greatly increases its strength. It is then "shrunk" on to the gun, which is done by heating it, which expands it so as to allow it to be slipped upon the gun. As it cools it shrinks, and clasps the gun with a tremendous grip. This is on the same principle as shrinking on a wheel-tire. It is then bored, and finished off as the other guns.

PROCESS OF RIFLING.

The next process is the rifling of the bore, for the purpose of giving a circular motion to the projectile. The gun is placed stationary upon a lathe, and a knife, arranged somewhat like a plane iron attached to a long bar, is forced down the length of the bore, cutting a slight groove. As it goes down, the bar is slightly turned, so as to give a turn to the grooves, equal to one revolution in twenty-seven feet. When the cutter has reached the end of the groove,—which is where the shell will be placed when loading,—it is withdrawn, and the plane iron, so to designate it, is forced out a little further, so that it will cut the grooves a little deeper. In this way they are gradually cut to the proper depth. In the small guns there are three rifle grooves, and in the large, five. It occupies about two hours to cut a single groove. This rifling process is one of the greatest improvements in modern enginery of war.

PROJECTILES.

Having thus hastily glanced at the manufacture of the guns, we must look at the projectiles, of which there are four kinds being made. The ordinary cannon-ball, the bomb-shell, Reed's elongated projectile, and Parrott's projectile. The ball and shell are cast in sand, as is the gun, a new mold having to be made for each one cast. Usually, four are cast in one box, and are joined together by channels, so that the iron is all poured into one mouth. These bars, formed by the filled channels, are broken off, and the joint cut even, so that they shall not scrape the cannon bore. The two projectiles much resemble each other in form. They are curved to a point at one end, and are about eleven inches long by about three in diameter, varying, of course, according to the gun for which they are intended. They are cast hollow, by having an inverted cone of sand in the mold, which is scraped out of a small hole in the projectile, when cold. Thus they are in fact bomb-shells. In the Parrott projectile, around the lower end is a band of hard composition fastened, not being an exact fit on the bottom. The sides are shaved around perfectly even by a machine, so that they shall exactly fit into the cannon. When the powder explodes, it partially blows off the lower part of this band, which is forced into the rifle grooves, and causes the projectile to assume the circular motion.

One great feature of this form of projectile is, that the weight can be increased to the capacity of the gun, without altering the size of the bore. The other projectile is on somewhat the same principle, viz: the expansion of a strip of soft iron fastened to it. Space prevents a particular description. Many interesting experiments have been made with the different methods of causing the circular motion by filling these grooves. We can only say, however, that as Uncle Sam has adopted these, they are doubtless the best. When used as shells, they require either a time-fuze, or a percussion-hammer. The first is where they desire the shell to explode within a certain time; the second, where it is to explode on striking the object. For the time-fuze, the powder circulates round and round, in a little pewter cap, which covers the hole at the pointed end. The explosion lights one end of the powder, and it burns long enough for the ball to go, say, two miles. If it is desired to burst when it has gone a mile, the artillerist cuts a notch in the cap, half way down, to let the powder ignite there. As the fire has but half as far to go to reach the general magazine, of course the shell bursts in half the time. Thus, great skill is requisite to judge exactly the distance the projectile must go before bursting. The caps are marked, to show where to cut for the various distances.

The percussion-hammer has fastened to a sliding frame, in the end of the shell, two nipples, like those of a common musket lock, which are filled with powder connecting with the magazine. The nipples are covered with percussion caps, and the whole concern has a play of a couple of inches. When the shell strikes the object its motion is stopped, but the momentum carries the nipple frame forward with great force, and strikes the caps on an iron covering outside. This explodes the cap, and, consequently, the magazine. The cost of these are in the neighborhood of one dollar each for the smallest. The foundery, the day we visited it, had cast 1,100 projectiles of various sizes and kinds, but were intending soon to turn out 2,000 a day. They are also sending off twenty-five cannon of various sizes per week. To accomplish this requires a force of 450 men, who appear to work with a will. In a newspaper description, where words have to be counted, much interesting information about these matters has to be omitted. It can be obtained, however, at the foundery, where, *if loyal*, visitors may depend upon receiving exceeding attention and courtesy—a characteristic, *in our experience*, of the "greasy mechanics" and "mudsills" of the North.

What Shall be Done with the Slaves?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with pleasure the able article of your correspondent "Z. B.," of Amherst, on the "End of the Present War," and the "End of American Slavery." The Administration and the country generally, have maintained this war to restore the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. There has been no design to interfere with Slavery, but to leave it as it was before this stupendous rebellion burst upon us. Public sentiment is undergoing a change; and there are many now looking forward to the abolition of Slavery who never thought of it before. This sentiment will increase as the desperation of the South increases, in its insane determination to break up and destroy this Government. Before they shall be permitted to do that, the people of the Free States will resolve to abolish Slavery to save the Union. The great obstacle in the way is to know, *what shall be done with the slaves?* I hope your able correspondent, "Z. B.," will enlighten us on this subject. The question is put, and the answer is asked, in good faith. There are thousands who would go for emancipation, if they could answer the above question satisfactorily to themselves.

SENEX.

The Seventeenth Regiment N. Y. V.—A Correction.

Fort Ellsworth, Alexandria, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday it is stated that forty-four men of this regiment are under arrest in Washington for mutiny. Allow me to say that there is not the slightest foundation for such a report respecting this regiment. None of our men have mutinied—none are under arrest in Washington for mutiny or anything else, and none amongst us are disposed to mutiny. Our regiment is in Fort Ellsworth, of which Col. Lansing has had sole command for the past six weeks. We are at our post, and are resolved to stand at our post to the last. Your informant has mistaken the number of the regiment to which the delinquents belong, and so has done us an unintentional injustice. By giving this correction a prominent place in your next issue you will oblige the Seventeenth Regiment N. Y. V.

C.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

A Stand of Regimental Colors to Gen. Rousseau's Kentucky Brigade—The Presentation and Reception Speeches—Gen. Rousseau Speaks with the Freedom of a Soldier, who knows no Fear and no Respect for Secession, and has no Doubt of its Final Ignominious Failure.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Monday, Aug. 26, 1861.

Judge Pirtle, in behalf of the Union men of the City of Louisville, has to-day presented to Gen. Rousseau's battalions, at Camp Joe Holt, a splendid Union flag, inscribed to "The Louisville Legion." Gen. Rousseau's Louisville Legion, throughout the trials which may await them, will bear none other than the Star-Spangled Banner presented to them to-day by the people of Louisville, through the Hon. Henry Pirtle. Judge Pirtle's presentation of it was appropriate, and in the presence of a vast concourse of Indianians and Kentuckians. He spoke of the rebellion as the most unjustified in the history of governments, the work of a few bad men who had cheated and coerced the Southern people, and who are still cheating and coercing them. *Let the battle-cry of the Louisville Legion be, the Constitution and the Laws of the United States.* Let them fight for the equal rights of the people of all the States, under the Constitution of the United States; for the reinstatement of our great and good National Government. The Judge extolled Indiana, her people and her soil, on which he stood; and he promised that the people of Kentucky will, in all time to come, call Indianians their fellow-citizens.

Gen. Rousseau responded with great feeling and point. It was the speech of a patriot soldier whose whole soul is his country's, whose big heart knows no guile, meanness, or fear, and who speaks just as he feels. He said he had enlisted his Kentucky soldiers on the soil of Indiana out of regard for "the peace of Kentucky," in deference to the political wisdom of good and true men from whom, however, he had always in this matter respectfully differed. If he had followed his own views and judgment, Camp Holt would have been from the start on the soil of Kentucky, and would be there now. A Kentuckian ought not to turn his back on his own soil when acting in defence of his common country. It was no fear of Secessionists which prompted him and his to encamp outside of Kentucky. He marched his troops last Saturday through the streets of Louisville, though good and true men had come over to Indiana and counseled him against it. They told him there might be serious disturbance if he did take his soldiers to Louisville! He replied that nothing should prevent his brigade's crossing the Ohio, that he knew his constitutional and legal rights, and would exercise them when and where he pleased. Before they left camp he said he prepared his soldiers for any contingency, but that he instructed them to be inoffensive, peaceable and quiet, and that they were perfectly so all the while they were in Louisville, though taunted, jeered at, and provoked by some secession lookers-on, who waved secession flags and kept up the miscreant howl of hurrah for Jeff. Davis. Not the least noise or demonstration did they make until when recrossing the river; they, with the General's leave, responded to the Union huzzas of the thousands of their fellow-Kentuckians congregated along the wharf. If the Secessionists had raised a disturbance because of the presence of his troops, Gen. Rousseau says the mischief would have fallen upon the heads of those miscreants who made the attack.

The General declares that the national flag, presented to-day to the Louisville Legion, shall never be trailed. They will never strike these colors, the emblem of their nation's power, beneficence and renown. They will commit no aggressions upon the rights of anybody. They will fight to restore the blessings of liberty and good government to all the American people. He feels sure that the cause of the Union will eventually triumph. He has never had a doubt about the result. In his judgment, nothing so infamous in the way of revolution has ever occurred since the world began. It was, without cause or reason, the work of traitors to all that is constitutional, reasonable, right and just. He is for putting them down forever, for rescuing the South from their tyrant grasp, for upholding the Constitution and the laws of the land, as the people have made them, and the greatest and freest Government upon the face of the earth. So are all sober-minded, thoughtful Kentuckians. Gen. Rousseau's closing words were: "*Whatever trials may await us, we will do the best we can.*"

If all the Unionists of Kentucky, like the Louisville Legion, will *do the best they can*, they will very much shorten the contest, and will reap untold blessings for themselves and their posterity.

Gen. Rousseau has to-day received a dispatch from the President, to remain at Camp Joe Holt until he receives further orders, and meantime to confer with James Speed and other Union men of Louisville as to the best disposition of his command.

PONTIAC.

The Indians.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times* publishes the following private letter:

Seminoles' Agency, July 27, 1861.

Dear S.: The Seminoles are now in council, considering a draft of a treaty Capt. Pike submitted to them. The Creeks ratified their treaty by a unanimous vote in their council, every town being represented. Their regiment will be ready in a few days, and probably half a dozen companies more.

The Seminoles are, I believe, *all* right. Two or three persons endeavored to prevent a treaty being made by the Creeks. Hopotaleyoho and Ben. Marshall did all in their power to keep them neutral, acting under the influence and advice of John Ross. It was their right, being Creeks, to act as their judgment and sense of right dictated. But persons from abroad, actuated by different motives—one by regard for his property in the Cherokee country, another by his interest in certain claims against the Government, a third by a desire to go with a delegation to Richmond, and be a great while making a treaty *there*, and others by other motives equally selfish and ignoble—also interfered with little credit and less profit to themselves.

It ought to be known that the Creeks, before entering upon the consideration of the treaty, voted, by a unanimous vote of the Council, to go with the South, treaty or no treaty. The principal men have been true as steel to the South from the beginning of the negotiation. Among these are Principal Chief Motey Kinnaird, the first Chief of the Upper Creeks, Iona Hacao, Chilly McIntosh, George Stidman, D. Nonan McIntosh, Tuckabachi Micco, Louis McIntosh, and many others.

Among the Seminoles, John Jumper, Principal Chief, and James Factor, the Treasurer, have been true all the time. Old Amatue Tustinueke, even, made a speech yesterday, and told the Council to make a treaty, take up arms and defend their country.

About sixty of the Reserve Camanches, (Pendah Kos) Wichitas, Kichais, &c., have been here, and had a talk with the Commissioner. He expects to effect a treaty with the wild Camanches, who are coming into Wichita Agency to meet him for that purpose, as also the Kiowas, and to settle them all upon reserves.

As soon as the Seminole treaty is signed, Commissioners Pike, with Superintendent Rector, Agent Leeper, Wm. Quesenbury, the Secretary of the Commissioner, and the others of the party, accompanied by a delegation of the Creeks and Seminoles, and a strong escort of Indian troops, will go to the Wichita Agency to meet the Reserve Indians and wild tribes. There is little doubt that at least five thousand Camanches will be present. Jesse Chisholm will be of great value.

There are plenty of buffalo within a day and a half's ride of the Wichita Agency now. We shall find them in abundance on the Wichita Mountains, which the commissioner intends to thoroughly explore, in search of homes for the wild tribes.

Black Beaver, the Delaware, has not yet returned, but his family is in this country, and Chisholm says he is all right, and that he had business growing out of the death of a relative, that compelled him to go to Kansas, and that for that reason, and because Maj. Emory offered him $200 to go with him as a guide, he accompanied United States troops. Jesse says there's nothing wrong about Beaver. I hope not, for he is a good man, and can be of service. The battalion of Delawares, Shawnees and Kickapoos which we wish to raise cannot be got up until he returns.

The Confederate flag floats over our camp. In its blue field are the eleven white stars, in a circle, and inside that circle the Commissioner has placed four small *red* stars, forming the four extremities of a passion cross, for the four nations, the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles, in token that these *Christian* tribes of *red* men are encircled by our protection, and are with us and of us. When, if ever, we deem it fit to treat with the Cherokees, a fifth red star will form the centre of the cross. The Commissioner will not again seek to treat with Mr. Ross, nor with the Cherokees while he remains in power; but the Government will not desert nor leave unprotected the friends of the South among the Cherokees.

DEMOCRACY ON TRIAL.

A Conclusive Reply to the London Times on American Democracy.

From the Manchester Examiner.

A new and singular charge is brought against "unlimited Democracy." We are told that it does not furnish the "slightest security against the worst of wars," the proof being the civil war in the United States. We must observe at the outset that the writer's superlatives are sadly at fault. War, it is true, has broken out between the North and the South, but, for anything that is urged to the contrary, this catastrophe may have happened in spite of the sagest precautions and the strongest securities that human wisdom could suggest. It may be that under any other form of government known to the world, the Americans would have been fighting twenty years ago, and that civil strife has been delayed so long simply because of the palliative and remedial tendencies of Democratic institutions. It may be that the boiler has burst, notwithstanding the best preventive appliances of science, the steam-plug, the safety-valve, and the water-guage, in which case the true description of the accident would be, not that these appliances do not furnish the "slightest security," but that in political, as in other machinery, the strongest precautions cannot always prevent an accident. Then, as to the "worst of wars," it may safely be maintained that the civil war in America is not the worst that has been recorded in history. So far, there has been astonishingly little bloodshed, and it seems likely to prove "civil" in more senses than one. The alienation which has long existed between the North and the South may teach us to be sparing of our rhetoric about fratricide. The Americans are brothers much as all people that on earth do dwell are brothers, but there has been far more real fellowship of feeling between Frenchmen and Englishmen during the last forty years than between the citizens of South Carolina and Massachusetts. As for the causes of the present strife, they are infinitely more respectable than the keys of the Holy Sepulchre, which took us to the Crimea, and cost the lives of tens of thousands of Englishmen. Finally, it is not true that democracy in America is "unlimited," as the writer will find by turning to M. de Tocqueville. One great object of the framers of the American Constitution was to limit the power of the people. Both in the mode of its election and its appointment of its representative power, the Senate is essentially an aristocratic and conservative body, while the clause in the Constitution which ordered that three-fifths of the slave population in the South should be added to the white population, as a basis for calculating the number of representatives to be returned to Congress, runs full in the teeth of that doctrine of civil and political equality which is the essence of democracy. Moreover, *it is clearly demonstrable that the civil war has sprung out of those elements of the American Constitution which are not Democratic*; and, indeed, so far as analysis can establish any sort of probability, it is inconceivable how, if democracy in America had been "unlimited," the war could have arisen. If the foes of free government are really anxious to array the experience of the new world against the theories of the old, if the expediency and the justice of a six-pound franchise in England are to be determined by the merits of the contest now waging between President Lincoln and President Jefferson Davis, we shall be glad, especially at this season of the year, to enter into the controversy. But by all means let us know what we are arguing about. Let us import into the discussion so much discrimination at least as would suffice to distinguish a root of horse radish from a water melon.

We are slightly surprised to find it set down among the special disadvantages of Democracy that it offers no security against war. We should rather have been prepared for an opposite assertion. War in a just cause has been described to us as a glorious thing. We have been told that there are times when a nation, by refusing to take up arms, shows that it has lost its manhood, and is fit henceforth to be snubbed as sneaks and cowards. It is a dreadful thing, truly, for men deliberately to aim a rifle at each others skull's, and send daylight by a bayonet thrust into a living heart; but then the irrefragable answer to sentimental maundering of this sort has been that there are things more precious to mankind than life. Honor, principle, conscience, liberty, the balance of power, the integrity of an empire, or the glory of an "idea," have been put singly into the scale, and declared to be immeasurably heavier than limbs, life, or wealth. One great objection to the extension of political liberty at home has been that it might beget an indifference to national honor, and interfere with that steady prosecution of a foreign policy which is supposed to be safest in aristocratic hands. Commerce has been assailed for the same reasons. A nation of merchants and shopkeepers it was feared would prefer the security of trade, and the opportunity of quietly getting rich, to the obligation of assisting a distressed ally, maintaining the sacred principle of international justice, or even washing with bloodshed a suspicious taint from the national escutcheon. The people who have been dinning our ears with such arguments for the last ten years ought to hail the American war as an apology for civilization, as one of the most auspicious signs of the times. Here we have politically the freest nation on the globe, as well as the most commercial, flinging their wealth and their lives away in order to fight for a principle. At trumpet call the merchant closes his glutted warehouse and sends his young men off to the battle-field; the capitalist unstrings his purse, and pours out its contents to supply arms and provisions for the troops; the manufactories are closed, for there is no work, and the artisan exults in idleness and poverty because they are sanctified in his eyes by adherence to a holy cause. On the theories that have hitherto found favor with our critics, this sight is one of the most glorious and inspiriting that the world ever beheld. *It proves beyond contradiction that commerce does not rust the National energies, and that the freest people are the most prompt to fight for any object they consider just.* Only imagine what would have been said if the North had submitted peaceably to a partition of the Republic. That course might have been wise, beneficent, and best in harmony with their institutions; on that point, we need say nothing; but how the world would have rung with bitter taunts on their pusillanimity! We should then have been told that Democratic institutions were an utter failure; that they had proved themselves unable to nurse and mature a great national sentiment; that their tendency was to endless disintegration, and to the rendering all Government impossible. See, it would have been said, the meanness, the cowardice, the insensibility to a great name and lofty destinies which Democracy produces. These people were yesterday one of the greatest nations on the globe, and at the first check they abdicated their greatness rather than draw the sword. Democracy begets and nourishes poltroons. We must look elsewhere for those manly virtues by which States contend successfully with perils that threaten their existence, and, at length, emerge from their trials stronger, purer and more glorious than ever.

Alas for Democracy! its enemies will give it no quarter. In their desperate hurry to mangle its limbs, to cut its throat, to demonstrate that it has forfeited all right to live, they do not even care to be just. Whether it fights or abstains from fighting, it is *all the same*; whether it obeys the fiery impulses which have made Europe for eighteen centuries one continuous battle-field, or meekly drops its arms in mute submission to fortune, its reputation is foredoomed. What else could we have expected when its enemies assume to sit as judges, and the critic who professes impartially to try its conduct never lays aside his vulgar, unphilosophic, unsparing and indiscriminating hate? If, however, we must try democratic institutions by this new test, we challenge its application with pleasure. Only let it be applied fairly. There are a great many nations under heaven, some of which have lasted long enough to furnish ample materials for comparison. Our own country is one of the most highly favored. Society here is strong, having its roots far back in an immemorial past, long before the date of Bunker's Hill or even the discoveries of Columbus. Yet we have had our civil wars. Not to go back to the time of the Plantagenets, when the claims of rival dynasties swept the land with fire and slaughter for a century together, we have had one great rebellion which sent a monarch to the block, another rebellion which drove another monarch from his throne, and two more rebellions, the last of which saw an Army of Highlanders in the heart of the kingdom. Within the memory of men still living we had a great rebellion in Ireland, where battles were fought and scaffolds well furnished with victims. Even within the last thirty years the Duke of Wellington regarded that country as one that required to be held with a large garrison, and ruled over by a mitigated form of martial law. Do the recurring disasters of half-a-dozen centuries prove that monarchy "conveys not the slightest security against the worst of wars?" We will not send our readers abroad, to Paris, to Vienna, or to Warsaw, where civil war exists in its worst form, the helpless struggle of a brave people against omnipotent battalions. If the civil war in America proves anything to the disparagement of democracy, *what do the convulsions of Europe prove for monarchical institutions?* But ours, it may be said, is neither the one nor the other. Be it so. We are not republicans. Let it, however, be admitted that whatever special security our own constitution supplies, it has obtained the means of giving that security by departing from the ideal of pure monarchy and approximating to that form of self-government which has been established in the United States. *We have far more in common with Washington than with Vienna; and, in calumniating the free institutions of any country, we merely disparage and denounce the indisputable source of our own greatness.*

COTTON IN NICARAGUA.

Letter from Hon. A. B. Dickinson, United States Minister.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Leon, Monday, July 8, 1861.

According to promise, I will give you a brief description of a portion of Nicaragua, and shall content myself with a plain narrative of facts as I find them, believing the simple truth to be far preferable to the most beautiful over-wrought picture, though conceived by the most vivid imagination, and drawn by the hand of a master-workman.

The soil is good beyond description for the growth of cotton, indigo, and most tropical plants, besides corn, (which grows wherever it has ninety days of hot sun without frost.) Two, and sometimes three, crops of corn are grown on the same ground in a single year, without much care; and where the corn is now ripening, cotton is designed to be planted the last of this or the first part of next month. The forepart of September is the proper time to plant cotton here, as it will mature in time to be gathered in the dry season. I am satisfied, from what I have learned by inquiry and observation, that cotton can be grown to great advantage in this country. I saw the gin at work at the establishment of Messrs. Russell & Fitzgerald, in Chinandega, cleaning what I regarded as an exceedingly good quality of cotton. They are Americans, who intend planting one hundred acres themselves this season, and are giving away to others all the seed that is wanted for planting. North Americans can labor here, and teach the inhabitants how to cultivate the soil and raise cotton enough to supply the United States and most of the rest of the world, without slave labor. I very much doubt whether there can be found upon the face of the globe a soil and climate combined which are better adapted to its growth than the soil and climate of Nicaragua. All that is lacking is forty or fifty American families from the Free States, or a sufficient number to settle in each district to give life and enterprise to the native families. These families should have their own mechanics and implements with them, to fashion and direct the trade and industry of the country, and create and call forth additional necessities, comforts, and luxuries which the people do not now possess, but which, when once introduced, they would not do without. This people want to be aroused and stimulated to action. They live here honestly with less labor than anywhere else on the face of the earth. Whoever is content with enough to eat and drink, can be abundantly supplied from the fruits which grow wild throughout the country, and are as free as the air he breathes. But man wants and is entitled to something more.

I do not believe a country can be found where a few hundred or thousand honest, intelligent working-men could do more to benefit themselves and the native inhabitants than here, where there is no more use for worthless, drinking, idle vagabonds, who are always attending to everybody's business but their own, than in any other decent, respectable country. There is, however, much to be done to make it ready for growing cotton or anything else on a large scale; for not more than one-hundredth part of the country is cultivated, and some of it is the most dense forest I ever saw, though not the heaviest for clearing. The timber is not usually tall, though some of it is very large. The undergrowth is, in places, so thick with vines and annual plants that a bird can scarcely fly through it. Land is exceedingly cheap, and there is sufficient mahogany, cedar and Brazil-wood in the forests to pay for clearing, at prices they must always command. The Government is, in the main, good, and is administered with the most rigid economy: taxes are, accordingly, light. I have seen no wheat growing in the country, though I understand there are some portions where it is grown to advantage. Nor have I seen potatoes or any kind of North American grass, or thistles, or mullen, or many other plants which I do not believe will ever grow here. Grass can, undoubtedly, be cultivated to some extent. In fact, the soil will produce anything which can be grown in such a climate.

Leon, the largest city of this Republic, is situated on one of the best agricultural plains on the face of the earth; that is, where man can live the most comfortably with the least labor. It commands one of the finest views in the world from the top of its magnificent Cathedral, which covers an area of about 400 feet in length by 200 in breadth, and is undoubtedly the best constructed building in Central or South America. Its beauty consists in its simplicity of design, its exact proportion, and its perfect adaptation to the object for which it was built. All that Mr. Squier says of its magnificent grandeur is true; but he does the projectors and builders great injustice in stating that "it is constructed of cut stone." Were I to speak of what it is constructed, I should say *cement*. The front walls, outside columns and arches over doors and windows, as well as the massive columns and arches which support the hundreds of tons of roofing, domes and steeples, and indeed the entire structure—with some slight exceptions—are composed of brick and cement. The whole surface is covered by cement, which remains as firm and almost as perfect as it was the day the building was finished. Wherever the brick and the small irregular surface stone, which compose a part of the edifice, are exposed to the weather, they are worn and creased by the storms of ages, while the cement which holds them together projects out beyond the brick and stone, and continues harder and more perfect than the solid rock. The roof is composed of cement, brick, and the common surface-stone of the country, which are as ill-shaped as they well could be; and the whole is the grandest specimen extant of architectural design and mechanical skill. When we consider the frequent earthquakes and the heavy cannonading it has long withstood; that it has been used through all their sieges as a fortress, with its roof covered with men and cannon—that it has not even escaped the thunder-bolts of Heaven; and that through all these combined elements of destruction it has passed unscathed, except the numerous marks of cannon and musket balls, the loss of one of its steeple-caps, and a thin crooked seam traced down the steeple by the lightning, we get some idea of the great strength and wonderful tenacity of this cement.

The casual observer might come to the conclusion that the building was constructed of cut stone, unless, by a careful examination of the soil and rock formation of the surrounding country, he should find that no such stone was to be found in the vicinity of Leon; and then, he would be very likely to return and look again before he finally concluded that the stone for such an immense pile was imported from abroad with the imperfect facilities of transportation which exist or have heretofore existed in this country. It is an easy task to construct a temple when you have all the materials at hand to build with; but quite a different thing to make such materials as will fuse and solidify into one impenetrable mass of masonry that will stand the test of ages. The art of making this cement is supposed to be lost, as no modern buildings appear to possess its strength and durability, and no person of the present day is able to tell precisely how it was made. The walls and arches of some of the old ruins of South America show that while the brick and stone are mouldering to dust, the cement remains as firm and perfect as when it was made. Whether it will stand our Northern frosts, I am not prepared to say. I shall at least test it, and try hard to discover the secret of its composition.

I beg you to accept the sincere expression of the esteem with which I take pride in declaring myself your devoted friend,

A. B. DICKINSON.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

SUPERVISION OF LETTERS AT THE SOUTH.

Our recent intelligence from different parts of the South is consistent in showing that the Secessionists have established a supervision over all letters forwarded by express from the Southern States. The following announcement in the Mobile *Advertiser* confirms other reports of the same kind:

"We learn that instructions have been received at the Express Agency here, that a supervision of letters is deemed necessary to insure their speedy transportation. This is done in pursuance of an order from Maj.-Gen. Polk, and Major Forsyth has accordingly appointed Dr. R. Miller supervisor of letters sent from this city. Parties wishing to send letters out of the Confederate States will, therefore, have them endorsed by him before they can be sent forward. Of course, letters presented to Dr. Miller must be *unsealed*, so that they can be examined and certified to understandingly."

We find the following statements on the same subject in the Nashville *Union*, of the 16th inst.:

"We were informed yesterday that, by direction of the Safety Committee, a closer scrutiny than heretofore exercised will be kept upon the mails sent from this city to the United States. This step has been taken by the Committee in response to a demand from the public which they could not disregard; indeed, there can be no question as to the propriety of the stoppage of the transmission of mail matter between this place and points in the United States. It has been painfully evident that our enemies were using the mails between Nashville and Louisville for improper purposes, and this fact will satisfy good and true citizens with the step that has been taken. Besides, the transmission of mail matter, as it has been conducted here, is clearly illegal. A few weeks since an inquiry was addressed to the District-Attorney for South Carolina, 'whether the private transmission of mail matter between the citizens of the Confederate States and the United States is unlawful?' and he replied:

'There can be no doubt of its illegality, not only upon the general principle that all intercourse and communication with an enemy's country, without special license, is unlawful, but also because it affords direct opportunity for carrying on a treasonable communication with the enemy, by conveying intelligence which may afford him aid and comfort. I have no doubt that it is as unlawful for any citizen of the Confederate States to carry letters to the United States as it is for any citizen to write them.'"

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We have been favored by the Secretary of War with the following copy of a dispatch received at the War Department, yesterday, from Gen. McCulloch. It will be seen that the defeat of the Nationals in Missouri is fully confirmed. All honor to the brave men who have achieved so glorious a result:

Springfield, Mo., via Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 13, 1861.

Hon. L. P. Walker:

The battle of Oakhill has been fought, and we have gained a great victory over the enemy, commanded by Gen. S. Lyon. The battle was fought ten miles from Springfield. The enemy were nine or ten thousand strong; our forces were about the same. The battle lasted six and a-half hours. The enemy were repulsed and driven from the field with the loss of six pieces of artillery, several hundred stands of small arms, eight hundred killed, one thousand wounded, and three hundred prisoners. Gen. Lyon was killed and many of their prominent officers. Our loss was two hundred and sixty-five killed, eight hundred and thirty missing. We have possession of Springfield, and the enemy are in full retreat towards Rolla.

BENJ. McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

HOW A NORTHERN REBEL LOST A FORTUNE.

From the Boston Traveller.

Horatio Davis, Esq., a well-known citizen of Roxbury, died a few days since, leaving a property of the estimated value of $60,000 or $70,000. He was a single man, with a number of blood relations. Within a year he made a will, leaving the bulk of his property to his nephew, Aaron, son of Charles Davis, appointing trustees to hold the property until he (the nephew) was thirty years of age, when it was to be handed over to his sole control.

It happened, however, that this nephew was at the South when the secession troubles commenced, and, though a native of a Northern loyal city, (Roxbury,) he took the side of the South, joined a rebel regiment in New-Orleans, was appointed a lieutenant, proceeded with them to Virginia, and was a participant in the battle of Bull Run. Some time in February last, Mr. Davis heard of the rebel proclivities of his nephew, and soon after sent for his lawyer, who, by his directions, added a codicil to his will, by which the direction of his fortune was entirely changed.

This codicil provides for the appointment of three trustees, viz.: Gen. A. Simmons, Esq., with the Mayor of Roxbury, and the President of the Roxbury Charitable Society, *ex-officio*. These trustees are to have the entire estate in trust, (with the exception of a small amount to be paid out in legacies to relatives and others,) and are, semi-annually, to pay to the Treasurer of the Roxbury Charitable Society the interest accruing thereupon, to be expended for the benefit of the poor of Roxbury, according to the by-laws of that Society. This, he says, he does, "to testify his hatred of secession."

THE TRAITORS IN NIAGARA COUNTY

The Baltimore *Exchange* is happy in being permitted to copy the following letter, which has been addressed to Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, inclosing a peace petition:

Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y., Aug. 1, 1861.

To Hon. John C. Breckinridge:

Dear Sir: Within a few days past the inclosed petition has been circulated in three or four towns of our County, in one of which, where there are less than 600 voters, 200 of the very first men of the town readily signed the petition. Some of these petitioners are, or were, Republicans, and when we remember that our country is so strongly Republican, and that two of our newspapers warned the people against signing such a petition, we are surprised that so many are signing it. There are over 600 names upon the inclosed, and as many more have not yet been sent in. As we have no Senator from our State who would present such a petition, and believing that you represent the conservative men North and South, we take the liberty to forward you the petition, in order that the voice of the Cataract County may be heard. If the other petitions should be sent to us soon we may forward them. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN T. MURRAY,
WM. S. FARWELL,
GAYLORD J. CLARK.

A REBEL KILLED BY A WOMAN.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, Aug. 22.

A Union man by the name of Glover, residing in one of the counties west of this city, owning a number of valuable horses, and having reason to fear their appropriation to rebel uses, concluded to place them in the hands of a company of Home Guards in the neighborhood, for safe keeping. A day or two afterwards, while Glover was absent from home, a rebel called at his house to inquire for him. Mrs. G. was in the garden adjoining a corn-field, some distance from the house, when the rebel approached her and made several inquiries, to which she gave no very satisfactory answers. He then insisted on being informed where Glover was, and, with revolver in hand, threatened instant death if not told. He also at the same time demanded of her to deliver up a valuable gun owned by Glover. The two started for the house through the corn-field, and on the way Mrs. Glover succeeded, without being observed, in getting possession of a large corn knife that had been left in the field, and watching the opportunity, took a favorable moment for striking a blow, which she did most effectually, the knife severing the skull and killing the rebel instantly. Mrs. Glover had a small child with her in the garden, which she left when starting for the house, intending to return for it immediately. Having dispatched the rebel, she returned to the garden, when she discovered several other rebels in ambush a short distance from her. She took her child, and being yet unperceived by them, sought a place of concealment until they should retire. They soon emerged from their hiding place, and searching for their companion, they found his lifeless body where he had been stricken down, and bore it off, greatly to the relief of Mrs.

GLOVER. Mr. GLOVER immediately made arrangements to leave Missouri, and arrived at Stone's Prairie, in the southeast part of this county, where Mrs. G. has an uncle living, by the name of JOHN W. LARRIMORE, a respectable and reliable citizen, from whom this narration is transmitted to us.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 20th inst., says: "We have before us a private letter from a gentleman residing in Warrenton, Va., from which we take the following extract: 'Our troops are advancing as fast as they can be moved. They are now in four miles, fifty thousand of them and pressing on. You may look out by the last of this or the first of next week for a big fight or another foot race. My impression is, and I think you will find me correct, that our General will throw a large body of troops across the Potomac at Leesburgh, and then march up to Washington in the rear, bringing on an attack both in front and rear at the same time.' This letter is dated about the 13th inst."

ANOTHER FEMALE REBEL.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that Mrs. HENNINGSEN, the wife of Gen. HENNINGSEN, now in Gen. WISE's staff, has arrived in that city. She came from New-York *via* Louisville and Nashville. She was pretty closely searched, but succeeded in getting through with five revolvers, five hundred ounces of quinine, and a galvanic battery.

ARKANSAS TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

The Memphis *Appeal* has been shown a statement of the forces furnished by Arkansas to the Confederate States, all of which are now engaged in active service. It is said to be a reliable statement, and sums up as follows:

In Virginia, two regiments of infantry, one thousand strong each	2,000
Under HARDEE, in regiments	6,000
Under McCULLOCH, in regiments	6,000
Seven new regiments just organized, and under marching orders	6,000
Independent companies and battalions of artillery and cavalry with HARDEE and McCULLOCH	1,500
Total Arkansas force	21,500

The largest vote ever cast in Arkansas was something over 59,000—consequently over one-third of her voting population are now in the field in the service of the South.

A. R. BOTELER.

The Louisville *Courier* is permitted to take the following extract from a letter of a relative of the Hon. A. R. BOTELER, of Virginia, to a friend in that city:

"We have had a most exciting time here this morning. A force of 100 men from the National camp came over about 2 o'clock in the morning, and surrounded A.'s house. Before they called for him they guarded every door and window with their guns, and had files of men in every direction. They did not come by the road, but by a little out-of-the-way lane, and broke down his fences and chained his dogs. The officers behaved tolerably well, but some of the men were exceedingly insolent, and threatened 'to blow out the brains' of one of his daughters, and frightened several other young ladies who were there half to death. With all their force, they were as usual cowardly. A. gave it to them generally; they replied that they were only the tools in the hands of the Government, and were unwilling themselves to arrest him. They also seized D. R., (who was just returning from a visit to a patient) on the road, to prevent his giving any information to the people in S—— of their movements. Late in the evening A. managed to effect his escape from the enemy. They did not take him to that villainous BANKS, or he never would have gotten off. He is now at home."

THE BLOCKADE OF GALVESTON.

From the Galveston Civilian, Aug. 14.

Last Monday, the various foreign Consuls at the port of Galveston sent a document to Capt. ALDEN, of the United States blockading squadron, protesting against his conduct on Saturday, in bombarding the town without notice to foreigners and non-combatants, whereby a foreign subject was killed, and the British and some of the other consular residences and offices greatly endangered. The bearer of the protest was permitted to return without an answer; but yesterday a flag was hoisted on the steamer, asking communication with the shore.

Capt. CONRAD, of the Confederate Army, who is in command of the batteries at the East End, took a small vessel and met a boat from the steamer at the bar, when a communication was handed to him addressed to the Consuls. Report says that it covers three pages, and is a labored attempt on the part of ALDEN to justify his barbarous conduct. It is said that he does not deny that he had thrown his shells at the town instead of the forts. We scarcely think his excuse will satisfy the foreign Powers, whose rights have thus been outraged.

The Galveston *Civilian* says the election returns are favorable to LUBBOCK for Governor.

WHO FOUGHT THE BATTLE?

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 15.

It is universally conceded that but for the opportune junction of the two commands of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD at Manassas, the result of the late battle would have been at least apocryphal. Hence to the brain that conceived the union of these forces is due in a great degree the chief credit of the day. Well-founded information ascribes this happy conception to the military sagacity of Gen. BEAUREGARD. Perceiving that it was quite impossible for, his limited command to successfully oppose the advance of McDOWELL's overwhelming columns, he early in the week telegraphed both to the President and Gen. JOHNSTON, urging the union of forces as an absolute necessity. After some reflection, both of these eminent military men acceded to the suggestion, and the junction was effected as rapidly as circumstances permitted.

On arriving at Manassas, Gen. JOHNSTON, being the ranking officer, assumed command, not, however, without ratifying the whole plan of battle prepared by Gen. BEAUREGARD, and chivalrously assigned to him its execution through the day. These orders of battle were confidentially distributed to each of the regimental commanders, and were drawn up with great elaboration and completeness, and are esteemed a masterpiece of elegant and precise composition.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

Exchange on New-York 8 per cent.; premium on specie, 10 per cent.; bacon, 20 cents per pound; butter, 25 cents per pound; corn, 60 cents per bushel; coffee, 28 cents per pound; flour, $6 per barrel; salt, $6 per sack, New-Orleans sugar, 9 cents per pound.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Charles Seeber vs. Louis Gross.*—Motion granted with $10 costs to abide event of the action.

John H. Holland et al. vs. Henry N. Conklin.—Motion granted, with $10 costs; notice of settlement of order to be given to the plaintiffs' attorney.

Mary D. Bailliere vs. William D. Bailliere et al.—I see no sufficient grounds for altering or modifying the decision heretofore made of this motion, except that the defendants are to have five days after notice of this decision on the rehearing to serve an amended answer.

Compagne Neuchateloise de Exportation vs. William Aufferman.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event of the action.

Thomas J. Emery vs. D. H. Townsend.—Motion granted.

James P. Lennox vs. Sarah E. Lennox.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Edwin Welsh vs. Abby E. Gregory et al.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event of the action.

The Neuchateloise Exportation Company vs. Penfield E. Godsell.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event of the action.

Samuel Carr vs. Uriah M. Lee.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event of the action.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 30, 1861.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	88½	25	Merchants' Bank	83
3,000	do	88¾	50	do	82½
21,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	78¾	66	Mechanics' Bank	83
4,000	U. S. 6s, '67	87½	40	Phenix Bank	80
6,000	Treas. 12 ₱c. Nts.	101	60	do	81
29,000	Treas. 6 ₱c. 2 Year	97⅞	10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	78
7,000	do	98	20	Hanover Bank	[illegible]
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
5,000	do s7	43¾	50	do	[illegible]
10,000	do	43⅞	25	Pacific M. S. Co.	75½
10,000	do b3	43¾	123	do	76
1,000	Michigan 6's	80¼	50	do s30	75½
2,000	Illinois Canal Bds	80¼	150	do	76½
1,000	Virginia State 6's	54¼	25	do	76¼
2,000	do	54½	7	do	76½
11,000	N. Car. State 6's	62	50	N. Y. Central R. s4	72¾
31,000	Missouri State 6's	41⅞	550	do	73½
5,000	do s10	41¾	60	do s15	73
5,000	M 6's, to H & St J. R.	47¼	150	do	73
2,000	Minn. S. 8 ₱ c. Bd	65	200	Hudson River R.	33
500	Cal. State 7s	76	10	Sixth-Avenue R.	113
2,000	Ky. State 6s	77	100	Michigan Central R.	41½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s '76	101	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip s40	64
1,000	H. R. 3d M. R. '75	86½	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	65¾
1,000	Hud. R. 2d M. B.	79	50	do s30	65½
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 per cent Bonds	92½	50	do nw	65½
2,000	Pac. R. 7s Guar'd by State of Mo.	85	50	do nw	65¾
			450	do	66
			175	Chi. & Rock I. R.	41
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90	60	do	41½
24	Col. & Xenia R.	74	200	do s10	41

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U.S. 5s '74, Coup.	78¾	25	Pac. M. S. Co.	75½
25,000	Treas. 6 ₱ ct. 2 year	97¾	5	do	75¾
10,000	N. C. State 6s	62	50	do s30	75
15,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	99	50	N. Y. Cent. R.	72⅞
5,000	Mo. State 6s s10	41¾	150	do swk	72¾
5,000	do	41⅝	100	Harlem Railroad	10¾
8,000	do	41¾	11	Mich. Central R.	42
2,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. Jos. R.	46¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R. s30	65
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43¾	50	do	65¾
5,000	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	102½	15	Chicago & R. I'd R.	41
50	Erie Railway	24½	100	do s60	40½

FRIDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

The course of the Stock Market, to-day, was much the same as yesterday. On the Federal and State Stocks, the demand was good and prices firm and generally advancing. The only exception was Missouris, which are made the subject of speculative sales for the Fall, just now, on the most exaggerated rumors of the condition of the hostile armies in that State. Private letters and other direct intelligence from St. Louis, to-day, express the utmost confidence not only in the management but present force of Gen. FREMONT; but against these advices there were rumors of a contrary tenor, or rather to the effect that the rebel force is overwhelming, were circulated through the Board of Brokers this morning. The Funded Stocks of the Federal Government went to 88⅜@½ for the Six ₱ Cents. of 1881, and 78⅞ for the Five ₱ Cents. of 1874, and large additional sales of the Two-year Treasury Six ₱ Cents. were made at 97⅞ ₱ cent. Another advance of 3 ₱ cent. was made in North Carolinas, ½@¾ ₱ cent. in Tennessees, and 1 ₱ cent. each, in Ohios and Virginias. Missouris opened at the last price of yesterday, 41⅞@41¾, but fell back to 41⅜ ₱ cent. This stock and New-York Central were rather more depressed on the Street than yesterday, but in other descriptions of a speculative nature the changes were not important. The Western Stocks were firm on Galena and steady on Toledo, Rock Island, Illinois Central and the Michigan Roads. Pacific Mail sold for cash at 76@75½ ₱ cent. There was nothing done in Panamas. Late in the afternoon the market left off steady at about the following rates:

Central	72⅞	Pacific	75
Erie	24½	Missouris	41¾
Toledo	28¾	Tennessees	43½
Rock Island	40¾	United States 6s, 1881	88¾
Galena	66⅛	Treasury Notes	97⅞

There is a general improvement in the bidding for and sales of City Bank Shares to-day. The offers for Manhattan, as compared with yesterday, are 6 ₱ cent. up; Merchants', 2½; Mechanics', 2¾; National, 2, and Corn Exchange, 2 ₱ cent.:

New-York	75	American Exchange	76
Manhattan	110	Bank of the Republic	75
Merchants'	82½	Bank of N. America	70
Mechanics'	83	Hanover	65
City	100	Metropolitan	77
Phenix	80	Shoe & Leather	77
National	82	Corn Exchange	72
Seventh Ward	105	Continental	60
State of New-York	75⅛	St. Nicholas	60
Commerce	78	Importers' & Traders'	77
Mechanics' Bank. Asso.	72	Park	85
Broadway	100		

The decease of Mr. GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, announced in this morning's paper, is much regretted in Bank circles. He was for nearly forty years honorably identified with the Bank in whose service he died.

The offers for the Railway Mortgages are 2½ ₱ cent. higher for Michigan Southern Firsts, and 4 ₱ cent. higher for Terre Haute and Alton Seconds.

N. Y. Central sixes	92	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₱ c.	52
N. Y. C. 6's (real estate)	87	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₱ c., '70	14
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100⅛	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bonds	10
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100⅞	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
N. Y. Cen. sevens, convertible '76	100	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d series	37
Erie firsts, '68	103	C. & N. W. seconds	15
Erie seconds, '59	100¾	Han. & St. Joseph	28
Erie seconds, extended	100¾	N. J. Central firsts	101
Erie thirds, '83	86	N. J. Central seconds	100
Hudson firsts, '69	103	Galena & Chicago firsts	97½
Hudson thirds, '75	79	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Hudson convertible's '67	68	L. Erie & Wabash firsts	59
M. Cent. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	97	L. Erie & W. seconds	26
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	77½	Del. Lack. & West. firsts	97¾
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	59	Lack. & Western B'ds	90
N. Indiana firsts	77½	Clev. & Xenia	74
Mich. So. & N. In. s. f. ₱ c.	74	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	70
P. R. 7 ₱ c. guar by Mo.	35	C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. bonds	92½
Illinois Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	89⅞		

The Committee of five gentlemen from the New-York Associated Banks, who went to Washington early in the week to wait upon and arrange with the Secretary of the Treasury certain unsettled details of the recent Government negotiation, returned to town last evening. After accomplishing, most pleasantly, their business with the Treasury Department, we understand they were afforded a special private interview with the President of the United States, from whom they derived such explanations of the condition and administration of the Army and Navy Departments, as to remove a number of the popular complaints heretofore indulged in this City and other quarters of inefficiency and favoritism, and at the same time the assurance that where proper energy may have been wanting heretofore, it is the purpose of the Executive to see that it is at once infused and so continued through the great exigency of war now upon the country. The report of the Committee is to be made to a general meeting of the Associated Banks.

The Exchange on London left off steady, at 107½@107⅞ ₱ cent. for Bankers' Bills, within which quotation a fair amount of business was done for Saturday's mail. In the Money market there is no change of demand or quotation to make. The rates are easy, and the movement outside of the ordinary Bank routine quite moderate, at 5@6 ₱ cent. on Loans at call, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on prime discounts. The sums paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day on subscription to the 7.30 ₱ cents. amount to $174,000. The disbursements of the Office to-day are $417,000 over all receipts; reducing the balance in New-York to $8,820,000 in Specie in the Sub-Treasury, and $28,000,000 to the credit of the Government in account with the Associated Banks.

Through the President of the Galena and Chicago Company, now in this City, we derive the following memoranda of the present and prospective situation of the concern. The present debt of the Company is as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds, payable Feb. 1, 1862.	$262,000
First Mortgage Bonds, payable Aug. 1, 1862.	160,000
First Mortgage Bonds, payable Feb. 1, 1863.	60,000
First Mortgage Bonds, payable Aug. 1, 1863.	1,511,000
Total	$1,993,000
Second Mortgage Bonds, (originally two millions,) due May 1, 1875, which will all be retired by the operation of the existing Sinking Fund by the time they mature.	$1,465,000

Arrangements are in progress for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds for twenty years, upon condition that a Sinking Fund shall be provided, which will retire the whole of the Bonds by the time they mature. The annual Sinking Fund of the Second Mortgage is fixed at $109,000. That for the First Mortgage will be so arranged that the whole annual charge upon the finances of the Company, for interest and Sinking Fund purposes, will, for 1862, be the same as last year, say, in round numbers, $350,000, regularly diminishing in each year until 1881, when the amount will be about $250,000, leaving $117,000 to be paid in 1862, when the entire debt of the Company will be extinguished. The gross earnings of the road have never since its completion, fallen below $1,300,000 per annum, ranging from that sum to $2,315,000 per annum. Experience has shown that the road can be operated, kept in repair, and fully equipped, and do the minimum amount of business indicated above for $800,000 per annum, leaving the excess for interest, Sinking Fund and dividend purposes.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 30, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 37 bbls. Ashes, 10,691 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 229 bags Corn Meal, 157,791 bushels Wheat, 132,876 bushels Corn, 8,400 bushels Rye, 335 bushels Oats, 1,896 bushels Malt, 1,353 pkgs. Provisions, and 766 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 1,900 bags Rio, chiefly at 14½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in request, mainly at 18½c.@19c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are inactive.

COTTON.—Has been in brisk request to-day, and prices have advanced materially, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported of 3,500 bales; Middling Uplands have been quoted at from 19½c.@20c., generally, however, at 19½c. ₱ lb, with a rising tendency, as holders towards the close were asking 20c. ₱ lb, and were not, apparently, very eager to sell at even this rate.

DYEWOODS.—A small lot of Jamaica Logwood changed hands at $15 50 ₱ ton.

FISH.—Cod and Mackerel have been in moderate request at steady rates. Smoked Herring have been freely purchased within a range of from 25c.@27c. for scaled, and 14c.@16c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour generally has been pretty freely offered and purchased to-day at prices within our previous range. The demand from shippers has been good, particularly for desirable lots of extra State, which are not very plenty. The reported sales reach 19,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 30; poor to choice Extra State at $4 40@$4 70, mainly at $4 45@$4 55, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 20@$4 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 35@$5 45; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 40@$5 60; Inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@$4 30
Extra State	4 40	@ 4 70
Superfine Western	4 20	@ 4 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 35	@ 5 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40	@ 5 60
Inferior extra Ohio	4 85	@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 75	@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 85	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is heavy and irregular. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$8 75 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is very quiet, including superfine at $4 25@$4 35, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 40@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Rye Flour is in request at $2 25@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been mainly for Raisins, at $2 30@$2 40 for Layer, and $1 60@$1 65 for Bunch, ₱ box; and for Currants, at 6¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, mainly for export, at uniform prices for sound lots, of which the supply is rather moderate. The reported sales amount to 151,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 30; White Western at $1 24@$1 29; new do. do. at $1 21@$1 24; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 17@$1 19; red Western (Winter) at $1 10@$1 10; mixed Western on private terms; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 06@$1 09; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 92c.@$1 06; Racine Spring at $1@$1 03; Northwestern Club at $1; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 88c.@$1; new red State on private terms; new white Kentucky at $1 30@$1 32 ₱ bushel. Corn is in lively demand at essentially unaltered prices for sound parcels, which shippers want; sales 203,000 bushels, at 45c.@48½c. for poor to prime mixed Western; 42½c.@44½c. for damaged do.; 50c. for Western Yellow; 53c. for White ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 65c. for Northern, 52c.@55c. for Western, ₱ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canadian at 26c.@29c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee.

	FLOUR, BBLS. Receipts.	FLOUR, BBLS. Shipments.	WHEAT, BUSH. Receipts.	WHEAT, BUSH. Shipm'ts.
For the past week	7,907	10,635	265,193	419,836
Previous week	7,750	13,359	165,538	229,548
Since January 1	285,272	419,041	6,555,827	7,113,803
Same time in '60	119,604	203,197	2,250,918	2,056,875

The Chicago *Tribune*, Aug. 28, reviewing the Breadstuffs trade of that city for the week, says: "Compared with the week previous, there is an increase on the receipts of Flour of 7,000 bbls; 200,000 bushels Wheat, 250,000 bushels Corn; but there is a decrease in the shipments of Wheat and of Corn equal to about 600,000 bushels, in consequence of the scarcity of vessels. The entire receipts of grain, including Flour, during the week, amounts to 2,284,533 bushels—which is the largest amount of grain ever before received within a week in this city."

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 24:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	790,407	278,255	279,242
Wheat, bush	8,616,182	4,952,189	2,311,923
Corn, bush	16,541,126	12,869,938	3,654,932
Oats, bush	971,058	864,180	548,123
Rye, bush	267,687	130,606	64,865
Barley, bush	343,280	220,101	135,244

HAY—North River continues in limited request, at 27c.@60c. for new, and 55c.@65c. for old, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@24c., and crop of 1859 at 9c.@12c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales 50 tons Scotch Pig, at $20 50@$21, and 100 tons American Pig, No. 1, at $18, cash, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 12½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is dull and prices are nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER.—Light transactions were reported in Milwaukee during the week ending with Aug. 27. The *Sentinel* says: "Freights have advanced $1 ₱ thousand, while prices remain unchanged, and as there was little or no margin even at the lowest rates of freights, the result is, manufacturers are not sending their stocks forward to the same extent as earlier in the season. The arrivals for the week amount to only 1,890,000 feet, and of this a large proportion was on old contracts. The indications of a falling off in the supply, and the fact that a number of vessels heretofore carrying Lumber, have gone into the Grain trade, have given additional firmness to the market within the last two or three days. The arrivals of Lumber, Shingles and Lath at this port during the past week and thus far this season, have been as follows:

	For the Week.	For Season to date.
Lumber	1,890,000	37,462,000
Shingles	770,000	11,368,000
Lath	16,000	1,930,000

In Chicago, a slight improvement in the market was discernible. The *Tribune* remarks: "Cargoes have been in fair request both by the city and country dealers, and they have been sold at an advance of fully 50c.—in some instances, 75c. ₱ 1,000 feet. This, however, is barely the advance in freights; so that in reality lumber is no higher, although there is less disposition to press sales. In the yards the trade is light, but the market is firmer. Dealers are now generally asking $7 50, and not very much disposition to sell at that price. Still, there is a healthy feeling with regard to the fatal policy which has heretofore prevailed, of running up prices at this season of the year, and thereby inducing an increase in the receipts, which has never failed to depress the market, and cause a reaction. This is to be guarded against this season, and there is a very proper caution exercised by holders. A slow and gradual advance will do more to help the trade than a sudden and forced buoyancy. The news from the country dealers is rather more encouraging; but the demand is yet comparatively light. The extreme low prices of produce tends to restrict trade. Shingles continue scarce and firm. During the week a cargo 300,000 Rogue River Shingles was sold at $2 25 at the mill—equal, with commissions and freights, to $2 40 here. There are few arriving and none offered. Sawed Shingles are firm at $2 75. Lath is in good demand and firm at $1@$1 25, afloat.'

MOLASSES.—Sales: 20 hhds. Porto Rico, at 30c.; 27 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@25c., and a cargo of Clayed Cuba at about 20c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand, and 2,700 bbls have been reported sold at $1 50@$4 62½, chiefly $4 50, for Common, ₱ 310 lbs., and $5 50@$6 for No. 1 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices; buyers are not disposed to pay over $1 25, while holders ask $1 40@$1 50, generally $1 40 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been quiet since our last at essentially unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand at $15 for Mess, and $10@$10 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Cut Meats are less active, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 230 tierces and bbls., poor to prime, at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales, since our last, 165 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 8c.@11c. for Western, and 8½c.@14½c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 75 tierces, in lots, at $6 25@$7 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in good request, and is quoted very firm.

SEEDS—Sales, 500 bags Calcutta Linseed, in Boston, at about $1 70; holders, here, ask $1 72½ ₱ bushel. Nothing new in other kinds.

SOAP—Sales, 1,000 boxes Castile, at 11½c., cash, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more active, to-day, sales having been made of 2,250 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅝c.@7¼c., and Porto Rico at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 35,000 lbs. at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The inquiry for Greens is pretty fair; that for Blacks limited; prices are unchanged, though some holders are not disposed to sell at prevailing rates.

TIN—Is in moderate request, including Banca at 27c., and Straits at 25½c.@25¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been more sought after at very full prices, sellers having any existing advantage. Sales since our last: 330 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@10c.; 142 cases Seed-leaf at 5½c.@9c., and, from a high boring market, 152 bales Yara on private terms, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., chiefly at 17c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The business in this line during the current month of August, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHEN review thus: "During the month of August there was an active demand for low and medium fleece, and also for No. 1 super and lambs' pulled wools, at advanced rates. There is but little of fleece or pulled to be had now below thirty cents. There has also been more activity in the country, the bulk of the low and medium wools being bought up, while most of the fine wools are still on hand. California wools have met with ready sale at higher prices—the transactions have been considerable. Most of the Texas wool in market has also been disposed of. Fine foreign wools, such as Mestizo, Australian and Cape, still remain neglected. A few sales of the latter have been made at 22c.@23c. Low and medium descriptions, however, have been eagerly sought after, and almost everything of the kind has passed from first hands, at a further advance of about ten per cent. In our last circular, we called the attention of the importers to the demand as well as the scarcity of these wools, and advised them to import. We hope soon to find our stock replenished. The low foreign wools, such as have usually been consumed in the manufacture of carpets and negro goods, viz.: Cordova, black and gray, Donskoi, do., do., Smyrna, East India, and likewise the low unwashed Buenos Ayres, have been mostly taken up for Army blankets, &c. The last accounts from Europe report the London auction sales as progressing without much spirit, at a reduction, too, in prices of about 10 ₱ cent. from the May and June sales. Some 5,000 bales of low wool are to be offered, after the sale of the fine wool has terminated, and it is presumed they will go off with more liveliness, and at advanced rates. On the Continent there are large stocks of fine Buenos Ayres wools, that can be had at a reduction of 20 ₱ cent. on the prices current in the early part of the year. We have to add, that about the close of September, there will be a public sale, at Liverpool, of some 25,000 bales of East India and other low wools."

PRICES CURRENT OF DOMESTIC WOOL AT NEW-YORK, AUG. 31, 1861.

	Cents ₱ lb.
New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire.	
Choice Saxony fleece, Saxony fleece, Full blood fleece	34@38
¾ and ¾ blood fleece, Native and ¼ blood fleece, Common fleece	28@33
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece, Saxony fleece, Full blood fleece	34@40
½ and ¾ blood fleece, Native and ¼ blood fleece, Common fleece	29@33
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece, Full blood fleece	32@35
½ and ¾ blood fleece, Native and ¼ blood fleece, Common fleece	27@31
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	25@32
Unwashed	15@21
North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas.	
Washed fleeces	26@31
Washed fleeces, burry	17@22
Unwashed fleeces, burry	8@14
Unwashed fleeces, less burry	14@17
Unwashed fleeces, and not burry	18@22
Texas.	
Merinos, washed	25@31
Merinos, unwashed	18@22
Mixed fleeces, washed	20@20
Mixed fleeces, unwashed	14@18
Mixed fleeces, unwashed, burry	10@12
California.	
Washed fleece	23@32
Unwashed fleece, fine	20@24
Unwashed fleece, medium	15@19
Unwashed fleece, coarse	10@13
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City extra	34@37
New-York City super	30@32
New-York City No. 1	26@30
Country extra	36@39
Country super	31@35
Country No. 1	27@30
Country No. 2	8@10
Lambs	28@33
Tub-washed	30@35
Western limed pulled wool	24@30

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been somewhat heavier, but at lower and irregular rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d.@11½d.; Corn, 10½d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton; Oil, 35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 0d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 0s. 6d.@7s. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton; Hops, ½d. ₱ lb. For Cork, an American brig, with Wheat, (10,000 bushels,) in vessel's bags, for orders, at 15d. ₱ bushel. For Havre, Flour, (3,000 bbls.,) at 80c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, (25,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at 23c.@24c. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, Wheat, (40,000 bushels,) at 13½d. ₱ bushel. For Bremen, Flour, (4,000 bbls.,) at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and 200 cases Tobacco, at 22s. 6d.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 31
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 7
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 11
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of Washington* and *Bremen* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, at 10½ A. M. A supplementary mail by the *Bremen* will close on the pier at 11:50 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worster, and others.

P. C.—LOOK OUT TO-DAY, OR APPLY AS BEFORE. S. S.

A. C. D.—THOMPSON'S LANDING ON SATURDAY. G. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RIFLES AND RIFLE PRACTICE.

An Elementary Treatise upon the theory of Rifle Firing, explaining the causes of inaccuracy of fire, and the manner of correcting it, with descriptions of the Infantry Rifles of Europe and the United States, their balls and cartridges. By Capt. C. M. WILCOX, U. S. A.
1 vol. 12mo. Illustrated with engravings and wood cuts. Sent free by mail, on receipt of price.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
(PRITCHETT, Agent.) No. 192 Broadway.

NAPOLEON AND BRITISH LION.
SEE
YANKEE NOTIONS FOR OCTOBER,
OUT TO-DAY. PRICE 10 CENTS.
Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MECHANICS AND INVENTORS, AROUSE!—Now is the time to think, to invent, and to develope new inventions, while business is dull.

Now is the time to secure Patents and have them READY for the renewal of business or for traffic.

Now is the time to make arrangements for the manufacture of new and useful articles of all kinds.

Now is the time to secure Patents in England, France, Belgium, and other European countries.

Inventors, wake up! Messrs. MUNN & CO., proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, having a branch office in Washington, continue to solicit Patents as usual, on the most extensive scale and in the best manner.

They have acted as attorneys for more than 15,000 patentees, to all of whom they refer.

All who want their patent business done with dispatch, and on reasonable terms, should address or apply as above.

Pamphlets of advice to inventors, in different languages, about Patent Laws, &c., furnished free.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 76 Duane-st. The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

MILLING MACHINES,
Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work,
Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 634 Broadway.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

BURNING FLUID
50C. PER GALLON........TO THE TRADE.
ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE COMING OF JESUS CHRIST TO JUDGE THE WORLD AT OR NEAR THE AUTUMNAL EQUINOCTIAL POINT, 1861.—STEPHEN REED, Esq., will lecture upon and show the certainty of the termination of the great prophetic periods in the immediate vicinity of the Autumnal Equinox, 1861, in the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, 8th-st., (Astor-place,) on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The lecturer will show the first day and year of creation, the first day and year of the Deluge, and will identify said points of time by the precession of the equinoxes with the ensuing equinoctial point, and will point out the great sources of error in Chronology. The members of the Mercantile Library Association, of the New-York Historical Society and of the Society and Library, the *literati* and community at large are entreated to attend. The lecturer fearlessly challenges the most rigid scrutiny as to the accuracy of his points.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st. and Madison-av.—There will be Divine service (sermon and the Holy Communion,) in the Church of the Incarnation on SUNDAY MORNING next, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock. The children of the congregation will be catechized by the Rector at 3½ P. M., and there will be Divine service and sermon in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. at the Ferris Institute.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—ELEVENTH-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs. Rev. J. T. LANING preaches TO-MORROW. Subjects—A. M., *Our Salvation Nearer*, &c., Rom. xii., 13; P. M.—*The Saints' Reward at the Resurrection*. Evening—*The Harvest Past*. Christians who love the Lord's appearing, and all who ask what will be the end of transpiring events, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

GREEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will resume his labors. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening, "*Vacation Gleanings from the Sea-shore.*" Sunday-School Missionary Meeting at 2½ o'clock P. M. Strangers and others invited. Seats free.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP, Pastor, has returned from having his vacation, and will preach at the Park Tabernacle, in Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 1, and thereafter regularly each Sabbath. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

UNION MEETING.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, the North Presbyterian Church, by invitation, will worship with the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, in the new edifice, between 8th and 9th avs., and Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, pastor of the former, will preach. Service at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the 34th-st. Church in the morning, by the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—7TH-AV., near 12th-st. Seats free. Preaching, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Morning subject—*God's Union and Man's Disunion*; Evening—*The Devil and his Family*. Baptism after the morning sermon. Communion and hand of fellowship at 3 P. M.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH and administer the Ordinance of Baptism on SUNDAY MORNING, in the hall of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. He will also preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGular Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, and in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, by Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX.

STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. JOSEPH HARTWELL will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Bible Remedy for Financial Embarrassments*. And in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. The Rector will preach in the Morning and Rev. F. C. EWER in the Evening. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; Rev. P. WEAVER at 3, and the Pastor in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

WOE TO AMERICA!—"WOE TO THE LAND shadowing with wings."—Isa. xviii, 1. The message of God to the American Nation, by his prophet, will be the theme of discourse on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—85TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. J. FROST, Rector. Sunday services—MORNING, 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Sunday school, 2½ o'clock. Wednesday Evening service, 7½ o'clock. Friday afternoon, 4½ o'clock.

JOHN ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. Milburn, (late Chaplain to Congress,) Pastor, will preach to-morrow morning and evening, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The sacrament will be administered in connection with the morning service.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Orchard-st., near Broome-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

BROTHER G. W. BARNES WILL SUPPLY the desk of the Second Universalist Society, at their Chapel, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Seats always provided for strangers. No evening service.

COMMUNION SERVICES ON SUNDAY MORNING at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr's. McELROY and HENRY, Pastors) will be re-opened TO-MORROW, Sept 1. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Brooklyn, corner of DeKalb and Carlton avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—THE pastor, Rev. G. S. HARE, having returned from the country, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ in the MORNING and at 7½ in the EVENING.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., will be reopened for public worship TO-MORROW. Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. EBEN FRANCIS, OF STAMFORD, Conn., will preach in the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH in Laight-st. Church, (corner Laight and Varick sts.,) TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF St. George the Martyr, Rev. A. S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector, 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Divine services on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 126) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1850. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1852, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock.
A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.
BUFFALO, Aug. 19, 1861.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 59 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST—IN THE VICINITY OF SOUTH WILLIAM-st. a PACKAGE OF PAPERS. A liberal reward will be paid on the delivery of the package at the office of the Michigan Southern Railroad, No. 18 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF HAS advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ colors as usual, best quality. N. B.—Small wares, combs, brushes, &c., &c., at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway and 19th-st., east side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

GRAND OPENING—MONDAY, SEPT. 2, MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS; splendid array of Paris modes. Largest, cheapest and most reliable fashion magazine ever published. Fall number ready THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—FOR WHEAT OR RYE A PURE and reliable super-phosphate of lime, made by ourselves and warranted; also bone-dust and guano.
TREDWELL & PELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD FAMILY horse; very convenient Rockaway, with pole and shafts; light wagon and harness. Address O., Box No. 2,250 New-York Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET.
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE the choice of a back parlor or a large, well-lighted room with bed-room, on second floor, all well furnished. Also, pleasant accommodations for a middle-aged single gentleman. Gas and bath. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway, between Pike and Rutgers sts.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH GENtleman, professor of the French language, in one of the first institutes of this City, to board in an American or English private family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN MAY BE HAD in a private family, where there are no children, for a gentleman and lady, or a single gentleman; the house is pleasantly situated, having a large well-furnished chamber, and large closet attached, with gas, bath, &c.; near the cars and Wall-st. Ferry. Address C. R., Box 1,456 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE LARGE front room; also, one hall room, furnished or unfurnished, in a small family near three ferries. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 66 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A RESPECTAble private family, five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry; dinner at 5½ o'clock. Price $3 50 per week. Address W. W., Box No. No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Double and single rooms may be obtained at No. 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia; location very pleasant; rooms neatly furnished, having all the modern improvements. Convenient to Wall-street and Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families, or gentlemen, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1861.
ON AND AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF SEPT. the price of board will be reduced to two dollars per diem. Suites of rooms and single rooms will be let by permanent board at corresponding rates. The House will be conducted with the same liberality as heretofore.
TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

FIFTH-AV. BOARD.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms on first floor, consisting of parlor, dining and smoking-room, with several bedrooms on second floor, with bath, closets, and every desirable convenience; private table only. Also one or two single rooms, without board, for gentlemen. Apply at 19 5th-av.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of first class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 17th-st. preferred, either first or second floor, with private table for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN EDUCATED GERman or French family, by an American who can teach the English, German, French, Hebrew, Latin and Greek. Would give lessons to any person, or in any school. Address EDUCATOR, Station D, New-York City.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BED-room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman in a private dwelling. Location between Broadway and 5th-av., near 31st-st. Address E. W., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 9th-st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished with full board, to let. Desirable accommodations for families seeking apartments for the Winter. Private table if preferred. References required. Dinner at 6.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with board. Suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or single, with or without board, can now be had on application at No. 34 St. Mark's-place. House first-class and a limited number of boarders taken. Reference exchanged.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ON the second floor of No. 52 East ——, near Union-park. They are calculated for a family. Also, a large square room on third floor, for gentlemen.

378 FOURTH-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, in a private family, having more room than they require; will let a few rooms at prices to suit the times. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT breakfast and tea, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BORSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No 2 Wall-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and fine large rooms at Linden Park. Terms very moderate during the Fall and Winter months. Only ten minutes' ride from landing. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or address Mrs. C. H. RING, Cornwall.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or depot, six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET, FOR THE FALL, or Winter if desired, very excellent rooms with board, in a healthy and beautiful location at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, very near the depot; good stabling. Apply at Greenburgh House.

WANTED—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD, THROUGH the Fall and Winter, for a small family, including child and nurse. Address, giving particulars and terms, M. E., Box No. 158 New-York *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER, AT the Cornwall Mountain House. Terms with the times. Reference—N. B. Law, No. 3 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN-ZEE HOUSE, NYACK ON THE Hudson. This delightful Summer resort will remain open for guests until Sept. 15, board, $1 50 per day, and from $6 to $9 per week. Boats leave Harrison-st. at 9 A. M. and 3½ and 5 o'clock P. M., and Jay-st. at 9 A. M. and 4½ o'clock P. M. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861, with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, ON account of the fineness of the weather and the very superior surf-bathing, will not close before Sept. 18.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held in the hall, No. 21 Avenue D, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1861, to choose delegates to represent the Ward in the Twelfth Assembly District Convention, which is to select two delegates and two alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 11th of September, 1861. Polls open at 7½ P. M., close at 9½ P. M.
PHILIP KELLEY, President.
CORNELIUS DONALSON, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at Lamartine Hall, corner of [illegible] on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, [illegible] to elect, by ballot, two delegates and two [illegible] to represent this District in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 11th of September. The polls will open at 7½ P. M. and close at [illegible]
[illegible] H. TUCKER, President.
DAVID McADAM, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—PARTNERSHIP AVOIDED.—A business man, with ten to twelve thousand dollars, is wanted, for a first-class established business that will, with moderate efforts, [illegible] $20,000 to $25,000 [illegible]. No risk, and no competition. Address E. S. EVANS, Post-Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, established twenty years; to be disposed of on easy terms. An opportunity seldom offered. Apply to VOORHEES, Attorney, No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash Invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—TOODLES—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

The Times for Sunday.

The TIMES will be published to-morrow morning as usual, and will be issued on Sundays as on other days, during the continuance of the war excitement. Agents and dealers will please send in their orders to-day. Price of the TIMES on Sundays, THREE cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington news is unusually interesting this morning. The vigorous awakening of the Government seems to be continued. No passes are granted to visit the rebel States. The enforcement of the fifty-seventh article of war is to be carried to the sweeping extent of preventing the publication of any information anywhere concerning the movements, process of increase, condition or location of the Army. No less than three members of the Cabinet will be absent to-day, Messrs. SEWARD, CAMERON and BATES. The rebels made a demonstration yesterday morning at Falls Cross Roads with three pieces of artillery. They were driven back, and are known to be intrenching themselves, about 500 strong, at Munson's Hill. It is estimated that there are at least from four to six rebel regiments between Falls Church and Fairfax. The sentence of the Court-martial in the case of Col. MCCUNN has been promulgated, and is fully indorsed by Gen. MCCLELLAN, who seems to think it is quite too lenient. The General, in his document of approval, takes occasion to give the volunteer officers some wholesome lessons. Col. MCCUNN is to be reprimanded in general orders.

From Washington it is reported that the War Department has strong evidence of the guilt of the female traitors recently arrested. The Secretary of the Treasury contemplates issuing an address in behalf of the National Loans. It is stated on the authority of an Army officer, that at least sixteen of the enemy have been killed in picket skirmishing during the past week. It is now alleged that the Treasury Department is cleared out of disloyal clerks, and that many reported by Potter's Committee had been discharged some time previous. The Navy Department has received intelligence that the East India squadron is *en route* for home; only one vessel will be left on the station.

It appears that the Secessionists have been sending circulars inducing Southern officers in the Navy to enlist under the seven-starred flag. The Spanish Government has authorized the Governor of Fernando Po to receive a certain number of slaves from the United States cruisers. The list of volunteer officers in the Navy, accepted from the New-York and Boston offices, is given in full. The practice of transferring land warrants in blank is to be broken up—the name of the assignee must hereafter be inserted.

Gen. ROSECRANS' division is represented to be effective and directed by qualified aids and officers. A well-known citizen of Baltimore, who returned on the 28th inst. from Western Virginia, denies the statement that Gen. ROSECRANS had recently been defeated in a great battle. Every confidence is reposed in Gen. ROSECRANS' ability to defend himself if attacked. It now appears that Col. TYLER had two affairs at Cross Lane. One was a skirmish of pickets, in which only fourteen of the Seventh Ohio was engaged, and the other was the affair of the whole regiment. In the last case, Gov. DENNISON has a dispatch stating that there were 15 killed and 40 wounded. The men were scattered. A report reaches us from Fayette that a party of 20 rebels, under Capt. POINDEXTER, had succeeded in capturing $100,000 in gold belonging to the State Bank at Fayette. The gold was in the course of transmission to St. Louis for safe keeping.

From Missouri we learn that a large body of rebels estimated variously from 2,500 to 3,000, under the notorious MARTIN GREEN, have taken possession of Palmyra. A train of cars, with arms for the Union troops, was fired into, near Palmyra, and forced to return, though no damage was done.

Details of the recent battle at Summersville, received by Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, represent the loss of Col. TYLER at fifteen killed and forty wounded. A large number of the Seventh Ohio Regiment were scattered, but expected to escape and rejoin their regiment.

The surrender of Fort Fillmore, in Arizona, to the Texan Secessionists, according to the Messilla *Times*, proves to have been a most disgraceful and cowardly, if not criminally dishonest proceeding. It is stated that eleven companies of United States troops, mounted and foot, mustering seven hundred effective men, surrendered to two hundred and eighty Confederates, four pieces of cannon, army, equipments, two hundred cavalry horses, mules and wagons, and two hundred and seventy head of beef cattle.

The latest news from New-Mexico is per Santa Fé Express, bringing $20,000 in gold dust. The 750 United States troops that surrendered to the Texans have been released on parole, the Texans retaining the horses of the Cavalry and the arms of the Infantry. Col. CANBY had arrested Gen. WM. PELHAM and Col. CLEMENS at Santa Fé, they being suspected of furnishing information to the Texan troops below El Paso. Col. CLEMENS took the oath of allegiance and was discharged, but Gen. PELHAM refused. Col. CANBY had suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Territory, and abandoned and burnt Fort Stanton.

News from Fort Pickens has been received by the storeship *Release*, Commander FRAILL, which left Rosas Island on the 24 inst. She has experienced very heavy weather. She left the *Colorado* and *Niagara* at Pickens, and the bark *W. H. Wall* and schooner *Joseph. M. Lane*. At Key West she left the *Macedonian*, *Preble* and *Crusader*. The *Release* brings as passengers First-Lieut. WM. M. GRAHAM, U. S. A., from Fort Jefferson, and Mr. W. H. WARD.

By the arrival of the mail steamer *Matanzas* we have news from Matanzas. The British schooner *Aighburth* had run the blockade off Newbern, arrived on the 12th, and sailed for Charleston on the 15th. The sloop *Noank*, with the secession flag flying, is also reported arrived, having run the Charleston blockade with the secession flag flying.

The *Arago* arrived off Cape Race, yesterday, with three days' later news from Europe. Prince ALFRED had been enthusiastically received at Liverpool. The *Great Eastern* was to take more troops to Canada. Loans were offered at 3½. Foreign Exchange was higher, and American Securities unchanged. Consols were 90¾ and ⅞. In France the wheat crop is acknowledged to be deficient. Rentes closed at 68f. 55c. In Italy the Reactionists had been defeated at every point. FUAD PACHA is to be promoted. The Russians had been defeated by the Caucasians, and disturbances had occurred at Kallidah. A number of arrests were made. The Hungarian Diet was about to be dissolved, and a rescript was expected from the Emperor.

At Havana, about the 15th inst., they were visited with severe rains, and on the 19th they were favored with a slight shock of an earthquake. The Captain-General has returned from St. Domingo much displeased at the state of feeling there. It appears that the Dominicans are not pleased with the new *régime*. The steamer *Keystone State* had called at Havana on her way looking up the pirate *Sumter*. The dates from Venezuela are to July 22, and the condition of affairs there is anything but promising.

The Board of Supervisors had a long and important meeting yesterday. The Sheriff's bill for the quarter, amounting to over $8,500, was ordered paid. The tax levy was laid over until Monday, to ensble the Committee to examine it more thoroughly with a view to reductions in some of the items. The Special Committee on the New Court-house was authorized to proceed at once with its erection—to employ an architect, purchase materials, to build by day's work or contract, and directing the Comptroller to pay all bills audited by the Committee.

Government and State Stocks were in demand and firm at the Stock Exchange yesterday, while some of the railway speculatives were a fraction weaker than on Thursday. New-York Central 72¾ ₩ cent. Exchange on London steady at 107¼ @107¾ ₩ cent.

The transactions in Cotton, yesterday, were quite heavy, having amounted to 3,500 bales. Prices advanced materially, closing with Middling Uplands quoted at from 19½c.@20c., generally 19½c., ₩ lb. Flour was in more demand at steady rates. A lively export inquiry prevailed for Wheat and Corn, at uniform figures. Sugars were more freely purchased, and were very firm. Rio Coffee attracted more attention. Naval Stores were depressed. Whisky declined a shade. The freight engagements were rather heavier, but at easier rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

Affairs at Washington.

Every night the rebel forces advance close in upon our lines in front of Arlington and Alexandria; but before day-break they invariably retire, leaving no evidence behind of an intention to hold the ground they had occupied. Such is the tenor of the dispatches we have received daily, for several days, from Washington. The correspondents from the vicinity of these rebel movements, seem to be puzzled to account for them. One of them, writing to the Washington *Star*, says: "What was meant [by these nocturnal advances] further than to murder a few Union pickets, I know not; *nothing like an attack*, as is evident by their retirement before day-break everywhere." The *Star* comments on these demonstrations of the rebels, and expresses the opinion that "a considerable affair of outposts" may come off within a very short time; and it "prepares the citizens to know," if they hear the booming of cannon over the river, "just what it amounts to." To settle the matter beyond any possibility of doubt, the same paper observes that "it is utterly impossible that BEAUREGARD contemplates a serious movement against the fortifications on the other side of the river."

The telegraphic dispatches, supervised by the War Department, have been at special pains to assure the country that the advance of the rebels along our whole lines is only "a feint"—that "no serious attack is apprehended"—and that "the position of our troops is impregnable," &c. We suppose it is our duty—as it is certainly our disposition,—to accept these semi-official assurances as conclusive, and to dismiss all concern as to the intended movements of the rebel forces. We trust, however, that the Government is not so entirely unconcerned in regard to them as the tone of these dispatches would indicate; for such indifference could scarcely fail to result in disaster somewhere.

It is conceded that the rebel Army *must* advance. In entire consonance with this theory is found the fact that they have advanced and are advancing. Now, what do they probably intend to do? Some say (and this seems to be the prevailing opinion at Washington) that they will make a feint in front, but cross the Potomac above by a flank movement and attack Washington in the rear. There are many considerations to sustain this view of the case,—and the Government should unquestionably be prepared to meet an attempt to carry this plan into execution. But it will not do to rely upon this alone, or to neglect preparation for assaults in other quarters and of another kind. Improbable as such a project may seem, it certainly is not impossible that the rebels may contemplate an attack by a sudden and desperate movement upon our lines at Arlington and Alexandria, in the hope to carry them by a *coup de main*, as the Malakoff and Redan were carried, and as forts have always been carried since war was reduced to a system. We admit the unlikelihood of the enterprise:—but when we consider the rashness their victory at Bull Run has inspired in the rebels, the desperateness of their present position, and the brilliancy of the prize to be won, it will not do for the Government to dismiss it as impossible.

The supposition that these grand nocturnal manœuvres have no other object than "the murder of a few Union pickets" is absurd. The theory that they are "a feint," and that they are to conceal the real object of a crossing of the Potomac, near Leesburgh, if not unreasonable, certainly does not cover the whole ground. It is as easy to storm a battery as to cross a river in the face of an enemy. And the rebel leaders know how well the river is watched, and how rapidly our men could be converged upon their disordered ranks, just emerging from the flood upon an unfamiliar shore. Besides, unusual difficulty would attend the crossing of their artillery; and without artillery, would they dare fight a battle before Washington?

It is not more unlikely that the demonstration of crossing the Potomac is a feint, and that when the dash is made for the earthworks of the Union Army at Arlington and Alexandria, the rebel Army now hovering about Leesburgh will be found in the thickest of the fight, and Gen. BANKS idly watching the waters of the Potomac, unbroken by the plunge of a single horseman.

The dispatches of yesterday state that Gen. SCOTT has expressed the opinion that the rebels must fight at a very early day. By advancing from Manassas, the imperative motive power of popular opinion in the South is obeyed. But every mile advanced from Manassas increases the difficulty of feeding the rebel Army. All supplies must be wagoned over wretched roads, which the Fall rains will soon render more intolerable. There is nothing gained by marching up to our front if no attack is intended. On the contrary, the condition of the rebel Army will be every way worse. They will be worse supplied, and more worn and paralyzed by the increased vigilance required.

The Principles at Stake.

We sometimes hear our present contest with the Southern rebels compared with the Revolutionary contest with Great Britain, or with similar struggles in past ages. These comparisons are drawn by two classes of persons, those who are desirous that some particular course of prosecuting the war or some particular measure in that course shall be adopted, and those who desire that the war shall not be prosecuted at all. The first class say "Did not our forefathers successfully resist the mighty power of Great Britain? Did not the Netherlands succeed in establishing their independence of PHILIP II. of Spain? Unless this or that thing is done as I advise, the result of the present contest will be the same." And the latter class, catching us by the button, when they think they are unobserved and can do it with impunity, whisper to us "You can never conquer the South. Look at the Revolution. Look at the rise of the Dutch Republic. The South is far more powerful than our forefathers or the Netherlanders were, but Spain had to give up her efforts, and Great Britain had to acknowledge the independence of the colonies, and we shall have to do the same. Better do it at once, and save all the valuable lives and the immense expenses of a protracted war."

Such comparisons would not deserve an answer, if only our compromisers used them. But we sometimes hear them from those who should look further and see more clearly than their use implies. They are based on a mere outside view; they refer only to estimates of populations, of material resources, of guns and swords, and ships, and money and men. It might be interesting perhaps to run a parallel even on these points between the resources of those engaged in the present struggle and the Revolution, and to see if the conclusion was quite so inevitable from that estimate to the success of the South as is assumed. But the material view is not the view to take. Our forefathers did not succeed in the Revolution because the colonies were more powerful than Great Britain, because they could command larger armies and more money. It was the righteousness of their cause which rendered them "thrice armed." It was the power of the idea for which they fought, which sustained them, which made their duties easy and their burdens light, and which Great Britain could not overthrow.

But that idea now fights upon our side. We stand upon the same principles which our forefathers stood upon. The Declaration of Independence, which they drew up, is ours. The Constitution which they framed to carry out the ideas of that Declaration, is ours. Our opponents in this struggle are striving to overthrow that Constitution; they denounce the principles of the Declaration as lies, and their avowal as a crime; and in derision they set a negro aside of the statue of WASHINGTON, who fought in war and labored in peace for their adoption and maintenance.

Hence, when men point to the Revolutionary struggle as an argument for the strength of the South, we draw from it an argument of its weakness. When they say, "Great Britain could not conquer the Colonies;" we say, "So the rebellion cannot conquer the United States." The principles of civil liberty which were then successful have not become powerless. They are divine, and therefore of eternal youth; and they shall carry us as victoriously over their foes who have arisen against them from within our household, as they carried our fathers over those who assailed them from without.

So, too, of the struggle between the Netherlands and Spain. There again the weaker were successful because they fought for an idea which was borne on the current of the age, whose success was called for by the good of humanity, while Spain represented the backward tendencies, the evil influences which had ruled in the world and would not give up their power without a struggle. That contest was one for religious liberty. PHILIP of Spain fought to establish over the Netherlands the power which he claimed to enforce religious belief, the right to hang and burn those who obeyed their consciences rather than his commands and the decrees of the Inquisition, and he was defeated. It was not merely the United Provinces which were more powerful than he. It was religious liberty, upon the bosses of whose buckler the mighty power of Spain dashed itself and was broken in pieces by the blow.

And strange though it may seem, we are fighting that battle, too, to-day. If we should fail, if the tide which swells against us from the South should overflow our land, how long would it be before we should see among us, as has been often seen in the domain of Slavery, men to whom the scourge and tar and feathers, or the noose, have been applied, simply for believing and inculcating the teachings of the Word of God, and striving to hasten the time when oppression should be banished from the earth. How long would it be before our ministers, who have taught us to "sympathise with those in bonds, as bound with them," would be driven out from among us—before our hymns, which have taught us that "oppression shall not always reign," would be silenced, and the new Gospel, according to PALMER and VAN DYKE, which teaches that the true way to love our brother is to deprive him of his manhood, and make the most out of him for ourselves, established over us, along with the new political Gospel according to DAVIS and STEPHENS, which teaches that the corner-stone of Liberty is Slavery, and that the only way to make a people free, and enlightened, and noble, is to begin by making one-half of them degraded, and ignorant, and enslaved. The means which have been used to establish this doctrine in polities are not argument but imprisonment, not discussion but tar and feathers. Can any reason be given why the South will not make use of them in the domain of religion among us, as she has done in her own borders? So as we have on our side the great idea of civil and constitutional freedom, we have also that of religious freedom. And if the Netherlanders, sustained by that idea, could not be subdued by the Spanish power, shall we be overcome by this rebellion in favor of oppression and wrong? Let us draw stores of hope and courage from these past struggles, and go steadily forward in our path, though it involve privation and danger and loss, having faith that the battle of freedom which we fight, "though baffled oft, is ever won."

A Two-Sided Philanthropy.

The two considerations upon which John Bull grounds his dislike of the American war, are, that it will cost a painful sacrifice of life, and that it involves no particular benefit to the negro. British philanthropy, therefore, withholds all sympathy from a cause so destitute of humanitarian recommendations. It would be simply frivolous to question the sincerity of these sentiments. We are forced to the conviction that if the war could be prosecuted upon strictly millenarian principles, with provisions securing the immunity of persons and property, and pointing to the instantaneous liberation of 4,000,000 blacks, England would have all these tender and most creditable scruples satisfied, and would bid us God-speed with a full heart. This is clearly the Christian programme our transatlantic cousins would charitably prescribe in cases such as ours.

But there is this to be remarked about it, that these humane and considerate principles are strictly local in their application. They answer admirably for the conduct of a war in America; but serve indifferently elsewhere,—in Africa, for instance,—where a more violent policy appears to be expedient in particular instances. This inference, we think may be justified with very little difficulty. In the London papers, by the latest arrival, advices from the Western Coast of Africa are given of these, the most interesting is an account of the way in which the African town of Porto Novo had been treated by her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Lagos, two or three British men-of-war lending their aid on the occasion. Several months ago, it seems, the Consul proceeded to this up-river village, and proposed to its Chief the celebration of a commercial treaty, such as ordinarily opens intercourse between these savages and the civilized sovereignties of Europe. The proposition found no favor in the eyes of the petty African monarch; and was possibly declined with something less than diplomatic courtesy. Whereupon the Consul caused a few broadsides to be poured into the town, and then returned to Lagos. In April, a new expedition against the recusant Chief was organized. It consisted of three war steamers, with a flotilla of boats, and an armament sufficient to have destroyed London itself. Apprized of the destruction with which they were threatened, the wretched Porto Novians endeavored to obstruct the channel of the river, so as to stop the approaching armada. The obstructions, however, were easily overcome; the vessels placed abreast of the town and hostilities commenced in very serious earnest. It is quite possible that the natives opened the conflict. Forewarned of their doom, they might reasonably desire to use what little defensive strength they had before the enemy had got his weightier weapons of destruction in order. But it was not long before the long-range British rifle replied to the worthless muskets of the negroes; and then cannon, carronade and howitzer blazed away, and bombshell and rocket exploded among the combustible African houses, until the town was ablaze, and the occupants who were not roasted alive were driven to the open fields. There they were pursued by their Christian assailants, and absolutely mowed down by hundreds. The work lasted throughout the day, except for the interval when the officers and men retired to the shipping to dine and enjoy their necessary siesta. The official account goes on to state, in, perhaps, terms indecently exultant, that of the hapless blacks, whose crime was an indisposition to accept a treaty ton favorable to the stronger party, "*about one thousand were killed, and about the same number wounded.*" Such is the story which the London Press details at great length, and it may be observed, without any censure and without an indication that the transaction was deficient in any of those lofty humanitarian inspirations which it is thought ought to govern a great and civilized people in its dealings with a weak and barbarous one.

But the obvious moral to which alone we now care to attend is this. There is a different law in such matters in different climates and for different nations. It is improper for the United States, in a mortal struggle for national existence, to cause an effusion of blood. It is proper for Great Britain where no right, or principle, or nationality is concerned, to outpour it like water. It is improper for the United States to omit a thoughtful consideration of the negro and his welfare from the prosecution of the war. It is eminently proper for Great Britain to invade causelessly the villages of the Africans, slaughter them like sheep, strew the fields with their wounded, and burn their houses over their heads. These contrarieties are striking and inexplicable; but who shall quarrel with them? Who are we that we should set up to find fault with a scheme of philanthropy, whose only fault may be that it is too discriminating?

A COMPARISON AND A FALLACY.—The Toronto *Leader* certainly leads the Canadian Press in its hostility to the Government and people of the North. Whether the fact be ascribable to general considerations, or to the circumstance that Mr. WM. BROWN, formerly editor of the Washington *Constitution*, and now Assistant Secretary of State at Richmond, is connected with of the paper, is a question we have no interest in solving. The *Leader*, quoted sympathetically by the *Journal of Commerce*, has said recently:

"Personal freedom is surrounded with stronger safeguards in Paris than in New-York, Washington or New-Orleans. The Press is freer at Paris than at Washington or Richmond. Order is surer under LOUIS NAPOLEON'S *régime* than under Democratic rule at Philadelphia, Baltimore or Memphis. To render the contrast more marked, President LINCOLN has by proclamation established the system of passports, which England never knew in our day, which France has set aside as unworthy of the age, and which all Europe is rapidly discarding as a remnant of semi-civilized jealousies and arbitrary power."

If this nonsense were truth, it would be sufficient to say that the despotisms with which our Government is compared are at peace and in the enjoyment of every social security. If the South of France were in a state of united and furious revolt against the rule of NAPOLEON, how long would the very limited freedom of the Press now indulged at Paris be permitted to exist? How many conspirators and traitors would walk at liberty in the streets of the Capital? How far would intercourse be allowed between the insurgent departments and those still loyal to the throne? The *Leader* had better try again.

The Cabinet Question.

Could anything be more patriotic and more significant than the reply of the President to a New-York gentlemen who sought to discover his policy with regard to the demand for a change of apart of his Cabinet? "Tell your friends, Sir, to make war on the enemy, and not on each other."—*Washington Correspondence of the Tribune.*

And if those "friends," obliged to go to war, were armed with the flint-lock, smooth-bore musket, and should "seek to discover the policy of the President" with regard to a change of arms, by asking to exchange, as he easily might, their distrusted fire-locks for percussion cap, rifle-barrel weapons, what would the President say? and, what is far more important, what would the President *do*?

Nobody is "making war on the Cabinet" with any wish or thought of crippling its action, or of diminishing the energy and efficiency of the Government. On the contrary, the sole ground of dissatisfaction with the Cabinet grows out of the belief that its efficiency might be increased,—that more might be done than is done towards crushing the rebellion,—that under other counsels Missouri would not have been allowed to fall again into the power of the rebels,—that LYON would not have been refused the reinforcements for which over and over again he called in vain, and for lack of which he was sacrificed on a lost battle-field,—that there would be no pretext for the complaint that the Union men of East Tennessee had been abandoned by the Government,—that the Unionists of Kentucky would have been strengthened and heartened for the impending strife,—and that a great many other things nearer home would have been put into a much more hopeful and promising position than they now occupy. All this may or may not be so. Those who entertain these convictions may be right, or they may be wrong. But the fact that they do entertain them, and that they constitute the motives which lead them to desire a change in the Cabinet, should relieve them from the reproach of "making war" on the Government.

The President will not escape any of the difficulties of his position, nor lighten in the least the responsibilities which rest upon him, by misunderstanding the motives of those who urge measures of greater vigor and broader scope in the prosecution of the war. They are not his enemies, nor the enemies of the Government. Neither can have worse foes than the men who demand acquiescence in flagrant abuses, who fear to complain of inaction and inefficiency, and who seek to cover their own imbecility by misrepresenting the character and motives of those who know that evils are not cured by ignoring them, and that no policy is more short-sighted than that of shutting our eyes to danger because we are afraid to face it.

A Recusant Unionist.

We have at last the card of Hon. Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, explaining the manner of his release by the Jeff. Davis Government at Richmond. We regret to say that it is not creditable to him either as a man of personal firmness or of political fidelity. Mr. NELSON was elected to the Congress of the United States by a very large majority, as a Union man, and on the express ground of his Union sentiments. He accepted the position, and started for Washington to take his seat in the National Congress, thereby acknowledging, by an unmistakable act, his purpose to maintain his loyalty to the National Constitution, and in that respect to represent faithfully the sentiments of his constituents. His arrest, however, seems to have wrought a marvelous change in his opinions. His first act on reaching Richmond was to write to JEFF. DAVIS—asking to be released, and promising, as a condition of such release, to do no act, "directly, or indirectly, by counsel, advice or action, which should encourage, aid or assist the United States Government" in its struggle with the rebellion—nor would he "counsel or advise others to thwart or cripple the Confederate States in the pending contest with the United States—or do so by his own acts." Upon this pledge, broad enough certainly to answer all possible requirements of the Confederate Government, Mr. NELSON was discharged and has returned to Tennessee.

In his card, Mr. NELSON attempts to justify his action. His first excuse is the fear that if he had been hung, or had remained in confinement, his friends at home would have retaliated,—and this would have been followed by counter retaliation on the other side, and thus plunged East Tennessee into civil war. *Therefore* he felt anxious to secure his own release as soon as possible. Probably every man in his position would have been equally desirous of deliverance,—and would have tried equally hard to make himself and others believe that his motives related exclusively to the public welfare, and were not in the least connected with apprehensions of personal danger to himself. Unfortunately, the public are apt to be exceedingly skeptical on such points. This anxiety to keep everybody else out of trouble would be very well if it had been displayed at any other time. Mr. NELSON had no such overwhelming dread of civil commotion while running for Congress, nor did it prevent his departure for Washington. It started into vigorous life only when his personal safety came to be affected by it. All his reasoning, therefore, will be wasted. He will fail to convince the public that his humiliating appeal to DAVIS for personal release was due to any other cause than fears of personal danger or inconvenience.

Mr. NELSON disclaims all intention of taking or advising any measures of *active* support to the Southern Confederacy. At the same time, while making this disclaimer, he does the utmost in his power towards affording that support by denouncing the action of the General Government, and proclaiming its inability to sustain the Union men of Eastern Tennessee in their position. He advises a complete acquiescence in the acts of the Confederate Government,—full submission to their military occupation of the country, and an entire acknowledgement of their authority. It is not easy to see what more he could do to aid them.

It is very evident that the Union men of Tennessee can no longer count upon Mr. NELSON'S support. He has gone over to the Secessionists,—and he has done this, moreover, not from any change in the circumstances or incidents of the controversy, nor so far as appears from any change in his own opinions concerning the relative claims of State and of National sovereignty,—but solely as the price of his personal release from confinement at Richmond. His motive stamps the character of the act.

Rebel Clutches on Kentucky.

The Secessionists of Kentucky are holding public meetings throughout that State—denouncing the attempt of the "Lincoln Government" to "subjugate the South," and protesting that Kentucky should bear no part of the burdens that the war entails. A resolution adopted by a secession meeting in Jefferson County is a fair specimen of those passed at all other secession meetings. It reads:

Resolved, That, not being responsible in any manner for the war that is now being waged, we hereby pledges ourselves *to resist to the last any attempt to force us to furnish men or money by taxes or otherwise* to aid in carrying it on.

The clamor against the Direct Tax bill is the chief agency of the Secessionists of Kentucky for exciting discontent with the Lincoln Government," and preparing their people to leave the Union and go with their "Southern States of the South." At many of their meetings, after hypocritically deploring the ruin that has befallen the Union, and doubting whether it can ever be "reconstructed," the Secessionists do not hesitate to declare that if dissolution is inevitable, Kentucky ought to "go with the South."

Kentuckians have not been much moved by secession pathos on the subject of their "Southern sympathies." Sympathy with the South is one thing. Sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS and his reign of terror in the Southern States, is another and very different thing. Kentucky has a sympathy for the South—none whatever for the Confederate villains that are ruling and ruining the South.

But the appeal to the prejudices of the people against direct taxation may have some effect on lukewarm or wavering men, not only in Kentucky, but in other border Slave States. It should receive some attention.

Even Secessionists in Kentucky concede that Kentucky must go with the Union or with the Confederate States. Existence as a separate and independent State has never been thought of. In the Union, Kentucky falls under the operation of the Direct Tax bill; and her portion of the tax to be raised, as apportioned under the Constitution, is in round terms $800,000. The Secessionists denounce this tax as onerous, and declare that it cannot and shall not be collected.

Well, suppose Kentucky "secedes" and joins the Confederate States because of this tax. What then? The State immediately comes under the operation of the Confederate Constitution and laws; and two laws of the Confederate Congress are Direct Tax bills, proposing to collect in one year from the seceded States, $25,000,000. We called attention to this fact yesterday, quoting from a Richmond (Va.) paper to show the nature and extent of these revenue measures. What will be the effect then? Kentucky, in abandoning the United States Government to avoid paying a direct tax, wherein thirty-four States are required to contribute $20,000,000, flies into the arms of the Southern Confederacy, wherein eleven States (Kentucky making twelve) will be required to pay $25,000,000. The population of the United States (say 32,000,000,) is assessed to pay $20,000,000, of which Kentucky's part will be $800,000. If Kentucky "goes with the South," she will run up the Confederate population, black and white, to 9,000,000 souls, on whom will be levied $25,000,000. Kentucky having a larger proportion of white to black inhabitants than the Cotton States—having nearly 1,000,000 whites to less than a million and a quarter inhabitants—would have to pay more than one-ninth of the direct taxes levied by the Confederate Congress. But put it at one-ninth, and Kentucky's share would be, in round numbers, $2,800,000! In other words, Kentucky Secessionists in escaping from $800,000 taxes under the "LINCOLN Government," will willingly make the Kentucky Unionists pay that sum, and *two millions more*, of direct taxes, to support JEFF. DAVIS'S Richmond despotism.

These facts are worthy of the consideration of the Union men of Kentucky. If they do injustice to the Kentucky Secessionists, they have a right to know of the latter in what way they expect to enjoy the blessings of the Confederate Government, without fighting any of its battles, or assuming any part of its legitimate debt.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—As rents, provisions, and everything else that enters into the expense of living, are certain to be low in price for the coming season, it is natural that hotel charges should follow the downward tendency. DELMONICO led the way two or three weeks ago, by reducing his rates from ten to twenty-five per cent., and the proprietors of the St. Nicholas have followed suit, and announce a uniform reduction in their price of board from two dollars and a half to two dollars a day. Probably the other hotels will do the same. The prices of everything,—labor as well as living,—in all departments must come down. The supply of everything is abundant, while the ability to pay has been seriously diminished. This can have but one result, and we think, therefore, that the coming Winter will be the cheapest, so far as living is concerned, which we have seen for many years.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT.—This distinguished and eloquent defender of the Union is in our City, stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where he has been called on by many admiring patriots. We do not know whether Mr. HOLT has been invited to deliver an address in New-York on the extraordinary state of the nation, but we know it would gratify tens of thousands for him to do so. The country grows stronger through the inspirations of his patriotic eloquence, and he would have here an audience such as few men could call out, and that it would be well worth his while to speak to.

CENTRAL PARK.—Music by DODWORTH'S Band on the Mall to-day, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M., if the weather is fine.

Delegates to the Democratic Convention from Troy.

TROY, Friday Aug. 30.

ISAAC MCCONIKE, Jr., and HARVEY SMITH were appointed Delegates to the Democratic State Convention from this city, this evening. THOS. MCMANUS and P. REGAN, alternates.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARAGO OFF CAPE RACE.

Reception of Prince Alfred at Liverpool.

THE KING OF SWEDEN GONE HOME.

American Securities Unchanged in England.

DEFICIENCY OF THE WHEAT CROP IN FRANCE.

RUSSIA IN TROUBLE.

The Great Eastern to Carry More Troops to Canada.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON.

Breadstuffs Declining—Provisions Quiet.

CONSOLS 90 3-4@90 7-8.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 30.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Arago*, Capt. LINES, from Havre, *via* Southampton 21st inst., passed Cape Race at 6 A. M. to-day. She was boarded by the Press yacht.

The *Arago* has 177 passengers and 250 tons of freight.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 19th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th.

The steamship *Etna*, which broke her shaft when 700 miles on her voyage to New-York, had arrived back at Queenstown. Her passengers were transferred to the *Glasgow*, which would leave Queenstown on the 22d for New-York.

The *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince ALFRED was received at Liverpool with great enthusiasm.

The King of Sweden had left England for home.

The *Great Eastern* was expected to take more troops to Canada.

The ship *Sussex* had arrived with £27,000, and the *Marco Polo* with £26,000.

Applications for discount at the Bank were moderate. Loans on the Stock Exchange were offered at 3½. Foreign exchange was slightly higher. American securities were unaltered. Consols, 90¾@90⅞ for money and 91 for account. Sugar and tea were quiet. Coffee and tallow firm. Rice steady.

FRANCE.

The deficiency in the wheat crop was generally admitted.

Rentes, 68f. 55c.

ITALY.

The Reactionists were everywhere beaten by the Vicar-General of Surnerento.

Twenty-nine priests and three monks were arrested at the Castle.

The Reactionists at Coucello were made prisoners by the Royal troops.

Cipriano was taken after a short resistance.

GARIBALDI was expected at Naples on the 8th of September, the anniversary of his entry into Naples. Grand *fêtes* were preparing.

Gen. CIALDINI reminds the Government that he duly provisionally accepted the Lieutenancy of Naples, but will not resign until the country has been purged of brigands and a new Lieutenant shall be appointed.

CANTILLE and BLASI have resigned.

Tranquility and perfect order prevail at Rome.

TURKEY.

FUAD PASHA is to be promoted in rank.

JEUTH PASHA had been appointed Foreign Minister.

The Sultan continued to effect reforms.

The Chief of the Herzegovina Insurgents had requested the intercession of Russia for peace with the Turks.

OMAR PASHA had approved of the proposed Russian and Austrian Embassy at Constantinople, and deputed a Commission to proceed to open negotiations.

Prince MICHAEL OBRENOWITCH announces in his speech preparations for an interior Legislature and measures for the organization of a national militia in the Danubian Principalities.

One thousand Montenegrins attacked a village on the Turkish frontier, and were repulsed with a loss of ten.

A Turkish war-steamer had arrived at Glware.

The Russians had sustained another defeat from the Caucasians.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

Serious disturbances had broken out at Kallidah for arresting a man. Patriots were insulted. A number of men surrounded the Colonel and demanded the prisoner's release, which was granted, when the garrison assembled and threatened to fire on the people. Numbers were arrested.

HUNGARY.

The dissolution of the Hungarian Diet was considered certain within a few days.

Similar measures were expected for the country Committees.

An Imperial rescript was expected shortly.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for Monday and Tuesday add up 30,000 bales, of which 13,000 bales were by speculators and exporters. The market has advanced 1-16d.@⅛d., and closed quiet but firm, the tendency being still upward. The principal advance is on the middling and lower qualities.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report FLOUR inactive and 6d. lower. American is quoted at 24s.@27s. WHEAT dull, and 2d. lower. Red Western, 9s.@10s. 9d.; Red Southern, 11s.@11s. 3d.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; White Southern, 13s. CORN easier; mixed and yellow, 29s. 6d.@30s.; White, 31s.@34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

BEEF quiet and unchanged. PORK dull. BACON inactive. LARD inactive, at 48s.@50s. TALLOW firmer; sales at 45s.@47s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

ROSIN firm at 7s.@7s. 3d. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer; sales at 45s@49s. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet but steady. ASHES quiet; Pearls, 30s.; Pots, 35s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Consols close at 90¾@90⅞ for money.

Obituary.

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, whose death at Toronto, on Aug. 28, has been announced by telegraph, occupied a prominent position in Canadian politics. In the revolution of 1837, he led the body of insurgents which went to Toronto, and insisted on Sir FRANCIS HEAD calling a convention to arrange terms of settlement of the difficulty in which the outbreak originated. This was of course refused, and the insurgents prepared to proceed to extremities. Although reinforced at Navy Island, whither they were obliged to retreat, by five hundred men, under Mr. VAN RENSSELAER, an American, the Canadians did not respond to the call of their leader with any alacrity, and Mr. MACKENZIE's demonstration failed most miserably, he managing eventually to escape into the United States. For a time this *emeute* threatened to involve the United States in difficulties with England, but that result was happily averted. MACKENZIE remained in the United States until the British Government proclaimed an amnesty to political offenders in 1849, when he returned to Canada, where he was warmly received. Soon after he was elected a member of the Provincial Parliament. Mr. MACKENZIE gained some celebrity as a writer for the Press during his residence in the States. He died poor, but was saved from actual want by a subscription which his admirers made up for his benefit.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Relative Action of North and South Towards England—How England Returns the Compliment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1861.

When England and France went to war eight years ago with Russia, in order to check that semi-civilized Power in its career of conquest, the almost universal sentiment in that portion of this country which is now loyal to the Union was in cordial sympathy with the former, and their earnest prayers went up for the overthrow of the armies of the Muscovite despot. There were a few exceptions to this general unanimity, but I can now remember only the *Tribune* as occupying that position, and I believe that its peculiar, not to say eccentric views, met with little sympathy among Northern men. At the South, however, the sentiment was almost as universally in favor of the barbaric despotism which then tolerated Slavery, and this circumstance, in fact, constituted the real bond of sympathy. The organ of Mr. PIERCE's Administration—the Washington *Union*—took strong ground in favor of the Russian cause in the very outset of the contest. That paper was then edited nominally by an old soldier from Tennessee, Gen. ARMSTRONG, but really by ROGER A. PRYOR. The course of the organ, in siding with Russia, was deemed extraordinary, and gave such offence to Northern sentiment that it was found necessary to get rid of the impracticable sympathizer with Russian despotism, and he was disposed of by being appointed as Minister or Consul to Greece. But the Slavery controversy waxed warmer every day, and the exactions of the Southern Democracy upon its Northern allies grew apace, until not only the official organ, but the whole Southern and a portion of the Northern Democratic Press, took ground in favor of Russia as the power of kindred principles which fought for the spread of despotism and Slavery. All sorts of specious charges were urged against England and France, based on affected fears of their ambitious designs, but the real moving cause, as everybody knew, was the affinity which exists between the propagandists of black Slavery, and what they regarded as the propagandists of white Slavery.

Again, when four years ago, England was threatened with the loss of her most considerable possession, the fruit of a century of wars and intrigues, the American heart—or I should say rather, the Northern, and now loyal American heart—went forth in sympathy with their kinsmen. We could not justify the means resorted to by the Government of Great Britain in acquiring possession of India, nor the administration which had been accorded to that barbarous people, but it was generally felt that the East Indians, a semi-barbarous people, accustomed for ages to the misrule of local and warring despots, and to the benumbing influence of frightful superstitions, were better off, and in a more hopeful way of progress under British rule than under that of their native despots. This consideration, coupled with our kind wishes for the people from whom we sprung, caused a general sympathy with England, and a general rejoicing at the suppression of the rebellion. The South, on the contrary, manifested a deal of sympathy with the Sepoys. England had abolished Slavery in the West Indies; she contained Exeter Hall, and her priests and nobles feasted and honored the authoress of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and refused to surrender fugitive slaves. These were reasons sufficient to turn the sympathies of all Pro-Slavery men, North and South, in favor of the Sepoys.

So much for the past. At length the party in this country with which all England professed to sympathize—the party of freedom and justice, of civilization and humanity, of peace with England and all the world—the party hostile to Slavery extension, the Slave-trade, and fillibustering—triumphed in an election. It installed a President of its choice, and had the control of one branch of Congress. But the champions of the Slave-trade, of Slavery extension and of fillibustering, revolt. They will not submit to a "Black Republican" President, though fairly elected, and they plunder the arsenals and armories of the Government located among them, in order to arm their fellow-citizens for the destruction of the Union. What does Slavery-hating England do in this crisis of the American Government? Does she reciprocate our kind sympathies, bestowed during the Russian and Sepoy wars? Does she frown indignantly upon the attempt to build up a great Confederacy upon the basis of a revival of the Slave-trade, the extension of Slavery by fillibustering, and the perpetuation of negro bondage? Yes! she does for a while affect these virtues. She does mention a little, through her *Times* and other journals, her Russells and Palmerstons, about the horrors of Slavery and the beauties of freedom; but she, at the same time, perfidiously keeps one ear open to the traitors, and tells them, *sub rosa*, to persevere for a few months, until England will feel justified in acknowledging their independence. This is briefly and substantially the history of English treatment of the American rebellion. It has been a history of hypocrisy and duplicity—of affected concern for the interests of freedom and humanity, but of real concern for the interests of cotton-spinning and commerce.

The overthrow of the slaveholding rebellion will place mother England in a most unenviable attitude. She will have forfeited for a generation the confidence and respect of the American people and Government, and have steeped herself in the guilt of a conspiracy to overthrow a free Constitution, in order to set up one whose "beings, end and aim" is the extension and perpetuation of Slavery and the slave-trade. This generation must pass away before this crime against humanity can be forgotten. OBSERVER.

Large Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 30.

The store of Messrs. BANKERS & CARPENTER, No. 107 State-street, containing a large stock of paints, oils, varnishes, &c., was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire caught in the basement, and the inflammable material burned so rapidly that the workmen in the upper stories narrowly escaped alive. The stock is insured for $55,000, and the building for $12,000.

Messrs. WIGGIN, MORSE & Co., and JACKSON & MORRIS, grocery dealers, adjoining, also suffered considerable damage. The total loss is estimated at $100,000.

Election of Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 30.

Gen. THAYER, of Warsaw, and JOHN B. SKINNER, second, of Attica, were elected delegates to-day to the Democratic State Convention, from Wyoming County.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 30.

SAMUEL B. HIRST, President of the City Council, died this morning of consumption.

Five Dollar Counterfeits on the Bank of Auburn.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 30.

Photographed $5 bills on the Bank of Auburn appeared here this morning.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

Inopportune Rains—Return of the Captain-General—The Keystone State after the Sumter—Affairs in St. Domingo—News from Venezuela—Terrorism—An Earthquake, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861.

My last letter was sent by the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, which left this port on the evening of the 14th inst. Considerable anxiety is felt to know of her safe arrival, as some hours after the steamer's departure we had rather boisterous weather, something in the style of a hurricane. For nearly an hour, the howling of the wind, the excessive heat and the color of the sky, reminded me considerably of the famous hurricane of 1844. The ferry-boats from Havana to Regla stopped working, and the whole of that night and the next day it did not cease to rain. The processions and the feasts at Guanebacoa, of the 15th, had to be indefinitely suspended, much to the disappointment of the directors of the railway from Regla to Guanebacoa, who had made great preparations to receive the public, and in place of making, as they did last year, nearly $4,000 on that day, barely took $500.

The Captain-General, Don JOSE SERRANO, returned to the city on Monday, the 19th, from the Island of St. Domingo. I am assured by persons, visitors at the Palace, that his Excellency has returned in no pleasant mood from his trip. It appears that he found everything in great confusion at St. Domingo, and has convinced himself that the inhabitants are not satisfied with the way in which they are to be governed. The Dominicans, on annexing themselves to Spain, insisted on being considered as Spaniards, and to be governed by the laws of Spain. This has not been the case; the Constitution there, as in the Island of Cuba, is a dead letter. It is true there is no Slavery, and this is a great deal, no doubt; but the Dominicans aspire to possess as much political freedom as the Spaniards have in Spain.

His Excellency arrived here on the *Isabel le Catolice*, and as the signal guns were fired announcing his approach to the harbor, the troops were already lining the streets, the artillery at the forts being prepared for a grand salute, when the signal appeared from the steamer for the troops to return to their garrisons, and no public demonstrations to be made. Gen. SERRANO landed about 12 o'clock, and after walking to the palace and remaining there 10 minutes, mounted on horseback accompanied by some officers, started off immediately in all haste to the beautiful villa "Los Molinos," where the Countess DE SAN ANTONIO, his wife, was anxiously expecting him.

The United States steamer *Keystone State* arrived here on the 21st. She left again next day,—people here say, in pursuit of the privateer *Sumter*. The first-named steamer was detained here for something like two hours after getting her steam up, by the non-arrival on board of one of the officers, whom I saw on the wharf pacing up and down in no pleasant mood, at not being allowed to take off in the steamer's launch about two thousand cigars without getting out a proper permit from the Custom-house.

We have news from Venezuela up to the 22d of July, and according to a private letter, the news may be summed up in these few words: The situation of affairs is exceedingly unfavorable, but we may soon expect better times. The following is an extract from a letter which I have received from a friend resident in Carraccas, dated July 21:

"Do not believe, as the majority of the people here do, that the fate of the country depends on the existence of the two dominant parties, one called the Constitutional and the other the Federal. No; here there are no good and bad men, friends and enemies of the Government; this is a social war of individuals against individuals, of those who have nothing against the wealthy, of those who possess a little against those who possess a little more. It is impossible to understand, without being in the country, the feelings which predominate among the Venezulans; to speak frankly these people have lost all shame. I believe that in former times they had some idea of honor, and perhaps have heard of some such word, and even of good faith, but now I assure you that all of that is forgotten.

There is no crime which is considered too infamous to obtain promotion. The entire population is under arms. You will often find no water to drink in a house, but you will find a rifle, a lance, or some other instrument of destruction. The students are also armed, and I have seen boys sleeping in the streets, with a loaded gun at their side.

Yesterday several edicts were published, and by one the Republic is declared in assembly, and martial law is proclaimed; the Press is hushed, those that wish to protect the Federation are persecuted; in a word, the Constitution is trampled on, and a *coup d'etat* is given. It is a painful act, but it is necessary. Unfortunate country, which needs *Monagedists* to maintain order. But what can be done, when there are more terrorists than quiet people? The eloquence of the bullet and the bayonet is necessary."

According to the *Prensa*, of this city, a slight shock of earthquake was felt here on Monday last, the 19th inst.; it must have been a very slight one, as I knew nothing of it till I read about it in that paper, and although I have made inquiries, I have spoken with no one that felt it.

The British steamer *Trent*, which left this port on the 22d, at 10 o'clock at night, returned to port yesterday at about 12 o'clock, having broken part of her machinery. She will not be able to leave for Vera Cruz for four or five days still.

The health of the city is considered pretty good for the season; the nights are pleasant and cool.

Yours, P.

New-Jersey.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN HUDSON CITY.—The authorities of Hudson City, N. J., have just completed two fine public school-buildings, and yesterday afternoon they were thrown open for the inspection of the public. No. 1 is a three-story and basement brick building, 40 feet front and 60 feet deep, situated at the corner of St. Paul and Montgomery streets. It has a projection in front, 8 feet deep and 18 feet wide, for staircases. The primary department is on the first floor, and has seats for 212 children, over whom Mrs. KOALBECK acts as Principal. The second floor is for the female department, with seats for 124 children—Miss E. P. BROWN, Principal. The male department is on the third floor, and has seats for 124 children—Principal, WM. H. STOESS. The building and internal arrangements are on the modern plan. Staircases are erected in the rear to insure safety against fire or accident. The cost of building, furniture and ground was about $17,000. School-house No. 2 is located at the corner of Montgomery-avenue and Warren-street. It is a two-story and basement brick building, erected something in the style of the Grecian cross architecture. The first floor is to be used for the present for the primary department, under Miss MEEKER as Principal. The second floor is for the higher classes in the male and female department, under D. P. LEE as Principal. The entire cost is about $10,000, including the grounds. There are about 500 children enrolled at No. 1, and 300 at No. 2. Mr. CHARLES E. NEWHAM, President of the Board of Education, was present yesterday afternoon at School No. 1, and conducted the visitors through the building.

THE MURDER OF AN INFANT.—The inquest on the body of an infant found on Monday last, in a sink, rear of Nos. 216 and 218 South Sixth-street, Jersey City, was commenced before Coroner GAFFNEY, at the Station-house, last evening. The body was discovered by a night scavenger, who had been sent to empty the sink. Dr. W. J. HARDEN, City Physician, testifies that the child had been born alive, and had lived about forty-eight hours, and had been dead from eight to ten days. The tongue and eyes protruded—the head and face were congested, and the throat contracted. He was satisfied that death was produced by strangulation before the child was thrown into the sink. The inquest was postponed with a view of procuring further evidence.

APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—The Hon. SAMUEL A. FRENCH, of Jersey City, has received the appointment of Deputy United States Marshal, for the district of New-Jersey, and entered upon the duties of his office yesterday. He at once inaugurated the event by the seizure of two trunks, and other articles, at Taylor's Hotel, belonging to ELLIE B. SCHNAELE, of Pennsylvania, who was arrested on Wednesday last, in Connecticut, on a charge of treason. The property was placed in the hands of Chief of Police MARINUS, for safe keeping. The appointment of Mr. FRENCH, who is in every way competent for this position, is highly satisfactory to the community.

TO BE SHUT OFF.—The Board of Water Commissioners of Jersey City have given notice that the Passaic water will be cut off from the reservoir this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock, and will continue for four hours, for the purpose of making connections of pipe on Bergen Hill.

PROPERTY FOUND.—Yesterday morning a box containing female and children's apparel, together with a few dollars in specie, was discovered by the Hoboken Police secreted in the old Hoboken reservoir. A small box in the larger one contained the names Mrs. OSHWALD, Dr. BAUCH.

SHOP-LIFTING.—Early last evening some shop-lifter succeeded in stealing a piece of gingham of about thirty yards, from the front of JACKSON & TAYLOR's store, corner of Warren-street and Newark-avenue, with which they escaped without detection.

BURGLARY.—The house of W. H. CHASE, No. 244 South Fifth-street, Jersey City, was entered and robbed of silverware on Thursday night.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the regular meeting of this Board yesterday afternoon, the bill of the Sheriff for $8,881 49, for the quarter, was opposed by Mr. WEISSMAN, who took up many of the longer items and claimed that they were exorbitant, at the same time, however, stating that his opposition was not grounded on personal grounds towards the Sheriff, but as a matter of principle and economy; in view of the enormous expenses which must necessarily be entailed on the City by reason of the war. Mr. WEISSMAN opposed especially the item of fees for reporting to the Secretary of State the names of the parties convicted in the various Courts of the City. The bill was much discussed by Messrs. PURDY, BLUNT and others, and was finally ordered paid. The report on the tax levy was called up; but on motion of Mr. PURDY, it was laid over till Monday at 2 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the Committee to examine more fully into some of the items contained in it; for although the law forbade the Board from increasing the sum total, it was discretionary with them to make reductions. Mr. PURDY offered a resolution authorizing the Special Committee on Building a new Court-house, to employ an architect to prepare plans and specifications therefor, and to proceed with the erection of said Court-house with all possible dispatch; to purchase all materials necessary therefor, and to have such parts of the same as they deemed best erected by days' work only, or by contract at their option; all contracts made by the Committee to be binding on the County, after being approved by the Board; and that the Comptroller be directed to pay all bills presented to him out of the $280,000 appropriated for that purpose, on being properly vouched and audited by the Committee, which was adopted unanimously. Adjourned until Monday P. M.

THE MURDER IN DESBROSSES-STREET.—The inquest in the case of MARY GALLAGHER, a native of England, 28 years of age, who was beaten and kicked to death on Wednesday evening, by her husband, JAMES GALLAGHER, at their residence, No. 13 Desbrosses-street, was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER. The principal witness was MARY BENDER, who lived in the house where the murder was committed, and who saw the occurrence. She testified that the deceased had angry words with her husband, who kicked her in the stomach, which caused her to stagger against the wood-house. On receiving the injury, she exclaimed, "James, I'm afraid you have killed me," and soon afterwards she became so weak that it was necessary to carry her to bed. Her death resulted in the course of a few hours. Dr. BOUTON testified to having made a *post-mortem* examination, and finding that the deceased had died from loss of blood, consequent upon the injury in question, a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts, and GALLAGHER, notwithstanding his denial of the truth of the charge against him, was committed to answer for the crime.

CHILDREN RUN OVER AND KILLED.—ALOISA KLINE, aged three years, was playing on Thursday near the residence of his parents, No. 164 East Seventh-street, when a truck heavily laden with flour passed over him, causing his death immediately. No blame could be attached to ROBERT B. SEAMAN, the driver of the vehicle, who was unable to check his horses in time to prevent the accident, as the child ran directly beneath their feet. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case. CATHARINE BROWN, aged five years, was also killed on Thursday evening by a similar accident. She was at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, when car No. 60 came by, and in spite of the efforts of the driver to avoid the casualty, the child was knocked down by the horses and the car passed over her body. She died soon afterwards, and the remains were taken to the residence of her parents, No. 130 East Twenty-fourth-street, where Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—MARY BRENNAN, a married woman, living at No. 100 Bayard-street, was found in a dying state, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the front area of the building, and she expired soon after her admission to the New-York Hospital. It was known to the Police that Mrs. BRENNAN lived unhappily with her husband, who bears the reputation of a desperado, and as they had been quarreling on Thursday evening, it was deemed advisable to arrest BRENNAN on the supposition that he had thrown her from the window of their apartment on the second floor of the premises. Justice KELLY committed the prisoner pending the result of the Coroner's investigation, but the probability is that he will be enabled to prove himself innocent. His daughter, a little girl, stated that he struck her mother in the face, when she approached the window, and saying "Good bye," jumped out of her own accord. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. Deceased was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

THE RECENT CASE OF RECKLESS SHOOTING.—CATHARINE GAVIN, of No. 14 Leonard-street, who was shot in the breast last Sunday evening with a pistol by some unknown person, yesterday appeared before Justice KELLY, and charged the crime upon one JOHN MCCOY. ANN E. JOHNSON, of No. 27 Leonard-street, testified to seeing MCCOY fire a pistol across the street towards where the complainant was standing. JANE THORN, of the same place in Leonard-street, made oath to seeing MCCOY draw a pistol from his breast, heard him say he would shoot, and saw him aim and discharge a pistol across the street towards Mrs. GAVIN. The accused, having been arrested by Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Ward, was arraigned before Justice KELLY, and committed for further examination. The shooting occurred in Leonard-street, near Hudson. No motive for the act has been given.

SINGULAR STABBING CASE.—A man named MICHAEL CANILLA was found in an exhausted condition, shortly after 12 o'clock on Thursday night, in Second-avenue, near Seventy-first-street, by Officer JANES, of the Nineteenth Precinct. On raising him from the ground, the policeman found that he was bleeding freely from a wound in the left side, which had been made apparently with a knife. He at once removed the man to Bellevue Hospital, where it was ascertained that the knife had passed into the lung, and that the injury was of a dangerous character. CANILLA does not bear a very peaceable reputation. He refused to tell the police by whom he had been injured, but referred them to a lad named MAHONEY, who, he stated, could give them information. MAHONEY has not yet been found.

A STRANGE STORY.—Early yesterday morning, a man named BERNARD DUGATRY was found in an insensible condition on the river bank at the foot of West Seventy-ninth-street. After having been restored to consciousness, he stated that yesterday afternoon he left the Battery in a small boat with two strangers, who hired him to row them off to a vessel for the purpose of bringing some sails ashore. Having got some distance out into the stream, the two men suddenly assaulted him, robbing him of his watch, and, when he was nearly insensible from their blows, they threw him overboard. He was in the water many hours in a semi-conscious condition, and finally managed to reach the shore at the point where he was found, after which he became perfectly oblivious. He was taken to No. 20 Madison-street, where he resides.

UNSAFE SLUMBERS.—FRANCIS SMITH, residing at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Sixteenth-street, chose to take a nap on Thursday night upon the door-steps of a house in Avenue A. His somnolency afforded a fine opportunity for two thieves, named JAMES BERRIGAN and THOMAS HALL, to exercise their talents, and they were not slow to avail themselves of it. The result was that when SMITH awoke he found $32 51 in gold and silver coin, as well as two gold rings, had been stolen from him, and he related his misfortune to Officer VAN ORDEN, of the Seventeenth Ward. The instinct of the Policemen led him to suspect the culprits, and securing them, the stolen property was found. Alderman FRAZAR committed them for trial.

A DAGUERREOTYPIST'S FUNDS IN JEOPARDY.—Mr. CHARLES D. FREDRICKS, the artist, was complainant, yesterday, in a case before Alderman FRAZAR, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, the accused being a young man named EDWARD KYLE, recently from Boston, where he followed the business of carriage trimming. Mr. FREDRICKS stated that the accused came into his gallery, No. 587 Broadway, on Thursday evening, and after examining the portraits for a time, undertook to explore the iron safe, wherein there was $500 worth of jewelry. He was detected with his hand in suspicious contact with some of the property, and was arrested. The accused denied any intention of stealing, but his antecedents were against him, and the magistrate held him to answer.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A VOLUNTEER.—About two weeks since, Mr. JOSHUA H. CORWIN, who had enlisted in Col. COCHRAN's Regiment, while engaged in firing a salute, at their encampment on Long Island, had his right arm badly shattered, and was otherwise injured by the premature discharge of a cannon. He was brought to the New-York Hospital, where he died yesterday, in consequence of his injuries. Mr. CORWIN was 46 years of age, a native of Orange County, this State, and served with distinction under Gen. SCOTT in Mexico. His remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., where his family reside.

A DROWNED WOMAN.—The remains of an unknown woman, about 24 years of age, were found floating in the dock at the foot of Morris-street. The deceased was of medium size and had dark hair. She had on a calico dress, with small red figure, white apron with two small, fancy pockets, dark plaid woolen skirt, white reed-hooped skirt, white muslin chemise, with edging about the neck, white cotton stockings and new shoes. The body apparently had been in the water about two days. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and there being no marks of violence on the body, the jury rendered a verdict of death from drowning.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A LUMBER-YARD.—An inquest was, yesterday, held at Bellevue Hospital by Coroner SCHIRMER, on the body of JAMES DUNN, a laborer, 36 years of age, and a native of Ireland, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 12th inst. DUNN was at work in the lumber-yard corner of First-avenue and Twenty-third-street, when some heavy timbers fell upon and crushed one of his legs in such a manner that amputation of the limb was found necessary. He sank under the operation and died on Thursday. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

DROWNED.—Yesterday, MICHAEL MCNULTY, aged 10 years, son of THOMAS MCNULTY, of Bards-avenue, Staten Island, was accidentally drowned while bathing in Button's Mill-pond. GEORGE SPEAD, aged 35 years, Corporal of Company C, Third Regiment Irish Brigade, was this morning accidentally drowned while bathing at the United States Revenue Wharf, Quarantine, Staten Island.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—GUARD LAFAYETTE.—This regiment, Col. DE TROBRIAND, will leave for the seat of war to-day. The men will not land in this City at all, but will proceed by boat to Camden, from whence cars will be taken to Washington.

The Irish Brigade.

In response to inquiries from Philadelphia, Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth, writes:

HEAD-QUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., New-York, Aug. 26, 1861.

Capt. Hugh Rodgers:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 24th inst. has been duly received. In reply, I beg to state that it is the intention of a number of officers of the Sixty-ninth New-York State Militia, to raise a regiment to be known as the Sixty ninth Volunteers, or the First Regiment of the Irish Brigade. This regiment will be commanded by THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, and the Irish Brigade—of which it is to form a part—by Gen. JAMES SHIELDS.

We shall feel happy to receive the coöperation of our military friends in Philadelphia in this undertaking, and we trust they will lose no time in embodying themselves as a regiment, as it is not expected that the ranks of our brigade will be long in filling up. However, if the military Irishmen of your city bestir themselves, they may be in time to join us as the Second Regiment of the Irish Brigade.

I shall be glad to hear from you again on this subject, and to afford you any additional information you may require. I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

ROBERT NUGENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

THE TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.—This house has been thronged during the month of August, and every available nook and corner occupied. It will be thinning out about the 1st of September, somewhat, but the Messrs. MANSFIELD have consented, in order to accommodate their guests, to extend the season to the middle of the month, and will receive boarders by the day or week.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The greatest purifiers of the Blood, and correctives of the Liver and Stomach, ever known.

Shirts Made to Order.
Collars, Stocks, Ties, Hosiery, &c.,
At extremely low prices,
At the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
T. C. GRANNIS, Agent.

Hardie's Army Trunk.
[Patent applied for.]
Bed, Settee, Chair, Table and Writing-desk combined.
For sale by GROUCH & FITZGERALD,
No. 1 Maiden-lane, and No. 556 Broadway.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, south-west corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine medicines. Personal attention on the part of the proprietor. Prescriptions dispensed with great care.

Princess Alice Balmorals.
The most bewitching little bootee for children. Something new, good and cheap. At LANDON'S, No. 440 Broadway.

Fall Style of Gentlemen's Dress Hats will be issued on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1861. Also, new styles of soft hats and caps for gents, boys and youth, by [illegible] TERRY, No. 397 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

GROAT.—In this City, at the residence of her mother, ELLEN A. GROAT, aged 16 years, eldest daughter of Augusta Groat.

The funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

MCBRIAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 29, EMELINE MCBRIAN, wife of Charles McBrien, aged 24 years, 4 months and 29 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 5½ Hester-st.

DE ANGELIS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 29, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, of this City, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 West 27th-st.

BLEAKLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 28, Mrs. ELIZA H., wife of John F. Bleakley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 50 West 47th-st., on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

HAWKHURST.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 29, ISRAEL HAWKHURST, in the 87th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from the residence of his son-in-law, John Allen, Washington-av., three doors south of Fulton-av., on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, to Waterbury, L. I., for interment.

KIMBERLY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 29, DAVID KIMBERLY, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 131 Hicks-st., on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

EDWARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday night, Aug. 29, C. HENRY EDWARDS, aged 4 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 75 4th-place, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock.

YOUNGS.—At Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Friday morning, Aug. 30, at the residence of his father, ALFRED CLARENCE, eldest son of Daniel K. and M. G. Youngs.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday next, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Hicksville Station, Long Island Railroad, on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from New-York, and return the same day.

CRAMPTON.—SARAH MARIETTA WARD, only daughter of Henry E. and C. W. Crampton, aged 6 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Saturday,) the 31st inst., at the residence of her parents, Locust-st., Union-place, near Cypress Hills Cemetery, L. I.

LALIN.—At William's Bridge, on Friday morning, Aug. 30, CHARLES JOSEPH LALIN, in the 24th year of his age.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

HEARN.—At Canandaigua, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 27, WILLIAM HEARN, in the 53d year of his age.

WARD.—In Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 28, FLORENCE, only daughter of William and Sarah Ward, aged 2 years, 1 month and 9 days.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 463—AUG. 30, 1861.
60, 47, 16, 82, 43, 2, 64, 59, 74, 25, 63, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 464—AUG. 30, 1861.
45, 59, 41, 23, 66, 70, 34, 7, 27, 16, 8, 66, 69.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

AT A LATE MEETING OF THE SECOND COMPANY NATIONAL GUARD, the following resolutions were adopted, in view of the death of Col. FARNHAM, of the Fire Zouaves, and late Lieutenant in the Second Company:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the course of an inscrutable Providence, to remove by death, in the midst of a useful and patriotic career, and in a trying emergency in our country's history—a brave soldier, esteemed friend, respected gentleman, and honored citizen—NOAH L. FARNHAM, who departed this life in the City of Washington, Aug. 14, 1861, of wounds received on the battle-field while gallantly leading his command; and *Whereas,* we, the Second Company National Guard, intimately associated with him in all the relationships of brother soldier, friend, gentleman and citizen, deem it appropriate to place on record and transmit to his friends and the community the testimony of our high appreciation of his worth, talents and virtues, as a soldier and a man; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the decree of Him who gave and who taketh away, we feel that in the death of Col. FARNHAM, who has ever borne an unstained reputation, and an inflexible adherence to justice and right, we have lost a valued companion and a noble example.

Resolved, That as a fellow soldier, holding a position of honor and responsibility, we felt proud to be led by an officer so efficient and intelligent—the confidence thus reposed in him being verified by the high estimation of his military associates and his heroic conduct on the battle-field.

Resolved, That while we may wish that he might have been spared to experience the desire of his heart, and see liberty established in a more enlarged degree in our country and the world, we rejoice to feel that he has been transported to a realm where he may experience forever the most perfect freedom.

Resolved, That we sympathize and condole with his bereaved parents, brothers and sisters, in the loss of their beloved one, and trust that the Divine Comforter will mete out to them spiritual consolation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family and published in the daily papers.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer BREMEN, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per the EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 31st day of August, at 10½ A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.
COL. W. MERRITT.
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 661 Broadway.
This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

A GENTLEMAN POSSESSING THE necessary military capacity, and able to raise two companies in two weeks, (men recruited in the country preferred,) the expenses of which will be paid by the regiment, can have the position of Major in a regiment of Ridemen, which has marching orders on Sept. 15. There are also vacancies for one captain and three lieutenants, for gentlemen of military experience, and for a competent and honest Quartermaster, able to pay the debts of the regiment, consisting of five hundred dollars, which will shortly be refunded by the Government. Address WARRIOR, Box 140 *Times* Office, stating age, occupation, etc.

SIXTH REGIMENT, N.Y. S. M.—GOVERNOR'S GUARDS—Accepted by the United States and State Government. None but efficient officers will be received. Recruits go into camp as soon as received, and pay and rations commence immediately. Head-quarters Centre Market, open every day. Apply, personally or by letter, to Col. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.

MILITARY MEN, ATTENTION.—A FIRST Lieutenant's position is vacant in a first-class regiment now in the United States service, and encamped in Maryland. A man who is a good soldier, and can bring 25 good men, will be given the position immediately, with pay to commence at once. Address Box 3,769 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WHO served during three years in the French Army, a commission in a volunteer regiment about to start for the seat of war. Address A. B., 720 Broadway, New-York.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; the care of which she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS AFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Messrs. MUNN & CO., proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, continue to solicit Patents in the United States, and in all foreign countries, on the most reasonable terms. Consultations and pamphlets of advice in English and German free on application to the office.

Read the following testimonials from the three last Commissioners of Patents:

Messrs. MUNN & Co.: I take pleasure in stating that while I held the office of Commissioner of Patents more than one-fourth of all the business of the office came through your hands. I have no doubt that the public confidence thus indicated has been fully deserved, as I have always observed, in all your intercourse with the Office, a marked degree of promptness, skill, and fidelity to the interests of your employers. Yours, very truly,
CHAS. MASON.

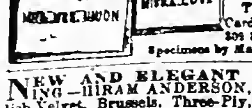
READ WHAT HON. JOSEPH HOLT, THE GREAT PATRIOT, SAYS:

Messrs. MUNN & Co.: It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the able and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duties of Solicitors of Patents while I had the honor of holding the office of Commissioner. Your business was very large, and you sustained (and, I doubt not, justly deserved) the reputation of energy, marked ability, and uncompromising fidelity in performing your professional engagements.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, J. HOLT.

Messrs. MUNN & Co.—Gentlemen: It gives me much pleasure to say that during the time of my holding the office of Commissioner of Patents, a very large proportion of the business of inventors before the Patent-office was transacted through your agency, and that I have ever found you faithful and devoted to the interests of your clients, as well as eminently qualified to perform the duties of Patent Attorneys with skill and accuracy.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, WM. D. BISHOP.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have been engaged in soliciting Patents for over sixteen years, and more than Fifteen Thousand Patents have been granted through their Agency.

LADIES' BRAID BRACELETS,
One and Two Dollars each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETING.—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. English Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Shades, Draggets, Floor Oil-Cloths, (one to eight yards wide,) at a great reduction in prices. Buyers are invited to examine those splendid new goods, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms, at No. 99 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG lady of respectability, recently thrown out of employment, desires to find a home with a retired American family; one consisting of gentleman and wife and small children only, would be sought in preference to any other; in compensation she will sew, take care of the children, do light housework, or wait upon an invalid; nothing asked beyond a home; satisfactory reference for character will be given. Address M. W. C., Box No. 182 Times Office.

AS NURSE AND WAITINGMAID.—WANTed, by an American young girl, a situation to take care of children; understands ladies' hair-dressing; no objections to travel. Apply at her present employer's, No. 21 West 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a respectable private family; will assist with children or in fine washing; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, Friday and Saturday, at No. 25 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., from 10 till 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman with best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 8 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent girl, with excellent references; three years in her last situation; she is a competent chambermaid and laundress; does up linen and fluting in style; wages, $7. Call or address No. 184 East [illegible]-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat and trustworthy young woman, well recommended for honesty and competency, desires a situation in City or country, any distance; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; no objection to assist in washing; wages low to a good place. Apply at No. [illegible]

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two young women wish situations, the one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid, waitress or seamstress; both are willing to do the whole work of a family; they are willing and obliging; they wish to go one or five hundred miles in the country. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman well recommended; also, by a very nice colored woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—SITuation wanted for a smart, well recommended girl, experienced in doing all kinds of general housework; a very excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; is a girl who is not fond of going out; very obliging, neat and quick about her work; will take moderate wages for the sake of getting a steady place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman, with superior reference, wishes a situation in City or country; can cook, bake, wash and iron and make butter. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting the latest styles. Apply at No. 192 East 33d-st., second floor. Mrs. POWELL.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A NORTH OF IRELand Protestant young woman wishes to procure a situation in City or country to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good dairymaid; is willing to make herself generally useful in a family. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation—to-day, if possible; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is also an excellent butter maker. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation wanted by a hardworking but respectable girl to do general housework or good, plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; steady, obliging and trustworthy; wages will be very moderate either for the City or country; references unexceptionable. Call at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable English woman, an opportunity to return to England; would give her services as lady's or children's maid as equivalent for passage. Call for two days, at the second floor, No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-sts., University-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and make for ladies and children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 179 East 22d-st., corner 1st-av., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable and steady English person, lately arrived, who thoroughly understands her business; would wait on a lady; good needlewoman; good reference; member of Baptist Church. Apply at the jewelry-store No. 264 1st-av., from 9 to 3 o'clock, or by letter.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress or to do light chamberwork; can assist in sewing and can work Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at her present employer's, No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American woman, as waitress and chambermaid, or would do general housework for two in family; good reference; the country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 348 6th-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-rate City references. Address A. B., Box No. 190 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; can take good care of horses and drive; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, the most satisfactory references given. Address J. W. H., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man; will be found civil, willing and obliging, with long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver for City or country; can take care of greenhouse or hothouse if required; best reference produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a steady, sober and capable man; will be found willing and faithful; has long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages, and is a careful driver for City or country; can take care of a greenhouse; best City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a man with 12 years' experience and good references. Address E. G. C., Box No. 129 Times Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation to work on a farm, (adjacent to the City preferred;) can drive and take care of horses; is willing to make himself as useful as he can; good reference. Call or address for two days, No. 196 Varick-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; also, the care of greenhouse and grapery; and understands the pruning of fruit trees and the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate planter. City reference to be given. Address J. M. D., Box No. 210 Times Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN IS ANXious to engage in a gentleman's family; he is a good driver and understands the care of horses and harness; is a good milker and understands the management of stock; is willing to make himself useful; can refer to his last employer; wages to suit the times. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

DRY-GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—A smart, active, industrious salesman, who is willing to travel, and can command a good Western trade, may address, with references, Box No. 541 Post-office, Birmingham, Conn.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A FURNISHED house, with garden, stables, and every convenience for a first-class residence, with eight acres of land, and situated on Long Island Sound. For particulars apply at No. 23 Platt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—BETWEEN Union-square and 23d-st., if rented to a small family, the owner's family, of three, will take a large portion of the same in board; no boarding-house keeper need apply. Apply to GRIFFIN & GULICK, No. 62 East 11th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN TWENTIETH-ST., near 4th-av., suitable for a small, genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 55 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 54 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep, dining room extension. Apply at No. 46 [illegible]-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE PRODUCtive business property in Brooklyn will be exchanged for a country place in the vicinity of this city. Must be in good order and well improved. Apply to the owner, A. KEELER, No. 196 Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL farm, with house and barn, of 20 or 30 acres, not more than from 2 to 3 hours from this City, a fine paying property, renting for over $1,000 a year. Apply to F. HEALTH, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

ENGLISH SOLES AND STILTON CHEESE for dinner to-day. For sale—English Soles, Yarmouth Bloaters, Kippen Herring, Home-made Ginger Wine, $1 per gallon, 10 cents per bottle. Dunlop's Ale, $1 25 per dozen, 25 cents allowed for bottles. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for Investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 8, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861.

A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Aug 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'ty.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND IA. RAILROAD—A meeting of the Bondholders of this road will be held on MONDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock, at the office of Holbrook & Nelson, No. 70 Wall-st. By order of the Receivers. S. M. RAISBECK, Secretary.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000,
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent. may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

TO LET.

A GOOD HOUSE AT CHEAP RENT.—THE excellent English-basement house No. 102 East 18th-st., near Irving-place, will be rented low from now till the 1st of next May. Carpets and gas fixtures may be had with the house, if desired. Inquire, for three days, of Rev. Mr. FIELD, Evangelist Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

LANDLORDS HAVING HOUSES IN THE upper part of the City to let, cannot do better than to place them in the hands of JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av. Mr. KAVANAGH buys and sells real estate on commission, and takes charge of tenant property. He makes his charge for letting and collecting moderate. He has many applications for small houses, from $300 to $500 a year. He refers, by permission, to:
S. V. Hoffman, Esq., No. 202 5th-av.
Isaac J. Greenwood, Esq., No. 142 West 14th-st.
William H. Leggett, Esq., No. 9 East 16th-st.
Jordon L. Mott, Jr., Esq., Mott Haven, and several others.
JOHN KAVANAGH,
Northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

TO LET—AT A REDUCED RENT TO A GOOD tenant—a neat three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, No. 308 West 35th-st., near 8th-av., containing all the modern improvements and chandeliers; it is newly papered and painted. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 109 EAST 51st-st., near Lexington-av.; parlor, kitchen and two bedrooms; gas, water, marble mantels, wardrobes, &c. Rent, $11 per month. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

RENT $250.—TO LET, THE LOWER PART OF the new house, No. 560 Broome-st. Contains gas fixtures, range, stationary tubs, baths, etc. Would suit a small family only.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the large house 33 by 58, No. 11 West 16th-st., near the 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 190 4th-st., near 6th-av., suitable for a small respectable family; rent $400 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Orocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A MINISTER OF the Moravian Church, residing in a very healthful and picturesque country place, easy of access, desires to take charge of the education of two or three boys, who will enjoy the care and comforts of a home. The branches taught, those usual in a course preparatory for college or business. References: Rev. L. W. Hart, A. M., Rector of the College Grammar School, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn; Libbeus Chapman, Esq., of the firm of Chapman & Hitchcock, Wall-st., New-York; Rev. H. A. Brickenstein, No. 263 Jay-st., Brooklyn. For further references and particulars, address Rev. E. T. KLUGE, Emmaus, Lehigh Co., Penn.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 34 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $125 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 40 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 25th-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES McFARLAND WILL REopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 176 Pacific-st., near Powers, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO PLACE A YOUNG LADY IN A family school of not more than five pupils. Address PARENT, Box No. 147 Post-office, with City references.

MISS E. C. FORBES' SCHOOL, AT NO. 22 North Moore-street, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN WITHOUT charge to those who attend the Willow-place Institute, No. 35. English, French and Italian, $10 per term.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 292 Henry-st.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REOPENING, SEPT. 2.
Young gentlemen fitted for business or for College. Terms moderate. See the Circular.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding)—No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. It is very accessible to students from every part of the City; also to those coming from Harlem, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive—eight distinct departments, twenty able professors and teachers, four courses of lectures with experiments. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.
REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Fifth-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Rutgers Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

CITY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 85 Macdougal-st. Parents and guardians wishing to place their children where they will receive a thorough English and French education, with the requisite accomplishments, and strict attention to morals and deportment, may depend on receiving perfect satisfaction at the above-named establishment, with the advantage of having them under their own eye, and also on moderate terms to suit the times. For circulars and references apply as above.

N. B.—A young French lady wishing an English education in return for assistance in the French class, would be received. The School will reopen, MONDAY, Sept. 2.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, the 17th of September. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participate in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Home Lawn Family School, at Middletown, Connecticut, affords all the benefits of private tuition, the number being strictly limited to twelve pupils. Boys prepared for the counting-house or any class in College. Term begins Sept. 23. For further particulars, see circulars, to be had at the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Depository, No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

MRS. G. H. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 10. From the first week in September Mrs. DUREN will be at home, and happy to receive parents or guardians who may wish to communicate with her.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Competent professors and teachers are employed in the various departments. Military drill will receive special attention. Apply to
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above.
L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

PROFESSOR WEST'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Brooklyn Heights Seminary will reopen on Monday, the 16th of September. For circulars or personal inquiry, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING $5.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, by his new practical system acquired by experience, dispenses with all text books, theories, and teaches the pupil to originate his own entries, and carry on his books as in real business. Apply this day.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER COLLEGE, NO. 49 West 15th-st., New-York. Studies will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 2d day of September.
JOSEPH DURTHALLER, S. J., President.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FARMS.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.

A farm of five acres, house, barn, fruit, ornamental and forest trees—all in good order—situated one mile from Bay-shore, and a quarter of a mile from the Staten Island Railroad station.

Also, a cottage on the Bay shore, one acre of land—something nice. For particulars address
J. P. FAY, South-side Post-office, Staten Island.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad dépôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from dépôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

SMALL FARM WANTED—WITH PLAIN buildings, well watered, within 1 to 1½ hours' ride from New-York, worth $2,000 to $4,000. Soil must be deep and rich, and well adapted for fruit and market-gardening. Address, with full particulars, L. HUBERT, Box 2,439 New-York Post-office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A FINE FARM and country seat of 40 acres—the soil is good; buildings nearly new; running spring water at the door, and an abundance of fruit of every kind. Price reasonable. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

FARM WANTED—NEAR NEWARK, N. J., OR improved property in the City of Newark, in exchange for a very desirable dwelling-house in the City of New-York. Apply to J. ROGERS, No. 59 East 13th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HOUSE TO LET IN PASSAIC VILLAGE, N. J.—Two stories, 10 rooms, on the banks of the Passaic River, a few hundred yards from the dépôt, from whence trains leave 20 times daily. Commutation fare only 7 cents per trip. Rent to May 1, only $86. Also a large house, 2 stories and attic, 15 rooms, newly built; will be rented low. Inquire of COFFIN & KENWORTHY, corner of Duane and West sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH SHORE, a neat commodious house, with garden, carriage-house, &c., situated in a healthy location, with a view of the water; short distance from the Castleton Landing. Apply to A. W. SEXTON, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Trustees of Schools and others, throughout the country, should state what teachers are wanted; parents, the kind of school desired for their children; and teachers wishing situations should send particulars of qualifications. Teachers and educational correspondents wanted for the Institute in all sections. Inclose stamps for circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

A YOUNG LADY, OF FIVE YEARS' EXperience in teaching,—a graduate of Lasell Seminary, Mass.—and who has been connected a year with Mount Holyoke Seminary, desires an engagement, either as teacher in a private family, or in a young ladies' seminary. Qualifications: Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry and higher English. Address A. R., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, New-York City. Best references given.

TO PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS.—A gentleman, experienced as a teacher of English branches, wishes to take a pecuniary interest in some established academy or some private school in New-York or Brooklyn. If advisable, he would reside in the Institution; references and all particulars on an interview. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 191 New-York Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH gentleman, professor of the French language, in one of the first institutes of this City, to board in an American or English family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., Times Office, Box No. 104.

THREE TEACHERS WANTED.—FAIR SALARIES.—A very competent German gentleman, for the piano-forte; a well qualified German lady for the piano-forte and drawing and painting; an excellent male teacher of classics and sciences (elocution also preferred). Call personally, at Annandale Station, Staten Island, and ask for the Military Institute and Ladies Seminary.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WELL qualified to teach all the English branches and to care for children, wants a situation in a school or seminary, or as instructress in a private family; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home; best of references. Address F. S., Box No. 148 Times Office.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, HIGHLY RECOMmended, offer their services to teach French, music, needlework, &c.; are willing to take classes in schools as well as at their family's residences; or to give private lessons. Apply at No. 3 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 A. M.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," NO. 596 BROADWAY—A reliable Educational Agency for schools and teachers. A few first-class female teachers are wanted. Personal applications necessary. Parents are gratuitously supplied with circulars of good schools.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, CAPABLE of teaching the English branches, French, drawing, and rudiments of music, and who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation in a school or private family, best of references given and required. Address Miss A. R. M., Box No. 102 Times Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of a New England College, desires an engagement either as teacher in a private family or of the classical department in a Seminary, and has had experience in both capacities. Address C. D., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Best references given.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 166 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PARISIAN, WHO has been teaching for several years, French, German, Spanish and Italian, in the high schools, wishes a situation as teacher; best references given. Address G. B., Box No. 153 Times Office.

A LADY, FOR MANY YEARS A TEACHER, would instruct in English, French and music, for her board or a small salary; unexceptionable reference given. Address GOVERNESS, No. 3[illegible] Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE BEST schools in the City can give an hour or two to private instruction in classics, English and French, or would coach a lad for college. Address A., Box 160 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS AT PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next, the undersigned, Executors of the will of Joseph Konigmacher, deceased, in execution of the directions of said will, will sell by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, late of said deceased, to wit: The well-known and popular watering-place known as

"THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,"

In the County of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, 12 miles northeast from Lancaster, 12 miles southwest from Reading, and on the Downington, Ephrata and Harrisburgh Turnpike Road, 59 miles west of Philadelphia, 35 miles east of Harrisburgh, and 11 miles north of the Bird-in-Hand station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The property consists of

77¾ ACRES OF LAND.

Part of it excellent farming land, and part mountain land, covered with fine chestnut and other timber, with numerous springs of the purest water, which are conducted to douches and baths. The buildings are extensive, and capable of entertaining

FIVE HUNDRED VISITORS.

This watering-place and summer resort has every season since its commencement been well patronized, at times to its full capacity, and this year has its full proportion in comparison with similar places.

The Columbia and Reading Railroad, now being constructed, passes within one-quarter of a mile of the Springs, and when completed will make

"THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS"

The most convenient of access of all the fashionable watering-places.

Possession and a good title will be given on the first day of April next, or immediately, if desired.

Sale will begin at 1 o'clock of said day.

ADAM KONIGMACHER, WM. CARPENTER, } Executors.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., mortgage sale of hotel furniture—the furniture of a watering-place hotel, consisting of double, single and ¾ first-class hair mattresses, straw palliasses, straw and husk mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, counterpanes, quilts, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, oil-cloth and straw matting, black-walnut dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet tables, inclosed washstands, toilet sets, towel-stands, toweling, &c., small mahogany frame mirrors, double and single black-walnut cottage bedsteads, black-walnut cane-seat chairs, arm-chairs, cocoa matting, gas fixtures, lamps, dinner sets, crockery, glassware, &c., sofas, lounges, foot-stools, curtains, cornices and shades, iron safe, reading-room furniture and refrigerators. The above furniture has been used but one season; it is now in fine order. Catalogues ready early Saturday morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofa, covered in hair-cloth; enameled cottage suites, hair mattresses, sea grass do., black walnut writing desk, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, maple cane-seat chairs, black walnut extension dining-table, mahogany rockers, covered in plush, &c. Also, a large assortment of white and gilt crockery, glassware, cooking stoves, &c.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., genteel household furniture, rosewood piano, parlor suites, rosewood bed-room furniture, sofas, tête-a-têtes, lounges, feather beds and bedding, bedsteads, tables, chairs, carpets, oil-cloths. Also, the effects of a lager beer establishment, soda-water cooler, &c., &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, feather beds, wardrobes, two wagons, lot of brandy, rum, cigars, kitchen furniture, &c.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $8 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD PIANist to travel with Gen. Tom Thumb. Apply to G. A. WELLS, American Museum, from 9 to 2 o'clock to-day.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A small family, in Brooklyn or New-York; must be in a desirable neighborhood, with all the modern improvements and low rent. Address, for three days, stating full particulars, the lowest terms, &c., EVANS, Box No. 138 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A family of four persons; must be in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn; a two-story or small three-story house preferred; reference undoubted. Address, giving location, terms, description of house, &c., A. J. B., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 24, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	3,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa	1,000	1,500
Total	9,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be cut, and, *instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with *a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverised saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for each inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact on the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of this Department, in New-York City, No. 51 Walker-st., until Saturday, Sept. 7, at 12 M., for supplying five thousand pairs of army blankets, to weigh not less than eight pounds to the pair—for the use of the volunteers called for under General Order No. 78.

Samples must in all cases accompany bids.

As the contract which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be on account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government for that purpose.

CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General S. N. Y.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	9.00 A. M. Mattano at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11.00 A. M. Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1.00 P. M. Mattano at Fulton-slip
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M. Mattano at Fulton-slip
4.55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	6.00 P. M. Mattano at Fulton-slip.
7.00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7.30 P. M. Hunter's Point.

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7.00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 21 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st.: 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11.25 A. M., and 3.45 and 5.25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.15 P. M.	10.45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport, 12 M. and 4 P. M. for Syosset, 3:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad.—Summer arrangement.—Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8.15 and 9.15 A. M., and 4.25 and 6.25 P. M., for Sufferns at 4.25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch at	4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at	5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return	$1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake, Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE REGATTA.—The fast and commodious steamboat TIGER, will make an excursion to Whitestone on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1861. Leaving as follows: Peck-slip, 8.30 A. M.; Broome-st., 8.40; 10th-st., 8.50; 36th-st., 9.15; Harlem, 9.30. This boat will accompany the yachts until the race is over, and return to the City. Fare 25 cents each way.

GUINNESS' CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER—For sale in kegs, of 6 gallons each, for family use, at my vaults, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

G. E. MENDUM.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	6 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MEDICATIONS.—The only efficacious, harmless and unobjectionable substitute for the health-destroying "Female Pills," and other injurious and worthless medicines can be obtained only at No. 221 6th-av., private entrance. Price $2. Relief guaranteed. Hours, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

THE CREDITORS OF VOLNEY ELLIOTT are hereby notified to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 25th day of September, as a dividend will then be made of all funds in their hands.

BEATTY & MITCHELL,
Assignees of VOLNEY ELLIOTT,
No. 231 Washington-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON NERVOUS, SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, 831 and the author 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparillas in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN! Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD. Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY. Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.

Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM MACDOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canadas, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

DR. POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONSULTED with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal.—He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. Powers' sure specific remedies for Syphilitic, Mercurial and all other delicate diseases. For certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing else can positively be relied upon. Try them and be convinced.

JUST PUBLISHED.

VALUABLE REPORTS ON SPERMATORRHŒA and other Diseases affecting the Physical Condition of Old and Young, by the Acting-Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary in such cases. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. VANHAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. WARD, No. 12 LAIGHT-st., has made the important discovery of the only infallible and safe remedy for monthly obstructions. Dr. WARD'S great benefactor. Packages of the remedy $3, sent to any address.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MATCHES WITHOUT SULPHUR—FOR the sick room, parlor and for smoker's use, free from smoke or smell. Price 25 cents per dozen boxes; 150 in each box, or $1 for 50 boxes.

STRATTA MATCH COMPANY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,

Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:

In First Cabin, $95 @ $135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.

In Third Cabin, from $35 @ $50.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. RICHARD ADAMS,

armed with rifled cannon and manned with United States seamen from the Navy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Passengers must procure their passports from the Government, and have them indorsed by the Spanish Consul.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Second Cabin to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Second Cabin to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100, second cabin, $60, steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY	Sept. 14
On MONDAY	Oct. 14
On MONDAY	Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau	[illegible]
Passage money to Havana	[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—No. 18 City Hall. United States passports furnished from Washington in thirty-six hours, by H. H. RICE, Notary Public, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

PASSPORTS.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS prepared and issued at the Government Agency, No. 3½ Pine-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK TRACY and al., against CHARLES STREET.—Summons, &c.—To CHARLES STREET, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs and Charles Street is defendant, which complaint was filed in the Office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the second day of April, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number eighteen William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-two cents, with interest thereon from twenty-ninth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 30, 1861.

TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au21-law6wS Plaintiff's Att'ys, No. 18 William-st.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK TRACY AND al., against CHARLES STREET—Summons, &c.—To CHARLES STREET, Defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Charles Street is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall in said City, on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. eighteen William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest thereon from the 27th day of March, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 28, 1861.

TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au21-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL, WM. McMURRAY, GEORGE G. BYRON, Executors.
au24-law6mS

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 224 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
je8-law6mS

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
IN THE AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

At each of which will be produced the domestic Drama, MICHAEL EARLE, or the "FAYAN MAID OF LIORFIELD," which is full of thrilling interest from the commencement to the close, inculcating a powerful moral lesson in the TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE AND PUNISHMENT OF VICE.

Also, the laughable and inimitable Farce,
THE HAUNTED CHAMBER,

which is received with perfect raptures of applause—making the most attractive entertainment in the City, and every way equal to those of other establishments where the price of admission is double that of the Museum. Yet, in addition to all this, is to be seen at all hours, without extra charge.

THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
OR RIVER HORSE,
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT.

The most extraordinary creature in the whole animal kingdom.

THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES, which is so graphically described in the book of Job. He is strictly an

AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,

living under the water or out of it; will float on top of water,

WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER,

under water, and may be seen at the Museum in the ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING, as if frolicking in his native stream, the historic Nile. He is accompanied by

SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,

who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that historic tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquaria,

A LIVING SHARK,

beside a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c., &c.

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Miss DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
the Talented Young Violinist, &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

The great American Comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
As GIL,
In the three-act drama of
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
And as TOODLES,
EVERY NIGHT.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
BEST QUARTETTE IN THE PROFESSION.

Master SAMUEL and Master BOBBY, the smallest Banjoist and Jig Dancer in the World.

CHARLEY FOX, J. STRATTON, MASTER LEON, and GEORGE CHRISTY.

Admittance 25 cents.

MINDS AGITATED BY THE VICISSITUDES of war will be tranquilized in the course of a few weeks, when the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, comprising UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANATOMY AND WORKS OF ART, will be opened to the public. Due notice will be given immediately the above invaluable collection is ready for inspection.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENERY, wardrobe and properties, immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 30 Elizabeth-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. COALIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 10 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 8, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 8, 4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 12 M.
	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sep. 5, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 4 15 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 7, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence her trips daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, until the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. Note—The 7:30 o'clock trip from College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, BY THE OUTSIDE ROUTE.—The commodious and well-known steamboat KEYPORT will leave Robinson-st. pier on SUNDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M., landing at Fort Hamilton and Clifwood each way. Returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M., Fort Hamilton at 4½, and arrive in the City by 5 o'clock. Persons desirous of an opportunity of viewing the fortifications of the harbor, including Fort Lafayette, Sandy Hook, Highlands of Navesink and the Atlantic Ocean, will find this a good opportunity. Fare to Keyport, 25 cents. Fort Hamilton, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to Keyport and back, 40 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE 50 CENTS—Steamer CROTON, Capt. DUSONT, leaves (Sunday included):

10th-st., E. R.	7.15 A. M. Peck-slip	7.45 A. M.
Spring-st., N. R.	8.30 A. M. Pier No. 4,	9 A. M.

Leaves the Banks at 2 P. M.

N. B.—After this date the following landings will be discontinued: Broome-st., Brooklyn and 3 Street.

AUG. 29, 1861.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.—Excursion tickets, 75 cents.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 36th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 4 o'clock, Sing Sing at 4, Yonkers at 5.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE MATEORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M. for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southold, Mattituck, &c.

FARE TO ALBANY REDUCED.—PASSAGE between New-York and Albany by People's Line of steamers NEW WORLD and ISAAC NEWTON is reduced to 50 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

ESTABLISHED 1823.
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with the best of PRINTING TYPES, made from EVERY STYLE of HARD METAL, and finished in the UNRIVALED manner, with Presses and every article most accurate ... at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved ... STEREOTYPING and STEREOTYPING ... Presses and materials bought and ... to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible] We built a fire, and plucked and roasted some green corn and apples, which, with a few boxes of sardines and a haversack full of crackers that we were fortunately provided with, made us a meal that we keenly relished. Turning to leave, I observed a [illegible] of blooming portulacca standing on the porch of [illegible] deserted tenement, which forcibly reminded me [illegible]'s beautiful lines:

"Wandering I found on my ruinous walk,
By the dial-stone, aged and green,
One rose of the wilderness left on its stalk,
To mark where the garden had been."

[illegible] eighteen or twenty miles farther on, and just as [illegible] of night began to thicken, we reached the [illegible] House, a most excellent wayside inn, kept [illegible] good Union man, who thinks the time for him to [illegible] toward the rising sun has not yet arrived. [illegible] tidy wife soon spread us a fragrant meal, after [illegible] we were shown to large airy rooms, and that [illegible] in a Slaveholding State, clean beds, where the [illegible] was as immaculate as Alie Dinmont's, and as [illegible] as the statue in Don Giovanni. May peace [illegible] pastorals around that cheerful home!

A GLIMPSE OF THE REBELS.

The next morning we pushed on to a little town [illegible] Lebanon, sixty miles from Rolla, arriving [illegible] 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Here we found a [illegible] of rebel soldiers, who had come [illegible] held the day before to take formal possession of [illegible] town. They at first gathered around us and stared [illegible] though they had never seen civil-looking white [illegible] before; but it was not long before they grew [illegible] intimate terms with us, and freely pressed us with [illegible] invitation to smoke and drink. We talked to them [illegible]ly and unreservedly, and they in turn poured into [illegible] ears all the wrongs, real and imaginary, of the [illegible], invariably clinching their remarks with the as[illegible] that "They never could be conquered."

A young Captain in the Confederate Army named [illegible], and an exceedingly agreeable fellow by the by, [illegible] to me in the course of some conversation, [illegible] the National forces were completely routed at [illegible] battle of Springfield, and that it was one of the [illegible] decisive battles ever won.

"We [illegible] consider it in the North," I replied.

"Well, what do you think of it, candidly?" he [illegible].

"That it was a drawn battle," I answered. "We [illegible] Manassas was disgraceful, but we are well sat[illegible] with the conduct of our troops at Springfield."

"Well," continued he, "I think you were utterly [illegible]."

"Why did you not follow up the victory, then?"

"We had but three rounds of ammunition left."

"But you said awhile ago that not six or seven [illegible] of your force was engaged in the fight?"

"Not more."

"Where, then, was your reserve of ten or fifteen [illegible]?"

"Well," he answered somewhat reluctantly, "[illegible] Price was in favor of pursuing, but McCul[illegible] opposed it, and they came near quarreling on [illegible] point."

"I will tell you," said I, "how we look upon this [illegible], and how it will be written down by the histo[illegible]. Four thousand five hundred men marched out, [illegible] four times their number in battle; fought [illegible] for six hours and crippled them so badly that [illegible] could not pursue."

[illegible] in our conversation I asked him if he thought [illegible] Southern man as good as five Northern men. [illegible] expressed himself firmly in that belief.

"After the battle of Springfield," said I?

"Yes."

"Well," I replied, "that is refreshing. You re[illegible] me of the man in the play: 'Go it, old Abrow[illegible]! That's right! Keep it up, old fellow!'"

[illegible] conversation was here interrupted by the crowd [illegible] toward the parlor to hear the landlord's daugh[illegible], "[illegible] peart" young girl, as they say down South, "[illegible] Dixie." I was kindly offered a front seat at [illegible] entertainment, but respectfully declined, telling [illegible] to their evident annoyance, that it was a favorite [illegible] in the North, and that our bands now played [illegible] else. She accompanied herself on a piano, [illegible] great delight of her auditors, many of whom, I [illegible] say, had never before heard one, and afterward [illegible] them that brilliant operatic gem, entitled "Root, [illegible] or Die," "De gustibus," &c.

HOW THE REBELS ARE UNIFORMED.

[illegible] uniform of the Confederate Army, as Lady [illegible] would say, is "multiform." Those who [illegible] their conceptions of the appearance of rebel [illegible] from pictures in *Harper's Weekly*, would hard[illegible] recognize one on sight. They are not uniformed [illegible], and generally speaking, it is impossible to dis[illegible] a colonel from a private. The only mark of [illegible] about them, except their arms, is a piece [illegible] flannel stitched on the left shoulder. I was told [illegible] white flannel was the distinguished mark of the [illegible] troops, yellow that of Arkansas, red that of [illegible], and so on. Of course this only applies to [illegible] Army in the Southwest.

OUR ARRIVAL IN SPRINGFIELD

[illegible] leaving Lebanon, we pushed on 15 miles fur[illegible] amid a drenching rain, and halted at a wayside [illegible] the night. The next afternoon, about 4 [illegible], we reached Springfield. We found no [illegible] thrown out, and drove up to Gen. Price's [illegible] quarters, without encountering any obstructions [illegible]ever. The General received us haughtily, and, [illegible] declined to open our documents. [illegible], who passed [illegible] arranged the matter, [illegible] furnished us a pass to the farm [illegible] where the body of Gen. Lyon [illegible] Mrs. Phelps, who has battled the [illegible] Secession with a zeal that some of the [illegible] men in Missouri would do well to imitate, re[illegible] us cordially and insisted upon our remaining [illegible] hospitable mansion during our stay.

[illegible] FACTS RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF GEN. LYON.

[illegible] that after the death of Gen. Lyon, which [illegible] about 9 o'clock in the morning of the battle, [illegible] was placed in an ambulance for removal to [illegible], but the driver, or some one else, acting [illegible] principle that "a living ass is better than a [illegible]" (no pun intended,) laid it on the ground [illegible] to make room for a wounded soldier, and there [illegible] till evening, when a flag of truce was sent [illegible] it, which was successful in recovering it. [illegible] laid upon a table in his former head[illegible], and after the wounded soldiers had [illegible] what little attention could be bestowed [illegible] them in the hurry of the hour, an effort [illegible] made to preserve it by injecting arsenic into [illegible] veins; but a retreat had been ordered, and the [illegible] relinquished the undertaking. The next [illegible] Mrs. Phelps, learning that the body of the [illegible] was still lying in town, asked and obtained [illegible] permission to bury it. She first placed it in a kind of [illegible] near her house, but entertaining fears, most [illegible] groundless, that it would be disturbed by [illegible] soldiers of Gen. Parsons's Brigade, which is en[illegible] on her farm, she quietly had it removed and [illegible]. It had been placed in an ordinary coffin, [illegible] with velvet, the whole inclosed in an air-tight [illegible]. When disinterred, it had undergone consid[illegible] decomposition, almost enough to prevent re[illegible].

The General was killed by a small rifle ball, which [illegible] entirely through his body, entering on the left [illegible], in the region of the heart. He had previously [illegible] wounded in the thigh, but continued to fight as [illegible] nothing had happened.

[illegible] Sturgiss, who assumed command of the [illegible] after the first day's retreat, for the reason that [illegible] had not, as was generally supposed, then [illegible] his commission as a General, says that he [illegible] no idea that the remains of Gen. Lyon were not [illegible] the Army until they were twenty-five miles from [illegible] field.

[illegible] BATTLE-FIELD A FORTNIGHT AFTER THE FIGHT.

[illegible] still remain about seventy-five or one hun[illegible] unburied bodies upon the field of battle, besides [illegible] number of horses. The bodies are in every [illegible] those of National soldiers, and are generally [illegible] on hard gravelly ridges. Those who fell in the [illegible], or where the ground was soft, have been hid [illegible] view. The stench arising from the field is not [illegible] overpowering as might be supposed. With a sin[illegible] exception, every face has turned as black as an [illegible]'s, and that one, strange to say, persists in re[illegible] its Circassian characteristic. In several in[illegible], the visitor can distinctly see where the wound[illegible] men have dragged themselves from the places [illegible] they fell to the shade afforded by the [illegible] scrubby oak bushes in the field, and there, with [illegible] crimson tide of life ebbing away, and no kind hand [illegible] minister so trifling a thing as a cup of water, for [illegible] want of which they were famishing, they laid [illegible] down to die. Some of our wounded men, who [illegible] thus sought the shade, were not found for three [illegible] four days after the battle. What a succession of [illegible] those days must have been to them. Cor[illegible] Conant, of the First Missouri Regiment, was [illegible] upon the field for four days, and is now doing [illegible]. Brave fellow. After he had fallen, though un[illegible] to get off his back, he fired twenty-five shots at [illegible] enemy.

OUR WOUNDED IN SPRINGFIELD.

[illegible]pend to this letter a list of the wounded in the [illegible] hospitals at Springfield, taken from the hos[illegible] register. The wounded are generally getting [illegible] well, and in ten days one-fourth, possibly one-[illegible] of them will be able to leave. Lint, bandages [illegible] stimulants are greatly needed. Our Army was [illegible] supplied with all these articles, but after the bat[illegible] Gen. Rains, of the Confederate Army, seized upon [illegible] of our hospital stores, forty gallons of brandy [illegible] other things, and although ordered by Gen. [illegible] to return them, obstinately refused to do so, [illegible] he would rather stand a Court-martial than [illegible] with the order. Dr. Franklin, Brigade Sur[illegible] of the Missouri forces, has been untiring in his [illegible] to relieve the sufferings of our disabled men.

EFFECT OF THE BATTLE.

It cannot be denied that the result of the battle at [illegible]field, and the withdrawal of our forces from [illegible] Southwest, have had a blighting effect upon the [illegible] cause in Missouri. It will require twenty-five thousand more men to redeem the State than it would [illegible] done three weeks ago. I speak that which I [illegible] when I say that hundreds, not to say thousands, [illegible] now flocking around the rebel standard, and [illegible] with all the zeal of religious fanatics, and [illegible] without asking or expecting a dollar of remu[illegible]. The rebels now subsist chiefly on green [illegible] they will tell you that Marion lived on [illegible] and roots. Of course I have an abiding faith [illegible] ultimate success of the Union cause; but Gen. [illegible] especially, has just now a larger contract in [illegible] than is generally supposed. The Government cannot afford to lose or even draw another battle in Missouri.

THE REBELLION IN ARIZONA.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT FILLMORE—DISGRACEFUL SURRENDER OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

The Mesilla *Times*, of the 28th ult., furnishes the following interesting particulars of the capture of Fort Fillmore and surrender of the National troops:

Lieutenant-Colonel Baylor commanding the Confederate forces at Fort Bliss, Texas, left there on the 24th ult., with the forces under his command, for the Mesilla Valley, with the design of protecting the citizens of Arizona, and relieving them of the oppression and presence of a large force of United States troops, and to prevent the further concentration of troops at this point. The force under his command was some 300 men.

On the night of the 24th, a position had been taken by the Confederate troops, within six hundred yards of Fort Fillmore, and pickets were placed out, and every precaution taken to storm the fort by surprise the next morning at daybreak. The plan would have been a complete success but for the desertion of a picket, who went into the fort and gave the alarm. The fort was alive in a few minutes, and it was evident the surprise was a failure.

The Confederate force then moved across the river, and at daylight took the town of Santo Thomas. Two companies of United States troops had been stationed there, but the birds had flown, evidently in great haste. Clothing, provisions, ammunition and supplies were left behind in considerable quantities. Eight prisoners were taken, disarmed, and then discharged, after being sworn not to fight against the Confederacy, Col. Baylor telling them that he would rather fight them than feed them.

About 10 o'clock the Confederate forces entered Mesilla, and were received with every manifestation of joy by the citizens. Vivas and hurrahs rung them welcome from every point. Preparations were immediately made to receive an attack from the United States troops, and the citizens offered all the forage and supplies they had at their command.

The United States troops were reported crossing the river about noon of the 25th. About 5 o'clock the clouds of dust indicated that the enemy were advancing for an attack towards the southern part of the city. The whole force was moved to that point, and every preparation made to give them the warmest of receptions. Several of the principal streets of Mesilla converge at the southern end of the town, the houses forming an angle, and they are quite scattered; old corrals, and the proximity of the corn fields make the position a very advantageous one for defence. The companies were stationed on the tops of the adobe houses and behind the corrals. Capt. Coopwood's company was mounted. The citizens posted themselves on the top of the houses on the principal streets, prepared to render assistance.

The enemy advanced to within 500 yards of our position and halted, and formed in line of battle, with two howitzers in the centre and the infantry, and on the wings cavalry, the whole force appearing to be about 500 men. A flag of truce was then sent to our position, with the modest demand to surrender the town unconditionally; the reply was, "that if they wished the town to come and take it." They unmasked their guns, and commenced firing bombs and grape into a town crowded with women and children, without having, in accordance with an invariable rule of civilized warfare, given notice to remove the women and children to a place of safety. Several shells were thrown in different parts of the town, fortunately without doing any injury to a single individual. Two companies were ordered to take their position on the top of the houses in the main plaza. The first shell thrown struck on the top of a building, on which was stationed a portion of Capt. Teel's company, and exploded.

After firing a couple of rounds of grape at the more advanced position of our force, the cavalry of the enemy made a charge, and had advanced to within three hundred yards of a corral, behind which Capt. Hardeman's Company were stationed. From forty to sixty shots were fired by this company, killing four and wounding four of the enemy, throwing them into confusion, and finally into retreat, their officers vainly trying to rally them. The order was given to charge four times to no purpose, and they retired in confusion, carrying with them the dead and wounded.

Capt. Coopwood's Company had been continually employed in deploying among the houses and corrals, first appearing mounted and then on foot, and appearing in many different directions. This and other movements, and the appearance of men both far and near, at many different points, succeeded in deceiving the enemy as to our real force. They were disheartened by their ill success in the charge, and as night was falling they drew off their force, in good order, in the direction of Fort Fillmore.

At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, Maj. Lynde evacuated Fort Fillmore with all his command, previously destroying much valuable property and munitions of war. The soldiers destroyed much of their company property, muskets, clothing, a blacksmith shop, bakery, and one of the quartermaster's storerooms had been completely burned down. The majority of the buildings were uninjured, and can be immediately occupied by the Confederate forces. The hospital stores, medicine and furniture were most completely broke up, and nearly all the arms and a large quantity of ammunition were destroyed. A great deal of valuable commissary stores and other property were unharmed, to the amount of several thousand dollars.

The United States troops retreated in the direction of Fort Stanton, and were seen by our scouts immediately after daylight, eight or ten miles east of Los Cruces, in the mountains. The whole command of Confederate troops were ordered in pursuit, and crowded on in full chase after the fugitives. The road lay over the table lands and mountains to pass in the Organos chain, by way of San Augustine Springs, over a route where there was no water, and the day was excessively warm.

Some six or seven miles on this side of San Augustine Springs, stragglers of the United States Infantry were overtaken, and the way to the Springs had the appearance of a complete rout. Guns were strung along the road, and cartridge boxes. The six miles to the Springs was a succession of charges; men were taken prisoners, and disarmed in squads; the artillery was captured, and the greater portion of the infantry were taken before the main command was reached.

Major Lynde was encamped near the San Augustine Springs, and had still some four hundred men with him, who formed in battle array on the appearance of the Confederate troops. Advance was made to charge on them by our troops, and they had reached within three hundred yards, with eager spirits for the fray, when a flag of truce was raised by the United States column, desiring to know on what conditions our commander would receive a surrender. The reply was an unconditional surrender—the same terms they had [illegible] to dictate to the Confederate forces. This [illegible] the United States commander [illegible] request was refused, further than that [illegible] would be allowed two hours to remove their women and children to a place of safety. The United States commander finally agreed to an unconditional surrender.

In [illegible] during this day, *eleven companies of United States regular troops, mounted and foot, mustering seven hundred [illegible] men, surrendered to two hundred and eighty Confederates, four pieces of cannon, arms, equipment, [illegible] cavalry horses, mules and wagons, and two hundred and seventy head of beef cattle."*

MR. NELSON OF TENNESSEE.

MR. NELSON'S SUBMISSION TO THE SECESSIONISTS—HIS OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS MOTIVES.

The Knoxville *Whig*, of the 24th, contains the promised address of Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson to the people of East Tennessee. It occupies two columns of the *Whig*. After stating the causes which led to his flight, the mode of his arrest, the reasons for his Unionism, with which the reader is already familiar, he says:

While on the way to Richmond, I had some conversation with a portion of the Tennessee delegation to the Southern Congress, and during my stay there was visited by various members of Congress and other public men connected with the Southern Confederacy. The intense solicitude which was expressed, especially by the most prominent and distinguished of the original Secessionists, who, without any request on my part, volunteered their kind offices with generous liberality, in regard to the conciliation of the people of East Tennessee, and the unusual kindness and consideration with which I was treated as a prisoner, convinced me that I was in error in supposing that the military power would be exerted for any other purpose than that of retaining the Railroad and of resisting aggressive acts on our part.

Acting under this changed conviction, believing that, if I were retained as a prisoner, or punished with death, under any strained construction of the treason laws, my friends in East Tennessee would in either event retaliate by arresting public men of the opposite party here; that this would lead to counter arrests, and that the horrors of civil war would immediately [illegible] among us, *I felt that it was due to you and [illegible] that I should obtain my release as soon as possible [illegible] best terms I could effect without dishonor* [illegible] various informal propositions and consultations, I [illegible] addressed to President Davis the following letter:

RICHMOND, Aug. 12, 1861.

To His Excellency Jeff. Davis, President of the Confederate States:

SIR: I have been arrested, and, as I learned since my arrival in this city, upon the charge of treason, but whether against the State of Tennessee or the Confederate States, I am not advised. I am conscious of *no act*, either against the State or the Confederacy, that will support or sustain such an accusation.

I am sincerely anxious to preserve the peace and quiet of East Tennessee, [illegible] of the State in which I [illegible] interest of [illegible] to be discharged from a vexatious [illegible], that I may return home peacefully to follow my private interests and pursuits, avoiding [illegible] *directly or [illegible] courage, aid or [illegible] United States [illegible] invade or attain [illegible] in the present [illegible] the Confederate States, nor will I [illegible] others to [illegible] the Confederate [illegible] adding [illegible] with the United States, [illegible] by my own* further words or acts of condemnation or opposition to her Government.

The parties arrested with me, with the exception of my son, who acted by my command, were mere guides and conductors through the mountain passes, on my way to my place of destination, and whatever view may be taken of my own course, they are innocent; in no way responsible, legally or morally, and have committed no offence against the laws of the Confederacy or the State of Tennessee, and I ask that they also be discharged from custody by Your Excellency. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
THOS. A. R. NELSON.

To which the following answer was returned:

RICHMOND, Aug. 13, 1861.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 12th inst., in which you ask to be discharged from arrest and prosecution, and make promise that you will, "as a citizen of Tennessee, submit to her late action, and religiously abstain from any further words or acts of condemnation whatever, or opposition to her Government."

The desire of this Government being to maintain the independence it has asserted by the united feeling and action of all its citizens, it has been its policy not to enter into questions of differences of political opinions heretofore existing.

I am, therefore, pleased to be spared the necessity of inquiring whether the accusation against you be well founded or not, vexatious or not, and to rest content with your *submission as a loyal citizen of your State to her recent action in adhering to this Confederacy* and adopting its permanent Constitution by an increased majority. I have ordered your discharge and that of your companions from custody.

I am, &c., JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To Thomas A. R. Nelson, Esq.

Since my return home, I am thoroughly satisfied that my friends would have risked the action I dreaded; and, upon the most mature reflection, am content with my own course in the premises. But, *whether it was right or wrong, wise or unwise*, I feel bound, as an honorable man, to act up to the spirit and letter of the obligation I assumed. I shall offer no plea of duress, because neither the Southern Confederacy nor any earthly power could have compelled me to make an agreement that my judgment and conscience did not approve in the situation in which I was placed.

No terms or conditions, expressed or implied, public or private, attended my release other than those plainly expressed in the two above-quoted; but I have thought it due to our past relations and the painful solicitude many of you have felt in my behalf, that I should thus briefly address you.

While *I did not promise allegiance or active support to the Southern Confederacy, and will not advise you to assume any obligations contrary to your convictions of duty, I feel perfectly free to say that the failure of the Government of the United States for four long months to sustain us in our position; its apparent inability to do so, since the battle of Manassas, within any reasonable time*; the deliberate action of our State in the August election; the assurances of public men that *no test oaths or drafting measures will be adopted or required*; the mutual hatred which has grown up between the antagonist sections of the Union, and the recent confiscation laws which have been either adopted or proposed on both sides, as well as other causes, have painfully impressed my own mind with the belief that, *unless some wonderful and improbable change is effected, our beloved Union is gone forever*, and it is our policy and duty to submit to a result which, however we may deplore it, seems to be inevitable.

Aware that my advice as well as my motives may be liable to misconstruction, I would still most respectfully recommend to my friends the propriety of abstaining from all further opposition or resistance to the Confederate authorities, or the action of our State, and should this be done, although I have no authority to speak for them, I am satisfied that no military power will be exerted among us, except such as may be indispensably necessary to retain military possession of East Tennessee. And to those of our citizens who have gone beyond the limits of the State, either through fear or for the purpose of arming themselves to resist a course of action which is disavowed in Gen. Polk's letter, I think I can safely say, without arrogance, that from the course which was adopted towards me, they would risk nothing by returning to the State, and submitting to a result which they have in vain endeavored to prevent.

THOS. A. R. NELSON.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1861.

A NOTE FROM REV. DR. OSGOOD.

Rev. Dr. Osgood writes as follows to the Bridgeport *Standard*:

MOSSWOOD, FAIRFIELD, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: Being unable to attend the patriotic meeting of your citizens, last evening, I write a word merely to state my position in the present crisis. The motto for all true Americans now should be "No Party, but our Country," and we should take all men to our fellowship who stand by our Government, our Constitution, and our laws.

I am glad to see in this neighborhood as elsewhere, the growing disposition of all good citizens to come together under the old flag of our Union. Then, only, shall we find true and lasting peace and a security for Northern as well as Southern rights.

I am glad at the attitude of our clergy, and that every preacher who has any weight with our people is on the loyal side. Our clergy did much to build up the nation, and received the especial thanks of Washington for their services. They are determined to do their part to save it from ruin. As an humble member of the profession, I am always ready to say my word, and, whether in the pulpit or out of it, to stand by the country which the God of our fathers has given us and to bear my testimony against treason in every shape. Yours, for the good cause, S. OSGOOD.

GUNS FOR KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 28.

Hon. Garrett Davis returned from Washington last Friday, and we understand that he reports, as the result of a conversation with President Lincoln, that the President had sent guns to Kentucky at the request of Union men of Kentucky, for lawful purposes, and in conformity with the laws of the Union. The President said also that the guns would remain in Kentucky, unless the sovereign authority of the State, the representatives of the people, assembled as the Legislature of the Commonwealth, shall pass an order for their removal. The President will not listen to any request emanating from a less authority than that of the constitutionally authorized representatives of the wishes of the people of Kentucky.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Eleventh Infantry, (new,) now being organized at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, is to be filled up as rapidly as possible, and reported ready for the field. The recruiting offices of the regiment are open in several towns and villages throughout the State of Massachusetts. Erasmus Keys, of Maine, is to be Colonel of the Eleventh.

There is a rumor in military circles that the order of the War Department, directing the sending on of such parts of regiments as might be enlisted, would be made to apply to the regulars. This far, no such version of it has been given; but the slow manner in which the new regiments are accumulating men will probably ultimately lead to the concentration and formation of the companies in Virginia.

We hear that the vessels now off Fortress Monroe are ordered to take on board three months' provisions and stores, and the steamers as much coal as they can conveniently stow away.

The United States sailing corvette *Saratoga* had received her homeward bound orders, on the Coast of Africa, on the 24th of July, and was expected to sail for the United States in a few days. The *Mystic* and *Sumter* were about to leave Porto Grande for New-York. The slavers caught by the British cruisers, and reported some time since, were understood to be released by the British Admiral, to wait of proof.

The officers of H. B. M. steamship *Rinaldo* visited Commodore Breese yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Work at the yard is slack this week, there being only four small gun-boats fitting out; in consequence a great number of mechanics and laborers were discharged yesterday. They will probably have their hands full next week, as the *Stars and Stripes*, *Alabama* and three other vessels are expected there.

A detachment of unmounted United States Cavalry will leave this City to-day, for Carlisle Barracks Penn., where they will be taught the sword exercise and riding drill.

A detachment of United States troops arrived in this City yesterday, and were sent to Governor's Island to be mustered and told off for regimental duty. They were recruited at Buffalo.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE INDUCEMENTS TO ENLISTMENT.

The returned volunteers have all been paid off, and experience will obviate any delay, hereafter, in paying our troops promptly. Volunteers receive $13 per month, and are allowed $3 50 per month for clothing. When discharged, each volunteer will be paid $100 in cash, an important item should the war be of short duration, as there is reason to suppose it will be. It is not improbable that the Government will grant to each soldier, in addition, a quarter section of land. Such pay and prospects should induce the necessary numbers to rally around the standard of their country at once.

THE OBSEQUIES OF GEN. LYON.

The following orders have been issued and promulgated with regard to the funeral ceremonies of Gen. Lyon:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 32.—The remains of the gallant and lamented Brigadier-General Lyon, who fell in the discharge of his duty, in the battle near Springfield, Mo., will arrive in this City to-morrow afternoon. They will be received by a company of the Seventh Regiment, and escorted to the City Hall, where they will remain in the Governor's Room, in charge of a detail [illegible] until [illegible] Monday afternoon, the 2d of Sept., at 3½ o'clock, [illegible].

The funeral escort will consist of the Seventh Regiment, a section of Artillery from the Fourth Regiment, and a Troop of Cavalry from the Third Regiment, for which the necessary orders will be issued by Brigadiers-Gen. Hall and Spicer, and Acting Brigadier-Gen. Hincken.

The escort will assemble in Lafayette-place, on Monday next, at 2½ P. M., precisely, and will be commanded by Col. Lefferts, of the Seventh Regiment.

The Officers of the Division not on duty are invited to assemble in full uniform, and with the usual badge of mourning, in the court-rooms of the Court of Common Pleas, in the City Hall, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to unite in the funeral procession.

The Commissary-General will issue the necessary ammunition, upon the requisition of Col. Lefferts.

By order of Major-General
CHARLES W. SANDFORD,
W. E. Townsend, A. D. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 31.—In compliance with Division order herewith promulgated, this regiment will assemble for the escort duty therein named, on Monday, 2d September, in full uniform, (white trousers,) crape on left arm.

The Band and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant upon the Parade Ground.

Regimental line will form on Lafayette-place at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Field and Staff, mounted, will report to the Colonel at his quarters, at 2¼ o'clock.

Capt. Price, with his command, is hereby detailed as Guard of Honor, and will report on Saturday, 31st inst., at Regimental Head-quarters, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for further instruction. By order of

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

J. H. Liebenau, Adjutant.

Resignation—S. O. Ryder, Right General Guide.

Appointments—James J. Morrison, Right General Guide; James M. Drøois, Left General Guide.

THE GALLATIN RIFLES.

This regiment, raised by authority of the War Department, is now rapidly filling up, so that in about two weeks the regiment is expected to be ready for marching orders. The head-quarters are at No. 26 North William-street, and a number of recruiting stations have been established in the City and the interior of the State. The officers are selected for military capacity only, and the Colonel having been an officer in the Regular Army, strict discipline will be enforced. Colonel Theodore Lichtenheim is in command of this corps.

THE UNION RANGERS—TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, Col. Kerrigan commanding, has obtained permission to increase its numerical strength to 1,046 men, and has sent on Capt. Norton, of Company D, to recruit. The Rangers are now, and have been for some time, the advance guard of the Army of the Potomac, their pickets coming frequently in sight of those of the enemy, and exchanging salutations (leaden) with them. The men are clothed in a stout and servicable uniform, and are well fed and cared for. Lieut.-Col. Cearles leaves on Monday evening to join the regiment, and will take on all recruits that may be accepted. Pay, rations, uniform, &c., will be furnished immediately. Capt. Norton has a tent in the Park, where those desiring to enlist can make application.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT—HIGHLAND GUARD.

Capt. David Morrison, of this gallant corps, has just arrived in the City, for the purpose of establishing a recruiting dépôt. There are about 600 men at head-quarters, and he reports that, under Col. Stevens, the progress they have made is really astonishing, and that they are now one of the best drilled regiments in the service. Capt. Morrison's head-quarters are at the Mercer House.

COL. SERRELL'S REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS AND ARTISANS.

Three companies of Col. Serrell's Regiment were to-day mustered into the service of the United States, and are to go to the camp of instruction at Scarsdale to-morrow. Another company would have been mustered in but for want of time. The remaining companies of this regiment are at Camp Washington, Staten Island.

RECRUITS FOR GEN. BAKER'S BRIGADE.

Recruiting offices have been opened in this City, in Brooklyn and in Jersey City, for the enlistment of artillery men for a battery of light artillery, under Major E. Strakefels, a companion in arms of Siegel in the German Revolution, to be attached to Gen. Baker's Brigade. First Lieut. Early, of this battalion, has been fourteen years in the Ninety-seventh British Regiment, and five years in the Third Artillery, United States Army.

THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

The men belonging to this regiment are rapidly reporting themselves to Col. Loeser, now quartered on Bedloe's Island. Over two hundred and fifty are now quartered on the Island.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OREGON RIFLES.

Yesterday, one company for this regiment was mustered into the service of the United States by Lieut. Dearin. Head-quarters at No. 43 Cortlandt-street.

THE HAWKINS ZOUAVES.

Fifty men were sent on yesterday, by Lieut.-Col. Betts, to join this regiment. Sergeant Nolan was in command of the men. Now there are only a few soldiers wanted to complete the regiment.

THE UNION GUARD.

Col. P. J. Joachimsen's regiment is progressing favorably. One hundred and seventy-nine men were mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. Directly the men are mustered in they are sent to Camp Lyons, where they are perfected in drill and the various military evolutions.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

There are four regiments now forming on Long Island, viz.: The Continental Guard, Col. J. H. Perry; Washington Greys, Col. Henry Moore; Thirteenth Regiment New-York State Militia, reorganizing, under Col. Abel Smith, and the fourth is being raised by Major Brewster.

The Continental Guard is mustered into the service and for several weeks past has been encamped near Fort Hamilton, and is under marching orders. This corps is nearly full, armed and equipped, and will leave for the seat of war at an early day. The Colonel, Mr. Perry, is pastor of the Pacific-street Methodist Church. He graduated at West Point, entered the Army, and served in the Texas revolution and, as may well be expected, his command is in good order. Col. Perry attended a camp-meeting at Sing Sing, on Thursday, and delivered an address, in which he said some of his Christian friends might feel surprised at seeing him in uniform, but he was indebted to the Government for his education, and when the existence of that Government was endangered, he felt it his duty to render it all the aid in his power. Col. Perry had two sons in the battle of Bull Run, one escaped injury, but the other has not been heard from since the fight. Four hundred dollars was contributed at this camp meeting for the Continentals.

The Greys are encamped at East New-York, and are under orders to leave for the seat of war to-day. A large number of citizens visited the camp yesterday, and were much gratified at the good discipline of the command. Col. Moore is an efficient officer, and has a large number of skilled officers under him. The following, from the commanding officer, speaks for itself:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GREYS, CAMP WAKEMAN, Aug. 29, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Previous to the departure of my regiment for the seat of war, I beg leave sincerely to thank the many friends that have lent us their countenance and support during the organization of the regiment.

I am under many obligations to Col. Vinton, Assistant-Quartermaster-Gen., Capt. Parker, Lieut. Rogers, Inspector Keyes, Col. D. D. Tompkins, of the same department, and Major Eaton, Commissary. Henry Genet, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, has also used great exertion in the procuring of regimental colors, for which kindness he has the sincere thanks of my regiment.

To the Board of Brokers of the Corn Exchange for the very liberal donation of $100, (which was received at a time when the regiment was in great want of means,) we are gratefully indebted, and recollect it more particularly because it was the only donation of any amount we have yet received.

We are also under obligations to the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company for their kindness in providing free passes for our recruits—a favor which has greatly facilitated our filling up.

We have also received liberal donations in the way of clothing for our men from the ladies of the Washington-street Baptist Church, of Brooklyn. Mr. Clark, of that congregation, has been very kind to our men, and was instrumental in procuring the above.

Messrs. Knight and Walker, the contractors for supplying the regiment with rations, &c., have satisfied every want. They have always furnished provisions of the first-class, to my men, and in their behalf I thank them. Mr. Reid, the gentlemanly proprietor of the "Howard House," East New-York, has extended to us many civilities during our stay in camp, and we shall all of us hold him in grateful remembrance. Messrs. Lilienthal and Coastin, the tobacco merchants, have been very liberal in their donations, and we sincerely thank them. The very many patrons of our regiment will accept our grateful acknowledgments for numerous favors, [illegible], and we trust that we may prove ourselves worthy of their kindest consideration.

The public press has extended to us a great many very commendatory, and flattering notices, and we hope to be every expectation they have held forward will be more than realized. Very truly yours,

HENRY MOORE,
Colonel First Regiment Washington Greys,
United States Volunteers.

The [illegible] of the Thirteenth Regiment are at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry-streets. [illegible] are already full, and the regiment will go into camp, probably at Staten Island, some time next week. Col. Smith and nearly all of his officers and men were among the three months' men, and served at Annapolis and Baltimore. Col. Brewster's regiment is as yet in an embryo state.

ENTHUSIASTIC UNION MEETING AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND.

There are a few irate traitors yet to be found lurking in different parts of Long Island, but the loyal citizens have pretty generally determined that their treasonable acts shall not be manifested in a concentrated form. So long as their acts were confined to a simple expression of treasonable sentiments individually in private, they were permitted to go undisturbed. But when, under the influence of the noted Scanaee, who now, happily, is safely quartered at the Government watering-place near Fort Hamilton, of which Col. Burke is the popular host, an attempt is made to concentrate this treasonable sentiment, and to give it some influence by holding a public meeting, the loyal citizens determined to remain passive no longer, but to act promptly as occasion might require. At the instigation of a Southern agent, a "Peace" meeting was announced to be held at Newtown last Thursday night. The announcement created the most intense excitement, and much indignation was expressed that any resident of the Island could be found, so lost to self respect, as to permit his name to be used in connection with so treasonable a purpose. The leaders were promptly given to understand that the people would not permit any such meeting to be held, and as a consequence the affair was indefinitely postponed, and a Union meeting was held in its stead at the time and place named in the call for the "Peace" meeting. Several thousand persons were present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Hon. John D. Townsend presided; and Josiah Whitney, Esq., acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by Daniel L. Northrup, Mr. McCormick and Richard Busteed, Esqrs., and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our country is now engaged in quelling the most formidable rebellion that ever agitated our country, and true patriotism can better be displayed by adding to its strength, than by detracting from its power, and,

Whereas, There are among us some persons who, by word and deed, are lending aid and comfort to rebels; therefore,

Resolved, That while we retain our opinions as to the original necessity of the war, we are compelled to look upon it now as a matter of fact, and we shall frown down on every occasion those who would in any way help to weaken our strength.

Resolved, That in our opinion the call for a meeting denominated a "peace meeting," recently made by persons in our midst, meets with our unqualified disapproval, as being not only wholly inefficient as a remedy, but as having a tendency to divide the sentiments of the people, and thus weaken the arm of the Government.

Resolved, That we look upon the interests of party as subordinate to the interests of the country; that we would oppose secession with the whole force of Government, and object to any settlement not based upon a union of the States.

Resolved, That in our opinion there are but two sides to this question, the "Government" or "Rebellion" to it; we, unqualifiedly, choose the former, and would recommend the friends of the latter peaceably to secede from our midst.

Resolved, That we, the people of Newtown, are in favor of *Peace*, a peace that shall be permanent, thorough and lasting.

Resolved, That to obtain peace by compromise with armed rebellion, is to plunge the country into an interminable war; a war that can only end with the extinction of the nation itself.

Resolved, That the only way to obtain peace upon terms acceptable to the nation, is to sustain the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the whole land shall be thoroughly purged alike of *Southern rebels* and *Northern traitors*.

Resolved, That all attempts to hold (so-called) peace meetings at this time, are but so many efforts to give aid and comfort to the enemy; and that this meeting recognize such attempts as *Treason* of the rankest growth, worthy of being laid side by side with that of Benedict Arnold.

At the close of the meeting a procession was formed, at the head of which was carried an illuminated coffin, upon which was the inscription, "Newtown Secession, died August 29, 1861."

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and family, of Auburn, are at the Astor House.

Mr. Seward leaves to-morrow morning in the 7 o'clock train, accompanied by his family, for Washington.

Hon. Morgan L. Martin, of Wisconsin; Waymund Crow, of St. Louis; Major F. B. Hastings and M. L. Martin, of the United States Army, are also at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut; Hon. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts; R. Gardner, of Detroit; Judge Holman, of Illinois; J. T. Mygatt and lady, of Oxford; James Edwards, of Albany; L. J. Bradish, of Boston; Dr. Birdsall, of California; Erastus Corning, Jr., of Albany; E. Francis Curtis and J. Clark and lady, of Boston; G. Gilmore, E. G. Hall and D. Clark, of Kentucky; Capt. Turner, of the United States Army, and J. T. Cole and lady, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Burnside and lady, of Rhode Island; H. Clearwater and C. W. West, of Cincinnati; R. B. Groesbeck, of Kentucky; W. A. Benton and A. McDowell, of St. Louis; F. Huertas, of Matanzas; P. H. Brisselier and Jose J. Banetas, of Trinidad; Joaquin L. de Mola and Gregoria L. de Mola, of Cuba; and John Birell, of London, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Hunter, of the U. S. A., and lady; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; Hon. J. T. Goodrich, of Massachusetts; Judge C. Pierce, of Boston; James Birdsall, of Illinois; and W. M. Graham and H. M. Lazelle, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. L. P. Hakok, of Union College; J. M. Spratt, of Galena; R. Reads, of Dover, and G. W. Overhull, of Binghamptoo, are at the International Hotel.

S. M. Clark, of Boston; G. H. Meyer and lady, and J. H. Reed, of Boston, and N. Porter, of New-Haven, are at the Brevoort House.

Jno. Scott, of London; M. H. Mora and family, of Havana, and H. de Pizo, of St. Thomas, W. I., are at the Everett House.

Mr. Stoeckl, of Washington; G. O'Kill Stuart and Mr. Blake, of Quebec, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 30—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales 17,000 bushels Red Winter, at 96c.a 97½c. CORN dull, and no sales; parties are [illegible] 35c, but holders ask 36c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS 12c. on Corn, 13c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bush. Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—[illegible] Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 [illegible] Corn.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 30—P. M.

FLOUR steady, and in moderate demand. WHEAT closed [illegible], better for Red Winter, with a better [illegible]. Sales 22,000 bush. Red Winter, at [illegible]; 6,000 bush. do., 91c.; 12,000 bush. do., 92c.; 20,000 bush. do. on private terms; [illegible] bush. White Winter, $1 05; 6,200 bush. do., $1 12½; 6,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 77½c; 6,500 bush. do., 78c.; and 20,000 bush. Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN steady, and in fair demand; sales 37,000 bush., at 25½c. a 26c. WHISKY held at 16½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—12c. on Corn, and 13c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bush. Wheat, 40,000 bush. Corn. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bush. Wheat, 45,000 bush. Corn.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 30.

FLOUR steady and in good demand. WHEAT, in lots, $1 06 a $1 18 for Red State; $1 27 for White Kentucky, and $1 25 a $1 30 for White Michigan. OATS in fair demand, at 33c. for State; sales 10,000 bushels and car lots Western, 32c. CORN in fair demand; more offering; sales 20,000 bushels Western Mixed at 47c. last evening, and 46½c. to-day. WHISKY—Sales 110 bbls. at 17c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York, 3,550 boxes Cheese, 64 bbls. High Wines, 64 bales Wool, 5,450 bbls. Flour, 225 bbls. Meal, 73 bbls. Oil, 6 cases Tobacco, 59 bales Hops, 159 bags Wheat, 293 bbls Pork. For Boston and the East: 50 bbls. Oil, 2,134 bbls. Flour, 493 bales Wool, 44 bbls. High Wines. Shipped by tows to New-York [illegible]; 53,300 bush. Corn, 4,000 bush. Rye, 51,300 bush. Wheat, 6,000 bush. Oats and 3,500 bush. Malt.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 30.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull, and a shade easier; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, 85c. CORN dull; sales 10,000 bushels Illinois, in [illegible], at 40c. FREIGHTS firm. Boats scarce in consequence of interruption at Mud Lock. Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c., and Corn 8c. to New-York. *Imports*—400 bbls. Flour; 58,000 bushels Wheat; 29,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—15,000 bushels Wheat, and 11,400 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 30.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT advanced ½c.; sales at 62½c. a 63 for No. 1; 59c. for No. 2. CORN firm, 21c. for mixed in store. Oats steady. *Receipts*—6,100 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat, 216,000 bush. [illegible] Corn. *Shipments*—49,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS declined 1c. Engagements, 13c. for Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York, par.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 30.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76; Reading Railroad, 15 9-16; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par a 1-10 ℘ cent. discount.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau, N. P.—Capt. W. Wilde, R. N., and servant, Lieut. A. H. Gall, Second W. I. Regiment, and lady, Hon. Felix McCarthy, Colonial Secretary at Nassau, N. P.; Mrs. R. Bartlett, Mrs. James Johnson, Messrs. S. Hayman, J. H. Lewis, J. S. Powell, Juan Pendleton, James Penerco, two, Peter Joyce, Patrick Sealey, J. M. Kern, Chas. Wade, A. Lewis, David J. Mason, R. H. Holland, Solomon Tyler, J. W. Hayley, F. Williams, David Dimond, and Captains M. [illegible] and A. L. Brown—Total, 38.

In steamship Matanzas, from Matanzas—Bernardo de la Torre, Michael J. Dibon, Gregorio Valdes, Joaquin Molas, Jose de Rigo, Edward Dilling, Antonio Carreno, Walter S. Myers, Jose Forero, J. Saco, William Duncan, Antonio Cabrigas, Jose Bertu, J. [illegible], Ill. Lugat, John Smith, Florez, Huertas, Jas. [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 26 | Sun sets.... 6 34 | Moon sets.... 12 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 59 | Gov. Island. 4 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... 6 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK [illegible]

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool, [illegible].

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand. [illegible] H. Von Brabant, Belling, Bremen, [illegible]. Arabia, Kelly, Havre, J. W. Elwell; Harriet, [illegible] Rotterdam, W. Salem; A. M. Heaton, (Br.) [illegible], J. & N. Smith & Co.; Orient, Hill, Liverpool; [illegible] Manuel Ortez, Meyer, Whydah, West Coast; [illegible] Theresa, Thomas, St. Thomas and [illegible]; [illegible], Phelps & Co.

Brigs—Humming Bird, Patty, Marseilles, [illegible]; Vivid, Daquette, Halifax, James Hunter & Co.; [illegible] New-York, Cooper, Rio Janeiro, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schooners A. Crandell, Lanpher, New-Shoreham; Horton, Pendleton, Rockland, master; S. Wright, [illegible] Portland, master; C. Thomas, Tuttle, Philadelphia, master; Georgia, Morris, Smyrna, Del.; E. Hayes, [illegible] Salem; E. J. Pickert, Pickert, Baltimore; [illegible] Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; K. Haggerty, Boston; Flying Fish, Low, Gloucester, master; L. Lovell, Boston, master; C. M. Neal, Henderson, [illegible]delphia, master; Golden Gate, Weeks, Boston, master; [illegible], Gorman, Harwich, master; S. J. Hoyt, [illegible] Philadelphia, master; Jane, Gorham, Davenport, [illegible]; J. M. Parker, Pierce, Bristol, master; Chief, [illegible] Norwich, master; Yarmouth, Bush, Providence, master; Evergreen, Potter, Philadelphia, master; Lydia [illegible], Newcastle, master; Mary Reed, [illegible], master; Telegraph, Corson, Cape May; [illegible] Newport; E. Graham, (Br.) Graham, [illegible]; S. Dealey; Martina, Miller, Hartford; [illegible] Kelly, Kelly, Boston; Wm. Mayhew, [illegible], master; A. Collins, Soper, [illegible]; [illegible] Old Point, M. Bedell; Jno. [illegible].

[illegible] Blackstone, Allen, Providence, [illegible]; [illegible] Hayden, Norwich; Deceiver, [illegible].

[illegible] Alice, Merkins, Baltimore.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Release, Commander James [illegible], from Fort Pickens Aug. 2, and Key West Aug. [illegible].

U. S. steam transport Whildden, Cadmery, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesegang, Matanzas [illegible], mdse. and passengers to Mora Bros., Navarro & Co. [illegible] the morning of the 26th, passed Am. bark Mary [illegible] New-York, off Cape Florida, bound N.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.) Le Mesurier, Nassau [illegible], with passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Belvidere, Keene, Washington, D. C., and Fortress Monroe, 27 hours, in ballast, to master.

Steamer San Gabriel, Titus, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. [illegible] to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. [illegible] Jenkins.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. [illegible] Bynner.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Continent, Aiken, New-Bedford 16 hours, in ballast, to Geo. Hussey. Will load for Australia—will [illegible] to this port by steamer Wamsutta.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Schr. Central America, (of Boston,) Berry, [illegible] July 11, passed Gibraltar 20th, with mdse. to H. [illegible] [illegible]. Been 6 ds. W. of Georges, with light westerly [illegible] Aug. 14, lat. 40, lon. 39 40, passed schr. May, bound [illegible].

Schr. Village Belle, (Br.) Harvey, Poughkeepsie, [illegible] ballast; while towing down the North River, the [illegible] had his leg broke by it being caught in the hawser.

Schr. Lochness, (Br.) Anderson, Lingan, C. B., [illegible] with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Albany, with mdse. for Boston.

Schr. Laura Frances, Higgins, Elizabethport, for [illegible] port.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Duell, Portland 2 ds., with [illegible].

Schr. Mora, Southard, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Beebe, Stratsburg, for [illegible].

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Aug. 30—Steamship Tynemouth, (Br.) London, [illegible]; Daniel Webster and Aurora, Liverpool; Polynesia, [illegible] California; Pampero, (U. S. ship,) sealed orders, [illegible]; Tisoa, (Ital.,) Cork.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Eglantine, of Thomaston, from Philadelphia for Havana, was ashore at Grand Bahama on the [illegible] August, leaking badly, rudder twisted, &c.

The brig Icarian, bound to Matamoras, put into [illegible] to obtain English papers as protection in case of [illegible] falling in with privateers.

BRISTOL, Aug. 4.—The ship Shatemuc, from New-York, to this port, during the gale of the 2d inst., dragged from her anchorage at Ring Road, and fouled the [illegible] from New-York, and Nicholas Biddle, from [illegible], when both vessels lost jib boom and bowsprit; [illegible] also lost head and cutwater. The Shatemuc was [illegible] for the mud bank, where she lay for the return [illegible], when she drove in on the Swash, and again [illegible], was afterwards hauled off by a steamtug without [illegible] except her bulwarks and stanchons, when in [illegible]. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, Aug. 24, barks Grand Turk, [illegible] disch'g; Pierce, disch'g; brig Castilian, disch'g; Neank, arr from Charleston on the 21st, with [illegible]. Cleared—12th, ship Charles Sprague, Pike, Cork; bark Dinon, Parkard, Cork; 17th, schr. [illegible] Rickens, Turks Island. No freights—American [illegible] will have to leave in ballast.

[PER ARAGO.]

Arrived from New-York—19th, Boadicea, and [illegible] at Southampton; A. Tinman, at Liverpool; 20th, Admiral, and Columbus, at Liverpool; 18th, [illegible] Sligo; 19th, Rolling Wave, and Wanderer, at [illegible]; Eardrop, at Gravesend; Afifoyle, and [illegible] Queenstown; 20th, "Titi," at Queenstown.

Arrived from Boston—19th, Latence, at Deal.

Arrived from Philadelphia—18th, Ignatus, at [illegible].

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.
FARE TWENTY CENTS.
The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. [illegible] Crawford, will leave every SUNDAY, from Pier [illegible] North River, between Robinson and Barclay streets, [illegible] A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens [illegible] Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at [illegible]; Perth Amboy, 3:30; Tottens, 3:40; Rossville, [illegible] 4:15.

OAK AND PINE KINDLING-WOOD.
At 29 cents
for 10 or more boxes.
Address C. COLLINS,
foot of East [illegible].

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. The large, light and well ventilated rooms of the building, erected by the Principals expressly for their Institute, have, during the vacation, been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents, with whom the resident Principal (Mr. Clarke) is now ready to confer, during any part of the day or evening. Catalogues, of regular references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,
and JAS. FANNING, A. M.,
Proprietors and Principals.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—IN PURSUANCE OF a call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Clinton Garden, Nos. 126 and [illegible] Clinton-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, for the purpose of electing one delegate from each Election District to meet in their Assembly District Conventions and appoint two delegates and one alternate to the State Convention, which meets Sept. 11, 1861.
Poll open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
By order of E. ELLIOTT, President.
JAS. M. MCCASLIN, } Secretaries.
ISAAC L. CHADWICK, }

NORTH TRINITY REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH have secured the commodious chapel expressly for public worship, No. 600 7th-av., above [illegible]-st., on Broadway-square, will open services next SABBATH, Sept. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach Morning and Evening, and by request will continue the subject of last Sabbath, *Personal Recollections Brought Home from the Camp*. Seats free for next Sunday. The public are respectfully invited.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold an election on MONDAY EVENING, Sept 2, 1861, at No. 376 Pearl-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Assembly District Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
HENRY H. HUELAT, President.
MORRIS FRIEDSAM, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM PHAIR, }

A PRIVATE TABLE AND FOUR OR SIX spacious, unfurnished rooms can be secured by a family of liberal means wishing a quiet, well-ordered private home until May, or permanently; house is located in 34th-st., near Madison-av., and rooms will be ready for occupation the 15th of September. Address for particulars, HUDSON, Box No. 2,712 New-York Post-office, with real name.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Members are hereby notified that an election will be held at No. 293 Pearl-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1861, between the hours of 7½ and 9½ o'clock, for two delegates to a District Convention, in accordance with the recommendation of the Republican Central Committee. JOSEPH MANING, President.
M. C. FORDHAM, Secretary.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAY FLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7½ A. M.; 11th-st., [illegible]; James Slip, E. R., at 8½, Delancy-st., 8¾; 11th-st., [illegible]; 29th-st., 9¼. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3½, making all the landings.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY, A small house, or a part of a house, for a genteel family, and in an unexceptionable neighborhood; [illegible] ly furnished, preferred, or the furniture purchased [illegible] offered at a bargain; the rent must be decidedly [illegible]. Address J. M., Box No. 2420 Post-office.

THE GRAND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Grand and Crosby-sts., [illegible] open for public worship on SABBATH, Sept. 1, at the usual hours, 10½ A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Andrew Shiland is expected to preach.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.